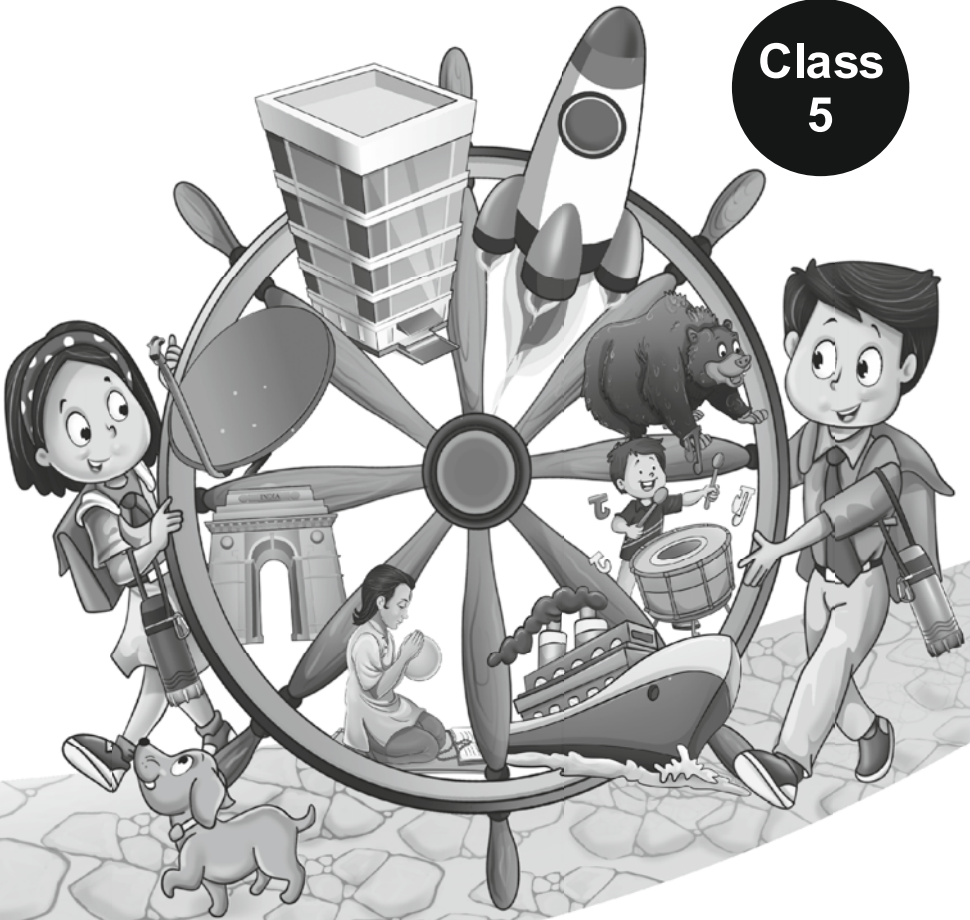


 **VIDYA**
UNIVERSITY PRESS

CULTURE & SOCIETY

Teacher's
Resource Book

Class
5



CULTURE & SOCIETY-5

1. Know Your Planet

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

1. low 2. boundaries 3. flat 4. direction 5. key

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (b).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Southern, 2. flat, 3. orange, 4. seven, 5. India.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (X).

D. Name four :

1. North, South, East, West; 2. Direction, Distance, Colour scheme, Symbols; 3. Railways, Airways, Towns, Rivers; 4. Political, Physical, Climatic, Vegetation, 5. Borders, Capitals, Roads, Rivers.

E. Answer in one word/two words :

1. Scale, 2. East, 3. South-East, 4. Dark brown, 5. ●

F. Answer the following questions :

1. A map is a drawing made on a flat surface.
2. Maps may be made of countries and their smaller divisions like states, districts and tehsils. It can be folded, rolled and carried anywhere and can also be included in a book.
3. Globe is more accurate than a map as it represents the earth in a simple and accurate way.
4. A map is more useful than a globe because it can show small places in more detail. We can draw even the maps of our house or school. But it is not possible to show our house or school on the globe.
5. The four major directions on a map are the north at the top, the south at the bottom, the west to the left and the east to the right.
6. The scale of a map is the proportion between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the earth.
7. A symbol is a type of mark to show different places and things. It shows borders, capitals, important cities, roads, rivers and railways on a map.
8. Different colours are used to show various landforms on a map. Oceans, lakes and rivers are shown in blue colour whereas green

colour indicates lowlands. The yellow and the light brown colour shows land (plateaus and hills) while the dark brown colour shows highlands and mountains.

9. Our earth is slightly flattened at the top and the bottom like an orange. India and America are located on the opposite sides of the earth. So when one part of earth (India) is visible from space, the other part (America) is not seen.

Do and Learn

G. Do it yourself

H. Do it yourself

Life Skills

Thinking

I. Do it yourself

2. Parallels and Meridians

Classroom Activity

Complete the series :

1. 360° 2. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N 3. $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S 4. 0° 5. South Pole

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. shorter, 2. same, 3. orange, 4. model, 5. Greenwich,
6. Tropic of Cancer.

C. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (v), 4. (iii), 5. (i).

D. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (✓).

E. Give one word for :

1. Poles, 2. Lines of Longitudes, 3. Orbit, 4. Equator, 5. Ninety.
6. Axis

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Globe is a small spherical model of the earth.
2. The equator is the central line of latitude. It is a circle drawn exactly between the two poles. It divides the earth into two equal parts. The equator is said to be at 0° .

3. Prime meridian is 0° longitude which passes through Greenwich near London.
4. The circular lines running from east to west on the globe are called 'Lines of Latitude'. These lines run parallel to each other. While the semi-circular lines running from the North Pole to the South Pole are called 'Lines of Longitude'. They meet at the two poles.
5. Grid is a network of latitudes and longitudes drawn on the globe. It helps in locating places. For example, we can find Delhi on the globe where latitude 29° N and longitude 77° E intersect each other. Then we say that the position of Delhi at the globe is 29° N, 77° E.

Do and Learn

- G. Do it yourself
- H. Do it yourself

Life Skills Thinking

- I. Do it yourself

3. Why Does the Climate Vary?

Classroom Activity

Give one word for :

1. Humidity
2. Climate
3. Latitude
4. Temperature
5. Moderate

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. height above the sea level, 2. Torrid, 3. sweat, 4. cooler, humid; 5. decreasing, 6. cool.

C. Match the following :

1. (iv), 2. (iii), 3. (ii), 4. (i).

D. Answer the following questions :

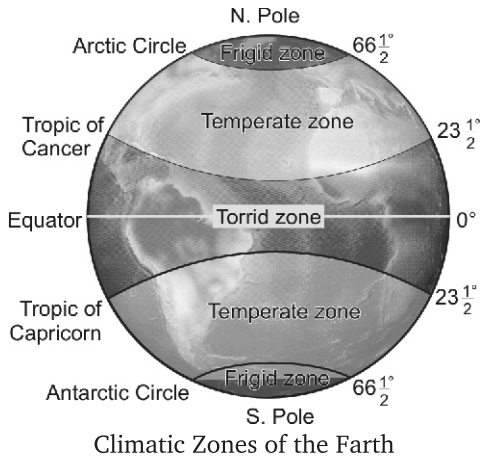
1. The regular or average pattern of weather conditions of place for many years is called climate.
2. Weather is the atmospheric condition of a place at a certain time, while climate is the regular or average pattern of a place. Weather may change from hour to hour but climate does not.
3. It is very hot at noon because the sun's rays are direct. So the same amount of heat spreads over a smaller area.

4. The climatic zones into which the earth is broadly divided are : (i) Hot or Torrid Zone, (ii) Temperate Zone, (iii) Frigid Zone.
5. The distance of a place from the Equator affects its climate because the sun's rays are direct or perpendicular near the equator, so more heat is received per unit area. Therefore, the places near the equator are generally warmer than the places far from it.
6. An extreme type of climate gets very hot in summer and very cold in winter while moderate climate do not get very hot or very cold.
7. When the monsoon winds strike the mountains, they are forced to rise over them. As they do so, they cool down and rain falls.

Do and Learn

- E.** Do it yourself
- F.** Do it yourself
- G.** Do it yourself
- H.** Do it yourself

I. Label the climatic zones of the earth in the given figure :



4. The Land of Dense Forests : [The Democratic Republic of Congo]

Classroom Activity

Give one word for :

1. Tsetse
2. Bantu
3. Congo
4. Pygmies
5. Okapi
6. Cassava

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. wet, 2. Kinshasa, 3. Bantu, 4. 80, 5. mining, 6. Katanga.

C. Match the following :

1. (vi), 2. (v), 3. (iv), 4. (iii), 5. (i), 6. (ii).

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is the main example of hot-wet dense forests because it is located on the west coast of Africa and the equator run across it.
2. The Democratic Republic of Congo is located on the west coast of Africa and the equator passes through the middle. Due to its location, heat causes large amount of water to evaporate from lakes, rivers and ponds and by afternoon, it rains heavily.
3. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, vegetables, different crops like, maize, groundnut, banana, cassava, rubber, oil-palm, coffee and cotton are grown.
4. The Democratic Republic of Congo has hot-wet climate because the country is located on the west coast of Africa and the equator passes almost through its middle. Therefore, mornings are pleasant but at noon, it rains heavily and nights are cool.
5. Diamond, gold, copper, tin are found in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
6. In the country, wild buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, boar and okapi are found.
7. The main features of the dense forest of the country are as follows :
 - (i) The forests of the country are dense and are called evergreen forests.

- (ii) Tree of the forests grow upto a height of about 60 metres due to the competition among them for obtaining more sunshine.
- (iii) Below such trees are trees with a height of 15-30 metres.
- (iv) Their branches are interlocked. On the ground, here are thick bushes and shrubs.

Do and Learn

- E.** Do it yourself.
- F.** Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Thinking

- G.** Do it yourself.

5. The Land of Sand (Saudi Arabia)

Classroom Activity

Answer in one word :

- 1. Oasis
- 2. Sand dune
- 3. Bedouins
- 4. Camel
- 5. Mineral Oil

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

- 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c).

B. Fill in the blanks :

- 1. Ship, 2. Mecca, 3. Riyadh, 4. Salt, 5. Cactus, 6. Mineral oil.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

- 1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (✓).

D. Match the following :

- 1. (iii), 2. (iv), 3. (vi), 4. (ii), 5. (iv), 6. (i).

E. Answer the following questions :

- 1. The country has a harsh climate. The sky is cloudless and the sun rays are nearly direct all the year. The days are very hot while nights are cool and pleasant.
- 2. The desert land is almost treeless but when it rains, some small plants bloom. Cactus is most common plant which has adopted to the desert environment.

3. Bedouins wear large and loose white robes and a white cloth covering their heads to protect them from the heat of the sun and chill of the night.
4. Oasis dwellers of Saudi Arabia grow food crops such as wheat, barley, melons and dates.
5. Bedouins make clothes, carpets and ropes from animal hair.
6. Saudi Arabia has become so rich with the discovery of mineral oil in the Eastern Province and it is in great demand all over the world. It is used to run nearly all the modern vehicles.

Do and Learn

- F.** Do it yourself.
- G.** Do it yourself.

6. The Temperate Grasslands (The Prairies)

Classroom Activity

Answer in one word for :

1. Grasslands
2. Alfalfa
3. Prairies
4. Chicago
5. Ranch
6. Homesteads

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. ranch, 2. dairy farming, 3. velds, 4. wheat basket of the world, 5. South America.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

D. Name three :

1. Ploughing, Sowing, Reaping; 2. Wheat, Barley, Oats; 3. Milk, Beef, Butter; 4. Steppes, Pampas, Velds.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The Prairies have a cool temperate climate. The winters are quite cold and the summers are hot but not as hot as in the Equatorial regions. Usually there is moderate rainfall in the spring.
2. In the grassland region, only grass grows because most of the grasslands are situated in the temperate zone. The clouds which

form over the ocean do not reach here because grasslands are far away from the oceans. So trees do not grow here due to scarcity of rain.

3. The Prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the World' because of the large production of wheat. Farmers grow enough wheat not only for their own country but for export to other countries as well.
4. The advantage of farming with big machines is that the machines do the work of several hundred workers in a few hours. All operations are done by powerful modern machines. The farmers need only a few people to help them.
5. Open grasslands where people graze cattles are called 'ranches'.
6. Wheat and beef are exported from the Prairies to other countries.

Do and Learn

- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.

7. The Land of Ice and Snow (Green land)

Classroom Activity

Give one word for :

1. Igloo, 2. Reindeer, 3. Parka, 4. Kayak, 5. Harpoon.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. hunting, 2. water, 3. north-east, 4. Godthab, 5. fat.

C. Match the following :

1. (iv), 2. (vi), 3. (v), 4. (vii), 5. (iii), 6. (i), 7. (ii)

D. Answer the following questions :

1. In Polar Region, ice never melts while Tundra Region is covered with ice in winter but there is no snow or ice in the short summer.
2. An iceberg is a huge piece of ice floating in the sea which looks like a hill. It is formed when huge pieces of ice break off and fall into the sea.
3. The animals of Greenland are protected against the cold by a thick fur and a heavy layer of fat under the skin.
4. The Eskimos protect themselves from cold by wearing clothes such as trousers, jackets and long legged boots. These are made from the fur and skin of animals. Their jackets have hoods to cover their head.

5. Eskimos depend on animals for their tools, clothes, shoes, boats, fuel and food. Their clothes are made from the skin and fur of animals.
6. The climate in Greenland is severely cold and it never rains here. The winters are long and dreary as it often snows and chilly winds blow. In summer, there is continuous daylight for two to three months; but despite it, the temperature rarely rises above the freezing point.
7. Animal life of Greenland is rich in comparison to plant life. The main land animals are caribou, musk ox, polar bear, reindeer, dog, beaver, fox, hare and wolf. The coastal areas provide home to millions of birds. The sea is rich with seals, walrus and whales.
8. The four changes that have taken place recently in the lives of Eskimos are as follows :
 - (i) Many of them now live in wooden but modern houses.
 - (ii) They use rifles for hunting and motorboats for fishing.
 - (iii) They are learning new trades like large oil companies and in road construction.
 - (iv) They export tinned fish meat and fur.

Do and Learn

- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.

8. Conquering Distances

Classroom Activity

Answer in one/few word/words :

1. Trans-Siberian Railway
2. Air India
3. Highways
4. Grand Trunk Road
5. Panama.
6. Oil tankers.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (✓), 6. (✓).

C. Name three important :

1. The Ganga, The Rhine, Yangtze Kiang; 2. Moscow, Paris, New York, 3. Jet Planes, Jumbo Jet, Fighter plane; 4. Cargo, Oil tankers, Luxury liners; 5. New York, London, Tokyo; 6. Rajdhani Express, Bullet Train, Shatabdi Express; 7. Burma Road, Grand Trunk Road, Indo-Tibet Road.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Trains are very convenient for long journey because they are safe, cheaper and more comfortable than road transport. A train carries a large number of people and transports heavy loads over long distances at great speed. This is the reason the railways are a useful means of transport.
2. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport because they do not require to be built nor they need any maintainance. Therefore water transport is used on a large scale throughout the world.
3. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. In this way, ships take just two weeks to reach London from Mumbai. Earlier they took six months because they had to go all the way round Africa.
4. A set of two or more roads made as over-bridge or under bridge is called a flyover. One road crosses over another only at flyover junctions. Thus vehicles can move continuously without having to stop at a crossing.
5. The wheel, the engine and the mineral oil made a revolution in all modes of the transport.
6. The most important sea-route in the world is the North Atlantic route between London to New York. It links Europe to America.
7. Air transport is very fast and convenient though it is most expensive and not much safe yet. They can fly across mountains, forests, deserts and oceans with speed and ease and also carry large amount of cargo.

Do and Learn

- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.

9. Sharing of Thoughts and Feelings

Classroom Activity

Give one/few word(s) for :

1. Projector
2. Studio
3. Telegraph

4. Documentary
5. Radio
6. Radio Station

Read and Answer

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. transistor, 2. mass, 3. teleprinter, 4. Telephone, 5. Fax.

C. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (vi), 3. (iv), 4. (v), 5. (iii), 6. (i).

D. Answer the following questions :

1. In telegraph, messages are sent through electric current flowing in a wire while by a telephone we can talk and listen to a person who may be living anywhere in the country.
2. Television is more useful and popular than cinema because it broadcasts recorded as well as live political, social and cultural events. There are film shows on various channels. Different programmes for farmers, students, housewives and others are also telecast.
3. Radio broadcasts sound all over the world whereas television broadcasts pictures, voice and sound in the forms of programmes.
4. Man-made satellites are launched into space using powerful rockets. They pick up signals from a point on the earth and relay them to all its parts. Thus radio, telephone and television signals are sent more rapidly and received more clearly.
5. A newspaper provides news and views about people and events from all over the world. It contains special features, cartoons and information about business, sports, films, television programmes and cultural activities.
6. Television broadcasts recorded as well as live political, social and cultural events.
7. Communication satellites help us in communication by pick up signals from a point on the earth and relaying them to all parts of the earth.
8. Facsimile (Fax) is an exact copy or reproduction of writing, printing and picture at a distance.
9. An advertisement is made up about specialities of the product and slogan to attract the viewer's attention.

Do and Learn

- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.

10. The World of Knowledge

Classroom Activity

Answer in one word :

1. Zero
2. Sumerians
3. Johann Gutenberg
4. Devnagri
5. Paintings
6. Pictorial

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

C. Write the names of two :

1. Egypt, China;
2. Sumerian, Brahmi;
3. Letter press, Four colour printing press,
4. Devanagri, Roman;
5. Bamboo, Soft wood pulp.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Knowledge is the greatest power on earth while literacy is the main factor that makes a man social. So, humans are able to decide what is good or what is bad. Literate people have a big role in the progress of their country.
2. Man is the most intelligent of all the living beings on this earth. He gained knowledge from the past experience and keen observation of the present. Therefore need to preserve knowledge was felt because it was not possible to memorise and narrate it completely. To preserve this knowledge and pass it on to others, he felt the need for script and developed the art of writing.
3. Pictorial symbols are common among the Japanese, Chinese and Korean scripts.
4. Man was a hunter who needed to identify the hunted animals as well as their numbers. So, he drew as many animals as he saw. Later he drew one animal and as many dots or symbols around it as the number of animals. When he tamed animals, he had to count them. He tied as many knots in a long piece of rope as the animals. Gradually, he used the ten fingers of hands to count.

5. The earlier books were written by hand. They were very expensive because much time was spent by the copy writer.
6. The printing press was a revolution in the method of preserving and spreading knowledge. Printing refers to prepare more copies of a book in less time. Through books, people can understand new techniques and use them to earn money. They can prevent diseases and maintain good health. They can improve their ways of thinking, speaking and behaviour.
7. The concept of zero was invented by the Indians. Counting and calculation became very easy with its. This decimal system of numbers reached Arabs through whom it reached Europe and were called Indo-Arabic numbers. Later on, these numbers became international numbers.

Do and Learn

- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.
- H. Identify the following pictures and write their names :



Louis Braille



Printing Machine



Block Printing

11. Living Longer and Healthier

Classroom Activity

Give one word for :

1. X-ray
2. Pasteurisation
3. clostridium tetani
4. Stethoscope
5. Chloroform.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. DDT, 2. microscope, 3. Antibiotics, 4. thermometer, 5. smallpox.

C. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (i), 3. (iv), 4. (iii).

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Galileo, an Italian scientist heard about the making of fleaglass in which two different lenses was kept in front of other. Then he too made a fleaglass using two different lenses to but called it a Microscope.
2. By using a stethoscope, the doctor hears the sound of the heart and breathing. This way, he finds out the general health condition of the patient.
3. Ultrasound machines help the doctors to find out the condition and disease of every organ inside the human body. These machines are harmless for human beings.
4. Chloroform, an anaesthetic, has made surgical operations more common and painless.
5. Edward Jenner, a doctor in England, used to treat patients of smallpox. Once he heard about someone who was not infected with smallpox as she already had smallpox, which was a mild disease with symptom similar to smallpox. It took only a couple of days to recover. Edward Jenner thought over it and conducted an experiment on a normal boy Phipp. In cowpox and smallpox, there are sores on the body of the patient. A pus like liquid oozes from these sores. Jenner injected the pus of a cowpox patient into body of Phipp. Then after experiment, it was confirmed that any one who had cowpox, cannot catch smallpox. Then anti-small pox vaccine was made.
6. Insects are killed by different methods which are as follows :
 - (i) The things we eat or drink are boiled first. Sick person must be given boiled water.
 - (ii) Germs can be killed by certain chemicals. For example carbolic acid, DDT.
 - (iii) Cleanliness, regular exercise and nutritive food are the basic things to prevent diseases.
7. Cleanliness, regular exercise and nutritive food are the basic things for health care.

Do and Learn

E. Do it yourself.

F. Do it yourself.

G. Identify the following pictures and write their names :



Louis Pasteur



CAT Scanner



Doctor using stethoscope

12. Towards Freedom

Classroom Activity

Answer in one/few word(s) :

1. Britain
2. Meerut
3. Vasco da Gama
4. East India Company
5. Calicut

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Meerut, 2. other countries, 3. British, 4. Mir Jafar, 5. Vasco da Gama.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Name three :

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar, Tantia Tope, Kanwar Singh, 2. Holland, France, Britain, 3. Cotton, Indigo, Silk, 4. Surat, Bombay, Madras.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The Europeans came to India to conduct trade.
2. The Battle of Plassey was fought between the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British because the Nawab did not like the British traders building forts and raising their own army.

3. The 'Divide and Rule' policy adopted by the European traders help them to set up their empire in India.
4. The kings and nawabs were unhappy with the British because they made laws through which they could take over the kingdom of so called kings. The kings had no power to make treaties and friendship among themselves.
5. Few important leaders of the 1857 war were Nana Sahib Peshwa, Tantia Tope, Kanwar Singh, Liaqat Ali and two women—Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi and Begum Hazrat Mahal of Avadh.
6. The first war of independence was a landmark in our struggle for freedom. Though it was a failure, it kindled a flame in the heart of Indians as an urge for freedom.

Do and Learn

- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.

13. The Beginning of the Struggle

Classroom Activity

Give one word for :

1. Extremists 2. Sati 3. Revolutionaries 4. Moderates 5. Swadeshi

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (d).

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. petitions, 2. divide and rule, 3. Swadeshi, 4. moderate, 5. eradicating.

C. Match the following :

1. (iv), 2. (iii), 3. (i), 4. (ii), 5. (v).

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The social reformers tried their best to remove the social evils like (i) Sati (burning of widows), (ii) denial widow remarriage remarry and (iii) the practice of killing girl child.
2. Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 to draw attention of the British Government towards the problems and demands of Indians.
3. The early demands of the Congress were to employ more Indians in the administration of their country, the removal of censorship of the press and a solution to repeated famines.

- The name of some Congress leaders who were in favour of taking strong steps were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal.
- When the British could not suppress the national movement even by making laws, they adopted the policy of 'Divide and Rule'. They made a plan to divide the people into Hindus and Muslims.

Do and Learn

- E. Do it yourself.

14. India Wins Freedom

Classroom Activity

Answer in one/few word(s) :

- Republic
- Satya*-truth and *Agraha*-insistance
- Non-violence Movement
- Complete Independence
- Indian National Army

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

- (b), 2. (c), 3. (a).

B. Tick (✓) correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

- (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (X).

C. Match the following :

- (iv), 2. (i), 3. (ii), 4. (iii).

D. Answer the following questions :

- After arriving in India, Gandhiji saw the poor condition and suppression of Indians by the British. He also saw many social evils in the Indian society, like untouchability, poor condition of woman, etc.
- On April 13, 1919 nearly 20,000 people had gathered at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar to protest against the arrest of two local leaders. British officer General Dyer arrived there with his troops, blocked the only gate and ordered firing to be done. As a result, hundreds of men, women and children died in the massacre.
- In a place called Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh, people could not tolerate the cruelty of police, they attacked the police station and set it on fire. Some policemen died. Gandhiji did not like the violence and decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement.
- The slogan of the Quit India Movement was 'Do or Die'. It means either we win freedom or die for the same.

5. The Indians greeted the Siman Commission with black flags and slogans of 'Simon Go Back'.
6. By breaking the salt law, Gandhiji wanted to show the Britishers that the people were no more going to obey British Law.
7. The British Government under the 'Government of India Act, 1935' divided the country into eleven provinces. The provinces would have their own government based on elections. A federation of Indian provinces and princely states was made at the centre. This set-up was known as Provincial Autonomy.

Do and Learn

- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.

15. The United Nations

Classroom Activity

Match the column 'A' with the column 'B'

1. (iii), 2. (iv), 3. (ii), 4. (i).

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1945, 2. charter, 3. low, 4. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, 5. Manhattan.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (X), 5. (X).

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The European countries earned huge wealth due to mass production by machines. They purchased raw materials from backward countries at very low prices and sold finished goods to them at very heavy prices.
2. During industrial revolution, European countries earned huge profits and became very rich. Their growing wealth made them jealous of one another, so, they started fighting among themselves. This ultimately led to the world wars.
3. The war which is fought among many countries and in most parts of the world is called world war.

4. During second world war-II, millions of people were killed and wounded. Many big cities and towns were destroyed. Everything living or non-living turned into ashes and led to many dangerous diseases.
5. The United Nations was formally launched on october 24, 1945 to bring global peace and security by avoiding any kind of war, whether big or small.
6. Three main objectives of the U.N. are as follows :
 - (i) To maintain international peace by avoiding every kind of war.
 - (ii) To promote respect for human rights.
 - (iii) To remove social, cultural and human problems in cooperation with every nation.
7. Four important human rights are as follows :
 - (i) Every person has a right to live as a free citizen of a country.
 - (ii) Every person has the right to acquire education.
 - (iii) Everyone is free to practice any profession or occupation and earn his/her living.
 - (iv) Everyone has a right to move freely from one place to another.
8. Five present problems in the world are as follows :
 - (i) World peace, (ii) Security, (iii) Illiteracy, poverty, (iv) Poor health and (v) Population explosion.

Do and Learn

- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.

16. United Nations and Its Organs

Classroom Activity

Write the full forms of the following :

1. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
2. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
3. Food and Agriculture Organisation.
4. World Health Organisation.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b).

B. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (v), 5. (ii).

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The main organs of the United Nations are Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and The Secretariat.
2. The Security Council has the greatest powers in the U.N. Its work is to maintain peace and security in the world.
3. Five permanent members of the security council are United States, United Kingdom (Great Britain), Russia, France and China.
4. General assembly can discuss all problems which might affect world peace.
5. UNICEF helps poor and sick mothers and children. It gives medicine, food and advice and helps them to control diseases. It helps the member countries for better physical and mental growth.
6. The main aim of UNESCO is to educate people, whether young or old. It provides knowledge to the people. In the field of culture, people are given expert advice and training in the preservation of old monuments.
7. WHO works to stop diseases and prevent epidemics by teaching health care and inoculating people. It sends medicines to the needy nations and teaches health workers to use new drugs.
8. The three achievements of the United Nations are as follows :
 - (i) With the help of its agencies, countries are cooperating to remove ignorance, disease and poverty.
 - (ii) United nations has prevented the outbreak of another world war.
 - (iii) It has also been trying to check the spread and use of atomic weapons.

Do and Learn

- E.** Antonio Guterres.
- F.** Do it yourself.
- G.** Do it yourself.

Half-Yearly Test Paper (Based on Chapters 1-8)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. same, 2. Bantu, 3. velds, 4. north-east, 5. Nuuk.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (X), 5. (✓).

D. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (v), 4. (i), 5. (iii).

E. Name four :

1. East, West, North South
2. Direction, Distance, Colour Scheme, Symbols
3. Railways Airways, Towns, Rivers
4. Political, Physical, Climatic, Vegetation
5. Borders, Capitals, Roads, Rivers

F. Give one word for :

1. Poles
2. Lines of Longitudes
3. Orbit
4. Equator
5. Ninety
6. Axis

G. Name three important :

1. The Ganga, The Rhine, Yangtse Kiang
2. Moscow, Paris, New york
3. Jet Planes, Jumbo Jet, fighter plane
4. Cargo, Oil Tankers, Luxury Liners
5. New York, London, Tokyo
6. Rajdhani Express, Bullet Train, Shatabdi Express
7. Burma Road, Grand Trunk Road, Indo-Tibet Road.

H. Answer the following questions :

1. The circular lines running from east to west on the globe are called 'Lines of Latitude'. These lines run parallel to each other round the globe while the semi-circular lines running from North Pole the South Pole are called 'Lines of Longitude'. They meet at the two poles.

2. The Democratic Republic of Congo is located on the west coast of Africa and the Equator passes through the middle. Due to its location, heat causes large amount of water to evaporate from lakes, rivers and ponds and by afternoon, it rains heavily.
3. Bedouins wear large and white robes and a white cloth covering their heads to protect them from the heat of sun and chill of the night.
4. The four changes that have taken place recently in the lives of Eskimos are as follows :
 - (i) Many of them now live in wooden but modern house.
 - (ii) They use rifles for hunting and motorboats for fishing.
 - (iii) They are learning new trades like in large oil companies and construction of roads.
 - (iv) They export tinned fish meat and fur.
5. The most important sea route in the world is the North Atlantic route between London to New York. It links Europe to America.

Annual Test Paper **(Based on Chapters 9-16)**

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. telephone, 2. other countries, 3. swadeshi, 4. charter
5. nagasaki.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (vi), 3. (iv), 4. (v), 5. (iii), 6. (i).

E. Name two :

1. Egypt, China
2. Sumerian, Brahmi
3. Letter press, Four colour printing press
4. Devnagri, Roman
5. Bamboo, Soft wood.

F. Name three :

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar, Tantia Tope, Kanwar Singh
2. Holland, France, Britain
3. Cotton, Indigo, Silk
4. Surat, Bombay, Madras

G. Give one word for :

1. Extremists
2. Sati
3. Revolutionaries
4. Moderates
5. Swadeshi

- H.**
1. The concept of zero was invented by the Indians and counting and calculation became very easy with its help. This decimal system reached Arab. Through whom it reached Europe and were called Indo-Arabic Numbers. Later on these became the International numbers.
 2. The battle of Plassey was fought between the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British.
 3. The name of some congress leaders who thought of taking strong steps were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal.
 4. By breaking the salt law, Gandhiji wanted to show the Britishers that the people were not going to obey British law.
 5. Three achievements of United Nations are as follows :
 - (i) With the help of its agencies countries are cooperating to remove disease and poverty.
 - (ii) United Nations prevented the third world war.
 - (iii) It has also been trying to check the use and spread of atomic weapons.

