

# Pathfinder Social Studies

## Book - 5

### Chapter 1 : The Globe: A Model of the Earth

#### Intext Assessment:

AM : Anti Meridiem

PM: Post Meridiem

#### Practise These

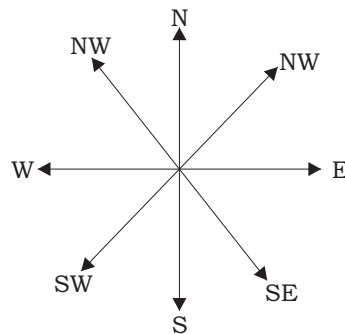
- A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. b, 4. d.
- B. 1. Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle.
2. A globe is a ball-shaped object with a map of the world on it.
3. The earth is not a perfect sphere but is somewhat flattened at the poles.
4. The Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich.
- C. 1. Parallels of latitudes run from east to west on a globe. They are numbered from the equator which starts at  $0^\circ$ . The poles are  $90^\circ$  each. They never meet each other as these are parallels. Meridians are the semi-circles joining the North pole and the South pole. The longitudes are  $360^\circ$  in number and all are equal in length.
2. The meridian passing through Greenwich (near London in UK) is marked as  $0^\circ$ . and named as the Prime Meridian.
3. The earth is not a perfect sphere but is somewhat flattened at the poles.
4. The latitudes and the longitudes cross each other and form a network. This is called GRID. This grid helps us locate places.
- D. 1. east west 2. North pole South Pole.




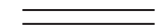


### Advantages of Map

- a. Maps can be carried easily.  
With the help of a map you can easily locate the political boundary of a country.
  - b. Through a map, you can easily show the courses of rivers, roads, railways, highways and airways.
  - c. Distribution of rainfall, forests, minerals, crops, population, climate, industries, etc. is seen easily on maps.
  - d. You can easily locate cities, hills, mountains, plains, plateaus, valleys, etc. on a map.
3. A map without a scale is called a sketch.

D.



- E. 1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

F. a. (3)    b. (1)    c. (4)    d. (1)

### HOTS:

The earth is 71% of the surface is covered by water. Water blocks the radiation of white light (sunlight) . As illumination enters the

water , the water consumes white light and reflects blue light, Therefore the Earth looks blue.

### **Chapter 3 : Major Landforms**

#### **Intext Assessment:**

1. Desert plants
2. These grow in desert.

#### **Practise These**

- A. 1. b, 2. a, 3. c.
- B. 1. Mountains have a thin soil cover. These are landforms that rise above the area around them. They are very high. Mountains usually have steep, stoping sides and sharp or conical peals. Mountains are very useful to us because:
- a. They form a natural barrier against cold and hot winds.
  - b. The snow-filled mountains are the source of many rivers. These rivers provided water to many areas on the earth.
  - c. The mountain slopes are rich in flora and fauna.
  - d. The mountains are also a rich source of minerals.
  - e. Mountain rocks are widely used as building materials.
2. Plateaus are highlands having flat tops. They are also called tablelands. Plateaus are found in almost all the continents. Some plateaus are extremely large and extend over hundreds of kilometres, e.g. Deccan Plateau in India. Greenland, in the plateaus are widely used for

rearing cattle and sheep.

3. A plain is a flat and low-lying land surface. Most plain areas in the world have been made by rivers, as in case of the Northern Plains of India. Plains have fertile soil and are suitable for agriculture.  
Many towns and cities are located in the plains.
4. Deserts are the vast areas of sand that receive very little rainfall and experience extreme temperatures. Deserts are extremely dry with very little rainfall.

**HOTS:**

Jammu and Kashmir is thinly populated state because of the war of indo-pak. Also most of the area is occupied by Himalayan ranges and only a very few is suitable for human settlement.

**Project Work :**

1. Mountains :
  - a. The Himalayan Range
  - b. Aravalli Range
2. Plain :
  - a. The Indo-Gangatic plain
  - b. Punjab Plain
3. Plateau :
  - a. The Deccan Plateau
  - b. Chota - Nagpur Plateau
4. Desert
  - a. Thar desert
  - b. Spiti Valley ( cold desert)

## Chapter 4 : Natural Resources

### Intext Assessment:

1. Windmill
2. Producing

### Practise These

- A. 1. c, 2. c, 3. c, 4. c.
- B. 1. The things that are available in nature like air, water, land, sunlight, forest, animals, minerals and human beings are called natural resources.
2. Renewable resources are those that are inexhaustible and can be used again and again. Water, sun and wind are some example of renewable resources.
3. Non-renewable resources are exhaustible and cannot be replaced. Examples include iron and uranium. They are exhaustible. Fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are also treated as non-renewable resources.
4. Some of the measures to conserve natural resources are:
- a. Keep the environment clean and green by planting trees.
  - b. Throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes separately.
  - c. Do not waste water.
  - d. Protect trees.
  - e. Use alternative sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy and water energy.
  - f. Conserve petroleum by following car pools.
  - g. Use CNG in your vehicle.
  - h. Preserve and protect plants and animals.

- C. 1. Non-renewable                      2. water  
3. earth                                      4. coal, petroleum

**HOTS:**

The availability of natural resources affect the rate of economic growth . The discovery of natural resources such as oil , mineral deposits will give a boost to the economy by increasing a country's production capacity.

**Life Skill Time :**

1. Use less water.
2. Turn oFF the rights after you leave your room.
3. Choose reusable goods.
4. Avoid single use plastics.
5. Reduce food waste.

**Chapter 5 : Climate**

**Intext Assessment:**

1. Mountain
2. Cold and climate

**Practise These**

- A. 1. a, 2. c,            3. a,            4. c.
- B. 1. Africa and Southern Asia.  
2. A person who studies climate is known as a climatologist.  
3. The climate zones are hot and dry, warm and humid, temperature, cold and composite.  
4. The factors affecting the climate of a place are distance from the equator or latitude, height from the sea level or attitude, direction of the winds, distance from the sea and humidity.

- C. 1. The condition of the atmosphere at any given time is called the weather of that place. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time at a particular place. It may change from day to day even from hour to hour.
2. Some areas are humid because winds blowing over the sea collect moisture and make the climate in coastal areas very humid.
3. The higher we go, the colder it gets. The areas that are located at a high altitude have a cold climate. The mountain peaks are covered with snow particularly in winter. This is because the temperature at higher altitudes is very low.
4. The places near the sea have a moderate type of climate as compared to those located in the interior even if they lie on the same altitude. This is because land heats up and cools faster than water. When the warm air over the land rises it is replaced by the cool air from the sea. The sea breeze cools the coastal areas summer and warms them in winter.
- D. 1 moderate            2. moisture  
4. Frigid                3. lighter
- E. 1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T.

**HOTS:**

South Poles are very cold because they are at high latitudes. So Sunlight never reaches them straight.

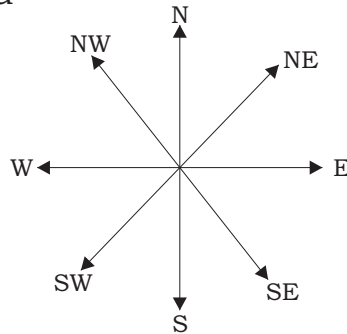


## Test Paper I

### Practise These

- A. 1. continents                      2. Latitudes  
3. Map                                  4. North  
5. Plateau

B.

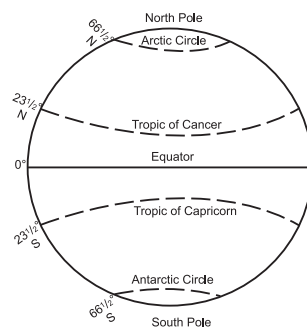


- C. 1. A globe is a ball-shaped object with a map of the world on it.
2. Mountain have a thin soil cover. These are landforms that rise above the area around them. They are very high. Mountains usually have steep, stopping sides and sharp or conical peaks. Mountains are very useful to us because:
- a. They form a natural barrier against cold and hot winds.
  - b. The snow-filled mountains are the source of many rivers. These rivers provided water to many areas on the earth.
  - c. The mountain slopes are rich in flora and fauna.
  - d. The mountains are also a rich source of minerals.
  - e. Mountain rocks are widely used as building materials.
3. Renewable resources are those that are

inexhaustible and can be used again and again. Water, sun and wind are some examples of renewable resources.

4. Keep the environment clean and green by planting trees:
  - a. Throw biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes separately.
  - b. Do not waste water.
  - c. Protect trees.
  - d. Use alternative sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy and water energy.
  - e. Conserve petroleum by following car pools.
  - f. Use CNG in your vehicle.
  - g. Preserve and protect plants and animals.
5. The condition of the atmosphere at any given time is called the weather of that place. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time at a particular place. It may change from day to day even from hour to hour.

D.



E. 1. T, 2. T, 3. T, 4. F, 5.F.

## Chapter 6 : Land of Dense Forests (Zaire)

### Intext Assessment:

1. Zaire River
2. Originating point :  
The water of Congo River originate in the highlands and mountains of the East africa Right , as well as lake Tanganyika and lake Mwere.  
Course :  
The congo River flows toward the north west from kisanganj just below the Boyoma falls then gradually nebds southwards passing by Mbandaka joing with the ubangi River and running into the pool malebo.

### Practise These

- A. 1. c, 2. b, 3. b, 4. b, 5. d.
- B. 1. Kinshasa is the capital of Zaire.  
2. Congo is the main river of Zaire.  
3. Pygmies are the shortest tribal people in the world.  
4. French, English and Bantu are the main languages spoken by the people of Zaire. French the official language.
- C. 1. The trees in Zaire grow very tall and form a canopy preventing sunlight from reaching the ground. This is why Zaire is sometimes called the heart of darkness.  
2. Zaire is rich in industries metals, like cobalt, manganese, tin and copper. It also has deposits of gold, silver and diamond. Water is the most important resource of Zaire.  
3. The main crops grown in Zaire are cassava,

maize, banana and rice. Cash crops such as oil palm, cocoa, coffee, rubber and cotton are grown for export.

4. Zaire, because of the large variety of wildlife, is called the Natural Zoo of the World.

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

**HOTS:**

The climate of zaire remains hot and humid because it is located near the Equator.

**Project Work:**

Capital	Main River	Chief crops	Cash Crops	Industrial Metals	Animals
Kinshasa	Congo	Cassava	Coffee	Copper	Okapi
		Maize	Palm oil	Cobalt	Congo Procock
		Banana	Sugar	Zinc	Baboons
				Tin	

**Chapter 7 : Land of Ice and Snow  
(Greenland – Frigid Zone)**

**Intext Assessment:**

1. Kayak
2. Umiak

**Practise These**

- A. 1. a, 2. c, 3. c, 4. c, 5. b, 6. a.
- B. 1. Greenland is the largest island in the world.
2. A large mountain of ice/snow is called an ice berg.
3. Eskimos wear clothes made up of animal fur. They wear long leather boots.
4. Fishing and hunting are the main occupation of

the people of greenland.

- C. 1. In summer, the sun keep shining all the time even at midnight in this region. That is why the polar region is called the land of the midnight sun.
2. Eskimos have learnt to live in harsh environment. Their clothes are made of animal fur to keep warm. They also wear leather boots. They keep their heads covered.
3. Greenland is located in the north eastern part of North America. Baffin Bay and Davis Strait separate it from the northern island of Canada.
4. Igloos are houses made up of big ice-cubes, The shape of an igloo is like a dome.
5. The Eskimos are skilled hunters. Harpoon is their main weapon which is attached with a long leather rope. It is used for hunting seals, walruses and big fish. Normally they cut holes in the ice and wait near it for the fish or seals to come. The moment any fish or seal comes to the hole for breathing, the Eskimos kill it with harpoons.
6. Due to very cold climate, it is not possible to grow plants. There is no forest in Greenland.
7. Harpoon is the main weapon of the Eskimos which is attached with a long leather rope. It is used for hunting seals, walruses and big fish.
8. Lifestyle has been changing in Greenland. Many people have shifted to small towns and live in wooden pucca houses. They use rifles for hunting and in place of Kayaks, motor boats have been made available to them. Many small towns have been built in the coastal areas.

There has been a rapid development of industries such as oil drilling and mining.

- D. 1. Denmark, 2. Permanent . 3. Eskimos,  
4. reindeers, 5. Nuuk, 6. Eric, the red.
- E. 1. Vegetable (7), Camel (7), trees (7), Penguins (7),  
Australia (7)
- F. 1. d, 2. e, 3. f, 4. c, 5. a, 6. b, 7. h, 8. g.

**HOTS:**

Tunda has cold and dry climate. It is covered with snow and very cold throughout the year. There is no sunshine in the winter therefore this region remain completely dark in winters.

**Chapter 8 : Life in Desert : Saudi Arabia**

**Intext Assessment:**

1. The Sahara desert is the largest desert in the world.
2. The sahara desert is the hottest desert in the world. The averge temperature is 30°C. The area receives little rainfall i.e less than 1 inch of rain every year.

**Practise These**

- A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. b, 5. b.
- B. 1. Arabic language  
2. Sand mounds created by wind are called sand dunes.  
3. The two holy places of Saudi Arabia are Mecca and Median.  
4. Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
- C. 1. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia commonly known as Saudi Arabia is the largest Arab country of

the Middle East. The Tropic of Cancer passes through Saudi Arabia. On the north it is bordered by Jordan and Iraq in the northeast. Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates are to its east. Oman is to the south-east and Yemen is on the south.

2. Camel is called the ship of the desert because it can live without food and water for weeks together. Its padded feet are well suited for running in a desert.
  3. The native people are nomads. One such group of people is the Bedouins. They move from place to place in search of green pastures for their animals. The Bedouins move in groups called caravans. They carry their tents, belongings, animals and families with them. They speak Arabic language and are of hospitable nature. The Bedouins exchange the goods like lambs, sheep, goats, goods, cheese, wool, carpets, etc. with dates, foodgrains and other things.
  4. Petroleum is called liquid gold as it is exported to every country of the world from here.
  5. The native people are nomads. One such group of people is the Bedouins. They move from place to place in search of green pastures for their animals. The Bedouins move in groups called caravans. They carry their tents, belongings, animals and families with them. They speak Arabic language and are of hospitable nature. The Bedouins exchange the goods like lambs, sheep, goats, goods, cheese, wool, carpets, etc. with dates, foodgrains and other things. They dress strictly following the principle of hijab. They lead a hard and long life.
- D. 1. Climate                      2. Worship, Muslims  
3. Bedouins                      4. Thawb

5. West
6. Sahara
- E. 1. Riyadh      2. Jeddah    3. Abaya
4. Arabic

**HOTS:**

The most common natural disasters in a desert are landslides and mudslides. Landslides happen when slopes are weakened by rainfall, earth quake or wildfires. Fast moving landslides such as rock falls and avalanches, carry houses and cover roads.

**Life Skill Time :**

1. In Sahara Desert , People wear long -look fitting heavy robes and head wrappings this will keep them cool and protect them from hot winds and dust storms in the desert.
2. Camel is the primary mean of transport in the desert area.

**Chapter 9 : Temperate Grasslands: Prairies**

**Practise These**

- A. 1. b, 2, c, 3. b, 4. c.
- B. 1. The two important rivers that flow through the Prairies are the Mississippi and the Missouri.
2. The farms where cattle are reared are called ranches.
3. The main crop that is cultivated in the prairies is wheat. The other crops grown here are maize, rye, oats and barley.
4. The farms are called estancias
- C. 1. Prairies are found in North America, Chicago, Dallas, Texas, New Mexico, Illinois, Colorado,



Oklahoma and Minneapolis.

2. The Prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the world' as the land gives a good yield of wheat. The production of wheat is so large that they have to export the surplus wheat to other countries.
  3. The main crop that is cultivated in the prairies is wheat. The other crops grown here are maize, rya, oats and barley.
  4. The farms where cattle are reared are called ranches.
  5. Dairy products are exported from the prairies to European markets.
- D. 1. Pampas      2. wheat      3. temperate  
4. farms          5. ranches

**HOTS:**

The grassland is home to many different species and also if the natural grasslands are tilled for planting , nearly half of the carbon stored in the soil surface is lost to the atmosphere.

**Life Skill Time:**

1. Ploughing : It is the process of loosening and digging of soil using a plough.
2. Sowing : It is the process of planting seeds.
3. Harvesting : It is the process of gathering a ripe crop from the field.
4. Threshing : It is the process of separating the grains from the plants.
5. Winnowing : is the process by which chaff is separated from grains.

## Chapter 10 : Conquering Distances

### Intext Assessment:

1. Ropeway
2. Mountaineers area

### Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a.
- B. 1. It was the invention of steam engine which proved to be the turning point in the world of transport.
2. The fastest means of transport is the air transport.
  3. Wright Brothers invented the aeroplane.
- C. 1. It was the invention of engine which proved to be the turning point in the world of transport.
2. Most roads are divided in two parts. One part of the road is for the traffic moving in one direction and the other part is for traffic moving in the other direction. Each side of the road is further divided into several lanes for fast and slow-moving traffic. Exit lanes are provided on these roads for vehicles that want to turn or stop for a short break. These roads are called freeways or highways.
  3. The major ports in India are Mumbai, Chennai, Kochi and Kolkata.
  4. Heavy cargoes are carried by ships.
- D. 1. T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T.
- E. 1. e, 2. d, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c

### HOTS:

Travel by sea is cheap because the cost of fuel

and space is much lower than air transport and also a lot of people can travel at once.

**Life skill time :**

1. Bad weather condition such as fog, storms, rain, etc., affect air transport. It can disturb flight operations as poor visibility can cause accidents.
2. 'Metro' the underground railway reduces the traffic on road. Also people reach their destination quicker and cheaper.
3. Snowfall affects transport in hilly areas as low visibility due to snowfall causes speed reduction.

**Model Test Paper II**

**Practise These**

- A. 1. c, 2. b, 3. b, 4. b, 5. d.
- B. 1. climate      2. pilgrimage, Muslim  
3. Bedouins      4. thawb      5. east  
6. Congo      7. Eskimos      8. climate  
9. Temperate      10. Ranches
- C. 1. e, 2. d, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c
- D. 1. The trees in Zaire grow very tall and form a canopy preventing sunlight from reaching the ground. This is why Zaire is sometimes called the heart of darkness.
2. Greenland
3. The native people are nomads. One such group of people is the Bedouins. They move from place to place in search of green pastures for their animals. The Bedouins move in groups called caravans. They carry their tents, belongings,

- animals and families with them. They speak Arabic language and are of hospitable nature. The Bedouins exchange the goods like lambs, sheep, goats, goods, cheese, wool, carpets, etc. with dates, foodgrains and other things.
4. Most roads are divided in two parts. One part of the road is for the traffic moving in one direction and the other part is for traffic moving in the other direction. Each side of the road is further divided into several lanes for fast and slow-moving traffic. Exit lanes are provided on these roads for vehicles that want to turn or stop for a short break. These roads are called freeways or highways.
  5. It was the invention of steam engine which proved to be the turning point in the world of transport.

## **Chapter 11 : Communication**

### **Intext Assessment:**

1. Newspaper
2. Newspaper have traditionally been an important part of our society , providing information to events and issues and also serving as a watchdog against abuses by those in power.

### **Practise These**

- A. 1. Alexander Graham Bell
2. Telephone

3. J.L Baird
  4. Mass
  5. Internet
- B. 1. In olden times, messages were sent by horses, pigeons and signals were used for sending and receiving message.
2. J.L. Baird invented the television.
  3. Three modern means of communication are computer, kindle and communication satellites.
- C. 1. Telephone has changed our lives. Using a cell phone, we can talk to any person anywhere at any time. It can be carried easily. Cell phones have become very popular these days. Message can be sent through them. Web browsing and e-mail can also be done through them.
2. There are some means of communication which can address a wider audience. These means of communication are called mass communication.
  3. It is the television with audio and visual capacity that remains the most popular and influential means of communication. We can see the programmes of music, dance, news, sports, movies and many more at the comfort of our own drawing room without going out to the cinema hall. A live telecast of an event can be viewed by the people even as it is happening, making it more interesting.
  4. We can speak to people in different states and countries through the Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) and International Subscriber Dialing (ISD) facilities.
- D. 1. T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F

**HOTS:**

Advertisements are used to inform the consumers about their product and convince or products are the best . It enhances the image of the company.

**Chapter 12 : The World of Growing Knowledge****Practise These**

- A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a, 5. c.
- B. 1. Man is superior to all other animals because of his intelligence. He has discovered many ways and means to live better. His knowledge started growing very fast with each step of observation and experience.
2. The Hindus invented zero.
3. The Braille Script consists of raised dots. The Braille alphabet consists of different arrangement of the dots. It has helped many blind people to enjoy the pleasure of reading and writing.
- C. 1. The Braille made with pictures is called the pictorial script. The Indian script of today have been largely derived from the Braille Script.
2. Paper was first developed in China. From there the art of paper making spread to Europe and England.
3. Louis Braille developed a Script for the blind.
4. India invented the number system.
- D. 1. Pictorial 2. Bible 3. China  
4. Braille 5. India

**HOTS:**

The printing allows us to share large amount of information quickly and in huge numbers.

## Chapter 13 : Environment

### Intext Assessment:

1. Garbage is dumped in an open area.
2. Garbage should be collected and dumped in the landfills. At the end of each day it must be covered with soil.

### Practise These

- A. 1. chemicals      2. forest fires  
3. vegetables    4. nutrients
- B. 1. Pollution can be termed as the contamination of air, water and soil.  
2. The four kinds of pollution are air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and noise pollution.  
3. The substances that cause the degradation of an element from its natural condition is called a pollutant.  
4. An area where wastes are buried is called a landfill.
- C. 1. Air pollution is caused due to  
a. Mixing of harmful gases in the air that the vehicles emit.  
b. Mixing of harmful smoke in the air from the industrial release.  
c. Forest fires, volcanic eruptions and dust storms.  
d. Burning of fire crackers.

### Measures to control air pollution

- a. Use smokeless chulhas, solar cookers, biogas, etc., in rural areas to reduce smoke caused due to burning of firewood.
- b. Pollution produced by industries can be controlled by using filters.

- c. Use lead-free petrol, diesel and CNG as they reduce the emission of harmful gases in the environment.
- d. Grow more trees as they purify the air.

## **2. Noise pollution**

- a. Noise pollution is caused by the irritating and harmful sound that disrupt the activities or balance of human or animal life.
- b. It is caused due to unnecessary honking of horns on roads by automobiles and noise produced by heavy industries, motor vehicles production units, metal products, fabrication plants, etc. Loud noise can cause loss of hearing also. It can also have an adverse effect on the heart blood and pressure.

- 3. The methods used for disposal of waste materials are:

It is important today that we take sincere initiative to contribute towards curbing pollution. It is important to dispose the wastes properly. Here are a few ways in which wastes can be disposed of.

- a. **Open Dumping**

Solid wastes are dumped in an open area in the outskirts. However, such a practice can be dangerous for the environment and for our health

- b. **Landfill**

Deep ditches are dug in this method and solid wastes are dumped in them and spread out evenly out with the help of bulldozers. Once these ditches are full, they are covered with soil.

- c. **Incineration**

Solid wastes are burnt in this case. This converts waste materials into heat, gas, steam and ash. However this method also not good as



it causes air pollution.

d. **Compost Making**

The process of compost making involves filling a pit with biodegradable waste materials and covering the pit with soil.

- D. 1. Mankind 2. air  
3. trees 4. waste  
5. incineration

**HOTS:**

Dumping solid waste in open poses environmental and health hazards. Non-biodegradable chemicals present in the wastes can affect physical environment.

## Chapter 14 : Natural Disasters

**Practise These**

- A. 1. Seismograph  
2. Flood  
3. Lava
- B. 1. Sudden vibration or shaking of the Earth's surface is called an earthquake.  
2. Flood is the overflowing of water which submerges the land.  
3. In case of a volcano:  
a. People must immediately evacuate the area surrounding the volcano.  
b. People should be made aware of the risks and explained the measures to be followed during evacuation procedure.  
4. When a region receives very little or no rainfall, condition of drought prevail. It is a condition of acute scarcity of water, food and fodder due to scanty rainfall.
- C. 1. Richter, 2. overflowing, 3. lava.

**HOTS:**

Earthquake resistance houses are constructed to erect structures that fore better during seismic activity than their conventional.

**Chapter 15 : Health and Science****Intext Assessment:**

1. Eye glasses
2. Eyeglasses help people to see better. Some people wear glasses for reading for away things or driving , others need for knitting or reading books.

**Practise These**

- A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. d, 4. a.
- B. 1. Thermometer is used to get the correct idea of temperature of a human body.
2. Boiling of water or milk is essential and it automatically kills the germs present in these liquids.
  3. Louis Pasteur was a French chemist, who first discovered that certain diseases were spread by special kinds of germs. He discovered the process of pasteurization.
- C. 1. Louis Pasteur was a French chemist, who first discovered that certain diseases were spread by special kinds of germs. He discovered the process of pasteurization.
2. Mercury is used in a doctor's thermometer because of its high boiling point and a low freezing point.
  3. The administration of a vaccine into the body is called vaccination. It helps us to prevent

various diseases.

- D. 1. 98.4°F                      2. smallpox  
3. stethoscope                  4. smallpox  
5. Louis Pasteur
- E. 1. c, 2. d, 3. f, 4. e, 5. a, 6. b.

**HOTS:**

Anesthesia is a medical treatment that keeps you away from feeling of pain during surgery.

**Test Paper III**

**Practise These**

- A. 1. There are some means of communication which can address a wider audience. These means of communication are called mass communication.
2. A sudden natural event that causes loss of life and property is called a natural disaster eg. flood, earthquake, volcano, tsunami, etc.
3. The Braille made with pictures is called the pictorial script. The Indian script of today have been largely derived from the Braille Script.
4. Pollution can be termed as the contamination of air, water and soil. The four kinds of pollution are air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and noise pollution. The substance that causes the degradation of an element from its natural condition is called a pollutant.
5. Boiling of water or milk is essential as it automatically kills the germs present in these liquids.
- B. (a) **Flood**  
Flood is the overflowing of water which submerges the land. This happens when an area receives excessive rainfall. Floods can also

be caused due to landslides, strong tides at sea, etc. When flood waters stagnate in an area, there may be an outbreak of diseases. They may spread rapidly taking the shape of epidemics.

#### **What to do during a flood?**

- a). Flood alerts must be sounded on television and radio.
- b). All electrical appliances should be switched off.
- c). People should move to the upper levels of buildings.

#### **2. Cyclone**

Cyclones are violent storms that cause tremendous damage to the coastal areas. They are accompanied by very strong winds and heavy rainfall. They are called by different names – hurricane, typhoon, willie-willie, etc.

#### **What to do during a cyclone?**

- a). People should move to safer places.
- b). People should not venture into the sea or ocean.
- c). Contact numbers of emergency services, family and friends should be kept handy.

#### **Drought**

When a region receives very little or no rainfall, conditions of drought prevail. It is a condition of acute scarcity of water, food and fodder due to scanty rainfall.

#### **What to do during a drought?**

- a). Rainwater harvesting measures need to be implemented in every household of the drought-prone areas.
- b). Recycling of waste water should be done.
- c). Water storage structures like dams should be built in such areas.



he chose to die. He cheerfully drank a cup of poison. Thus, he died for a noble cause and became immortal.

2. Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest political and spiritual leader of India who led the country during the Non-cooperation Movement in 1922, salt March in 1930 and later Quit India Movement in 1942. So he was popularly known as Father of our Nation.
  3. He adopted the policy of mass disobedience and non-violent resistance as weapons against the British rule in India and followed the principle of Ahimsa (total non-violence)
  4. Karl Marx was against capitalism. He wanted all the means of production to be owned by the society instead of individuals. Marx worked and preached for the equality of human beings.
  5. Martin Luther King was a German monk, theologian, university professor, priest and church reformer, Luther was the one who began the Protestant Reformation and changed the course of Western civilization. He taught that all men are equal and salvation can only be received when a person attains true faith in Jesus. He resisted all the humiliating practices in the US. He boldly fought against racism which discriminated people on the basis of the colour of the skin and the race.
- D. 1. Capitalism
2. Frederick Engels communist Manifesto
  3. 1860
  4. inequality
  5. racism

**HOTS:**

In other schools , the classes were held into the

classroom but in shantiniketan , classes were held under the tree. They believe that students have to learn on the lap of nature. In other school , free food and education are not provided but in shantiniketan free food and education are provided.

**Project work:**

- B. 1. Kalpana chawla  
2. Narendre Modi  
3. Sachin Tendulkar  
4. Subhash Chandra Bose  
5. Amitabh Bachan  
6. Sania Mirja  
7. Lata Mangeshkar

**Chapter 17 : United Nations**

**Intext Assessment:**

1. Kofi Annan
2. Boutros Ghali
3. Mr. Ban Ki-moon

**Practise These**

- A. 1. c, 2. b, 3. b, 4. d.
- B. The six main organs of the UN are:-
1. The General Assembly
  2. The Security Council
  3. The Economic and Social Council
  4. The Trusteeship Council
  5. The International Court of Justice
  6. The Secretariat
2. The social agencies of the UN are WHO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF.
3. Aims and Objectives of the UN:-

- i. To work for peace and security in the world.
  - ii. To develop friendly relations and cooperation among the nations.
  - iii. To promote human rights and freedom for all.
  - iv. To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
  - v. To remove differences based on religion, language, sex and race among the people.
  - vi. To assist in the achievements of these objectives.
- C. 1. The leader of the different nations of the world were worried and concluded that if a third world war took place the entire human race would be finished. This fear forced the countries of the world to establish another organization which would prevent wars and promote peace and security in the world.
2. Aims and Objectives of the UN
- i. To work for peace and security in the world.
  - ii. To develop friendly relations and cooperation among the nations.
  - iii. To promote human rights and freedom for all.
  - iv. To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
  - v. To remove differences based on religion, language, sex and race among the people.
  - vi. To assist in the achievements of these objectives.
3. Do it yourself.
4. **India's Contribution to the UN**
- India has a very old association with the UN.



It has been among the founding members of the UN. India has always cooperated fully to all the activities of the UN and has bestowed its complete faith in the organisation and its good deeds.

- a. India has sent in peace corps whenever required by the UN for peacekeeping missions.
- b. Whenever it was required, India has always extended its full support to the UN agencies like UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO, etc.
- c. India has been a staunch supporter of the use of nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.
- d. India's greatest contribution to the UN is the policy based on the principle of non-alignment, which urged other countries to remain neutral or non-aligned to the two superpowers of the world (USA and Russia).

**HOTS:**

Do it yourself.

**Project work :**

1. Red fort
2. Delhi
3. It as the main residence of Mughal Emperors for nearly 200 years.

## Chapter 18 : The British Rule and the 1857 War of Independence

### Intext Assessment:

1. Spices
2. a. Red chilli powder  
b. Turmeric powder  
c. Coriander powder  
d. Black pepper

### Practise These

- A. 1. Vasco-da-Gama
2. The revolt started among the Indian soldiers at Meerut on 10th May, 1857. From Meerut the soldiers moved to Delhi.
  3. Do it yourself.
- B. 1. In ancient times, India was known for its riches and prosperity. It was famous for its spices, pearls, silk, gold and handicrafts.
2. The Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah protested against the fortification and maintenance of an army. He also demanded its removal. The British refused and Siraj-ud-Daulha declared war against the British.
  3. The British also won the Battle of Buxar in 1764.
  4. **Consequences of the Revolt of 1857:**
    - a. The revolt failed but it marked a new chapter in Indian history. The Indians were inspired by the bravery of the leaders and the people who fought in the revolt.
    - b. They were ready to organise themselves in a better way and fight for their freedom.
    - c. Indian princes were permitted to rule their

territories but under the authority of the British government.

5. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last emperor of the Mughal.

- C. 1. Portugese      2. 1757  
3. Indians      4. Indigo, sell all low prices  
5. Jhansi

- D. 1. False  
2. True  
3. False  
4. True  
5. True

**HOTS:**

The British believed in the policy of Divide and Rule because it is easier to control people when they are divided and not united. The British created the rift between the Hindus and Muslims.

**Chapter 19 : Our Freedom Movement**

**Intext Assessment:**

1. Raja Ram Mother Roy
2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
3. Netaji Subhash

**Practise These**

- A. 1. b, 2. b, 3. b, c, d, 4. b.  
B. 1. Satyagraha was policy of passive resistance.

It was based on truth and non-violence.

2. Subhash Chandra Bose said, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom.
  3. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was also known as Frontier Gandhi.
  4. Indian Muslims under the leadership of Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali launched the Khilafat or the Non-cooperation movement.
- C. 1. INC was founded by Sir A.O. Hume in 1885.
2. Gandhi ji called the untouchables as 'Harijans'.
  3. Some of the revolutionaries of the freedom struggle were Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, B.K Dutt, Rajguru and others.
  4. The Non-cooperation movement was launched to protect against the treatment of Turkey and the Jalliawala Bagh massacre.
  5. India became free on 15th August, 1947.
- B. 1. c, 2. d, 3. b, 4. e, 5. a, 6. g, 7. f.

**HOTS:**

If I was a British merchant selling British good in India, then this Swadeshi Movement would have adversely affected my income . All the pain of bringing , goods to India and the money went into the shipping , all would have collaberated up to a major loss.

**Chapter 20 : Political Administration of India**

**Intext Assessment:**

1. Electronic voting machine

2. It is used in voting during elections.

**Practise These**

- A. 1. b, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c.
- B. 1. Do it yourself
2. 28 states and 8 union territories.
  3. The Judicial branch has the supreme court at its apex, 21 high courts and numerous civil, criminal and family courts at the district level.
  4. The Chief minister of a state is appointed by the President.
  5. Our President – Shri Ram Nath Kovind.
  6. The chief minister looks after the welfare of the state.
  7. The Prime Minister runs the administration of the whole country.
- C. 1. The two houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha together with the state legislative elect the President.
2. The three main organs of the central government are the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary.
  3. Prime Minister is appointed by the President of the country.
  4. The two houses of the parliament are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
  5. The Executive branch is headed by the President who is the Head of the state and exercises his or her power directly or through offices subordinate to him.
  6. The judicial branch has the Supreme court at its apex, 21 high courts and numerous civil, criminal and family courts.
  7. The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of High Court.

8. The three branches of the state administration are executive, judiciary and legislative.
  9. The state legislative has three main functions
    - (a) To make laws for the state.
    - (b) To control the finance of the state.
    - (c) To exercise check on the executive.
  10. State High court is the highest court in a state. The High court supervises the working of the lower courts and gives them directions.
  11. The Governor is appointed by the President according to the advice of the central government.
- D. 1. President,  
2. Lok Sabha,  
3. 29, 7,  
4. High Court,  
5. Majority,  
6. Lower.

**HOTS:**

Because above High court , there is a Supreme court in India , if any person is not satisfied or lost a case in high court can file a case in supreme court.

**Test Paper IV**

**Practise These**

- A. 1. **Rabindranath Tagore:** He was a Bengal mystic and artist a great poet, philosopher, music composer and a leader of Brahmo Samaj. He was born of 7th May, 1867. He founded the Visva Bharti University.
2. **Sarojini Naidu:** Sarojini Naidu was a famous Indian poet and a reputed freedom fighter who became the first Indian woman to be appointed

the President of the INC.

Sarojini Naidu was born on 13 February, 1879, in Hyderabad. A brilliant student, Sarojini won appreciation and fame by getting selected at Madras University when she was just 12. In 1895, she went to study at King's College in London and later at Girton College, Cambridge University. She developed liking and passion for reading and writing poems while still in college where she became proficient in many languages including Urdu, English, Persian, Telugu and Bengali.

Most of all, she was a noted child prodigy and a master of children's literature. Naidu was given the nickname Bharat Kokila (**The Nightingale of India**) on account of her beautiful poems and songs. Some of her best books that established her as a potent writer include *The Golden Threshold*, *The Gift of India* and *The Broken Wing*. An active participant of the Indian independence movement, Naidu joined the national movement after taking Gandhi's call and joined him in the popular Salt Satyagrahe to Dandi. With the Indian Independence in 1947, Sarojini Naidu was made the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. She died of a heart attack on 2 March, 1949.

3. **Mahatma Gandhi:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in Porbandar, a town in Gujarat in western India, on 2 October, 1869. On 4 September, 1888, he travelled to England to study law at the University College of London and to train as a barrister, as his family wanted him to be a barrister.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, popularly

known as Mahatma Gandhi, was the greatest political and spiritual leader of India who led the country during the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, Salt March in 1930 and later Quit India Movement in 1942. Known as beloved Bapu in India, Mahatma Gandhi adopted the policy of mass disobedience and non-violent resistance as weapons against the British Rule in India and followed the principle of Ahimsa (total non-violence). He endured several hardships, was arrested and occasionally beaten in his journey and struggle for justice and freedom. However, his struggle did not restrict him to India alone, as he played a key role in the Civil Rights movement in South Africa and secured them the right to justice and equality. His birthday — 2 October is commemorated as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday and as the International Non- Violence Day across the world.

Gandhi was assassinated on 30 January, 1948, on the grounds of Birla House, New Delhi. The assassin, Nathuram Godse, who had links with the extremist Hindu group, Hindu Mahasabha, shot him dead because he was against Gandhi's sympathy for Pakistan.

4. **Martin Luther King** was born in 1929 at Atlanta in the USA. He is most popularly known as the 'Father of Protestantism'. A German monk, theologian, university professor, priest and church reformer, Luther was the one who began the Protestant Reformation and changed the course of Western civilization. He taught that all men are equal and salvation can only be received when a person attains true faith in



Jesus. He challenged papacy and declared that the Holy Bible is the only perfect source of Christian doctrine. It was his theological views that continued to live and sustain his legacy, despite his death.

Though Lincoln had abolished slavery in 1862, blacks were still badly hated in the southern states of the U.S.A. They suffered great humiliation. Martin Luther King resisted all such humiliating practices in the United States. He adopted the path of non-violence as shown by Mahatma Gandhi. He boldly fought against racism which discriminated people on the basis of the colour of the skin and the race.

He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. In 1968, he was assassinated. He was also given the Jawaharlal Nehru Peace prize by India posthumously.

5. **Karl Marx** was born in 1818 to Jewish parents in Germany. He was a great scholar. He studied history, philosophy and law. In his times, the Industrial Revolution was sweeping all over Europe. The factory owners had become rich while the factory workers were poor.

Karl Marx was against capitalism. He wanted all the means of production to be owned by the society instead of individuals. He and his friend Frederick Engels, wrote a book called 'Communist Manifesto'. They advised workers to unite and take up the ownership of factories. In another book 'Das Capital', Karl Marx further elaborated his views. His ideology is termed as 'Socialism'.

The capitalist rulers of his time did not like his

ideas. So he had to flee from Germany. He took shelter in England and spent most of his life there. He died in 1883.

The ideas of Karl Marx had a deep effect on the people all over the world.

After his death, Lenin adopted and gave practical shape to his views in the former Soviet Union. This led to a revolt in Russia, and a new communist government was formed there, based on the ideas of Karl Marx.

Marx worked and preached for the equality of human beings.

- B. 1. The charter of the UN was signed on 26 June, 1945 and came into force on 24 October, 1945.
2. The social agencies of the UN are WHO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF.
3. The revolt failed but it marked a new chapter in Indian history. The Indians were inspired by the bravery of the leaders and the people who fought in the revolt. They were ready to organise themselves in a better way and fight for their freedom. Indian princes were permitted to rule their territories but under the authority of the British government.
4. In ancient times, India was known for its riches and prosperity. It was famous for its spices, pearls, silk, gold and handicrafts.
5. India became free on 15th August, 1947.
- C. 1. After the revolt of 1857, the British ended the rule of the East India Company.
2. The Simon Commission was an insult to India.
3. True
4. No, the President is the head of the country.
5. The High court is the highest court of the state.