

Living Society

(Teacher Manual)

Class-1 to 5



LIVING SOCIETY-1

1. Myself

- A. 1. school 2. clean 3. hobby 4. love
- B. 1. school 2. different 3. anything 4. love
- C. Do yourself.
- D. No, because we need to share our joys and sorrows with someone who is close to us.
- E. Do yourself.

2. My Body

- A. 1. many 2. eyes 3. tongue 4. teeth
- B. 1. green 2. red 3. green 4. red 5. green
- C. No, because only our eyes help us to see.
- D. We can help him/her to cross the road safely.

3. My Sweet Family

- A. 1. house 2. parents 3. families 4. parents
- B. 1. family 2. small 3. grandfather 4. big
- C. Do yourself.
- D. Because it is our moral duty to pay back their love towards us.
- E. Do yourself.

4. Roles in the Family

- A. 1. family 2. family 3. Mother 4. parents 5. clean
- B. 1. green 2. red 3. red 4. green
- C. No, because it is our duty to help them and we should share work with one another.
- D. Do yourself

5. Food we Eat

- A. 1. eat 2. energy 3. milk 4. Fresh 5. breakfast
- B. 1. green 2. red 3. green 4. red 5. green
- C. 1. strong 2. morning 3. milk 4. healthy 5. junk
- D. 1. To grow healthy and strong. 2. From plants and animals. 3. Butter, ghee and curd.
- E. No, because we want a new taste every day.

- F. Do yourself.

6. Clothes we Wear

- A. 1. casual 2. Cotton 3. sheep 4. Plastic 5. regularly
- B. 1. To cover our body. 2. Cotton clothes 3. In winter season. 4. School uniform.
- C. Winter season.
- D. Do yourself.

7. Houses we Live In

- A. 1. bedroom 2. bathroom 3. drawing 4. villages 5. double
- B. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. d 6. b
- C. 1. To live in. 2. To let the fresh air and sunlight in. 3. Pucca houses are made of bricks, cement, concrete, iron, steel, etc. 4. A bungalow is a house which consists of modern facilities.
- D. Because each room is useful for different purposes.
- E. No, because they are made of stones, mud and straw which are not strong.
- F. Do yourself.

8. Our School

- A. 1. early 2. classrooms 3. principal 4. playground 5. sweeper
- B. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c
- C. 1. A school is a place where children go to learn. 2. We learn to read, write, colour, sing, paint and dance. 3. The principal. 4. We study different books there. 5. A peon rings the bell.
- D. Not to disturb others.
- E. Do yourself.

9. Our Classroom

- A. 1. blackboard 2. classroom 3. charts 4. clean
- B. 1. red 2. green 3. green
- C. 1. A teacher writes on a blackboard with a chalk. 2. On the tables. 3. In the dustbin.
- D. To throw all the rubbish.
- E. Tables, chairs, charts, blackboard, chalk, duster, etc.

10. My Neighbourhood

- A. 1. neighbourhood 2. market 3. hospital
4. postman 5. play
B. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b
C. 1. The area around our house. 2. The
people living around us. 3. A place with
many shops.
D. Because they help us in our bad times.
E. Do yourself.

11. Our Helpers

- A. 1. school 2. carpenter 3. sweeper
4. salon 5. milkman
B. 1. cobbler 2. barber 3. cook 4. milkman
5. gardener
C. 1. A shopkeeper. 2. A barber. 3. Makes
furniture. 4. Brings us milk every day.
D. Our life would become difficult.
E. We should respect them and their work.

12. Festivals

- A. 1. Diwali 2. Muslims 3. 25 December
4. 1947 5. Gandhi Jayanti
B. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a
C. 1. A festival is the time for religious or
other celebrations. 2. We decorate our
..... Lord Ganesha. 3. Eidi 4. On 15
August 1947 British rule.
5. Mahatma Gandhi
D. On the Independence Day and the
Republic Day.
E. Mahatma Gandhi
F. Do yourself.

13. Our Celebrations

- A. 1. friends 2. eminent 3. 14 November
4. Teacher's Day
B. 1. The day on which we were born. 2. 14
November. 3. Because Pt. Nehru loved
children very much. 4. On this day
life of their students.
C. Because they help us in building our
career.
D. Do yourself.

14. Plants around Us

- A. 1. Trees 2. weak 3. food 4. clean 5. forest
B. 1. green 2. green 3. red 4. red
C. 1. Tall and big plants. 2. The stem of a
tree. 3. Rose and hibiscus. 4. Plants give us
food.
D. All living beings would die.
E. Do yourself.

15. Animals and their Homes

- A. 1. wild 2. beehive 3. sheds 4. hutch
5. Goats
B. 1. forests 2. rabbit 3. sheds 4. coops
5. Oxen
C. 1. lion 2. owl 3. rabbit 4. dog
D. 1. Animals such as lion wild
animals. 2. In the forests. 3. In sheds.
4. They carry load for us.
E. Because there is no need to build
anything for their living. The wild animals
find their homes themselves in the forests.
F. Do yourself.

16. Good Habits

- A. 1. Thank you 2. habit 3. morning 4. hair
5. hands
B. 1. Sorry 2. good 3. early 4. morning
5. hair
C. Because they help us to become good
people.
D. Do yourself.

17. Safety First

- A. 1. should not 2. footpath 3. bus stop
4. gas 5. bin
B. 1. green 2. green 3. red 4. red 5. green
C. 1. Safety is the state of being safe from
danger, risk or injury. 2. On the footpath.
3. In a queue. 4. In the bin.
D. On the safe side of the road.
E. Do yourself.

18. Air and Water

- A. 1. live 2. wind 3. unclean 4. water 5. off
B. 1. Air is all around colour or taste.
2. Moving air is called wind. A soft wind is
called breeze. 3. Factories emit smoke
makes the air dirty. 4. To live. 5. Through
pipes.
C. To avoid wastage of water.
D. Do yourself.

19. The Earth and the Sky

- A. 1. planet 2. air 3. salty 4. sun 5. moon
B. 1. round 2. Earth 3. hot 4. Sky
5. sunlight
C. 1. Round. 2. The layer of air. 3. Deserts
are places on land where very few plants
grow. 4. Heat and light. 5. The moon and
stars.
D. Because plains are much suitable to
grow crops.

E. Do yourself.

20. Early Humans

A. 1. Early 2. body 3. forests 4. raw

B. 1. Thousands of years ago called early humans. 2. They lived in forests. They slept live in caves. 3. They used bark animals on their bodies. 4. They plucked fruits raw flesh.

C. Because in ancient times, there were no vehicles.

D. Do yourself.

LIVING SOCIETY-2

1. My Family

A. 1. family 2. siblings 3. uncle 4. money 5. grandparents

B. 1. parents 2. nuclear 3. joint 4. aunt 5. work

C. 1. A group of people with whom we live. 2. A nuclear family consists of parents and their children. 3. A joint family has many and uncles and cousins. 4. The brother of your mother also your aunt. 5. Our father and mother work when we fall sick.

D. It is a big family because Rajan's family consists of six members.

E. Do yourself.

2. Food We Eat

A. 1. energy 2. Plants 3. Milk 4. energy-giving 5. diet

B. 1. green 2. red 3. green 4. red 5. red

C. 1. energy 2. milk 3. cooked 4. protective 5. second

D. 1. Our body needs food to grow and to keep fit. 2. Fruits and vegetables. 3. Eggs and meat. 4. Some foods like milk called body-building foods. 5. The food that we eat regularly.

E. To maintain the energy level in our body.

F. Do yourself.

3. Water and its Sources

A. 1. water 2. grow 3. aquatic 4. dirty

B. 1. bathe 2. natural 3. Polluted 4. filtered

C. 1. We need water for irrigating the fields, etc. 2. To grow. 3. The animals which live in water. Fish, sea horse

and octopus 4. Some of the rainwater underground water.

D. We would die.

E. To keep the water germs free.

4. Clothes We Wear

A. 1. clothes 2. plants 3. winter 4. uniform 5. traditional

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

C. 1. To cover our body. 2. They keep us warm. 3. From silkworm. 4. Raincoats, gumboots and umbrellas. 5. People living in different called traditional clothes.

D. We get cotton and linen from plants. We get wool from sheep and silk from silkworm.

E. To change the mood, according to different seasons and occasions.

5. Houses We Live In

A. 1. home 2. Kachcha 3. good 4. flat 5. igloos

B. 1. red 2. green 3. green 4. green 5. red

C. 1. To live in. 2. Kachcha houses are made of mud houses are strong. 3. Doors and windows allow sunlight and fresh air to enter the rooms. 4. People living in very cold out of snow. 5. Some people move nomads. 6. Furniture must be dusted its proper place.

D. Because these houses are made of bricks, cement, concrete, iron, steel, etc. These houses are strong.

E. Do yourself.

6. Neighbours and Neighbourhood

A. 1. neighbours 2. market 3. hospital 4. postman 5. bus

B. 1. neighbourhood 2. comfortable 3. greengrocer 4. hospital 5. park 6. train

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

D. 1. The area around our house. 2. A person who sells grains, pulses, sugar, etc. 3. Doctors examine the patients and nurses look after them. 4. A fire station the fire brigade. 5. Policemen and policewomen keep us safe from any danger. 6. We should throw rubbish our neighbourhood.

E. Because neighbours help one another in times of need.

F. Do yourself.

7. Places of Worship

- A.** 1. God 2. Hindus 3. Muslims
4. Christians 5. gurudwara
B. 1. green 2. green 3. red 4. green 5. red
C. 1. God 2. The Ramayana and the Bhagwat Gita. 3. Muslims. Prophet Muhammad 4. Church 5. We should respect all religions one another.
D. 1. Because we all belong to different religions and there are different places of worship for all people.
E. This means that all Indians respect every religion and they want to share their joys with one another.

8. People Who Help Us

- A.** 1. helpers 2. sick 3. firefighter 4. mason
5. politely
B. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b
C. 1. Our neighbourhood has called our helpers. 2. He helps to keep us safe. 3. She helps in our household chores. 4. He fixes and repairs pipes and taps.
D. Because they help us living a comfortable and easy life.
E. Do yourself.

9. Festivals We Enjoy

- A.** 1. India 2. Independence 3. Nation
4. harvest 5. Bihu
B. 1. Diwali 2. 26 January 3. 2 October
4. Onam 5. Assam
C. 1. There are a few national festivals of India. 2. On 15 August 1947.
3. Our President takes the national flag. 4. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2 October as Gandhi Jayanti. 5. Bihu is celebrated in Assam spring and autumn.
D. Because there are many festivals celebrated in India.
E. Do yourself.

10. Ways of Recreation

- A.** 1. tired 2. inside 3. long 4. outdoor
5. hill-stations
B. 1. green 2. red 3. red 4. green 5. green
C. 1. happy 2. Indoor 3. outside 4. playing
5. hill-stations
D. 1. The activity we do called recreation. 2. The activities done inside a house or building 3. Cricket, football and

- hockey. 4. We enjoy playing with friends there. 5. For health and happiness.
E. Do yourself.
F. Do yourself.

11. Plants around Us

- A.** 1. trunk 2. shrubs 3. Herbs 4. Climbers
5. Plants
B. 1. seed 2. branches 3. Herbs 4. Creepers
5. clothes
C. 1. Air, water and sunlight. 2. Shrubs are small plants sunflower, coriander, mint, etc. 3. Roots, stem, leaves, fruits and flowers. 4. Some plants have thin pumpkin, bottle gourd, etc.
5. Plants help to keep from cotton plants.
D. Because they grow and die like us.
E. Do yourself.

12. Animals around Us

- A.** 1. big 2. fishes 3. Domestic 4. Donkeys
5. silkworm 6. harm
B. 1. green 2. red 3. green 4. green 5. red
C. 1. Animals that live in a forest.
2. Donkey and horse. 3. We keep some animals in pet animals.
Dog and cat. 4. Donkeys and horses carry silk from silkworm. 5. We must keep their place tease them for our fun. 6. Kennel for dog, shed for cows and buffaloes, and stable for horses
D. Cat
E. Grass, twigs, small stones, etc.

13. Means of Transport

- A.** 1. transportation 2. Helicopters 3. fuel
4. pollutes
B. 1. walk 2. vehicles 3. slow 4. air
C. 1. The movement of called transportation. 2. Bicycle and rickshaw 3. Fuel 4. The smoke released by vehicles pollutes the air. 5. For longer distances saves fuel.
D. Because there were no vehicles at that time due to the lack of technology.
E. We should use public transport like a bus. We should walk on foot or use a bicycle to a nearby place. We should keep check on pollution of our vehicles.

14. Safety Rules

- A.** 1. danger 2. blade 3. rules 4. stranger

5. wait

B. 1. green 2. red 3. green 4. red 5. red

C. 1. Safety is the state of being safe from danger. 2. To avoid accidents. 3. At the zebra crossing. 4. We should keep our things knives and scissors. 5. Red light tells us to go.

D. Because strangers can be harmful for us.

E. Do yourself.

15. Keeping Our Body Healthy

A. 1. healthy 2. 8 hours 3. early 4. hair

5. Dirty

B. 1. work 2. balanced 3. exercise 4. water 5. clean

C. 1. Eat a junk food.

2. Walking and running. 3. Early.

4. Because dirty nails can get dirt and germs in them.

D. Regular consumption of junk food leads various disorders in our body and diseases like obesity. It causes several heart diseases.

E. Do yourself.

16. Directions and Time

A. 1. sun 2. clock 3. 24 4. evening

B. 1. four 2. west 3. four 4. evening

C. 1. The way of movement. 2. East, West, North and South. 3. The calendar shows us the time in a week, a month and a year. 4. A leap year has one more day four years.

D. 31 December

E. East-Uttar Pradesh, West-Rajasthan, North-Punjab, South-Madhya Pradesh

17. Weather and Seasons

A. 1. weather 2. Summer 3. Monsoon

4. autumn 5. summer

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

C. 1. The condition of called weather. When the weather called a season. 2. Summer is the hottest thirsty in this season. 3. We wear woollen clothes and many other hot things. 4. In India, the rainy season wettest season of the year. 5. Because the temperature is neither hot nor cold in this season.

D. Because during rain, the umbrella helps us from getting wet.

E. Do yourself.

18. Earth: A Blue Planet

A. 1. Earth 2. land 3. Plains 4. mountains 5. water

B. 1. red 2. green 3. red 4. red 5. green

C. 1. Land and water. 2. Because plains are fertile. 3. Very high called hills. 4. A plateau is a flat top. 5. Seas and oceans. 6. A piece of land surrounded with water.

D. Because there is a lack of water and poor vegetation.

E. Because both need a little water to survive.

19. Early Humans

A. 1. comfortable 2. early 3. invention

4. circular 5. pottery

B. 1. forests 2. Early 3. roll down

4. comfortable

C. 1. Early life was very difficult while modern life is very comfortable. 2. Early humans kept moving nomads.

3. While living in jungles, early humans saw wheeled-cart was made thus.

4. Early humans made a frame of sticks was called a sledge. 5. To store food and water.

D. Because they ate roots and fruits of trees and hunted animals. They moved here and there in search of food and they also killed animals to eat their flesh.

E. Do yourself.

LIVING SOCIETY-3

1. The Universe

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

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

C. 1. All the heavenly bodies are called celestial bodies. 2. Each large group of stars forms a galaxy. 3. The family of rocks and dust. 4. Mercury, Venus and Neptune. 5. A group of stars called a constellation. Ursa Major and Ursa Minor.

D. Because the most part of Earth is covered with water.

E. When our part of the Earth is facing the sun during the day, the blue light that radiates from the sun scatters through the atmosphere and is what causes our sky to be

blue. This light is so bright that it blocks us from seeing anything else in the sky. Due to this, it is only during the night when we are not facing the sun that the rest of the stars in the sky get to be visible and shine.

2. Our Planet: Earth

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. d
B. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c
C. 1. Because of the presence of air, water and sunlight on the Earth. 2. The layer of air surrounding the Earth. 3. That the Earth was flat. 4. The rotation of the Earth causes it has night. 5. The movement of the Earth around the sun.
D. Because the temperature of the sun is very high and if the distance between the sun and the Earth is reduced, all living beings would die due to the heat of the sun.
E. Do yourself.

3. How the Earth Looks

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b
B. 1. The model of the Earth. 2. A map is a drawing wall maps. 3. Asia, Africa and Australia. Oceans are the Pacific Ocean the Antarctic Ocean. 4. The surface of the Earth called landforms. 5. Deserts are dry areas water on all sides.
C. Because plains are generally fertile because of rivers flowing through them. They are suitable to produce crops in plenty.
D. They help in water transport.

4. Directions and Maps

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. c
B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
C. 1. directions 2. needle 3. symbols 4. physical
D. 1. The horizontal lines drawn on a globe are called latitudes and the vertical lines are called longitudes. 2. To find their way while sailing. 3. A collection of maps called cartographers. 4. To represent cities, rainfall, temperature, etc. 5. A political map shows islands, deserts, etc.
E. Directions help us in locating places.
F. Do yourself.

5. Air and Water

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b

B. 1. Carbon dioxide 2. wind 3. Pollution 4. soil 5. heated

- C. 1. Air covers the Earth and carbon dioxide. 2. When air moves gently is called wind. 3. We should plant more [from polluting air. 4. Plants absorb water deep in the water. 5. Water from rivers, lakes and known as the water cycle. 6. Rainwater can be stored in as rainwater harvesting.
D. Life would not be possible on Earth.
E. Do yourself.

6. India- Physical

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b
B. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b
C. 1. mountains 2. Rajasthan 3. peninsula 4. Southern Plateau 5. Bay of Bengal
D. 1. The Northern Mountains the Island Regions. 2. These plains are flat lands region is thickly populated. 3. A peninsula on three sides. 4. On either side of the peninsula Kanyakumari in the south. 5. The Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
E. Hardly any crops or trees are found in the desert. The summers are very hot and in winters the nights are bitterly cold. This is why many people do not like to live in deserts because of the difficult living conditions.
F. Do yourself.

7. India- Political

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a
B. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c
C. 1. India stretches Arunachal Pradesh in the east. 2. Since it is very difficult and the union territories. 3. Bengali, Tripuri, Manipuri, Kaborak.
D. A government is necessary as it enacts and enforces laws and maintains peace and order.
E. Do yourself.

8. Food and Clothes

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. b
B. 1. Spices 2. coconut 3. western 4. clothes 5. formal
C. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. b
D. 1. Rice, wheat, *jowar* and *bajra*.

2. Because of the spices used. Turmeric, pepper and cardamom. 3. Chutney, curry and sweets. 4. Different parts of India have different wear synthetic clothes. 5. Some clothes are worn traditional clothes or dresses.
- E. Woollen clothes.
F. Do yourself.

9. Our Festivals

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. d
B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F
C. 1. Dussehra 2. Sikh 3. gifts 4. Sun 5. Onam 6. 15 August 1947
D. 1. Religious festivals are celebrated by the people of particular religions. 2. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped gifts with their friends. 3. Christmas is celebrated 25 December every year. 4. Harvest festivals are celebrated to be grateful to God for a good harvest. 5. The Sun God and the cows and banana leaves. 6. National festivals mark days which Gandhi Jayanti.
E. Because festivals enable people to celebrate their happiness, joyfulness, worship of gods, nature, etc. among families, friends, relatives, religious group, etc. They are symbols of Indian cultural heritage and unity among the people of different caste, creed, religion, etc.
F. Do yourself.

10. Delhi- Our Capital

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. c
B. 1. Yamuna 2. kingdoms 3. Parliament 4. Qutb Minar 5. mosque
C. 1. It is located on the banks Uttar Pradesh on the east. 2. Delhi has a long and lasts till March. 3. Chapatti, *dal*, rice, etc. 4. The Qutb Minar built by brick minaret. 5. Jama Masjid situated in thousand worshippers.
D. Because Delhi is the capital of India from where all major decisions are taken to run the government smoothly.
E. Do yourself.

11. Mumbai- The Commercial City

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

- C. 1. Bombay. The name 'Mumbai' is meaning 'mother'. 2. Mumbai has a moderate waterlogged for many days. 3. An oilfield named Bombay High and kerosene. 4. The Tata Institute the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). 5. The Gateway of India is the most important landmark to India in 1911.

- D. Because Mumbai houses important financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Stock Exchange, and the corporate headquarters of many Indian companies.
E. Do yourself.

12. Kolkata- The Land of Durga Puja

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b
B. 1. Calcutta 2. thunderstorm 3. sweet 4. Fort William 5. National Library
C. 1. On the banks of the River Hooghly. 2. The three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur Calcutta to Kolkata. 3. The people of Kolkata are fond of painting fond of sweets. 4. Kolkata has wet and known as Kalbaisakhi. 5. It links Howrah to its twin city of Kolkata.
D. Sourav Ganguly
E. Do yourself.

13. Chennai- The City of Temples

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
C. 1. Madras. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of India. 2. Chennai's location on the coast the French and the British. 3. People of Chennai are non-vegetarian dish. Chennai has a rich cultural its many temples. 4. Fort St George is an important Indian artefacts. 5. Chennai has hot and humid threat of cyclones.
D. Light cotton clothes.
E. Do yourself.

14. How We Travel

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b
B. 1. Highways 2. metro 3. helicopters 4. villages
C. 1. The movement of people from one place to another. 2. Buses, cars and trains. 3. Trucks are used to on iron

tracks. A goods train to another.
4. Bullock carts and tongas are transport in deserts.

D. Because if we want to travel by road, then we have to use land transport. Similarly in the case of air and water.

E. Do yourself.

15. How We Communicate

A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a

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

C. 1. Communication means their thoughts. 2. Through signs and gestures. 3. Soldiers used dashes known as Morse. 4. E-mails are another way a written message. 5. The communication by mass happening far away. Radio and television are forms of mass speak through them. 6. Through satellites around the world.

D. Communication has become cheaper, quicker and more efficient. We can now communicate with anyone around the globe by simply text messaging them or sending them an email for an almost instantaneous response. The internet has also opened up face to face direct communication from different parts of the world thanks to the help of video conferencing.

E. Do yourself.

16. What We Do

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

B. 1. necessities 2. rural 3. poultry farm 4. coastal

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

D. 1. To buy various things. 2. Any such work that helps us to earn money. 3. A large number of domesticated for eggs and meat. 4. Mining is the main by digging. 5. Urban occupations provide of interesting occupations.

E. Painting, writing and dancing.

F. Do yourself.

17. People Who Help Us

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

B. 1. everyday 2. healthy 3. clinic 4. vehicles 5. fire

C. 1. There are many people called

our helpers. 2. Teachers tell us about moral become good citizens. 3. When we feel prescribes medicines. 4. The police maintain law who commit crimes. 5. Who delivers things at our doorstep.

D. He should report to the police. Because it is the duty of police to catch thieves.

E. Do yourself.

18. Story of the Earliest People

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

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

C. 1. Hominids 2. food 3. digging 4. Stones
D. 1. The early humans. 2. They always lived were called nomads. 3. The period when known as the Stone Age. 4. Early humans used to draw their walls or stone floors.

E. Because there were no houses to live, no vehicles to travel and many other things were not available like today.

F. Do yourself.

19. Fire, Farming and Wheel

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

B. 1. plants 2. fire 3. discovered 4. seeds 5. clay

C. 1. In order to protect they built caves. 2. Perhaps one day, while making humans discovered fire. 3. Gradually, the early humans discovered their lives convenient. 4. In order to grow farming and agriculture. 5. Gradually early humans might have noticed that round stones invented the wheel.

D. The life would become miserable and difficult.

E. Do yourself.

LIVING SOCIETY- 4

1. India : Our Country

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

B. 1. Asia 2. billion 3. Lucknow 4. capital 5. unique

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

D. 1. China 2. Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan 3. There are 28 states and 7 union territories in India. 4. India lies in in the east (about 3,000 km). 5. Depending on the varied land features Islands.

E. Government is needed because it is the institution through which the people are able to maintain order, provide public services, and enforce decisions that are binding on all members of society.

F. The culture of India refers to the way of life of the people of India. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food and customs differ from place to place within the country. Despite of that all of them stand under a flag. It shows the variety and unity of India.

2. The Northern Mountains

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. d
B. 1. China 2. Glaciers 3. Himalayas 4. Srinagar 5. Shimla 6. Uttarakhand 7. Arunachal Pradesh
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T
D. 1. The word 'Himalayas' throughout the year. 2. The Himadri- the Greater Himalayas, The Himachal- the Middle Himalayas and The Shiwalik- the Lower Himalayas. 3. The Himalayas form a natural boundary 100 different localities. 4. Men and women wear food is rice. 5. Terai is a flat land which receives heavy rainfall and glaciers are slow-moving masses of ice. 6. The seven states located Nagaland and Tripura.
E. The Himalayas have tremendously influenced the climate of India as they hold the cold wind blowing from central Asia. Thus, there are no severe winters.
F. The climate is cold in the mountains because these mountains are covered with snow throughout the year.

3. The Northern Plains

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. d
B. 1. Tributaries 2. Bhakra Nangal Dam 3. food bowl 4. Amritsar 5. Patna 6. Brahmaputra
C. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d
D. 1. The Northern Fertile Plains 150 to 300 kilometres wide. 2. A basin is an area the Brahmaputra Basin. 3. The Ganga Basin part of the country. 4. The Brahmaputra Basin called the Sunderbans. 5. Agriculture is the largest industry

..... folk dances of Punjab.

6. Assam is famous culture of the state.

E. Dams and canals are useful for electricity and irrigation facilities to the surrounding areas.

F. Assam is known as the 'land of tea gardens' as there are over 850 tea plantations accounting for about fifty per cent of India's tea production.

4. The Western Desert

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. c
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
C. 1. The Western Desert lies to Pakistan in the west. 2. Sand dunes are small hills moving with strong winds. An oasis is a place comes to the surface. 3. Vegetation in the Thar grow in the desert. 4. To solve the problem to the desert. 5. In some parts of the in groups called caravan. 6. The people of Rajasthan from the scorching sun. 7. Different crops such as wheat, jowar and bajra are grown in the deserts.
D. The sand heats up during the day and cools down fast during the night. So the days are very hot and nights are cold.
E. Hardly any crops or trees are found in the desert. The summers are very hot and in winters the nights are bitterly cold. This is why it is difficult to live in the desert region.

5. The Southern Plateaus

- A. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. a
B. 1. e 2. d 3. f 4. a 5. c 6. b
C. 1. ghats 2. Malwa Plateau 3. national parks 4. waterfalls 5. Karnataka 6. Tamil Nadu
D. 1. A plateau called a tableland. 2. The plateau region as the Southern Plateaus. 3. The Deccan Plateau situated in Kerala. 4. The Southern Plateaus lasts till February. 5. Maharashtra is the the commercial capital of India. 6. Andhra Pradesh is form of Andhra Pradesh.
E. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around it. So the plateau is known as a tableland.

F. Mumbai is known as the commercial capital of India because it is famous for textiles, share market and film industries. It is also the biggest centre for film production in India.

6. The Coastal Plains and the Islands

A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. c

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

C. 1. Peninsula 2. Lagoons 3. Kavaratti 4. joint 5. Kerala 6. Onam

D. 1. A coast is a land in the east. 2. Lagoons are tourist attraction. 3. An island is a in the Arabian Sea. 4. The Konkan Coast is situated in the north middle and Malabar Coast is situated in the south. 5. The beautiful beaches from all over the world. 6. The Andaman and Nicobar islands point of India.

E. The coastline is narrow, rocky and rugged in nature. That is why lighthouses along the coast warn ships about the rocks that lie just beneath the surface of the sea.

F. Seaports are of economic and strategic importance to the nations which hold them, because they can be used for everything from shipping out a nation's consumer products to loading up troop ships to sail to war.

7. The Climate of India

A. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. a

B. 1. clothes 2. plains 3. coastal 4. Indian ocean 5. winters 6. Spring

C. 1. The word climate long period of time. Weather is the period of time. 2. The location of a place the cooler it is. 3. To beat the heat Nainital, etc. 4. The monsoon season rainfall is Kerala. 5. The winter season and the Equator. 6. Spring season is considered a cool and pleasant season because in this season, trees and plants bear new leaves and flowers.

D. Monsoon brings the message of joy for all the Indians. After the scorching summer heat of May and June, monsoon sets foot in India in the early weeks of July and languishes here till the end of September or

sometimes the early weeks of October.

E. Seasons are a very important element in our lives. They have an influence on what we wear, what we eat and what we do in our free time. They also affect the mood we are in.

8. Energy Resources

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

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

C. 1. The power or ability to make things happen is called energy. 2. Some natural are known as renewable resources. 3. Radiant energy emitted by the sun is called solar energy. It is used for heating water, space heating of buildings, drying agricultural products and generating electrical energy. 4. Biomass is an organic agricultural processes. 5. The energy in coal with swampy forests. 6. Each year we non-renewable fuels.

D. By using renewable fuels like water for hydropower and sunlight for solar power, or alternative fuel sources like fuel cells and biomass, we can help conserve our natural resources so they don't run out.

E. Some of the non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum and natural gases are used in India.

9. Soil and Water Resources

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

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

C. 1. The formation of soil is a long process. It takes rain and wind. 2. In India sandy soil. 3. Black soil is formed crops like cotton. 4. Sometimes heavy on hill slopes. 5. Rainfall is a natural to make groundwater. 6. Apart from Multipurpose projects.

D. Rainwater can be collected in tanks, drums and buckets. This water can be used for watering plants, cleaning cars and cleaning floors.

E. To improve the quality of red soil, farmers should use natural fertilizers like cow dung and compost and practice crop rotation. This practice will help to keep soil fertile and preserve the soil cover.

10. Forests and Wildlife of India

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. a
B. 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b
C. 1. A forest is is under forest. There are five or mangroves. 2. Deciduous forests are common deciduous trees. 3. National parks and Wildlife sanctuaries. 4. Evergreen forests and Nicobar Islands. 5. Coniferous forests off the branches. 6. The Government plant more trees.
D. Wildlife Sanctuaries and national parks not only provide a home but also prevent the killing of animals.
E. Forests provide us with many useful things. Trees and plants give us oxygen we need to breath. The roots of the trees bind the soil and prevent soil erosion. They provide us many useful products like wood for making furniture, houses, window, doors, etc. So, forests are considered as green lungs of any country.

11. Our Mineral Resources

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. b
B. 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b
C. 1. mining 2. Copper 3. Aluminium 4. non-metallic 5. decreasing
D. 1. All things are are called minerals. 2. The process of are called mines. 3. Metallic minerals metallic minerals. Non-metallic examples of non-metallic minerals. 4. Iron is used in making and ships. 5. Coal is known as in various industries. 6. Petroleum or crude oil refining sites.
E. No, because nature has lots of good things such as air, water, forests, soil, minerals, animals and birds. These are called natural resources. We depend on these resources for our daily needs.
F. Do yourself.

12. Agriculture and Livestock

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d
B. 1. agricultural 2. Wheat 3. cotton 4. Tea 5. fertilizers 6. biogas
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F
D. 1. Agriculture or farming refers to the

- cultivation of land to produce crops. 2. In India, we have two rabi respectively. 3. Rice is the staple a lot of rainfall. 4. Cotton is used to make cloth and jute is used in bags and ropes. 5. After independence to the farmers.
6. Livestock refers to to produce biogas.
E. 1. Our farmers produce a variety of crops because we have favourable climate, fertile soil and adequate rainfall. In place where there is little rain, irrigation facilities should be provided by the government.
F. Do yourself.

13. Our Main Industries

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. b
B. 1. raw materials 2. generated from water 3. employ fewer workers 4. employ more workers 5. very small industries
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
D. 1. When natural is called manufacturing. 2. An industry refers to earn money. 3. The different resources are raw materials, machines, power, labour, money and transport. 4. Small-scale industries is also smaller. Large-scale industries thousand of people. 5. Ship-building industries are located in Kochi, Vishakhapatnam and Mumbai. 6. India is one of the sugar cane farms.
E. After independence our great leaders thought of developing our industries. Without industries our country could not make progress. Therefore, plans were made to set up basic industries. Steel is the base of all heavy machinery and big steel plants were set up under the five-year plans. Now our country stands tenth in the industrialized countries of the world.
F. Do yourself.

14. Means of Transport

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a
B. 1. tarred 2. run in Delhi and Kolkata 3. carry people 4. transport goods 5. useful in natural calamities
C. 1. permanent 2. State 3. industries 4. local trains 5. tanker ships
D. 1. Transport refers place to

another. 2. The road play then to the markets. 3. National Highways central governments of India. State Highways state government of India. 4. The Rajdhani Express and the Shatabdi Express are the two fastest trains of India. 5. It is most suitable tanker ships. 6. Aeroplane are used to to carry mails.

E. The Indian Railways network binds the social, cultural and economical fabric of the country. They cover the whole country running from north to south and east to west removing the distance barrier for its people. The railway network of India has brought together the whole of country hence creating a feeling of unity among Indians.

F. Do yourself.

15. Communication

A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. c
B. 1. Communication 2. Courier
 3. Mobile phones 4. television 5. mass
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
D. 1. Communication is the process one another. Personal and mass communication. 2. Postal system provides letters and parcels. 3. The telephone STD and ISD. 4. Mass communication refers to of mass communication. 5. Artificial satellites also cables or wires.

E. Internet has many social networking sites like facebook, we chat, message etc. because of these sites We've connected to many peoples. Using Internet, many people are communicate to each other easily and come close to each other around the globe.

F. Do yourself.

16. Our Culture and Heritage

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. b
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
C. 1. The ten languages spoken in India are Assamese Malayalam. 2. In Northern part are popular. 3. Different musical instruments some popular musical instruments. 4. The art of painting

..... Lord Krishna's life, etc. 5. Some examples of Indian architecture are the Sun temple designs.

D. India is famous for unity in diversity. People belonging to different religions and culture live with harmony in India. Various religions and cultures have intertwined to give India a unique identity. They are different in food, language, clothes, languages, etc. yet they are under one flag.

E. Do yourself.

17. Our National Symbols

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c
B. 1. Tricolour 2. growth 3. Government
 4. Rabindranath Tagore 5. lotus
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
D. 1. Our national flag, national emblem, national anthem, national animal, national bird and national flower are our national symbol. 2. Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice and white stands for truth and peace. 3. "Satyamev Jayate" means 'truth alone triumphs'. 4. The national flag salute it. 5. Our national emblem is written at the bottom. 6. Our national anthem is in praise of our country. we sing the Republic Day.
E. Because it represents our nation's dignity.
F. Do yourself.

18. Our Rights and Duties

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. d
B. 1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 2. Preamble
 3. Democracy 4. Secularism 5. citizens
 6. Directive Principles
C. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a
D. 1. Constitution is a a country. 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 3. Democracy means representatives. 4. Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right to freedom of religion.
 5. Our constitution has men and women.
E. The fundamental rights are important for us because they provide the citizens of a country with human dignity and development of personality of every individual.

F. Do yourself.

LIVING SOCIETY- 5

1. Continents and Oceans

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. b 7. d 8. c
B. 1. Asia 2. Sahara 3. Isthmus of Panama
4. Amazon 5. Antarctica 6. Great Barrier
7. oceans 8. globe
C. 1. b 2. a 3. f 4. c 5. d 6. e 7. h 8. g
D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T
E. 1. Huge land masses are known as the
continents. 2. Land covers 29% and water
covers 71% of the entire surface of the
Earth. 3. An island is a piece of land
surrounded by water. Australia 4. The
names of the seven continents of the world
include Europe, North America, South
America, Australia, Africa, Asia and
Antarctica. 5. There are five oceans in the
world; the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic
Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern
Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. 6. A globe is
the on the Earth. A map is a
visual and finding routes.
7. There are mainly two types
seas and oceans. 8. Directions on a map
..... and South-west. If you
observe on the ground.
F. Do yourself.
G. Do yourself.

2. Latitudes and Longitudes

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a
B. 1. Longitudes 2. axis 3. Latitudes
4. equator 5. Prime Meridian 6. poles
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F
D. 1. Every atlas of the atlas.
2. Latitudes are imaginary
the poles. 3. The latitude that divides
..... South Pole is at 90° S. 4. The
Tropic of Cancer - $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ The
Antarctic Circle - $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S 5. The latitudes
and known as a grid.
6. Longitudes are imaginary
the South Pole. 7. Just like equator
..... from 0° to 180° . 8. Longitudes
help pass each meridian. 9. The
meridian of 180° E this
meridian. 10. A new date begins when we
cross this meridian.

E. Do yourself.

F. Do yourself.

3. Rotation and Revolution

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a
B. 1. solstices 2. revolution 3. rotation
4. tides 5. sunrays
C. 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c
D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
E. 1. Along with is known as
the orbit. 2. The Earth rotates is
called rotation. 3. The Earth also revolves
..... axis causes seasons. 4. The flow
of the also caused tides.
5. The sun shines and equal
night. 6. The Earth day and night.
7. These are summer, winter, spring and
autumn. 8. Solstices are when
during this time.
F. Do yourself.
G. Do yourself.

4. Temperature Zones of the Earth

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. a
B. 1. climate 2. Temperate zone 3. Frigid
zone 4. altitude 5. equator
C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
D. 1. The word 'weather' for a
short period. 2. The climate of a place
..... like a country. 3. The Torrid
Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid
Zone. 4. Moisture causes humidity
..... mist and sleet. 5. Altitude means a
place's height above sea level. 6. The sea
affects being close to it. 7. All
factors like latitude, altitude, humidity,
winds and distance from the sea are
responsible for the change in climate.
8. Winds also affect or sea
breeze.
E. Do yourself.
F. Do yourself.

5. Equatorial Climate

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. b 5. a
B. 1. Brazil 2. thunderstorms
3. chimpanzee 4. pygmies
5. Hydroelectricity 6. understory 7. tribal
C. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. e D. 1. Equatorial
climate and form clouds.
2. The places in South America
and Nicobar Islands. 3. The layer
understory called the canopy.

4. Equatorial forests heavy rainfall. 5. The different types of forests. 6. The layer above sunlight and rain. 7. Pygmies and jarawas are some tribes that belong to the equatorial belt of the Earth. 8. Hydroelectricity and petroleum.
E. Do yourself.
F. Do yourself.

6. Hot Deserts of the World

A. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. b
B. 1. scanty 2. 55° 3. extreme 4. cacti 5. Bedouins
C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
D. 1. A desert is an arid or no rainfall at all. 2. The cold deserts of vegetation. 3. Desert is the term around 55° C in the shade. 4. The camel can during sandstorm. 5. Plants in the desert underground water. Trees and shrubs loses water. 6. Animals like Arabian horses, camels, jackals, wolves and hyenas and insects like scorpions and spiders are found in desert. 7. Bedouins and tuaregs banjaras in India. 8. The bedouins and tuaregs the people discovered petroleum.
E. Do yourself.
F. Do yourself.

7. The Temperate Zone

A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. d
B. 1. cool 2. moderate 3. climate 4. Alfalfa 5. Nomadic 6. vegetation 7. Prairies
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T
D. 1. Temperate means moderate. 2. Temperate grasslands trees or shrubs. 3. Temperate zone has a from the sea. 4. Prairies in North America, veldts in South Africa and downs in Australia. 5. Life is faster northern prairies. 6. In temperate forests are also found.
E. Do yourself.
F. Do yourself.

8. The Frigid Zone

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. c
B. 1. Arctic Circle 2. Tundra zone 3. Forest 4. penguin 5. Eskimos 6. reindeer 7. fur 8. bleak 9. kayaks 10. Lapps

C. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a 6. g 7. f
D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T
E. 1. The area around the poles is known as the Frigid Zone. 2. There are two frigid throughout the year. 3. The Tundra is a at all times. 4. This is because summer season. 5. Some shrubs such as are also found. 6. Some of the and Greenland. 7. The Inuit live in small their feet warm. 8. The Lapps are an Lap delicacy. 9. The penguin. 10. Population in the Frigid and difficult here.
F. Do yourself.
G. Do yourself.

9. Pollution of Environment

A. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. c
B. 1. atmosphere 2. population 3. Reforestation 4. Soil erosion 5. water
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T
D. 1. Environment is the surrounding components of the environment. 2. Our environment consists and biosphere. 3. Pollution is the process substances to environment. 4. Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution and Noise Pollution. 5. Water pollution is the in sea water. 6. Soil pollution is defined waste into the soil. 7. Noise pollution is defined well being. 8. Do not use car produce less sound. 9. The contamination of air air pollution. 10. Factories should not reducing air pollution.
E. Do yourself.
F. Do yourself.

10. Conservation of Environment

A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. b
B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F
C. 1. Conservation is the to the environment. 2. Our environment is being and overpopulation. 3. Wildlife conservation is the hunting or poaching. 4. The government has demarcated of getting extinct. 5. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse are the three steps to avoid creating waste.

6. Recycling is the process helps in recycling. 7. Paper, greeting cards, paper towels, and envelopes can be recycled.

D. Do yourself.

E. Do yourself.

11. Natural Disasters

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

B. 1. seismograph 2. earthquake
3. infrastructure 4. agricultural 5. droughts
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F

D. 1. Natural disasters life and property. 2. Earthquake is the surface. While constructing strengthened annually. 3. During an earthquake called epicenter. 4. Flood is overflowing at sea. 5. Water-borne diseases are cholera, gastroenteritis and hepatitis. 6. The Indian states to less rainfall. 7. A tsunami is a tsunami waves. 8. A drought is scarcity of water.

E. Do yourself.

F. Do yourself.

12. Communication

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

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

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

D. 1. Communication is the each other. 2. A few centuries ago, people only knew about a few kinds of communication but now there are many communication method by which we can interact with anyone in a few minutes.

3. The different means of communication are television, radio, newspaper, telephone, mobile, Internet, etc. 4. Telegraph is a device dots and symbols.

5. Mass communication is television, etc. 6. Radio has lots of metro cities. 7. The Internet is an all over the world.

E. Do yourself.

F. Do yourself.

13. The United Nations

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

B. 1. League of Nations 2. General Assembly 3. The Secretariat 4. ECOSOC 5. the Hague 6. Security

C. 1. Food and Agriculture Organisation
2. World Health Organisation 3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund 4. Economic and Social Council 5. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

6. United Nations Development Programme 7. International Labour Organisation

D. 1. 24 October 1945. 2. To maintain of all countries. 3. The UN system is based The Trusteeship Council. 4. The General Assembly is to the Security Council. 5. The US, the UK, Russia, France and China. It is responsible forces. 6. The Secretariat Arabic. 7. The duty of this court disputes. 8. India is an active expects from it.

E. Do yourself.

F. Do yourself.

14. Arrival of the British

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

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

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

D. 1. In 1498 CE at Calicut. 2. The English East India Company Battle of Plassey. 3. He was the first Governor of Bengal. 4. The battle was fought between Shah Alam II. 5. Lord Richard Wellesley 6. Lord Dalhousie 7. According to the terms the Doctrine of Lapse.

E. Do yourself.

F. Do yourself.

15. Protests and the Revolt of 1857

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

B. 1. enfield rifle 2. Allan Octavian Hume 3. 29 March 1857 4. Bahadur Shah Zafar 5. Tilak 6. 1919

C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T

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

E. 1. The people were not not the Indians. 2. Many Indian rulers felt market policies. 3. Things became worse soldiers alike. 4. The prominent leaders who Rani Lakshmi Bai. 5. The educated Indians

..... against British policies in 1885.
6. Leaders such as from the Indians. 7. The Swadeshi Movement did not deter them.

F. Do yourself.

G. Do yourself.

16. Freedom Struggle

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. a

B. 1. Non-cooperation 2. commission
3. Dandhi March 4. Netaji 5. 15 August 1947 6. 1947 7. 22 March

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

D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T

E. 1. Rowlatt Act the government. 2. General Dyer ordered and women. 3. The non-Cooperation Movement boycott. 4. The Indian National Congress of Gandhiji. 5. Gandhiji, to break the salt law. 6. Subhash Chandra Bose Taiwan. 7. In 1945 the country.

F. Rabindranath Tagore, because he gave his major contribution in our freedom fight for our country.

G. Tum mujhe khooon do main tumhe aazadi dunga.

17. Great Indian Personalities

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

B. 1. Manikarnika 2. Sati 3. Brahma Samaj 4. Rabindranath Tagore 5. Nirmal Hriday

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

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

E. 1. He used his famous non-cooperation. 2. Lakshmi Bai played escape from the city. 3. Sati was the practice practised in India. 4. Though he was educated and more than 3,000 poems. 5. Rabindranath Tagore wrote nearly famous as Vishwabharti University. 6. He started the movement scientific knowledge and culture. 7. From 1931 to 1948 poor and dying. 8. She

was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1980.

F. Do yourself.

G. Do yourself.

18. Our Government

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

B. 1. democratic 2. Constitution of India 3. Governor 4. Supreme Court 5. Judiciary

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

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

E. 1. India is such care of everything. 2. Our country to elect their representatives. 3. The government at the centre is called the union government. 4. The government at the states is called the state government. 5. The President 6. National, state and district levels. 7. The Supreme Court. New Delhi. 8. The judiciary is the branch to deliver justice.

F. Member of the Legislative Assembly and Member of Legislative Council.

G. Lower House

19. Knowledge is Power

A. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. d

B. 1. Writing 2. Mesopotamians 3. script 4. number 5. papyrus 6. Sumerians 7. plants 8. dots

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

D. 1. In the ancient times symbols and pictures. 2. Earlier, the written records is called pictographic communication. 3. A script is a form as the Cuneiform script. 4. The early humans of the numbers. 5. Indians. Hindse. 6. Man created a writing various other purposes. 7. Johannes Gutenberg of Germany. 8. The letters of each word of his fingers. 9. It is required various other purposes. 10. Tsai Lun, a Chinese scholar.

E. Do yourself.

F. Do yourself.

Social Life

(Teacher Manual)

Class-6 to 8



SOCIAL LIFE-6

HISTORY

1. What, Where, How and When

A. 1. d 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. c

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F

C. 1. The birth of Christ 2. Prehistory 3. Literary sources 4. AD 5. Megasthenes

D. 1. The role of historians recreate the past. 2. Literary sources inform of our ancestors. 3. Literary sources that Secular Literature. 4. So that the obey them.

E. 1. History is the study..... called historians. 2. Geographical features of a routes of contact. 3. Accounts left by travellers used in South India. 4. Archaeological sources are of that time.

HOTS

1. They didn't want their victories to be forgotten. They had nothing else to write on, so they wrote it on rocks. 2. Seals were used widely and they tell us about the lifestyle of people who lived during that time.

2. On the trail of the Earliest People

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. c

B. 1. Evolution 2. ancestor 3. Core 4. fire 5. Mesolithic 6. Soan 7. Deccan

C. 1. The earth has fossils. 2. They lived in skin or fur. 3. Caves 4. Perhaps two flints were rubbed together over a period of time humans learnt the use of fire. 5. Chalkos means vessels and weapons.

D. 1. From the earliest Chalcolithic Age. 2. Evidences of hunter-gatherers are called sites. The places named factory sites. 3. The word Neolithic used for clearing forests. 4. Palaeolithic Age vessels and weapons.

HOTS

1. Flake, Core, Flake, Core 2. Over a period of time cave dwellings as well.

3. From gathering to growing Food

A. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. c

B. 1. Mesolithic 2. attack 3. civilization 4. fences 5. Burial 6. Mehrgarh 7. domesticated

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

D. 1. The hunter-gatherers found out that some animals were harmless and friendly 2. Due to availability of surplus new crops. Along with food to make cloth. 3. Here, pit excavated. 4. The first human-made thatched roofs. 5. During the Neolithic thunder and fire. 6. It was a metals.

E. 1. Man had been became farmers. 2. A lot of evidence religious significance. 3. The following are some outer surface.

HOTS

The dead were buried with burial goods in the belief that there is life after death. 2. Do yourself.

4. In the Earliest Cities

A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. b

B. 1. ruins 2. archaeologists 3. streets 4. Sindh 5. dockyard 6. seals 7. Dholavira

C. 1. Chalcolithic Age 2. Harappan culture 3. Residential houses. 4. Seals 5. Dholavira 6. Lothal

D. 1. The mixture of copper and tin is called bronze. 2. The most important citadels. 3. More than 1000 as the unicorn. 4. The scripts used by the Indus Valley people. 5. Copper, tin, gold Afghanistan. 6. Huge tank.

E. 1. Civilization is a ideas and practices. 2. Town planning is one pattern. 3. No substantial information in their eyes. 4. The Harappans were primarily and Tigris. 5. Evidence indicates that around of deforestation.

HOTS

1. The water from the well was drained into the tank. 2. The Harappans were highly advanced civilization, especially in town planning, drainage system and architecture. Their well planned system shows their quality.

5. What Books and Burials tell Us

A. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. d 6. b 7. d

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

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

D. 1. In the early were respected. 2. Towards the end, and knowledge. 3. Inamgaon is the in Maharashtra.

4. A stone circle pit circle graves.
 5. Excavators have built there.
 E. 1. We come to know and
 invocations. 2. The Aryan society
 of dead bodies. 3. Indra was the
 for success and protection. 4. People believed in
 is reborn.

HOTS

1. The Rig Veda consists of hymns, called the Suktas meaning praise. This shows that Rig Veda is composed in praise of Gods. 2. The concept behind is that the women had the equal rights as men.

6. Kingdoms, Kings and An Early Republic

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. c
 B. 1. mahajanapada 2. rajas, ganasangha 3. Bimbisara 4. Karshapana 5. traders 6. Magadha 7. Lichchavis
 C. 1. d 2. a 3. f 4. e 5. g 6. b 7. c
 D. 1. Some janapadas mahajanapadas.
 2. Buddhist texts 6th century BC
 3. The soldiers received Karshapana.
 E. 1. To run a family to the raja.
 2. Amongst the sixteen conquer other
 janapadas.

HOTS

1. As the people settled needed to survive. 2. Yes, money is better than barter in trade because we can buy anything by it.

7. New Questions and Ideas

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. b
 B. 1. kshatriya 2. enlightenment 3. wisdom 4. Vedic 5. Tripitakas 6. alms 7. sangha
 C. 1. Gautam Buddha 2. Pali 3. Mahavira 4. Mahavira 5. Upanishads
 D. 1. For the rest Uttar Pradesh.
 2. He left the comforts difficult problems. 3. He came to be the self.
 4. He understood bodhi vriksha.
 E. 1. Buddha taught will be attained. 2. At a very young age began to meditate. 3. Both religion discouraged exist in Jainism. 4. Jainism like Buddhism chastity. 5. The Upanishads should be acquired.

HOTS

1. Caste system led to inequalities among all. Lower castes people were not allowed to sit and eat with high castes. 2. Due to the teachings of the Buddha and Mahavira; women status uplifted as that of men in that period.

8. The Mauryan Empire

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. a

- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T

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

D. 1. The 'Indika' tells that period. 2. Alexander wanted to wealth. 3. He was the first inscriptions. 4. The various branches called Amatyas. 5. The money collected hospitals. 6. Arts and architecture wood to stone.
 E. 1. The Macedonian conquer them. 2. Some of the principles population at large. 3. Some of the principles obey elders. 4. Ashoka wanted humans and animals. 5. Trade and foreign trade. 6. Agriculture was roads and buildings. 7. Ashoka ruled for Mauryan dynasty.

HOTS

1. When Ashoka became Path of Dhamma. 2. The Mauryan army were women.

9. Vital Villages, Thriving Towns

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. a
 B. 1. Iron 2. Karikala 3. Taxes 4. kingdom 5. combination 6. trade
 C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F
 D. 1. c 2. e 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. g 7. d

E. 1. Around the civilization. 2. Canals were irrigate the fields. 3. Literary sources important centres. 4. Dasas and karmakars bhojaka or grihapaties. 5. There are also called shrenis. 6. Vaishali, Ujjain the Hindus. 7. Stamped red-glazed pottery.
 F. 1. The Iron Age throughout the world. 2. The introduction of river valley. 3. There were separate running kingdoms. 4. The people in the villages bhojaka or grihapatis.

HOTS

1. Indus Valley Civilization 2. Tools such as axes, hoes and ploughshares were used in agriculture. These helped man to clear dense forests of the Ganga Valley and bring more land under cultivation.

10. Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. d
 B. 1. material 2. Chinese 3. Sakala 4. Kushanas 5. Neduncheraladan 6. Traders 7. Silk
 C. 1. Mauryan dynasty 2. Satavahanas 3. Prathishthanapura 4. Menander 5. Rudradaman 6. Karikala 7. Nedunchezhyan
 D. 1. The Mauryan in 185 BC. 2. The provincial called Satraps. 3. Sangam

Literature offers source of history.
4. They are also..... Cherathalamakan.
5. He attacked territory. 6. They protected..... of their profit.

E. 1. The Satavahanas Paithan (Maharashtra). 2. The Chera kingdom Rome and Egypt. 3. The Pandayas pearls to Rome. 4. The Silk Route tin and gold. 5. Fa-Hien came to India images of Buddha.

HOTS

1. Because Karikala attacked Sri Lanka.
2. Because there were several branches through which route that India exported pearls, textiles, ivory, etc.

11. New Empires and Kingdoms

A. 1.b 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.c 6.d 7.b

B. 1. Chandragupta I 2. Classical Age
3. agriculture 4. Kanchi 5. Sanskrit 6. patron

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T

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

E. 1. Prashasti to the gods. 2. Chandragupta II Vikramaditya. 3. Kumargupta Gupta Empire. 4. Agriculture from land. 5. The University at Nalanda Mahendraditya. 6. He was a 'Nagananda'. 7. Narasimhavarmam to Sri Lanka.

F. 1. Chandragupta I..... kingdom in Central India. 2. It is believed that..... in AD 375. 3. Harsha was a patron..... of Nalanda. 4. The most famous ruler Mahendrarvarman. 5. The Pallavas in the ninth century.

HOTS

1. Because the poet praised the king as a warrior, so that the king was remembered. 2. The attack of the Huns is considered as a major reason for the fall of the Gupta Empire.

12. Culture and Science

A. 1.a 2.b 3.c 4.d 5.a 6.d 7.a

B. 1. Pitakas 2. Arthashastra 3. Harshacharitra
4. Money 5. Stupas 6. Varahamihir 7. Ayurvedic and medicines

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

D. 1. The two main entertaining narratives. 2. The Bhagavad Gita his *sakha* friend. 3. Tanjore craftsmanship. 4. The Iron Pillar Chandragupta II. 5. Bhaskaracharya Suryasidhanta. 6. The concept zero called Indo-Arabic. 7. Mahabharata Kauravas.

E. 1. The Puranas literally..... and about

kings. 2. The Arthashastra city of Patliputra. 3. These are dome shaped fence made of stone. 4. Aryabhata was the famous Earth and moon.

HOTS

1. Because it required a large amount of revenue, labourers and creativity too in building those temples. 2. Because the stupa is sacred and devotees visit to show their respect.

GEOGRAPHY

1. The Earth in the Solar System

A. 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.d 7.c

B. 1.galaxy 2.Earth 3. exert 4.sunlight 5.Venus
6. satellite 7.Asteroids

C. 1. The sun 2.The gas 3.The Pole Star 4.Ursa Major and Orion 5.Neptune 6.The Earth 7.Ceres

D. 1. The bodies you see..... celestial bodies. 2. When seen from.....called constellations. 3. During ancient times..... at night. 4. The first four..... and Mars. The next four..... and Neptune. 5. No life can exist..... and moisture. 6. The shooting stars..... called meteorites.

E. 1.The heavenly body from the Earth. 2. The sun is at..... heat and light. 3. There are eight planets..... made up of gases. 4. There are a number..... on the Earth. 5. Moon is a natural..... from the sun.

HOTS

Pluto, because it did not fulfil the criteria for being a full-fledged planet.

2. Globes: Latitudes and Longitudes

A. 1.d 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.a 6.b 7.a

B. 1.flat 2.equator 3.circle 4.vertical
5. longitudes 6.meridians 7.political

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

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

E. 1. A globe is..... of the Earth. 2. The two end points..... on the globe. 3. The North Pole, the South Pole and the Equator. 4. The part of the Earth..... Southern Hemisphere. 5. It is a hot..... of Capricorn. 6. The Prime Meridian..... Greenwich Meridian.

F. 1. Imaginary lines on a globe..... they become points. 2. The main features of latitudes.....The Western Hemisphere. 3. There are four more..... on this parallel. 4. Longitudes are imaginary.....W for West. 5. The main features of longitudes meet at the poles.

HOTS

1. It is hottest near the equator because the sun is overhead at the equator. As the hot air rises,

there's an empty area near the surface of the land or ocean and this makes the equator to be the hottest spot. Torrid Zone 2. The Earth has been divided into 24 time zones of one hour each. Each of these zones covers 15 degrees of longitude. As the local time differs by 4 minutes at every longitude, it would create a lot of confusion regarding time for any country as a whole which may stretch across several longitudes. Therefore, each country selects a central meridian and the local time of this meridian is the standard time of that country.

3. Motions of the Earth

- A.** 1.a 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.c 6.a
B. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.T
C. 1.d 2.c 3.a 4.b 5.f 6.e
D. 1. The Earth has two and Revolution. 2. When the Earth has night. 3. The line that separates circle of illumination. 4. As the Earth's axis (23½°N).
E. 1. When the Earth rotates from west to east. 2. A year is usually the different seasons. 3. During this time In the Southern Hemisphere.

HOTS

1. The motion of the Earth causes the different seasons.
 2. On 21 March (Spring Equinox) and on 23 September (Autumn Equinox.)

4. Maps

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. a
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T
C. 1. A map is a and direction. 2. Thematic maps are or topic. 3. Zheng He year 1405. 4. The Geographical Information the information. 5. The distance between map distance.
D. 1. Globe has some limitations we use maps. 2. Physical maps show towns and villages. 3. The key or the legend appropriate explanations. 4. A map is a graphical and direction. The size, shape and passages.

HOTS

1. A map can retain only a point.
 2. One of the main purpose area of a place.

5. Major Domains of the Earth

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. c
B. 1. lithosphere 2. Northern 3. Africa
 4. Australia 5. hydrosphere 6. Arctic 7. Biosphere
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T

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

E. 1. The solid outer layer the lithosphere. 2. Europe forms called Eurasia. 3. There are seven and Antarctica. 4. The layers from and exosphere. 5. It is the narrow and atmosphere. 6. The average depth below the mean sea level. 7. Carbon dioxide global warming.

F. 1. There are seven continents as the white continent. 2. The Earth is the only rivers, etc. 3. The envelope of air and exosphere. 4. Biosphere is the life-supporting of the oceans.

HOTS

1. Because it is the only planet in the solar system that supports life.
 2. Biosphere is the life-supporting dependent on each other.

6. Major Landforms of the Earth

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a
B. 1. fractures 2. molten 3. plateau 4. sediment 5. magma 6. glaciers 7. Intermontane
C. 1. Continental plateaus 2. The Chota Nagpur Plateau 3. Lava plains 4. Horst 5. Floods 6. Coastal plains 7. Flora and fauna
D. 1. Alluvial plains are made added to it. 2. Intermontane plateaus are those Plateau of South Africa. 3. Mountains are a storehouse generate hydroelectricity. 4. Most of the mountain are fold mountains. 5. When two plates called faults. 6. Plains are low-lying sea level. 7. These mountains have for the rivers.

E. 1. A mountain can be described than the hills. 2. When two plates or rises (gets uplifted). 3. Volcanic mountains are called a crater. 4. Mountains are a storehouse timber, rubber, etc. 5. The vast area of flat is a lava plateau. 6. Plateaus have important are some examples.

HOTS

1. When two plates push molten magma to come out. 2. Plains are the most densely international trade.

7. Our Country: India

- A.** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. b 7. c
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T
C. 1. Siachen Glacier 2. Cape Comorin, near Kaniyakumari 3. Purvanchal 4. The Ganga Basin 5. In Bangladesh 6. Thar Desert 7. Deccan plateau
D. 1. Kanyakumari Indian mainland.

2. The Himalayan Mountains..... of India. 3. The Northern Plains..... is called alluvium. 4. This is dry..... (less than 25 cm). 5. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India. 6. It can be divided..... The Great Indian Desert.

E. 1. The main features of..... in the east. 2. From North to South..... Valley of Flowers. 3. The Northern Plains are..... lies in Bangladesh. 4. This region, also..... the Deccan Plateau. 5. The western coastal plains..... form river deltas.

HOTS

1. Shivalik or the Outer common in these parts. 2. These rivers originate from the Deccan Plateau which is a hot and snow-free land. All the rivers flowing in this region get water in the rainy season. That is why these rivers are called the seasonal rivers.

8. India: Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

A. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. c

B. 1. Weather 2. Climate 3. respite 4. shed 5. southern 6. Mangrove 7. species

C. 1. Weather is the current..... period of time. Climate..... of time. 2. The monsoon or rainy..... get rainfall. 3. Vegetations which develop..... as natural vegetation. 4. The most common trees..... and ebony. 5. The trees of these forests..... neem and khair.

D. 1. Forests are of immense..... animals and birds. 2. The variation in temperature..... harvest a good crop. 3. India is a land..... area and grasslands. 4. Depending on the relief..... species in these forests.

HOTS

1. Monsoon season in India..... a good crop. 2. Indian Government launched a tiger conservation programme called Project Tiger. To save the tigers, the 3,500 in 1990s.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Understanding Diversity

A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. b

B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F

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

D. 1. Pepper 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Pt. Nehru 4. Kerala 5. Onam 6. Pashmina shawls

E. 1. Pashmina shawls are expensive..... great skill. 2. The more famous ones by Christians. 3. India is a secular..... and harmony. 4. Rock paintings..... the love of art. 5. The phrase describes the unity in the country at

length. 6. The main crops are..... and cashew nut.

F. 1. We learn from history..... brought about diversity. 2. The culture of India..... festivals and weddings. 3. There are more than 800..... Hindi and English.

HOTS

1. Diversity adds variety to our lives. When we live with a diverse group of people, we learn from them. We become more tolerant and broad-minded. 2. Because Kerala has the highest rate of literacy.

2. Prejudice and Discrimination

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

B. 1. society 2. Stereotype 3. Female foeticide 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 5. board 6. Preamble 7. four

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

D. 1. A person may be of diversity. 2. Discrimination means of prejudice. 3. Stereotypes are ability. 4. Female foeticide urban families. 5. The Caste System was called untouchables.

E. 1. Caste division plays person's food. 2. When India gained right to freedom. 3. The Father of the Indian all members equally. 4. Stereotype is a fixed idea talent or ability.

HOTS

1. Yes, caste system is rigid in India. 2. When India gained freedom..... support them.

3. What is Government?

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. b

B. 1. government 2. issues 3. Monarchy 4. actions 5. wealthy

C. 1. The government 2. The monarch 3. Direct democracy 4. The common people 5. Adolf Hitler of Germany

D. 1. The government..... its subjects. 2. Social security..... opportunities to all. 3. When a country is ruled..... called a dictatorship. 4. When all the adult Universal Adult Franchise. 5. In a democracy..... contest the elections.

E. 1. India is a vast..... the whole country. 2. Once the government..... opportunities to all. 3. Governments can be classified..... elections are held. 4. Democracy can be of..... form the government. 5. Most early democracies..... right to vote.

HOTS

Yes, it is correct.

4. Key Elements of a Democratic Government

- A. 1.a.2.b.3.b.4.d.5.c.6.a.7.b
B. 1. Apartheid 2. Participation 3. awareness 4. masses 5. adequate
C. 1.c.2.a.3.d.4.b.5.c
D. 1. Apartheid was..... in South Africa. 2. The meaning..... and others. 3. In a democracy..... their problems. 4. The police..... daily basis. 5. Citizens need..... constructive way.
E. 1. Religious processions..... society. 2. While resolving..... every level. 3. A truly..... schools and colleges. 4. We need to..... essential.

HOTS

1. Because people have the right to elect their leaders of their choice on the basis of their work. 2. Because people have right to elect another representative if they are not satisfied with their previous choice.

5. Panchayati Raj

- A. 1.a.2.d.3.b.4.a.5.c.6.a
B. 1.F.2.T.3.T.4.F.5.T.6.F.7.T
C. 1.e.2.f.3.g.4.b.5.c.6.d.7.a
D. 1. Panchayat system 2. Gram Sabha 3. Income of Gram Panchayat. 4. Nyaya Panchayat 5. The Block Samiti 6. President
E. 1. The main purpose..... minimum expenses. 2. Through the Panchayati Raj own problems. 3. The duty of..... his/her duties. 4. The state government..... the administration. 5. In states..... administration.
F. 1. Provision of..... bridges and roads. 2. The gram panchayat..... to farmers. 3. Panchayati Raj..... district level. 4. The District Panchayat..... Zila Parishad.

HOTS

Yes, because they don't get much chances for their upliftment due to prevailing social taboo and a lack of availability of resources. By getting reserved seats they have an equal opportunity to get recognised and work in the society with others.

6. Rural Administration

- A. 1.c.2.a.3.b.4.a.5.d
B. 1. jails 2. supervised 3. patwari 4. inheritance 5. dowry 6. remarried
C. 1. Jailor and Deputy Jailor 2. Zila Parishad 3. Patwaris 4. Women 5. Daughters

D. 1. Land records..... from banks. 2. The collection..... various bodies. 3. The Hindu Succession..... September 2005.

E. 1. Each police station looks Particular police station. 2. The patwari map in his area. 3. Sons, daughters have remarried.

HOTS

Because the Patwari system exists before independence and the system has been followed by both Indian and Pakistani governments even today.

7. Urban Administration

- A. 1.c.2.b.3.a.4.b.5.b.6.c
B. 1. amenities 2. tenure 3. presides 4. member 5. reluctant 6. criticism
C. 1.F.2.F.3.T.4.T.5.F.6.F
D. 1. Municipal Corporation 2. Deputy Mayor 3. Municipality 4. Central and State Government 5. Municipal Commissioner
E. 1. The member..... Mayor. 2. The members also..... as "aldermen". 3. The corporation..... State government. 4. The sources of income User charges, etc. 5. The tenure..... the terms.
F. 1. The Municipal Council..... can be completed. 2. Provide safe..... right manner. 3. The sources of Municipal Corporation. 4. There are..... public services.

HOTS

The Municipalities and Municipal Corporation have similar..... and heritage.

8. Rural Livelihoods

- A. 1.c.2.b.3.b.4.a.5.d
B. 1.F.2.F.3.T.4.F
C. 1. Groundnut and cotton 2. Big farmers 3. Milk 4. Moneylender
D. 1. Primary, secondary and tertiary 2. Barber known as *nai*. 3. Collecting mahua..... income. 4. People living in..... wealthy person.
E. 1. The means by..... Tertiary occupations. 2. Big farmers..... as labourers. 3. Apart from agriculture sources of livelihood. 4. People live in villages..... commit suicide.

HOTS

a. Landless farmer b. Because he don't have his own land to cultivate and fulfil his needs hence at the time of any urgent need he often borrow money from Shyam.

9. Urban Livelihoods

- A. 1.c.2.a.3.c.4.b.5.c.6.d.7.a

- B.** 1.cater 2.livelihood 3.wholesale
4.obstruction 5.stipulated 6.contractors
- C.** 1.Tertiary 2.Vegetable hawker 3.Daily wage earner 4.Businessman 5.Regular employees
- D.** 1. There are many..... needs of the people. 2. There are hundreds..... hand-to-mouth existence. 3. The movement..... migration. 4. In this..... self employed.
- E.** 1. Occupations can be tertiary occupation. 2. Here, the worker..... hours at work. 3. There are hundred around freely. 4. Migration occurs in the rural sector.

HOTS

Because of lack of proper opportunities and lack of employment in rural areas.

SOCIAL LIFE- 7

HISTORY

1. Tracing Changes through a Thousand

Years

- A.** 1.d 2.a 3.c 4.c 5.d 6.b 7.d
- B.** 1.middle ages 2.Sultanate 3.Inscriptions 4. Coins 5.Vijayanagara 6.Archaeological
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F
- D.** 1. History is a vast subject..... periodisation of history. 2. The ancient period of Indian history Harsha in 700 AD. 3. The term 'medieval' refersChola period in South India. 4. During the ancient period.....Bharatvarsha and Jambudwipa. 5. Many foreign travellers into the period. 6. Experts who study called archaeologists. 7. Inscriptions are writings engraved rock and stone.
- E.** 1. The period from 18th century in South India. 2. Under the rule of the Arabs..... subcontinent as Hindustan. 3. Monuments and buildings often provide..... jewellery, etc. of the rulers. 4. Written records of the medieval period and taxes, and travelogues. Archaeology can be defined..... are called archaeologists. 5. Every human society learns from.....developed during this period.

HOTS

1. Because written records of the medieval period are found in plenty. Paper was easily available during this period. Therefore, most writing in this period was done on paper whereas; in ancient period written records were not found. Paper was also not available during

this period. 2. Coins give us dates of important political events. Monuments and buildings often provide information about the period during which they were built. Therefore, a historian gets to know about each of the events with the period they took place.

2. New Kings and Kingdoms

- A.** 1.b 2.a 3.c 4.c 5.b 6.d 7.b
- B.** 1.Gopala 2.Rashtrakuta 3.Tanjore 4.Velallars 5.Brihadesvara 6.Muslim
- C.** 1.d 2.a 3.e 4.b 5.f 6.c
- D.** 1. The three most important kingdoms the Rashtrakutas. 2. The other prominent rulers were Devapala..... South-East Asia. 3. Bhoja conquered Kanauj and made it his capital. 4. The term applied to a group of warriors..... on courage and loyalty. 5. Credit for paving the way..... and his son Rajendra Chola. 6. Land was granted to religious..... service to the king. 7. The Chola period witnessed the growth.....Telugu and Kannada.

E. 1. The third dynasty which was involved by the Chalukyas of Kalyani. 2. Kanauj was the main centre Tripartite Struggle by the historians. 3. The king was the head of the administration..... details of the Chola administration. 4. Mahmud was the ruler of Ghazni, and Somnath in 1026. 5. The Turks were more advanced..... joint front during the battle.

HOTS

1. Due to its prime location, Kannauj always remained the centre of attraction among the regional kings of northern India. Kannauj was the main centre by the historians. 2. Yes. Muhammad Ghori defeated the most powerful ruler of the northern India in 1192 AD. This paved the way for the Muslim rule in India and thus changed the course of Indian history forever.

3. The Delhi Sultans

- A.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. a
- B.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F
- C.** 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. c
- D.** 1. Raziya was the daughter..... deposited her in 1240. 2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak. He was called 'Lakh Baksh'..... a lot of wealth as charity. 3. In 1398 AD, from this blow. 4. Firoz Shah Tughluq was the successor died in 1388. 5. Bahlul

Lodi was the first Afghan ruler..... the Viceroy of Jaunpur. 6. To get more money to one-half of the produce. 7. He was appointed by Timur..... and founded the Sayyid dynasty.

E. 1. Ala-ud-din was a far-sighted monarch merchants were constantly checked. 2. Muhammad- bin Tughluq issued token currency with gold and silver coins. 3. In 1327 AD, Muhammad-bin Tughluq causing great hardship to the people. 4. Most of the rulers were not tolerant with army contingents.

HOTS

1. Yes, the first ruler of the Slave dynasty was dedicated towards his master. He was ambitious because immediately after the death of Muhammad Ghori he began to rule as an independent ruler. 2. Razia Sultan was bold and brave in that conservative age. Despite of being a woman she became a ruler. Nowadays, women have much freedom and are educated. 3. Ala-ud-din was a far-sighted monarch were constantly checked.

4. The Mughal Empire

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. d

B. 1. Farghana 2. Chausa 3. 1555
4. Hamzanama 5. navratnas 6. 1592

C. 1. f 2. t 3. t 4. t 5. t 6. t 7. f

D. 1. Daulat Khan, the Governor of Punjab..... Babur to invade the Delhi Sultanate. 2. Sher Shah was an excellent administrator..... these measures encouraged trade. 3. The Akbarname, the famous historical..... reign and policies. 4. Arjan Dev was asked to pay..... and the Mughals. 5. Emperor Jahangir married Mehrunnisa, status of Padshah Begum. 6. Shah Jahan erected many..... Empress Mumtaz Mahal. 7. Shah Jahan restored the mansabdari troops from them.

E. 1. Babur marched from Kabul..... called the Mughal dynasty. 2. Secular outlook and tolerant..... subjects to follow it. 3. Akbar was succeeded by Sikhs and the Mughals. 4. Shah Jahan participated in..... kandahar but failed.

HOTS

1. The Baburnama tells the tale of Babur's struggle first to assert and defend his claim to the throne of Samarkand and the region of the

Farghana Valley. He also wrote that how he was driven out of Samarkand in 1501 by the Uzberks, he then sought greener pastures, first in Kabul and then in northern India. His vivid account of events covers not just his life, but the history and geography of the areas he lived in, and their flora and fauna. He also described about the people with whom he came into contact. 2. Yes, I agree that Sher Shah was responsible for establishing the administrative rules for the for the coming rulers. Sher Shah was an excellent measures encouraged trade. These measures enabled the forth coming ruler to follow and establish the same administrative rules. 3. Yes, I agree with this. The Mughal Empire left a legacy of grand architecture, historical sources, literature, music, etc. When we see at the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort of Delhi and Agra, Humayun's Touch and numerous other monuments left by the Mughals, we feel awestruck. Other historical sources, literature, music, etc left an everlasting impression on every Indian citizen.

5. Rulers and Buildings

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. a

B. 1. gopuram 2. dravidian 3. vesara 4. Muslim
5. Kirtistambha 6. Humayun's 7. Red Fort

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

D. 1. The Sun Temple at and elaborate carvings. 2. The Brihadeswara Temple has with valuable information. 3. The Cholas built several their victories in battle. 4. The hybrid style of temples Dravidian style. 5. (a) The gateway called gopuram. (b) The main shrine known as gorbhagriha. (c) On top of the main called shikhara. 6. The first of the Mughal rulers the Ram Bagh in Agra. 7. Shah Jahan constructed the Shahjahanabad from Agra.

E. 1. The temples in vesara style temple. 2. The coming of Muslim rulers stepped wells called baolis. 3. Akbar was the first Mughal is in white marble. 4. The Taj Mahal represents all than a thousand elephants. 5. The Jama Masjid in Delhi domes on either side.

HOTS

1. Chola temples were built in the a tower called shikhara. 2. Major features of Mughal architecture can be described as follows:

- A unique blend of Indian, Central Asian and Persian styles
- Extensive use of marble
- Preference for bulbous domes and curved lines instead of rectangular shapes
- Elaborate ornamentation through the technique of *pietra dura*.

6. Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

- A.** 1.b 2.c 3.d 4.c 5.a 6.b
B. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.T
C. 1.g 2.e 3.f 4.b 5.c 6.d 7.a
D. 1. Town can be generally defined smaller than a city. 2. There were many types of towns and trading towns. 3. The place where kings centres of administration. Daulatabad, Firozabad and Jaunpur. 4. The concentration of crafts emergence of crafts towns. 5. Craftspersons played a crucial of the ongoing trade. 6. Ahmedabad, Kasimbazaar, Kabul, Hampi, Masulipatnam and Surat. 7. Surat enjoyed great prosperity declined in importance.
E. 1. Tirthayatra or pilgrimage auspicious periods and festivals. 2. The village of Hampi lay kings and the people. 3. Masulipatnam was famous for Kalamkari lost its importance. 4. A city of traders, merchants centre of diamond trade.

HOTS

Yes, the commercial significance of any town or city affects the lifestyle of the people living there. This is because all the commercial items which are used to make life luxurious are available at one place. People living at that place are tempted to use those items which affects the lifestyle of the people living there.

7. Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

- A.** 1.b 2.b 3.a 4.b 5.d 6.c 7.a
B. 1.pastoral 2.agriculture 3.Gonds 4.Durgavati 5.elephants 6.Swargadeos
C. 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.F
D. 1. There were two types more equal in nature. 2. There were nomadscraft or trade. 3. New settlements period of time. 4. The Gonds are one of the largest Odisha (earlier Orissa) and Chhatisgarh. 5. The Gonds are one of the largest land of the Gonds. 6. The Akbarnama 12 villages each. 7. The Ahoms are a tribe British rule in 1838. China. 8. (a) The Ahom kings were

called Swargadeos. (b) The Ahom kings divided their kingdom into provinces under governors called borphukons.

- E.** 1. The tribes consisted of a with songs and folk dances. 2. The society, unlike other including the Mughals. 3. The Gond queen Durgavati was kingdom against the Mughals. 4. The Ahoms are a tribe that for the next 300 years. By the middle of the British took over Assam.

HOTS

1. During the medieval period over a period of time. 2. The tribal societies still follow the ancient manner of living and lead their life in natural surroundings.

8. Devotional Paths to the Divine

- A.** 1.c 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.d
B. 1.jnana 2.Mirabai 3.Kabir 4.Kabirpanthis 5.Guru Gobind Singh 6.murids 7.Khanqahs
C. 1.e 2.f 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.h 7.d 8.g
D. 1. Between the seventh path to reach God. 2. Shankaracharya travelled throughout Brahm or God. 3. Ramanuja, born in Tamil Nadu devotion to Vishnu. 4. She composed a number of hymns 'Meera's Bhajans'. 5. Guru Angad Dev and Guru Gobind Singh. 6. The disciples of the pir were called *murids*.

E. 1. Maharashtra witnessed the rise helping their fellow beings. 2. Kabir was the most ardent disciple by ordinary people. 3. Guru Nanak, the founder scripture of the Sikhs. 4. There is only one God ways to reach God. 5. The Bhakti and Sufi movements of religious tolerance.

HOTS

1. Kabir's teachings were based and the caste system. 2. Our culture has gained the lesson of humanity, *i.e. religions* tolerance besides, love, peace and living together in harmony.

9. The Flowering of Regional Cultures

- A.** 1.b 2.a 3.c 4.a 5.c 6.c 7.c
B. 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.T
C. 1.e 2.g 3.a 4.f 5.b 6.d 7.c
D. 1. The common people used Pali and Prakrit as a medium of communication. 2. Kannada was enriched 'Three Jewels of Kannada Literature'. 3. Malayalam language and script Kerala region. 4. Padmavat is the first Queen Padmini of Chittoor. 5. During the period

of the Delhi..... sculpture and paintings. 6. These paintings were generally and court life. 7. During the medieval period..... of this style of painting. 8. Amir Khusrau, the most famous..... tabla and the sitar. 9. Many of these..... the bell-mental workers.

E. 1. The coming of the Turks..... in Telugu. 2. Persian was the official languagecalled Ain-i Akbari. 3. Painting reached perfection.....texts also have these paintings. 4. Kathak began to grow.....Lucknow gharana, were established. 5. Bengali language had its origin..... Yusuf-Zulaykh into Bengali.

HOTS

1. The rulers decorated books with miniatures to show the glimpse of their extravagant life and also to decorate the books to make it more interesting. 2. Through these regional literatures of different periods we come to know that the India of medieval period was full of intelligent scholars.

10. Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. c

B. 1. Aurangzeb 2. Ahmad Shah Abdali 3. Saadat Khan 4. Nizams 5. Sikhs 6. Hyder Ali

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

D. 1. Though the Mughal Empire..... death of Aurangzeb in 1707. 2. When Aurangzeb died..... fighting for the throne. 3. Ahmed Shah Abdali disintegration of the Mughal Empire. 4. Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad. 5. He was the first among..... the number of jagirdars. 6. The original name of..... to all his decisions. 7. The Jats were a clan..... Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. 8. Hyder Ali established..... from the Wadiyar brothers.

E. 1. Though the Mughal Empire.....revenue to the capital declined. 2. After the death of existed only in name. 3. The Sikhs who were a hardy death in 1716 at Delhi. 4. Shivaji started on his mission techniques of warfare from them. 5. From 1713 to 1761, the Peshwas Bengal, Hyderabad and Delhi. 6. Land revenue was a tributary tax.

HOTS

1. There are several Deccan policy. 2. Though Shah ji can be made his capital there.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Our Environment

A. 1.a 2.b 3.a 4.b 5.c 6.d

B. 1. biological 2. hydrosphere, biosphere 3. rivers 4. Atmosphere 5. commercial 6. Degradation

C. 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.T

D. 1. The term 'Environment' refers to means to surround. 2. Physical environment comprises of.....land, water and air. 3. It is the outermost solid layer..... crust of the earth. 4. Atmosphere is the thin layer..... heat of the sun. 5. The biosphere is a narrow contact zone..... climatic zones of the world. 6. Activities like cutting of forests.....affected our weather conditions.

E. 1. There is an interdependence..... interactions form an ecosystem. 2. Natural Environment includes an organism's even the microbial organisms. Human Environment is formed..... in which he lives. 3. The lithosphere is the outermost solid layer..... climatic zones of the world. 4. With the passage of time..... can cause acid rain.

HOTS

1. Yes, each one of us can make a difference in conserving our immediate environment. The three activities that can be undertaken by students in their school in order to improve the school environment are:- (i) If the students will not throw waste papers and other waste materials in the classroom, the classes will remain clean. (ii) If the students will not break the furniture or any other school property, the school will not suffer financially. (iii) If the students will not pluck flowers and small plants from the school garden, the school will look more beautiful and clean. 2. With the passage of time, our society has developed immensely. To fulfil his needs man has heartlessly carried out his activities without considering its impact on the environment. Activities like cutting of forests, pollution, agriculture, transport, mining and many more have adversely affected our weather conditions. Large agricultural land has been converted to commercial areas, residences and industries. Roads are overcrowded with traffic, smoke and dust causing air pollution and noise pollution and the list is endless. The polar caps are melting and many plants and animals have gone extinct. Pollution from vehicles can

cause acid rain. Degradation of the environment has been brought about primarily by human interference. Therefore, we need to be sensitive and aware of the various environmental problems and take care not to destroy our environment any further.

2. Inside Our Earth

- A.** 1.b 2.a 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.d
B. 1.mantle 2.texture 3.igneous 4.layers 5.rocks 6.sedimentary
C. 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F 7.T 8.T 9.T 10.F
D. 1.c 2.e 3.a 4.b 5.d
E. 1. The Earth is an almost..... mantle and the crust. 2. The layer below the crust is called the mantle. 3. Some rocks contain..... are called ores. 4. The Earth's surface is.....called the weathering agents. 5. The innermost layer.....'fe' for iron). 6. When metamorphic rocks to form magma rocks.
F. 1. The thinnest and outermost..... core of the Earth. 2. The Earth's crust is made..... drainage and soil. 3. The Earth's surface is constantly..... conglomerate and shale. 4. These hard and resistant rocks..... to be mineral fuels. 5. The rocks on the Earth's surface to as the rock cycle.

HOTS

1. Yes, sedimentary rocks are economicallyto be mineral fuels. by the historians. 2. When I'm (metamorphic rocks) heated at extremely high temperature, I melt to form magma. When my magma is cooled and solidified it forms igneous rocks which are subjected to weathering. My weathered particles are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks once again, and the cycle of my transformation goes on.

3. Our Changing Earth

- A.** 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.a 5.c 6.a
B. 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.F
C. 1.b 2.e 3.a 4.c 5.d
D. 1. This occurs when, due to forces they form mountains. 2. When two plates is called faulting. 3. In the past, a volcano is called vent. 4. The point on the surface..... called the epicenter. 5. The science that deals with earthquakes..... are called seismologists.
E. 1. Endogenic Forces: These forces act in the interior..... wind, ice and river. 2. There are three types of plate..... leads to devastating earthquakes. 3. When two

plates collide called the syncline. 4. In the past, a volcano.....erupt suddenly. Active volcanoes are those lakes called calderas. 5. The sudden shaking of the Earth's crust is called an earthquake. No part of the Earth..... floor of the Atlantic ocean.

HOTS

By following methods we can try to make earthquakes less damaging:

- The buildings and other structures to be made in ways that allow them to survive earthquakes. The main way of doing this is to require that the structures be made so that they can flex and twist in earthquakes.
- We should stop using and experimenting the explosion of nuclear bombs so that there should be less disturbance in the fault lines.
- We should not dispose high level radioactive and toxic waste deep into fault lines in the earth. Measures to be taken for earthquake preparedness to reduce damages:
 - If you are indoors during an earthquake, drop, cover and hold on. Get under a desk, table or bench. Hold on to one of the legs of the desk and cover your eyes.
 - If there is no table nearby, sit down against an interior wall. An interior wall is less likely to collapse than a wall on the outside shell of the building.
 - You should have at least three days' worth of drinking water, foodstuff and medicine stockpiled in your house.
 - You should have radios, mobile phones and flashlights prepared.

4. Air

- A.** 1.d 2.b 3.a 4.b 5.d 6.b 7.d
B. 1. ions 2. air 3. sea level 4. barometer 5. anemometer 6. Humidity
C. 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.F
D. 1. The third layer of the atmosphere..... starts decreasing once more. 2. Weather refers.....windy, cloudy or humid. 3. Cloud cover influences the temperature of air at night. 4. The weight of air exerts a force.....atmospheric pressure. 5. Humidity is the amount of water vapour..... of the air. 6. When moist air rises upward..... is called condensation.
E. 1. The most abundant gas foundvolcanic ashes and smoke. 2. The atmosphere is extremely significantlife possible on Earth. 3. Weather refers to the state.....long period of time. 4. Torrid

Zone.....Coldest part of the Earth.
5. Cirrus clouds are the most common.....
indicate an approaching hurricane.

HOTS

In **stratosphere** the air actually warms with height. Ozone layer is concentrated in this part of the atmosphere and it absorbs ultraviolet rays from the sun. More light is absorbed at higher altitudes compelled to the lower stratosphere, so the temperature increases. In the **thermosphere** region also the temperature increases but, it is molecular oxygen(O₂) that causes the temperature increase. The oxygen absorbs light from the sun, and since there is very little air in the thermosphere, just a little absorption can cause increase in temperature.

The different temperature variations in the stratosphere and the thermosphere are important for us as these layers stabilizes the earth's temperature and protects us from harmful rays coming from the sun.

5. Water

A. 1.b 2.a 3.d 4.c 5.d 6.b
B. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T
C. 1.c 2.a 3.e 4.b 5.d
D. 1. It also includes the ice sheets.....
vapour in the air. 2. Ocean water is saline due to..... 35 g of dissolved salts.
3. When the water on the surface.....
are called waves. 4. The time taken by two..... called the wave period.
5. The moon and the sun..... known as spring tides.

E. 1. The water cycle is the continuous precipitation, and run-off.
2. Tides have great commercial.....
never gets exhausted. 3. Streams of ocean water constantly..... depths of the ocean.
Oceans currents influence..... potential danger to ships.

HOTS

1. Temperature affects the density of the ocean water. Warming causes water to expand and become less dense. Warm water will rise above cold water. This causes a water flow within a system. 2. Movements in our atmosphere can affect movements in the oceans and the oceans in turn affect the atmosphere in many ways. Movements in the oceans follow the direction of the movement of our atmosphere.

6. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

A. 1.a 2.b 3.d 4.c 5.b 6.d
B. 1.rainfall 2.equator 3.trees 4.deserts

5.tundra

C. 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.T

D. 1.Tropical deciduous forests 2.Tropical evergreen forests 3.Tropical evergreen forests 4.Temperate evergreen forests 5.Temperate deciduous forests 6.Coniferous forests

E. 1. The natural vegetation of an area called a biome. 2. Natural vegetation can be broadly..... and shrubs. 3. Tropical evergreen forests are..... Lungs of the Earth. 4. Most of the tropical..... grazing and farming.
5. The scarcity of water..... growth in the deserts.

F. 1. Mediterranean forests are found in cattle and sheep are common. The largest stretch of coniferous forest..... resin and turpentine. 2. Tropical grasslands, also known as Savanna..... emu are found in Australia. 3. Tropical deciduous forests are..... commonly found here. 4. Hot and dry deserts are found in the tropical..... cactus wren are found here. 5. Tundra vegetation is found in different kinds of fish.

HOTS

1. The vegetation in areas tropical and temperate. In areas where Mediterranean scattered trees grow here. 2. Camel is called the 'ship of the desert' because it carries us across the vast sea of the desert besides being useful to us in many other ways.

7. Human Environment : Settlement, Transport and Communication

A. 1.b 2.a 3.d 4.c 5.a 6.c

B. 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.T

C. 1. Dispersed 2. small 3. diesel 4. waterways 5. connected 6. global

D. 1. A place where people live is called habitation. 2. Settlements built along a road linear settlements. 3. Roadways 4. Waterways can be classified Marine Waterways. 5. Communication is the exchange feelings among individuals.

E. 1. Isolated Settlements..... where accessibility is poor. 2. Urban areas are classified according..... Hong Kong (China), etc. 3. Roads are the most universal..... over short distances. Some of the prestigious roads..... Chennai and Kolkata 4. Inland waterways include navigable..... across the world's oceans. 5. Airways are a means of transportation..... and international

air routes. 6. Communication is the exchange seminars, conferences, etc.

HOTS

1. Transportation networks in the Sunderbans are under-developed and remain largely dependent on river transport. 2. Smoke signals and birds were used in ancient time. People communicate with each..... and pamphlets.

8. Life in the Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions

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

B. 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T

C. 1.Vicente Yanez Pinzon 2.hot, wet 3.tribal 4.Bangladesh 5.Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary

D. 1. The first European to discover Vicente Yanez Pinzon. 2. The most important trees found..... rubber and cane.

3. Main crops grown are cassava..... and vegetables. 4. The Brahmaputra river originates..... means purifier. 5. The dense network of roads..... industries and tourism.

E. 1. Monkeys swing from the tall branches..... in the river waters.

2. The Amazon basin is sparsely populated accessible by air now. 3. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin has a tropical forests in Arunachal Pradesh.

4. Agriculture is the most important developed in rural areas.

HOTS

1. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basins is one of the largest basins in the world and the rivers contribute one-third of the logical sediment transport to the world oceans. The rivers flow through 10 per cent global population adn carry untreated rural, urban, municipal and industrial wasters to the Bay of Bengal. The basin suffers from water pollution due to several factors such as dense population, no sewerage, removal of natural waters, decreasing dilution, contaminated groundwater, river used for waste disposal, no treatment of effluents and increased chemical based agriculture.

2. Deforestation or clearance of forests occurs due to several reasons:

(a) Agricultural activities are one of the major factors affecting deforesting. Due to overgrazing demand for food products, huge amount of trees are fell down to grow crops and for cattle grazing.

(b) Apart from this, wood based industries like

paper, matchsticks, furniture, etc. also need a substantial amount of wood supply. Wood is also used as fuel; therefore trees are chopped for supplies.

(c) Overpopulation too directly affects forest covers, as with the expansion of cities, more land is required to establish housing settlements.

9. Life in the Temperate Grasslands

A. 1.b 2.a 3.d 4.a 5.c 6.a

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

C. 1. temperate 2.poplars 3.Winnipeg 4.Velds 5.elevations 6.Johannesburg

D. 1.Temperate grasslands are found..... of the world. 2. It is a local warm wind which blows down the eastern slopes of the rocky mountains. 3. The temperate grasslands of Southern Africa are known as the Velds. 4. Temperate grasslands have different names Velds in Southern Africa. 5. The main occupations of people.....cattle rearing.

E. 1. Grassland is a grassy, windy separate forests from deserts. There are mainly tropical grasslands. 2. The prairies experience.....winter temperatures in this region. 3. The people of the Prairies are mainly farmers..... industrial cities in Canada. 4. It is believed that the Veld..... practice nomadic herding.

HOTS

1. In the Prairies, most of the towns are big railway some industries in Canada. 2. A variety of minerals cities in Canada.

10. Life in the Deserts

A. 1.a 2.d 3.c 4.d 5.a 6.c

B. 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.F 6.T

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

D. 1. The Sahara desert 2. The surface of the Sahara desert..... plains and basins. 3. The climate of the Sahara is.....during the daytime in summer. 4. Ladakh is located in.....Kashmir in India. 5. Tibetan wild ass 6. The main crops grown in this region are barley..... walnut, grapes, etc. 7. The natives of Western Africa are called Tuaregs.

E. 1. The largest and hottest desert in..... southern part gets some rain in summer. 2. The extreme climatic conditions and scarcity of water.....and slender

mongoose. 3. Ladakh is a cold dry desert golden eagle are common in Ladakh. 4. Ladakh is very sparsely populated promoted on a large scale.

HOTS

1. The northern part of the desert receives get some rain in summer.
 2. The average rainfall in the Sahara is approximately 25 cm whereas the average rainfall in Ladakh is only 84 mm. The climate is hot and dry in the Sahara whereas in Ladakh the climate is very harshly cold. People of the Sahara desert wear loose clothes whereas in Ladakh, people wear lots of woollen clothes.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Democracy

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a
 B. 1. Greek 2. Abraham Lincoln 3. caste system 4. Tamil Nadu 5. respect
 C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T
 D. 1. Democracy is a electoral system. 2. Justice and equality of democracy. 3. In India every citizen Universal Adult Franchise. 4. Martin Luther King Jr. USA in the 1950s. 5. One of the steps taken as Midday Meal Scheme.
 E. 1. Monarchy: A hereditary form of government United States of America. 2. The Indian Constitution an elected president. 3. One of the steps taken and caste inequality. 4. No country can be described dignity to be maintained.

HOTS

1. In a democracy, every citizen or an elected president. 2. Yes, because Indian Government has helped in the upliftment of the marginalized section. It is because each of them get reserved seats in every field.

2. Role of the Government in Health

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b
 B. 1. drinking 2. urban areas 3. medical 4. district 5. private 6. 1996
 C. 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c
 D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F
 E. 1. Health means the state of injuries. 2. Article 21 of the life of every person. 3. There are two types of healthcare Private Health Services. 4. Costa Rica is one of the healthiest education at all levels. 5. Women, for example men in the family.

F. 1. There are two types of healthcare services of general public. The private health services every corner of the country. 2. It is necessary that the government for all the people. 3. In the absence of adequate public illness in the family.

HOTS

Because there are very few good hospitals or healthcare centres situate in rural areas. In these areas, the ratio of qualified practitioners and population is abysmally low. Also, government has paid less attention on developing such healthcare facilities for them. People there are unaware and not that financially well off to travel to urban areas and get treated there.

3. How the State Government Works

A. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. b
 B. 1. citizen 2. constituencies 3. 32 4. 29 5. Legislative Assembly 6. journalists
 C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F
 D. 1. A state government has three and the judiciary. 2. The Legislative Assembly is a place discuss issues. 3. Press conference is a gathering to the common man. 4. The Constitution of India of the State Government. 5. The State Executive and the Governor. 6. A bill or the draft in the Legislative Assembly.
 E. 1. The Legislative Assembly is a place be an independent candidate. The Legislative Council is the upper house and financially not bankrupt. 2. The member of a Legislative Assembly is called an MLA. After the elections with the central government. 3. The Legislative Assembly is not the only Legislative Assembly of each state. 4. The administration in the to leave the council.

HOTS

1. These states have lesser number of representatives as their population is very limited and the surface area of these states is very less as compared to the big states of India.
 2. It would have been difficult to live under the same type of government for a long time. If it happens, people do not have the right to vote or choose their leader; which in any term is unfair for the citizens of our country.

4. Growing Up as Boys and Girls

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b
 B. 1. gender 2. six 3. Constitution 4. anganwadis

5. Panchayats 6. bread

C. 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.T

D. 1. Sex refers to the physical and in society. 2. It is an inhuman even before death. 3. Because they are considered bread earners of the family. 4. Gender is a type of people and situations. 5. Since prehistoric times practice of giving dowry.

E. 1. As we have seen a reason for discrimination. 2. However, in traditional societies money should be spent. 3. The Indian Government has taken certain approved by the Rajya Sabha.

HOTS

1. Yes, all the same restrictions should be applied on boys also. As, both the sections i.e. male and female deserves equal rights and opportunities. 2. In India, girls are not encouraged to complete their studies as boys are. Girls are often expected to take care of the younger siblings as parents considered them to take care of the house and the children after the marriage. Whereas, boys of the family are considered as bread earners of the family. 3. Yes, they deserve equal opportunities as that of men because they can do equally better if encouraged and given importance as boys.

5. Women Change the World

A. 1.d 2.a 3.a 4.d 5.c 6.a

B. 1. weaker 2. immeasurable 3. 18th century 4. MC Mary Kom 5. Kolkata 6. 65.5

C. 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.F

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

E. 1. It is believed that women nursing and teaching. 2. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was and an elder sister. 3. Reforms for women known as Women's Movement. 4. Kalpana Chawla, MC Mary Kom, Saina Nehwal, etc. 5. Because they are considered to do household works of the family.

F. 1. Pandita Ramabai was a reputed printing press, etc. 2. In the nineteenth century struggle against heavy odds. 3. Women's movement has would be fulfilled.

HOTS

1. Only half of the female population is literate because other half of the women are not allowed to go to school and they are asked to take care of their younger siblings or help their mother in household works. The other half of the female population is illiterate and their marriages take place at very young age. They are thought to be fit only take care of the house and family

members. 2. In some small villages, people consider child marriages to be good for girls as they are uneducated and they do not have money to educate and take care of their young girls. Parents consider the girls responsibilities (burden) on their shoulders. So many of the young girls are married at an early age.

6. Understanding Media

A. 1.c 2.a 3.a 4.c 5.c 6.b

B. 1. electronic media 2. J&K 3. 1975-1977 4. agenda 5. transmission satellites 6. illiterate

C. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F

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

E. 1. Media (singular medium) media to communicate. 2. In our daily life called mass media. 3. When the government prevents referred to as censorship. 4. Right to information Act and government organisations. 5. To earn money.

F. 1. The print media includes or the United States. 2. The technology that mass media cameras and lights. 3. In a democracy policies and its functioning.

HOTS

1. In earlier times, there was only one channel displayed on TV and very few frequencies were heard on radios. As the time passed, the technology changed, more advanced machines and satellites are developed and there are so many channels around that are displayed on TV round the clock. 2. Yes, it is justified as some films convey bad messages which are not at all accepted in any terms.

7. Understanding Advertising

A. 1.d 2.b 3.a 4.a 5.b 6.c

B. 1. audience 2. advertisement 3. image 4. endorsements 5. creative 6. Brand

C. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.T 6.F

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

E. 1. Advertising is a form of communication or service of the advertiser. 2. A brand is a name by itself. 3. A brand that is distributed an international brand. 4. Advertisements, thus play real life as well.

F. 1. Increasing the sales new product or service. 2. Advertisement is a medium of motivating in the specified media. 3. We get to see numerous to buy a product or not. 4. Social advertising tries to energy conservation, etc.

HOTS

1. Yes, such advertisements should be banned

completely. First, there should be an expert team formed for each specialised products. After holding the complete research on the products; only then it should be allowed to publish on any of the means of mass media. 2. Yes, but very few of the advertisements have social message.

8. Markets Around Us

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. b
 B. 1. heat 2. local shops 3. cluster 4. urban markets 5. farmers 6. fair
 C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T
 D. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b
 E. 1. A market is a place..... services, and ideas. 2. Unlike weekly markets local shops or neighbourhood shops. 3. The discussion or prices, conditions, etc. with the aim of reaching an acceptable agreement. 4. Traders, who sell in weekly sell at a cheaper rate. 5. A weekly market is a place where..... quite like a fair.
 F. 1. A weekly market is so quite like a fair. Besides the weekly markets malls are very popular. 2. Most items are manufactured customer get the goods. 3. The shopping complexes are a cluster..... malls are very popular.

HOTS

1. Yes, it should be banned or it should be shifted only in the metropolitan cities. As we know, India is an agricultural country, most of the population depends on this occupation Farmers, labourers, wholesalers, etc. lose their source of livelihood. 2. Yes, malls have harmed the people who did business in traditional markets. Nowadays, people from upper middle class as well as elite section tend to shop in malls. Among the fashion conscious people, shopping complexes and malls are very popular.

9. Struggles For Equality

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a
 B. 1. Citizens 2. black community 3. Madhya Pradesh 4. 1978 5. New Year
 C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
 D. 1. The inequality practised on the basis of caste, community, colour, etc. is called discrimination. 2. Throughout the world which they witnessed. 3. Martin Luther King Jr. of the black community. 4. Tawa Matsya Sangh in Madhya Pradesh.
 E. 1. The construction of the Tawa Dam first catch of fish. 2. Gandhiji was travelling also been encouraged.

HOTS

Rosa Parks stood against the discriminatory practices of the white-skinned in America in 1955. Nelson Mandela raised his voice against the apartheid (policy of racial segregation) policy of the South African white government. The white government put him behind bars for more than 27 years. He was released in 1990.

SOCIAL LIFE - 8

HISTORY

1. How, When and Where

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. b 10. c
 B. 1. dates 2. Muslim, British 3. Mughals 4. calligraphers 5. Census 6. Siyar-ul-Mutakherin 7. Sanskrit 8. novelists
 C. 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. f 6. b
 D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T
 E. 1. James Mill was a Scottish historian and philosopher 2. 'Ancient', 'medieval', 'modern'. 3. Under the British rule people freedom or liberty. 4. The British treated India colonial period. 5. Scientific methods can be said as useful..... preserve the records. 6. A Census is a population. 7. Indigenous records are present in the form of novels,, films, etc. 8. With the spread of printing, people became aware of the national issues, ideas and feelings of leaders, reformers, poets and novelists.
 F. 1. Dates are the lifeline of history. Without dates, it is particular changes became visible. 2. James Mill divided Indian history into English language sources. 3. Every administrative decision each government department. 4. The purpose was to know..... administer the region. 5. Indigenous Records are in the form of novels, see with our own eyes.

HOTS

1. The various types of reliable sources for a historian to reconstruct the history of any period are:
 a. Administrative Sources- These are the written records of the rulers of various states which are prepared by administrators, officials and historians appointed by the rulers.
 b. Coins- Coins help a lot in reconstructing the socio-religious structure of any given period in a particular area. These also tell about the kind of ruler who ruled any particular state or country.
 c. Indigenous Records- These are in the films, etc.

- d. Architectural Sources- Monuments, forts, temples, burial places and other structures built in a particular area and period gives an insight into the art and architecture of the period under study.
2. Because the events happened as a process over a certain period of time rather than at a particular point of time. The British rule was established in India over a stretch of time when particular changes became visible.

2. From Trade to Territory

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. d 10. a
- B. 1. Babur 2. ₹ 3000 3. Plassey 4. Treaty of Allahabad 5. Srirangapatnam 6. Sindh 7. muskets 8. Governor-General
- C. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c
- D. 1. Siraj-ud-Daula 2. Warren Hastings 3. May 1799, Srirangapatnam 4. 1761 5. Sir Charles Napier 6. Civil service, army and police
- E. 1. Protecting a country's trade from foreign competition to increase trade profits is called mercantilism. 2. To seek permission to set up an English trading centre at Surat. 3. In order to deter the French attack, the English began to upgrade the fortifications in established Calcutta. 4. It was a system in which the Company was granted the revenue collection rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa whereas the Nawab had to run the administration without any control over the finances. 5. Through the Doctrine of Lapse. According to this doctrine annexed by the British. 6. To educate the civil servants about Indian customs, languages and norms of governance. 7. To maintain law and order and assist the District Magistrate in carrying out his duties.
- F. 1. In the seventeenth known as trade wars. 2. In 1690 Aurangzeb's *farman*... to establish Calcutta in 1690. After the death of Aurangzeb custom duty in Gujarat and Deccan. 3. The Battle of Buxar ₹ 50 lakhs as wars indemnity. 4. The Subsidiary Alliance Treaty was started by Lord Wellesley. According to this alliance taken away as penalty. 5. In 1809, a treaty annexed Punjab in 1849. 6. The Marathas had become supreme power in India.

HOTS

1. Yes, it is true. Had the combined forces of Bengal, Awadh and the Mughals won the Battle of Buxar, the course of Indian history would have been different. The Battle of Buxar was next round of expansion. 2. Yes, we do agree. Mysore under Haider Ali end Tipu

Sultan loyal to him till the end.

3. Ruling the Countryside

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. c 7. d
- B. 1. revenue 2. ijaradari 3. zamindari, 4. Thomas Munro 5. Mahalwari 6. Indigo 7. ryots 8. Bihar
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F
- D. 1. f 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. e
- E. 1. ijaradari system 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. indigo 4. Thomas Munro 5. Mahatma Gandhi 6. Ashley Eden
- F. 1. To promote British interests in colonial India. 2. To collect as much revenue as possible. 3. Permanent settlement, the Ryotwari system and the Mahalwari system. 4. The revenue that had been fixed by the Company was so high that the *zamindars* found it difficult to pay. 5. To the headman of each village *mahal*. 6. Indigo is a blue dye great demand in England 7. Mahatma Gandhi
- G. 1. According to the permanent settlement collecting the land revenue. 2. The Mahalwari system was introduced.....enjoyed by the government. 3. Indigo is a blue dye..... demand in England. There are two main systems this vicious cycle. 4. In March 1859, accept indigo contracts.

HOTS

Indigo is a blue dye West Indies and North America.

4. Tribals and the Vision of a Golden Age

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. c 8. b
- B. 1. fertility 2. forest 3. rearing 4. British 5. Chopping 6. pastoralists 7. Birsa Munda 8. Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. False 8. True
- D. 1. To regain fertility. 2. Forest. 3. The British rule. 4. Traders. 5. Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav 6. 1855. 7. Birsa Munda. 8. 25 years old.
- E. 1. Shifting cultivation is done on small patchesclear it for cultivation. 2. To allow sunlight to reach the ground. 3. They collected fruits, roots, honey and medicinal herbs from the forest. 4. The tribals who lived by herding and rearing animals. 5. The non-tribals who settled in the tribal areas were termed as *dikus*. 6. The British realised the importance of timber hence, they banned the tribal people to chop trees for fuel. 7. Birsa Munda was a young *adivasi* who led the long.....exploit the *adivasi*.
- F. 1. The tribals were dependent rice and other grains. 2. The tribal people and

fishing. (i). Hunting-gathering-Most of the tribals lived by.....rice and other grains. (ii). Herding and rearing animals-Money tribals moved to another area. (iii). Agriculture-With time looked after their welfare. (iv). Fishing-Some tribals for their living. 3. The lives of tribal groups changed during the British rule. To expand the cultivation exploited the tribals. 4. There were several reasons for the Santhals to rise against the British. The construction of railways exploitation under the colonial rule. 5. The Munda revolt is one of the most important tribal uprisings against the British rule in India. The Mundas..... forest and their land. Birsa Munda wanted movement faded out. 6. Causes of tribal revolts:- (i) Some of the tribal uprisings egalitarian structure of the tribal society.

HOTS

1. Birsa was deeply influenced sought his blessing. 2. Because the British army fought with guns and brutally massacred the tribes. The ancient bow and arrow was no match to the superior weapons of the British.

5. When People Rebel

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. d 10. d
 B. 1. heir 2. Red Fort 3. governor 4. sepoys 5. Gomti 6. Rangoon jail 7. Nepal 8. weapons
 C. 1. d 2. g 3. f 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. e
 D. 1. 1801 2. Dalhousie. 3. Subedar. 4. *Bhatta*. 5. The British. 6. 8 April, 1857. 7. 85 sepoys. 8. Nana Sahib. Ramgoon jail Nov 1862. 10. Revolt of 1857.
 E. 1. By requesting the Company to recognise the adopted sons as heirs to the throne. 2. In 1856, Lord Canning announced that after Bahadur Shah's death, mere princes. 3. Many peasants and *zamindars* failed to pay back their loans to the moneylenders for generations. 4. Indians were considered British officers. 5. On 29 March 1857, 8th of April, 1857. 6. After the Revolt of 1857 the British Parliament passed an act in August 1858, by which the rule of the English East India Company in India came to an end.
 F. 1. Since the mid-eighteenth sentiments considerably. 2. With the passage of time the Indians were introduced to the western system of education. So they started viewing social practices. 3. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was the Enfield Rifles. The British introduced refused to touch

there cartridges. 4. The British had regained gave them the security of rights over their lands. 5. Most of the leaders nor coordinated with one another as one unit.

HOTS

1. After 1830, the Company traditional customs and social practices. 2. The cartridges of the Enfield Rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The cover had these cartridges.

6. Colonialism and the City

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. b 8. d
 B. 1. de-urbanisation 2. canal 3. Jama Masjid 4. railway 5. British 6. mayor 7. New Delhi 8. architects
 C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T
 D. 1. Masulipatnam, Surat and Srirangapatnam. 2. 11 per cent. 3. Jama Masjid. 4. 1793. 5. Mayor. 6. Lord Ripon. 7. Red Fort. 8. 1911. 9. On Raisina Hills. 10. Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 E. 1. In the late eighteenth century..... regions of India. 2. There were many cities called de-urbanisation. 3. Before the nineteenth many gates, called *darwazas*. 4. The municipality is a body piped drinking water. 5. The importance of good transport colonial rule in India. 6. The British set up many and internal revolts. 7. There was no proper system of water supply and proper drainage facilities were also absent in Old Delhi. Whereas, New Delhi have the facilities of better water supply, sewage disposal and drainage. To make supply of oxygen.
 F. 1. Many of the with few civic amenities. 2. The British rulers realised This code was introduced in 1793. 3. In 1911, the capital the new capital. New Delhi was constructed on either sides of the avenue. Delhi thus underwent continue to co-exist here. 4. The Partition of India city became different. Perhaps nowhere else(MCD).

HOTS

1. The reason given by the British behind shifting the capital from Calcutta to Delhi was that Delhi was centrally located and has healthy climate. 2. Even today, India follows a system of urban governance that is essentially the same as was created by the British more than 100 years ago. The British created municipalities which was a body of elected members that was responsible for maintenance of sanitation, public health, roads and piped drinking water.

The municipality was tax on ferries, etc. The municipalities of today have the same officials and are elected in the same manner as they were in the British period. They perform the same duties that were prevalent during the British period. Take the example of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) whose members are elected even today. They are responsible for the maintenance of sanitation, public health, roads and piped drinking water.

7. Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory

Owners

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. b
B. 1. cotton, silk 2. India 3. nineteenth 4. loom 5. de-industrialisation 6. sword
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T
D. 1. Cotton and silk textiles. 2. To buy Indian textiles. 3. Nineteenth. 4. Large-scale movement of raw materials and finished products. 5. 1854. 6. Tipu Sultan's sword. 7. Loom and charkha 8. The weavers. 9. Head weaver. 10. To help them.
E. 1. Rural economy flourished due to the European traders. This is the reason that the Mughal emperors encouraged the arrival of the European trading companies. 2. India enjoyed 17.6 percent..... had grown to 18.6 per cent. 3. In 1720, the Britishas the Calico Act. 4. By the eighteenth century Indian cotton textiles. 5. The process of disruption of traditional of Indian economy. 6. The displaced weavers, spinners agricultural labourers. 7. Many weavers and spinners..... to the mill area. The reason behind this was that many cotton mills were set up in the mid-nineteenth century. 8. Wootz steel was found in Central and West Asia.
F. 1. The development of cotton weavers to secure supplies. 2. In the 1813 Charter Act,..... made in Britain. 3. The iron and steel industry engineering industries. 4. Indian steel andembedded in the iron. 5. Industrialisation of India under the British laid the foundation of modern India. The modern methods of production.....the places of consumption.

HOTS

The sword had an incredibly hard..... embedded in the iron.

8. Educating the Nation

- A.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. d
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F
C. 1. d 2. g 3. e 4. a 5. f 6. b 7. c
D. 1. Pathshalas and madrasas. 2. The community. 3. Sanskrit, Persian and

mathematics. 4. Science and geography. 5. The Orientalists. 6. Rabindranath Tagore.

- E.** 1. Because the British believed that the Indians were uncivilised and it was their duty to civilise them. 2. A private as well as public system of elementary and higher education was prevalent in pre-British times. 3. Calcutta Madrasa was established by Warren Hastings at Calcutta and Banaras Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan at Varanasi. 4. Because they thought that eastern knowledge was full of errors. 5. An educational despatch issuedcalled the Wood's Despatch. The despatch argued that European way of learning would improve the moral character of Indians. 6. The Company introduced order within the system, imposed routines, established rules and ensured regular inspections. 7. Subodh Chandra Mullick pledged one lakh rupees for the foundation of the National University in Bengal (present day Jadavpur University). 8. According to Mahatma Gandhi, craft, art, health and education should all be integrated into one scheme. This scheme was called *Nai Talim*.

- F.** 1. Before the influence of British the system prevalent today. 2. The Orientalist wanted..... that would be practical and useful. 3. By the 1830s the attack..... in morals and in intellect'. 4. The recommendation of the..... trusted and depended upon. 5. Up to the mid-nineteenth century.....as school time was not flexible. 6. Mahatma Gandhi was against(New Education Programme). 7. In 1901, Rabindranath Tagore..... developing their curiosity.

HOTS

1. Before the influence of British.....managed the schools. Up to the mid-nineteenth vernacular education. Today, English is the medium of instruction for higher studies and Indian languages or vernacular at school level.
 2. The aim of education ought to sacred literature of the Orient. Besides, the British felt dealing with the locals.

9. Women, Caste and Reform

- A.** 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. a 9. c 10. b
B. 1. humanism, liberalism 2. sati 3. widows 4. Kandukuri Veeresalingam 5. Buddhist 6. Ramakrishna Paramhansa 7. Mahar. 8. dalits
C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. T
D. 1. F 2. d 3. a 4. g 5. c 6. b 7. e
E. 1. *Brahmans* and *Kshatriyas* were considered

as upper castes. At the lowest rank were those who laboured to keep cities and villages clean. 2. Rationalism, humanism, and liberalism. 3. Printed books, newspapers, magazines, leaflets and pamphlets. 4. Because of his dedicated efforts to eradicate various evil practices from society. He was the first person to initiate reform movements in Indian society. 5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam was known as the 'Vidya sagar of southern India' for the work done for the education of girls and upliftment of women. 6. Swami Vivekananda. He was strongly against casteism and untouchability. 7. Jyotiba Phule was a social reformer who focused his attention on providing education to the girls in western India. He along with his wife Savitri bai Phule, founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to spread caste equality. 8. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar started a temple entry movement in 1927 in which his Mahar caste followers participated.

F. 1. Indian society during were also very strict. 2. Raja Rammohan Roy was born initiating reform movements. 3. In the nineteenth century, considered inauspicious. 4. In western India, 'Vidyasagar of southern India'. 5. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar launched permitted widow remarriage. In Bengal, passed in 1891. 6. B. R. Ambedkar wanted to believed worked towards creating a classless society.

HOTS

1. This shows that the Indian society, especially the orthodox Hindus of the nineteenth century were still in the grip of darkness. Society was not ready to give freedom to women. Women were given second class treatment by the orthodox Hindus. 2. B. R. Ambedkar spent his life fighting to give the *dalits* their rights and to ensure that they could lead a life of dignity. He wanted to end untouchability, caste..... backward classes. Ambedkar succeeded in conveying his message to the society and in the next few years the government and the society gave the rightful place to the *dalits* in the society.

10. Art, Architecture and Literature

A. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c
B. 1. Kalighat 2. painters 3. Kerala 4. women 5. Bharat Mata 6. photographer 7. Persian 8. Hitopadesha 9. carnatic 10. 1851
C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T
D. 1. c 2. f 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. g 7. d
E. 1. Realistic landscape painting, portrait

painting and historical painting. 2. Tilly Kettle was a portrait painter who was the first English painter to work in India. Dancing Girls in 1772 and *Sati* scene in 1776. 3. With the British slowly annexing source of livelihood. 4. Calcutta School of Industrial Art and Bengal School of Painting. 5. Amrita Shergill was famous specially of women. 6. With the growth of political consciousness of Indian newspaper. 7. Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for literatures for his work *Gitanjali*. 8. Dance was regarded..... not learn or practice. 9. The University of Bombay, Victoria..... structures of the city. 10. The Fort William College began.....in Indian vernaculars.

F. 1. From the eighteenth century convention of painting. One popular imperial traditionwithin this tradition. Another tradition..... officials of the Company. There was a third..... early nineteenth centuries. 2. The tradition of painting was..... from a lineage of artisans. 3. The Bengal School of Art was.....the Bengal School of Painting. 4. With the growth of a national.....tide of nationalism. 5. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries.....nationalism among people. Most of the reformers..... regular contributors. With the growth of Indian newspaper. 6. European colonialism introducedand *dak* bungalows.

HOTS

1. From the eighteenth century western perceptions of India. 2. English language became a tool.....growth of nationalism among people. 3. The architecture of Mumbai is a blend..... background of a common cause.

11. The Making of the National Movement 1870-1947

A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. a 8. d 9. b 10. a
B. 1. Western 2. 1918 3. Turkey 4. Khilafat Committee 5. Gandhiji 6. Lala Lajpat Rai 7. Congress 8. Dandi March 9. Plane crash 10. Viceroy of India
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T
D. 1. A.O. Hume 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Lord Curzon 4. Rabindranath Tagore 5. General Dyer 6. Gandhiji 7. Subhash Chandra Bose
E. 1. Lord Curzon 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. 1918 4. Amritsar, 13 April 1919 5. Lala Lajpat Rai 6. 1939 7. Gandhiji 8. Subhash Chandra Bose
F. 1. Western scholars like Max Mueller.....

great cultural heritage. 2. The Indian press played national consciousness. 3. The rail and road networks unite the Indians. 4. Most of the Congress members called the moderates. 5. The reason given for the division better administration. The real intention of Lord Curzon behind the division was to divide the Hindu..... Nationalist Movement in Bengal. 6. Under the leadership of Gandhiji the national movement became called him the 'Mahatma'. 7. A violent incident at Chauri Chaura, Movement. 8. When the Simon Commission arrived on 17 November 1928.

G. 1. Nationalism is the feeling of of a common cause. 2. The early demands of the educating Indians, etc. Most of the Congress members with the British. 3. The leaders of the Congress and the day of partition. The partition of Bengal was viewed.....spread like wildfire. 4. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place thousands were critically wounded. 5. In 1927, the government appointed 'Simon Go Back'. 6. The Indian National Army (I N A) on his way to Tokyo 7. In February 1946, the Cabinet Mission.....in many parts of the country.

HOTS

1. In March 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps..... power to Indians. 2. The talks failed because Muslims still supported it. 3. On March 24, 1947,..... decide their own future.

12. India After Independence

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. b 7. c 8. c 9. a 10. d
B. 1. 1946 2. Union 3. Concurrent 4. Hindi 5. Potti Sriramulu 6. 1950 7. 1951 8. Panchsheel Pact
C. 1. c 2. g 3. a 4. e 5. f 6. d 7. b
D. 1. Crores 2. Maharajas or nawabs 3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 4. Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir 5. New Delhi 6. 26 November 1949 7. Indian National Congress
E. 1. To rehabilitate the crores of people who migrated to India from Pakistan. 2. To either stay independent or to join Pakistan or India. 3. The right to vote in the elections and choose the leaders for all the Indian citizens. 4. The three lists are: the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List 5. The INC promised that once the country have its own province. 6. Potti Sriramulu went on a Andhra state. 7. In 1950, the government

economic development. Jawaharlal Nehru presented.....land rehabilitation. 8. India is a multi religious, different regions.

F. 1. The major problem needed to be solved was the problem of integration of princely states, ruled by..... join the nation. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,..... wonders with them. 2. The Constitution granted all Indian..... of the lowest class. 3. The Indian National Congress – the main party state of Andhra Pradesh on October 1, 1953..... Telugu speakers respectively. 4. India's first Prime Minister truly a nation builder. 5. After 1947, India began had about 120 members. 6. Removing poverty is the biggest a lot of gender inequality.

HOTS

The partition of India witnessed..... before the new government.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Resources

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. a
B. 1. nature 2 resource 3. sustainable 4. Biofuel 5. flora, fauna 6. conservation
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T
D. 1. e 2. c 3. b 4. f 5. d 6. a
E. 1. Nature has gifted us.....our daily needs. 2. Any object that is is a resource. 3. Resources that are drawn called natural resources. 4. Waterfall, wind and solar energy 5. When we use natural resources.....should be sustainable. 6. Human resources include the people.....of natural resources. 7. On the basis of their origin, soil, minerals, air and sunlight.
F. 1. On the basis of theirused carefully and judiciously. 2. On the basis of their.....are localized resources. 3. Any object thatneeds of the people. 4. Human-made resources are those.....also human-made resources. 5. All resources should be used..... shortage of resources. The future of our planet as well as future generations.

HOTS

1. Pollution has a dramatic effect on natural resources. Ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, coral reefs, and rivers perform many important services for earth's environment. They enhance water and air quality, provide habitat for plants and animals, and provide food and medicines. Any or all of these ecosystem functions may be impaired or destroyed by pollution. 2. The most important thing in any business is the people.

For that reason, humans are the most important resources. Humans possess knowledge, social and personal attributes, creativity, competences and the ability to perform labour in order to produce economic value. So, human are the most important resource as they are instrumental in the best utilization of natural resources.

2. Land, Soil and Water

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a
B. 1. natural 2. 30% 3. Thickness 4. depletion 5. planets 6. degradation 7. Physical, chemical 8. scarcity
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F
D. 1. d 2. f 3. g 4. e 5. b 6. c 7. a
E. 1. Vast deserts, dense forests and rugged mountains are the major land resources. 2. Land use tell us how pastures and settlements. 3. Land can be under as common property resource. 4. Land degradation refers.....unscientific land use. 5. Land is important.....to conserve land resources. 6. Several factors affect soil.....vegetation and time. 7. Most of the water (about 97%)or industrial purposes. 8. Rain is the main extract groundwater.
F. 1. Land makes up.....features in these areas. 2. Several factors.....little horizon development. 3. Some methods of soil.....soil and land resources. 4. Soil formation is a slow.....make the soil fertile. 5. Increase in the population in any area.....and also upsets the ecosystems. 6. Water as a natural resource isanother way to conserve water. 7. Soil forms the thin upper..... determines soil thickness. 8. Freshwater accounts for only the mostto extract groundwater.

HOTS

1. Land is not created by mankind but it is a gift of nature. Normally, land means surface of earth. But in economics, land has a wider meaning. It's most important because we live on it and fulfil our needs. 2. Topography has a strong influence on soil development. Soils on the side of hills tend to be shallow, due to erosion losses. Soils on the tops of hills tend to be deep, but lighter in colour, due to downward leaching losses. Soils in the valleys tend to be deeper, darker, and contain more horizons. This is due to increased material deposition from

hillside erosion, material accumulation from downward leaching from the tops of hills, and the collection of greater quantities of water in the low lying areas. 3. There are various ways by which we can fulfill the increasing demand for fresh water. Some of them are: (i). Plantation of trees and other vegetation to check run-off and let rainwater seep underground. (ii). Water harvesting should be done in both urban and rural areas to store rainwater. Effluent should be treated before they are drained into water bodies. (iii). Sprinkle irrigation and drip irrigation should be promoted. In dry regions with high rates of evaporation, drip or trickle irrigation is very useful.

3. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

- A.** 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b
B. 1. nutrients 2. scanty rainfall 3. deforestation 4. wildlife 5. Anteaters, armadillos 6. Arctic Circle 7. endangered
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T
D. 1. d 2. e 3. g 4. f 5. c 6. b 7. a
E. 1. In many parts of thetheir natural habitat. 2. In the biosphere livingknown as the ecosystem. 3. Natural vegetation prevents sustaining life on earth. 4. The tropical grassland..... Savanna. These grasslands are found..... alder and poplar. 5. These forests are found in the northernlarch and redwood. 6. A wildlife sanctuary.....species. 7. Natural vegetation andwe call biosphere. 8. A national park is a large.....wildlife in this park.
F. 1. Forests are an important resource..... and other local agencies. 2. Plants need airshrubs and tundra. 3. The hot deserts.....continent of Antarctica. 4. Trees in these.....and western USA. 5. The government has also.....balance on the earth. 6. Tundra region occurs bordering the taiga forests. On the other hand, tropical evergreen forests are found rosewood are found in these forests.

HOTS

1. Yes, it is correct to say that natural vegetation is the mirror of climate as at a place if the climate is very good then its vegetation will also be good. 2. The tropical monsoon deciduous forests are found in areas receiving annual rainfall of 100 to 200 cms in India, with a distinct dry and rainy seasons and a small range of temperature. They occur on the wetter

western side of the Deccan Plateau, the north-eastern part of the Deccan Plateau and the lower slopes of the Himalayas, on the Shiwalik Hills from Jammu in the west to West Bengal in the east. 3. Wildlife Week is celebrated all over the country in the month of October from 2nd to 8th October every year with the view to preserve the flora and fauna of India. 4. India's wildlife is both rich and diverse. There are about 90 national parks and 482 wildlife sanctuaries.

4. Mineral and Power Resources

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. a
B. 1. drilling 2. minerals 3. metamorphic, igneous rocks 4. Asia 5. Solar energy 6. Photovoltaic 7. Nuclear power 8. uranium
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T
D. 1. d 2. e 3. f 4. g 5. c 6. b 7. a
E. 1. Minerals and power resources..... independence of a country. 2. A naturally occurring substance that has a mineral. Minerals are classified..... metallic and non-metallic. 3. Minerals are commonly found..... a metal, is obtained. 4. Minerals have the following..... resources are exhaustible. 5. The energy derived from..... produce geothermal power. 6. Metallic minerals are basically..... silver, copper or lead. 7. Non-metallic minerals..... petroleum are also non-metallic minerals. 8. India has deposits of..... Maharashtra and Karnataka.
F. 1. Distribution of minerals in India producers of salt in India. 2. They are known..... into heat or electricity. 3. Mineral resources help to attain..... resources can be conserved. 4. It occurs in association..... Tamil Nadu and Tripura. 5. (i) This form of energy is harnessed..... and Lakshadweep. (ii) Nuclear power is obtained..... and Kaiga in Karnataka. (iii) Energy generated from..... huge tidal mill farms. (iv) Biomass includes..... developed this technology. 6. Coal is organic..... known as a fossil fuel. The word petroleum is derived..... as they are very valuable. 7. The extraction of mineral resources..... wells called oil wells. 8. Rainwater or river water stored..... Damodar valley projects. The energy derived from..... also produce geothermal power.

HOTS

1. Most industries are developed around coal

mines for the following reasons- We know that the major industries are iron and steel industry. The iron and steel industry requires heat to melt the steel to form different shapes. Therefore more heat can be generated by the energy stored in the coals. This energy can be easily available as coal mines are nearby located.

2. Non-conventional sources of energy are known as renewable sources of energy because their supply never runs out. They are eco-friendly sources of energy as they do not pollute the environment. Energy stored in sunlight, wind, flowing water, sea waves, geothermal heat and biomass can be converted into heat or electricity. So, we should adopt non-conventional sources of energy. 3. The panels need a lot of room and the systems are expensive.

5. Agriculture

- A.** 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b
B. 1. imitation silk 2. Dairy farms 3. agro 4. rice 5. Maize 6. jute 7. coffee 8. tea
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T
D. 1. e 2. f 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. b
E. 1. Shifting agriculture..... 'slash and burn' agriculture. 2. Nomadic herding is generally..... grazing grounds and water. 3. Subsistence farming..... and primitive subsistence agriculture. 4. In this type of agriculture..... pigs, sheep and poultry. 5. The rearing of cattle on a large scale..... to look after the cattle. 6. Brazil is the largest..... in the world. 7. The efforts taken to increase..... called agricultural development. 8. Shifting cultivation..... parts of north-east India and central India.
F. 1. Intensive subsistence agriculture..... some other crops grown here. Crops like wheat and maize..... the states of Punjab and Haryana. 2. Agriculture or farming..... to the market for selling. 3. Plantation agriculture..... tea in India and Sri Lanka. 4. Crops like wheat and maize..... to supply to industry. 5. Rice is the main crop..... rice yield. Wheat requires moderate 75 cm rainfall. 6. About 75% of our population..... the trap of moneylenders, middlemen, etc. 7. The average size of a farm..... not like a peasant farmer.

HOTS

1. Shifting cultivation, known as slash-and-burn

agriculture, is when farmers clear land by slashing vegetation and burning forests and woodlands to create clear land for agricultural purposes. 2. Fodder crops are important components of mixed farming. Fodder crops are grown and animals are reared for wool as well as for dairy and poultry products. Scientific methods of cultivation are adopted for high yield. 3. Low-lying lands are more suitable for agriculture than hilly areas. Agriculture is practiced in over 49% of the earth's surface and it employs more than half of the world's population. There are number of factors such as climate, relief and drainage, soil and human factors that affect agriculture practice or farming in low-lying parts of the world. In hilly areas there is a scarcity of man power, soil is also not very fertile and the weather also doesn't suit for all types of crops. That is why low-lying lands are more suitable for agriculture than hilly areas.

6. Industries

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. b 10. b
B. 1. humans 2. poverty 3. heavy, bulky 4. outputs 5. blast furnace 6. Pittsburgh 7. climate 8. textile 9. handlooms 10. industrial system
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. T
D. 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. f
E. 1. The raw materials are be used by humans. 2. Manufacturing makes the material to make finished goods. 3. The UK, the USA, France and Germany. 4. Small scale industry to cottage industry. Large scale industry textile industry, etc. 5. Cottage industries handloom, etc. 6. Important features of cotton textile and cheap products. 7. The major industrial regions in India are The National Capital Territory industrial region. 8. Computers, satellites and other and Bengaluru in India. 9. Iron ore, coal, limestone and other infrastructure. 10. Bengaluru, the capital of export from India.
F. 1. Private sector industries private sector industries. Joint sector industries are examples of joint sector industries. 2. Factors affecting the location role in the location of industries. 3. An industrial system an emerging industry. 4. It was in Silicon Valley into an industrial giant. 5. Agro based industries

obtain railway coaches. 6. Before 1947, there was only Subarnarekha and Kharkri rivers. 7. The textile industry is one of the the handlooms by Indian weavers.

HOTS

1. Industry, economics and science still dominate the use made of our environment. Poor land management, the dramatic extension of deserts and the removal of large areas of forest - especially rainforest - are leading not only to the extinction of many species of plants and animals but also to changes in climate. If our forests and wildlife will be destroyed, then in future all the industries will be destroyed. 2. Industries in the Transportation Equipment Manufacturing subsector produce equipment for transporting people and goods. It is one of the most important factors in the progress of a country. 3. Almost everything we use is either made of iron or steel or has been made with tools and machinery of these metals. Ships, trains, trucks and autos are made largely of steel. Even oil wells are drilled with iron and steel machinery. Hence, the iron and steel industry is referred to as backbone of modern industry.

7. Human Resources

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. d
B. 1. population 2. Census 3. Sex ratio 4. Births, deaths 5. educational 6. productive
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F
D. 1. f 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. c 6. b
E. 1. Census is the 10 years . 2. Birth rate is a measure per 1,000 people. 3. The way in which the world is extremely uneven. 4. The Ganga Plains. 5. Sex ratio is the ratio female per thousand males. 6. Literacy indicates whether a person writing and arithmetic.
F. 1. People are nation's their requirements. 2. Population composition means percentage of dependent population. 3. The area rich in mineral deposits attract depend upon transport system. 4. The growth of population lucky to have such a resource. 5. Migration of people better economic opportunities. 6. Temperature and rainfall are densely populated.

HOTS

1. As there are many resources available in this region so it brings many people from Asia and

Western Europe creating a densely populated region. There are also many jobs available.

2. There are several reasons for low sex ratio in India: a large number of girls are killed in the womb only. Though determining sex before child birth is illegal. People are not enough educated to know the importance of girls. Many of them are not even aware about role of girl in a family. Problem of preference of son is related to poor mentality of people who consider boys as more capable of earning wage.

8. Disaster and its Management

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. b
B. 1. destruction 2. epicentre 3. cyclone 4. property 5. evacuated 6. agriculture
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T
D. 1. f 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. b
E. 1. A disaster can be.....and property of people. 2. Nature has provided ways..... called natural hazards. 3. Seismology management involves.....a disaster has occurred. 4. seismology 5. Floods cause large scale..... to the effects of floods. 6. Drought in general means..... pressure on the limited resources there.
F. 1. The shaking and vibration of the surfaceis called an earthquake. Identify safe spots at home..... do not panic; stay calm. 2. Construct reservoirs regions of low rainfall. 3. Listen to weather forecasts.....the cyclone has passed. 4. Learn warning signs..... teams and other agencies.

HOTS

1. After floodwaters, your home and its contents may look beyond hope, but many of your belongings can be restored. If you do things right, your flooded home can be cleaned up, dried out, rebuilt, and reoccupied sooner than you think. You should follow in the event of a flood impacting your home: Keep the family together, deal with any health issues impacting your family, take care of your children's specific needs, set a manageable schedule to start rebuilding, check your home before entering it again, turn off the electricity, also protect your home from further damage.
2. Turn off the tap when you brush your teeth – this can save 6 litres of water per minute. Take a shorter shower. Always use full loads in your washing machine and dishwasher – this will cut out unnecessary washes in between. Fix a dripping tap. Water your garden with a watering

can rather than a hosepipe. Also, fill a jug with tap water and place this in your fridge. This will mean you do not have to leave the tap running for the water to run before you fill your glass.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. The Indian Constitution

- A.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. c
B. 1. rules, principles 2. supreme 3. preamble 4. federal 5. Parliament 6. minorities 7. buying, selling
C. 1. b 2. d 3. f 4. e 5. c 6. a
D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T
E. 1. A constitution is a set.....the people of that country. 2. A preamble is like an.....in a court of law. 3. A secular state is one will be treated equally. 4. Fundamental rights- right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and education right and right to constitutional remedies. 5. Our Fundamental Rights.....write or an order. 6. Articles 23-24..... age of fourteen. 7. The Fundamental Duties were added..... running of the society.
F. 1. First, the Constitution..... will be formed. 2. India has a federal by each of these levels of government. 3. The Right to Freedom.....the security of the state. 4. This right upholds..... religion of his/her choice. 5. In addition to the.....any religion. 6. It shall be the duty..... smoothly and effectively. 7. The word 'democratic'.....to the people. The preamble also states hereditary ruler.

HOTS

1. In other words, the constitution is the highest law of the land and everyone must act according to its provisions and principles. Even our parliament should act according to the constitution. 2. The Indian government can stop or prevent child labour by giving free education to poor children. They can provide sufficient food for poor families to survive. They provide free health care to poor people.

2. Why Do We Need a Parliament ?

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. d
B. 1. Democracy 2. Rajya Sabha 3. Vice President 4. Cabinet Minister 5. Lok Sabha 6. healthy 7. Parliament
C. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T
D. 1. d 2. b 3. e 4. f 5. c 6. a
E. 1. The body that governs.....the Parliament. 2. India, as you.....the state

government. 3. The President can.....adequately represented. 4. 25 years 5. 30 years 6. The Cabinet Ministers.....finance and defense. 7. Yes
F. 1. Created after 1947.....government by consent. 2. The Rajya Sabha.....the President, who signs it. 3. The Rajya Sabha plays.....President, who signs it. 4. Amendments to the.....consent of the Parliament. 5. One of the important.....coalition government. 6. The Lok Sabha is composed.....to represent the union territories. The Council of States.....at least 30 years old. 7. Ministers are accountable.....a healthy democracy.

HOTS

1. The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. In the absence of the speaker, the Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker. 2. A bill may be introduced in either house of the Parliament. However, a money bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with prior recommendation of the President for its introduction in the Lok Sabha. If any question arises whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the Speaker thereon is final.

3. Understanding Laws

A. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b
B. 1. legislature 2. New Delhi 3. government 4. international 5. 2009 6. 30 days 7. democracy 8. Public opinion, media
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F
D. 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b
E. 1. The Legislature and the Executive 2. The seat of power.....in New Delhi. 3. Laws are important.....that we follow them. 4. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 5. Right to Information Act. 6. Another development.....government offices. 7. The British.
F. 1. The rule of law means.....evolving needs of the society. 2. Another development in.....even at the local level. 3. The situation where the Parliament.....our representatives. 4. The Parliament has.....public opinion while enacting laws. 5. It is often believed.....in British India.

HOTS

The people can bring it to the notice of the Parliament and can put pressure on the Parliament to change it.

4. The Judiciary

A. 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. a
B. 1. Judiciary 2. High Court 3. subordinate 4. Haryana, Punjab 5. criminal 6. India 7. civil justice 8. Nyaya panchayat
C. 1. c 2. c 3. f 4. b 5. d 6. a
D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F
E. 1. The judiciary.....called judicial review. 2. The judiciary ensures that.....not a regulation. 3. The three types of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court – Original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction and advisory jurisdiction. 4. District Courts, Session Courts, Revenue Courts and Nyaya Panchayats. 5. Supreme Court, High Court and District Courts. 6. The Supreme Court.....by the High Courts. The advisory jurisdiction.....bound to follow its advice.

F. 1. There are three types.....bound to follow its advice. 2. The framers of our.....justice is possible. 3. In principle, all citizens.....pollution, corruption, etc. 4. High Court has.....under its jurisdiction 5. Lok Adalat literally.....carries no fees. 6. The Supreme Court of India.....the age of 65 years. 7. The court of district judge.....to the high court. Nyaya Panchayats.....appeals from these courts.

HOTS

1. All the cases brought before the Supreme Court and where judgments have been given are maintained as record by the Supreme Court. So, the Supreme Court is called the court of records. 2. Justice is something meant to be handed at the present moment. This is so because, like Martin Luther King said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." Therefore if someone delays something as important as justice knowing that injustice is a threat to it, then the person is denying justice. 3. Individual judges must be seen to be objective and impartial. In their personal lives, judges must avoid words, actions or situations that might make them appear to be biased or disrespectful of the laws they are sworn to uphold. They must treat lawyers, clients and witnesses with respect and must refrain from comments that suggest they have made up their minds in advance. Outside the courtroom, judges do not socialize or associate with lawyers or other persons connected with the cases they hear, or they may be accused of favouritism.

5. Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b
B. 1. Deputy, District 2. custody
3. investigation 4. civil court 5. evidences
C. 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. f 6. a
D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
E. 1. The role played by the police is the protection of the laws and the citizens of the nation. 2. The complaint is.....on duty
3. The districts are divided.....police inspector in a thana. 4. The accused will be..... called the defence lawyer. 5. On the basis of the investigation.....sheet in the court. 6. The judiciary and the police work.....committed the crime.
F. 1. All Indian states..... in the criminal courts. 2. Article 22 of the Constitution only for questioning. 3. The First Information Report..... the FIR from the police. 4. The public prosecutor presents.....to decide upon the evidence. 5. After the police and public prosecutor..... the law prescribes. 6. It is important to note.....trial by the Constitution.

HOTS

The police stations are primarily responsible for the maintenance of public order, prevention and detection of crimes in the state. It also protects the life, liberty and property of the people. The crime is increasing day by day with the increase in the complexity of the civilization. So, a police station is called the basic unit in the police organization.

6. Understanding Marginalisation

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c
B. 1. strict rules 2. dalits 3. Scheduled Tribes
4. culture, traditions 5. electricity
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
D. 1. e 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d
E. 1. In many societies around marginalised communities. 2. Taking note of severe discrimination..... referred to as dalits. 3. Six religious communities and Buddhists. 4. The language of Adivasi languages such as Bengali. 5. Marginalisation is a process in which throughout the world. 6. The Santhals of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal and the Gonds of Madhya Pradesh, Chattishgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
F. 1. The Adivasis original inhabitants.....do

not have electricity. 2. Development projects.... the Narmada Bachao Andolan. 3. The Adivasis practise a range.....such as Bengali.
4. There are certain protective measures..... their Fundamental Rights.

HOTS

Many social activists are doing their bit for the marginalised. For example, in order to provide equal opportunity to students of the dalits and adivasi communities, the government provides subsidies or free hostel facilities in educational institutions, across the country. Besides, there are quite a few government sponsored scholarship schemes to support education of the bright students of marginalised groups.

7. Confronting Marginalisation

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a
B. 1. relentless, legislation 2. untouchability
3. scavenging 4. Dalits, tribal 5. Constitution
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
D. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b
E. 1. Article 17 also states that no..... castes and scheduled tribes. 2. Manual scavenging refers.....specifically for the dalits. 3. Finally, in 1993.....of water-seal latrines.
F. 1. As you have read.....benefit of reservation. 2. There are certain ways..... castes and the scheduled tribes. . 3. In addition to policies.....that was traditionally theirs. 4. These are specific lawsof water-seal latrines.

HOTS

1. The Act, 1993 is not only a penal but also a social legislation. It intends to protect and restore the dignity of manual scavengers by prohibiting the employment of manual scavengers for constructing or cleaning of dry latrines. The law regulated the maintenance of water-seal latrines. Since sanitation is a state subject, the Act originally came into force in six states and all the Union Territories under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution of India. As of 2007, 19 states and all union territories adopted the Act, 1993 and nine states were yet to adopt it. 2. It is because untouchability still exists in India and manual scavenging community face the worst kind of discrimination in Dalit communities. It is believed that manual scavengers suffer from 'mental slavery' as society around them made them believe that it is their job to do filthy work. Women from this caste usually clean dry toilets in homes, while men do the more physically

demanding cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. The barriers people face in leaving manual scavenging include threats of violence and eviction from local residents but also threats, harassment, and unlawful withholding of wages by the local officials.

8. Economic Presence of the Government

- A.** 1.a 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.d 8.b
- B.** 1. Constitution 2. social welfare 3. poverty 4. amenities 5. population 6. shortfalls 7. electricity
- C.** 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.T
- D.** 1.c 2.d 3.e 4.f 5.a 6.b
- E.** 1. Water, healthcare and sanitation..... as public facilities. 2. The important characteristic of a public facility children to get educated. 3. Economic prosperity..... means of transportation, etc. 4. Poverty is a and education. 5. India. 6. Electricity is the lifeline..... technology cannot work.
- F.** 1. The role of the government..... economic development. 2. The government provides for healthcare the United Nations as well. 3. Water is essential..... health and safety standards. 4. India has the fifth..... generation and distribution.

HOTS

The way in which government and the private sector cooperate most frequently include contacting for services and facilities management, co-ownership or co-financing of project, transfer of technologies, etc.

9. Law and Social Justice

- A.** 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.d
- B.** 1.backward 2.enforcing, upholding 3.child labour 4.enforcement 5.challenge 6.public
- C.** 1. T 2.T 3.T 4.F
- D.** 1.c 2.d 3.e 4.f 5.a 6.b
- E.** 1. (i) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (ii) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (iii) The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 2. While right to equal..... policies and practices. 3. The government frames..... by the constitution. 4. The vice of social inequality assumes a particularly the problem of economic justice. 5. In recent years, while the courts..... become a public facility.
- F.** 1. The child labour is banned..... hazardous employment. 2. In 1984, there were very few..... lakes, rivers and wildlife. 3. The Environment (Protection) Act..... to lead a healthy life. 4. Protection of women from covered under this act. 5. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948..... that is not exploitative.

HOTS

1. Unsystematic economic development leads to unequal opportunity to earn. This means that the poverty gap will be huge and will continue to grow. This will give rise to inflation and the country's economy will suffer. 2. First of all, I will try to convince my neighbour that this is a bad practice and he should abandon the practice. If the neighbour will not pay heed to my words then I will complain this matter to the police.