

Developing Society (Teachers' Manual)

Society-1

Unit - 1 : Needs of Life

1. Our Food

- (a) Breakfast (b) dinner (c) salad (d) beverages (e) milk.
- (a) From plants and animals (b) always eat fresh food (c) milk (d) people who eat grains, pulses, vegetables and fruits.
- (a) plants, animals (b) grow (c) salads (d) good (e) milk.
- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) No.
- Do yourself.
- Carrot, radish, tomato.
- Do yourself.

2. Our Clothes

- (a) Woollen clothes (b) in summer (c) umbrellas (d) night dress.
- (a) Cotton clothes (b) raincoats and umbrella (c) woollen clothes (d) they protect ourselves from heat cold and rain.
- (a) cotton (b) winter (c) raincoats (d) neat, clean.
- (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes.
- Do yourself.

3. Our Houses

- (a) Drawing room (b) dining room (c) sky-scraper (d) tents.
- (a) home (b) a residence is house (c) bedroom (d) three or four (e) pucca house.
- (a) sky-scraper (b) flats (c) tent (d) kachcha.
- (a) drawing room (b) kitchen (c) bedroom (d) dining room.
- Do yourself.

4. Animals' Shelters

- (a) stable (b) hole (c) hive (d) kennel (e) burrow.
- (a) nest (b) shed (c) hole (d) man.
- (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes.
- Do yourself.

Unit-2 School (The temple of Education)

5. Our School

- (a) The Principal (b) library (c) Playground (d) computer room (e) canteen.
- (a) do yourself (b) do yourself (c) do yourself (d) learn good habits and good manners (e) cupboard (f) read the books.
- (a) big hall (b) blackboard (c) dustbin (d) classroom (e) desks, benches.
- (a) books (b) games (c) study (d) prayer (e) functions.
- (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes (e) Yes.
- Do yourself

6. Importance of School

- (a) School (b) teachers (c) children (d) class room.
- (a) do yourself (b) teacher (c) do yourself (d) many subjects (e) reading, writing and good manners.
- (a) share (b) teaches (c) uniform (d) obey (e) respect and obey (f) time.
- (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) No.
- Do yourself.

Unit-3 : Celebration Time

7. Our family Celebrations

- Do yourself.
- (a) friends and relatives (b) do yourself (c) do yourself (d) do yourself.
- (a) Festivals (b) wedding anniversary (c) closer (d) dishes, toffees, sweet (e) wedding.
- do yourself.

8. Our National festivals

- (a) Three (b) 15th August (c) 26th January (d) 2nd October.
- (a) Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanti (b) Gandhi's birthday (c) Mahatma Gandhiji (d) We celebrate in the school.

- (a) 15th August (b) unfurls (c) salute (d) 2nd October.
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Subhash Chandra Bose.
- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) No.
- Do yourself.

9. The Religious Celebrations

- (a) Hindus (b) gural (c) sewain (d) 25 December.
- (a) People play with colours (b) people light the candles (c) sewain (d) people go to gurudwaras and pray before the holy book.
- (a) Christmas (b) muslims (c) good (d) Diwali (d) Jesus Christ.
- (a) Festival of lights (b) sewain (c) festival of colours (d) langar (e) santa claus.
- Do yourself.

Unit 4 : The Family

10. Our Family

- (a) Mummy (b) papa (c) do yourself (d) do yourself.
- (a) Parents and their children (b) do yourself (c) do yourself (e) the small family, the big family and the joint family.
- (a) grand parents (b) uncle (c) aunt (d) cousins.
- (a) No (b) Yes (c) No.
- Do yourself.

11. Parents Help Their Children

- (a) Mother (b) Mother (c) Father (d) Mother.
- (a) do yourself (b) do yourself (c) help us in our home work and in many ways (d) mother.
- (a) love (b) parents (c) mother (d) grand parents (e) young ones.
- (a) cooks food (b) earns maney (c) tell stories (d) love children (e) care young ones.
- Do yourself.

12. Children Help Their Family

- Do yourself.
- (a) help in many house hold works (b) children (c) Yes.
- (a) Children (b) happy (c) mother (d) look after.
- Do yourself.

13. Enjoyment with Family

- (a) Zoo (b) Cricket (c) Carrom (d) table-tinnis.
- (a) Watch animals and birds (b) do yourself (c) do yourself (d) play games like-ludo, sing and dance, watch television, paint pictures.
- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) Yes (e) No.
- (a) shopping (b) television (c) wild animals (c) festivals.
- Do yourself.

Unit-5 : Health and Safety

14. Our Health

- (a) H (b) U (c) H (d) U.
- (a) to keep ourselves strong and healthy (b) to keep our body fit and healthy (c) six to eight (d) brush your teeth, take bath daily wear clean clothes, cut the nails regularly, comb your hair.
- (a) No (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No.
- (a) bath (b) clean (c) teeth (d) wash.
- Do yourself.

15. Our Safety

- (a) Safety (b) adult (c) road (d) moving bus.
- (a) zebra crossing (b) footpath (c) to avoid accidents (d) playground or park (e) in a queue.
- (a) fire (b) zebra crossing (c) road (d) rough.
- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No (e) Yes.
- Do yourself.

16. Good Habits

- (a) hands (b) parents and elders (c) keep our body clean (d) make a noise.
- (a) good habits and manners (b) our parents and teachers

(c) in a queue (d) talk politely, respect our elders, keep our body clean, wash our hands before eating.

3. (a) good (b) neat (c) truth (d) poor.
4. (a) B (b) G (c) B (d) G.
5. Do yourself.

Unit-6 : Our Ancestors

17. The Early Man

1. (a) trees (b) forests (c) stones (d) Fire.
2. (a) from tree's leaves (b) dog, (c) fire, wheel.
3. (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes.
4. Do Yourself.

18. The Ideal Son : Shravan Kumar

1. (a) blind (b) king Dashrath (c) Holy place (d) King Dashrath.
2. (a) very obedient son of his parents (b) they wanted to visit the holy place before die (c) to bring water (d) the king Dashrath thought him some wild animal (e) "Oking as we are dying today in grief of our son, you too will".
3. (a) sound (b) chest (c) blind, aged (d) holy places.
4. Do yourself.

Society-2

Unit-1 : Our Daily Needs

1. The Food

1. (a) hen (b) lunch (c) plants (d) food.
2. (a) the plants and the animals (b) carrot and radish (c) we fall ill (d) they give us energy.
3. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) Yes (e) No.
4. Do yourself.

2. Our Dresses

1. (a) summer (b) silkworms (c) sheep (d) smart.
2. (a) from tree's leaves (b) from the cotton plants (c) to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, wind, etc (d) rubber.
3. (a) warm (b) clothes (c) cold (d) sheep (e) rubber (f) plant.
4. Do yourself.

3. Our Shelters

1. (a) house (b) mud (c) bricks (d) skyscrapers.
2. (a) a big houses (b) in a lake (c) maltistoreyed building (d) Bricks cement, iron , sand and wood (e) from heat, cold, rain, thieves and wild animals.
3. (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes (e) No.
4. Do yourself.

4. The Water

1. (a) Water (b) soil (c) water (d) sick (e) tapes.
2. (a) drinking, washing, cooking, bathing (b) rain, river, streams, ponds (c) well, handpumps, and tubewells (d) in tanks and pond (e) to clean the water.
3. (a) rain (b) clean (c) sick (d) taps (e) carry.
4. (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes (e) Yes.
5. Do yourself.

Unit-2 : Our Festivals

5. Religious Festivals

1. (a) Holi (b) Diwali (c) Id (d) Jesus Christ.
2. (a) people lit diyas to express their joy (b) a sweet samosa (c) brings present for (d) the month of fasting.
3. (a) Diwali (b) Holi (c) Id (d) Christmas (e) Namaaz.
4. Do yourself.

6. National Festivals

1. (a) Republic Day (b) 15th August (c) Mahatma Gandhiji (d) three.
2. (a) the president (b) Mahatma Gandhiji (c) people elect their rulers (d) red fort in Delhi.
3. (a) Republic Day (b) Gandhi jayanti (c) prime minister (d) President (e) Independence Day.
4. (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes.
5. Do yourself.

Unit-3 : Transport and Our Safety

7. Means of Transport

1. (a) aeroplane (b) water transport (c) camel (d) bullock cart.
2. (a) move in air (b) vehicles, which move on land (c) for going one place to another (d) vehicle that move on water (e) land, water, and air transport.
3. **Air Transport**-rocket, aeroplane, helicopter; **Water Transport**-boat, steamer, ship; **Land Transport**-motorcycle, train, car.
4. (a) animals (b) horse (c) ox (d) donkeys.
5. Do yourself.

8. Road Safety

1. (a) Carelessness (b) zebra crossing (c) go (d) ready (e) stop.
2. (a) wait for the traffic to stop (b) footpath (c) not following traffic rules (d) at the bus stop only (e) at zebra crossing.
3. (a) safety (b) such (c) footpath (d) go (e) queue.
4. (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes.
5. Do yourself.

9. Directions and Time

1. (a) location (b) direction (c) directions (d) Pole star.
2. (a) east (b) north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west (c) by the pole star (d) a sketch of a place (e) south.
3. (a) direction (b) four (c) east (d) west (e) east.
4. Do yourself.

Unit-4 : Places in the Neighbourhood

10. The Neighbourhood

1. (a) city (b) streets (c) family friends (d) neighbour.
2. (a) people live near our house (b) the houses built nearby (c) holi, lohri (d) because our neighbours can disturb.
3. (a) neighbour (b) help (c) joys, sorrows (d) friend (e) responsibility.
4. Do yourself.

11. Our School in Neighbourhood

1. (a) play schools (b) primary (c) secondary schools (d) class 12.
2. (a) Do yourself.
3. (a) 5 (b) read, write (c) assembly hall (d) staff room (e) principal (f) nursery schools.
4. Do yourself.

12. Places of Prayer

1. (a) Allmighty (b) gurudwara (c) mosque (d) fire temple (e) respect.
2. (a) temple (b) god (c) five (d) Ram, Krishna and Durga and Lakshmi (e) on Sunday.
3. (a) Christians (b) five (c) all (d) Gurubani (e) Fire temple.
4. Do yourself.

13. Help in The Neighbourhood

1. (a) Fire station (b) postman (c) traffic policeman (d) hospital.
2. (a) market (b) to send letters (c) postman delivers the letters (d) hospital (e) fireman start gighting fire with water using longpipes.
3. (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) No.
4. (a) protects us and our property (b) sells things (c) puts out fire (d) treats patients.
5. Do yourself.

14. Recreation

1. (a) enjoyment (b) do yourself (c) game, picnic, fair, television (d) fresh and active.
2. (a) No (b) No (c) No (d) Yes (e) Yes.
3. (a) recreation (b) games (c) museum, zoo (d) evening (e) read.
4. Do yourself.

Unit-5 : Our Environment

15. Weather

1. (a) season (b) weather (c) weather (d) raincoats and Umbrella
2. (a) moist winds blow from the sea to wards the land (b) three summer, rainy and winter seasons (c) moist wind, rainfall, greenery (d) because they keep us warm.
3. (a) May and June (b) monsoon (c) fans (d) winter (e) rainy.

- (a) No (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes (e) No.
- Do yourself.

16. The Earth

- (a) hills (b) plateaus (c) deserts (d) valley.
- (a) land and water (b) plains, hills, mountains, valleys (c) sandy area of land (d) a high and flat land.
- (a) sandy (d) mountains (c) valley (d) land, water (e) atmosphere.
- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes (e) No.
- Do yourself.

17. Water Around Us

- (a) water (b) rainfall (c) sea (d) oceans.
- (a) wells and hand pump (b) sea-a large water body, Ocean-Big seas (c) river, streams, sea, ocean (d) rain, river, pond, etc.
- (a) water (b) salty (c) sea (d) lake (e) sea.
- Do yourself.

18. Invention of the Wheel

- (a) Wheel (b) round (c) wheel.
- (a) on his shoulder (b) a wheelless cart (c) idea by rolling log of wood.
- (a) wheel (b) life (c) sledge.
- Do yourself.

19. Gautam Buddha

- (a) Siddhartha's cousin (b) Shuddhodhana (c) swan (d) love, kindness and non-violence.
- (a) Devadutt (b) Kapilvastu (c) Siddhartha (d) Buddhism (e) non-violence.
- (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) No.
- Do yourself.

Society-3

Unit-1 : Our Earth

1. Earth : The Home of the Man

- (a) Solar system (b) rotation (c) revolution (d) planets.
- (a) The imaginary line is called horizon (b) The Earth is round (c) Air and water (d) the surface of the Earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air.
- (a) solar system (b) two (c) sun (d) sun (e) star, planets.
- Do yourself.

2. The Globe

- (a) Globe (b) Atlas (c) Map (d) Pacific Ocean.
- (a) drawing of the Earth's surface (b) The model of Earth is called a Globe (c) (i) Pacific Ocean (ii) Atlantic Ocean (iii) Indian Ocean (iv) Arctic Ocean (d) (i) Asia (ii) Africa (iii) North America (iv) South America (v) Europe (vi) Antarctica and (vii) Australia (e) The top of map shows the North, bottom shows the south, east on your right, and the west on your left.
- (a) Atlas (b) map (c) Globe (d) continents (e) four (f) North.
- Do yourself.

Unit-2 : How We Live

3. Occupation

- (a) Occupation (b) mining (c) fishing (d) professional.
- (a) For earn money to make a living (b) rearing of hens and ducks (c) Fishing (d) they are highly qualified.
- (a) Farming (b) sugarcane (c) fishing (d) furniture (e) cotton.
- Do yourself.

4. Transport

- (a) Air transport (b) truck (c) ship (d) camel.
- (a) transport enable us to go from one place to another and to carry goods (b) rickshaw, car, bus, train, etc. (c) cycles motor-cycles, bullock-carts, tongas, tractors, jeeps, etc.
- (a) vehicles (b) distance, money (c) land (d) local (e) air transport.
- Do yourself.

5. Communication

- (a) Communication (b) telephone (c) Fax (d) satellites.

- (a) pigeons, Horse-riders (b) sending and receiving messages, written or spoken (c) watch important events on television radio gives sound only (d) computer, E-mail, Internet (e) by telegram.
- (a) fax (b) telegram (c) telephone (d) letter.
- Do yourself.

Unit-3 : Our Helpers

6. Our Helpers in Daily Life

- (a) vaccinates (b) teacher (c) postman (d) policeman.
- (a) doctor (b) we learn to read and write from our teacher (c) maintain low and order.
- (a) school (b) clinic (c) police station (d) post office.

7. Village Panchayat and Municipality

- (a) municipal councillors (b) chairman (c) co-operators (d) sarpanch or pradhan.
- (a) the state government (b) public (c) municipal councillors (d) (i) Buildings and repairing of roads and streets (ii) Education for children (iii) Lighting of the streets and roads (e) Panchas are elected by the villagers through voting every five years.
- (a) councillors (b) Mayor (c) agencies (d) sarpanch.
- Do yourself.

Unit-4 : India : Land and People

8. The Land Features

- (a) Mount Everest (b) Thar desert (c) peninsula (d) Island.
- (a) the land is rock and uneven (b) the southern part of India (c) Sutlej, Ganga (d) Mount Everest.
- (a) highest peak (b) highest mountain (c) Thar desert (d) river (e) island.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✗ (d) ✗ (e) ✓
- Do yourself.

9. States of India

- (a) 15th August, 1947 (b) India (c) Bhopal (d) Republic Day.
- (a) The union territories are under the direct control of the central government (b) These are Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Uttarakhand (Dehradun), Jharkhand (Ranchi) (c) Manipur (d) Haryana and Punjab.
- (a) Raipur (b) Ranchi (c) Dehradun (d) Itanagar (e) Kavaratti (f) Panaji (g) Chandigarh.
- (a) New Delhi (b) 28, 7 (c) Central (d) elected (e) 15th August, 1947.
- Do yourself.

10. Food We Eat

- (a) plants (b) food grains (c) pulses (d) summer.
- (a) chillies, turmeric, pepper, ginger, etc. (b) Tea and coffee (c) many fried dishes. mustard oil, mustard oil, ground oil, coconut oil (d) meat, fish (e) bread milk, parantha.
- (a) spices (b) oils (c) pulses (d) food grains (e) energy, grow.
- Do yourself.

11. Clothes We Wear

- (a) do yourself (b) do yourself (c) do yourself (d) silk worms.
- (a) cover our body and look good (b) saree (c) pants and shirts (d) wear colourful shawls (e) men wear suits with ties, sherwani-pyjama, The brides wear too special dresses.
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kashmir (c) Kerala (d) Himachal Pradesh (e) Rajasthan.
- Do yourself.

12. Indian Festivals

- (a) Holi (b) Id (c) Diwali (d) Christmas.
- (a) **National**-festivals are celebrate all over India while religious festivals are celebrated by particular religion (b) Do yourself (c) Wearing new dresses and eating special dishes and sweets (d) 26th January, because India become a democretic Republic on 26th January 1950.
- (a) 26th January (b) Dussehra (c) Diwali (d) 2nd October (e) Guruparv.
- (a) 26th January (b) Diwali (c) West Bengal (d) National.
- Do yourself.

Unit-5 : Early Man's Life and Invention

13. Invention of Wheel and Fire

- (a) caves and forest (b) stones (c) fire (d) wheel.
- (a) caves and forests (b) animals and ate raw flesh (c) by rubbing two stones together (d) He noticed that some seeds fallen from ripe fruits on the ground grew into plants after some time us man learnt about agriculture (e) Rolling stones gave him the idea of rounding the things that he wanted to move (f) He made a cart of wood which did not have wheels (g) he could warm himself, cook the flesh of animals and light into the dark caves.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- (a) clothes (b) fire (c) dog (d) raft (e) wheel.
- (a) cave (b) skin of animals (c) berries (d) stone (e) fire.
- Do yourself.

Unit-6 : Our Metropolitan Cities

14. Delhi

- (a) Delhi (b) India Gate (c) Rajghat (d) Escorts Heart Institute (e) Indra prastha.
- (a) bank of river Yamuna (b) summer is very hot and the winter is very cold (c) An English architect Sir Edward Lutyens (d) The samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi (e) The Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Birla Mandir, Himayun Tomb, etc (f) Delhi is a cosmopolitan city find pepole from all states, speak different languages and celebrate their many festivals.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- (a) Yamuna (b) Indraprastha (c) Sir Edward Lutyens (d) extreme (e) Rajiv Gandhi.
- (a) Indraprastha (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Indira Gandhi (d) observatory (e) landmark.
- Do yourself.

15. Kolkata

- (a) Howrah (b) Kolkata (c) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose airport (d) Durga pooja (e) Rasgulla.
- (a) rice and fish (b) Kolkata is the important metropolises and industrial city (c) It is famous for jute, silk, paper, chemicals textiles industries (d) Durga pooja (e) Indian Museum, Victoria Memorial, Zoo, Rabindra sarovar (f) Rabindra Setu connects Howrah with Kolkata and the bridge does not have pillars.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✗ (d) ✗ (e) ✓
- (a) Hoogli (b) Rabindra Setu (c) Howrah (d) Durga pooja (e) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
- (a) sweet (b) culture (c) transport (d) festival (e) Bengali.
- Do yourself.

16. Mumbai

- (a) Bollywood (b) Maharashtra (c) Victoria Terminus (d) Sahara International Airport (e) Marathi.
- (a) Gateway of India, Nehru planetarium, Chawpatty Beach, Nariman Point (b) It is situated on coast of the Arabian sea (c) Mumbai is warm, damp, and humid (d) Marathi, Hindi and Konkani (e) a cosmopolitan city, largest flim making centre.
- (a) beach (b) film industry (c) petroleum (d) rock-cut temples (e) railway station (f) international airport.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✗ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- (a) capital (b) Bombay (c) seven (d) Bollywood (e) warm, damp (f) Gateway of India.
- Do yourself.

17. Chennai

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Meenambakkam (c) Marina Beach (d) Chanapattanam.
- (a) cotton, textiles industries (b) the business capital of south India oldest Municipal corporation (c) Pongal (d) Tamil (e) St. George Fort, MGR Square, Art Gallery Gandhi Mandapam (f) because the climate of chennai is warm.
- (a) temple (b) road (c) port (d) dance (e) airport.
- (a) Chanapattanam (b) south-east (c) VGP Golden (d) Tamil Nadu (e) Meenambakkam.

- Do yourself.

Society-4

Unit-1 : Our Resources

1. Indian Soil

- (a) Deforestation (b) Terrace farming (c) soil erosion (d) manures.
- (a) It is the upper most fine grained thin layer of the Earth (b) soil found chiefly in the plains and it is also found in the coastal plains (c) It is formed by the breaking up of large piece of rocks into smaller ones due to the action of various natural force (d) The loss of soil is called soil erosion (e) Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Desert soil, Mountain soil.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✗ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- Do yourself.

2. Water Resources

- (a) Reservoir (b) Hydro-electricity (c) Irrigation (d) Rain.
- (a) Rain, Wells, river (b) It is very essential for all forms of life because water has a high capacity to absorb or store heat (c) because crops need to be watered, when it does not rain, so, we have to depend on means of irrigation to raise crops (d) wells, tube-wells, tanks and canals (e) Underground water is brought to the surface by means of wells and tube-wells for irrigation.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✗ (d) ✓ (e) ✓
- (a) Northern India (b) Southern India (c) floods, famines (d) Sutlej.
- (a) main source of water (b) hydro-electricity (c) Sutlej river (d) underground water (e) water.
- Do yourself.

3. Minerals and Human Resources

- (a) Ores (b) mines (c) quarry (d) Iron (e) population.
- (a) **Mineral**-are inorganic chemicals, **Ores**-crude form of minerals (b) through mines (c) Educated and skilled people can develop and convert natural resources into goods and lead the nation to the path of progress and prosperity (d) Metallic-iron, copper, aluminium, Non-metallic-coals, salt, petroleum (e) Digboi (Assam), Barauni (Bihar), Haldia (West Bengal) Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Kochi (Kerala).
- (a) drilling (b) ores (c) populous (d) Bauxite (c) refineries.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✗ (d) ✗ (e) ✗
- Do yourself.

4. The Industries

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) wood pulp (c) Mumbai (d) fertilizer industries.
- (a) Industries provide us comforts in life such as coolers, cooking gas, vehicles etc. These goods are manufactured in the industries dotting the length and breadth of our country (b) We need to convert these items into finished goods manufacturing industries convert primary products like cotton, jute, sugarcane, iron etc into finished products like fabrics, sugar, machines, etc. (c) workers and capital amount (d) Large scale Industries-manufacture goods on a very large scale, these industries require a large capital, Industries include textile, iron and steel, a highly skilled labour (e) We get some of the required items from nature. Things that we can use directly are called raw materials.
- (a) Bangalore (b) Kochi (c) Jamshedpur (d) Mumbai (e) Nepanagar (f) Alwaye (g) Uttar Pradesh (h) Mumbai.
- (a) Cotton, Jute, sugarcane (b) Fabrics, sugar, Machines (c) basket toys, shoes (d) Utensils, hosiery, plastic (e) cement, paper, aircraft.
- Do yourself.

5. Farming and Livestock

- (a) Agriculture (b) Food (c) Dairy Farm (d) Rice.
- (a) Agriculture is the oldest and most widely adopted occupation of humans, Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy (b) Increase in facilities of irrigation, Use of manures an

fertilizers, Use of pesticides and insecticides, Use of modern farm machinery (c) Bullocks are used to plough fields and means of transport, cattle waste is used as manure (d) operation flood is a programme for increasing the production of milk. This is called white revolution.

- (a) pulses (b) Operation flood (c) Karnataka (d) largest (e) Rice.
- (a) Rice, Wheat, Maize (b) Gram, moong, arhar (c) sugarcane, cotton, tea (d) cow, bullocks, sheep.
- Do yourself.

6. Our Forests and Wild Life

- (a) Vegetation (b) locality (c) coniferous forests (d) forest.
- (a) mainly found in the hot and wet regions (b) Many types of plants, bushes, creepers and grasses growing on the land collectively are called natural vegetation (c) They are found mostly in the southern plateau and along the foot-hills of the Himalayas (d) because they help us to conserve the environment (e) they provide us timber fuel, industrial raw materials and many other useful products.
- (a) Thorn forests (b) Tidal (c) Deodar and chir (d) Mahogany and Rosewood (e) Deciduous.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✗ (c) ✓ (d) ✓
- Do yourself.

Unit-2 : Transport and Communication

7. Our Transport

- (a) Metro rail (b) metalled roads (c) Road Transport (d) Air transport.
- (a) Tractors buses and trucks (b) bullock-carts, tractors, horse carts (c) Air transport (d) Air transport is vary useful in times of emergency (e) Indira Gandhi International (Delhi), Sahara (Mumbai), Subhash Chandra Bose International airport (Kolkata).
- (a) Mumbai (b) short (c) Railways (d) Delhi (e) Mumbai.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✗ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- Do yourself.

8. Way of Communication

- (a) Communication (b) telephone (c) Morse telegraphy (d) fax.
- (a) Telephone (b) to send messages to a large number of people at a time (c) newspapers, Radio, Television (d) post office, telephone, telegrams (e) pigeons and horse-riders were used to send messages in ancient time.
- (a) pigeon (b) telegram (c) telephone (d) mass (e) satellite.
- (a) telephone (b) computer (c) television (d) post office (e) telegraph office.
- Do yourself.

Unit-3 : Land and People

9. Indian Climate

- (a) season (b) loo (c) climate (d) Altitude.
- (a) Temperature and rainfall (b) Tamil Nadu (c) The summer season, the rainy season, the winter season (d) Mawsinram and Cherrapunji in Meghalaya (e) Do yourself.
- (a) Loo (b) rainfall (c) summer (d) rainy season (e) mid-july.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- Do yourself.

10. The Northern Mountains

- (a) The Himalayas (b) Valley (c) timber medicinal plants (d) Mount Everest (e) shivalik.
- (a) the lesser Himalayan range (b) Mount Everest, K-2 or Gadurin, Annapurna, etc. (c) The Great Himalayas or Himadri, The lesser Himalayas or Himanchal, The lowest Himalayas or the Shivalik (d) Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Annapurna etc. (e) They check the monsoon winds and cause rainfall, tourism is important activity.
- (a) Himalayas (b) Mount Everest (c) Karakoram (d) purvanchal (e) Himalayan.
- (a) Nepal (b) Karakoram (c) Purvanchal (d) thick forest

- (e) Himadri.
- Do yourself.

11. Western Desert

- (a) Camel (b) Oasis (c) soil (d) desert.
- (a) To the south-west of the northern plains (b) sand dunes small hills of sand, dust storms push the sand dunes to distant places (c) scarcity of water and scorching heat has kept the desert region barren (d) water comes out as spring causing trees and grasses.
- (a) Sutlej (b) Aravalli (c) such cases (d) camel.
- Do yourself.

12. Coastal Plains And Islands

- (a) peninsula (b) Kandla (c) island (d) koyal refinery.
- (a) Kolkata, Panaji, Kandla, Kochi, Chennai, Mumbai (b) fertile soil, for fishing and cheap transport (c) Kaveri (d) due to large delta of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
- (a) Malabar Coast (b) Lakshadweep (c) Coromandel (d) Kandla (e) Kaveri.
- (a) Kanyakumari (b) Western Coast (c) Mumbai (d) Vishakhapatnam (e) Nicobar Islands.
- Do yourself.

13. Northern Plains

- (a) perennial (b) Basin (c) Tributary (d) Delta.
- (a) Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam (b) Yamuna, Kosi, Gomati river (c) The Sutlej Basin, The Ganga Basin, The Brahmaputra Basin (d) These rivers are perennial, as they get water from the melting snow and ice during the dry summer season.
- (a) Sultef (b) sediments (c) Yamuna (d) Yamunotri.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓
- Do yourself.

14. Peninsular Plateau

- (a) Peninsular (b) Waterfall (c) Plateau (d) Ghats.
- (a) In between the Narmada and the Krishna rivers (b) Nilgiri Hills and Cardamom Hills (c) Kaveri, Krishna, and Pennar rivers (d) coal, iron and bauxite.
- (a) Chhotanagpur (b) Mawa Plateau (c) Krishna (d) lava, fertile.
- Do yourself.

Unit-4 : Our Country

15. The Northern Region

- (a) Wular (b) Sikkim (c) Farming (d) Kumbha Mela.
- (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh (b) Haridwar, Rishikesh, Gangotri, Yamunotri (c) Nishat and Shalimar Gardens (d) Shimla, Srinagar, Nainital, Almora.
- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Nati (c) Wular (d) Sikkim.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✗ (d) ✓
- Do yourself.

16. The Eastern Coastal Region

- (a) Marina Beach (b) Chennai (c) Odissi (d) Cellular jail.
- (a) Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram (b) The Godavari and Krishna (c) The Kaveri (d) West Coast-West coastal plain is narrow, Literacy among people is high, East Coast-East Coastal plain is wider, Literacy among people is low.
- (a) French (b) Bhuvaneshwar (c) Nicobar (d) Orissa.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✗
- Do yourself.

17. The Western Coastal Region

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Panaji (c) Kathakali (d) Mumbai.
- (a) Mumbai is the biggest seaport, most populous city and industrial centre of the country (b) Kerala (c) Rann of Kachchh is famous for wild ass and flamingoes (d) Kathakali and Mohiniyattam.
- (a) Porbandar (b) Rann of Kachchh (c) Konkan (d) Panaji.
- (a) Bangluru, Mangalore, (b) Panaji, Marmagoa (c) Surat, Vadodara (d) Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Do yourself.

18. The Northern Fertile Plains

- (a) Gidda (b) Delhi (c) Wheat (d) Nalanda.
- (a) The Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi rivers (b) Delhi is the capital of India and a great historical and industrial city (c) Red fort, Qutub minar, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Birla Mandir, India Gate (d) Rice and Jute (e) Popular dish-rice, fish, festival-Durga Pooja.
- (a) Patna (b) Delhi (c) Brahmaputra (d) Bihu.
- (a) Patna (b) West Bengal (c) Punjab (d) Assam.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓ (d) ✗
- Do yourself.

19. Southern Plateau

- (a) Plantations (b) Gopuram (c) Tamil (d) Kuchipudi.
- (a) Pongal, Ganesh Chaturthi, Diwali (b) Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri (c) Kanyakumari, Pune, Bangluru, Hyderabad (d) (i) Aircraft-Karnataka (ii) Iron and steel-Jamshedpur (iii) Railway coach-Perambur (iv) Gold mining-Bangaluru.
- (a) Ajanta, Ellora (b) lava (c) Dussehra (d) Kanyakumari (e) Tamil Nadu.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✗
- Do yourself.

20. The Great Indian Desert

- (a) Nomads (b) Thar Desert (c) Camel (d) Jaipur.
- (a) It provides milk, its skin is used for making tents, it pulls carts, ploughs fields (b) They have to go from place to place in search of pastures for their animals (c) Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaypur, Bikaner (d) Gangour, Teej, Dussehra, Diwali.
- (a) camel (b) Flat, Thick (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Pink City.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✗ (d) ✓
- Do yourself.

Unit-5 : Our Heritage

21. Our Culture

- (a) The Ramayana (b) The Quran (c) The Guru Granth Sahib (d) The Bible.
- (a) Hinduism is mostly widely practised religion in India, Hindus worship many gods and goddesses (b) Hindi, 18 major languages are recognised for official purposes (c) In the north chapati and dal is the staple food of most people, In the south rice preparations-dosa, idli, vada, etc, are popular (d) North India-Dussehra, Diwali, South India-Pongal and Onam.
- (a) South (b) Kashmir (c) Hindi (d) Prophet Mohammed (e) Hinduism.
- Do yourself

22. The Great Persons

- (a) The Guru Granth Sahib (b) The Quran (c) Dayanand Saraswati (d) Ayurveda.
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati (b) Aryabhata and Varaha Mihira (c) God is one and all men are equal in his eyes (d) Buddhism.
- (a) Vardhamana (b) Bethlehem (c) Dayanand Saraswati (d) Bengal.
- (a) Idol worship (b) the Guru Granth Sahib (c) the Bible (d) the Quran (e) the Zend Avesta.
- Do yourself.

Unit-6 : Indian Government

23. Our Constitution and Government

- (a) President (b) 250 members (c) 545 members (d) Parliament.
- (a) The Union Government makes laws and execute them and dispenses justice (b) Lower House, Upper House (c) President (d) System of law of a nation (e) a political system in which people elect their representatives to run the government.
- (a) lower (b) President (c) 26 January (d) Public.
- (a) President (b) Chief minister (c) Government by the people (d) the upper house of parliament.
- Do yourself.

24. The Bond of Oneness

- (a) National Flag hoisted on Government buildings and on certain occasions (b) when it is being sung or its tune being played we must stand at attention (c) The National Emblem represents the authority of the nation. We see it on all government documents, coins, currency, notes, letters and envelopes (d) Our National Emblem has been taken from the Sarnath Lion Pillar of Ashoka.
- (a) Tiranga (b) National Anthem (c) Devanagari script (d) National Emblem.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✗ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✓
- Do yourself.

Society-5

Unit-1 : Our World

1. The Globe

- (a) Globe (b) parallels (c) Grid (d) Continents (e) Equator (f) Hemisphere.
- (a) Major areas painted yellow or brown (b) A model of Earth, which we can study it properly (c) The Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean and Arctic ocean (d) A network of latitudes and longitudes. Latitudes and Longitudes cut each other at right angle. The grid helps us in locating places. Chennai lies at 12°N and 80°E. We can find the exact location of Chennai (e) There are 180 longitudes in the western half another 180° longitudes in the eastern half of the globe. Thus, there are 360° semicircle running between the poles.
- (a) ocean (b) equator (c) Pacific ocean (d) Atlantic ocean (e) Asia, Australia (f) prime meridian.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗

2. The Maps

- (a) Map (b) scale (c) atlas (d) Cartography.
- (a) a map shows selected physical and cultural features of the Earth (b) A map represents the whole or part of the Earth's surface on a flat surface according to the scale (c) A map without a scale is merely a sketch. We cannot show the virtual size of the Earth on a map. So we need a scale to draw a map (d) A symbol is a sign specially drawn to represent something.
- (a) symbol (b) four (c) dark brown (d) north (e) physical map.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✗ (e) ✗

3. Motions of Earth

- (a) Hemisphere (b) Day (c) Night (d) Equator.
- (a) The revolution of Earth (b) The rotation of Earth (c) Difference in the duration of sunlight causes variations in the length of day and night as we move away from the equator towards the poles (d) In December (c) In March.
- (a) sunlight (b) scanty (c) tropics (d) poles (e) length.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✗ (e) ✗

4. Variation in Climate

- (a) Torrid (b) weather (c) season (d) climate.
- (a) **Weather** : Atmospheric condition with respect to temperature, humidity, wind, sunshine, clouds, etc. **Climate** : The aggregate of atmospheric conditions at a place for a long period of time (b) Distance from the equator, Altitude, Distance of sea, Direction of winds, Mountain barriers (c) As we move away from the equator towards the poles the Sun's rays fall slantingly and they provide less heat. Therefore, temperature away from the equator decrease with the increase in latitudes. (d) (i) Torrid or hot zone (ii) Temperate or moderate zone (iii) Frigid or cold zone (e) **Extreme** : Places located away from the sea-coast experience an extreme climate, **Moderate** : Places located near from the sea-coast.
- (a) Place, place (b) heat zones (c) cooler (d) extreme (e) cool, moist (f) temperature.
- (a) Torrid (b) Temperate (c) Frigid (d) Equable climate (e) Extreme climate.

5. (a) **Hot** : Agra, Jaipur, Ludhiana, Hyderabad (b) **Cold** : Mussoorie, Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling (c) **Equable** : Mumbai, Chennai, Manglore, Kolkata.
6. Do yourself.

Unit-2 Land and People

5. The Land of Dense Forest

- (a) Kinshasa (b) Zaire (c) Matadi (d) Congo.
- (a) Africa (b) The weather is sultry due to high temperature and high humidity. It becomes uncomfortable at times. The mornings are generally pleasant but the heat is uncomfortable in the afternoon. It rains almost daily in afternoon for a short time. Evenings and nights are a bit cool and comfortable. In the central Zaire Basin there are extensive dense forest. These forest have a large variety of trees and plants in a small area. (c) Soils in Zaire are mostly poor. The volcanic soils in kimberly and along river Zaire are rich. Leaching of soils due to heavy rains make them infertile. (d) Albert, Edward, Kivu, and Tanganyika (e) The pygmies are the original inhabitants of Zaire. They were driven into rain forests by stronger communities. The pygmies are short-statured people. They live in small huts in forests.
- (a) One most (b) transport (c) Matadi (d) Kinshasa (e) milpa.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- (a) Albert, Edward, Kivu, Tanganyika (b) Gorillas, Chimpanzees, monkeys, baboons. (c) Maize, rice, coco, coffee.

6. The Land of Ice and Snow

- (a) Polar ice cap (b) Ice bergs (c) Igloo (d) Lemmiak (e) God thab.
- (a) Hunting (b) Eskimos live in tents made up of skin and bones in summer. These tents are called topigs. In severe winters, they live in sod houses. These houses have a top layer of soil held together by the roots of grass. In some places, the eskimos build houses of bricks of snow and iceshuts. Such houses are called igloos (c) God thab (Nuuk) (d) men, women and children wear the same type of clothes made up of seal skin. The coat or jacket has a hood to cover the head. It is called parka. They wear trousers and high shoes made of skin (e) They have started using rifles for hunting motorboat for fishing, steel knives and sewing needles, etc. mining and oil drilling in these areas have brought them in contact with the modern world.
- (a) Topigs (b) igloos (c) kyaks (d) kayak (e) Lemmiak.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗

7. The Sandy Desert

- (a) Oasis (b) Nomads (c) caravans (d) sand-dunes.
- (a) Camel can survive in the desert for many days without water. It is adapted to walk on sand (b) only plants, which can withstand hot and dry conditions can grow here. Most deserts have long roots which can use sub-soil water. These plants have thorns instead of leaves. Cactuses (cacti) are common plants in desert. Bushes and shrubs also grow here. Trees are rare. (c) The climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry. There is hardly any rainfall. The days are very hot and nights are cool in summer. In winter, days are cool and nights are very cold. Dust storms are a common feature of this desert. (d) Saudi Arabia is a vast country occupying most of the Arabian Peninsula. It is surrounded by Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north, Persian Gulf, Bahrain and United Arab Emirates (UAE) on the east Arabian sea, Oman and Yemen in the South and Red sea on the west. Most of Saudi Arabia is a rocky plateau. An Nafud in the north and Rub-al-Khali in the South are vast stretches of sand (c) A large number of people of Saudi Arabia are nomads. They are called Bedouins. They keep herds of animals, i.e. camels, goat, sheep, horses. These people constantly move from one place to another in search of pastures for their animals. They live in tents made of camel skins. The travel in long rows of camels is called caravans.
- (a) Riyadh (b) Red sea (c) Persian (d) hot and dry.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✗ (d) ✓ (e) ✓

8. The Treeless Grassland

- (a) Prairie (b) Homesteads (c) Silos (d) Ranches (e) Pampas.
- (a) The Prairies are located in the interior of North America (b) Mississippi and Missouri (c) The farmers produce wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats and nutritious crops on a large scale. The surplus produce is exported to other countries. So this region is called 'wheat basket of world' (d) All the farming operations are done with the help of machines. Ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing and winnowing are done by machines (e) Ranches are large farms, where animals are reared.
- (a) interior (b) Mississippi (c) grasses (d) Chicago.
- (a) North America (b) South America (c) South Africa (d) Europe and Asia (e) Australia.

Unit-3 : Constricting World

9. Sending and Receiving Messages

- (a) Telephone (b) STD (c) Mass Communications (d) Man-made Satellites (e) Information Technology.
- (a) Mass communication implies communication with a group of people or the whole country (c) Early man communicates with others by the symbols and pictures on the cave walls, stones, leather and later on clay tablets and papyrus (d) we can watch a variety of programmes on television, both recorded and live, in our homes (e) cinema has helped people to know about other people living in different parts of the world.
- (a) postal system (b) Telegraph (c) Alexander Graham Bell, 1876 (d) Computers (e) mass.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✗ (c) ✗ (d) ✗ (e) ✓
- (a) Graham Bell (b) Guglielmo Marconi (c) J.L. Baird (d) Samuel Morse.

10. Conquering Distances

- (a) Raft (b) Tanker (c) Cave (d) Express ways (e) Ship.
- (a) In 1853 (b) Transsiberian Railway in Russia (c) The Rhine river, Danube and Volga in Europe Nile and Zaire in Africa, Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Yangtze-Kiang and Huang-ho in China. **Canals** : Suez canal and Panama canal (d) Atlantic ocean and Pacific ocean (e) Mediterranean sea and Red sea.
- (a) France (b) Europe (c) 1869 (d) flyer (e) Mumbai and Thane.
- (a) longest rail route in the world (b) the fastest train in the world (c) inland waterway in China (d) connects Italy with Switzerland (e) highway with 4-5 lanes.

Unit-4 : Changing World

11. World of Knowledge

- (a) Script (b) Hieroglyphics (c) cuneiform (d) Braille script.
- (a) Louis Braille, the letters in this script are formed by raised dots on thick paper. A blind person's fingers can easily feel these raised dots (b) India (c) The first to make paper from a reed (d) Gutenberg (e) Early man needed to identify and count the number of food articles.
- (a) Gutenberg (b) Devnagri (c) Indus Valley people in India used (d) Mesopotamia (e) papyrus.
- (a) papyrus (b) stylus (c) Braille (d) paper (e) printing press (f) concept of zero.

12. Impartent People

- (a) Civil war (b) capitalists (c) Satyagraha (d) Discrimination.
- (a) People in the Northern states were against the practice of slavery. (b) He did not take things for granted. He had a scientific mind and did not blindly worship God (c) Communism (d) Because he fought for India's freedom, full devotion and dedication to our Motherland (e) Martin Luther was a black American.

- (a) Northern, Southern (b) Philosopher (c) slavery (d) peace (e) satyagraha.
- (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓

13. World of Machine

- (a) Metals (b) mass production (c) Industrial resources (d) Electricity.
- (a) Various parts of the rifle with the help of dies and moulds (b) Invention of steam engine. Workers began to be replaced by machines (c) Copper (d) Agriculture implements were made of Iron. With these tools and implements, forests could easily be cleared. Ploughing of land and cultivating crops too become easy.
- (a) stronger (b) copper (c) James Watt, 1769 AD (d) Electricity.

14. Health Care Facilities

- (a) Vaccination (b) Pasteurization (c) Cowpox (d) Sterilization (e) Carbolic spray.
- (a) The stethoscope is used to hear the heart-beats and sounds of lungs (b) Thermometer is used to measure the temperature of body (c) Dr. Rene Laennec. He noticed two children whispering through the ends of a long hollow log of wood. The boys told him that they could hear even the faintest sound through the loud. The doctor came back to his clinic. He rolled a newspaper into a tube and kept one of its end clearly on a patient's chest. He could now clearly hear the patient's heart-beats. (d) Edward Jenner.
- (a) **Thermometer** : A thermometer is an instrument used to measure the temperature. It measures the temperature in degrees-Fahrenheit (F°) or Celsius (°C) (b) **Stethoscope** : A stethoscope is used to listen to the heart-beats and sounds of lungs.
- (a) malaria (b) anaesthesia (c) antibiotic (d) tuberculosis (e) Edward Jenner.

Unit-5 : World Peace

15. Origin of the United Nations

- (a) Colonies (b) Charter (c) Sovereignty (d) President Franklin Roosevelt.
- (a) This organization aimed to bring peace to the world but it failed to achieve its objectives (b) (i) To maintain peace and security in the world (ii) To develop friendly relations among countries (iii) To co-operate in improving socio-economic conditions of people (iv) To promote respect for human rights equality of all people and support freedom of all people (c) The people of these countries suffered exploitation at the hands of imperialist powers (d) The rivalry of European countries for gaining more colonies and expanding their empires in two world wars (e) The UN Charter was signed by 50 members on 24 October 1945.
- (a) America, Japan (b) 24 October (c) 1919 (d) Franklin Roosevelt (e) 189 (f) movements.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✗ (d) ✓ (e) ✓

16. Working of the United Nations

- (a) Veto (b) security council (c) six (d) Fifteen members.
- (a) International court of justice (b) Security council (c) (i) General Assembly (ii) Secretariat (iii) Security council (iv) Economic and social council (v) Trusteeship council (vi) International court of Justice (d) Mr. Ban Ki-moon.
- (a) New York (b) fifteen (c) Secretary General (d) Rome (e) UNICEF.
- (a) Food and Agriculture Organization (b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (c) International Monetary Fund (d) World Health Organization.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✗

17. Contribution of India to the World Peace

- (a) Democracy (b) Non-aligned movement (c) Military blocks (d) cold war.
- (a) Egypt, India, Yugoslavia (b) Pt. Nehru met at Belgrade in 1961 and decided to stay non-aligned to those groups (c) within the UN they have formed a group called 'Group 77' to

work unitedly. India played a key role in it. This has been the greatest contribution of India in maintaining peace in the world. (d) This movement is trying to remove poverty, illiteracy, disease and ignorance (e) at the time, some countries had won their freedom recently.

- (a) Cold war (b) UN (c) USA, USSR (d) UN (e) India
- (a) ✗ (b) ✗ (c) ✗ (d) ✓ (e) ✓

Unit-6 : Freedom War

18. The Great Revolt of 1857

- (a) Factory (b) Indigo (c) Cartridge (d) Viceroy.
- (a) Cartridge Incident (b) The company's rule in India was based on exploitation of people and resources of the country. (c) The English rulers suppressed the revolt as it was not a united effort (d) Indians were imprisoned or executed, East India company was dissolved, territories were taken by the British Government. Indian princes were allowed to rule their territories under the British Government, A new Governor General called viceroy was appointed in India to rule the country for the English queen (e) Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark in our struggle for freedom. It was the first war for independence.
- (a) Cartridge Incident (b) Governor General (c) uprisings (d) 1600 AD, England (e) Turks.
- (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (e) ✗
- (a) India (b) farmers in Bihar (c) cause of revolt 1857 (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar (e) Bundelkhand (f) Avadh.

19. The Struggle Begins

- (a) Sati (b) Extremist (c) Swadeshi (d) Revolutionary.
- (a) Using the Indian Goods and boycott of the foreign goods. Thousands of people burnt British clothes in bonfires (b) The group of leaders of extremists as they believed in using extreme methods including violence and the group of leaders of moderates as they believed in methods of patience and persuasion (c) Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tayabji, SN Banerji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Rabindranath Tagore, Sir. Sayyid Ahmad Khan (e) Aurobindo Ghosh, Prafulla Chaki, VD Savarkar, Khudiram Bose.
- (a) 1915 (b) Gadar (c) 1905 (d) Tilak (e) AO Hume, 1885.
- (a) founder of congress (b) a moderate congress leader (c) an extremist congress leader (d) social reformer (e) partition of Bengal (f) a revolutionary (g) Gadar Party.