



SOLUTION WORLD AROUND US

5

1.

Our Planet—Earth

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) planet 2. (b) 5 3. (a) four 4. (a) saline

B. Question Bag :

1. **How many seasons are there in India ?**

Ans. There are mainly four seasons in India.

2. **Who discovered the shape of the earth ?**

Ans. Aryabhata and Bhaskara discovered the shape of the earth.

3. **How many oceans are there on the earth ?**

Ans. There are Five oceans on the earth.

4. **Name the largest desert of India.**

Ans. Sahara desert is the largest desert of India.

5. **Write down the 2 layers of atmosphere.**

Ans. Troposphere and stratosphere are two layers of atmosphere.

6. **Write down the names of famous explorers of ancient time.**

Ans. Ferdinand Magellan and Nicolaus Copernicus are the famous explorers of ancient time.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. continents 2. west 3. life 4. flat 5. 5

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **Who were Aryabhata and Bhaskara ?**

Ans. Aryabhata and Bhaskara were the Indian Astronomers.

2. **What do you mean by longitude ?**

Ans. Imaginary lines drawn vertically on the globe are known as longitudes.

3. **Which is the innermost layer of the earth ?**

Ans. The innermost layer of earth is called the inner core. This layer extends another 900 miles inwards towards the centre of the earth.

4. **What is a continent ? Explain the continents of the world.**

Ans. The large land masses are called continents. There are 7 continents in the world. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

5. **Write a note on the earth's atmosphere.**

Ans. Atmosphere is the uppermost layer of the earth having very thick air. The atmosphere is made up of various gases that act as a protective shield for the earth and allow life to exist.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

2.

Globes and Maps

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) globe 2. (b) equator 3. (c) axis 4. (c) atlas

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the book of map called ?**

Ans. The book of map is called Atlas.

2. **Write any one sub-direction.**

Ans. North-East (NE). It lies between North and West.

3. **What are the lengths of all meridians ?**

Ans. The lengths of all meridians are same.

4. **How many parallel lines are in Southern hemisphere ?**

Ans. 90 parallel lines are in Southern hemisphere.

5. **How many parallel lines are in Northern hemisphere ?**

Ans. 90 parallel lines are in Northern hemisphere.

6. **Name the three types of maps.**

Ans. The three types of maps are (1) Physical maps (2) Political maps (3) Thematic maps

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. earth 2. globe 3. drawn 4. west 5. map

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What is the difference between a map and a globe ?**

Ans. A **map** is a drawing of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface like a paper or cardboard etc. A globe is a miniature of earth. It is difficult to study the earth without seeing it completely.

2. **What is grid ?**

Ans. The network formed by intersection of longitudes and latitudes at right angles is called grid.

3. **What are the uses of latitude and longitude ?**

Ans. Latitudes and longitudes are important to locate a place on the earth.

4. **How many types of maps are there ? Explain.**

Ans. There are three types of Maps :

(i) Physical maps : These are maps which show physical features like rivers, plains, oceans etc.

(ii) Political maps : These are maps which show different countries, continents etc. with their boundaries.

(iii) Thematic maps : These are maps which focus on specific information of the regions like rainfall, transport, crops etc.

5. Why are signs and symbols used in maps ?

Ans. The signs and symbols are used to indicate different landforms by colours on a map.

e.g.—Water bodies : Blue Colour

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

3.

Landforms of Earth

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) landform 2. (b) valley 3. (a) Mount Everest 4. plateau

B. Question Bag :

1. How much earth is covered with water ?

Ans. Three fourth surface is covered with water.

2. How much percent of land is covered by mountains ?

Ans. Nearly 20% of the land is covered by mountains.

3. Which landform is covered with sand ?

Ans. Desert is the landform covered with sand.

4. Which landform is a low lying land area ?

Ans. A plain is a low lying land area.

5. Which river has the greatest volume of water ?

Ans. Brahmaputra river has the greatest volume of water.

6. Write the names of other landforms present on the earth.

Ans. Peninsula, Cape, Isthmus etc. are the other landforms present on the earth.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. highest 2. 2.5 3. steeper 4. Tibetan 5. third

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a landform? Name the major ones.

Ans. Landform is the solid surface of the earth. Mountains, hills, valleys, plateaus, plains and deserts are major land-forms.

2. Why the region of plain areas are highly populated ?

Ans. Plains have favourable land for agriculture because land is very fertile and it is easier to construct railway lines, roads etc. so these areas are highly populated.

3. What is the difference between a plain and a plateau ?

Ans.

| Plain | Plateaus |
|---|---|
| (i) A plain is a low lying land surface which is flat. | (i) A plateau, also called a tableland is a flat and raised landform. |
| (ii) It occupies more than 50% of the continental landform. | (ii) It covers up to a third part of the earth land. |

4. **What is a valley?**

Ans. A valley is a low area between hills or mountains often with a river running through it.

5. **What are mountain ranges?**

Ans. A mountain range is a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

4.

Our Environment

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) environment 2. (a) two 3. (b) rivers 4. (c) noise

B. Question Bag :

1. **Which pollution is caused by water ?**

Ans. Water pollution is caused by water.

2. **Which pollution is caused by air ?**

Ans. Air pollution is caused by air.

3. **Name a disease which is caused by water.**

Ans. Cholera, typhoid are diseases caused by water.

4. **Which pollution decreases the soil fertility ?**

Ans. Soil pollution decreases the soil fertility.

5. **How many kinds of pollution are there ?**

Ans. There are four kinds of pollution.

6. **Which pollution contains carbon monoxide ?**

Ans. Air pollution contains carbon monoxide.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. necessary 2. threat 3. pollutants 4. drinking 5. decreases

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What is environment?**

Ans. Environment is the surrounding in which we live and it consists of both living or non-living things.

2. **What is pollutant ? Describe its groups.**

Ans. A pollutant is something that pollutes the environment such as smoke or waste material from factories.

It is divided into 2 groups :

(i) **Biodegradable pollutants**—They are those wastes which can decompose naturally.

(ii) **Non-Biodegradable pollutants**—They are those wastes which do not decompose naturally.

3. **What is pollution? Name some kinds of pollution.**

Ans. Pollution is defined as the undesirable change of physical, chemical and biological characteristics in our Air, land and water.

There are 4 kinds of pollution :

1. Air pollution 2. Water pollution 3. Land pollution 4. Noise pollution

4. What problems can be caused due to pollution ?

Ans. Pollution causes many diseases like cholera, typhoid etc. Noise pollution causes irritation, low hearing etc.

5. Suggest some steps to save our environment.

Ans. Some steps to save our environment are :

- (i) Use only paper or cloth bags.
- (ii) Do not throw anything into street drains or rivers.
- (iii) We should encourage people to quit smoking.
- (iv) Do not allow water to collect at one place.
- (v) Do not make loud noise and unwanted sounds.
- (vi) Do not spit or defaecate in open or public places.

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5.

Natural Disaster

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) nature 2. (c) natural calamity 3. (c) 100 4. (b) flood

B. Question Bag :

1. Name the three types of volcanoes.

Ans. Three types of volcanoes are Extinct, sleeping and active volcanoes.

2. Which diseases are caused by flood ?

Ans. Cholera, dengue etc. are caused by flood.

3. What is the speed of cyclone ?

Ans. The speed of cyclone is over 100 km per hour.

4. How is flood caused ?

Ans. Overflow of rivers causes flood. Heavy rainfall also causes flood.

5. Which instrument is used to measure the earthquake ?

Ans. Richter scale instrument is used to measure the earthquake.

6. What is the reason of occurring of drought ?

Ans. Little or no rainfall is the reason of occurring of drought.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. emergency 2. drought 3. seismology 4. river 5. safer

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is natural disaster? Name some of them.

Ans. Natural disasters are the disasters caused by natural forces. These disasters wreck life and property when they strike.

e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis and floods.

2. How is flood caused ?

Ans. Flood are caused by overflow of rivers, heavy rains etc.

3. Name some common measures to be taken during natural disasters.

Ans. Measures to be taken during natural disasters are as follows :

- (i) During floods, help people shift to safer places.
 - (ii) During cyclone, be careful about insects bite and don't go near or into the sea.
 - (iii) During volcanic eruption, stay away from volcanic lava and hot grasses.
4. **What is lava ?**
Ans. Volcanic eruption occurs when magma, molten rocks inside the earth comes to the surface of the earth through vent, it is called lava.
5. **How does a drought affect the lives of the people ?**
Ans. Drought affects the lives of the people in many ways. Farmers suffer a lot during a drought. The crops in the field dry and perish due to lack of water.

ACTIVITY

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6. The Democratic Republic of Congo

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) four 2. (b) second 3. (c) tall 4. (b) horse

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the capital of Congo ?**
Ans. The capital of Congo is Kinshasa.
2. **What is the main occupation of Congolese people ?**
Ans. Farming and mining are the main occupation of Congolese people.
3. **Write the names of main tribes of Congo.**
Ans. Mongo, Kongo, Luba and Mangbetu-Azonde are main tribes of Congo.
4. **How many tribes are present in Congo ?**
Ans. Four tribes are present in Congo.
5. **What is the other name of Democratic Republic of Congo ?**
Ans. Zaire is the other name of Democratic Republic of Congo.
6. **Write the names of any two natural resources of Congo.**
Ans. Gold and diamond are two natural resources of Congo.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Indonesia 2. tropical 3. mining 4. land 5. Congo

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **Who are Bantu speakers ? What do you know about them ?**
Ans. Bantu speakers are Black Africans. They are tall and have curly hairs. They have traditional lifestyle. They enjoy singing and dancing. They like to wear colourful dresses.
2. **Write a short note on the typical features of forest.**
Ans. A typical feature Congo is that here the forests are found in several layers. The trees found in the lowest layers are part of the forest floor. The second layer is the shrub layer. The third layer consists of orchids, grass, creepers etc., last layer being the top layer.
3. **Why transportation is poor in Congo ?**
Ans. Transportation is poor in Congo because the dense forests make it difficult for roads and railways lines to be built.

4. **What kind of climate does the country have ?**

Ans. The Democratic Republic of Congo has a tropical climate. It has very high temperature throughout the year due to its location near the equator. Humidity is high which makes it uncomfortable at times.

5. **Why Democratic Republic of Congo is known as ‘National Zoo of the World’ ?**

Ans. A variety of animals are found here in forests. The marshy areas beam with alligators and crocodiles. The rivers beam with a variety of fishes and dolphins. Thus, the Democratic Republic of Congo is called the natural zoo of the world.

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7. **The Land of Snow—Greenland**

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) ice 2. (a) tundra 3. (c) 57000 4. (c) polar

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the other name of Greenland ?**

Ans. Greenland is also known as tundra region.

2. **What the capital of Greenland ?**

Ans. The capital of Greenland is Nuuk.

3. **What is the most dangerous thing for ships ?**

Ans. Iceberg is the most dangerous thing for ships.

4. **What is the main animal of Greenland ?**

Ans. Reindeer is the main animal of Greenland.

5. **Write down the languages of the Greenland.**

Ans. The official language of Greenland is Greenlandic and Danish.

6. **Name the two largest whales found in Greenland.**

Ans. Blue whales and the fin whales are the two largest whales found in Greenland.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. reindeer 2. transport 3. peaceful 4. bones 5. polar

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **Where is Greenland located ? Explain its physical features also.**

Ans. Greenland is located in province of Denmark and located between Arctic and Atlantic oceans. It is about 2700 km long and 1000 km wide. It is a low plateau surrounded by coastal mountans.

2. **What is polar night and mid-day sun ?**

Ans. The sun does not rise above the horizon for months. Hence there is no sun for several weeks. Those dark days and nights are called **Polar nights**.

In summers the sun keeps shining all the time, even at midnight and there is hardly any night darkness but the temperature remains still below the freezing point. The occurrence of sun at midnight is called midnight sun.

3. Who are Eskimos ?

Ans. Eskimos are the people of Greenland. They have never waged war with anyone and people generally show openness to visitors. Greenlanders are known as Inuit or Eskimos. They migrated to Greenland from North America about 1000 years ago.

4. What is an igloo ?

Ans. Igloo means a house, whether it is made of ice-bricks, wood, stone or animal skin. In summer seasons, the Eskimos live in skin tents called Tou pigs.

5. What types of clothes are worn by people of Greenland ?

Ans. Men, women and children wear clothes made from animal skin and fur. They generally wear double trousers and high boots which is made of seal skin. Their jackets, called parkas, have hoods.

ACTIVITY

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8. Saudi Arabia—The Land of Sand

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) land 2. (a) summer 3. (b) Muslim 4. (b) Mecca

B. Question Bag :

1. Which country is known as the land of sand ?

Ans. Saudi Arabia is known as the land of sand.

2. Name the two pilgrimage places of Muslims.

Ans. Mecca and Medina are two pilgrimage places of Muslims.

3. Which hill station keeps cooler in summer season ?

Ans. Abha hill station keeps cooler in summer season.

4. Write the names of only trees that grow in the land of desert.

Ans. Date palm trees are the only trees that grow in the land of desert.

5. What is the real name of black gold ?

Ans. Petroleum is the real name of black gold.

6. What is the green spot in the desert ?

Ans. Oasis is the green spot in the desert.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. petroleum 2. Oasis 3. Arabian 4. Saudi Arabia 5. Mecca

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is Saudi Arabia famous for and how it has changed the lifestyle of Arabs?

Ans. Saudi Arabia is famous for petroleum After the discovery of petroleum the lifestyle of people has changed. The people of Saudi Arabia are also known as Arabs.

2. Who are Bedouins and what is their lifestyle ?

Ans. Bedouins are nomads and thus keep on moving from place to place in search of green pastures and water. They move in groups forming a long row of camels called caravan.

3. Define :

- (a) Caravan (b) Oasis (c) Sand dunes

Ans. (a) Caravan—Bedouins move in groups forming a long row of camels called caravan.

(b) **Oasis**—The green spots found in the desert are known as Oasis.

(c) **Sand dunes**—Most of Saudi Arabia is a rocky plateau covered by a vast desert. There are hillrocks of sand called Sand dunes.

4. **Why is camel called the ship of the desert ?**

Ans. Camel is known as the ship of desert, because it is a very useful animal in the desert. It can carry heavy loads through the burning hot sand and can live without water for many days.

5. **What types of clothes do people wear in Saudi Arabia?**

Ans. Men wear long flowing cotton robes called thobe. They cover their head with a head-covering called gufra, to protect it from the sun.

Women wear a black cloak that covers their entire body, called abaya. They cover their face with a veil.

ACTIVITY

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9. Temperate Grassland-The Prairies

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) Prairies 2. (a) coal 3. (b) wheat 4. (c) grazing

B. Question Bag :

1. **Which is the most populous city of United States ?**

Ans. Colorado is the most populous city of United States.

2. **What is the meaning of Prairies ?**

Ans. Prairies is a French word meaning meadow or grassland.

3. **What is the main occupation of Prairies people ?**

Ans. Farming is the main occupation of Prairies people.

4. **Name the two rivers that pass through Prairies region.**

Ans. Mississippi and Missouri are the two rivers that pass through Prairies region.

5. **What is the average temperature of Prairies in summer season ?**

Ans. 18°C is the average temperature of Prairies in summer season.

6. **What is the average temperature of Prairies in winter season ?**

Ans. 10°C is the average temperature of Prairies in winter season.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. temperate 2. grassland 3. river 4. meat 5. Oklahoma

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What is grassland ? List the different types of grassland found in the temperate zone.**

Ans. Grasslands are the large plains of grass. The different types of grassland found in temperate zone are (i) North America—Prairies (ii) South America—Pampas (iii) Russia—Steppes (iv) South Africa—Veld (v) Australia—Downs (vi) Hungary—Pustoz.

2. **Why are Prairies called the wheat basket of the world ?**

Ans. The main crops that grow here are wheat, oats, barley and rye. Prairies are often called the 'wheat basket of the world' as enough wheat is produced for the country and also to export.

3. **What are silos ?**

Ans. Silos are containers that are used to store the food grains.

4. **What are ranches ?**

Ans. Ranches are large farms where animals are bred.

5. **Write a short note on the lifestyle of the people of Prairies.**

Ans. The people in Prairies are mainly farmers. Scientific discoveries and new technologies have improved the lifestyle of the people in the Prairies.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

10.

Conquering Distances

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) three 2. (b) foot 3. (a) land 4. (b) easier

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the first invention of Early man?**

Ans. Wheels is the first invention of Early man.

2. **What is the second invention of Early man?**

Ans. Floating logs is the second invention of Early man.

3. **Who invented the Steam Engine ?**

Ans. James Watt invented the Steam Engine.

4. **What are the types of transport ?**

Ans. The types of transports are (1) Land (2) Air (3) Water transports.

5. **Who invented the aeroplane ?**

Ans. Wright Brothers invented the aeroplane.

6. **What is the name of first aeroplane ?**

Ans. Flyer is the first name of aeroplane.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. second 2. business 3. steam 4. fastest 5. Ship

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What were the first and second inventions of early man ?**

Ans. Fire is the first invention and floating logs is the second invention of early man.

2. **Write down the importance of National highway.**

Ans. The importance of National highways : National highways connect capitals, important places, ports and places of strategic importance of various states. The government is responsible for the maintenance of the national highways.

3. **What is road transport ? Explain the Indian railways.**

Ans. Land transport is also called road transport. Trucks, scooters, buses, cars etc. run on pucca roads. Highways and expressways are roads on which traffic moves very fast.

Indian Railways is the largest railway system in the world that runs under the single management. Transportation of goods and passengers on rail lines is done through trains.

4. **Write a short note on the airways.**

Ans. Airways is the fastest means of transport; it is also the most expensive. There are big airports

in all the important cities of the world.

5. What is waterways ?

Ans. Waterways starts with the early man who travels on water with floating or hollow logs. There are around 11 major ports and 139 small working ports in India.

Water transports are subdivided into two parts—(1) Inland waterways (2) Ocean waterways.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

11.

Keeping in Touch

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 5000 2. (a) smoke 3. (c) printing 4. (b) cinema

B. Question Bag :

1. How many means of communications are there ?

Ans. There are 2 types of means of communication.

2. Who invented the printing press ?

Ans. Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press.

3. Who invented the computer?

Ans. The computer was invented by Charles Babbage.

4. Who invented the television ?

Ans. John Logie Baird invented the television.

5. How many computers can an internet connect ?

Ans. Internet can connect millions of computers.

6. Who invented the telegram ?

Ans. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telegram.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. United States 2. abroad 3. morse 4. two 5. 1914

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. How did man communicate in early times ?

Ans. The early man communicated through signs and symbols. Early man wrote their ideas and thoughts on clay tablets, palm leaves and much later on paper.

2. How does a teleprinter work to send messages ?

Ans. A teleprinter works to send a message three times faster than an ordinary telegraph machine. The letters of the alphabet are printed by the teleprinter and the messages are being sent to the other end.

3. Write any two differences between personal and mass communications.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Ans. Personal communication | Mass Communications. |
| Its is the communication | between two persons. |
| It is the communication | among masses or organizations |
| | <i>e.g.</i> T.V., radio, internet, newspapers etc. |

4. Why is television more popular than radio ?

Ans. Television is more popular than radio because we can listen to the news as well as see the

events on the T.V. many schools T.V. are placed so that children may know about the various things. It is also better source of entertainment.

5. Write a short note on newspapers and magazines.

Ans. The newspapers and magazines are the oldest means of mass communication. Newspapers are printed a night before and sent to our homes in the morning. The printed magazines are also great source of information and entertainment.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

12.

Be Healthy and Live Longer

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) fit 2. (a) 37°C 3. (b) 1816 4. (c) small

B. Question Bag :

1. Who invented the microscope ?

Ans. Microscope was invented by Hans Lippersley and Zacharias Janssen.

2. Who was the first surgeon ?

Ans. The first surgeon was Sushruta.

3. Who invented penicillin ?

Ans. Sir Alexander Fleming invented penicillin.

4. Write down the names of two wonder medicines.

Ans. Penicillin and Chloroforms are the two wonder medicines.

5. Who invented the clinical thermometer ?

Ans. Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit invented the clinical thermometer.

6. Write down the names of bacteria which can be seen under microscope.

Ans. Virus, bacteria and protozoa etc. can be seen under microscope.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. chloroform 2. 1928 3. Edward Jenner 4. microscope 5. Fahrenheit

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. X 4. ✓ 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. How did people measure the temperature when there was no thermometer ?

Ans. When there was no thermometer, a person's fever was judged by touching the patient or by feeling the pulse. This was not an accurate method.

2. What is a stethoscope ?

Ans. A stethoscope is an instrument that enables a doctor to listen the heart beat and breathing of patient clearly. It was invented by Dr. Rene Laennec in 1816 in France.

3. What is a surgery ?

Ans. Surgery is the branch of treatment of injuries by cutting or opening of the body. The doctor who does the surgery is called a Surgeon.

4. What are the two wonder medicines ? Explain.

Ans. The two wonder medicines are :

- (i) Chloroform—Chloroform was first discovered in July 1831 by an American physician, Samuel Guthrie.

(ii) Penicillin—Alexander Fleming discovered that Penicillin in 1928. It is a wonder drug that controls the spread of infections in our body.

5. How can diseases be prevented ?

Ans. Good medicines and medical facilities help us to control diseases and cure several ailments. We have many facilities like clinics, hospitals etc.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

13.

Government of India

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 7 2. (a) central 3. (a) five 4. (c) 250

B. Question Bag :

1. Which house is the representative of the people ?

Ans. Lok Sabha is the representative of the people.

2. How many members are there in Rajya Sabha ?

Ans. Rajya Sabha cannot have more than 250 members.

3. How many Presidents do we have in India ?

Ans. We have one President in India.

4. What is the qualifying age of Rajya Sabha members ?

Ans. 30 years is the qualifying age of Rajya Sabha.

5. Who is the head of the country ?

Ans. President of India is the head of the country.

6. Who governs the Union Territory of India ?

Ans. The Chief Minister governs the Union Territory of India.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. five 2. Delhi 3. Deputy 4. governor 5. Rajya

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Which house is known as the Upper house ? Explain.

Ans. The Rajya Sabha also known as the Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament. The term of the Rajya Sabha member is six years.

2. How is government formed ?

Ans. There are many political parties in India. This different party system is a very important part of our democracy. Different parties put up their candidates for election. The party that gets the maximum seats forms the government.

3. Who elects the President of India ?

Ans. President is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state legislative assemblies.

4. Who made the law in the country ? Explain.

Ans. All the laws are made by the central government. Parliament is law making body and is supreme legislative body which comprises of the President of India and the two houses namely Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

5. **Write a short note on the Judiciary system of India.**

Ans. The Judiciary of India is an independent body and separated from the executive and the legislative bodies of the Indian government. The Judicial system is stratified into various levels.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

14.

National Symbols of India

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) Indians 2. (b) prosperity 3. (a) four 4. (b) animal

B. Question Bag :

1. **Which is the national bird of India ?**

Ans. Indian Peacock is the national bird of India.

2. **Who is the author of National Anthem ?**

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore is the author of National Anthem.

3. **What is the national animal of India ?**

Ans. The tiger is the national animal of India.

4. **Which is the national flower of India?**

Ans. The lotus is the national flower of India.

5. **Which is the longest river of India?**

Ans. Ganga is the longest river of India.

6. **Which is the national vegetable of India ?**

Ans. Pumpkin (Kaddu) is the national vegetable of India.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. flag 2. tiger 3. sacrifice 4. ideals 5. unity

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What do our national symbols signify ?**

Ans. National symbols signify freedom and unity.

2. **Name our national symbols.**

Ans. India has national symbols. They are :

(i) National anthem (ii) National flag (iii) National emblem

3. **Who wrote the national anthem of India ? When is it sung ?**

Ans. National anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore. It is sung during the national festivals.

4. **What do the three bands in our national flag stand for ?**

Ans. National flag has three horizontal bands in different colours : Saffron at the top, white in the middle and indigo green at the bottom. In the centre is a navy blue wheel with twenty four spokes known as the Ashoka Chakra.

5. **Describe the National Emblem.**

Ans. India's National Emblem has four lions. But only three lions are visible, the fourth one on the rear is hidden from sight.

The Government of India adopted the emblem on 26th January 1950.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) India 2. (c) East 3. (a) taxes 4. (b) English

B. Question Bag :

1. Which country was known as golden sparrow ?

Ans. India was known as golden sparrow.

2. Who discovered the sea route to India ?

Ans. Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India.

3. Who lost the battle of Plassey ?

Ans. Siraj-ud-Daulah lost the battle of Plassey.

4. Who refused to use the new cartridges of the Enfield rifles ?

Ans. Mangal Pandey refused to use the new cartridges of the Enfield rifles.

5. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress ?

Ans. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first president of Indian National Congress.

6. Who founded the East Indian association in 1867 ?

Ans. Dadabhai Naoroji formed the East Indian association in 1867.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. India 2. Elizabeth 3. Britishers 4. 1911 5. Dadabhai

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Write a short note on British Emergence Power.

Ans. The French also set up trading companies in Chandarnagore in Bengal and in Pondicherry. The British did not welcome this and fought with the French and defeated them.

2. What do you know about the Battle of Plassey ?

Ans. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah wanted to control the European traders but Britishers did not like this and a battle took place between the British and Nawab on 23rd June, 1757 at Plassey. Siraj-ud-Daulah lost the battle.

3. Why did the formation of East India Association take place ?

Ans. The formation of East India Association took place because educated Indians felt that the English wanted to keep India poor and backward. Indians of equal job opportunities were not allowed to advance to high position in government services or to become officers in the army.

4. Why did Mangal Pandey refuse the cartridges ?

Ans. Mangal Pandey refused to use the new cartridges because before loading the rifles, the greased covering of the cartridges had to be bitten off and the grease was made from the fats of cows and pigs.

5. Who was William Bentinck ?

Ans. Lord William Bentinck was a governor appointed by the British government for governing the country.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) first 2. (c) radical 3. (a) India 4. (b) rule

B. Question Bag :**1. Write the full name of Pal.**

Ans. Bipin Chandra Pal is the full name of Pal.

2. Who took over the new viceroy of India on 30th December 1898 ?

Ans. Lord Curzon took over the new viceroy of India on 30th December 1898.

3. Who gave the slogan Jai Hind ?

Ans. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan Jai Hind.

4. When did the second world war end ?

Ans. The second world war ended in 1945.

5. When did the India got Independence ?

Ans. India became free at mid-night on 15th Aug 1947.

6. Who was the first Prime Minister of India ?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. South 2. India 3. 65 4. Non- 5. General Dyer

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :**1. What is the difference between the moderates and the radicals ?**

Ans. The leaders who worked with Congress from the old days were known as **Moderates**.

There were another people in the Congress itself, who are not satisfied with the Britishers and they were totally opposed to the English Government. They are known as **Radicals**.

2. What happened at the Jallianwala Bagh ?

Ans. On 13th April, 1919, on Baisakhi, a prayer meeting was hold at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. People had gathered to protest the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu. British General Dyer ordered his regiment to fire. The innocent people including women and children were shot dead. This was a very cruel massocre.

3. What was the weapon of Gandhiji ? Explain.

Ans. Truth and non-violence was the weapon of Gandhiji. He was shocked to see the poverty of people and decided to stand against the English. He also asked the people to stand against unjust law made by the English government.

4. What was the Swadeshi Movement ?

Ans. Swadeshi means of one's own country. It means using goods made in India only. People were asked to boycott all foreign goods and use only goods made in India. The government tried to suppress the movement.

5. Write a short note on civil disobedience movement.

Ans. In 1930 Gandhiji launched the Civil disobedience movement. He called upon Indians to boycott foreign goods and refuse to pay taxes especially the tax on salt.

