



Our Society and Culture-V (Solution)

CHAPTER 1 : THE GLOBE

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. night 2. southern 3. parallels 4. meridian 5. grid

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. A globe is a model of the earth. It is a ball shaped object that is usually fixed on a stand, with a map of the world pasted on it. Globes can be of different sizes. A globe shows us the size and location of the continents sea and oceans on the Earth. It also shows the shape, size and location of different countries. To differentiate the land parts from the water bodies, different colours are used.

2. The imaginary line that divides it into two equal parts is called equator.

3.

	Parallels	Meridians
1.	Parallels running from east to west on globe.	Meridians running from north pole to south pole on the globe.
2.	These are called lines of latitudes.	These are called lines of longitude.
3.	All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other.	All meridians are equal in length.
4.	There are 181 parallels in all.	There are 360 lines of longitude.
5.	The parallels never touch and cut each other.	The distance between any two meridians decreases as one moves away from the equator towards the poles.

4. On the globe, we see a network of latitudes and longitudes lines. These lines are called grid. These lines intersect each other at right angles. The grid helps us to locate places on a globe. The point at which they cross each other, will be the location of that place.

5. Let us find the location of Mumbai on a globe. First, locate the latitude of Mumbai (which is 19°N) and then the longitude (which is 73°E). Mumbai lies at the intersection of these two lines. In this way, we can locate any place on a globe).

CHAPTER 2 : MAPS : OUR GUIDES

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. map 2. atlas 3. dark blue colour 4. black 5. east

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface, like paper, wall, cardboard etc. The word 'map' has been taken from 'Mappa', a Latin word that means a napkin. It is easy to carry as it can be folded. A map can be drawn to show a very small part of the world, the whole world, a city, a state etc. A map is drawn according to a scale. Maps show selected physical and cultural features of the earth.

2. There are different types of maps some of them are given below :

(i) **Physical Maps :** Physical maps show us the physical features of an area. They show different landforms and the water bodies like mountains, plateaus, rivers, valleys, lakes, seas, plains, oceans and other elevations.

(ii) **Political Maps :** Political maps show different countries, continents, states and cities. A capital city is marked with a dot or dot within a circle.

3. Different colours, directions, scale, signs and symbols are used in a map, this is called the language of the map.

4. Some maps are in different colours. The different colours in a map indicate different water bodies, plains, mountains and plateaus. The following colours are used to show these :

The light blue colour is used to show seas, rivers, oceans and lakes.

The dark blue colour is used to show deep water.

The green colour is used to show plains and low lands.

The yellow and light brown colours are used to show plateaus, mountains and highlands.

5. (a) A thick line or broken line marks the boundary of a country.

(b) Rivers, canals, coastlines and lakes are shown in blue lines.

(c) Roads are shown with red lines.

(d) Railway tracks are shown with black lines.

(E) Paste or draw the map of India vertically in the given space :

Do himself

CHAPTER 3 : WEATHER AND CLIMATE

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (cold)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. weather 2. equator 3. climate 4. mountains

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. Weather tells us about the conditions of atmosphere in a place at a certain time. The weather can change several times in a day. It may be sunny in the morning and cloudy in the evening. Atmospheric conditions with respect to temperature, humidity, wind, sunshine, clouds etc. make up the weather.

2. Climate defines the weather of a place a longer period of time. It is different at different places of the world. Some parts have a hot and wet climate almost throughout the year while some parts have cold. The climate of a place affects the food habits, clothing, transportation and houses of the place.
3. The climate conditions of places are influenced by many factors. Some of the factors determining the climate of a particular area or place are given below :
 - (i) Distance from the equator
 - (ii) Height above the sea level
 - (iii) Distance from the sea
 - (iv) Directions of the wind
 - (v) Humidity and Rainfall
 - (vi) Ocean Currents
4. Height above the sea level is called the altitude of a place. Temperature of any place decreases as the height of that land increases.
The peaks of high mountains remain covered with snow. When the snow melts into water, it slides down the mountains and reaches low altitudes. Places like Ooty, Shimla, Nainital are at the higher altitudes and are thus cooler than places in the plains even during summer. It is always cold in the high mountains because mountains are at a high altitude.
5. The three climatic zones of the earth :
 - (i) **The Torrid Zone or Hot Zone** : The torrid zone is the region that lies closest to the equator. This zone includes the area that lies between tropic of cancer in the northern hemisphere and the tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere.
 - (ii) **The temperate zone or moderate zone** : This zone includes the area that lies between tropic of cancer and the arctic circle in the northern hemisphere and the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle in the southern hemisphere.
 - (iii) **The frigid zone or cold zone** : The frigid zone is the regions that lies between the arctic circle and the north pole and the antarctic circle and the south pole. These regions are near the pole, so they are very cold. These regions are also cold the polar region or tundra region.
6. The amount of moisture in the air is called humidity. Humidity affects the climate of a place and causes rainfall.

CHAPTER 4 : THE LAND OF DENSE FORESTS (THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO)

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. third 2. cassava 3. gold 4. mining

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The area between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of Capricorn is called the land of dense forests. This area lies in the north and south of the equator. The climate of this area is hot and wet throughout the year.

The democratic republic of Congo is the third largest country in Africa. Many countries like Brazil, the democratic republic of the Congo, Malaysia and Indonesia are located in this region.

2. The democratic republic of the Congo enjoys the hot and the wet climate throughout the year. The temperature is high. The morning is generally pleasant with bright sunshine and the afternoon is very hot. The annual rainfall is more than 200 cm. Evening and nights are a bit cool and comfortable. The days and nights are almost of equal duration. Due to the hot and wet climate of the Congo, trees and plants grow very quickly. There are a large variety of trees and plants in the forests. Trees are mostly very tall, competing with each other for sunlight. The forests are evergreen and dense. There is a dense growth of creepers and climbers in these forests.
3. The hot and wet climate of the Congo, trees and plants grow very quickly. There are a large variety of trees and plants in the forests. Trees are mostly very tall, competing with each other for sunlight.
4. Pygmies were the original inhabitant of Congo. They live in the interiors of the forests. They are very short in height. They have a primitive lifestyle. They live in small huts and move about in search of food. The weather is hot and humid, the people do not wear more clothes. They have dark complexion and curly hair. They do not grow crops but they eat nuts, roots, meat, fruits and honey. French, English and Bantu are the main languages spoken by the people of this country.
5. The Democratic Republic of Congo is thinly populated country. Most people live in scattered villages. Some people have migrated to towns to work in mines and factories. These people have adopted western lifestyles. Most Congolese are Bantu Negroes, with curly hair. They speak languages belonging to the large Bantu language group. They follow traditional lifestyles. They enjoy music and dance. On special occasions, they wear colourful dress.

CHAPTER 5 : THE LAND OF SNOW AND ICE (GREENLAND)

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. largest 2. climate 3. polar 4. igloos 5. fishig

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. Greenland is located towards the north-east of North America. It is about 2700 km long and 1000 km broad. Greenland is the part of Denmark. Godthaab (Nuuk) is the capital of Greenland
2. During the spring, bits of the cap break off from the main mass of ice and fall into the ocean. These floating blocks are called icebergs. Icebergs are very dangerous for the ships.
3. Animals living in Greenland have thick coats of fur to protect themselves from the bitter cold. Animals like reindeer, huskies, polar bear, musk ox, caribou and arctic fox are found in Greenland. Seals are also found here. There are different types of birds in this region like ducks and arctic tern.

4. The Iuits (also called Eskimos) came to Greenland from North America about 1,000 years ago. Overtime, they have adopted themselves to the harsh climate. They have flat faces with narrow black eyes. The colour of their skins is copper-yellow. Men, women and children wear clothes made from the skins of seals and fur.
5. The lifestyle of eskimose has undergone many changes in recent times. They use rifles instead of weapons for hunting and motor boats for fishing.
Eskimose use motorised sledges called skidoos for transport. They use motorboat for fishing. They have modernise their lives with the help of schools, hospitals, markets and clubs. There is compulsory education for the children upto the age of 14.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 1

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface, like paper, wall, cardboard etc. The word 'map' has been taken from 'Mappa', a Latin word that means a napkin. It is easy to carry as it can be folded. A map can be drawn to show a very small part of the world, the whole world, a city, a state etc. A map is drawn according to a scale. Maps show selected physical and cultural features of the earth.

2.

	Parallels	Meridians
1.	Parallels running from east to west on globe.	Meridians running from north pole to south pole on the globe.
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3.	All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other.	All meridians are equal in length.
4.	There are 181 parallels in all.	There are 360 lines of longitude.
5.	The parallels never touch and cut each other.	The distance between any two meridians decreases as one moves away from the equator towards the poles.

3. The climate conditions of places are influenced by many factors. Some of the factors determining the climate of a particular area or place are given below :
 - (i) Distance from the equator
 - (ii) Height above the sea level
 - (iii) Distance from the sea
 - (iv) Directions of the wind
 - (v) Humidity and Rainfall
 - (vi) Ocean Currents
4. Pygmies were the original inhabitant of Congo. They live in the interiors of the forests. They are very short in height. They have a primitive lifestyle. They live in small huts and move about in search of food. The weather is hot and humid, the people do not wear more clothes. They have dark complexion and curly hair. They do not grow crops but they eat nuts, roots, meat, fruits and honey. French, English and Bantu are the main languages spoken by the people of this country.
5. Animals living in Greenland have thick coats of fur to protect themselves from the bitter cold. Animals like reindeer, polar bear, musk ox, caribou and arctic fox are found in Greenland. Seals are also found here.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. Dark blue colour 2. Grid 3. Weather 4. Gold 5. Mining

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False

CHAPTER 6 : THE LAND OF HOT SAND (SAUDI ARABIA)

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Sahara 2. sand dunes 3. petroleum 4. arabic 5. Muslims

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. A desert is a land covered with sand. There is a little water and very few vegetation in desert. Such land receives very few rain. About one-seventh land area of the earth's surface is covered with deserts. The Sahara desert in Africa, the Colorado desert in North America, the Arabian desert and the Thar desert in Asia are some of the most important deserts of the world. The Sahara desert is the largest desert in the world.
2. Saudi Arabia, a country in the Middle East, is located in the Arabian Desert. It occupies about 4/5 of the Arabian peninsula that is the world's largest peninsula.
3. Saudi Arabia is surrounded by :
Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north.
The Persian Gulf, Qatar, Manama, Bahrain and United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the East. The Arabian sea, Oman and Yemen in the South. The Red Sea in the west.
4. Petroleum change the life of Saudi Arabia because Petroleum is in great demand all they exported oil from here to almost all countries of the world. That is why petroleum is called Black gold or Liquid gold. The mineral oil is extracted and refined here.
5. The life in Saudi Arabia is very difficult. The discovery of petroleum has changed the lifestyle of people. Before its discovery, most of the people were poor. Now the standard of living is very high. More towns and cities have modern facilities. Most people work in factories, as traders and executives. Schools which provide modern education are present in Saudi Arabia. Some people live in villages near farming there. Some people earn a living by flocks of goats, sheep horses and camels.
6. Mecca and Medina are the holiest places of Muslims. Every year, lakhs of Muslims go to Mecca. Medina is another religious centre. This pilgrimage is called Haj.

(E) Match the following :

1. Camel - Ship of the desert
2. Petroleum - Liquid gold
3. Dates - Sweet fruit
4. Nomads - Bedouins
5. Mecca and Medina - Holiest places of Muslims

(F) Define the following :

1. Small hillocks of sand called sand dunes are present. Rub al Khali in the south and An Nafud or Al-Nefud in the north are continues bodies of sand.

2. A desert is a land covered with sand. There is a little water and very few vegetation in desert.
 3. Small streams of water called wadis form when it rains in Saudi Arabia. There is no permanent river or lake in this country.
 4. Some people move one place to another are called nomads. These nomads are called Bedouins. Bedouins live in tents made of animals's skin. They move in groups forming a long row of camels.
- (G) **Paste the pictures of different plants that are found in deserts in the given space.**
Do himself.

CHAPTER 7 : THE TREELESS GRASSLANDS - PRAIRIES

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. meadow 2. prairies 3. temperate 4. chinook 5. ranches

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The prairies are a vast stretch of land in the center of North America. They are located between the equator and North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere. The land is either flat or hilly and covered with tall grasses for miles and miles.
The land of Prairies was used as grazing for bison, before the Europeans came. The main cities Chicago, Dallas, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Regina in Canada and Minneapolis in USA.
2. The Prairies are located in the temperate zone, the winters are cold and summers are hot. Rainfall is moderate and occurs mostly in summer. In summer, Prairies experience a hot wind called 'Chinook'. These winds melt the ice. The soil of these areas is much fertile. The grasses grow quickly, trees are mostly found near the rivers.
3. Rabbits, deer, wolves, skunks and horse are found in the Prairies. Hawks, owls, eagles, bustards and falcons are some important birds. Snakes also can be seen here easily.
4. The main crops that grow are wheat, barely, oats and rye. Wheat is cultivated in Prairies in very systematic manner. Prairies are often called the 'wheat basket of the world', as enough wheat is produced for the country and also to export.
5. Wheat, barely, oats and rye are the main crops of the Prairies.
6. Animals are reared on large open areas called ranches. Very big cattle farms have been developed here. Cattle are mainly reared for beef, the staple food of the Americans. Many farmers rear cattle for milk and its product, such as cheese, butter etc. Here, big dairy farms have been developed having all the modern machines and facilities. Milking of cows is also done by machines.

(E) Match the following :

1. Steppes - Russia 2. Downs - Australia 3. Pampas - South America
4. Pustoz - Hungary 5. Veld - South Africa

(F) Give one word of the following :

1. Prairies 2. Beef 3. Veld 4. Mississippi and Missouri
5. Chinook

(G) **Paste the pictures of different animals that are found in Prairies in the given space :**

Do himself

CHAPTER 8 : OUR ENVIRONMENT

(A) **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

(B) **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Pollution 2. Biodegradable 3. Recycle 4. Furnace 5. Cheap

(C) **Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

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

(D) **Answer the following questions :**

1. Biodegradable waste is a type of waste which can be decompose naturally, in a weeks or few months. These include human and animals waste, fruits, vegetables, peels, leaves and other house hold garbage. Mainly the micro-organism like bacteria, fungi, earthworm help us to decompose these types of wastes.

2. Non Biodegradable waste is a type of waste which cannot be decompose naturally. This type of waste will not break down in the soil and make the land unfertile. These type of waste are very dangerous for our environment. Non biodegradable waste are plastic, poisonous, chemical substances, bottles, cans etc.

3. Never spit or urinates in open public places.

Do not throw waste materials or house hold garbage on the road, in parks and other public places. Throw them in the garbage bin.

Never throw anything into street drains or river.

4. Landfills the oldest method of waste disposal. Land fills are side for waste disposal. Garbage is dumped into deep ditches and once it is full, it is covered with soil. Landfills are not safe because they give off gases like methane, which are highly dangerous. The waste in the landfills should be properly disposed and the waste should not come in contact with near areas.

5. The three methods of waste disposal are :

Recycling : Recycling is a process by changing a thing back to its original form. It is one of the well known method of disposal of waste.

Compositing : This process involves breaking down the waste into organic compounds and can be used as fertilizer. You can decompose the grass, fruits, vegetables peels in your own garden.

Landfills : Landfills is the oldest method of waste disposal. Land fills are site for waste disposal. Garbage is dumped into deep ditches and once it is full, it covered with soil.

(E) **Write at least 8 things you will do to protect our environment :**

1. Never spit or urinates in open public places.
2. Do not throw waste materials or house hold garbage on the road, in parks and other public places. Throw them in the garbage bin.
3. Never throw anything into street drains or river.
4. Never allow water to collect at one place. Mosquitoes breed in still water and cause diseases.
5. Use only paper or cloth bags. Plastic bags harm the environment.

6. Waste collects in the house in the form of garbage and needs to be thrown away.
7. Chemical and other solid waste is burnt in a large furnace.
8. Recycling is a process by changing a thing back to its original form.

CHAPTER 9 : ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. factories, automobiles 2. pollution 3. marine 4. land 5. infertility

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True
6. True

(D) Name the following :

1. (a) Bathing (b) Washing (c) Cleaning
2. (a) Pesticides (b) Fertilizers (c) Factories waste

(E) Answer in one word :

1. Pollutant 2. pollution 3. Air pollution 4. air pollution 5. Cholera

(F) Answer the following questions :

1. Clean air is essential for human life, without air human cannot live. The mixing of any harmful and other particles in the air is called air pollution. This type of polluted air is harmful for human health. If human being breathe in polluted air, he get many diseases and health problems. Factories and automobiles are the main source of air pollution. are : Burning fuels, smoke from houses and dust.
2. The four main types of pollution are : Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Noise Pollution, Land Pollution and Soil Pollution.
3. Effects of Land Pollution :
This type of pollution makes the land infertile and also pollutes the underground water. Many crops grown on polluted soil may pass the pollutant on to the consumer/ May poison the children playing in that area.
4. Noise pollution is caused due to excessive and unplesant sound in our environment. Noise pollution effects human beings adversely. It also not effects human beings but also effects animals. These types of pollution caused by lots and harsh horns of vehicles, wedding adds, loudspeakers and cracking crackers during festivals.
5. Never splits or urinates in an open place always use public toilets.
Proper collection and waste disposal measures.
Always use paper bags in place of plastic bags because plastic bags are no biodegradable waste.
Any type of damage to our environment in all kinds of pollution affects us directly. We always protect our environment from being polluted.

(G) Describe the following :

1. All living things live on Earth. They get food, clothes, shelters etc on the Earth. We pollute the environment : land by waste, water by chemicals and drainage, air by smoke and soil by harmful things dug into it. Adding any harmful substances or waste into environment is called pollution.

2. Water pollution many dangerous diseases spread in human beings like malaria and cholera, typhoid.
Due to this water pollution, dangerous disease like typhoid spread in the rainy season.
Marine ecosystem will be destroyed due to this type of pollution.
A large number of fish and other water animals also die to this water pollution.
3. A person or factor that is pollutes the environment is called polluter.
4. A waste substance that causes pollution is called pollutant.
5. Water pollution many dangerous diseases spread in human beings like malaria and cholera, typhoid.

(H) Do himself.

CHAPTER 10 : NATURAL DISASTER

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. natural forces 2. drought 3. Seismology 4. tsunami 5. flooding

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

(D) Name the following :

1. (a) Move to higher ground (b) Drink only boil water (c) Listen to radio or tv
2. (a) Thunder (b) Tornado (c) Drough
3. 4 Jan 2016

(E) Answer in one word :

1. Natural disaster 2. Drought 3. Seismograph 4. Harbor wave
5. Disaster

(F) Answer the following questions :

1. A natural disaster is a disaster which are caused by natural forces. These types of disasters exploit the human property and life. Natural disasters do not give any time to anybody to save life.
2. Earthquake, flood, drought and tsunami are four types of natural disasters.
3. At the time of flood move to higher ground.
Listen to radio or watching television for warning and advice.
Keep ready an emergency kit including a torch, radio, water, food and match box.
Keep water proofs bags for packing food and clothes.
If possible drink only boil water.
Listen carefully the flood alert system it can warn the people to shift to safer places.
4. Drought is caused when there is less or no rainfall. Agriculture in India is mostly depend on monsoon season. In this season rain comes in India and also farmers crops get water by these rainfall. In case the rain fails the crops also fail.
5. **Precautions to be taken in case of an Earthquake :**
Immediately try to rush to the nearest open space.
Sit under any heavy shelf, table if you are unable to go in open plane.
Stay away from all buildings, electric pole and trees.
Remain calm and keep a first aid kit handy.
Get out of a car or bus if you feel an earthquake.
Never use lift during or immediately after an earthquake.

(G) Describe the following :

- 1. Floods :** A flood is an overflow of water that sink land which is usually dry. Flooding may occur as an overflow of water from water bodies, such as a river, lake and sea. The heavy rainfall during the monsoon is also the main source of flood. Floods are very common in India. Flood destroys the houses, crops, life of human beings.
- 2. Earthquake :** An earthquake is a sudden and sometimes violent movement with in the earth, which is followed by a series of vibration or shaking of the ground. Earthquake causes a lot of damage of life and property.
- 3. Drought :** Drought is caused when there is less or no rainfall. Agriculture in India is mostly depend on monsoon season. In this season rain comes in India and also farmers crops get water by these rainfall. In case the rain fails the crops also fail.
- 4. Tsunami :** Tsunami is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake. It is also called tidal waves. There is often no warning of an approaching tsunami.
- 5. Natural Disaster :** A natural disaster is a disaster which are caused by natural forces. These types of disasters exploit do not give any time to anybody to save life.

(H) Collect pictures of different types of natural disasters. Stick them in the space given below according to their destruction :

Do himself.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT-2

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. Saudi Arabia, a country in the Middle East, is located in the Arabian Desert. It occupies about 4/5 of the Arabian peninsula that is the world's largest peninsula.
2. Pygmies were the original inhabitant of Congo. They live in the interiors of the forests. They are very short in height. They have a primitive lifestyle. They live in small huts and move about in search of food. The weather is hot and humid, the people do not wear more clothes. They have dark complexion and curly hair. They do not grow crops but they eat nuts, roots, meat, fruits and honey. French, English and Bantu are the main languages spoken by the people of this country.
3. Never splits or urinates in an open place always use public toilets.
Proper collection and waste disposal measures.
Always use paper bags in place of plastic bags because plastic bags are no biodegradable waste.
4. The four main types of pollution are : Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Noise Pollution, Land Pollution and Soil Pollution.
5. A natural disaster is a disaster which are caused by natural forces. These types of disasters exploit the human property and life. Natural disasters do not give any time to anybody to save life.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. arabic 2. chinook 3. pollution 4. air pollution 5. seismology

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)

(B) Answer the following questions :

- A thick line or broken line marks the boundary of a country.
 - Rivers, canals, coastlines and lakes are shown in blue lines.
 - Roads are shown with red lines.
 - Railway tracks are shown with black lines.
- A globe is a model of the earth. It is a ball shaped object that is usually fixed on a stand, with a map of the world pasted on it. Globes can be of different sizes.
- The climate conditions of places are influenced by many factors. Some of the factors determining the climate of a particular area or place are given below :
 - Distance from the equator
 - Height above the sea level
 - Distance from the sea
 - Directions of the wind
 - Humidity and Rainfall
 - Ocean Currents
- The Democratic Republic of Congo is thinly populated country. Most people live in scattered villages. Some people have migrated to towns to work in mines and factories. These people have adopted western lifestyles.
Most Congolese are Bantu Negroes, with curly hair. They speak languages belonging to the large Bantu language group. They follow traditional lifestyles. They enjoy music and dance. On special occasions, they wear colourful dress.
- During the spring, bits of the cap break off from the main mass of ice and fall into the ocean. These floating blocks are called icebergs. Icebergs are very dangerous for the ships.
- Mecca and Medina are the holiest places of Muslims. Every year, lakhs of Muslims go to Mecca. Medina is another religious centre. This pilgrimage is called Haj.
- The main crops that grow are wheat, barely, oats and rye. Wheat is cultivated in Prairies in very systematic manner. Prairies are often called the 'wheat basket of the world', as enough wheat is produced for the country and also to export.
- Biodegradable waste is a type of waste which can be decompose naturally, in a weeks or few months. These include human and animals waste, fruits, vegetables, peels, leaves and other house hold garbage. Mainly the micro-organism like bacteria, fungi, earthworm help us to decompose these types of wastes.
- Clean air is essential for human life, without air human cannot live. The mixing of any harmful and other particles in the air is called air pollution. This type of polluted air is harmful for human health. If human being breathe in polluted air, he get many diseases and health problems. Factories and automobiles are the main source of air pollution. are : Burning fuels, smoke from houses and dust.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. east 2. southern 3. weather 4. mining 5. flooding
6. petroleum 7. air pollution

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True

(E) Write 'B' for Biodegradable Waste and 'N' for Non-biodegradable waste :

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. N 5. N 6. N
7. N 8. N

(F) Describe the following :

1. A globe is a model of the Earth. It is a ball shaped object that is usually fixed on a stand, with a map of the world pasted on it. Globes can be of different sizes. A globe shows us the size and location of the continents sea and oceans on the earth.
2. Weather tells us about the conditions of atmosphere in a place at a certain time. The weather can change several times in one day. It may be sunny in the morning and cloudy in the evening. Atmospheric conditions with respect to temperature, humidity, wind, sunshine, clouds etc. make up the weather.
3. The forests of congo are the home to a large number of animals. Tigers, rhinoceros, lions, antelopes, jaguars, leopards, zebra and hippopotamus are found in the forests. Different kinds of monkeys like chimpanzees, gorillas and baboons live in the forests in abundance. Okapi, a horse like animal is found here.
4. Greenland is located towards the north-east of North America. It is about 2700 km long and 1000 km broad. Greenland is the part of Denmark. Godthaab is the capital of Greenland.
6. Clean air is essential for human life, without air human cannot live. The mixing of any harmful and other particles in the air is called air pollution. This type of polluted air is harmful for human health. If human being breathe in polluted air, he get many diseases and health problems. Factories and automobiles are the main source of air pollution. are : Burning fuels, smoke from houses and dust.
7. Recycling is a process by changing a thing back to its original form. It is one of the well know method of disposal of waste. It is very cheap and can be easily done. You can recycle papers, glass, aluminum and plastic. By doing recycle you will be a responsible citizen.
8. An earthquake is a sudden and sometimes violent movement with in the earth, which is followed by a series of vibration or shaking of the ground. Earthquake causes a lot of damage of life and property.

(G) Paste the pictures of different types of pollution :

Do himself

(H) Make a project on changing environment in India :

Do himself.

CHAPTER 11 : CONQUERING DISTANCES

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. James Watt 2. Wright Brothers 3. 1853 4. Metro

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

(D) Name the following :

1. (a) Land transport (b) Air transport (c) Water transport
2. (a) The North Atlantic Route (b) The Suez Canal Route
(c) The Panama Canal Route
3. Oil tankers
4. (a) The north Atlantic route (b) The Suez canal route

(E) Match the following :

1. Road - TVC 2. Aeroplane - Air 3. Ship - Water
4. Fastest train - Expressways 5. Sea Route - Suez Canal Route

(F) Answer the following questions :

1. The kind of transport that is used depends on the type of goods to be transported and on the geographical conditions of the place one lives in.
Transport can be divided into three types :
1. Land Transport 2. Air Transport 3. Water Transport
2. James Watt bought a revolution in transport.
3. The construction of multiple tracks and installation of modern signaling systems, improved the speed of railway.
4. The North Atlantic Route; The Suez Canal Route; The Panama Canal Route
5. Airways is the fastest means of transport. Although it saves times but it is very expensive. The idea of balloons filled with hot air took human beings into the sky. The first successful aeroplane was made by Wright Brothers in 1903. They invented an airplane and named it 'The Flyer'. It stayed in air for 12 seconds, covering a distance of 230 metres.

(G) Find more about these famous inventors of the world :

Do himself

(H) Collect pictures of different types of transport. Stick them in the space given below according to their space :

Do himself

CHAPTER 12 : KEEPING IN TOUCH

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Speed Post 2. Feelings 3. Guglielmo Marconi 4. John Logie Baird
5. Mass

(C) Name the following :

1. (a) Letter (b) Teleprinter (c) Telephone

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

(E) Match the following :

1. Alexander Graham Bell - Telephone 2. Charles Babbage - Computer
3. Documentaries - Educational Films 4. Facsimile - Fax
5. Guglielmo Marconi - Radio

(F) Answer the following questions :

1. The different means of communication :
 - (a) Personal Means of Communication
 - (b) Mass Communication
2. Letter, telegraph, teleprinter, telephone mobilephone are means of personal communication. .
3. Fax is an instant means of communication. It is also known as Facsimile. It is used to send information across cities, countries and even continents. We can send a printed matter or picture through fax machine. The exact copy of the document reaches the receiver.
4. The postal service is very well developed in India. Such communication takes directly place between the sender and the receiver. Given below are some means of personal communication :
Letter or Postcards Telegraph Teleprinter
5. Mass communication is used to communicate something, to a large number of people at the same time. Some means of mass communications are :
Newspapers and Magazines : The newspapers and magazines are very old but still popular means of mass communication.
Radio : Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian scientist, invented the radio with this, wireless communication was introduced.
Television : John Logie Baird invented the television in 1929. Television has an audio visual capacity, hence remains the most popular and influential means of communication.
Cinemas : Cinema is an important means of communication. It is a source of entertainment and as well as education.

(G) Find more about these famous inventors of world :

Do himself

(H) Collect the pictures of different means of communication and paste them in the given space :

Do himself

CHAPTER 13 : KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Body gestures 2. Devnagari 3. Papyrus 4. Seven 5. Hands

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

(D) Match the following :

1. Johann Gutenberg - Printing Press 2. Braille System - Louis Braille
3. Papyrus - Egyptians 4. Literacy - Key to knowledge
5. India - Hindu Arabic

(E) Answer the following questions :

1. Clay tablets, leaves and leather are used for writing before paper was invented.

2. The art of writing came after the art of drawing. Pictures of animals and other objects have found drawn on the cave walls of India, Spain and France. They used pieces of burnt wood to draw pictures. With the passage of time symbols represented sounds and words. The development of Symbols led to growth of script. The Sumerians, the people of Mesopotamia, were the first who developed the earliest form of writing. This writing was called Cuneiform.
3. A script used by blind people is called Braille Script. Louis Braille, who was himself blind, in 1829 invented a system that helped the blind to read and write with a simple instrument. The letter in this scripts are formed by raised dots on thick paper. A blind person can read the script by running their finger on the dots. Books are used by the blind. Sign language has been developed for the deaf and the dumb.
4. The Egyptians were the first to make paper from the unique water plant called papyrus. This plant grows in the delta of river Nile in Africa. The word 'paper' is derived from 'papyrus'.
Chinese were the first to make paper from the pulp of bark. Now a days the pulp of wood is used to make paper.
5. The government of India is also trying to remove illiteracy by providing free and compulsory education to children upto 1 class to V class. So literacy leads to knowledge, Knowledge leads to power and prosperity.

(F) Find more about these famous inventors of the world :

Do himself

(G) Take a 20 rupees note of India and Identify the scripts written on it :

Do himself

(H) Find any the literacy rate in any five states of India.

Do himself

CHAPTER 14 :DEVELOPMENT IN FIELD OF MEDICINE

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Spirits 2. ECG 3. microscope 4. Small box 5. Pasteurized

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

(F) Match the following :

1. Thermometer - Measure body temperature
2. Rontgen - Inventor of X-ray machine
3. Louis Pasteur - Boiling methods to kill germs
4. Sushruta - First Surgeon of India
5. Chloroform - James Young Simpson

(E) Answer the following questions :

1. A thermometer is an instrument that is used to measure the temperature of our body. Thermometer is like a simple glass tube with a bulb-like shape at one end. This tube is filled with mercury. The tube has markings of degree in Fahrenheit from 95° to 110°. The exact reading of thermometer helps ro the doctor to treat the patient exactly.

2. A stethoscope is an instrument that enables a doctor to listen the heart beat and breathing of the patient clearly.

A syringe is a simple pump consisting of a plunger that fits tightly in a tube.

3. Surgery means repair, removal or replacement of the damaged part or organ of the body. It is the branch of medicines that deals with the treatment of disease by cutting open of the body. The doctors who do the surgery is called surgeon. Surgery was performed in olden days also. Sushruta, a surgeon, performed surgeries in India more than 2,500 years ago. With the advancement of science and technology, surgeons can transplant delicate parts such as heart, brain, kidney and lungs successful. A damaged heart or kidney can be transplanted easily.

4. Edward Jenner discovered the vaccine to prevent a deadly diseases in the eighteen century called small pox. Small pox was a dread disease that killed thousands of people and blinded millions more in 18th century.

Doctor Edward Jenner noticed that people who have infected by cowpox (a disease humans got from cattle), were not effected by small pox.

5. Chloroform is medicine used to give anaesthesia to patient before performing an operation. Penicillin, a wonder drug controls the spread of infections.

(F) Find more about these famous inventors of the world :

Do himself

(G) Tell the full form of MRI, CAT Scan and EFG :

MRI : Magnetic resonance imaging

CAT : Computed Axial Tomography

ECG : Electro Cardio Gram

(H) Make a list of some common diseases. Discuss the cause and cure of each disease.

Do himself.

CHAPTER 15 : SOME PERSONS NEVER DIE

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Capitalists

2. Gonxha Bojaxhiu

3. Washington

4. Nobel Peace Prize

5. Jana Gana Mana

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True

2. True

3. True

4. False

5. True

(D) Match the following :

1. Socrates - Greek philosopher

2. Abraham Lincoln - sixteenth president of united of united states

3. Mahatma Gandhi - Mohan Das Karamchand

4. Kalidasa - Sanskrit poet and dramatist

5. Tansen - Nine Gems

(E) Answer the following questions :

1. Socrates was a Greek philosopher and a very popular teacher. He was born in Athens about 2400 years ago. He was a great thinker and philosopher who spent his whole life in search of truth. He found that people of his time were living in a world of ignorance and superstition. He tried to change their attitude by asking questions.

2. Karl Marx was born in 1818 in Germany. During that time the industrial revolution was sweeping all over the Europe. The factory workers were exploited and were poor. The owners of the factories became rich as they earned huge profits by selling their goods. The class of rich peoples called capitalists. The workers lead a miserable life.
3. Mother Teresa was born as Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in Yugoslavia in the year 1910. She became a nun at he age of 16. In 1929, she came to India, to serve people. It was the time when she was given the named Teresa. She was sent to a convent in Kolkata (India). Her convent was near a slum colony called Moti Jheel. She noticed that the children of the area were poor, ill fed-and sick. Then she founded Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata. She built the prem Niwas and The Home of love. With continuous efforts, the Missionaries of Charity opened many branches all over India and Abroad. In 1979, in recognition to her service, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. She was also awarded the Bharat Ratan (the highest national award in India. Mother Teresa passed away on 5 September 1997 in Kolkata.)
4. Martin Luther King also adopted the path of non-voilence shown by Mahatma Gandhi. The Blacks started a peaceful movement to be treated equal to whites. He was also awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and the Jawaharlal Peace prize by India.s
5. Mother Teresa noticed that the children of the area were porr, ill-fed and sick. She founded Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata. She also established the Nirmal Hriday Home for physically challenged people near Dumdum airport in Kolkata.

(F) Find more about these famous inventors of the world :

Do himself

(G) Paste the picture of two famous people who have influenced your life, in your note book and also write the contribution and achievement to society.

Do himself

(H) Make a list of Nobel Prize winners in your note book.

Do himself

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT-3

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. The kind of transport that is used depends on the type of goods to be transported and on the geographical conditions of the place one lives in.
2. The different means of communication :
 - (a) Personal Means of Communication
 - (b) Mass Communication
3. Clay tablets, leaves and leather are used for writing before paper was invented.
4. A script used by blind people is called Braille Script. Louis Braille, who was himself blind, in 1829 invented a system that helped the blind to read and write with a simple instrument. The letter in this scripts are formed by raised dots on thick paper. A blind person can read the script by running their finger on the dots. Books are used by the blind. Sign language has been developed for the deaf and the dumb.
5. A thermometer is an instrument that is used to measure the temperature of our body. Thermometer is like a simple glass tube with a bulb-like shape at one end. This tube is

filled with mercury. The tube has markings of degree in Fahrenheit from 95° to 110°. The exact reading of thermomeeter helps ro the doctor to treat the patient exactly.

6. Mother Teresa was born as Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in Yugoslavia in the year 1910. She became a nun at he age of 16. In 1929, she came to India, to serve people. It was the time when she was given the named Teresa. She was sent to a convent in Kolkata (India). Her convent was near a slum colony called Moti Jheel. She noticed that the children of the area were poor, ill fed-and sick. Then she founded Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata. She built the prem Niwas and The Home of love. With continuous efforts, the Missionaries of Charity opened many branches all over India and Abroad. In 1979, in recognition to her service, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. She was also awarded the Bharat Ratan (the highest national award in India. Mother Teresa passed away on 5 September 1997 in Kolkata.)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. 1853 2. Guglielom Marconi 3. Body gestures 4. Washington 5. ECG

(C) Say whether the following statements are ‘True and False’ :

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

CHAPTER 16 : AGE OF MACHINES

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Alloy 2. 19th century 3. James Watt 4. hydro electricity 5. Bio gas

(C) Say whether the following statements are ‘True and False’ :

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

(D) Answer in one word:

1. Machine Age 2. Benjamin Franklin 3. Bio Gas 4. Gottlieb Daimler
5. Nuclear energy

(E) Answer the following questions :

1. The industrial revolution first began in Europe in the 19th century. The 18th and 19th centuries evidenced the major changes in agriculture, manufacturing and transportation. People began to make things in factories with the help of machines. Machines did the work that was once done by men and animals. Mass production of goods took place goods produced were cheaper and a good quality. This change of handmade goods to machine made goods were known as Industrial Revolution.
2. James Watt made a steam engine.
3. Mass production means production of goods in large quantities at low cost per unit. A major change took place due to better machinery. Machines brought a change in the life and occupation of the people.
4. Coal, Petroleum and Electricity are used to run machines.
5. Hydroelectricity, Nuclear Energy, Bio gas, Solar Energy and wind energy are the other sources of energy. These energy are inexhaustible in nature.

(F) Find more about these famous inventors of the world :

Do himself

(G) List the types of machines found in your neighbourhood :

Do himself

(H) Make a list of various machines and their inventors.

Do himself

(I) Make a chart on any topic of other sources of energy :

Do himself

CHAPTER 17 : THE UNITED NATIONS

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. New York 2. olive 3. largest 4. UNESCO 5. 1948

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The First World War broke out in 1914 and lasted till 1919. Millions of men, women and children lost their lives and many more people were left homeless. The economy of many countries was ruined since a huge amount of money was spent in these wars. It caused huge damage to the entire world. This led to a worldwide desire for peace. This desire led to the creation of the league of Nations. But the league failed and Germany began the Second World War in 1939. The Second World War opened the eyes of the right thinking people.
2. A representatives of 51 nations met in San Francisco in April 1945 and prepared the charter of United Nations. After the Second World War, the UN was formed on 24th October 1945. This day is observed as the United Nations Day every year. The name United Nations was first suggested by President Roosevelt of USA. The aim of the UN is to maintain peace and security in the world.
3. The UN has given to veto power to the world's powerful countries like the United States, France, United Kingdom, Russia and China to reassure them that it would not threaten their sovereignty.
4. The main organs of the UN are :
(a) UN General Assembly (b) The Security Council, (c) The Trusteeship Council,
(d) The Economic and Social Council, (e) The Secetariat
5. The security council is the most important organ of UN. It consists of 15 members. Five of them are permanent members. They are Britain, China, France, USA and Russia. The other ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years. Members of the security councils are always represented at UN headquarters since the council can be called into session at any time in a matter of hours.

CHAPTER 18 : REVOLT OF 1857

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Portuguese 2. British 3. revolt 4. Meerut 5. appointed

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. Vasco Da Gama discovered the sea route to India.
2. In ancient times, India was very wealthy and prosperous. India was called "The bird of gold". It was famous for its spices, silk, gold, cotton, pearls and many other things all over the world. These things were in great demand in European markets.

The Portuguese were the first among the Europeans to come to India. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, A Portuguese explorer, discovered the sea route to India. He landed in Calicut, a state in Kerala which was known for its spices.

3. The British started building forts and maintaining armies. Bengal, in those days, was ruled by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. He asked the British not to build forts and to remove their troops. The British refused. A big battle was fought in Plassey. Siraj-ud-Daulah lost the battle. The British now became very powerful in Bengal.

During this time, kings in the country, were fighting for their small kingdoms. The British took advantage of this. They helped one king against the other. In this way, they gained more power and wealth and captured large parts of India.

4. The Britishers became powerful. They took advantage of lack of unity among Indian rulers. The British forced the Indian farmers to grow Indigo, a plant used to make blue dye that was used in England for dying mill cloth. The farmers had no use of this crop. They needed to grow food grains.

5. The revolt of 1857 is called the First War of Independence. It is a very important landmark in our history. The revolt was started by the Indians soldier in the British army.

After the suppression of the revolt, many Indian were either killed or put into prison. The British East Indian Company came to an end. The British appointed a Governor General to rule over India on behalf of the queen of England. There was no change in the conditions of the Indians. The Indian organised themselves for a new struggle against the British rulers.

CHAPTER 19 : THE BEGINNING OF THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Portuguese 2. British 3. Indian 4. First war 5. Weapons

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
2. The aim of the Indian National Congress was to draw the attention of the British towards the difficulties and demands of the people. It also encouraged people to be united and develop a national spirit.

3. The policy of Divide and Rule to create a rift between Hindus and Muslims. The British announced a plan to divide Bengal, the largest province in India. into two parts, one for the Muslims and other for the Hindus.
4. The Swadeshi Movement was started to protest against the British's 'Divide and Rule Policy'. At a huge meeting in August 1905, the Indians decided to boycott British goods and use only Indian goods. The movement was joined by a large number of women and students. Public burning of British clothes, toys, goods etc.
5. Some people wanted freedom to be gained quickly. They believed that violence should be fought with violence. They felt that the British would only understand the language of force and violence. They were called revolutionaries. Khudiram Bose, a fourteen year old boy, was hanged by the British for revolutionary activities.

CHAPTER 20 : INDIA WINS FREEDOM

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)

(B) Write a few lines on the following movements :

1. On 9th August, 1942 the Indians launched the Quit India movement. The British immediately arrested Gandhiji and many other leaders. Gandhiji asked people 'Do or Die' which means either win freedom or die for it. Soon this movement spread to all the parts of country.
2. The Indian National Congress gave a call for Poorna Swaraj in 1929. Here the Government continued to subdue the Indians. They banned the making of salt and levied heavy taxes on salt. In 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement was started by all sections of the Congress, under the leadership of Gandhiji.
3. The government has passed many laws against the interests of the masses. They did not permit people to make salt from sea water. Gandhiji decided to break this law. He along with his followers led a procession from his Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi to break the salt law. The journey of Gandhiji is called the 'Dandi March'. He marched on foot with his followers from Sabarmati Asharam in Ahmedabad to Dandi on the sea shore a distance of 320 km to 20th March, 1930..
4. After World War-I the government made many laws to curb the freedom of Indian people. One such act was the 'Rowlatt Act'. According to this act, anyone could be arrested by the British Government without a trial. Meetings and demonstrations were held all over the country to oppose this act.
5. On 13 April 1919, the Baisakhi day, a prayer meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. This place had only a narrow passage to go in and out and it was walled from all the sides. People had gathered to protest the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew. There were 10, 000 men, women and children. A British General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on the unarmed people without warning.

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. On 13 April 1919, the Baisakhi day, a prayer meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. This place had only a narrow passage to go in and out and it was walled from all the sides. People had gathered to protest the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew. There were 10, 000 men, women and children. A British General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on the unarmed people without warning.

2. Gandhiji made the Indians aware the discrimination on the basis of skin was unjust. He fought against the racist policies of the white rulers based on truth and non-violence. His method of fighting was known as 'Satyagraha'. Gandhiji started a movement named 'Satyagraha' based on truth and non-violence. It became the most important weapon against British. This movement Satyagraha included breaking the rules, holding peaceful demonstrations, stopping the work, boycotting foreign goods and non-payment of taxes.
3. In 1926, British made certain changes in the administration of India as law and order was difficult to handle. They appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir Simon to give suggestions for administrative reforms. There was no Indian in the Commission. The Commission was boycotted everywhere in India. People greeted the Commission with black flags, posters and slogans of 'Simon Go Back'. Lala Lajpat Rai was leading the demonstration against Simon, was hit by lathis and died later.
4. British made certain changes in the administration of India as law and order was difficult to handle. They appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to give suggestions for administrative reforms. There was no Indian in the Commission.
5. On 9th August, 1942 the Indians launched the Quit India movement. The British immediately arrested Gandhiji and many other leaders. Gandhiji asked people 'Do or Die' which means either win freedom or die for it. Soon this movement spread to all the parts of country.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT-4

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. James Watt made a steam engine.
2. A representatives of 51 nations met in San Francisco in April 1945 and prepared the charter of United Nations. After the Second World War, the UN was formed on 24th October 1945. This day is observed as the United Nations Day every year. The name United Nations was first suggested by President Roosevelt of USA. The aim of the UN is to maintain peace and security in the world.
3. The British started building forts and maintaining armies. Bengal, in those days, was ruled by Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. He asked the British not to build forts and to remove their troops. The British refused. A big battle was fought in Plassey. Siraj-ud-Daulah lost the battle. The British now became very powerful in Bengal.
During this time, kings in the country, were fighting for their small kingdoms. The British took advantage of this. They helped one king against the other. In this way, they gained more power and wealth and captured large parts of India.
4. Vasco Da Gama discovered the sea route to India.
5. In 1926, British made certain changes in the administration of India as law and order was difficult to handle. They appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir Simon to give suggestions for administrative reforms. There was no Indian in the Commission. The Commission was boycotted everywhere in India. People greeted the Commission with black flags, posters and slogans of 'Simon Go Back'. Lala Lajpat Rai was leading the demonstration against Simon, was hit by Lathis and died later.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. 19 th century 2. olive 3. Meerut 4. British 5. 1948

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

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

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-2

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. The North Atlantic Route; The Suez Canal Route; The Panama Canal Route
2. Fax is an instant means of communication. It is also known as Facsimile. It is used to send information across cities, countries and even continents. We can send a printed matter or picture through fax machine. The exact copy of the document reaches the receiver.
3. The Egyptians were the first to make paper from the unique water plant called papyrus. This plant grows in the delta of river Nile in Africa. The word 'paper' is derived from 'papyrus'.
Chinese were the first to make paper from the pulp of bark. Now a days the pulp of wood is used to make paper.
4. Surgery means repair, removal or replacement of the damaged part or organ of the body. It is the branch of medicines that deals with the treatment of disease by cutting open of the body. The doctors who do the surgery is called surgeon. Surgery was performed in olden days also. Sushruta, a surgeon, performed surgeries in India more than 2,500 years ago. With the advancement of science and technology, surgeons can transplant delicate parts such as heart, brain, kidney and lungs successfullu. A damaged heart or kidney can be transplanted easily.
5. The industrial revolution first began in Europe in the 19th century. The 18th and 19th centuries evidenced the major changes in agriculture, manufacturing and transportation. People began to make things in factories with the help of machines. Machines did the work that was once done by men and animals. Mass production of goods took place goods produced were cheaper and a good quality. This change of handmade goods to machine made goods were known as Industrial Revolution.
6. The security council is the most important organ of UN. It consists of 15 members. Five of them are permanent members. They are Britain, China, France, USA and Russia. The other ten members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years. Members of the security councils are always represented at UN headquarters since the council can be called into session at any time in a matter of hours.
7. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
8. British made certain changes in the administration of India as law and order was difficult to handle. They appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to give suggestions for administrative reforms. There was no Indian in the Commission.
9. Some people wanted freedom to be gained quickly. They believed that violence should be fought with violence. They felt that the British would only understand the language

of force and violence. They were called revolutionaries. Khudiram Bose, a fourteen year old boy, was hanged by the British for revolutionary activities.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. wright brothers | 2. feelings | 3. hands | 4. microscope |
| 5. Nobel peace prize | 6. largest | 7. weapons | |

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. False | 6. True |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|

(E) Find more about these famous inventors of the world :

Do himself

(F) Match the following :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Road - Expressway | 2. Charles Babbage - Computer |
| 3. Johann Gutenberg - Printing Press | 4. Sushruta - First Surgeon of India |
| 5. Socrates - Greek philosopher | 6. Papyrus - Egyptians |
| 7. Thermometer - Measure body temperature | |

