

Culture and Society



Part-1 to 5

Culture and Society-I

1. Our Family

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. Do it yourself 2. Father and mother 3. A small family has parents and one or two children. 4. Do it yourself 5. Do it yourself

2. Parents Look after their Children

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F C. Do it yourself D. Do it yourself

3. Family Fun

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. When we work for a long time. 2. Fresh and active. 3. Indoor games : (i) ludo (ii) carrom. Outdoor games : (i) cricket (ii) football. 4. A time for the family to have fun together. 5. in summer vacations. D. Do it yourself

4. We Need Family

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T C. 1. our basic need to satisfy our hunger. 2. Plants and Animals. 3. (i) Breakfast (ii) Lunch (iii) Dinner 4. (i) Cheese (ii) Butter (iii) Ice cream 5. A diet which has all the substances needed for a person to be healthy. D. Do it yourself

5. Clothes-Our Need

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. to cover our body. 2. Woollen clothes. 3. Do it yourself 4. Party dresses. 5. While going to school. D. Do it yourself

6. Need of a House

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F C. 1. to protect us from cold, heat, rain, wind, thieves, etc. 2. in the study room 3. in the dining room. 4. in the bathroom. 5. festivals D. 1. (i) Bed (ii) Dressing table 2. (i) Dining table (ii) Chairs 3. (i) Study table (ii) Chair

7. Types of Houses

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. A kachcha house is made up --- etc. 2. Many houses in one big building. 3. Burnt bricks, cement, concrete, iron, etc. 4. A multistoreyed building. 5. A house on wheels.

8. Homes of Animals

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. in a nest. 2. Rabbit 3. Lion 4. (i) Bird (ii) Bee 5. Cows and buffaloes.

9. Our School

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T C. 1. Education 2. Principal's room 3. to increase our knowledge. 4. To eat snacks. 5. play games.

10. Our National Festivals

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. The national day celebrated as festival is called a national festival. 2. Our country became a republic on this day. 3. Tricolour 4. He unfurls the national flag at the Red Fort in Delhi. 5. On 2nd October D. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

11. Our Religious Festivals

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. An event for the purpose of celebration. 2. Diwali 3. Muslim men pray--- each other 4. on 25th December. 5. They go to Gurudwara --- their prayer.

12. Keeping Healthy

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. keep a person active and healthy. 2. (i) Take bath everyday. (ii) Cut nails regularly. 3. (i) Jogging (ii) Running 4. To refresh our body and mind. 5. (i) Brush my teeth. (ii) Take bath.

13. Good Manners

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T C. 1. The combination of courtesies, politeness and respect. 2. Please 3. (i) Respect parents and elders. (ii) Help others in your home. 4. Childhood 5. Because they help in making friends and in gaining appreciation.

14. Safety is Necessary

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. footpath 2. strangers 3. gas 4. electrical 5. moving C. 1. to avoid accidents. 2. on the footpath. 3. No 4. Tell my elders. 5. Stand in a queue and get into the bus one by one.

15. People Who Help Us

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. treats the patients. 2. stitches the clothes. 3. mends the shoes. 4. teaches the children. 5. sells the medicines.

16. Great Persons

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. 2nd October, 1869 at Porbander. 2.

Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu **3**. She started an open air school. **4**. Vishwanath Dutta and Bhuvaneshwari Devi **5**. November 14, 1889 in Allahabad

17. Early Man

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. He lived in forests and slept on trees. **2.** to protect himself from rain, heat and cold. **3.** fruits and roots of plants and raw flesh of animals. **4.** Dogs, cows, goats, sheep and horses. **5.** by making carts to carry loads and travel faster.

Culture and Society-II

1. Our Food

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. Food gives us energy, help our body to grow and keep us healthy. **2.** They protect us from falling ill and keep us fit. **3.** Vegetarians do not eat eggs and meat and non-vegetarians eat meat. **4.** Milk giving animals are called milch animals. For example: (i) cow (ii) buffalo. **5.** A diet which has all the nutrients needed for a person to be healthy. Good eating habits : (i) We should ----- cooked food. (ii) We should take ----- easily. (iii) We should never ----- food.

2. Precious Liquid : Water

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. We use a lot of water in our daily life for many purposes like drinking, bathing, cooking, etc. **2.** Plants need water to grow and make their food. Animals need water to drink and bath. **3.** Animals that live in water. For example : (i) whale (ii) octopus. **4.** Rain water that goes into the soil is underground water. **5.** By tubewells, wells and handpumps.

3. Clothes We Wear

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. to cover our body. They also protect us from heat, cold, wind, rain, etc. **2.** Woollen and dark coloured clothes. **3.** from cotton plants. **4.** from silkworms. **5.** Latex is a milky liquid collected from rubber tree.

4. Our House

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. to live in and it protects us from heat, cold, rain, wind, etc. **2.** Kachcha house is made of un-burnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, etc. while pucca house is made up of burnt bricks, cement, concrete, etc. Kachcha house is temporary while pucca house is permanent. **3.** People living in cities and towns. **4.** Caravan is a temporary house which moves on wheels.

Gypsies live in these houses. **5.** Well ventilated, allow plenty of air and sunshine to come in.

5. Amenities in Neighbourhood

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. Many families living in the same place makes a neighbourhood. Families living near our house are our neighbours. **2.** like friends. **3.** in hospital. Nurse. **4.** We can deposit our money and valuable belongings in the bank and also take them out whenever we need. **5.** to read different kinds of books and passing our time. **D.** Do it yourself

6. School in Neighbourhood

A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. We learn many things like to read and write, good habits and good manners, etc. **2.** We choose the books and read them quietly. **3.** Do it yourself. **4.** Play schools that prepare children for formal school education. **5.** Maintain peace and discipline, respect and obey our teachers and do not indulge in any kind of violence.

7. Places of Worship

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) B. 1. religions 2. Hindu 3. Islam 4. Gurudwara 5. Parsis C. 1. Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism and Christianity. **2.** to keep us safe and happy and to make us good human beings. **3.** Gods : (i) Shiva (ii) Krishna Goddess : (i) Durga (ii) Lakshmi **4.** Muslims. It means peace, submission and obedience. **5.** Christianity. They go to church and pray to Jesus Christ.

8. Places of Recreation

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. After a long work, we fed--- recreation. **2.** Games which we play inside the house. For example : (i) ludo (ii) carrom. **3.** Games which we play outside the house. For example: (i) cricket (ii) football. **4.** We have fairs in our town. We buy sweets, toys and enjoy giant wheels and many rides. **5.** to see animals and birds.

9. Our Religious Festivals

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. Lakshmi 2. Ramzan 3. Christmas trees 4. Malayalam 5. Maharashtra C. 1. Festivals which are based on different religions. **2.** On Diwali Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped, people clean and decorate their houses, lit candles and diyas, exchange gifts and sweets with their friends. On Holi people play with gugal and coloured water. Lots of sweets and special dishes are

prepared at home. 3. Muslims wear new clothes and cook delicious food. Male members offer Namaaz together in mosque and embrace each other saying 'Eid Mubarak'. 4. It is celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ. 5. Ganesh Chaturthi. The idols of Ganesha are taken in the procession to the seashore or river banks and immersed there.

10. Our National Festivals

A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. A national festival is celebrated by the people of a nation. 2. 15 August. The Prime Minister of our country unfurls the National Flag at the Red Fort in Delhi. Schools and colleges organize cultural activities, flag hoisting and distribution of sweets. 3. to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi as he helped India to get freedom. 4. 14 November, to celebrate the birthday of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. 5. He was India's one of the most influential scholars of comparative religion and philosophy.

11. Means of Transport

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. The movement of the people or goods from one place to another is called transportation. 2. People living in deserts. 3. It carries many people at the same time. 4. We can cross any river, sea and ocean with the help of water transport. (i) ship (ii) boat 5. (i) Aeroplane (ii) Helicopter (iii) Rocket.

12. Road Safety

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. We might get hurt if we are not aware of our safety. 2. Look to the right, then to the left and then to the right again and then cross the road. 3. It can distract and lead to an accident. 4. Red light means to stop, yellow light means to wait and green light means to go. 5. Never distract the driver by talking to him, shouting or playing about in the bus.

13. Directions

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) B. 1. north, south 2. Pole Star 3. map 4. four, place C. 1. The relative location of a place from another. 2. East, west, north and south. 3. Map is a sketch of a place, city or country. 4. North-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.

14. Seasons

A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. Weather does not remain stable throughout the year and season remains stable

for a few months during a year. 2. Ice-creams and cold drinks. 3. We can go for ice-skating, skiing, etc. 4. Paths become muddy and slippery. People cannot go to work. 5. It is very pleasant. Flowers bloom and birds chirp.

15. Time

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) B. 1. Sun 2. afternoon 3. stars, moon 4. hour, minute C. 1. In morning 2. stars and the moon. 3. 24 hours. 4. A year having one more day i.e., 366 days.

16. Forms of Land

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F C. 1. Mountains, plateaus, deserts and glaciers. 2. The soil and terrain are good for farming, and roads and railways are easily built between rural towns and cities. 3. A mountain is a mass of very high land going up to a peak. It is formed by erosion and disturbances in the earth's crust. 4. Valley is a fertile land while plateau is not fertile. 5. A glacier is a huge mass of ice that flows slowly over land. They are found in the cold polar regions and in high mountains.

17. Water and its Sources

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T C. 1. Two-third part of the Earth's surface is covered with water. 2. Gases coming from industries in the atmosphere. 3. A river is a natural waterway that transits water through a landscape from higher to lower elevations. 4. Presence of soluble calcium and magnesium salts in river water makes it hard. 5. Some of the rain water seeps through the ground is under ground water. We get it out using handpumps.

18. Invention of Wheel

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. Cart, bicycle, car, bus, etc. 2. Because there were no roads in those times. 3. Early man made a wheel by cutting a slice from the round log of wood and made holes in the centre of the rounded logs. 4. Because pottery vessels allowed humans to transport food and water. 5. Clocks, water wheels and cogwheels.

19. Gautam Buddha

A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F C. 1. King Shuddhodhana 2. near a pond. 3. Devadutt 4. Siddhartha

Culture and Society-III

1. The Earth : Our Home

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T C. 1. Earth 2. heavenly 3. flat surface 4. day, year 5. atmosphere D. 1. It has air and water.

2. Because they stay in sky or heaven. 3. Earth is flat in shape. If they travelled---- down from it. 4. The imaginary line where the sky appears to meet the Earth. 5. The Earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called the atmosphere. It is made up of various gases. E. 1. Ferdinand Magellan proved that by sailing around the Earth in a westward direction continuously, after three years he reached the same place from where he had started. This proved that Earth is round. 2. Earth's surface is unique because it is the only planet with water. Special features are mountains, hills, plateaus and plains.

2. The Earth as a Globe

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. Earth 2. Arctic 3. Mt Everest, Nepal 4. Antarctica 5. North D. 1. Globe is a model of the Earth. It shows all the countries in true size, distance of cities and time zone. 2. Map is a drawing of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface. Atlas is a book of maps. 3. Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean. 4. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia. 5. Compass is an instrument that has needle which always points to the North. It is used by sailors to find their way while sailing. E. 1. Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on the Earth. It extends from the Arctic in the North to the Antarctica in the South. It is bounded by Asia and Australia on the West and America on the East. Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean of the world. It is bounded on the North by Asia, on the West by Africa, on the East by Australia and on the South by Antarctica. 2. North America is the third largest continent. It contains all Caribbean and Central America countries, Canada, Mexico, the United States of America, and Greenland. It is located in the Earth's Northern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere.

3. India : Physical Features

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F C. 1. radiant, mystery 2. Himalayas 3. Narmada River 4. Bay of Bengal 5. three D. 1. India lies to the north of the equator between 8°4' and 36°6' north latitude and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitude. 2. Mountains, flat and fertile plains, sandy deserts, rocky plateaus and low hills. 3. by the interplay of the three major river systems. 4. To the south of the Great Plains of Northern India. 5. A part of land surrounded by large

water bodies on three sides. E. 1. The Great Himalayan mountain ranges lie in the north of India. The Himalayas is the highest mountain in the world. These feed the Ganga with never-ending streams of snow. This is the home to the people of Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, etc. Mount Everest in the Himalayan ranges is the highest peak of the world. 2. The Thar Desert lies to the northwest of the Malwa Plateau. It stretches from the Aravalli mountain range and extends till the interior of Pakistan. Made up of sand, rocky hills and dry valleys, the region is sparsely populated.

4. States of India

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. Constitution 2. republic 3. Union Territories 4. Chandigarh 5. Maharashtra D. 1. The Government of India, officially known as the Union Government, and also known as the Central Government---Republic of India. 2. India became independent on 15 August, 1947 and republic on 26 January, 1950. 3. The Supreme Commander of all Indian Forces. 4. Arunachal Pradesh : Itanagar; Miji, Apotnaji, Merdukpen, Tagin, Adi, etc. Gujarat : Gandhinagar; Gujarati. 5. Chandigarh : Chandigarh, Lakshadweep : Kavaratti. E. 1. He appoints the Prime Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers. He is considered as the Supreme Commander of all Indian forces. 2. Union Territory is a sub-national administrative division of India, in the federal framework of governance. (i) Andaman and Nicobar : Port Blair (ii) Chandigarh : Chandigarh (iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli : Silvassa (iv) Daman and Diu : Daman (v) Lakshadweep : Kavaratti (vi) Pondicherry : Pondicherry (vii) National Capital Territory of Delhi : Delhi.

5. Our Food

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. dishes, abundantly 2. Bengalis 3. spices, tasty 4. Mumbai 5. beverages D. 1. India food is different ---- ages. 2. All the dishes are prepared around the main course of rice. 3. Rice, varieties of fishes and sweets made from milk. (i) Rice and Fish (ii) Hilsa. 4. It is less greasy and oily and easily digested. 5. Curries, Chutneys, etc. prepared with fruits and vegetables. Many sweets and dessert are also eaten. E. 1. High consumption of chapattis prepared with variety of flours such as wheat, rice, maida, besan, etc.

Besides it they also eat Tandoori, Rumali and Naan. **2.** Spices, as opposed to herbs, are often strong, zesty, pungent, fiery and fragrant, giving a dish an exotic and exciting taste. They offer significant health benefits and add flavour and nutrients to dishes. (i) Cardamom (ii) Red Chilly (iii) Turmeric.

6. The Dresses We Wear

A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. leaves, bark of trees 2. popular 3. Salwar-Kameez 4. Pajami, Kurta 5. Mundu D. 1. Sarees, Salwar-Kurta, frocks, skirts, pants and shirts. 2. Phiran, long sweaters and woollen shawls. 3. Bengali women 4. Men wear Pajami, turban caps and women wear a special type of saree. 5. Mundu is a kind of Lungi. E. 1. The early man covered his body with the leaves and barks of trees. He also used the skin of dead animals to cover his naked body. From the way she wears her saree. 2. The Nagor wear colourful shawls. The Kunnakudi women wear Dohru and woollen caps. On special occasions, men wear suits with ties, Sherwani-Pajama, etc. and women wear sarees and Lehngas.

7. Our Festivals

A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. Holi Puja 2. brother, sister 3. Dussehra 4. Maharashtra 5. seeds D. 1. The Republic Day Parade is held at India Gate, New Delhi. Military vehicles, tanks, aeroplanes, military bands and school children also take part in it. Bravery awards are given to children. 2. It is a colourful decorated thread which serves as an unbreakable knot of never dying relationship between a brother and sister. 3. Huge pandals are set up and the idol of Ganesha is worshipped by the entire community together and celebration is ended with immersion of idol into the water. 4. in Tamil Nadu in the month of Thai (January and February). 5. Baisakhi, on 13th April. E. 1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. President, Prime Minister and other ministers visit Rajghat. Main function is held there. Prayers and bhajans are sung. This day is celebrated as the International Day of Non-Violence. 2. Harvest festivals mark the change of season. Bihu is the National Festival of Assam. It signifies a celebration of farming. Rongali Bihu marks the beginning of sowing of seeds, Kati Bihu marks the completion of sowing and Magh Bihu marks the advent of the harvest period.

8. Our Occupations

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F C. 1. occupation 2. Farming 3. milk 4. poultry 5. Fishing D. 1. Any such work that helps us to earn money is called an occupation. According to our needs and ability. 2. Timber, fuel, wood, gum, honey, herbs, etc. Furniture, building, railway sleepers, packing boxes, match boxes, etc. 3. Mining is digging out minerals from the Earth. Minerals are dug out from the Earth and refined in big factories to get metals. 4. Fishing is catching of fishes from rivers, ponds and lakes. Fish provides us food and oils. 5. Work in offices, running business, also work as teachers, lawyers, painters, singers, doctors, engineers, cobblers, etc. E. 1. Dairying is the occupation of producing, storing and distributing milk and milk products. Many industries depend on cattle farming like cotton, jute, wool, and silk. 2. We get timber, fuel, wood and many other useful products from the forests. Lot of people also get work in the forest for cutting trees and collecting useful products.

9. Means of Transport

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. sledges 2. rail-lines 3. camel 4. 12, 139 5. domestic, international D. 1. to go from one place to another. Roadways and railways. 2. Roads connect one place to another on the surface of the land. Cycles, cars, trucks and buses. 3. Rail transport is the transportation of goods and passengers on rail-lines through trains. It is used to carry goods and passengers over a long distance. 4. Water transport plays an important role in carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances on the surface of water. 5. Domestic air transport facilitates movement within the country, while international air transport is used for carrying goods and passengers between different countries. E. 1. (i) Metallic (ii) Non-metallic. Because it is the most dependable mode of transport to carry goods and passengers over a long distance. 2. Inland water transport use boats, steamers, etc. to carry goods and passengers on river and canal routes while ocean transport refers to movement of goods and passengers with the help of ships through sea or ocean waterways.

10. Means of Communication

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

4. F 5. T C. 1. letters 2. exchanges 3. Telex 4. radio, television 5. latest D. 1. Communication is a process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts, opinions, views and feelings. Pigeons and runners. 2. When we write or send message through telegram to some person. 3. Through telephone using S.T.D. and I.S.D. services. 4. Communication with a large number of people. E.g., newspaper, magazines, radio, television, etc. 5. We can listen to or watch news, educational and recreational programmes. E. 1. Write a letter and put into envelope. Paste stamps on it and write contact address of receiver. Put the letter in a letter box where the postman collects it and submit it in the post office. Here letters are sorted out according to place and stamped and sent to various cities. These letters are sent to nearest post offices located to the addresses and from here postman collects letters and delivers on the addresses. 2. We can send e-mails, video chat, banking for fund transfer, study with the help of study materials available on it and also get any kind of information. It is also used in business, banks, hospitals, education, and many other fields.

11. People Who Help Us

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. dispensaries 2. President 3. postman 4. traffic 5. males, females D. 1. Treat us when we are sick and when we get hurt. Veterinary doctors treat animals and birds. 2. Because they teach us to learn and write, to be honest, truthful, punctual, and help in developing healthy and good habits. 3. He collects letters from letter box and takes them to post office. He also collects letters from the post office and deliver them at their address. 4. It protect the citizens and help in maintaining law and order, catches thieves and criminals, keep the crowd under control, etc. 5. Unisex salon is a salon where both males and females can get the services. E. 1. A civil engineer is a person who designs, constructs, and maintain different kinds of buildings, roads, flyovers, etc. He designs, constructs and maintain the infrastructure of residential and commercial buildings, roads, dams, bridges, flyovers, etc. 2. A place where raw materials are converted into products. A small industry consists of small machines with few workers while big industry consists of big and heavy machines

with thousands of workers.

12. The Village Panchayat and Municipality

A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. Panchayat 2. five 3. villagers 4. population 5. corporation D. 1. Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. 2. Civic amenities are facilities like drinking water, electricity, roads, schools, hospitals, etc. we need whether we live in villages or cities. 3. Panchayat means a body of five persons. The head of a Gram Panchayat. 4. to plan schemes for the welfare of the village and look after the needs of the people. 5. Municipality is a committee who looks after the welfare of its people. The members of the Municipal Committee are called Municipal Councillors. E. 1. (i) Looks after the cleaning of the village. (ii) Building and repairing of roads and streets. (iii) Lightening of the streets and roads. (iv) Education for children. (v) Education for adults. 2. (i) To keep the city neat and clean. (ii) Responsible for the supply of clean drinking water. (iii) Keeps the streets and roads well-lit at night. (iv) Sets up public hospital for men and animals. (v) Runs school and libraries in the town.

13. Delhi

A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. inhabited 2. Delhi 3. extreme 4. Yamuna 5. Architecture D. 1. A saga of various dynasties like the Mughals, Khilji and Tuglaqs who once ruled this city. 2. The city is located on the banks of Yamuna River which makes its crop lands fertile. Being on northern part of India Delhi comprises of plain areas. 3. Urdu, Punjabi, English and Hindi. 4. (i) Red Fort (ii) Qutb Minar (iii) Jama Masjid (iv) Lotus Temple (v) Lakshminarayan Temple. 5. Because people from all states are living here, they speak different languages and celebrate their own festivals. E. 1. It can be traced back to the times of Mahabharata in 1400 BC when it was known by the name of Indraprastha. It was first built by the Pandavas. The Mughal Empire had immense influence on the all-round socio-economic development of the city. 2. The service industry contributes the large chunk of the State Domestic Product. It is a commercial and business centre. It has many historical monuments, Parliament House, Rashtrapati

Bhawan, Supreme Court, Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha, samadhis of some great leaders and many other places for tourist interest.

14. Mumbai

A. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) **B.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **C.** 1. Mumbai, fishing 2. warm, humid 3. offshore 4. landmark 5. Victoria Terminus **D.** 1. on the west coast of Indian peninsula. 2. Warm and humid. Between March and October high humidity and between November and February moderate level of humidity and warm to cool weather. Gets heavy rains in the month of June, July and August. 3. Marathi, Hindi and Konkani. 4. (i) Juhu Beach (ii) Nariman Point (iii) Essel World (iv) Marine Drive (v) Malabar Hill. 5. for rock-cut temples. **E.** 1. Textiles, petroleum refinery, petrochemicals and film industry. 2. Mumbai Suburban Railway, Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport (BEST) buses are the public transportation system here and also rickshaws, auto, taxis and buses carry million of passengers per day. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) is the government body for transportation in Mumbai.

15. Kolkata

A. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) **B.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **C.** 1. port 2. moderate 3. Vidhyasagar Setu 4. festival 5. literacy, artistic **D.** 1. on the east bank of the Hoogli River in East India. 2. Moderate, in winters it gets heavy rains and have tropical climate. 3. The bridge on the Hoogli is called Howrah Bridge. The bridge does not have any pillar. 4. (i) Indian Museum (ii) Victoria Memorial (iii) Fort William (iv) Belur Math (v) Rabindra Sarovar. 5. Bengali, English and Hindi. Bengalis fond of eating rice and fish and sweets like rasgulla. **E.** 1. It is the second largest city of India where people, technology and ideas blended together with socio-political culture. It is full of historical monuments and palaces. 2. Because it is a house of jute, silk, paper, chemicals, textiles industries, etc.

16. Chennai

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) **B.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **C.** 1. Chennai 2. Carnatic, Bharatnatyam 3. swings, toy-train 4. headquarter 5. Tamil Nadu **D.** 1. on the Coromandal Coast of Bay of Bengal. 2. Warm, gets more rain in winters than in summers. 3. Pongal is the harvest festival celebrated in

January in Chennai. 4. (i) St. George Fort (ii) Art Gallery (iii) Snake Park (iv) Kapileshwar Temple (v) Partha Sarathi Temple. 5. People speak Tamil and English and eat Rice with Rasam and Sambhar, Idli, Vada, Upma and Dosa. **E.** 1. Many industries, oil refinery, and railway coaches, cars, trucks, etc. are made here. It has large film industry, beautiful beaches and many tourist places. It also has oldest Municipal Corporation and headquarter of the Southern Railway. 2. Marina Beach is the longest in India and second longest in the world. The VGP Golden Beach is specially loved by children because of many swings and a toy-train.

17. Life of an Early Man

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) **B.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F **C.** 1. animals 2. ponds, river 3. riding, milk 4. fertile 5. Logs of wood **D.** 1. He lived in caves. 2. like knives and tied them to wooden sticks to make tools. 3. Sheep and goats were tamed for wool and milk, horses and camels for riding, and cows and buffaloes for milk. 4. By rubbing two stones together. 5. For drawing water from wells. **E.** 1. Fire protected him from the cold as well as animals. They also roasted the animal's flesh by placing it on fire. 2. Early man had no idea of growing plants and lived by hunting and food gathering. The women noticed that seeds fallen from ripe fruits and grew into plants. This gave the early man an idea of growing plants and he learnt agriculture. This was the beginning of settled life.

Culture and Society-IV

1.The Northern Mountains

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) **B.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F **C.** 1. Abode of Snow 2. Kanchenjunga 3. Himanchal 4. Karakoram 5. tribal **D.** 1. A glacier is a large persistent body of ice. 2. Because most parts of the ranges are lie 5000 m above mean sea level. 3. Gangotri, Chaturangi, Bhagirathi, etc. (i) Ganga (ii) Yamuna. 4. Himanchal lies to the south of the Himalayas. Average height is 3500 metres. 5. Srinagar, Shimla, Musssorie, Almora, Nainital, etc. **E.** 1. The Sub-Himalayan ranges have an elevation of about 1200 metres. The ranges are made of erosion material. The slopes are covered with thick forests which are home to many wild animals like tiger, elephant, etc. In the north-west of the Himalayas lie Karakoram Mountains and lie in the northern part of Kashmir. The

north-eastern Hills include the Naga and Lushai Hills. **2.** (i) The Himalayas check the monsoon winds and cause rainfall. (ii) The Himalayas are great source of rivers in northern India. (iii) The Himalayan slopes have dense forests which provide shelter to many wild animals and birds. (iv) The Himalayas provide opportunity for many adventurous sports.

2. The Northern Plains

A. 1. (a) **2.** (d) **3.** (b) **4.** (d) **5.** (c) **B. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F **C. 1.** alluvium **2.** tributaries **3.** Sutlej Basin **4.** Bhagirathi, Alaknanda **5.** Himalayas **D. 1.** between the Himalayas and the southern peninsula. **2.** (i) Gomti (ii) Gandak **3.** An area through which a river and its tributaries flow. **4.** (i) Sutlej Basin (ii) Ganga Basin (iii) Brahmaputra Basin **5.** (i) Haridwar (ii) Delhi (iii) Mathura (iv) Varanasi (v) Allahabad. **E. 1.** It lies in the Western part of the Northern plains. River Sutlej and its tributary Beas flows in this part. Beas joins Sutlej at Harike before the Sutlej enters Pakistan. Two important states of this basin are Punjab and Haryana. **2.** The Brahmaputra River rises in Tibet and enters India from the east. It flows through a narrow valley in Assam. It enters Bangladesh and joins River Padma. The Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers together form the delta before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. This area is known as Sunderbans.

3. The Indian Desert

A. 1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (a) **4.** (c) **5.** (d) **B. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **C. 1.** sandy, rocky **2.** sand dunes **3.** shortage **4.** Deserts **5.** transportation **D. 1.** It extends from Aravalli hills to the border of Pakistan in west, and from Kachchh in the south-west to the border of Haryana. **2.** The summer season is very hot and the winters are very cold. There is hardly any rainfall. **3.** A fertile tract where underground water comes to the surface as a spring. **4.** Wheat, maize, jowar, bajra and pulses. **5.** Because it can survive without food and water for many days in the desert and can move easily through hot and sand because of its large padded feet. **E. 1.** Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world. The Sahara covers large parts of Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, western Sahara, Sudan and Tunisia. It is one of three distinct physiographic provinces of the African massive physiographic division. **2.** Water has been brought from the Sutlej River

and canal has turned huge wasteland into a granary.

4. The Deccan Plateau

A. 1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (a) **4.** (c) **5.** (a) **B. 1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **C. 1.** Peninsular **2.** Aravalli Hills **3.** Chhotanagpur **4.** Central **5.** hill **D. 1.** It lies to the south of the Northern Plains. **2.** Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. **3.** Blackish and clayey. **4.** Coal, iron ore and magnesium. **5.** on the Sharavati River in Karnataka. **E. 1.** This plateau extends from the Aravalli Hills in the west to Son River in the east. The Vindhya range lies to the south of this plateau. It extends over Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. **2.** This plateau covers a large part of India. It stretches from 1600 km from north to south and 1400 km from east to west. It is surrounded by hill ranges on all sides.

5. The Coastal Plains and the Islands

A. 1. (c) **2.** (d) **3.** (a) **4.** (c) **5.** (b) **B. 1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **C. 1.** waved **2.** Tamil Nadu, West Bengal **3.** food crops, cash crops **4.** Ahmedabad **5.** Nicobar Islands **D. 1.** Coastal Plains of India are the waved platforms and the raised beaches above the water mark. **2.** Mahanadi Delta, the Southern Andhra Pradesh Plain, the Krishna Godavari deltas, the Kanyakumari Coast, the Coromandel and the Sandy Coastal regions. **3.** The Sabarmati, the Narmada and the Tapi. **4.** From Goa to Kanyakumari, the coastal strip is known as the Malabar Coast. **5.** One of the most interesting islands in Lakshadweep is the Minicoy island. It is the largest and closer in language and culture to the Maldives. **E. 1.** located on a wide stretch of land between the Eastern Ghats of India and the Bay of Bengal. This stretch of land stretches to 120 km in width at parts. It extends from Tamil Nadu in the south to west Bengal in the North. **2.** It is a group of islands in the Laccadive Sea, 200 to 440 km off the coast of the South West Indian state of Kerala. Minicoy island which is closer in language and culture to the Maldives.

6. The Climate of India

A. 1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (b) **4.** (a) **5.** (d) **B. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F **5.** T **C. 1.** rainfall **2.** uniform **3.** thunder **4.** rainy season **5.** foreigners **D. 1.** Summer season, rainy season and winter season. **2.** Mawsinram and Cherrapunji in Meghalaya. **3.** Watermelons, melons, cucumber, etc. **4.** (i) Latitudinal extent (ii) Altitude (iii) Distance from the sea (iv)

Direction of mountains (v) Surface winds 5. Seasonal reversal of the winds during the course of the year. E. 1. from the month of April and lasts upto the end of June. Melons, watermelons, cucumber, etc. 2. Season starts in November and lasts till February. During this season, day and nights are cold in Northern India. People like to bask in the sun in the day to warm themselves by the fire in the evenings and nights. People wear woollen clothes and enjoy dry fruits, revri and gazak.

7. The Soil of India

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. volcanic 2. crystalline 3. Leaching 4. topmost 5. fertility D. 1. Soil is the topmost layer of the Earth's surface. 2. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, etc. 3. It is formed by the breaking up of large pieces of rocks into smaller ones. 4. In Northern Plains. 5. The topmost fertile---soil erosion. E. 1. Black soil is made of volcanic rocks which retains moisture for a long time. It is found in Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. 2. (i) Planting of trees prevent soil erosion. (ii) Terrace farming should be adopted to prevent surface run off of water. (iii) Use manures and fertilizers to increase fertility of soil.

8. Our Forest Wealth

A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. fauna, insects 2. climatic 3. deciduous 4. higher Himalayan 5. timber, fuel D. 1. One-third of the Earth's total area. 2. Timber, fuel, industrial raw materials and many other useful products. 3. Kerala, Karnataka and hills of Jaintia and Khasi. 4. Chir, Deodar and Spruce. 5. (i) Chipko Movement (ii) Appiko Movement E. 1. They provide us timber, fuel, industrial raw materials and many other products. They also help us to conserve the environment and regulate the climate. They are home to many wild animals and many tribal people. 2. Our government has taken ----- Dudhwa in Uttar Pradesh, etc. Hunting has been ----- forests.

9. Our Water Resources

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. irrigation 2. rivers, streams 3. Northern India 4. Dams 5. thirsty D. 1. Agriculture, industrial, household and environmental activities. 2. We use it every day

for several activities. 3. Water that seeps underground and collects on the hard rock bed under subsoil. 4. (i) Wells (ii) Tubewells (iii) Tanks. 5. Canals that are usually dug out from perennial rivers. E. 1. Agriculture depends on monsoon rainfall which is uneven, insufficient and often uncertain. Crops need to be watered when it does not rain. So, we depend on means of irrigation to raise crops. 2. Because dams are useful in many ways like to store water, to control the flow of water, to control floods and famines and to generate electricity.

10. Our Mineral Wealth

A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T C. 1. open pit 2. iron-ore 3. electrical 4. mineral oil 5. mineral oil 6. conserving D. 1. Minerals are naturally-occurring inorganic substances with a definite and predictable chemical composition and physical properties. 2. Mines are big holes that are made under the surface of the Earth to dig out minerals. 3. Drilling is a process of taking out petroleum from deep oil wells by digging a deep bore. 4. Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc. 5. To remove makeup at the end of the day. 6. because of its unique combination of physical, chemical and thermal properties, low power loss factor, dielectric constant and dielectric strength. 7. To cut through the minute amounts of grease and dirt that tend to cling to makeup over the course of the day. E. 1. Metallic : (i) Iron (ii) Copper (iii) Aluminium. Non-metallic : (i) Salt (ii) Limestone (iii) Manganese. Chhotanagpur Plateau in Jharkhand, West Bengal and Orissa. 2. Cooking, heating, runs engines, pulls trains and produces electricity in power stations. 3. Digboi (Assam), Barauni (Bihar), Haldia (West Bengal), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Kochi (Kerala), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Koyali (Gujarat), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh) and Karnal (Haryana).

11. Human Resources

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. resources 2. populated 3. unemployment, poverty 4. population 5. happy 6. Understand D. 1. People of a country. 2. China 3. 2% per annum 4. Due to fast growing population. 5. Our Government. E. 1. The rapid growth of population has increased the demand for basic needs which affects the progress of

the country. There is unemployment, poverty and low standard of living of people especially in the rural areas of the country. Our educational institutions, hospitals, buses, etc are over crowded. All development activities get nullified due to fast growing population. 2. (i) Jobs are being created for poor in villages and cities. (ii) Houses are being allotted to the poor. (iii) Free education is being given to poor and adult. (iv) People are being made to understand to have a small family.

12. Our Agriculture and Livestock

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. livelihood 2. staple 3. commercial 4. tobacco 5. temperate D. 1. Because nearly two-third of people in the country earn their livelihood by farming. 2. (i) Sugarcane (ii) Cotton (iii) Tea (iv) Jute. 3. Those crops which are grown for commercial purposes and for earning money. Tea 4. Cattle which give milk are called milch animals. (i) cow (ii) buffalo. 5. Because of shortage of good quality fodder and unscientific upkeep. E. 1. They help farmers in many ways. Bullocks are used to plough fields and draw water from wells. Cattle dung is used as manure and produces bio-gas. 2. Operation Flood is a programme for increasing the production of milk. It resulted in making India the largest producer of milk and milk products.

13. Our Industries

A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. shawls, blankets 2. skilled 3. textile 4. factories 5. Perambur, Kapurthala D. 1. To convert primary products into finished goods. 2. Large scale industries are those which manufacture goods on a very large scale. 3. In cottage industries few people work with simple tools and a small capital (money), is needed. They use locally available raw materials. 4. Because without iron and steel we cannot have machineries for our factories. 5. Railway engines are manufactured at Varanasi and Chittaranjan. Railway coaches are manufactured at Perambur and Kapurthala. E. 1. We need many things to lead a comfortable life like food to live, clothes to wear, house to live in and means of transport to move on. We get some of the required items from nature directly but we need to convert these items into finished goods to fulfil our needs. 2. Aircraft industry is located at Bangalore, Kanpur,

Hyderabad, etc. Railway engines are manufactured at Varanasi and Chittaranjan and Railway Coaches and wagons are manufactured at Perambur and Kapurthala. Automobile centres are in Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi etc. Sugar industry is located in the sugarcane producing areas like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc.

14. Means of Transport

A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T C. 1. transportation 2. waterways, airways 3. National 4. beautiful, topography 5. Indian Ocean D. 1. to go from one place to another. 2. (i) Bullock cart (ii) Tractor. 3. They carry us to distant places. 4. (i) Indira Gandhi International, Delhi (ii) Sahara, Mumbai (iii) Meenambakkam, Chennai. 5. It is used to carry heavy goods over long distances on the surface of water. E. 1. Metallic roads are made from tar, cement and stone. Such roads are good for fast means of transport like buses and trucks. Non-metallic roads on the other hand are damaged and rendered useless during the rainy season. 2. It is the fastest and easiest means of transportation. It saves time and reduces tiredness in covering long distances. It is very useful in times of emergency like floods, famines, wars, etc.

15. Means of Communication

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T C. 1. sending, receiving 2. Central Government 3. popular, anywhere 4. radio, television 5. facsimile 6. e-mail D. 1. A process of sharing facts, ideas, opinions, thoughts and information through speech, writing, gestures or symbols between two or more persons. 2. (i) Letters (ii) Telegraph (iii) Telephone 3. STD-Subscriber Trunk Dialling ISD-International Subscriber Dialling. 4. to transmit the exact copy of a written document on a machine. 5. (i) Newspaper (ii) Television (iii) Computer. E. 1. Telephone carries human voice over the wires to long distances within and outside the country. We can talk to a person directly through STD and ISD. Cordless phones can be carried by a person in a car also. We can send written messages through mobile phones via SMS and MMS. 2. We can send letters, messages, pictures or sounds through their computer to the e-mail account of other person.

16. Life in the Northern Mountains

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

4. T 5. F C. 1. Kashmir 2. Kashmiris 3. Himachal Pradesh 4. Assam 5. Nagaland 6. Bamboo D. 1. Dal and Nagin lakes 2. (i) Haridwar (ii) Rishikesh (iii) Gangotri (iv) Yamunotri 3. Farming and rearing of sheep and goat. 4. Kohima; farming, fishing and hunting. 5. Mizos; farming. E. 1. The climate of Kashmir is very cold. During, summer season, the Kashmiri people do farming and produce rice, maize, rajma and fruits like apples, peaches, etc. They also rear sheep and goats for wool. During the winter season, the people stay at home and make handicrafts from wood, brass, silver and papier-mâché and weave sarees, shawls and carpets. 2. Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal and Ukhrul. They grow rice, maize, potatoes, sugarcane and tobacco.

17. Life in the Northern Plains

A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. Punjab 2. Haryana 3. Hindi, Urdu 4. Pataliputra 5. Guwahati 6. alluvial D. 1. Bhangra and Gidda 2. Men wear dhoti, kurta and turban. Women wear salwar-kameez or ghaghra-choli and odhani. 3. Lucknow, dialects of Hindi and Urdu. 4. Patna, it is the birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. 6. (i) Red Fort (ii) Jama Masjid (iii) India Gate (iv) Qutb Minar (v) Jantar Mantar. E. 1. Sikhism, Hinduism and Islam. Guruparva, Lohri, Baisakhi, etc. 2. Because it is the capital of India. It consists of significant monuments, heritage buildings and other famous architectural buildings. All the major events like Republic Day, Independence Day, etc and all religious festivals are celebrated in Delhi.

18. Life in the Desert and the Central Plateau

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F C. 1. Pakistan, Punjab 2. music, poetry 3. desert 4. Aravalli Hills 5. Nagarjunasagar D. 1. mostly in Rajasthan state of India and extends into some portions of Haryana, Punjab and Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. 2. (i) Gangour (ii) Teej (iii) Diwali (iv) Holi 3. Camel as it provides milk and skin which is used for making tents and clothes, pulls carts, ploughs field and draws water from wells. 4. It stretches from the Aravalli Hills in the east to the Chhotanagpur Plateau in Jharkhand in the east. 5. Nagarjunasagar Dam. E. 1. The people lead a

nomadic life. They go from place to place in search of pastures for their animals. There is a shortage of water and people have to travel miles of distance to get one pot of water. 2. People wear colourful clothes. Men wear mostly dhoti, kurta and turban. Women wear ghara-choli and odhni.

19. Life in the Southern Plateau

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. hill 2. Maharashtra 3. Farming 4. Kolar 5. Jog falls D. 1. Maharashtra, Chhasttigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. 2. Godavari and Krishna. 3. Bauxite, limestone, iron-ore, etc. 4. Farming and fishing. 5. Textiles (cotton and silk), steel and railway coaches. E. 1. Kuchipudi; Dussehra, Diwali, Eid, and Ugadi. 2. Farming and fishing. Farmers grow rice, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut. Large number of people employed in industries like fire cracker, textiles, steel, railway coaches, etc.

20. Life in the Western Coastal Plains

A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. Asiatic Lion 2. Gujarat 3. Maharashtra 4. Carnival 5. Kerala D. 1. Gandhinagar; Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. 2. Jama Masjid with Shaking Minarets, the Sabarmati Ashram and the Hatheesing Temple. 3. Farming and fishing. Carnival 4. lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. Thiruvananthapuram. 5. Fishing, coconut cultivation and coir twisting. E. 1. Gujarati men wear kurta and dhoti. Women wear colourful ghagra or saree with choli. People are fond of spicy food. They love to eat pickles, papad, curd and sweets. A number of fairs and festivals are celebrated with traditional dance and musical performances. 2. It is located at Deccan Plateau, and is surrounded by Maharashtra to the north, Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Kerala to the southwest, Andhra Pradesh to the east and Tamil Nadu to south-east. Bangalore.

21. Life in the Eastern Coastal Region

A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. Kanyakumari 2. Hoogli River 3. Orissa 4. Vivekanand Rock Memorial 5. Indira D. 1. Northern part is called Northern Circars and southern part is called Coromandel Coast. 2. Ganga River brought fertile soil. 3. Bhuvaneshwar; Rice and jute. 4. in

Pondicherry 5. in the Indian Ocean. E. 1. (i) West Coastal plain is narrow and East Coastal Plain is wider. (ii) Western people are businessmen and traders while Eastern people are good craftsmen. (iii) Literacy among people is high in west and low in east. 2. Vishakhapatnam is a major sea-port and shipyard. It has oil-refinery, steel plant and a fertilizer factory.

22. Our Government

A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. states, Union 2. Lok Sabha 3. President 4. Assembly, Council 5. judicial D. 1. The Central Government is the governing authority of the union of 28 states and 7 union territories, collectively called the Republic of India. 2. The political party with the largest members is called the majority party. 3. Members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies. 4. Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament of India. 5. On 28th January 1950. 6. (i) Right to Equality (ii) Right to Freedom (iii) Right against Exploitation E. 1. The President is the Supreme Commander of the nation's armed forces, has the authority to dissolve Parliament and call fresh elections, declare a state of emergency, and he can dismiss governments in the states. 2. It takes care of maintenance of law and order in the country along-with solving problems related to civil and criminal offences. 3. (i) Providing adequate means of livelihood for both men and women. (ii) Reorganizing the economic system in a way to avoid concentration of wealth in few hands. (iii) Securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Culture and Society-V

1. The Earth-In the Solar System

A. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. solar system 2. Sun 3. gas, dust 4. life 5. gravity 6. Soviet Union D. 1. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. 2. The sun, planets, moons, comets, asteroids, minor planets, and dust and gas. 3. Because the size of the Venus is similar to that of Earth. 4. Asteroids are essentially chunks of rock that measure in size from a few feet to several miles in diameter. 5. Orbit is an elliptical path in which all the heavenly bodies move around the Sun. E. 1. Satellites are those heavenly-bodies which

revolve around the planets. Moon. 2. Atmosphere, ozone layer, force of gravity, proper distance from the Sun, sunlight, etc.

2. The Globe-A Model of the Earth

A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F C. 1. photographs 2. largest, busiest 3. equator 4. meridians 5. right D. 1. Geoid 2. Model of the Earth. 3. Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean. 4. The imaginary line exactly in the middle of the two poles. 5. A network of latitudes and longitudes on globe. E. 1. Asia, Europe, Africa, South America, North America, Antarctica and Australia. 2. Prime Meridian divides the globe into the Western and Eastern hemispheres. The Earth's time zones are measured from the prime meridian. The time at 0° is called Universal Time. The 24 time zones extend east and west around the globe for 180° to the International Date Line. When it is noon along the prime meridian it is midnight along International Date Line.

3. Seasons, Day and Night

A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. meteorologists 2. winds, seasons 3. Tropics 4. equatorial 5. North, South D. 1. Five: spring, summer, rainy, autumn, winter. 2. Weather is the mix of events that happens each day in our atmosphere including temperature, rainfall and humidity. 3. changes the direction of the winds which is responsible for change of seasons. 4. It begins on September 23rd. Trees shed their leaves. The days are shorter and colder. 5. The Earth is moving towards the east. E. 1. Weather is the day to day condition of atmosphere at a particular place and time while climate is the pattern of weather in a particular place over a long period of time. 2. Day and night is the result of the rotation of the Earth on its axis. At the time of rotation, it is day on the side of the Earth that faces the Sun; while it is night on the other side of the Earth not facing the sun.

4. Conservation of Natural Resources

A. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. garbage, global 2. harvesting 3. deforestation 4. replenished 5. mining D. 1. Natural resources occur naturally within environments that exist relatively undisturbed by mankind, in a natural form. 2. By protecting it from getting polluted. 3. Deforestation is cutting down of trees while afforestation is planting of trees. 4. Cooking, running steam

engines, for producing electricity, etc. **5.** (i) Efficient mining (ii) Recycling. **E. 1.** By building new roads, converting fields into residential and commercial centres, industrialization, mining, using fertilizers, etc. **2.** Removal of soil by the wind and water. (i) By planting more and more trees. (ii) By growing strips of grass, trees or shrubs around the fields.

5. Natural Disasters

A. 1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (b) **4.** (d) **5.** (b) **B. 1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **C. 1.** property **2.** communication **3.** seismometer **4.** volcanic **5.** earthquake, volcanic **D. 1.** Natural disasters are naturally occurring activities which cause severe loss of life and property. Floods, Earthquake. **2.** Overflowing of rivers and canals due to heavy rains. **3.** Study of earthquake. **4.** People die as there is no food to eat and no water to drink. **5.** Food, medicines, etc. **E. 1.** a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden dislocation of materials within the Earth's outer layer or crust. It turns bridges, thousands of people die, thousands are injured and many more left homeless. **2.** (i) By taking out person safely who is trapped in house during earthquake. (ii) First-aid should be given to the people. (iv) Money, food, clothes, etc. are collected to provide facilities to victims.

6. Weather and Climate

A. 1. (a) **2.** (b) **3.** (d) **4.** (c) **5.** (a) **6.** (c) **B. 1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **6.** F **C. 1.** synthesis **2.** weather **3.** rain **4.** mountain **5.** temperature **6.** mountain, rainfall **D. 1.** Measure of time **2.** Because the Earth is round and flat. **3.** sunshine, rain, flooding, blizzards, ice storm, thunderstorms, etc. **4.** For weather forecasting. **5.** the height of a place above the sea level. **6.** When the climate is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. **E. 1.** The Sun shines more directly near the equator bringing these areas more warmth. However, the polar regions are at such an angle to the Sun that they get little or no sunlight during the winter, causing colder temperatures. These differences in temperature create a restless movement of air and water in great swirling currents to distribute heat energy from the Sun across the planet. When air in one region is warmer than the surrounding air, it becomes less dense and begins to rise. Elsewhere, cooler denser air sinks, pushing air outward to flow along the surface and complete the cycle. **2.** (i) Altitude : Altitude affects the

climate of a place in a big way. The higher a place above the sea level the cooler it is because the temperature at the sea level is maximum. (ii) Distance from the sea : Places near the sea-coast experience an equable climate, neither too hot nor too cold. On the other hand, places away from the sea-coast experience the extreme climate, hot in summer and cold in winter. The reason is that the land gets heated up and cools down quickly. On the other hand, water gets heated or cools down slowly.

7. Zaire-Land of Dense Forest

A. 1. (c) **2.** (d) **3.** (b) **4.** (a) **5.** (d) **B. 1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **C. 1.** Angola **2.** Congo River **3.** rainfall **4.** Copper, diamond **5.** forestry, fishing **D. 1.** Located in the central part of Africa and in the north eastern part of Angola. **2.** Zaire River or Congo River **3.** Pygmies are called nomads. **4.** Because wide variety of animals and birds are found in Zaire. **5.** Chemicals, paints, plastics, paper, cigarettes, etc. **E. 1.** People wear cotton clothes. Their occupations are farming, fishing, and hunting. The agriculture products are coffee, palm oil, rubber, sugarcane, maize, etc. Majority of people belong to the Bantu tribe. They speak Bantu language. People of cities wear modern clothes and their lifestyle is modern whereas the villagers lead their life in a traditional style. **2.** Gorillas, chimpanzees, monkeys and baboons live in these forests. Rhinoceros and hippopotamus live in the swamps. Crocodiles and alligators live in forest. Snakes and pythons are numerous. Elephants, lions, giraffes, etc. live in the grasslands.

8. Greenland-Land of Ice and Snow

A. 1. (b) **2.** (a) **3.** (d) **4.** (c) **5.** (b) **6.** (d) **B. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F **C. 1.** vegetation **2.** Kangerlussuaq **3.** Landsting **4.** Evangelica Lutheran **5.** Eskimos **6.** Greenlandic, Danish **D. 1.** It is located between the Arctic and the North Atlantic Ocean. **2.** Godthab(Nuuk) **3.** The thick covering of snow and ice is called the Polar Ice Cap. **4.** It is the major airport and the hub for domestic flights. **5.** Greenlandic and Danish. **E. 1.** In summers, northern part of Greenland enjoys continuous daylight even at midnight and winters are extremely long and rise above the horizon. There is no daylight throughout the winter season. There is heavy rainfall during winters. The climate is harsh. **2.** They have started using rifles for hunting,

motor boats for fishing, steel knives and sewing needles, etc. Many of them live in towns with modern amenities like shops, schools, hospitals, etc. Mining and oil drilling in these areas have brought them in contact with the modern world.

9. Saudi Arabia-The Sandy Desert

A. 1. (a) **2.** (d) **3.** (b) **4.** (a) **5.** (c) **B. 1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **C. 1.** Arabian Peninsula **Persian 2.** underground **3.** Bedouins **4.** trading **5.** geologists **D. 1.** A desert is a landscape or region that receives an extremely low amount of rainfall, less than enough to support growth of most plants. **2.** The climate is extremely hot and dry. There is hardly any rainfall. The days are very hot and nights are cool in summer and in winters days are cool and nights are very cold. **3.** Breeding camels and exchanging their goods. **4.** Because it can survive in the desert for many days without water and its feet are adapted to walk on sand. **5.** Mecca is the greatest centre of pilgrimage for the muslims. Medina is another and religious centre. **E. 1.** They go from one place to another in search of pastures for their animals. They live in tents and travel in long rows of camels. They have to protect themselves from sun, winds and cold. They cover their body with long loose fitting cloaks and cover their head and face with piece of cloth. Women wear burqas. **2.** The Saudi Railways Organization provides freight services on two main lines totaling 1018 km. These connect Riyadh with the Persian Gulf Port of Dammam. Saudi Arabian Airlines provide domestic and international air services. Jeddah, Dhehran, Riyadh are the major airports.

10. Prairies-The Treeless Grassland

A. 1. (b) **2.** (d) **3.** (c) **4.** (a) **5.** (d) **B. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **C. 1.** Canada **2.** Northern **3.** Missouri **4.** farmlands **5.** herbivores **D. 1.** A prairie is a temperate grassland, plains of grass that get hot in the summer and cold in the winter. **2.** Mississippi and Missouri **3.** Because wheat, corn, barley, etc. are grown on farms on large scale. **4.** All the farming operations are done with the help of machines like ploughing, sowing, harvesting, etc. **5.** (i) deer (ii) prairie dogs (iii) mice (iv) skunks. **E. 1.** It is located in the interior of North America. The French settlers in North America named the vast stretching flat lands as prairies. **2.** Farmers live on their farms with their families. They build

homesteads for their families and workers. Separate sheds for cattle and farm machinery also exists in these homelands.

11. Conquering Distances

A. 1. (d) **2.** (a) **3.** (b) **4.** (c) **5.** (a) **B. 1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F **C. 1.** substantial, network **2.** steam engine **3.** science, technology **4.** tunnel **5.** America **D. 1.** It is the movement of people, cattle, animals and goods from one location to another. **2.** Travel long distance by foot and also domesticated animals to carry their goods. They also used sledges. **3.** For agriculture, industries, trading, etc. **4.** For travelling long distance and for transporting bulky goods. **5.** It is the fastest means of transport and can cross mountains, forests, deserts, oceans, etc. **E. 1.** (i) Grand Trunk Road-connects India with Pakistan. (ii) Khyber Pass-connects India with Afghanistan. (iii) Golden Quadrilateral road system, a new system, which shall connect all the four metros in India. **2.** Suez Canal joins the Mediterranean Sea in the north with the Red Sea in the south. Panama Canal joins the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Pacific Ocean in the west.

12. Sending and Receiving Messages

A. 1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (c) **4.** (a) **5.** (c) **B. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **C. 1.** pictorial **2.** postal **3.** modem, printer **4.** Italian **5.** Satellites **D. 1.** Communication is the activity of conveying meaningful information. **2.** Early man first used signs to express his feelings to others. **3.** Communication with a group of people or the whole country. **4.** It can be used to transmit message to any part of the world. **5.** Information about a product or service, put together in a visually attractive way and explaining why the particular product or service is most suitable for the customers. **E. 1.** They bring us the latest news, rates of the commodities, advertisements, employment news, matrimonial and much other information. **2.** Satellites are launched into space to orbit around the Earth. They remain there for long periods and serve various purposes including communication. They pick up signals from one station and transmit them around the world.

13. Living Longer and Healthier

A. 1. (c) **2.** (d) **3.** (b) **4.** (c) **5.** (b) **B. 1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **C. 1.** fever **2.** stethoscope **3.** Italian **4.** Veterinary **5.** anaesthesia **D. 1.** Look our best, feel good and live longer. **2.** A device that

measures the temperature of things. First inventor was Galileo. **3.** to examine several kinds of tiny germs that cannot be seen with naked eyes and also to identify diseases and their causes. **4.** Chloroform was the first medicine to be effectively used in anaesthesia. James Simpson introduced it. **5.** Pasteurization is the process of heating a food, usually liquid, to a specific temperature for a definite length of time, and then cooling it immediately. **E. 1.** Surgery is the branch of medicine that deals with the treatment of diseases or injuries or deformities by operation. The doctor who performs the operation is called a surgeon. **2.** (i) Gives you more energy. (ii) Helps you to cope with stress. (iii) Helps you to relax and feel less tense. (iv) Increases resistance to fatigue. (v) Tones your muscles.

14. The Age of Machines

A. 1. (d) **2.** (a) **3.** (b) **4.** (c) **5.** (a) **B. 1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **C. 1.** weapons, copper **2.** petrol, electrical **3.** Mass production **4.** German **5.** electricity **D. 1.** First tools, implements and weapons were made from copper. **2.** for pulling carts, plow and grind stone. **3.** A steam engine is an external combustion heat engine that makes use of the heat energy that exists in steam, converting it to mechanical work. **4.** Hydroelectricity is the electricity that is generated from water. **5.** Wood, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and water. **E. 1.** Agricultural implements were made of iron. With these tools and implements, forests could easily be cleared. Ploughing of land and cultivating crops become easy. Man now became a skilled hunter, farmer, carpenter, potter and ironsmith. **2.** Benjamin Franklin was an American scientist. He made a paper kite and tied a strong silk thread to it. He attached a piece of wire to the kite and a piece of metal at the other end of the thread. During thunder storm, he flew the kite in the sky and received a shock when he touched the metal piece just after lightning and electricity. This proved that lightning and electricity was the same.

15. Some People Never Die

A. 1. (c) **2.** (b) **3.** (a) **4.** (c) **5.** (b) **B. 1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **C. 1.** humanity, mankind **2.** Socratic Method **3.** Negros **4.** capitalism **5.** Satyagraha **D. 1.** He was a great philosopher and popular teacher. He was born near Athens, the capital of Greece, about 2400 years ago. **2.** Lincoln was an honest, gentle, and kind hearted man. **3.** Karl

marx was born in Trier, Germany, in 1818. **4.** Karamchand Gandhi, the Diwan of Porbander. **5.** Martin Luther was a great man who worked for racial equality and civil rights in the United States of America. He was born on January 15, 1929. **E. 1.** He was a great thinker and believed that communism can help workers. He wrote radical editorials on social and economic issues. He identified three kinds of alienation in capitalist society. Karl Marx was strongly against capitalism. He believed that means of production belonged to the society and not to the individuals. The ideas of Karl Marx was introduced the thinking of people in Europe. **2.** Gandhiji witnessed a play on Harishchandra and that drama impressed him so deeply that he resolved to become as heroically devoted to virtue as Harishchandra himself. These transformed him so much that he became a Mahatma.

16. The United Nations

A. 1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (d) **4.** (a) **5.** (b) **B. 1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** T **C. 1.** New York **2.** Declaration **3.** Economic **4.** autonomous **5.** UNESCO **D. 1.** In 1942 by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. **2.** (i) To maintain peace and security in the world. (ii) To develop friendly relations among countries. **3.** Nagasaki and Hiroshima **4.** The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Secretariat, The Economic and Social Council, etc. **5.** The International Labour Organization, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, The World Health Organization, etc. **E. 1.** The industrial progress of the European countries was followed by a search for markets to sell their manufactured products and sources of raw materials for their industries which resulted in colonization and control of many Asian and African countries by Europe. The people of these countries suffered exploitation and started movements. The rivalry resulted in world wars. League of Nation was set up to bring peace but it failed and League of Nation decided to set up a new organization United Nation. **2.** (i) The International Labour Organization : Deals with labour issues. It formulates policies and programmes to improve working conditions and employment opportunities, and defines international labour standards as guidelines for governments. (ii) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN : It leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries , FAO acts

as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. It works to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity and food security, and to better the conditions of rural population.

17. India's Contribution to World Peace

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. independence 2. tirelessly 3. freedom 4. hundred D. 1. Mahavir Swami and Gautam Buddha 2. It helped the UN to avoid escalation of wars in Korea, Vietnam, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan. 3. NATO and WARSAW 4. The President Nasser of Egypt, Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Nehru of India met at Belgrade in 1961 and decided to stay non-aligned to these groups. They initiated a movement called the Non-Aligned Movement. 5. The members of the NAM continue to be members of the UN. Within the UN they have formed a group called 'Group of 77' to work unitedly. India played a key role in it. Today, NAM is respected by all. E. 1. Egypt, Yugoslavia and India 2. (i) To decrease the tension caused by the cold war. (ii) To enforce human rights. (iii) To encourage disarmament.

18. Revolt of 1857

A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T C. 1. revolt 2. Portuguese 3. England 4. salaries, petty 5. drastic D. 1. To set up their colonies. 2. Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. 3. Indigo for textile mills in England. 4. Because it was the first war for independence. 5. Bahadur Shah Zafar E. 1. The revolt made an impact on the British power, the English East India Company would be replaced by the British crown. The revolt had created a sense of a nation amongst the Indians, and these nationalistic feelings eventually resulted in the freedom struggle. 2. A new rifle, the Enfield, was introduced. The cartridges for this rifle were supposed to be greased with fat. A rumour spread among the soldiers that fat of cows and pigs was used in the cartridges. The Hindu as well as Muslim soldiers were offended to know this. The soldiers refused to use the cartridges. Some soldiers shot down their officers, broke open the prisons and set free their fellows.

19. Path to Freedom

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a) B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. renaissance 2. Babsaheb Ambedkar 3. Indian National Congress 4. Muslim League 5. Governor-General 6.

massacre, British

D. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 2. One of the pillars of Bengal renaissance. 3. In December 1885. An Englishman, Allan Octavian Hume. 4. The main objective of the Partition of Bengal was to 'Divide and Rule', the most advance region of the country at that time. 5. To remove the British empire from power and improve economic conditions and boycott British products and revival of domestic-made products. 6. on April 13, 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh adjacent to Golden Temple Amritsar. E. 1. (i) Inculcate a feeling of national unity and try to eradicate the notion of race, creed and provincial prejudices. (ii) Seek the co-operation of all the Indians in its effort and allow them to take part in the administrative affairs of the country. (iii) Find a solution to the social problems of the country. 2. Mahatma Gandhi dominated the Indian political scene from 1918 to 1947. This period is referred to as the Gandhian Era. Mahatma Gandhi provided the leadership of the highest order and his philosophy of non-violent. Satyagraha became most potent weapon to drive out the British from the Indian Soil. 3. Because there was not a single Indian as member. It was completely involvement of the White people and was an insult to Indians.

20. Some Great Reformers and Rulers

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F C. 1. Hinduism 2. Muslim 3. mathematics 4. Vijaynagar 5. British D. 1. In Bengal. He fought against the evil practices of his times and condemned the custom of 'Sati Pratha', child marriage and idol worship. 2. (i) Aryabhatta (ii) Varaha Mihira 3. He ascended the throne at the tender age of fourteen. He was a wise king and tried his best to keep the country united. 4. Because in Simon Committee, a British Police officer hit Lala Lajpat Rai on his chest and he died after a couple of days. 5. Gautam Buddha founded Buddhism and Guru Nanak founded Sikhism. E. 1. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan did a lot to improve the Muslim society. He felt that education was important for all. He found a college at Aligarh which later became the Aligarh Muslim University. He fought to improve the lives of Muslim women too. 2. Jesus Christ founded a religion called Christianity about 2000 years ago. He preached peace, love and compassion.

Culture and Society

(Teacher Manual)

Class-6 to 8



CULTURE AND SOCIETY-CLASS-6

1. When, Where and How?

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

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

C. 1. History is the study of events that occurred in the past. 2. Archaeologists dig certain places and found ancient inscription, coins post or building. 3. Inscriptions are written records engraved on rocks, pillars, cave walls, wall of forts, palaces and temples and on clay and copper tablets. 4. The gradual step in 5500 years ago. 5. The Vedas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Gita and the Puranas.

D. 1. History is not limited to the study culture, goals and aspirations. 2. There are two kinds of sources of history archaeological source (unwritten source) and Literary sources (written sources), Inscriptions, Monuments, Coins 3. Geography has played an important role civilizations grew in river valleys. 4. On the basis of the quality of stone tools that man used, the Stone Age has been roughly Hittites who lived along the shores of the Black Sea.

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. It is important to study history so one may learn about past human behavior that is relevant to the intellectual growth and development of an individual. Studying the events of the past give us an understanding of how the world came to be, not only in your world but around the world

including all cultures of people as well as nature.

2. The Earliest Societies

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

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

C. 1. During the Mesolithic Age, the stone animals from a distance. 2. In Pre-historic period, the tools and weapons were made of stones. 3. The period when people used bronze for tools and weapons. 4. sheep, goats, pigs, donkeys, horses and camels. 5. With the discovery of fire, wheels, agriculture and metals, men began to live settled life.

D. 1. Fire changed the life of cave during night. 2. Settled Life in Villages, Agriculture, Domestication of Animals, Domesticated animals field to grow food grains, Invention of Wheel, Basket-weaving and Pottery, Better Tools and Weapons, Extended Use of Fire. 3. Take table from Page-19

HOTS : 1. to show their bravery. 2. He could get sufficient water to irrigate his fields.

3. The First Cities

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

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

C. 1. The city of Harappa was discovered first so the Indus valley civilization is also called Harappa civilization. 2. The Indus Valley cities were fairly large in size. 3. Agriculture, domestication of animals and crafts 4. Nothing certain can be said about smaller settlements.

D. 1. a. buildings - the people of Indus valley had built three categories of

buildings. b. store houses or the great granaries c. the Great Public Bath at Mohenjodaro d. the Assembly Hall e. the Lothal docks f. Dwelling Houses 2. Roads - the people of Indus valley, intervals to clean them. 3. A public bath had been excavated occasions or festivals. 4. (i) Agriculture - It was the most important occupation brick makers.

HOTS : 1. Our knowledge of the life and culture of the Harappan people is based only on the archaeological excavations as the script of that period has not been deciphered so far. 2. The Harappans have given systematic town planning, fortification of citadel, elaborate drainage system the idea of establishing of granaries through the ages. It was the Harappans who gave the idea of welfare of the workers for the first time by establishing workmen's quarters and now it has become a necessity.

4. Different Ways of Life: Vedas and their Teachings

A. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c
B. 1. Atharvaveda 2. Brahmins 3. welfare 4. cow 5. Rajan 6. shudras
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
D. 1. Yagurveda and Atharvaveda. 2. 2. Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda 3. wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter meat, honey, ghee, etc. 4. The Brahmin or the priest who looked after spiritual or religious matters. 5. to assert his territory.

E. 1. The Yajurveda, the Samaveda and the Atharvaveda 2. The first division of 'dasas or dasyus'. Aryans were noble and respected persons.
3. A system of four ashramas wanting anything much. 4. Later

yajnas and Krishna. 5. The Vedic people led a prosperous was much advanced.

HOTS : 1. for water 2. Because Sabha was meant for experienced persons who can take decisions for the welfare of the society.

5. Early States

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
B. 1. buddhist 2. ganasangha 3. Bimbisara 4. Rajgriha 5. labour
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
D. 1. Bimbisara, Ajatshatru and Shishunga 2. a government elected by the people is a republic 3. Mahajanapada refers to ancient Indian kingdoms that existed between the sixth and third centuries BC. 4. a. trade became easier and b. villages developed in size and grew into towns.
E. 1. Bimbisara was a strong ruler who ruled for about 52 years. After Bimbisara, his son of Vaishali. 2. He increased his power by entering from Kosala. 3. The king was the most powerful person of Magadha he represents the states. He maintained an army and collected taxes from the people.

4. for the payment of salaries to officers, buildings, roads, wells, canal and for supporting Brahmins. Agriculture.

HOTS : 1. cities, trade both inland and foreign and currency 2. In order for an item to be considered money, it must be widely accepted as payment for goods and services. In this way, money creates efficiency because it eliminates uncertainty regarding what is going to be accepted as payment by various businesses.

6. New Ideas

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
C. 1. The life is full of sufferings

..... Moksha. 2. Digambaras are Jain monks without garments. 3. He was called was born in a royal family in 541 B.C. in a village near Vaishali in north Bihar. 4. The Buddhist sacred known as Tripitakas.

D. 1. Buddha's teachings are based eight-fold path. 2. Mahavira was against Vedic rituals knowledge and right conduct. 3. Buddhism and Jainism became popular as both believed in ahimsa and karma. 4. The Upanishads are part of the Hindu scriptures which means 'sitting near'. The Upanishads reflect of transmigration.

HOTS : 1. The women were respected and honoured equally to men. 2. The low caste people could not take advantages of the amenities like education, prayers in temples, etc.

7. The First Empire

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

B. 1. Chanakya 2. Chandragupta 3. Buddhism 4. Edicts

5. Dhammamahamattas

C. 1. chief minister, guide and advisor of Chandragupta 2. Alexander 3. Chandragupta Mauryan 4. The officials appointed by Ashoka to propagate dhamma. 5. After the war of Kalinga Buddhist holy places.

D. 1. To respect elders tenets of dhamma. 2. The King: The Mauryan empire was one of were called Yuktas. 3. The edicts tell us about Ashoka's past life written in Brahmi script. 4. The society was divided into four Varnas parts of Mauryan empire.

HOTS : 1. He is the first Indian king to speak directly to the people through his inscriptions. They were engraved on rocks, on polished stone pillars mounted by capitals and in the caves.

2. After the war of Kalinga, Ashoka became a follower of Buddhism and made ceaseless efforts to propagate it.

8. Life in Towns and Villages

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

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

C. 1. In north India, the village headman was called the gram bhojaka. 2. landlords were called vellalar and farmers were called uzhar. 3. Vaishali, Banaras, Kaushambi, Patliputra and Mathura 4. Ring wells were used as toilets, drains and garbage dumps. 5. Small landowners were known as grihapatis. Landless people were called dasas or karmakaras.

D. 1. Many new towns evolved up and Mathura. Craftsmen such as blacksmiths foreign invasions. 2. Vaishali, Banaras, Kaushambi, Patliputra and Mathura 3. The village was a distinct from urban life.

HOTS : 1. The most important town was Mathura, since from North to South. 2. With the development of a strong empire, an organized system of taxation began to evolve. With agriculture being the backbone of the economy it was quickly realized that land revenue was going to be a major source of income from the government.

9. Contact with Distant Land

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

B. 1. Sangam 2. Pandys 3. Jain 4. Sakas 5. Gandhara 6. Buddha

C. 1. Our main source of information about the life of the Tamils in the beginning of the historical period. 2. The Parthians also belonged the Sakas. The Sakas or the Scythians were western India. 3. A Chola king named Elara conquered Sri

Lanka and ruled over it for nearly 50 years. 4. Rice, wheat, pearls, silk, textile, goods, spices, etc. 5. Nagarjunakonda, Ghantashala and Conjivaram.

D. 1. The Indo-Greeks were Greek up to Punjab. 2. Buddhism was now split into two sections, known as Hinayana and Mahayana. The followers of Hinayana and Bodhisattavas. 3. brief account of the Chola kingdom, the Chera kingdom and the Pandya kingdom.

HOTS : 1. To reconstruct the history of Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and other rulers of South India. 2. After the decline of Mauryas, the regional kingdoms were formed. Unlike Mauryas none of these regional kingdoms could extend their political authority over the large area equivalent to that of Mauryan Empire.

10. The Age of Guptas

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

B. 1. Shakespeare 2. Aryabhatta 3. Sanskrit 4. Sanskrit 5. Fa-Hien, 405

C. 1. Sri Gupta 2. He was the court poet of Samudragupta. He wrote Prayag inscription. 3. Kalidasa was the greatest Sanskrit poet. He wrote 'Meghaduta', 'Ritusamhara', 'Raghuvansha' and 'Kumarasambhava'. 4. Visakhadutta, Kalidasa, Harisena, etc.

D. 1. Chandragupta-II succeeded his father 'Sakari' (the enemy of the Sakas).

2. The Gupta Age marked the revival the 'Golden Age of Sanskrit Literature'. 3. Gupta buildings and sculptures are great Surya, Vishnu and Lakshmi. 4. Trade and commerce, both south-east Asian Countries.

HOTS : 1. In Prashastis, the rulers made tall claims which were not

actually true. They wanted to show themselves as great warriors and often described themselves as equal to God.

11. The Period of Harsha, Chalukyas and Pallavas

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

B. 1. Harsha 2. Nalanda 3. Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagarnanda 4. art and learning 5. Pallava

C. 1. Harsha first took over the kingdom of Sindh and Himalayas. 2. to collect Buddhist Buddha and Buddhism. 3. Harsha used to call Buddhist religious assembly every five years. 4. The kingdom of the Pallavas Tiruchirapalli. 5. Pallavas were great templ by Narasimhavarman-I.

D. 1. Hieun Tsang. When Hiuen Tsang visited the Pallava of Jain religion. 2. He built new monasteries sect of Buddhism.

HOTS : 1. Temples under the Pallavas were in dance and music. 2. Among the well-known Chinese scholars who visited India are: Fa Xian (early part of 5th Century A.D.), Xuan Zang (633 to 643 A.D.) and Yi Qing (673-695 A.D.). However, the first travellers from China to India were not Buddhist scholars. They were traders who came from southwestern China to Northern India. Chinese brought porcelain, silk, iron, copperware, gold and silver for trade.

12. Culture and Science

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

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

C. 1. Upanishads are the fourth of their authors. 2. They contain stories about Hindu households and the Shudras. 3. The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Khajuraho, the Lingaraja Temple at Bhuvaneshwar and Bodh Gaya Temple

in Bihar. 4. The three famous temples of South India are: a. the Kailashnath temple at Madurai 5. Aryabhatta was a great mathematician and astrologer.

D. 1. The Samhita is the first portion thinking of their authors. 2. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the two great epics of India. The epics are our main sources immortality of the soul. 3. The religious books of the Buddhist guidance of Jain monks. 4. Knowledge of medicine improved of science progressed.

HOTS : Yes, because the accounts of travellers such as Megasthenes, Fa-Hien, and Hieun Tsang give us details about the political, economic, social and religious life of the kingdoms they visited.

13. Planet: Earth in the Solar System

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
B. 1. constellation 2. moon 3. Neil Armstrong 4. small celestial 5. Halley's
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

D. 1. Satellites are smaller heavenly bodies that move round the planets. 2. A constellation is a group of stars forming a particular pattern. Ursa Major and Ursa Minor. 3. The moon's appearance the most common phases. 4. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. 5. It is because of the called a blue planet.

E. 1. The Sun is a source of sustains all life. 2. Earth is called a unique planet in the whole solar system essential for all forms of life. 3. Asteroids or planetoids are also called smaller ones are elongated. 4. The word 'Solar' is

related to the Sun. The family their respective planets.

HOTS : 1. Because there is no air and water on the moon. 2. The moon rotates on its own axis and revolves around the Earth. For rotation the moon takes about 27 days and 8 hours. It takes exactly the same time for one revolution. As such we always see one side of the moon while the other side always remains away from us.

14. Latitudes and Longitudes

A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a
B. 1. Latitude 2. International Date Line 3. globe 4. Latitude 5. 5, 30
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

D. 1. All the lines running parallel to the equator 2. All the circles converging at the North Pole and South Pole 3. This zone lies between of the Earth. 4. It is the zone of moderate heat. It lies between the Tropic of Cancer of Capricorn. 5. Between the North Pole and the South Pole, an imaginary circle is known as the equator.

E. 1. All the latitudes are circles climate of a place. 2. The Earth takes 24 hours hour behind Greenwich.

HOTS : 1. In large countries which extend nearly two hours. 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.

15. Rotation and Revolution of the Earth

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

B. 1. revolves 2. revolution 3. leap 4. the Tropic of Capricorn 5. Spring Equinox

C. 1. changes in length distribution on the Earth. 2. changes in length changes of seasons. 3. Every four years the month of February has 29 days. This year is known as the leap year. 4. Spring Equinox and Autumn Equinox. 5. While moving around the Sun, the Earth follows a fixed path known as orbit.

D. 1. The spinning of the earth is the change of season. 2. The Earth completes one revolution known as the leap year. 3. The Northern Hemisphere the Northern Hemisphere and Winter Solstice in the Southern Hemisphere.

HOTS : 1. Day and night is caused by the rotation of the Earth about its axis. At any given time, the half facing the Sun will be shined upon while the other half will have no light. Places in the former will therefore experience day while places in the latter will experience night. 2. To the north, the Arctic Circle marks the 23.5° boundary. To the south, the Antarctic Circle marks the boundary. These boundaries correspond to 66.5° north or south latitude, respectively. Because the Sun's disc itself is about half a degree in diameter and is very bright, truly dark days during which the sun never seems to rise are only seen beyond 72° north or south latitude.

16. Maps

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

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

C. 1. A map is the representation some specific scale. 2. Maps

show particular topics like weather called thematic maps. 3. The relationship between distance is called 'scale'. 4. the cardinal directions are east, west, north, south. 5. A plan is a detailed used in a map.

D. 1. It is not possible to show basis of an agreement. 2. Maps are useful for students given on the maps. 3. There are 6 types of maps: physical maps, political maps, tourist maps, defense maps, thematic maps, topographical maps.

i) There are maps of continents are called political maps. 4. the scale of the plan is much bigger than the one used on a map. In a map, a hundred or more kilometers are reduced to one centimeter scale. In the case of a plan, only a few meters are reduced to a centimeters.

HOTS : 1. Because maps are generally flat, two-dimensional representations of a three-dimensional globe, the Earth. When you flatten out something that is originally round, you get distortions. 2. to get the different kinds of information.

17. Four Realms of the Earth

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

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

C. 1. The hydrosphere comprising oceans, survive without water. 2. Seven. Asia, Africa, north America, south America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica. 3. Oxygen is very useful for plants, trees, animals and human beings. Carbon dioxide is needed by the plants for their growth and produce food. 4. Four. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. 5. The narrow sphere, the life (bio) exists.

D. 1. Atmosphere in its lower part harmful solar radiation.

2. Atmosphere may be divided into 5 different layers: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere. 3. Many creatures live in oceans by modern shipping. 4. To meet the demand of the growing is called Global Warming.

HOTS : 1. Because it consists of land, water and air which are very necessary for life. 2. The ultraviolet rays will enter the atmosphere which will cause hazards for living beings.

18. India: Physiographical Divisions

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

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

C. 1. Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. 2. Deccan Plateau, Malwa Plateau and Chottanagpur Plateau. 3. Ghagara, Gandak, Kosi and Son. 4. The Great Indian Desert lies to the west of the Aravalli range sandy and rocky desert.

D. 1. The Great Mountains of the north consist of the Karakoram and Himalayan to the northwest. 2. The Great Plateau, which peninsula in the south. 3. The coastal plains are divided into 2 parts: as Northern Circars.

HOTS : 1. The soil of this plain is built of the sediments brought down by the rivers from Himalayas. Such plain is called an alluvial plain and is very fertile. This plain is drained by Sutlej, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

2. People of India follow diverse religions, cultures and castes. They follow different traditions, customs and speak different languages. They also differ in dress and food, in spite of so many differences; people have a feeling of oneness and are bound by common cultural heritage along with sharing basic human values.

19. India in the World

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

B. 1. Asia 2. Cape Comorian 3. 28 4. seventh 5. 3200 6. Goa

C. 1. Rajasthan, Goa 2. Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. 3. The Indian Ocean in south, Bay of Bengal in east and Arabian Sea in the west. 4. The Tropic of Cancer 5. The length of Indian coastline, including that of the island groups, is about 7500 km, the land frontier is about 15200 km long.

D. 1. India lies in the continent three sides viz. 2. The mainland extends East. 3. **Indian Standard Time (IST)** is the time observed throughout India and Sri Lanka. GMT is Greenwich Mean (or Meridian) Time is the mean (average) time that the earth takes to rotate from noon-to-noon.

HOTS : 1. The sun rises or sets almost two hours earlier at the easternmost part of India than the westernmost part. To avoid the confusion with respect to time at different places in India, the longitude of $82\frac{1}{2}$ degree east has been selected as the standard meridian for the whole of India. 2. 7:30 a.m.

20. The Climate of India

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

B. 1. temperature, rainfall 2. equable 3. Tamil Nadu 4. distribution 5. December, January

C. 1. There are four distinct seasons in India. 2. It means weakening of the monsoon current. 3. In winters north-east monsoon brings rainfall in the Coromandel Coast region of Tamil Nadu. 4. Ooty and Kodaikanal 5. Lahaul- piti in Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir.

D. 1. Different physical features play an important role broadly classified as of 'tropical monsoon

type'. 2. We have the tropical monsoon climate due between Central Asia and India. 3. Areas of Heavy Rainfall (more than 200 cm a year) south-western Punjab also get scanty rainfall.

HOTS : 1. After the scorching heat of summer, revolves around the monsoon. 2. A sea moderates the climate in coastal places experience an equable climate.

21. India: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. a
B. 1. Himalayan 2. tidal 3. Wildlife 4. tropical 5. Sunderbans

C. 1. ebony, mahogany and rosewood. 2. timber, wood (for fuel), fodder, gums, lac and medicinal herbs 3. Project Tiger has been launched to save the tigers from extinction.

4. Our government has set up many national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and bird sanctuaries in different parts of India. 5. The natural vegetation of India can be classified into Himalayan forests.

D. 1. Forests are important to us in the following ways variety of animals and birds. 2. The wildlife of our country is rich the shrew, etc. 3. a. The Tropical Rainforests: Such types of forests are found in evergreen forests. b. The Tropical Deciduous Forests: These forest are also known as monsoon forests in the South. c. The Thorny Bushes: These bushes than 80 cm. d. The Tidal Forests: The river deltas Sunderbans. e. The Himalayan Forests: This region has belts deciduous trees.

HOTS : 1. Because forests absorb the soil nutrients and water for their growth. 2. Because these forests are full of dense and tall hard-wood trees with thick undergrowth.

22. Diversity

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

B. 1. diversities 2. Guru Granth Sahib 3. phirans 4. 22 5. Hindi

C. 1. The Independence Day, the Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti. 2. Onam, Pongal and Bihu. 3. Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism and Christianity. 4. Today the world has about practices and expressions. 5. Muslims. They offer namaaz (prayer) five times a day in a mosque or at any place. Their holy book is Quran.

D. 1. Diversity adds colour to life Growth of society. 2. Trade and cultural relations have on the Indian Society.

HOTS : 1. The dresses, food habits, cultures style of the people.

2. The rich heritage of diversity in India enriches our lives in many ways:-

(a) We learn interesting things from each other, share our experiences, celebrate different festivals, eat different types of food, learn different languages, etc. (b) We also learn virtues of tolerance, endurance and respect for others.

23. Prejudice, Discrimination and Inequality

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

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

C. 1. Inequality of caste, race, religion and gender lead to discrimination. 2. Prejudice means 'bias' against certain people. 3. People belonging play games. 4. Being a democratic country, 'Fundamental Rights'.

D. 1. Prejudice and discrimination are harmful lead to discrimination.

2. Being a democratic country, and educational right.

HOTS : 1. Although many societies could be described in this way, within a caste system, people are rigidly

expected to marry and interact with people of the same social class. India has a well known example of a caste system, although various forms of caste systems can be found in many other cultures as well.

2. a. not allowing them to take part in reasonable activities. b. restricting their access to work. c. restricting their freedom to live in certain neighbourhood. d. denying them something they are entitled to, by right and law.

24. Government

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

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

C. 1. A government is a political system by which a country or a state is governed. 2. Democracy means the for the people. 3. Three functions are performed by the government. The legislative functions, the executive functions the judicial functions. 4. The dictators of Germany and Italy were Hitler and Mussolini respectively. 5. The policy of racial discrimination

D. 1. a) the legislative functions (Its main function is to make new laws and amends old laws.) b) the executive functions (It enforces break the laws.) c) the judicial functions (It examines that break the laws. 2. In a Federation all powers federal governments. 3. The policy of racial discrimination end in 1994.

HOTS : 1. In ancient time, the people were under monarchical government. In modern times, they are under democratic government. 2. In India, this is given to every Indian citizen who has completed 18 years of age. He\she has right to take part in the election and vote for any candidate of his\her choice standing for the

central, state or local government.

25. Democratic Government

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

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

C. 1. People make the decisions through election. 2. they can change the government. 3. Opposition keeps a agitations. 4. The role of mass media in the in a democratic country. 5. Child marriage, beggar, dowry, communalism, etc.

D. 1. People are free to some of its decisions. All the citizens at its best. 2. The newspapers throw light mobilize public opinion. 3. The preamble says, we the people of India, having integrity of the nation.

HOTS : 1. It is necessary to secure the interest of the people. 2. Sometimes, conflicts social backgrounds. For instance, if a religious venue or route.

26. Local Government

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

B. 1. three-tier 2. President 3. sarpanch 4. local court 5. highest

C. 1. A Panchayat consists of panchs who look after the affairs of the village. 2. Provision of safe potable water, in the village. 3. All the sarpanchs of the panchayats the Zila Parishad. 4. To coordinate and vocational education. 5. The head of the Gram Panchayat. He is elected by the Gram Sabha.

D. 1. The Panchayati Raj is three-tier solve their problems. 2. The Gram Sabha is the first welfare of the people. Every Gram Panchayat is headed activities of the Panchayat. 3. Panchs of the Panchayat Samities Scheduled Tribes. 4. The Nyaya Panchayat functions like criminal in nature.

5. Taxes on houses, shops the State Government.

HOTS : 1. Yes 2. The Gram Sabha is the first body welfare of the people. Yes

27. Urban Local Government

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

B. 1. two lakhs 2. councillors 3. direct 4. Municipal Commissioner 5. State Election Commission

C. 1. The big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. 2. The councillors elect a presiding officer known as the Mayor. 3. water supply, health-care, sanitation, parks, public libraries, etc. 4. The Chief Executive Officer also known as the Municipal Commissioner is appointed by the state government. 5. The local bodies of big cities called Municipal Corporation.

D. 1. Large towns, which are birth and deaths. 2. The main source of income of the municipal bodies the state government. 3. The functions of the Municipalities or Municipal Corporations are similar in nature. They are i) obligatory functions and ii) optional functions 4. The state government provides grants and harmony.

HOTS : 1. There are many functions performed by it such as public health public utility services, public education etc. 2. for the welfare of the women in the society.

28. District Administration

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

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

C. 1. A First Class Magistrate can award thousand rupees. 2. The Superintendent of Police 3. As a collector, the District Magistrate 4 A Second Class Magistrate has the power to hundred rupees. 5. The court of the District judge

D. 1. Maintains law and order drought, earthquake, etc. 2. There are two separate courts to deal Munsif act under it. 3. The judicial administration at the district level under Criminal Cases.

HOTS : They have to filed a civil case in the civil court.

29. Rural and Urban Livelihood

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

B. 1. agriculture 2. fish 3. tertiary 4. casual workers 5. English

C. 1. fishing, dairying and animal husbandry. 2. Big farmers usually have the large area of land under cultivation. On the other hand, the income of small farmers from farming is so low that they are compelled to work as agricultural labourers. 3. The government job workers are entitled for all benefits like leaves, etc. 4. the permanent workers have job security and they cannot be terminated easily whereas casual workers have no job security and their services can be terminated at the discretion of the employer. 5. Various companies are opening and services.

D. 1. Depending upon the size of their land holdings, farmers can be grouped as big farmer, middle farmers, small farmer and landless farmers. 2. Casual labourers are temporary workers truck drivers, etc. 3. The primary occupation of the villagers is agriculture, fishing, dairying and animal husbandry. On the other hand, occupation in urban areas can be broadly Tertiary Occupations. 4. Migration means moving from one place to another. Some other factors employment and pay.

HOTS : 1. because she is not a permanent employee.

CULTURE AND SOCIETY-CLASS-7

1. India in Medieval Period

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

B. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true

C. 1. The medieval period is further-----century AD). 2. Memoirs or autobiographies-----these centuries. 3. The archaeological sources-----and buildings. 4. The study of inscriptions is called epigraphy.

D. 1. There are two main sources-----coins and buildings. 2. The main features of the Medieval Period-----attracted the European powers.

HOTS : 1. In Europe, the medieval history-----18th century AD.

2. Our information about the medieval period is much more as the inscriptions on surfaces of copper plates and walls of temples tell us about the ruler and the period. The study of coins also gives much information of that period.

2. New Kings and Kingdoms

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true

C. 1. There was a long battle-----by the historians. 2. Gurjaras came to India-----5th century AD. The Pratiharas were-----known as Gurjara-Pratiharas. 3. Chahamanas were later-----11th century AD. Prithviraj Chauhan III (1168-1192)-----the age of 14. 4. As a mark of his victory-----Gangaikondan ('Conqueror of Ganga'). 5. The famous Rathas of Mahabalipuram-----massive block of stone.

D. 1. Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori-----general Qutb-ud-din-Aibak. 2. Rajaraja, Chola man a famous-----chariot as a present to Rajendra Chola. 3. The Chola rulers made great-----

centres of craft production.

HOTS : 1. One of the most powerful-----invaded India 17 times.

2. Modern philosophy is a category of philosophy that originated in Western Europe in the 17th century, and is now common worldwide. It is not a specific doctrine or school, although there are certain assumptions common to much of it, which helps to distinguish it from earlier philosophy.

3. The Delhi Sultanate

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true

C. 1. Muhammad Ghori defeated-----Muslim rule in India. 2. The Delhi Sultanate is comprised by:-----Lodhi Dynasty(1451-1526AD). 3. A former slave-----in AD 1210. 4. Muhammad-bin-tughlaq shifted his capital-----renamed as Daulatabad. This project failed as thousands of person and their cattle died on the way. 5. Razia Sultan was a brave and courageous lady. She dressed like men, rode horses and held durbars.

D. 1. Muhammad Ghori was murdered-----of the Delhi sultanate. 2. After conquering Gujarat-----towards the South. The Deccan expedition-----provinces of the South. 3. Ghias-ud-din Balban-----Sultan absolute. 4. In order to get more money-----rebelled against him. Muhammad-bin-tughlaq planned two expeditions which failed due to his poor judgment and it caused great loss to the treasury. 5. **The Downfall of the Delhi Sultanate:** The sultans of Delhi had-----Sultanate in Delhi.

HOTS : 1. The Sultan decided to issue-----disappeared from the market.

2. This project was failed as thousands

of person and their cattle died on the way.

4. The Mughal Empire

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

B. 1. Panipat 2. Chenghiz 3. Grand Trunk Road 4. Jodhabai 5. Navratnas

C. 1. Babur 2. Ibrahim lodi 3. Humayun was defeated-----in 1556 AD. 4. In 1582, Akbar started-----other religions. 5. (a) Akbar himself had married Jodhabai, a Rajput princess and the daughter of Bihari Mal of Amber (Jaipur). (b) He also offered them high offices in his administration.

D. 1. After wandering-----beginning of the Mughal Empire. 2. Sher Khan, whose real name----- a capable leader. Sher Shah was an excellent-----and dug wells. 3. Akbar conquered Bengal----- under the Mughal rule. 4. Akbar tried to develop-----Rajput officer of his court. 5. The last of the 'Great Mughals', Aurangzeb----- against Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb's policy----- and his successors.

HOTS : 1. The two most important ----- properly maintained. 2. The new rulers called themselves badshah or padshah to show that they were far superior than a sultan.

5. Architecture as Power: The Forts and Sacred Places

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

B. 1. Bhuvaneshwar 2. Orissa 3. Sun 4. Agra 5. Red Fort

C. 1. During the medieval period , rulers-----their power and wealth. 2. The Lingaraj Temple, the Rajarani Temple, the Mukteshwara Temple and the Sun Temple at Konark. 3. Many temples in Khajuraho like the Vishwanath Temple, and the Kandariya Temple are the fine examples of nagara style. 4. Dilwara,

one of five Jain temples----- towers of the temples. 5. The Qutb Minar, Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Kotla, etc. are some famous architecture of the Sultanate Period.

D. 1. The Lingaraj Temple: The famous rulers-----walls are richly carved; The Sun Temple: It was built----- images of elephants. 2. The Turks and the Afghans introduced----- structures in and around Delhi. 3. Mughal architecture reached----- Asian architecture. 4. Agra Fort is the most important fort----- during his period. 5. Architecture during the Mughal period----- with geometrical designs.

HOTS : 1. Qutb Minar is considered to be a masterpiece of Indo-Islamic architecture.

2. Architecture during the Mughal period----- with geometrical designs.

6. Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

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

B. 1. Hampi 2. Malabar Coast 3. Gujarat 4. organized guilds 5. Spices

C. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. false 5. false

D. 1. When Rajputs came up----- southern part of the country. 2. The Portuguese were the first to establish new port towns in India- Panaji in Goa in 1510 AD and Bombay in 1532 AD. 3. Two brothers Harihara and Bukka founded the kingdom of Vijayanagar. 4. Masulipatnam is situated in the delta of the river Krishna. 5. Designs made by----- is called kalamkari.

E. 1. There were lots of sources----- - between the two places. 2. When Rajputs came up----- power for all rulers. 3. Hampi is well known----- ruler Krishnadev Raya. 4. India had a rich trade----- during

the medieval period.

HOTS : 1. There were organized guilds----- of goods easily.

2. In 1514, the Portuguese----- at Surat in 1612 AD.

7. Social Change: Mobile and Settled Communities

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true

C. 1. adivasis 2. agriculture 3. Vedic 4. hill 5. Kamarupa 6. Ahoms

D. 1. The tribal people generally-----
----difficult to reach. 2. The tribal people were mostly engaged in agriculture, herding and hunting. 3. Originally caste-----of any occupation. The Hindu society is divided into four distinct castes which are : (a) The Brahmans (b) The Kshatriyas (c) The Vaishyas (d) The Shudras. 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar-----
-- caste prejudices. 5. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, etc. were formed on the basis of tribal culture.

E. 1. The tribals consisted-----
equal in nature. The tribal people were mostly engaged-----
songs and folk tales. 2. The term 'Gond' is derived from the Telugu word 'Konda' which means hill. Gond tribes are primarily-----region of the State. The main occupation-----
----economically very backward and deprived. 3. Nomads are----- flocks and herds.

HOTS : 1. The tribals began to follow--
----- existing culture.

2. Tribe, a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous with no specialization of functions ruled by tribal officers hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect recognizing social distance with other tribes or castes. According

to Ralph Linton tribe is a group of bands occupying a contiguous territory or territories and having a feeling of unity deriving from numerous similarities in a culture, frequent contacts and a certain community of interests.

8. Popular Beliefs and Religious Debates

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

B. 1. two 2. Bhagavad Gita, Marathi 3. Bengal 4. ideas 5. Sikhism

C. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false 6. true

D. 1. Bhakti movement started in south India from the eighth century onwards and then spread to North-India. 2. Kabir was the son-----
Muslim weaver.

3. The 'Quran Shariff' is the holy-----
---by Allah (Almighty). 4. Chaitanyadev, a famous religious teacher-----young age of 25. 5. Prophet Muhammad (570-632 AD)---
-----monotheist religion.

E. 1. The names of Bhakti saints are: Surdas, Saint Namdeva, Mirabai, Tulsidas and Kabir. (a) Tulsidas: Tulsidas was a great poet and devotee of lord Rama. He was a brahmin. He wrote the famous book 'Ramcharitmanas'. (b) Mirabai: Meera, was a Rajput-----
-of the Rathore clan. 2. This movement was started-----
influenced by them. Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chisti-----for people of several faiths. 3. Guru Nanak Dev was the first-----near Lahore. 4. Saint Kabir was-----
Bhakti saint Ramanand. The teachings and ideas-----Hindi literature.

HOTS : 1. Bhakti and Sufi saints believed that God is one. There is only one supreme power. Bhakti saint Kabir called God Ram-Rahim and

worshipped Kashi and Kaaba.

2. His main teachings in Dohas were: Believe in universal brotherhood, Oppose caste system, Believe in one god and Reject the evil practices.

9. The Flourishing of Regional Cultures

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

B. 1. Tamil 2. Bhavbhuti 3. Abul Fazl 4. Ragas 5. Lakshmana Sena

C. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false 6. false

D. 1. Their language was Sanskrit. The four Vedas are the oldest specimen of this language. 2. Kashmiri is known to be a language of Dravidian-Aryan dialect. It has been influenced by Sanskrit and Prakrit from very early periods. 3. Raja Bhoja was a reputed-----authors of the period. 4. Sanskrit and other regional languages-----jewels of Kannada literature'. 5. Sanskrit continued to flourish-----Akbarname and Ain-i-Akbari.

E. 1. Indian musical tradition-----Persian and Arabic forms. 2. A blend of Indian and Persian style-----Gita Govinda were also illustrated. 3. Works during the Sultanate Period-----the teachings of Chaitanya.

HOTS : 1. Bengal has been a major center for art and literature. This was due to the encouragement and support provided to scholars by the local kings.

2. Urdu literature also flourished during this period. Mirza Ghalib, during the reign of Bahadur Shah Zafar was a great Ghazal writer. Many other poets like Mir-Taqi Mir, Mir Dard and Wali, etc. were also excellent poets.

10. New Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true

C. 1. Awadh, Bengal, Rohilkhand and the Rajputs came out of the clutch of the Mughal rule. 2. Under the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh-----capital at Lahore. 3. Shivaji was born in the hill fort of Shivner (near the city of Junnar in Pune district) in 1627. His mother was Jijabai who was a very pious lady. 4. Saadat Khan, a Mughal officer-----his services. 5. Hyder Ali, who had started-----ruler of Mysore. In the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) he defeated the English.

D. 1. The 18th century AD witnessed-----dependent on the nobles. 2. Tipu Sultan was famous-----in the face of defeat. 3. Shivaji always wanted-----escaped in the darkness. 4. Shivaji himself controlled the administration-----and revenue administration. 5. Murshid Ali Khan was-----away from Bengal.

HOTS : 1. Shivaji always wanted to create-----kingdom in the Deccan.

2. Shivaji reached the court of Aurangzeb-----left the court at once.

11. Environment and its Totality

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

B. 1. lithosphere 2. blue 3. natural 4. producers 5. radiations and scorching heat

C. 1. The environment is the sum-----time and space. 2. Natural environment may be classified-----land, water, minerals, etc. 3. The birds and animals that feed on other birds and animals are called the secondary consumers. 4. The interaction between-----called an ecosystem. An ecosystem may be as small-----equatorial forest. 5. The whole world is-----

industrialization on the other. Environmental pollution is the result of modernization and use of technology.

D. 1. Man has a great capacity-----also for humans. 2. Environment consists of the natural---minerals, etc. **Natural Environment:** Land, water-----in previous class. **Human Environment:** Human beings adapt themselves-----needs, wants and aspirations. 3. Environment affects the life of people to a large extent and, it largely determines their life style. When the disturbances made by human use of technology. It is important to create-----will be maintained. 4. Plants and animals and the environment-----combine an ecosystem.

HOTS : 1. The earth is a unique planet because both physical and biological environment are active on it.

2. Plants, animals and environment forms an ecosystem. Almost all their energy and food are found within the ecosystem. The plants are food to plant eating birds and animals.

12. Interior of the Earth

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a
 B. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true
 C. 1. crust 2. molten, solid 3. collision 4. rock cycle 5. sedimentary 6. Organic
 D. 1. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the Earth's crust is called a rock. 2. The uppermost layer over-----called the core. 3. Metamorphic rocks are formed-----means transformation. 4. Organic minerals are formed-----and natural gas. 5. When the igneous rocks-----are called sediments. Shale, sandstone, and conglomerate are examples of sedimentary rocks.
 E. 1. The inner structure of the Earth--

----- while its innermost part is solid. 2. The chemical substances which form rocks are called minerals. Quartz is one of the most common mineral-----used in pencil leads. 3. There are three types of rocks. On the basis of the mode of their formation, the rocks can be categorized----- found in these rocks. 4. The compounds containing a metal-----called silicate rocks. **Uses of Rocks and Minerals:** (a) Minerals in soil provide plant nutrients. (b) Rocks with mineral (ores) are used in industry. (c) Minerals such as gold, silver and gemstones are used in making jewellery.

HOTS : 1. because the earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside the other. The scientists studies the internal structure of the earth with the help of seismic waves or earthquake waves.

2. because in a rock cycle, the rock changes from one type to another type in a cyclic manner.

13. Our Changing Earth

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a
 B. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true 6. true
 C. 1. The face of the Earth is constantly-----glaciers and waves. 2. Earthquakes are vibrations-----originate inside the Earth. 3. The direction of movement of the Earthquake waves and their passage at a particular point is recorded by an instrument called seismograph. 4. Richter Scale is used-----of energy released. 5. The dormant volcanoes are regarded as sleeping volcanoes. Mt. Vesuvius in Europe is a dormant volcano.
 D. 1. Earthquakes are vibrations-----cause tremors or vibrations. 2. The volcanoes are of three main types: active, dormant and extinct. (a) The

active volcanoes-----Pacific Ring of Fire. (b) The dormant volcanoes-----are dormant volcanoes. (c) The extinct volcanoes-----are extinct volcanoes.

3. Mountains, Plateaus and Plains are the major landforms. **Mountains**-----sharp ridges. Different types of mountains are: (a) Young and Old Mountains (b) Fold Mountains (c) Block Mountains (d) Residual Mountains. 4. **Weathering**: It refers to all the processes that break rocks into smaller particles. **Erosion**: Once the rock-----or gravity. In this process-----is called erosion. The rate of weathering and erosion depends on the following factors: (a) temperature and rainfall of a place. (b) vegetation cover. (c) change in land use. (d) types of soil. (e) slope of the land.

HOTS : 1. This is because earthquakes occur mainly along plate boundaries, and the two major earthquake zones occur at boundaries where plates are moving towards each other, just like volcanoes.

2. The Earthquake-----damage and is felt. Earthquakes cannot be-----build to withstand tremors. Most of the volcanoes-----cause heavy damage to human line and property.

14. Air

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

B. 1. mixture 2. turning 3. Carbon dioxide 4. wind vane 5. Meteorology

C. 1. The envelope of air which surrounds the Earth is called the atmosphere.

2. Nitrogen, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon dioxide and many other gases(add up to the remaining 1 percent of atmosphere). 3. It is the lowest layer-----contained within this layer. 4. After being heated-----known as greenhouse effect. 5. Meteorology is the science which deals

with studies of weather.

D. 1. Advantages of Atmosphere:

(a) Necessary for Life on the Earth : Useful gases-----biosphere on the Earth. (b) Occurrence of Weather and Climate : Phenomena of weather-----life cycle is maintained. (c) Regulates Temperature on the Earth : The atmosphere-----the Earth's shield. (d) Acts as Shield on the Earth : Most of the meteors falling-----Earth like a shield. (e) Protection from Ultraviolet Rays : The atmosphere protects-----comes from the Sun. (f) Helpful in Communication : Gases in the upper layer-----radio, television, etc. 2. **Importance of Gases**: All the gases of the atmosphere-----one way or the other. 3. **Different Layers Of Atmosphere**: Starting from the bottom-----parts of Thermosphere. 4. **Weather and Climate**: Weather is defined as the-----extremes characterising an area. Temperature, humidity-----elements of weather and climate. The instruments used to measure the weather of a place are Thermometer, Stevenson's Screen-----Rain Gauge and Hyetograph. 5. The force exerted by the vertical column of air per unit of area is called atmospheric pressure. Aneroid Barometer is used for measuring atmospheric pressure. It measures the force-----change of pressure.

HOTS : 1. Stratosphere is the most important layer-----the lowest part of the atmosphere. 2. Carbon dioxide is called a greenhouse gas. When level of greenhouse-----called global warming.

15. **Weather and Climate**

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

B. 1. environment 2. radiated

3. atmospheric 4. Land 5. altimeter 6. trade winds 7. humidity

C. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false 6. true

D. 1. Weather is the day-to-day-----
---dimensions are different. 2. The sun radiates heat and light energy. This is called solar radiation. 3. Planetary winds are caused-----the hotter regions. 4. Water is found-----is called evaporation.

5. The temperature at which-----
called the dew point of the air. 6. When the dew point----- called orographic or relief rainfall.

E. 1. The factors that affect the temperature of a place are: (a) Latitude: The Sun's rays strike----- rays of the Sun. (b) Altitude: In summer, people-----colder it will be. (c) Distance from the sea: Places along the coast----- longer to cool down. (d) Upper air currents or prevailing winds: Caused by the formation----- the hotter regions. (e) Ocean currents. 2. The main factors that influence----- pressure, than dry air. 3. The different pressure conditions-----air is called wind. We can broadly classify winds into three major types : (a) Planetary Winds: Blow constantly----- surface of the Earth. (b) Periodic Winds: Blow without fail----- the atmospheric pressure. (c) Local Winds: In many parts of the world----- ----Foehn and Harmattan. 4. (a) Convectional Rainfall: When air comes in contact-----in the equatorial region. (b) Cyclonic Rainfall: This type of rainfall----- low pressure system.

HOTS : 1. because insolation is the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth's surface and this amount increases as we move from poles towards the equator.

2. Air pressure is affected by the temperature of the atmosphere. Thus, cold air exerts greater pressure as it is heavier than warm air.

16. Water

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

B. 1. form 2. 35 Ppt 3. transpiration 4. humidity 5. dew 6. tides 7. hygrometer

C. 1. The portion of the earth-----
sources of fresh water. 2. Water vapour is also emitted-----is called transpiration. 3. Condensation of water vapour leads to the formation of clouds. 4. Water that falls on land-----
---or water cycle. 5. (a) The ocean water regulates the temperature of land through oceanic currents. (b) The ocean water act as reservoir of resources like fossil fuels, sea food, metals and salts.

D. 1. **Clouds:** When warm, moist air----
-----crystals are called clouds. **Fog:** A fog is a very dense-----body of water. **Mist:** A mist is similar-----
-----those of a fog.

Dew: On cold, clear nights-----are known as dew. 2. Water containing large amount-----the Dead Sea. 3.

Tides: These are daily rise-----
more than moon. **Use of Tides:** (a) High tides are helpful-----to sail off. (b) High tides also raise-----ports easier. (c) High tides carry away-----
-mouth of the river. (d) Sea water being saline-----during winter season. (e) Tidal waves are also harnessed to generate electricity. (f) Fishermen also make-----
returning to the harbour. 4. The movement of ocean water-----
cold or warm. Major Warm Currents are: North and South equatorial current, Gulf stream-----and Mozambique currents. 5. There is continuous movement-----in the form of rain. Rainfall is of three types.

(a) Relief Rainfall: It occurs when a mountain or highland lies in the path of moist winds. (b) Conventional Rainfall- It occurs throughout the year in the equatorial belt. (c) Frontal or Cyclonic Rainfall- Frontal Rainfall is very common in the sub polar low-pressure belts.

HOTS : 1. The carbon dioxide dissolved in water from the atmosphere forms weak carbonic acid which dissolves minerals. When these minerals dissolve, they form ions, which make the water salty.

2. Fishermen make use of tides for sailing to the sea and returning to the harbours.

17. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

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

B. 1. evergreen 2. temperate 3. Mediterranean 4. Tundra 5. sanctuary

C. 1. Tropical Evergreen Forests have both the hardwood and softwood trees. Timber is found-----forests are thick. 2. Main vegetation is----- margins of the deserts. 3. Coniferous forests are also-----needle-like leaves. 4. The various types of forests are: Tropical Evergreen forests----- and Coniferous forests. 5. Endangered species of plants-----soon become extinct.

D. 1. Tropical Grasslands: They grow between-----at the base of the Himalayas. Temperate Grasslands: They are found-----downs in Australia. 2. Mediterranean vegetation is world famous----- -found in these regions. Mediterranean forests----- 'orchards of the world'. 3. Temperate Deciduous forests are found in New Zealand, Japan, North- East China, North- East USA, southern Chile and in the western Europe. **Characteristics:** These forests shed their----- temperature and rainfall. 4. The

cutting down of forests----- known as deforestation. **Impacts of Deforestation:** (a) Many species of animals die out because of the loss of habitat. (b) The decrease in plant life-----out of the air. (c) The forest is a fragile environment----- - used for farming.

HOTS : 1. Forests as natural habitats for wildlife. Forest gives them shelter to live and food to eat. With the destructions of forest, habitats of thousand of species have been destroyed.

2. In cold regions, animals have thick skins or furs to protect them from the extreme cold. Reindeer, musk ox, polar bear, wolf, arctic fox, seal and walrus are some animals found in cold regions.

18. Human Environment

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

B. 1. Great Britain 2. Pacific Ocean 3. Barrackpore 4. metro 5. Aryabhatta

C. 1. The growth and development of human settlements----- temporary or permanent. 2. Urban settlements are generally----- --and Moscow are some examples. 3. The development of airways----- no roads and railways.

4. Waterways can be classified into two types: (a) Inland waterways (b) Marine waterways. 5. Industrial Town: Industrial towns are-----examples of industrial towns. Junction Town: Junction towns are-----some examples.

D. 1. The people who live in villages--- -----located far away from each other. 2. Rural and urban areas are dependent-----opportunities to the villagers. 3. Waterways can be classified----- the South Pacific sea route. 4. **Roadways:** Roads are the important mode of transport-----easy to maintain.

Airways: Air transport is preferred-----
-----or natural disasters. 5. **Satellite Communication:** Satellites launched into space-----have been reduced.

HOTS : 1. With the improvement in satellite communications, physical distances have been reduced. The world has become a large global society.

2. In the ancient times, human percentage was used to carry goods and people. Gradually, land animals were replaced by the steam and internal combustion engines. The progress in science and technology has developed fast means of transport. Hence, land transport is considered the lifeline of a country.

19. Life in the Tropical and Subtropical Regions

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true

C. 1. The great Amazon River-----
--and Colombia. 2. Animals such as apes----- found in the Amazon basin. 3. Amazon basin has an equatorial-----throughout the year. 4. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lies in the sub-tropical region between 10°N and 30°N latitudes. 5. **Natural Vegetation:** The natural vegetation---
----fresh and salt water. **Wildlife:** Animals such as monkeys-----
--sanctuary in this region.

D. 1. The great Amazon river-----
-into Atlantic Ocean. Amazon basin has an equatorial-----high humidity. Amazon rain forests consist of many species-----southern part of these forests. 2. The Ganga and Brahmaputra-----between 10°N and 30°N latitudes. Since the entire Ganga-Brahmaputra basin-----
---June and mid-September.

HOTS : 1. Many tribals who lead-----
along the river banks.

2. Most of the people live in rural areas are engaged in agriculture. The rural settlements here are circular or linear as they are found alongside river banks.

20. Life in the Temperate Grasslands

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

B. 1. Darkens berg 2. United States of America, Canada 3. Alfalfa 4. minerals 5. diamond

C. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. true 5. false

D. 1. Common trees: willows, alders and poplars. 2. The grasslands are of two types: Temperate grasslands, Tropical grasslands. 3. Chinook is a local hot wind that blows in the Prairies. 4. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of prairies and Dairy farming is an another major industry. 5. Bison is the protected animal. 6. acacia and maroola 7. Cattle rearing predominates in the drier sections of the Prairies.

E. 1. The Prairies are the temperate grasslands of North America while the Velds are the temperate grasslands of South Africa. The climate is very extreme in Prairies while the climate of Velds is mild due to the influence of the Indian Ocean. The vegetation consists of short grasses, scrubs and scattered trees in Prairies while in Velds vegetation cover is sparse, mainly grasses are grown. 2. Cattle rearing predominates in the drier sections of the Prairies. Large herds of sheep-----industrialized region in the world. 3. The climate is very extreme-----“Chinook” blows here. 4. There are limited forests-----
----into the Kalahari Desert. 5. Cattle rearing, mining-----as well as for export.

HOTS : 1. Sheep rearing is the chief occupation of the people because Velds have ideal conditions for animal grazing.

2. Agriculture is not an important occupation in Velds because the soil is not very fertile here due to low rainfall.

21. Life in the Deserts

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

B. 1. Zaskar 2. sand dune 3. Ladakh 4. Kargil

C. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true

D. 1. Hot desert and Cold desert. 2. They and Lamayuru 3. People in Sahara desert wear-----insulates the body. 4. Making woolen clothes and the cultivation of crops such as barley, potatoes, peas, beans etc. 5. Karakoram range in the north and the Zaskar mountains in the south. 6. Due to high altitude-----temperature is below -30°C. 7. Sahara desert is spread-----and Western Sahara.

E. 1. Ladakh is a cold desert-----
--mountain in the south. Due to high altitude-----snow on high altitudes.

2. **In Ladakh:** The economic activities of peoples----- handicrafts during winter season. **In Sahara Desert:** Agriculture, local trading-----
-----are leading a settled life.

HOTS : 1. Nomads wear thick, loose flowing garments which trap air that insulates the body.

2. In winter seasons, it is difficult to do cultivation. That is why, the growing season in Ladakh is very short.

22. Democracy

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

B. 1. equal 2. 18 3. federal 4. five 5. Presidential

C. 1. Democracy is the-----for the people. 2. Monarchy is the-----or queen rules. 3. Petition of Rights 1628

and Bill of Rights 1689. 4. Dictatorship is well known-----can retained them. 5. Right to vote-----race, language, etc.

D. 1. Democracy was prevalent-----

--- House of Commons. 2. Types of Governments: (a) Monarchy : This is the oldest-----considered most beneficial. (b) Theocratic State : Such a state has-----of theocratic state. (c) Secular State : In a Secular State-----
-their own religions. (d) Dictatorship : It is also a well known-----
answerable only to himself. (e) Parliamentary form of Government: This form of Government-----
Legislature (Parliament). (f) Presidential form of Government: This type of Government-----in the congress. (g) Unitary form of Government: This type of government-----the centre wishes. (h) Federal form of Government : Main features of this type-----by the constitution. 3. Basic Principles Of Democracy: The actual power-----
rights in a Democracy. 4. People choose their-----make its rule over. 5. A political party is-----as opposition parties. When no single party wins-----called a coalition government.

HOTS : 1. All people should have food, clothing and shelter. It's more important as the "Democracy is the government-----for the people". 2. Democracy aims-----rich and poor.

23. Institutional Representation of Democracy

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true

C. 1. democratic 2. Election Commission 3. opposition 4. 1980 5. ruling

D. 1. Universal adult franchise means

that all adults-----economic or social status. 2. People who have their names in the voter's list. 3. The Election Commission is-----the Vice President. 4. Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used-----results instantaneously. 5. Members of the opposition-----irresponsible and dictatorial.

E. 1. Elections Campaign: The candidates of-----are also organized. **Election Petition:** If a candidate-----elections are ordered. 2. Its programmes are :-----settled through deliberations. 3. A number of political-----run in a particular state. 4. In a democracy, the opposition-----democracy gets strengthened. 5. Duties of the Election Commission are:-----money power in elections.

HOTS : 1. Democracy means government of the people, by the people and for the people and by Election Commission, everyone gets equal right to cast their vote in secrecy. So, it covers their interests. 2. Yes, oppositions is a true reflections of a democratic set up because it does not allow the government to become irresponsible and dictatorial.

24. The State Government

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true
C. 1. Every state has-----the Vidhan Parishad. 2. The Speaker presides-----by the Deputy Speaker. 3. because Vidhan Parishad cannot be dissolved. 4. A union territory is administered-----union territories. 5. The day-to-day administrative-----known as civil servants. The Chief Secretary-----department.

D. 1. Functions: Governor is the Head-----Council of Ministers. He acts-----

the real power. **Powers:** A bill passed-----Ministers (chosen by the Chief Minister). He also has some special powers-----administration of the state. 2. **Functions:** The Chief Minister is the-----state executive. He/She heads the state's Council of Ministers-----decisions to the Governor. **Powers:** (i) Constitution of the cabinet : The Governor-----Council of Ministers. 3. Bills are proposals for new laws under consideration. An Ordinary Bill can be introduced-----it becomes law. 4. The Vidhan Sabha or Legislative-----people of the state. **Qualifications:** (i) He/She must be a citizen-----any legal proceedings. His/her term period-----its term. 5. **Powers and Functions:** The Legislative Assembly has-----in the Legislative Assembly.

HOTS : 1. Elected candidate has more power as his/her powers can't be distributed without his consent.

2. The Chief Minister is the real head-----decisions to the Governor.

25. Media and Democracy

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true
C. 1. Media is a way of communicating information to people. 2. The media through which the electronic printed documents are used to communicate information to people is called Print Media. Newspapers and Magazines. 3. Advertisements 4. To provide information on different issues of public interest.

D. 1. In a democracy, most-----working of a democracy. 2. Among all the print-----the Editor column'. 3. Human Dignity-----mistake should be done. 4. Reasons are: The government controls-----one side of the story.

HOTS : 1. In an undemocratic country, media would no longer be a link between the government to the people. Besides, it wouldn't update people about government policies and activities.

2. In order to make the story interesting, the media also tends to focus on a particular aspect of story. Journalists must not mould the news.

26. Commercial and Social Advertising

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true

C. 1. Advertising means-----a business organization. 2. Promoting the interests-----business organization. 3. Advertising which is done for the benefit of the people is called social advertising. 4. Consumer can easily compare products and find easy in decision making. 5. Advertising is quite expensive-----lots of money. So, only big companies can advertise.

D. 1. **Positive Effects:** (a) Advertisements increase the demand for goods and services. (b) It helps to develop-----of the products.

Negative Effects: (a) Advertising is quite expensive-----can advertise. (b) Small businessmen-----brand products. 2. There are two main types of advertising: commercial and social. Different categories-----is product advertising. 3. The main purpose of product advertising-----product that had been branded.

HOTS : 1. Building a brand is a central to advertising because different manufacturers advertise their own brand to persuade people to buy them. 2. For promotion of goods, services, companies and ideas through different media, by identified sponsors or agents.

27. Gender Discrimination

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true

C. 1. There are two differences-----biologically. 2. A community is a----- religion or work. 3. Housekeeping, cooking-----fire woods etc.

4. (a) Inferior status of women and (b) Female Infanticide.

D. 1. The work done by a woman-----also be reduced significantly.

2. Women face gender discrimination-----property of her parents and husband. 3. The social and religious reformers-----polygamy in Muslim society. 4. Due to the constant efforts-----made compulsory in the whole country.

HOTS : 1. Some professions are thought to be more suitable for women. For example, women usually do not work as a pilot and men usually not work as babysitters. It is so, as the women are for managing the home and men are to earn money.

2. Gender inequalities give rise to other social inequalities such as dowry deaths, female infanticide and selling of young girls.

28. Markets Around Us

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

B. 1. market 2. weekly 3. retail 4. branded 5. mall

C. 1. A market is a place-----services and information. 2. In wholesale markets, the goods are bought-----to make profit. 3. A weekly market is held-----daily needs. 4. Neighbourhood markets consist-----neighbourhood.

5. The large multi-storeyed-----same building. 6. Shopping Complex

has the following features-----are rich people.

D. 1. Advantages are-----satisfy the needs of the people. 2. Features of a retail market are: -----or the wholesaler. 3. The large multi-storeyed-----same building. Features of a mall are:-----afford the branded products. 4. Features of a wholesale market are:-----retailer it required. 5. Profits are not equally distributed-----sells it to the consumer.

HOTS : 1. Producers have the maximum possibility of getting exploited because due to lack of facilities, they might have to acquire the help of agents and other sources, who exploit them by unequal distribution of the profit on sale.

2. Farmers who grow the cotton-----the traders who supply it. So, the distribution of profit is unequal in the market for manufactured goods.

29. Striving for Equality

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

B. 1. women 2. education 3. 1856 4. discrimination 5. Constitution

C. 1. Give status and recognition to women. Great social reformers-----was an evil practice. 2. Widow Remarriage Act-----the purdah system. 3. Sati is described as-----dead husband's pyre. 4. A dowry is the money, goods or estate that a women brings to her marriage.

D. 1. Women had adopted-----benefits to women. Women also campaigned-----problem faced by women. 2. Since the ancient times-----from a long time. Even in the professional-----handle such jobs.

HOTS : 1. Yes, I do agree with this statement.

2. Yes, women empowerment and

awareness is needed for a brighter future for women.

CULTURE AND SOCIETY-CLASS-8

1. Where, When and How: The Modern Age

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false

C. 1. Vasco da Gama 2. 1611 AD 3. Wandiwash 4. English Company 5. Prime Minister Pitt's

D. 1. **Primary sources:** They include-----and temples. **Secondary sources:** Some sources-----and conclusions. 2. This movement began-----against the church. 3. Effects of this revolution are: It brought-----to their workers. 4. The British had better settlements-----point of view. 5. The Prime Minister Pitt's policy helped-----British and France at that time.

E. 1. The first European country started-----and Sri Lanka. 2. In the medieval period-----called the Industrial Revolution. 3. Imperialism is the policy of political-----powerful one. **Impacts of Imperialism:** The most significant-----and other taxes. 4. Consequences of Industrial Revolution are: It brought the factory-----thoughts and lives of people. 5. The Portuguese established-----Daman and Diu.

HOTS : 1. These cities were set up either on the coastal areas connecting sea routes or land routes used for trade.

2. Primary sources are more important as these sources are studied to make the secondary sources of information.

2. The Rise and Growth of the British Power

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

B. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false

C. 1. 1817-18 2. military 3. guerilla 4. 1838 5. Lord Dalhousie

D. 1. In the early 17th century-----in Bengal. 2. Siraj-ud-Daulah was annoyed-----as **Black Hole Tragedy**. 3. The battle of Plassey made-----were defeated. 4. This treaty was signed-----Orissa in perpetuity. 5. The British entered into an alliance-----crores of rupees.

E. 1. To listen the fall of Fort William-----surrendered to the English. 2. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal-----were close to the Company. 3. The Marathas lost his prestige-----called the **Anglo-Maratha wars**. 4. The East India Company made Clive-----British rule in India. 5. Lord Dalhousie applied the Doctrine-----all annexed under this policy.

HOTS : 1. The Mughal Emperor became very weak-----the Indian provinces.

2. The fourth Maratha war was fought-----war against the British.

3. Colonialism and Tribal Societies

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true

C. 1. Chhota Nagpur 2. 1855-56 3. Birsa Munda 4. 26,000 5. 1820

D. 1. Foreigners grow commercial crops to collect more money. 2. The British opposed-----constantly on a move. 3. The Mundas named 'Horoko'-----cultivation. 4. Bhagirath Manjhi started the-----British policies. 5. About 26,000 tribals were-----suppressed the revolt.

E. 1. Under the colonialism, forest land-----revolts from 1778 to 1947.

2. In the North-eastern region-----ultimately subdued in 1850. 3. Tribal revolts continued-----lots of

works for tribals. 4. The officials of the Company-----was finally defeated 5. The main tribal revolts were-----of Maharashtra(1940).

HOTS : 1. Their life is fully dependent on nature.

2. The completely religious tribal's revolts started in Chhota Nagpur, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The first revolt was begun by kols in 1820. After a long time, Mundas revolted in Chhota Nagpur region.

4. Crafts and Industries

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true

C. 1. profits 2. British 3. imposed 4. textile

D. 1. The East India Company was the group-----to Indian economy. 2. Overbearing of the British Rulers-----exported to England. 3. The British imperialism broke down the entire structure of Indian society and economy. 4. Prevalence of multi-currency system affected the trade environment and stopped the growth.

E. 1. The British policy almost-----compete with these goods. 2. Overbearing of the British Rulers-----Decrease of Raw Materials.

HOTS : 1. Unavailability of transportation and communication facilities worked as stumbling block in the path of industrial growth.

2. New machines helped the Britisher to produce goods at low cost. With the result of that, handmade goods of Indian craftsmen could no longer compete with them.

5. The Revolt of 1857

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

B. 1. British 2. christianity 3. grease, caps 4. 8 April, 1857 5. 1858

C. 1. false 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. false

D. 1. Political cause, Economic cause,

Social and Religious causes, etc. 2. The most specific reason-----want their interference. 3. In this revolt, the rebels-----killed people ruthlessly. 4. Some historians considered-----consequences.

E. 1. In 1856, the Enfield rifle was-----proceeded towards Delhi. 2. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi was-----against the British. 3. Begum Hazrat Mahal made her minor-----killed people ruthlessly. 4. In 1856, the Enfield-----towards Delhi.

HOTS : 1. The most specific reason was that the ties of race, language or religion between the British and the sepoys were completely different.

2. Discontent of the Sepoys: The Indian soldiers called-----inferior by the British.

6. Education and the British Rule

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

B. 1. Kandukuri Veeresalingam 2. 17 3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar 4. education 5. Bankimchandra Chatterjee

C. 1. According to Adam-----late 18th century. 2. Grammer, Poetry-----of study 3. James Princep-----past glory. 4. People were drawn-----of the rulers.

D. 1. **Characteristics:** The Pathshala did not follow-----the school restored. 2. The introduction of a modern Western-----society of these evils.

HOTS : 1. Enlightened Indians who were exposed to western thoughts and ideas started reform movement in different parts of the country in order to get rid of the society of these evils.

2. The scholars of this society tried to prove that Sanskrit was in no way inferior to Latin or Greek and that Indian civilization was at par with any other civilization of the world.

7. Colonialism and Urban Changes

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false 6. true

C. 1. compact 2. embankment 3. 18 4. criminal code 5. Indian Police

D. 1. Urbanisation came-----foreigners. 2. Many Indian artisans-----goods. 3. The British used-----towns. 4. The railways-----inland towns. 5. In the 19th century-----in India.

E. 1. In order to maintain law and order-----extended to all districts.

2. Railways made a tremendous influence-----railway companies.

3. The negative attitude of the British-----lost their old importance.

HOTS : 1. After the revolt of 1857-----agrarian and peasant based.

2. Delhi has been a witness-----of leading free India.

8. Changes in the Arts

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

B. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true 6. true

C. 1. Indi-pop 2. printing press 3. Anand Math 4. Maila Anchal 5. Geetanjali 6. short stories

D. 1. Introduction of the printing press. 2. Bengali novelists-----very famous. 3. On the literary horizon of India-----for his country. 4. Indi-pop is the-----to a picture. 5. In England in the late 1920s-----he performed regularly.

E. 1. The main features of modern-----in English and French. 2. Various movements in the field-----and Rajasthan traditions. The national movement in India-----were nationalist and patriotic.

HOTS : 1. Indian artists tried to discover-----were nationalist and patriotic.

2. The discoveries of Harappa and

Mohenjodaro-----following the foreign art.

9. The National Movement

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

B. 1. Purna Swaraj 2. Non-cooperation movement 3. Kakori case 4. Ferozshah Kotla 5. INA (Indian National Army)

C. 1. The leaders who-----Baba Ramchandra. 2. The socialist ideas-----workers. 3. In 1927, the-----in India. 4. By making salt-----British government.

D. 1. There were 562 states-----the National Movement. 2. In this act the provincial-----dominion status.

HOTS : 1. The Congress resumed-----withdrew the movement.

2. The development in other parts-----people outside India.

10. Marching towards Independence

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true 6. false

C. 1. 1939 2. Dominion Status 3. 'Quit India' 4. Indian Congress 5. 1945 6. Mr. Attlee

D. 1. After first world war-----anti-imperialist policy. 2. The national movement-----Mahatma Gandhi. 3. Indians vigorously-----to gain. 4. The Congress ministries-----to gain freedom. 5. At many places-----the revolt. 6. Gandhi and Nehru-----this idea. Gandhi supported-----is my defeat'. 7. It suggested that-----defence and communication.

E. 1. There were lots of problems-----course of India. 2. The Congress candidly-----arrested and jailed.

HOTS : 1. By 1941, USA and USSR-----independence and democracy.

2. Constitution of a country is-----creating a good society.

11. India after Independence

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

B. 1. 1999 2. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman 3. 1959 4. Indian 5. Nepal

C. 1. India and China 2. 1971 3. Bengali 4. 1987

D. 1. When Pakistan backed-----part of India. 2. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee-----by the world community. 3. In 1970, when Sheikh Mujibur Rehman-----India's support. 4. The 'Land of Thunderbolt' is-----sides by India.

E. 1. For more than 2000 years-----India in 1959. 2. A comprehensive agreement-----College at Dhaarn 3. Under the Leadership of **Mohammad Ali Jinnah**-----two different communities.

HOTS : 1. The two countries Indian and Pakistan on the verge of a nuclear confrontation were brought by Pakistan's aggression in Kargil (1999).

2. The term, non-alignment was coined by Pt. Nehru in 1954 at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

12. Resources

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

B. 1. false 2. true 3. true 4. true 5. false

C. 1. abiotic 2. potential 3. Non-renewable 4. Resources 5. inorganic

D. 1. **Characteristics:** The things that fulfil-----are dynamic. 2. The resources that-----found abundantly. 3. **(a) Biotic resources:** The living things-----organic resources. Biotic-----reproduction. **(b) Abiotic resources:** The resources that-----inorganic resources. 4. They are generally found-----they form very slowly. 5. The natural resources are highly useful that can be used by human in any technological activity.

E. 1. The raw materials-----known as resources. 2. **(a) Renewable Resources:** The resources that-----renewable resources. They can be

renewed-----are found abundantly. (b) **Non-renewable resources:** The resources that-----reproduce them again. 3. Resources are of two kinds on the basis of origin-----development of industries. 4. On the basis of originality-----a man-made resource.

HOTS : 1. The resources that are-----examples of energy resources.

2. Biotic resources are called organic resources because they are made up of organic matter.

13. Natural Resources: Soil, Water and Wildlife

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. false

C. 1. Due to several reasons-----and Human Resources. 2. **Private Land:** Private land is owned-----different purposes. **Community Land:** This land-----Resources. 3. The mainland of-----Coastal Plains. 4. A multipurpose river-----navigation, etc. 5. A large variety-----found in Asia.

D. 1. Soil is the-----the Earth. **Black Soil:** Black soil is known as-----vegetables, etc.

Red Soil: Red soil is sandy-----and Kerala. 2. We use water-----of dams. 3. Some important-----for rainwater. 4. **North America:** Polar bear and-----Central America.

South America: South America is rich-----of South America.

HOTS : 1. Red soil is sandy and red in colour. So, it is called red soil. The redness is due to the presence of iron oxides.

2. because cotton grows well in this soil.

14. Agriculture

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5.

false

C. 1. Alluvial 2. Intensive Agriculture 3. rubber 4. Dairy 5. truck

D. 1. The process of preparing-----called agriculture. 2. River banks are the most heavily-----alluvial. 3.

Intensive Agriculture: It is the most common-----of people. In such areas, people-----and more labour. Climate of these areas-----kind of agriculture.

Extensive Agriculture: In extensive agriculture-----single cropping. 4. Shifting agriculture: This agriculture is also known as “slash and burn” agriculture. In this agriculture, farmers fell trees and burn them. 5.

Dry Farming: Crops are cultivated-----and moisture. **Humid Farming:** Crops of this farming-----moderate rainfall. 6. A system of farming-----is called tenancy farming.

E. 1. Factors affecting agriculture are: Soil, Climate, Irrigation, Size of land, etc. **Climate:** It is the basic-----cooler climates. 2. **Mixed Farming:** In this farming-----this farming.

Truck Farming: The cultivation of-----areas of Canada. 3. The large farms-----called ranching. A ranch farm is-----people and animals.

4. **Dry Farming:** Crops are cultivated-----and moisture. **Humid Farming:** Crops of this farming-----moderate rainfall. 5. Factors affecting agriculture: Soil, climate, irrigation-----practised in an area.

HOTS : 1. Dairy farming is grown and developed largely in Europe because the climate of Europe is suitable for natural pastures.

2. This is because the crops are grown mostly for subsistence, on fragmented, small land holdings.

15. Agriculture Major Crops and Case Studies

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

B. 1. Jute 2. warm 3. steaming 4. commercial 5. China

C. 1. It grew first-----parts of the world. It is abundantly-----of extensive cultivation. 2. Oilseeds are obtained-----tropical and subtropical regions. 3. The four chief fibre crops-----hemp and natural silk. 4. Sugarcane is grown as a plantation-----a year to ripen.

D. 1. Main food crops of India: (a) Wheat: It requires 10-15°C-----Haryana in India. (b) Rice: It is undoubtedly-----crop in India. (c) Maize: Maize is a kharif crop-----states of India. 2. The crops that are-----and rubber. **Oilseeds:** Oilseeds are obtained-----crop and the area. 3. Main features of Indian Agriculture: The land holdings are-----is almost insignificant. 4. In Mexico-----other agricultural crops.

HOTS : 1. Tea plantation prefers hill slopes-----suitable for this crop.

2. Sugarcane is grown as a plantation crop because it requires more than a year to ripen.

16. Industries

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

B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false

C. 1. large-scale 2. 3. private sector 4. sheep 5. USA

D. 1. The significance of industries is-----employment for the young generation. 2. **Large-scale Industries:** A well-organised industry-----large-scale industries. **Small-scale Industries:** It is smaller in size-----under this category. 3. There are still smaller industries called village or cottage-----employ family members. 4. The industries that are owned and operated by producers-----sector industries.

E. 1. The word 'industry' means-----

--referred to as manufacturing. 2. The industries that are owned-----sector industries. 3. On the basis of raw material used, industries can be classified as agro-based industries, minerals based industries, marine based industries and forest based industries. 4. Large-scale Industries-----to establish small-scale industries. 5. There are four areas with higher concentration-----Ganga-Yamuna valley belt.

HOTS : 1. A well-organised industry with-----require a lot of investment.

2. Indian Oil comes under public sector industry because public money is invested in these industries.

17. Industries: Some Case Studies

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

B. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false 6. true

C. 1. Michigan 2. oldest 3. Manchester 4. Silicon Valley 5. Thermal pollution

D. 1. Hard work 2. An industry refers to-----or provision of services. 3. The factors that influence the decision-----human and political factors. 4. In today's world the iron and steel industry, the textile industry and the information technology industry are the major industries. 5. Iron and Coal 6. Detroit is the leading iron and steel production center of the world. 7. Most of the cotton textile of India is produced here. 8. Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Mumbai are the major shipyards of India.

E. 1. Detroit is in the state of Michigan in the USA. Detroit has a number of locational advantages that-----other important towns, cities and ports. 2. Cotton textile industry is the oldest-----good quality of clothes. 3. Silicon valley is in the state California. It is called Silicon Valley as several multinational companies-----

---are working in Bengaluru. 4. Jamshedji Tata had a great vision. He made a-----industry on a large scale.

HOTS : 1. Silicon has revolutionized computers-----called personal computers (PCs).

2. The development of the World Wide Web (WWW) brought----- remains a giant in this field.

18. Human Resources

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

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

C. 1. 15-65 2. Sex ratio 3. European 4. 82.14% 5. 54.3% 6. Population density

D. 1. difference between the birth rate and the death rate. 2. moderately populated areas, thickly populated areas, sparsely populated areas. 3. central USA, southern parts of Russia, Tropical West Africa, Eastern Europe, Deccan Plateau of India Central China and parts of South Africa, etc. 4. The hot deserts, cold deserts and high mountainous areas 5. The literates in India are those who one language. 6. Land price and rent homeless.

E. 1. Human resources can enhance optimum use. 2. Geographical factors - topography, climate, soil, water minerals, etc. come in geographical factors, social, cultural and economic factors. 3. They must get balanced and nutritious tools and machines.

HOTS : 1. Because in the current world more practical skill sets are required rather than any other thing. 2. As new methods in agriculture are adopted, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances.

19. Disaster Management

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

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

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

D. 1. Socio-economic 2. Charles Richter 3. Nature 4. Ganga and Brahmaputra

E. 1. Disasters bring huge suffering widespread diseases. 2. When floods, cyclones, known as natural hazards. 3. A condition of dry spell drought. 4. A drought is caused by the deficient rainfall over a long period. Droughts can cause deaths decertification. 5. The way that the materials are thrown out is known as eruption. Active volcanoes, dormant volcanoes and extinct volcanoes.

F. 1. Earthquakes: In the north, about 55% is cyclone-prone.

2. Geological hazards are related volcanoes are caused. On account of environmental new threats. 3. Different steps should be taken for different types of disasters. In case of an earthquake: Do not stay or go already outdoors. In case of landslides: The risk of landslides In buildings. 4. Less vegetation prolonged rainfall. 3. Flood control: The government has considered flood prone.

HOTS : 1. Flood.

2. Earthquake.

20. The Indian Constitution

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

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

C. 1. Dandi 2. Salt Satyagraha 3. Civil Disobedience Movement 4. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

D. 1. in order to examine the problem of consumption of liquor and suggest measures to control it. 2. for the welfare and security of the people. 3. Satyagraha refers non-violence. 4. Gandhiji left Sabarmati

..... broke the salt law.

E. 1. Dowry is the money or of marriage. The law said if whichever is more. 2. Farming of constitution - An assembly of elected representative framed the constitution of our country. In July 1946, elections of elected in the Constituent Assembly.

HOTS : 1. The Assembly had the distinction of having many important political leaders who had fought for the freedom of the country for many years. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, etc. were some distinguished leaders of the Indian national congress. Eminent persons like Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Sardar Baldev Singh, etc. were associated with farming of the Constitution. The constitution assembly was, thus, representative of all cross sections of the Indian people. 2. When democracy got introduced, the people custodian of the Constitution of India.

21. Salient Features of Indian Constitution

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

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

C. 1. guidelines 2. III 3. rights and responsibilities 4. 42nd 5. 442, 12

D. 1. The following fundamental rights are guaranteed Rights to Education. 2. Democracy is defined their representatives. 3. The Constitution of a country is a set country runs. 4. A number of good ideas condition of our people. 5. The term Republic implies not by hereditary claims.

E. 1. Democracy: One of the most important their representatives. Federation: Our Constitutional state government. 2. Respecting our national symbols: Our utmost

.....endow and achievements.

3. India is known for its to preach it.

HOTS : 1. Power of a democratic government and rights of the people etc. are clearly defined in the Constitution and it is the Constitution only which ensures that the powers are not misused but also safeguards the rights of the citizens. 2. Our constitution had 395 articles at the time of its adoption. It also had eight schedules. Till the year 2000, our constitution has 442 articles and 12 schedules. Though, there is a provision to change the constitution, but it is not easy.

22. Parliamentary Government

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

B. 1. Universal Adult Franchise 2. six 3. President 4. money bill 5. six

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

D. a. be a citizen of India of the country. 2. be a citizen of India, minimum age of 30 years, get elected. 3. The time gap between the question zero hour. 4. The first hour of question hour.

5. Administrative accountability, information role, educational and advisory role

E. 1. Because the parliamentary form of such types of government. 2. All the bills except the Rajya Sabha. 3. A money bill is related to the Rajya Sabha or not. 4. The State List- It comprises of 66 subjects newspaper, etc.

HOTS : 1. It comprises of two houses- the lower house or the Lok Sabha (house of the people) and the upper house or the Rajya Sabha (council of the states) 2. According to Article 352, the Lok Sabha has a special power such a resolution.

23. Union Executive

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. c 5. b
B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F
C. 1. Lok Sabha 2. Rajya Sabha 3. 250
4. the State 5. the Concurrent
D. 1. Both state and union
have the powers. 2. Bhartiya Janta
Party, Congress, Janta Party,
Communist Party of India, Janta Dal.
3. Because the people of
House of the People. 4. The candidate
must be a citizen Election. 5.
If the law does not fulfill
NGOs and labour unions.

E. 1. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya
Sabha. Constitution of India has
..... by the people. 2. We know
the different political
power again since 1996. 3. Should
have citizenship of fights
the election. 4. This act was passed to
protect the women in
October 2006.

HOTS : 1. 12 for their special
knowledge or practical experience in
the field of art, science, social
services, literature etc. 2. No,
because there will be no law and order
in the absence of the government.

24. The Judiciary

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b
B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
C. 1. 7 2. other judges 3. Lok Adalat 4.
district courts 5. enforcement
D. 1. The legislature makes laws
..... individuals of a society. 2.
They must be a of the
President. 3. Jurisdiction means
..... enforce laws. 4. The Chief
Justice of the High Court
fund of the state.
E. 1. India follows unified
civil and criminal cases. 2. Appellate
Jurisdiction: It appeals against
..... follow its advice. 3. The
Chief Justice of a High Court is

..... at least 10 years. 4.
Original Jurisdiction: The original
Jurisdiction empowers
revenue and its collection. 5. Disputes
between two states of the
Fundamental Rights.

HOTS : 1. It protects the right and
freedom the Indian people.
2. Because the cases under these
courts are solved through mutual
understanding.

25. The Introduction about Criminal Justice System

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. c
B. 1. Plea bargaining 2. Appeals 3.
funnel 4. deprivation 5. indictment
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
D. 1. A process in which series of steps
..... criminal justice. 2. Initially in
the criminal justice process
or counseling. 3. Plea bargaining
discusses between
sentences reduction. 4. If an accused
is found guilty, and
incarceration.

E. 1. Discretion or making decision
without formal rules,
release from prison. 2. The significant
steps used in processing a criminal
case Appeals: Appeals
are filed try a case. 3. The US
Constitution, Bill of Rights in
criminal justice.

HOTS : 1. Because this system
provides information and guidance
about the **criminal justice system** and
will help you if you have been
convicted of a crime. 2. Because the
aim of a criminal investigation is to
collect evidence to identify a suspect
and support an arrest.

26. Social Justice and the Marginal Communities

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. a
B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T
C. 1. Backward 2. Merit 3. 15 4. 640

5. occupation 6. 52

D. 1. about four Vernas or castesthe Shudra. 2. very low social status, very poor, very ill fed. 3. Live away from the civilized forest products. 4. The progress of the scheduled castes 5. The government sets apart of the society.

E. 1. Merits of Reservation: Reservation helps to enable his immediate senior. 2. The caste system gave birth to innumerable throughout their life. 3. For instance, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were compelled cycle of poverty.

HOTS : 1. Owing to its rigid rules, the society got divided bonded labourers throughout their life. 2. The attitude and outlook of the people changed with the development of the science and technology and progress in industry.

27. Untouchability A Social Menace

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

B. 1. untouchability 2. 1970 3. reformer 4. Lower castes 5. Reservations

C. 1. The untouchability came from the word by other classes. 2. Mahatma Gandhi called the untouchables meals with them. 3. Our Constitution provides six fundamental colour or religion. 4. An act of removing human wastes manually. The government of India passed a law called the Employment Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.

D. 1. Forbidding the touching utensils for food. 2. During the national movement, Gandhiji took communities and castes.

HOTS : 1. Because he did a lot for the upliftment of lower classes so that they can join hands with the other people living in the society. In this way, he made the country a family. 2. Dr. Bindeshwari Pataki brought the concept manual scavenging.

28. Economic Presence of the Government

A. 1. d (1950) 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c

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

C. 1. to generate 70 million new water to all. 2. Green revolution was introduced 1970-71. 3. Land reforms were introduced acceptable rates. 4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Indra Awas Yojana 5. For the economy from the education.

D. 1. For the economic development of the country achieve the goal. 2. Development of the village community was brought through five-year plan. 3. The government has started a number of schemes in rural areas to in fisheries culture.

HOTS : 1. Better education leads not only to higher individual income but also is important to economic development. If economic growth is good, there will be more ways to adopt better education means and means of hygiene. 2. Unemployment causes a waste of scarce economic resources and reduces the long run growth potential of the economy.