

SOCIAL STUDIES – ANSWER KEY – (Class-1)

CHAPTER-1 : ABOUT MY SELF

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-2 : MY FAMILY

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. Father, mother and children make up a family.
2. Father and mother together are called parents.
3. A nuclear family is a small family.
4. A family with grandparents, parents, uncles and cousins is called a joint family.

B. Circle the correct option.

- Ans. 1. small 2. holidays 3. big 4. joint

C. Write T for true and F for false.

- Ans. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. false

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS

- Ans. 1. Grandfather
2. niece

CHAPTER-3 : SHARING AND CARING

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. Yes, all the members of Farida's family members share the work at home.
2. Mother.
3. Farida's father helps her in her studies.
4. Mother cooks food in Farida's family.
5. I like Farida's family because they help each other in various works.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Ans. 1. Railway service man 2. studies 3. Faridar 4. work 5. younger

C. Circle the correct options.

- Ans. 1. parents 2. love 3. parents 4. parents 5. obey

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

Life Skills : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-4 : RECREATION

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. Once a month they go out for dinner.
2. The children go to their grandparents during holidays.

B. Circle the correct options.

- Ans. 1. fun 2. four 3. mall 4. week

C. Write T for true and F for false.

- Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

Fun Time : Do it yourself

HOTS

Park, Monuments, Circus, Lake, Cinema

Life Skills : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-5 : THE FOOD WE EAT

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. We need food stay alive.
2. The people who eats vegetables are called vegetarians and who eat meat, fish, eggs, etc. are called non-vegetarians.
3. We eat different kinds of foods.
4. Two good eating habits are as follows:
(i) We should eat food at a fixed time.
(ii) We should chew food well.
5. The three main meals are breakfast, lunch and dinner.

B. Circle the correct options.

- Ans. 1. waste 2. chew 3. live 4. three

C. Write T for true and F for false.

- Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS : Do it yourself.

Life Skills : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-6 : THE CLOTHES WE WEAR

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. We wear clothes to cover our body.

2. We wear cotton clothes in summer because they keep our body cool.
3. We wear woollen clothes in winter.
4. We wear uniform to school.
5. We use different types of materials for making clothes.

B. Match these two columns.

Ans. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c

C. Circle the correct options.

Ans. 1. winter 2. cold 3. rain 4. uniform

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS : We wear special clothes during a wedding or a festival to look our selves smart.

Life Skills : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-7 : SHELTER

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. The different rooms in a house are kitchen, bed room, drawing room, study room, bathroom, etc.
2. The place where we live is called a house
3. We need a house to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, etc.

B. Circle the correct option.

Ans. 1. kitchen 2. peacefully 3. heat 4. drawing room

C. Fill in the blanks.

Ans. 1. home 2. roof, walls 3. dining room 4. clean

Fun Time :

Match the things to the rooms where these are kept.

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

CHAPTER-8 : KINDS OF HOUSES

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. A house made from bricks, cements, iron, steel, stone, etc. is called a pucca house.
2. A house made from mud and straw is called a kuchcha house.
3. Some houses have sloping roofs because rain and snow slide off such roofs easily.
4. A house made on a boat is called a houseboat.

B. Circle the correct options.

Ans. 1. strong house 2. kachcha house 3. houseboat 4. a caravan 5. flat

C. Name the following houses.

Ans. 1. Igloo 2. Flat 3. kuchcha house 4. Houseboat 5. Bungalow

Fun Time :

Identify and name these houses.

Ans. Igloo Pucca house
Caravan Kuchcha house

HOTS :

In hilly areas the houses have sloping roofs this type of roofs protect them from heavy rains and snow.

CHAPTER-9 : SHELTERS OF ANIMALS**Exercises**

A. Answer these questions.

Ans. 1. Animals need a shelter to protect themselves from heat, cold, and rain.
2. A dog lives in a kennel.
3. A lion lives in a den.

B. Circle the correct options.

Ans. 1. need 2. humans 3. burrow 4. den

C. Write T for true and F for false.

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS :

I think animals in zoo feel sad when they see human beings around them. As this disturbs their natural environment.

CHAPTER-10 : OUR SCHOOL**Exercises**

A. Answer in Yes or No.

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes

B. Circle the correct options.

Ans. 1. study 2. teachers 3. play 4. school 5. clean

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS :

School is called the temple of education because it makes the students educated and able.

CHAPTER-11 : OUR CLASSROOM**Exercises**

A. Answer these questions.

Ans. 1. Big
2. The teachers write on a blackboard.

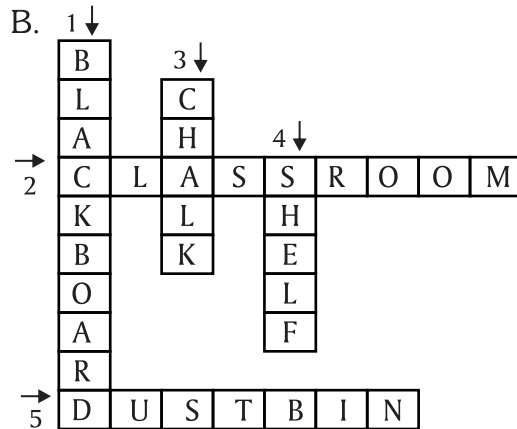
3. A cupboard is used to keep books.
4. Children throw waste papers and pencil saving in a dustbin.
5. Yes, we keep our classroom clean.

B. Circle the correct option.

Ans. 1. children 2. chair 3. blackboard 4. charts 5. clean

C. Do it yourself.

Fun Time : A. Do it yourself.



C. Do it yourself.

HOTS : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-12 : PEOPLE WHO HELP US

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. Some people who help us in our daily life are doctor, tailor, carpenter, mason, etc.
 2. We must respect our helpers.
 3. A postman brings letters and parcels for us.

B. Match the following.

Ans. 1. f 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. e

C. Circle the correct options.

Ans. 1. furniture 2. cobblers 3. doctor 4. things 5. policeman

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS :

We should respect all kinds of work because work makes a man able to earn livelihood.

CHAPTER-13 : CELEBRATION

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. Do it yourself.
 2. Do it yourself.
 3. A wedding is celebrated as a special day.

B. Circle the correct options.

Ans. 1. candles 2. friends 3. best

C. Write T for true and F for false.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-14 : FESTIVAL CELEBRATION

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. We celebrate festivals with pomp and show.
2. People go to mosques to pray and say Eid Mubarak to each other.
3. The Christians celebrate Christmas. They go to church and pray. They decorate Christmas tree in their houses.
4. The Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals.

B. Answer in one word.

Ans. 1. Ramlila 2. Diwali 3. Independence Day 4. Eid 5. Gandhi Jayanti

C. Circle the correct option.

Ans. 1. Parvati 2. Christmas 3. Dussehra 4. National

D. Match the following.

Ans. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-15 : GOOD MANNERS

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. Four magic words are Please, Sorry, Thank you, Welcome, etc.
2. Four good habits are :
(i) We should share our things with our friends.
(ii) We should respect our elders.
(iii) We should not shout in class.
(iv) We should not waste paper.

B. Circle the correct options.

Ans. 1. good 2. live 3. trash can 4. please 5. clean

C. Do it yourself.

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS :

We should be kind and polite to physically challenged people because they need our help and love.

CHAPTER-16 : STAY HEALTHY AND FIT

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. We must eat healthy food because it makes us fit and strong.
2. We must drink 6-8 glasses of water everyday.
3. Sleep gives rest to our body.
4. We should do exercises because they keep our body fit and healthy.

B. Circle the correct options.

- Ans. 1. healthy 2. energy 3. outdoor 4. eight 5. fit

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS :

If we do not eat our food on time, it affects our digestive system and can create some problems related to the stomach.

CHAPTER-17 : SAFETY RULES

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. Moving vehicles on the road are called traffic.
2. The following rules the traffic follow:
(i) Always walk on the footpath.
(ii) Never run or play on the road.
(iii) Cross the road if it is clear or cross a road from a zebra crossing.
3. The three rules we must follow to be safe on a road are.
(i) We should walk on the footpath.
(ii) We should follow traffic lights.
(iii) We should not play on the road.

B. Circle the correct option.

- Ans. 1. footpath 2. zebra crossing 3. safety rules 4. stop 5. go

C. Do it yourself.

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-18 : EARLY MAN

Exercises

A. Answer these questions.

- Ans. 1. The early men ate wild fruits and roots. He also hunted animals for meat.
2. The discovery of fire changed the life of early man. It made him to cook his food.

B. Circle the correct option.

- Ans. 1. raw 2. caves 3. stones 4. animal skins

Fun Time : Do it yourself.

HOTS :

The early man did not live in one place because he had to gather food from one place to another.

SOCIAL STUDIES – ANSWER KEY – (Class-2)

Exercises

Exercises

Exercises

6. Two good eating habits are chewing our food well and avoiding overeating.

B. 1. B 2. G 3. G 4. B 5. G 6. G

C. 1. breakfast 2. food 3. raw 4. diseases 5. Three

Chapter 4 (Clothes We Wear)

Exercises

- A. 1. Early man wore leaves of trees and animal skin.
2. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, dust, dirt, rain, and insect bites.
3. In summer, we wear light cotton clothes, and in winter, we wear warm woolen clothes.
4. We should wear clean clothes.

B. 1. leaves 2. cold 3. cool 4. wool 5. woollen clothes

C. 1. Clothes 2. heat and cold 3. Woolen 4. synthetic 5. Clean

Chapter 5 (Shelters)

Exercises

- A. 1. We need a house because it protects us from cold, heat, rain, storms, wild animals, and thieves.
2. A hut is made up of mud and straw.
3. The difference between a bungalow and a multi-storey building is that a bungalow is an independent house with only one floor, whereas a multi-storey building has many floors and contains multiple flats.
4. Some materials used to make houses in cities are bricks, cement, and steel.

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. 1. caves 2. flats 3. villages 4. clean 5. bungalow 6. House

Chapter 6 (Water)

Exercises

- A. 1. The various uses of water include drinking, bathing, cooking, cleaning, watering plants, and washing clothes and utensils.
2. Three sources of water are rain, wells, and taps in our homes.
3. If we drink dirty water, we can get ill.

B. 1. germs 2. waste 3. less 4. safe 5. water

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

Chapter 7 (Our Neighborhood)

Exercises

- A. 1. Some families living in nearby houses form our neighbourhood.

2. Neighbours are people who live near our house.
 3. Two points for good neighbourship:
 - Be good and friendly to our neighbours.
 - Learn to live peacefully with our neighbours.
- B. 1. clean 2. garbage 3. plants 4. Happy

Chapter 8 (Neighbourhood Services)

Exercises

- A. 1. Market, post office, park, hospital, fire station, school, and police station.
 2. When we are sick or injured.
 3. For children to study and learn various subjects and skills.
 4. Cyber café or home computer with internet connection.
 5. Fire brigade.
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a
- C. 1. Shopkeeper 2. Policeman 3. Firefighter 4. Postman 5. Nurse

Test Paper – 1

- A. 1. A nuclear family consists of parents and their children living together.
 2. Indoor games are games played inside the house. Three examples are chess, ludo, and carrom.
 3. The different kinds of food we eat include energy-giving foods, body-building foods, and protective foods.
 4. We should wear clean and appropriate clothes suitable for the weather and occasion.
 5. Drinking dirty water can make us sick and cause diseases.
- B. 1. outdoor games. 2. Woollen 3. house 4. garbage
- C. 1. Eat a balanced diet with plenty of fruits and vegetables.
 2. Chew your food slowly and properly before swallowing.
 3. Drink plenty of water throughout the day.
 4. Avoid eating too much junk food and sweets.
 5. Eat meals at regular intervals and avoid skipping breakfast.
- D. 1. Bank 2. School 3. Post Office 4. Police Station 5. Hospital

Chapter 9 (Places of Worship)

Exercises

- A. 1. Temple, Gurudwara, Mosque, Church
 2. Hindus worship in a temple.
- B. 1. b 2. c 3. c
- C. 1. The Hindus - Bhagavad Gita, Ramayana, Mahabharata

2. The Muslims - Quran
3. The Christians - Bible
4. The Sikhs - Guru Granth Sahib

Chapter 10 (Our Festivals)

Exercises

- A. 1. People celebrate Pongal by worshipping the Sun God, making Pongal rice, and celebrating the efforts of their cattle.
2. Diwali is celebrated to mark the victory of good over evil, specifically the return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after defeating Ravana. It is also dedicated to worshipping Goddess Lakshmi.
3. On Eid, people pray at mosques, end their fast after sighting the new moon, embrace and greet each other with "Eid Mubarak," and prepare special sweet dishes like sewain.
4. People celebrate Onam by decorating their houses with flower rangolis, preparing special dishes like Payasam, organizing boat races, and making offerings to King Mahabali.
5. The three national festivals are Independence Day, Republic Day, and Gandhi Jayanti.
6. Holi is celebrated by playing with colors, applying gulal and colored water on each other, and making special sweet dishes like gujiya.
- B. 1. Lakshmi 2. colors 3. trees 4. January 5. sewain
- C. 1. December 25 2. October 2 3. August 15 4. January 26

Chapter 11 (Our School)

Exercises

- A. 1. In the auditorium, children attend school gatherings, performances, or presentations.
2. Storybooks can be obtained from the library in the school.
3. Teachers teach various subjects such as reading, writing, mathematics, and other subjects.
4. The head of our school is the Principal.
5. The name of our school is not provided in the given information.
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. reading and writing 2. library 3. clean 4. on time

Chapter 12 (Weather and Seasons)

Exercises

- A. 1. Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions. Different types of weather include hot, cold, sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy, and stormy.
2. A season is a period of the year characterized by particular weather patterns and daylight hours. Summer is the season when the weather is typically hot, with long days and short nights.
3. During the summer season, we eat fruits like mangoes and wear light cotton clothes.

4. We keep ourselves warm during winter by wearing woollen clothes like jackets, sweaters, and shawls.
5. The rainy season is characterized by wet and rainy weather. It usually occurs during the monsoon months, such as July and August in most places in India.
6. Spring is different from autumn because during spring, new plants grow, flowers bloom, and the weather is pleasant. In autumn, trees shed their leaves, and the weather cools down.

B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

C. 1. hot 2. monsoon 3. rainy 4. clothes 5. Winter

Chapter 13 (Directions)

Exercises

- A. 1. To find our way from one place to another and understand where different places are located.
2. North, East, South, and West.
3. A drawing of a place made on a flat surface, such as paper, showing the location of different places.
4. A compass.

B. 1. East 2. West 3. Directions 4. North

C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Chapter 14 (Time and Calendar)

Exercises

- A. 1. We measure time by looking at clocks and watches.
2. When the sun rises, it's morning, and we wake up.
3. We use clocks and watches to tell time.
4. There are 24 hours in a day.
5. A leap year is a year that has 366 days instead of 365, with an extra day added in February.

B. 1. 31 days 2. hour 3. noon 4. light 5. the sun

Chapter 15 (Transport)

Exercises

- A. 1. The means of transport help us by allowing the movement of people and goods from one place to another conveniently and efficiently.
2. Trains and aeroplanes are commonly used to cover long distances.
3. Before the discovery of the wheel, people traveled on foot or used animals for transportation.
4. Means of transport commonly used in cities and towns include bicycles, rickshaws, cars, scooters, buses, trams, and local trains.
5. Two animals that can pull carts are bullocks and horses.

B. 1. wheels 2. ship 3. metro 4. horse 5. Aeroplane

Chapter 16 (Safety on the road)

Exercises

- A. 1. Safety means protecting ourselves from getting hurt.
2. We should follow traffic rules to ensure our safety and the safety of others on the road.
3. We should cross the road at a zebra crossing.
4. We should get into the bus by standing in a queue and waiting for our turn.
- B. 1. Safety 2. footpath 3. safe 4. zebra crossings 5. Queue

Chapter 17 (Our Earth)

Exercises

- A. 1. Different uses of water include drinking, bathing, cooking, washing clothes, growing crops, producing electricity using flowing rivers, and providing habitat for various animals.
2. If there is no water and air on Earth, life would not be sustainable. Humans, animals, and plants would not be able to survive, leading to the extinction of life on Earth.
3. The Earth is made up of land, water, and air.
4. - Plains: Flat areas of land where many human activities such as farming, building houses, and constructing roads take place.
- Hills: High lands with rounded tops that are cooler than plains.
- Mountains: Very high hills, often covered with snow, and they play a significant role in shaping weather patterns and providing habitats for various species.
5. Different sources of water include rainwater, rivers, lakes, ponds, seas, oceans, and underground water.
- B. 1. round 2. mountains 3. electricity 4. air 5. Plains

Chapter 18 (The Wheel)

Exercises

- A. 1. The first wheels were made by early humans by cutting two round pieces from a log, making holes in the center of each piece, and passing a stick through the holes to join them together, forming a cart.
2. The wheel has various uses:
- It revolutionized transportation by enabling the movement of heavy loads with ease.
- Wheels are used in most machines, such as gears and propellers, to facilitate movement and generate energy.
- Water wheels utilize the power of flowing water to produce energy.
- The potter's wheel is used in pottery making to shape clay into pots, crockery, and vases.
3. Before the discovery of the wheel, early humans had to carry loads on their backs, which was a laborious and inefficient method of transportation.

4. The discovery of the wheel had a profound impact on human life. It revolutionized transportation, making it easier to carry heavy loads over long distances. It also facilitated the development of various machines and technologies, improving productivity and efficiency in different fields.

B. 1. on foot 2. carts 3. wood 4. Wheels

Test Paper – 2

A. 1. e 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d

B. 1. Summer: Summer is a season when the weather is hot and sunny. People wear light clothes to stay cool. They enjoy activities like swimming and eating ice cream. Schools often have summer vacations during this time.

2. Monsoon: Monsoon is a season characterized by heavy rainfall. It brings relief from the heat of summer but also causes floods in some areas. Farmers rely on monsoon rains for the cultivation of crops.

C. 1. Temple 2. Buddhist temple 3. mosque 4. Gurudwara 5. church

D. The four cardinal directions are North, South, East, and West.

SOCIAL STUDIES – ANSWER KEY – (Class-3)

Chapter 1 (The Universe)

Exercises

- A. 1. The vast expanse of heavenly bodies is known as the universe.
2. Yes, the Sun is a star.
3. Stars look so small to our eyes because they are very far away from us.
- B. 1. Earth gets its light from the Sun.
2. Constellations are groups of stars that make patterns in the sky. Two well-known constellations are Orion and Ursa Major.
3. The universe contains various heavenly bodies like stars, planets, moons, as well as dust, gases, and pieces of rock.
4. The solar system consists of the Sun and its eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
- C. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. a
- D. 1. rock 2. Planets 3. Planets 4. The moon 5. Constellations

Chapter 2 (Our Earth)

Exercises

- A. 1. The two famous persons who believed that the Earth is not round were Aristotle and Copernicus.
2. A coast is the place where land and sea meet.
3. The only planet that sustains life is Earth.
- B. 1. Life on Earth is possible because it gets heat and light from the sun, is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere, and has air and water, which are essential for living things.
2. Magellan proved that Earth is round by sailing in one direction and eventually returning to the same place he started from, which indicated that the Earth had no edges but was round like a ball.
3. The horizon is the apparent line that separates the Earth from the sky or sea, where they appear to meet.
4. The sky is the region of the atmosphere and outer space seen from the Earth.
- C. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d
- D. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False

Chapter 3 (Continents and Oceans)

Exercises

- A. 1. Maps are drawings of the Earth or a part of it.
2. A compass is an instrument used to find directions.

3. The largest ocean is the Pacific Ocean.
- B.
 1. Maps are preferred over globes because they are lightweight, easy to carry, and can show more detail on a smaller scale.
 2. Directions on a map can be found by using the compass rose, which indicates north, south, east, and west. The top of the map is north, the bottom is south, the left is west, and the right is east.
 3. Continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia, Antarctica. Oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean.
 4. Limitations of a globe include its large size, difficulty in carrying around, and inability to show all places in detail due to its small scale.
 5. The four major directions are north, south, east, and west.
- C.

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. A	5. D
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- D.

1. Asia	2. Ocean	3. Australia	4. Compass
5. Arctic	6. Cartographer		

Chapter 4 (Our India)

Exercises

- A.
 1. India is a part of Asia.
 2. Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.
 3. The highest mountain peak in the world is Mount Everest.
 4. A camel is called the ship of the desert because it can bear the heat of the sun and can live without eating or drinking for many days, making it suitable for desert environments.
- B.
 1. India is unique and beautiful due to its diverse landforms, including mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts, and islands.
 2. The climate of Northern Plains is very hot in summers and very cold in winters.
 3. The southern part of India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water bodies on three sides - the Bay of Bengal to the east, the Arabian Sea to the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south.
 4. The Thar Desert has a dry and hot climate with very little rainfall. Vegetation is scarce in this region.
 5. The climate of India varies from region to region, with hot summers and cold winters in the northern plains, a tropical climate in the coastal areas, a cold climate in the Himalayas, and a dry and hot climate in deserts.
- C.

1. d	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. c
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- D.

1. terai	2. the terai region	3. The Thar Desert
4. Northern Plains	5. seventh , second	

Chapter 5 (the States of India)

Exercises

- A. 1. The governments of India are the Central Government and the State Government.
2. The office of the central government is located in Delhi, the capital of India.
3. The most sparsely populated state in our country is Sikkim.
4. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.
- B. 1. Both the central and state governments ensure the welfare and safety of the people.
2. The central government handles national-level activities, while the state government manages affairs within their respective states.
3. Union territories are regions directly governed by the central government.
4. The Central Government's function is to oversee the entire country's governance, and it is run by the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers, and officers.
5. The state government in India is run by the Governor, the Chief Minister, Ministers, and officers.
- C. 1. Ranchi 2. Gandhinagar 3. Kohima 4. Dispur 5. Lucknow 6. Panaji
- D. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a

Chapter 6 (The Food We Eat)

Exercises

- A. 1. Kashmir is famous for apples, cherries, and strawberries.
2. Fruits and vegetables reach places where they are not grown through efficient transportation means like boats, trucks, trains, and airplanes.
3. Wheat, jowar, and bajra grow well in Rajasthan.
4. We need to eat pulses because they provide essential nutrients like protein and help in growth.
- B. 1. Staple food changes according to climate because different crops grow best in different climates, so people in different regions eat the food that grows best there.
2. Indian food is popular worldwide because of the special spices used, which add flavor and taste, and the variety of dishes available, ranging from spicy curries to sweets.
3. Different kinds of pulses grown in India include arhar, urad, moong, gram, beans, and masoor.
4. Different types of oils used in our country include ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil, sunflower oil, coconut oil, and sesame oil.
5. Different ways to cook food include boiling, baking, frying, steaming, roasting, and grilling.
6. Seasonal fruits are those that are available only during specific seasons of the year.
- C. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. b
- D. 1. Wheat, rice, jowar, bajra
2. Arhar, urad, moong, masoor
3. Mango, watermelon, grapes, apple

4. Ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil
5. Chillies, cloves, turmeric, pepper

Chapter 7 (Our Clothes)

Exercises

- A. 1. The most common dresses of women are Saree, Salwar Kameez, and Ghaghra Choli.
 2. Tribes of Nagaland wear shawls of different designs and stripes.
 3. The other names for lungi are veshti in Tamil Nadu and mundu in Kerala.
- B. 1. The climate influences the clothes of people by dictating the types of fabrics and styles suitable for the prevailing weather conditions. For example, people in colder regions wear warmer clothes like woollens, while those in hotter regions wear lighter fabrics like cotton.
 2. The common dresses of Indian men include trousers and shirts, kurtas-pyjamas, churidars, dhotis, and lungis.
 3. Special dresses are worn on occasions like weddings and parties. They include silk sarees, suits with ties, sherwanis, and heavy jewellery.
 4. Phiran is a long woollen kurta worn by men and women in Kashmir during the winter season.
- C. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. d
- D. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b

Chapter 8 (The Festivals of India)

Exercises

- A. 1. Three national festivals are Independence Day, Republic Day, and Gandhi Jayanti.
 2. The function of Republic Day is held at Rajpath in New Delhi.
 3. The festival of lights is Diwali.
 4. The two types of Eid are Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Zuha.
- B. 1. India is called 'A land of festivals' because it celebrates numerous festivals throughout the year, reflecting its cultural diversity and rich heritage.
 2. Republic Day is celebrated with a grand parade at Rajpath in New Delhi, where the armed forces, police, folk dancers, and school children participate.
 3. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated by visiting the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Raj Ghat in New Delhi, offering prayers, and holding prayer meetings across the country.
 4. People celebrate Holi by throwing gulal and water on each other, wishing each other a happy and colorful Holi.
 5. Bihu is mainly celebrated in Assam. It is celebrated three times a year with traditional dances, singing, feasting, bonfires, and buffalo fights.
- C. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d
- D. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

Chapter 9 (Our Occupations)

Exercises

- A. 1. Our basic needs are food, clothes, and house.
2. Some crops grown by farmers are food grains, pulses, oilseeds, sugar cane, cotton, jute, spices, tea, coffee, fruits, and vegetables.
3. Some petroleum products include petrol, diesel, and other petrochemical products.
4. Bullocks are used for ploughing fields and drawing carts.
- B. 1. Occupation refers to any work that helps a person earn money. Some occupations include farming, teaching, nursing, carpentry, mining, and factory work.
2. Dairy farming involves rearing animals like cows, buffaloes, and goats for milk.
3. Poultry farming involves rearing hens, ducks, and geese for their meat and eggs.
4. In factories, raw materials are processed to produce useful goods, such as clothes, utensils, machines, and vehicles.
5. Mining is the process of extracting minerals such as iron, coal, manganese, and petroleum from the earth's interior. Mining is useful for obtaining raw materials for various industries and products.
- C. 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. d
- D. 1. vendors 2. fish farming 3. Work 4. occupation 5. Mining

Chapter 10 (Our Helpers – our heroes)

Exercises

- A. 1. A doctor works in a hospital or in a clinic.
2. Doctors help us by examining sick people, prescribing medicines, treating injuries, advising on diet, and vaccinating against diseases.
3. Traffic police regulate traffic on roads.
4. Firemen put out fires and protect people.
- B. 1. Helpers help us by performing various tasks such as providing medical care, maintaining law and order, delivering mail, and fighting fires.
2. In a village, medical facilities include dispensaries where doctors and nurses provide basic healthcare services.
3. The duty of a fireman is to extinguish fires and protect lives and property.
4. The duty of a policeman is to maintain law and order, protect people, and assist in emergencies.
5. Soldiers are individuals who serve in the army and protect the country.
6. Teachers play an important role in our lives by providing education, teaching good habits, and instilling discipline.
7. A postman delivers letters, parcels, and money orders.
- C. 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. c

D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T

E. 1. electrician 2. vaccinating 3. cured. 4. Primary Health Centre.
5. control 6. sending and receiving 7. police post

Test Paper – 1

- A. 1. Oceans: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean
Continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Australia
2. People believed that the Earth was flat.
3. Map: A map is a flat representation of the Earth's surface.
Globe: A globe is a three-dimensional representation of the Earth.
4. The activities of state government include education, healthcare, law enforcement, and infrastructure development.
5. Some staple foods include rice, wheat, maize (corn), potatoes, and millet.
- B. 1. Christmas: Christmas is a Christian festival celebrated on December 25th every year. It commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ. People decorate their homes with Christmas trees, lights, and ornaments. They exchange gifts, attend church services, and enjoy special meals with family and friends.
2. Holi: Holi is a Hindu festival celebrated in India, also known as the festival of colors. It usually falls in March. People celebrate by throwing colored powders and water at each other, singing and dancing. It symbolizes the victory of good over evil and the arrival of spring.
- C. - Religious festivals: Diwali, Eid-ul-Fitr, Christmas
- Three harvest festivals: Baisakhi, Pongal, Onam
- D. - Kerala: Thiruvananthapuram
- Madhya Pradesh: Bhopal
- Jharkhand: Ranchi
- Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow
- Manipur: Imphal
- Sikkim: Gangtok
- Goa: Panaji
- Tamil Nadu: Chennai
- West Bengal: Kolkata
- Karnataka: Bengaluru
- E. Do it yourself

Chapter 11 (Means of transport)

Exercises

- A. 1. The three means of land transport are cars, buses, and trains.

2. We need to travel for various reasons such as meeting relatives and friends, going to school or work, and accessing education and other facilities.
 3. Two animals commonly used as means of transport are bullocks and camels.
 4. Two international airports in India are Delhi – Indira Gandhi International airport and Mumbai – Chhatrapati Shivaji International airport.
- B.
1. The advantages of air transport over other means of transportation include its speed, covering long distances in a short time, and accessibility to remote areas.
 2. Inland water transport refers to the movement of people, goods, etc., by boats, ships, or other water vessels over rivers, canals, lakes, etc., within a country's borders.
 3. Four rules of road safety are: (1) Walk on the footpath only. (2) Always use the zebra crossing to cross a road. (3) Follow traffic lights and cross the road only when the traffic stops. (4) Keep to the left of the road while riding a bicycle, and always signal before turning.
 4. The choice of means of transport depends on factors such as distance, the ability to spend money, and available time.
 5. Animals assist in transportation, especially in areas like hills, deserts, and forests, where vehicles may not be suitable or accessible.
- C. 1. c 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c
- D. 1. water 2. deserts 3. safety 4. villages 5. 'Ship of the desert' 6. Air

Chapter 12 (Means of Communication)

Exercises

- A.
1. Different modes of communication include letters, telephone, fax, email, smartphones, e-readers, newspapers, radio, television, and satellites.
 2. The fax machine is used to send written messages, letters, or photographs instantly through a telephone line.
 3. Urgent letters can be sent through speed post or by courier services.
 4. To send an email, we need an active internet connection and an email ID.
- B.
1. Communication is the process of sending or receiving messages. We need to communicate to stay connected with others, share information, express thoughts and feelings, and coordinate activities.
 2. The telephone is the fastest means of communication because it allows us to talk to friends and relatives instantly, whether they are within the city, in other cities, or even in other countries.
 3. We can communicate with a large number of people at one time through means of mass communication such as newspapers, radio, or television.
 4. Satellites play an important role in communication by picking up signals from one part of the world and transmitting them to another part, enabling us to watch events as they happen.
 5. The use of e-books is for downloading and reading digital books and periodicals.
- C. 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. c

Chapter 13 (Indian Villages and Cities)

Exercises

- A. 1. The occupations of people living in villages include farming, craftsmanship (such as blacksmith, carpenter, mason), and laborers.
2. People travel in villages mostly using bullock-carts or tongas.
3. The main occupations of people living in cities are trade, industry, transport, and social services.
4. The welfare of people in cities and villages is looked after by the Municipal Committees or Corporations.
- B. 1. Village life is different from cities as villagers mostly engage in agricultural activities, live in smaller communities, have fewer facilities, and use simpler modes of transportation compared to cities.
2. The Gram Panchayat of a village is chosen through elections where the Pardhan or Sarpanch and members are elected by the villagers.
3. Gram Sabha works for the welfare of people in villages by providing and maintaining facilities, settling disputes, and addressing the needs of the community.
4. The main activities of Municipal Committees or Corporations include opening and running health centers, constructing and maintaining roads and parks, ensuring cleanliness, and providing safe drinking water.
5. Life in Indian cities is characterized by better infrastructure, access to education and healthcare, more job opportunities, and faster means of communication and transportation.
6. The major functions performed by Municipal Committees include providing and maintaining essential services like healthcare, sanitation, road maintenance, and ensuring overall cleanliness and infrastructure development.
- C. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. a
- D. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

Chapter 14 (Delhi-The Capital of India)

Exercises

- A. 1. Delhi was earlier known as Shahjahanabad.
2. The two parts of Delhi are Old Delhi and New Delhi.
3. Delhi became the capital of India in 1911.
4. The Red Fort is a historical monument in Delhi built by Emperor Shah Jahan.
- B. 1. The history of Delhi includes its ancient roots as Indraprastha, followed by various rulers including the Mughals who built Shahjahanabad (now Old Delhi), and the British shifting the capital to Delhi from Kolkata in 1911.
2. The climate of Delhi is extreme, with extremely hot and dry summers, monsoon rains from July to September, and very cold winters from October to February.
3. Delhi holds political significance as the capital of India, hosting the President, Prime Minister, and other key government offices including the Parliament House.

4. Embassies or High Commissions are diplomatic missions representing foreign countries in Delhi. Examples include the Embassy of the United States, Embassy of China, Embassy of Japan, and High Commission of the United Kingdom.
 5. Tourist attractions in Old Delhi include the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Raj Ghat, and Chandni Chowk. In New Delhi, attractions include India Gate, Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb, and Lotus Temple.
- C. 1. Emperor Shah Jahan 2. Rashtrapati Bhawan 3. extreme 4. Metro Rail
 5. Yamuna 6. Rashtrapati Bhawan
- D. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. b

Chapter 15 (Kolkata)

Exercises

- A. 1. Kolkata is situated on the east bank of the River Hooghly.
 2. Two popular sweets of Kolkata are Sandesh and Rasogulla.
 3. The first Indian to get the Nobel Prize was Rabindranath Tagore.
- B. 1. Kolkata, previously known as Calcutta, has a rich history. It was the capital of India under British rule until 1911. The city has undergone various transformations and played a significant role during the colonial period.
 2. Durga Puja is celebrated to honor the Hindu goddess Durga. It marks the victory of good over evil. During these days, people perform various rituals, decorate pandals (temporary structures for worship), and participate in cultural events and processions.
 3. Kolkata experiences moderate climate due to its proximity to the coast. It is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. The city receives heavy rainfall during the monsoon season from June to September, and the weather is warm and humid during this time.
 4. Kolkata has made significant contributions to art and literature. Renowned figures like Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote the Indian National Anthem, belong to Kolkata. The city has a rich cultural heritage and has produced many notable literary works.
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- D. 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. c

Chapter 16 (Mumbai – the City of Dreams)

Exercises

- A. 1. The people of Mumbai speak languages such as Marathi, Hindi, and Konkani.
 2. Bombay High is an offshore oilfield located near the Mumbai coast.
 3. Bollywood refers to the Hindi film industry based in Mumbai.
 4. Some industries in Mumbai include those producing medicines, oils, chemicals, and electronic goods.
- B. 1. Mumbai was formed by connecting a group of seven islands over time, which eventually merged to become the city.

2. The lifestyle of people in Mumbai is characterized by diversity, with individuals from various cultural backgrounds coming together to work and pursue their dreams. The city offers a bustling environment with a mix of traditional and modern elements.
3. Mumbai has a moderate climate with warm and humid summers and pleasant winters. The monsoon season from June to August brings heavy rainfall.
4. Some places of tourist interest in Mumbai include the Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Juhu Beach, Elephanta Caves, and Taraporevala Aquarium.
5. Mumbai is known as the Film City because it is the hub of the Indian film industry, Bollywood, where a significant portion of Hindi films and television serials are produced.

C. 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a

D. 1. transportation 2. the Queen's Necklace 3. Mumbai to Thane
4. Ganesh Chaturthi 5. Maharashtra

Chapter 17 (Chennai)

Exercises

- A. 1. The two parts of Chennai are George Town and the new growth located towards the south of George Town.
2. The main languages spoken by the people of Chennai are Tamil and English.
3. Some famous dishes of Chennai include idli, dosa, vada, and upma.
4. Railway coaches are made in Perambur, Chennai.
- B. 1. Chennai is located along the southeastern coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal, in the state of Tamil Nadu. It is divided into two parts: George Town and the new growth located towards the south of George Town.
2. The lifestyle of people in Chennai is characterized by a warm climate throughout the year, a diverse culinary culture featuring rice-based dishes, a love for music such as Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam dance, and the celebration of festivals like Pongal and Christmas.
3. Chennai experiences a warm climate almost throughout the year, with a cool sea breeze during the day providing some relief. It lacks a distinct winter season, and December, January, and February are the monsoon months.
4. Industries located in Chennai include those producing good quality cotton textiles, leather goods, oil refinery, military tanks, railway coaches, bicycles, automobiles, tractors, and it is the main center for the Tamil film industry.
5. During the Pongal festival, people in Chennai welcome lord Ganesha into their homes and worship him. They also engage in bull-fighting in almost all the villages of Tamil Nadu on the second day of the festival.
- C. 1. Idli and dosa 2. Chennai 3. Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam
4. Pongal and Christmas
- D. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a

Chapter 18 (Some More Indian Cities)

Exercises

- A. 1. Hyderabad is famous for its Hyderabadi biryani, pearls, and Charminar.
2. Chandigarh was designed by the French architect Le Corbusier.
3. Gujarati is the language spoken by the people of Ahmedabad.
4. Hawa Mahal is located in the city of Jaipur.
5. Jaipur is called the Pink city because most of its buildings are made of pink sandstone.
6. Bengaluru is called the Silicon Valley of India because it is a major hub for the information technology industry.
- B. 1. Festivals celebrated in Lucknow include Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas, and Muharram.
2. Bhopal is situated in the state of Madhya Pradesh and is famous for its lakes and historical monuments.
3. Hyderabad was founded by Qutub Shahi rulers around 400 years ago. It consists of twin cities named Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
4. Jaipur is famous for its pink sandstone architecture, including landmarks like Hawa Mahal and City Palace.
5. Bengaluru has a moderate climate throughout the year, with warm summers and cool winters.
6. Festivals celebrated in Ahmedabad include Uttarayan (the annual kite-flying festival), Navaratri, Holi, Diwali, Eid, and Christmas.
7. Chandigarh is unique because it is a well-planned city designed by Le Corbusier, with organized sectors and green spaces.
- C. 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. d
- D. 1. Hyderabad 2. Kannada 3. Patna 4. Lucknow 5. Ahmedabad

Chapter 19 (Early Humans)

Exercises

- A. 1. Early humans moved from one place to another in search of food.
2. The first metals discovered by early humans were iron and copper.
3. Early humans made tools such as knives, axes, and spears.
- B. 1. Early humans discovered farming by observing that seeds they threw grew into plants, which bore fruits when matured.
2. Early humans learned to make fire by rubbing two stones together and adding dry leaves, grass, and wooden sticks to keep it burning.
3. Taming animals helped early humans in various tasks such as hunting, transportation, and agriculture.
4. In their free time, early humans sang, danced, painted cave walls, and made pottery.

5. Early humans got the idea of a wheel by noticing logs of wood floating in the river and tying them together to make rafts.

C. 1. caves or jungles. 2. fire 3. pots 4. Iron and copper

D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

E. 1. d 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. c

Test Paper – 2

- A. 1. The three means of transport are road transport, rail transport, and air transport.
2. Delhi is called mini-India because it is a melting pot of cultures, languages, cuisines, and traditions from all over India. People from various states and regions reside in Delhi, making it a microcosm of the diversity found across the country.
3. Kolkata has a tropical wet-and-dry climate, characterized by hot and humid summers, heavy monsoon rains, and mild winters.
4. Some places of tourist interest in Mumbai are the Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Elephanta Caves, Juhu Beach, and Siddhivinayak Temple.
5. Communication is the process of exchanging information, ideas, or messages between individuals or groups using various mediums such as speech, writing, gestures, or technology.
- B. 1. They discovered that fire could be made by rubbing two stones together. This made them feel safe. The invention of fire changed the life of early humans. It was an important step in their progress.
2. In starting early humans built tent-like huts with stones, tree branches and animal skins. Places where man came to live a settled life are called early villages. Most of them were near rivers, where water was readily available for irrigation.
3. In starting early humans built tent-like huts with stones, tree branches and animal skins. Places where man came to live a settled life are called early villages. Most of them were near rivers, where water was readily available for irrigation.
- C. Do it yourself

SOCIAL STUDIES – ANSWER KEY – (Class-4)

Chapter 1 (India : Our Nation)

Exercises

- A. 1. There are 7 union territories in India. They are:
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - Chandigarh
 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
 - Lakshadweep
 - Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)
 - Puducherry
 - Ladakh
2. India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia. It is surrounded by water on three sides, namely the Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Bay of Bengal in the east.
3. People of India belong to various religions, tribes, and races. They speak different languages, wear different dresses, and eat different foods. Despite these differences, all Indians are united by the identity of being Indian.
4. The neighbouring countries of India are:
- Pakistan
 - Afghanistan
 - China
 - Nepal
 - Bhutan
 - Myanmar
 - Bangladesh
 - Sri Lanka
 - Maldives
5. The physical features of India include mountains, hills, valleys, plains, deserts, plateaus, and a long coastline. Some prominent physical features are the Northern Mountains, the Northern Plains, the Western Deserts, the Southern Plateaus, and the Coastal Plains and Islands.
- B. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. d 5. b
- C. 1. Indian 2. 28 states and 8 3. seventh and second 4. second
5. China and Myanmar

Chapter 2 (The Northern Mountains)

Exercises

- A. 1. The Himalayas extend about 2500 kilometres from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the northeast. They are about 400 to 150 kilometres wide.
2. The Himalayan ranges consist of three distinct parallel ranges: the Great Himalayas or the Himadri, the Middle Himalayas or the Himachal, and the Lower Himalayas or the Shiwalik.
3. Himadri is the highest mountain range in the Himalayas. It is always covered with snow and includes peaks higher than 8000 metres, such as Mount Everest.
4. The Himalayas are important because they act as a natural barrier protecting India from enemies, they influence the monsoon winds and provide heavy rainfall, they protect from cold winds, they are home to diverse flora and fauna, they are a source of rivers and hydroelectricity, and they provide timber and firewood.
5. The Terai region in the Shiwalik hills is an area at the foothills covered with marshes due to heavy rainfall.
6. The seven sisters of the East refer to the seven northeastern states of India: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
7. Life in the Northern Mountains is characterized by cool summers and very cold winters. The region is sparsely populated, and people engage in occupations like farming, shepherding, and handicrafts.
8. Meghalaya, known as "The abode of clouds," receives heavy rainfall, and its capital is Shillong. It is inhabited by tribes like Garo, Khasi, and Jaintiya who are mainly farmers.
9. Nagas can be identified by their traditional attire and language. They wear colorful clothes and speak the Naga language.
10. Kashmir is known as "Paradise on Earth" because of its stunning natural beauty, including snow-covered mountains, picturesque valleys, and beautiful lakes like Dal and Wular.
- B. 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. d
- C. 1. Himalaya 2. Gorges 3. Terai 4. Timber 5. Shiwalik 6. Shimla
- D. 1. Mount K2 2. Dal Lake 3. Phiran 4. Gangtok 5. Darjeeling 6. Meghalaya

Chapter 3 (The Northern Plains)

Exercises

- A. 1. The Northern Plains extend over 2500 km in length from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
2. The Ganga Basin is formed by the Ganga River and its tributaries, originating from the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas. It spans states like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal, supporting agriculture and ecosystems.
3. The Brahmaputra flows through states like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and parts of Bangladesh.
4. The Ganga Action Plan was initiated to clean and prevent pollution in the Ganga River due to industrial and domestic waste discharge, making its water unfit for use.
5. Punjab's economy relies on agriculture, with crops like wheat, rice, and sugarcane being

significant. It's known for modern farming techniques, cultural richness, and festivals like Lohri and Diwali.

6. Major cities of Haryana include Gurugram (Gurgaon), Faridabad, Sonipat, and Panipat. Gurugram is known for automobile industries, Faridabad for industries, Sonipat for bicycles, and Panipat for handloom clothes.

7. Agriculture, manufacturing, trade, and services are major occupations.

B. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. b

C. 1. Punjab, Assam 2. Alluvial 3. Bhagirathi 4. Sangam 5. Padma 6. Haryana

Chapter 4 (The Western Desert)

Exercises

A. 1. The western Desert experiences extreme climates, with hot and dry days during summers and very cold nights in winters. It receives very little rainfall.

2. In Rajasthan, men typically wear dhoti-kurta and a turban, while women wear ghagra-choli with an odhni to cover their heads.

3. The Great Indian Desert, also known as the Thar Desert, extends from the Rann of Kutch in the west to the borders of Haryana in the east.

4. The Indira Gandhi Canal, also known as the Rajasthan Canal, plays a crucial role in the life of people in the western desert by providing water for domestic and agricultural purposes. It has brought water from the Satluj river, significantly benefiting farming activities in the region.

5. Sand dunes are low hills of sand formed by wind erosion in the desert. They shift from one part of the desert to another due to the strong desert winds, which constantly move the sand particles, causing the dunes to change position over time.

6. Rajasthan is known for its rich cultural heritage, languages, and festivals. The main languages spoken in Rajasthan are Rajasthani and Hindi. Some of the festivals celebrated in Rajasthan include Teej, Gangaur, Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, and Eid.

B. 1. Luni 2. west 3. Pakistan 4. nomads

C. 1. Nomads are people who move from one place to another in search of food and water, often living a nomadic lifestyle.

2. An oasis is a fertile area in the desert with water and greenery, providing a stark contrast to the surrounding arid landscape.

3. The Great Indian Desert, also known as the Thar Desert, lies in the northwestern part of India, primarily in the state of Rajasthan.

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

Chapter 5 (The Peninsular Plateaus)

Exercises

A. 1. The Peninsular Plateau extends south of the Northern Plains and is conical in shape. It is bounded

by the Western Ghats in the west, the Eastern Ghats in the east, the Aravalli Hills in the northwest, and the Rajmahal Hills in the northeast.

2. Life in the Southern Plateau is characterized by varying soil and climates due to its vast area. The region experiences moderate climate with heavy rainfall, making it suitable for agriculture. The people primarily engage in farming, and the region is known for its mineral-rich soil, diverse wildlife parks, and industries.
3. Cotton and sugarcane are grown in large areas of the Deccan Plateau because of its fertile soil and moderate climate. The plateau receives rainfall, and rivers such as the Godavari and Krishna provide irrigation water, facilitating the cultivation of these crops.
4. Maharashtra has a rich cultural heritage, with vibrant traditions and festivals. The state is known for its diverse folk dances like Lavani and Tamasha, and festivals such as Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri, Holi, Diwali, and Eid are celebrated with great fervor. Marathi is the primary language spoken in Maharashtra.
5. Karnataka holds significant industrial importance with Bengaluru being a major center for software development. The state has diversified industries including aerospace, electronics, automobiles, and silk production. It is also known for its gold mines and has historically been a prominent state in India's industrial landscape.

B. 1. Jog Falls 2. Peninsular 3. waterfalls 4. Andhra Pradesh

5. Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau

C. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. b

Chapter 6 (The Coastal Plains and Islands)

Exercises

- A. 1. The physical extent of the Coastal Plains includes:
- Western Coastal Plain: Extends from Gujarat to Kerala.
 - Eastern Coastal Plain: Extends from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu.
2. The islands of the coastal plains include:
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.
 - Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.
3. Two important ports in each of the two coastal plains are:
- Western Coastal Plain: Mumbai and Kochi.
 - Eastern Coastal Plain: Visakhapatnam and Chennai.
4. Andhra Pradesh is a state located on the Eastern Coastal Plain. It is known for its agriculture, with the Godavari and Krishna rivers forming large deltas. It has industries such as oil refining and steel production.
5. Important characteristics of Goa include beautiful beaches, rich cultural heritage, and agriculture such as rice, mango, cashewnuts, and coconuts. It celebrates festivals like Christmas with grandeur.

B. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. d

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

Chapter 7 (Climate of India)

Exercises

- A. 1. Factors influencing the climate of a place include temperature, distribution of rainfall, direction and speed of winds, and physical features such as mountains, hills, and water bodies.
2. The climatic conditions vary in India due to its vast geographical diversity. The northern mountains experience cold weather, while the Rajasthan desert is extremely hot. Coastal areas have a moderate climate.
3. The winter season in India begins in November and lasts till February. It is characterized by longer nights, shorter days, cold weather, and occasional rainfall or snowfall, especially in the northern regions.
4. The two branches of Monsoon winds in India are the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. These moisture-laden winds blow from the southwest direction and cause heavy rainfall when they strike against hills and mountains.
5. Monsoon winds play a crucial role in India's climate by bringing the majority of rainfall during the monsoon season. This rainfall is vital for agriculture and overall ecological balance in the country.
6. The weather in the summer season is hot and dry, especially in the northern plains. Hot, dry, and dusty winds called loo blow over these plains, making the weather extremely uncomfortable.
- B. 1. loo 2. monsoon 3. cyclones 4. an annual cycle of seasons
5. elements of climate 6. Tropic of Cancer 7. coastal
- C. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c

Chapter 8 (Natural Resources of India)

Exercises

- A. 1. Natural resources are elements or substances that occur naturally in the environment and are utilized by humans for various purposes. Four natural resources are water, soil, forests, and minerals.
2. Exhaustible resources are those that exist in limited quantities and cannot be replenished or take a very long time to replenish naturally, such as minerals like iron and coal. Inexhaustible resources are those that are abundant and can be renewed naturally within a short period of time, such as sunlight, wind, and water.
3. Soil is important because:
- It supports plant growth by providing nutrients and anchorage.
 - It serves as a habitat for many organisms, including plants, insects, and microorganisms.
 - It helps in water filtration and storage.
 - It plays a crucial role in agriculture, which is the primary source of food for humans and animals.
4. Wind is used to produce electricity through wind turbines. These turbines consist of blades that are turned by the wind, which in turn rotates a shaft connected to a generator. The generator converts the rotational energy into electrical energy, which is then transmitted through power lines for various uses.

5. A forest is a large area covered with trees and other vegetation, including shrubs, bushes, and grasses. To save forests, we can:

- Practice sustainable forestry by replanting trees after logging.
- Implement laws and regulations to prevent deforestation and illegal logging.
- Promote conservation efforts to protect endangered species and biodiversity.
- Encourage reforestation and afforestation initiatives to increase forest cover.

B. 1. E 2. I 3. E 4. E 5. E 6. I 7. I 8. I

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

D. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. d

Chapter 9 (Indian Soil)

Exercises

A. 1. Formation of soil: Soil is formed through the process of weathering, where rocks are broken down into smaller particles by physical, chemical, and biological processes. These particles are then transported by water, wind, or glaciers and deposited in different locations, gradually accumulating to form soil over thousands of years.

2. Six types of soils in India:

- Alluvial soil: Rice and wheat
- Black soil: Cotton and soybean
- Red soil: Millets and pulses
- Laterite soil: Tea and coffee
- Mountain soil: Orchards and terrace farming
- Desert soil: Millets and barley

3. Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of silt, clay, and sand carried by rivers. It is fertile due to its high mineral content, which is continuously replenished by annual floods, making it suitable for various crops.

4. Black soil is rich in clay and dark in color due to its high iron content. It is primarily found in the Deccan Plateau region and is known for its ability to retain moisture, making it suitable for cotton, soybean, and other crops.

5. Calcareous soil is found in regions with limestone deposits, such as the Western Ghats. It is formed from the weathering of limestone and is characterized by its high calcium carbonate content, making it alkaline and less suitable for agriculture.

6. Four ways to prevent soil erosion:

- Planting trees and grass to hold the soil in place.
- Adopting terrace farming on hilly slopes.
- Using organic mulches and cover crops to protect the soil surface.
- Implementing proper irrigation and drainage systems to control water flow.

B. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. e

- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
D. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b

Chapter 10 (India: Forests and Wildlife)

Exercises

- A. 1. Enumerate the importance of forests:
- Provide habitat for various plant and animal species.
 - Help in maintaining biodiversity.
 - Produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide, thus regulating the atmosphere.
 - Prevent soil erosion and maintain soil fertility.
 - Provide valuable resources like timber, firewood, and medicinal plants.
 - Support local communities by providing livelihoods.
 - Influence weather patterns and contribute to rainfall.
 - Offer recreational and tourism opportunities.
2. Differentiate between evergreen and coniferous forests:
- Evergreen forests: Trees in evergreen forests retain their leaves throughout the year, ensuring that the forest canopy remains green.
 - Coniferous forests: Coniferous forests consist mainly of cone-bearing trees with needle-shaped leaves. These trees usually retain their needles year-round.
3. Main characteristics of deciduous forests:
- Trees shed their leaves annually during the dry season.
 - The trees are valuable commercially, providing timber and other forest products.
 - Found in regions with distinct wet and dry seasons, such as the foothills of the Himalayas and northeastern states of India.
 - Dominated by species like teak, sal, sheesham, sandalwood, and bamboo.
4. Reason for the Chipko Movement:
- The Chipko Movement was initiated to protest against deforestation and the indiscriminate felling of trees in the Himalayan region.
 - Local communities, mainly women, hugged the trees to prevent them from being cut down by loggers.
5. Steps taken by the government to conserve wildlife sanctuaries:
- Implementation of strict laws against hunting and poaching.
 - Establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves.
 - Periodic wildlife census to monitor population trends.
 - Promotion of eco-tourism to generate revenue for conservation efforts.
 - Community participation in wildlife conservation through initiatives like Social Forestry Movements.

6. Five wildlife sanctuaries in India:
- Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
 - Sunderbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
 - Gir National Park, Gujarat
 - Kaziranga National Park, Assam
 - Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala

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

C. 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. d

D. 1. Chipko Movement 2. Evergreen 3. Forests 4. Cones 5. Sundari

Test Paper-1

A. 1. b 2. d 3. b

B. 1. Asia 2. Terai 3. Alluvial 4. Jog Falls 5. abode of snow

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

D. 1. The three plateaus that form part of the Deccan Plateau are:

- Malwa Plateau
- Chota Nagpur Plateau
- Karnataka Plateau

2. Forests are useful to us in various ways:

- They provide habitat for wildlife.
- They help in maintaining biodiversity.
- They regulate the climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
- They prevent soil erosion and maintain soil fertility.
- They supply us with timber, medicinal plants, and other forest products.
- They offer recreational and tourism opportunities.

3. Black soil is found mainly in the Deccan Plateau region of India, covering states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh.

4. Kashmir is known as 'paradise on earth' due to its stunning natural beauty, including lush green valleys, serene lakes, snow-capped mountains, and vibrant flower meadows.

5. The Northern Plains are so fertile due to the deposition of alluvial soil brought by the rivers originating from the Himalayas. The soil is rich in nutrients and highly suitable for agriculture.

Chapter 11 (India : Water Resources)

Exercises

- A. 1. The main sources of water are oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ponds, and groundwater.
2. The resources of shortage of drinking water include limited rainfall, salty water in seas and oceans, and rivers drying up during hot summer months.
3. A few major dams in India are the Bhakra Nangal Dam, Hirakud Dam, Mettur Dam, Sardar

Sarovar Dam, Farakka Barrage, and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam.

4. Rainwater harvesting is a method of collecting rainwater and storing it for future use. It is done by allowing rainwater falling on roofs or the ground to flow into tanks, ponds, or pits dug in the ground.
5. Environmentalists oppose large dams because they can cause ecological imbalances, lead to displacement of people, destroy wildlife habitats, and sometimes even trigger earthquakes.

B. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. d

C. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F

D. 1. underground 2. two or three 3. 70%

4. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, and West Bengal

5. irrigation

E. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c

Chapter 12 (India : Mineral Resources)

Exercises

- A. 1. Minerals are obtained by mining or drilling from the earth's surface.
2. Metals are hard and shiny materials, whereas non-metals are not hard and shiny like metals.
3. Iron ore is found in large quantities in states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. Iron is used to make utensils, machines, tools, bridges, buildings, railway engines and coaches, and many other things.
4. Three fossil fuels are coal, petroleum, and natural gas. They are used for generating power, running vehicles, heating, and producing electricity.
5. Coal is classified as non-renewable because it takes millions of years to form, and once it's used, it cannot be replaced within a human lifespan.
6. Coal is used as a fuel for generating power, producing electricity, and running factories. In India, coal reserves are found in states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal.
7. Petroleum is called liquid gold because of its high economic value and widespread use in various industries, including transportation, manufacturing, and energy production.
- B. 1. Solar power, Wind energy 2. Jamshedpur, Bokaro 3. Mica, Gypsum 4. Jharia, Singrauli
5. Bombay High, Krishna-Godavari basin
- C. 1. Coal 2. oilfield 3. mining 4. ores 5. copper
- D. 1. Mining: Mining is the process of extracting minerals or other geological materials from the earth's surface.
2. Metals: Metals are hard and shiny materials that conduct heat and electricity and can be hammered or pressed into different shapes.
3. Ores: Ores are naturally occurring rocks or minerals from which metals can be extracted profitably.
4. Non-metals: Non-metals are elements or substances that do not possess metallic properties like conductivity, luster, or malleability.

5. Non-renewable resource: A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be replenished within a short period and will eventually be depleted with continued use.
- E.
1. Pure iron is used in the form of steel because steel is much stronger and more versatile than pure iron, making it suitable for a wide range of applications, including construction, manufacturing, and transportation.
 2. Mica is used in the electrical industry because it is an excellent insulator and can withstand high temperatures and electrical stress, making it ideal for use in electrical equipment like capacitors, insulators, and electronic devices.

Chapter 13 (India : Human Resources)

Exercises

- A.
1. The people of a country are considered its human resource because they contribute to the development and progress of the nation through their skills, knowledge, labor, and innovation.
 2. Over-population leads to various problems such as strain on resources like food, water, and land, unemployment, poverty, environmental degradation, inadequate healthcare and education facilities, and social tensions.
 3. The distribution of population in the country varies, with some areas being densely populated while others are sparsely populated. Generally, urban areas tend to have higher population densities compared to rural areas. Additionally, population density is unevenly distributed across different states and regions within the country.
 4. The government encourages people to start their own businesses by providing various support mechanisms such as financial assistance, training programs, subsidies, tax incentives, and entrepreneurial development schemes.
 5. The government takes steps to solve the problems of the people by implementing welfare programs, poverty alleviation initiatives, healthcare reforms, education policies, employment generation schemes, infrastructure development projects, and social welfare measures.
- B.
1. lack skills
 2. Farming
 3. smaller
 4. natural resources
 5. resources
 6. Skilled

Chapter 14 (Our Agriculture)

Exercises

- A.
1. Food crops are primarily for consumption, while cash crops are grown for sale in the market.
 2. Cotton needs a hot and moist climate.
 3. Improved irrigation facilities, high-yielding seeds, and the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
 4. The green revolution refers to a period of significant increase in agricultural productivity.
 5. India's diverse agro-climatic zones, fertile soil, and ample water resources make it favorable for growing crops.
- B.
1. Rice
 2. Uttar Pradesh
 3. Wheat
 4. Cotton
 5. Rice
- C.
1. c
 2. a
 3. d
 4. d
 5. d
- D.
1. Millets: Jowar, Bajra

2. Spices: Pepper, Cinnamon
3. Beverages: Tea, Coffee
4. Cash crops: Sugarcane, Cotton
5. Oilseeds: Mustard, Groundnut

Chapter 15 (Indian Industries)

Exercises

- A. 1. Cottage industries are typically set up in homes, employing few workers with simple tools and using raw materials available nearby. Small-scale industries, on the other hand, employ more workers and produce consumer goods with relatively small machines in a small factory setup.
2. The growth of industries is crucial for a country as it leads to economic development, job creation, technological advancement, and overall improvement in the standard of living.
3. Large-scale industries employ thousands of workers and produce goods on a massive scale using big machines. They require skilled labor and are usually located near areas with easily available raw materials, labor, and sources of power.
4. Cotton thrives in hot and humid climates. Cotton industries can be found in regions like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.
5. The telecom industry in India has witnessed significant growth due to advancements in technology, increased demand for communication services, and favorable government policies promoting investment in the sector.
6. Most jute mills are located in and around Kolkata because the soil and climate of West Bengal are suitable for cultivating jute. Kolkata serves as a convenient location for transportation and trade.
7. Some important industries in India include textile mills (cotton, woollen, silk), iron and steel plants, electronic goods manufacturing, automobile factories, sugar mills, cement factories, and chemical plants.
- B. 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d
- C. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. b
- D. 1. Woollen textiles mills - Ludhiana, Panipat
2. Sugar industry - Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
3. Electronic goods - Bengaluru, Chennai
4. Automobile industries - Pune, Gurgaon

Chapter 16 (Means of Transport)

Exercises

- A. 1. Roadways, railways, airways, and waterways.
2. Road transportation is important for accessibility, movement of goods and people, economic activities, and during natural disasters.

3. Helicopters help in delivering aid, rescuing people, and providing medical assistance during calamities.
4. Advantages of water transport include cost-effectiveness, ability to carry heavy cargo, eco-friendliness, and suitability for landlocked areas.
5. National Highways connect important cities and ports nationwide and are maintained by the National Highway Authority of India. State Highways connect district headquarters and important towns within states and are maintained by state governments.
6. Benefits of air travel include speed, accessibility to remote areas, efficiency in transporting perishable goods, and urgent deliveries.

- B. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

Chapter 17 (Means of Communication)

Exercises

- A. 1. Communication is the process of expressing feelings, ideas, or information to others. Over time, communication has evolved significantly, becoming faster and more accessible, allowing people to connect instantly regardless of geographical barriers.
2. Post offices offer various services such as sending letters, parcels, and money orders. They also provide courier services like speedpost, ensuring fast and reliable delivery of items.
3. Electronic mail, or e-mail, is a method of sending messages electronically through computers connected to the Internet. It allows for quick and convenient communication, enabling individuals to exchange messages with people worldwide.
4. Some means of mass communication include television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and the Internet. These mediums reach a large audience simultaneously, providing news, entertainment, and information.
5. A smartphone is a type of mobile phone that offers advanced features beyond basic communication, such as internet browsing, email, multimedia functions, and app installations. On the other hand, a mobile phone typically refers to a device primarily used for making calls and sending text messages.
6. Satellites help in sending television signals by transmitting radio waves from broadcasting stations to satellite dishes on Earth. These signals are then received by satellite receivers, allowing viewers to access various television channels.
- B. 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. c

Chapter 18 (India : It's Rich Heritage)

Exercises

- A. 1. India is home to nearly 800 languages and dialects, with Hindi being the National language and the constitution recognizing 22 languages.

2. Different dresses worn in India include sarees, salwar-kurtis, mekhla-chadar, ghagra-cholis, and western dresses for women, and trousers, shirts, kurta-pyjamas, lungis, and turbans for men.
 3. Folk dances are traditional dances performed on special occasions like festivals, weddings, and harvest celebrations, showcasing the cultural heritage of the community.
 4. Examples of India's architectural traditions include ancient temples like those in Madurai and Khajuraho, Mughal architecture like the Taj Mahal and Red Fort, and British-era buildings like Victoria Memorial and Rashtrapati Bhavan.
 5. The paintings at the Ajanta caves depict scenes from the life of Lord Buddha and other related themes.
- B. 1. Bhimbetka 2. Ashoka 3. Hindi 4. folk dances, classical dances
5. Hindustani music, Carnatic music
- C. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d

Chapter 19 (They Showed us the Way)

Exercises

- A. 1. The two holy books of the Hindus are the Vedas and the Bhagavad Gita.
2. Ramabhai Ranade worked to improve the conditions of women and orphans, setting up seva sedans where girls were given training in nursing.
3. Akbar is remembered as a great ruler because he respected all religions, encouraged art, music, and literature, and gave importance to the welfare of the people.
4. Christianity was founded by Jesus Christ. His teachings emphasized love for God and other people, forgiveness, and the importance of living a righteous life.
5. A social reformer is someone who works to change the evils in society for the betterment of all.
6. Kabir fought against social evils such as the caste system and the importance given to rituals by Hindu and Muslim priests.
7. Emperor Ashoka gave up wars after witnessing the devastation caused by the Battle of Kalinga and became a follower of Buddha's teachings of non-violence and compassion.
8. Raja Ram Mohan Roy contributed to society by fighting against social evils like the practice of sati (burning of widows along with their husbands' bodies), advocating for social reforms and education.
- B. 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. a
- C. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b
- D. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True
- E. 1. Hinduism: Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world, characterized by a rich tapestry of rituals, beliefs, and practices. It emphasizes the concepts of karma (action), dharma (duty or righteousness), and moksha (liberation). Hinduism has a vast array of scriptures, including the Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Bhagavad Gita.
2. Sikhism: Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak Dev Ji in the 15th century in Punjab. It emphasizes the belief in one God, equality of all human beings, and community service. The holy book of

Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib, and their place of worship is called a Gurudwara.

3. King Akbar: Akbar, the Mughal emperor who ruled in India during the 16th century, is remembered as a great ruler for his policy of religious tolerance, promotion of art and culture, and administrative reforms. He established a secular state and encouraged dialogue between different religious communities.
4. Ramabai Ranade: Ramabai Ranade was a prominent social reformer in Maharashtra, India, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She worked tirelessly to improve the conditions of women and orphans, setting up institutions for their education and welfare.
5. Zoroastrianism: Zoroastrianism, also known as the religion of the Parsis, was founded by Zoroaster in ancient Iran. It teaches the importance of fighting evil and doing good deeds. The holy book of Zoroastrians is the Zend Avesta, and they believe in the worship of one God, Ahura Mazda.

Chapter 20 (Our Rights and Duties)

Exercises

- A. 1. A constitution is a set of rules and laws by which the government can govern the country.
2. Our constitution was accepted on 26 January 1950.
3. Democracy means that all the people of the country will choose or elect their representatives who would form the government.
4. Some Fundamental Duties given to us by the Constitution include defending the country at the time of danger, protecting national property, protecting the environment, treating all Indians as equal, following the rules laid down by the Constitution, honoring the national flag and national anthem, and helping to keep the country united.
5. Four Fundamental rights mentioned in the Constitution are the right to equality, freedom of speech, right to follow any religion, and right to justice.
6. Three Directive Principles include providing better living conditions for all citizens, providing work for everyone, and ensuring that some people do not become rich by exploiting others.
7. The function of the Election Commission is to conduct elections in India in a fair and impartial manner.
- B. 1. right 2. Directive Principles 3. political 4. Constitution 5. Fundamental Rights
- C. 1. d 2. c 3. d
- D. 1. b 2. a 3. c

Chapter 21 (Our National Symbols)

Exercises

- A. 1. The four lions, the horse, and the bull in the National Emblem stand for strength, courage, energy, speed, and hard work, symbolizing the qualities every Indian should possess.
2. We can show respect to our National Anthem by standing in attention when it is sung or played, learning the words and tune, and singing it properly.
3. Rules regarding the National Flag include flying it only from sunrise to sunset, hoisting it at the top

of the mast with the saffron band on top, not hoisting a dirty or torn flag, carrying it over the right shoulder, and standing in attention and saluting it when it is being hoisted.

- B. 1. c 2. d 3. d

Test Paper 2

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. d

- B. 1. Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express
2. Bharatanatyam, Kathak
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Gandhi
4. Tehri Dam, Bhakra Dam
5. Oxygen, Nitrogen

- C. 1. national highways 2. ores 3. bravery and sacrifice 4. dialects 5. Bible

- D. 1. A cottage industry is a small-scale, decentralized manufacturing business often operated from home.
2. Causes of the shortage of clean water in India include pollution of water bodies, over-extraction of groundwater, inefficient water management, and inadequate infrastructure for water treatment and distribution.
3. The difference between small scale industries and large scale industries lies in their scale of operation, investment, production capacity, and market reach. Small scale industries typically have lesser capital investment, limited production capacity, and serve local or regional markets, while large scale industries have higher capital investment, extensive production capacity, and serve national or international markets.
4. The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India, providing the framework for governance and outlining the rights and duties of citizens. It was adopted on January 26, 1950, and is based on principles of democracy, socialism, and secularism.
5. The two types of dance forms in India are classical dances (such as Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi) and folk dances (such as Bhangra, Garba, Lavani).

SOCIAL STUDIES – ANSWER KEY – (Class-5)

Chapter 1 (GLOBES AND MAPS)

Exercises

- A. 1. The true shape of the Earth is spherical (or globe). A globe is a spherical model that represents the shape of the Earth.
2. The Prime Meridian is the most important line of longitude located at 0° longitude. It runs through Greenwich, near London, and is the starting point for numbering meridians.
3. The features that help us read a map are the title, scale, directions, colors, and symbols/signs (conventional symbols).
4. Parallels (or lines of latitude) are drawn from east to west, parallel to the Equator. Meridians (or lines of longitude) are semicircles running from the North Pole to the South Pole.
5. A meridian is a line of longitude. Three features of meridians are: 1) They run in a true north-south direction, 2) They are semicircles that run from one pole to the other, 3) They intersect lines of latitude at right angles.
6. Grids formed by the intersecting lines of latitude and longitude help in locating places precisely on the globe by providing coordinates (the intersection point of a specific latitude and longitude).
- B. 1. axis 2. blue 3. atlas 4. Greenwich Meridian 5. longitudes
- C. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b
- D. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. False

Chapter 2 (Landforms of the Earth)

Exercises

- A. 1. The major landforms of the earth are mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, coasts, peninsulas, bays, and islands.
2. The different types of mountains are:
- Volcanic Mountains (e.g. Mount Fuji, Mount Vesuvius)
 - Fold Mountains (e.g. Himalayas, Alps, Rockies)
 - Block Mountains (e.g. Sierra Nevada, Black Forest Mountains)
3. Mountains are useful to humans in the following ways:
- Rivers from mountains provide water for irrigation and other needs
 - They act as barriers against cold and hot winds
 - Mountain rocks are used as building materials
 - They attract tourists due to cool climate in summers
 - Slopes have rich pastures and valuable forests
4. Plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. As rivers flow down from mountains, they erode

the slopes and carry eroded material like stones, sand, and silt. This material gets deposited along the river course and valleys, forming plains over time.

5. Two major plateaus in Asia are:
 - The Deccan Plateau in India
 - The Tibetan Plateau
 6. A perennial river has water throughout the year, while a seasonal river is formed by rainwater and does not have water all year round.
 7. The three stages of a river's course:
 - Upper/Young course: River starts high up in mountains, flows rapidly, creates V-shaped valleys and waterfalls.
 - Middle/Mature course: River slows down as it enters plains, becomes broader, deposits sediments forming wide valleys.
 - Lower/Old course: River divides into distributaries before meeting the sea, forms a delta region.
 8. A tributary is a smaller river that joins the main river. A distributary is a branch that the main river splits into before reaching the sea.
 9. A mountain is a rocky high elevation of land with steep slopes, while a plateau is a flat elevated land mass with steep sides.
- B. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
- C. 1. Himalayas 2. Tibetan 3. delta 4. North Africa 5. cape
- D. 1. Europe 2. Northern boundary of India 3. South America 4. Japan

Chapter 3 (Weather and Climate)

Exercises

- A. 1. The factors affecting weather are temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere.
2. The equator is so hot because the sun's rays fall directly and vertically over the equatorial region, giving it maximum heat from the sun.
3. Weather refers to the condition of temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind etc. at a particular place and time. It changes daily. Climate refers to the average weather pattern of a place over a long period of time like years or decades.
4. Winds influence the climate of a place by carrying heat, cold, moisture etc. from one region to another. For example, cool sea breezes make coastal areas moderate, while hot dry winds from deserts make inland areas hot and dry.
5. Climatic conditions in each heat zone:
Tropical/Torrid Zone: Very hot and humid climate, high rainfall in some areas
Temperate Zone: Moderate, neither too hot nor too cold
Frigid/Polar Zone: Extremely cold throughout the year, covered with snow and ice

- B. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. c
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. seasons 2. climate 3. slanting 4. equator 5. Temperate

Chapter 4 (DRC : The Land of Dense Forest)

Exercises

- A. 1. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) lies in central Africa. Its nine neighboring countries are:
- Republic of the Congo
 - Central African Republic
 - South Sudan
 - Uganda
 - Rwanda
 - Burundi
 - Tanzania
 - Zambia
 - Angola
2. The DRC has a hot and wet/humid climate throughout the year since it lies in the equatorial region, with the Equator passing through northern DRC.
3. The forests in DRC are called evergreen forests because the tall trees remain green (have leaves) throughout the year due to the hot and humid equatorial climate.
4. It is mostly covered with dense tropical rainforests because of its location near the Equator which provides hot, humid and rainy conditions favorable for growth of such forests.
5. Savanna refers to grasslands with scattered trees/shrubs. The northern and southern parts of DRC have savanna type of vegetation.
6. The Bantu people constitute the majority population in DRC. They are tall with curly hair and speak Bantu languages. They live in villages, follow traditional lifestyles and enjoy music and dance.
- B. 1. Africa 2. Congo River 3. Congo River 4. Kinshasa 5. Savanna
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d

Chapter 5 (Grasslands of The Temperate Zone)

Exercises

- A. 1. The term 'prairie' typically refers to the grasslands of North America.
2. The major types of grasslands found in different continents are:
- North America: Prairies

- South America: Pampas
 - Russia: Steppes
 - Central Africa: Savannas
3. The prairies region of North America is called the 'Wheat Basket of the World' because it produces so much wheat that the United States is the largest exporter of wheat globally.
 4. Some animals found in the prairies are wild horses, squirrels, prairie dogs, kangaroos, wallabies and koalas.
 5. The prairies are very attractive for farming because:
 - The soil is fertile
 - Water is available in plenty from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers
 - The climate, though extreme, supports agriculture
 6. A ranch refers to a large farm/grazing area where cattle are reared, mainly for meat production. The main products from ranches in the prairies are beef and dairy products.
- B. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. c
- C. 1. Prairies, Pampas
2. Wild horses, squirrels, prairie dogs
 3. Wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats
 4. Canada, Mexico
 5. Lignite, mineral oil, coal, natural gas, gold, silver, potash

Chapter 6 (Greenland And The Land of Ice And Snow)

Exercises

- A. 1. Greenland is situated in the Arctic region, northeast of North America. The island is mostly covered with ice, which gives it a white appearance.
2. Greenland has a polar or frigid climate, with extremely cold winters lasting 9-10 months and short cool summers of 2-3 months.
3. Icebergs are large pieces of ice that frequently break off from Greenland's ice sheet and float in the surrounding seas. They are dangerous to ships because most of their mass is underwater and not visible, risking collisions.
4. The Inuits (Eskimos) hunt animals like reindeer, musk oxen, Arctic foxes etc. for food, fur/skins for clothing, and fat for fuel, as agriculture is not possible in Greenland's harsh climate.
5. Most people in Greenland, especially the Inuits, wear warm clothes made from animal skins/furs like double trousers, high fur boots, and hooded jackets called parkas to protect from the extreme cold.
6. The Inuits traditionally used sledges pulled by huskies (sled dogs) and kayaks (boats) for transportation over snow and sea respectively. Now modern means of transport are also used.
- B. 1. southern 2. huskies/dogs 3. Long 4. biggest town 5. Polar
- C. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b

Chapter 7 (Saudi Arabia – The Land of Hot Sands)

Exercises

- A. 1. The vegetation in Saudi Arabia mainly consists of thorny bushes, cactus, and plants that have adapted to the hot and dry desert conditions by having waxy surfaces, thick fleshy stems, and spines or thorns to prevent water loss.
2. Bedouins are the native nomadic people of Saudi Arabia. Their main occupation is raising cattle, and they move from place to place along with their cattle in search of green pastures. They live in tents made of camel or goat skin and still lead a nomadic lifestyle.
3. Saudi Arabia has an extremely hot and dry climate all year round. There is hardly any rainfall, and it may not rain for several years. In summer, the temperature can reach as high as 49°C. The days are warm, while the nights are very cold.
4. (a) A peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.
(b) An oasis is an area in a desert where underground water comes to the surface, allowing vegetation to grow.
5. Oases are important for people living in the desert regions of Saudi Arabia because they provide water and vegetation, allowing for permanent settlements to be established near them.
6. The Bedouins are nomadic, moving from place to place with their cattle in search of green pastures. They live in tents made of camel or goat skin and lead a nomadic lifestyle.
7. Saudi Arabia is important for Muslims worldwide because it is home to Mecca and Medina, the two holiest cities in Islam. Millions of Muslims from all over the world come to Mecca, the most important pilgrim center, every year.
- B. 1. Riyadh 2. Taif 3. Bedouins 4. Camel 5. Oasis
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False
- D. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b

Chapter 8 (Conquering Distances)

Exercises

- A. 1. The revolution in means of transport refers to major advancements that significantly changed how people and goods were moved from one place to another. Examples include:
- The invention of the wheel, allowing the use of carts pulled by people or animals
 - The development of steam engines by James Watt, enabling steam-powered locomotives and ships
 - The transition to more efficient engines using petrol, diesel, and electricity for various vehicles
2. Transcontinental railways connect cities on the eastern and western coasts of a continent. For example, in the USA and Canada, transcontinental railways link cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
3. Modern aeroplanes have seen significant improvements compared to the first planes. They can carry over 500 passengers and a large amount of cargo. They can fly at heights of about 10 km above sea level and at speeds over 1,000 km/h.

4. The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, reducing travel time between Europe and Asia. The Panama Canal links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, reducing travel time between the east and west coasts of North and South America.
 5. The main advantages of air transport are its incredible speed compared to other modes, and the ability to overcome physical barriers like mountains and forests.
 6. Three major airports in India are Mumbai, New Delhi, and Chennai.
 7. Water transport is the cheapest because waterways require no construction of roads or tracks, only ports for loading/unloading are needed.
 8. Airways are the fastest means of transport. The first successful airplane was built by the Wright Brothers - Orville and Wilbur Wright.
- B. 1. James Watt 2. The Trans-Siberian Railway 3. pollution 4. Over 200 ports along its coastline 5. Paris, Istanbul 6. North America, Western Europe
- C. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. d

Chapter 9 (Mode of Communication)

Exercises

- A. 1. Early humans communicated using signs, symbols drawn on cave walls, stones, and leaves. Gradually, they developed pictorial symbols and eventually alphabets.
2. Personal communication happens between individuals, like family and friends. Examples are postal service, telephone, fax, email, etc. Mass communication is sharing information with a large audience simultaneously through media like newspapers, radio, TV, internet, advertisements.
3. The telephone is likely the best means of personal communication because it allows real-time voice conversation instantly over long distances. Mobile phones make it even more convenient.
4. Advertisements are used to attract attention of the masses towards a product, service or public message. They can be published through newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, internet, billboards etc.
5. A communication satellite is an artificial satellite that transmits signals via a transponder between transmitters and receivers on Earth. It is used for telephone calls, television broadcasts, internet services etc.
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. many languages 2. intercom 3. Personal 4. Cables, wires 5. Johannes Gutenberg

Test Paper-1

- A. 1. Grids, formed by the lines of latitude and longitude, are helpful in locating precise places on the globe by providing a coordinate system to identify specific geographic locations.
2. Winds influence the climate of a place by carrying moisture, heat or cold air from one region to another. For example, coastal areas get moderated temperatures due to winds from the sea.
3. Most of the Democratic Republic of Congo is covered in tropical rainforest because it lies in the humid equatorial region receiving heavy rainfall throughout the year.

4. Greenland has an Arctic or Polar climate which is extremely cold throughout the year due to its location within the Arctic Circle.
5. The major grasslands of the world are situated in the interior regions of continents away from the moderating influence of oceans, like the Great Plains of North America and the Steppes of Eurasia.

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

C. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c

D. 1. Climate 2. Atmosphere 3. Greenland 4. Polar/Arctic 5. Political

Chapter 10 (The World of Growing Knowledge)

Exercises

- A. 1. In the early stages of printing, wooden blocks were carved with the text or illustrations desired to be printed. Ink was applied to the raised surfaces of the blocks, and then paper was pressed against the inked block to transfer the text or image.
 2. The first printing press was made by Johannes Gutenberg in Germany around 1450. He created molds of individual letters (called "types") which could be arranged to form words and pages. Ink was applied to the types, and then paper was pressed against the inked types to print the text.
 3. The major advantage of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system (0-9) is that it uses only 10 symbols to represent all numbers, making calculations vastly simpler compared to other numeral systems that used separate symbols for higher values.
 4. True paper was first made by the Chinese around 105 AD from the bark of trees. The bark was made into a pulp and then spread into thin sheets to dry into paper.
 5. Literacy is important in India because an educated populace can overcome major issues like poverty, overpopulation etc. Literacy leads to knowledge, which empowers people economically and socially.
- B. 1. China 2. Johannes Gutenberg 3. Papyrus 4. The Gutenberg Bible 5. Louis Braille
- C. 1. c 2. c 3. b

Chapter 11 (Living Longer And Healthier Lives)

Exercises

- A. 1. The invention of the clinical thermometer made it easier for doctors to accurately measure a patient's body temperature, which helps diagnose fevers and other illnesses. Previously they had to estimate temperature by touch, which was imprecise.
2. A vaccine is a medicine containing killed or weakened germs that helps prevent specific diseases from occurring by allowing the body to build immunity against those germs.
3. A stethoscope allows the doctor to clearly hear sounds from inside the patient's body like heartbeats, breathing, etc. which helps diagnose conditions affecting the heart, lungs and other organs.

4. The discovery of antibiotics like penicillin was an important milestone because it provided effective medicines to cure bacterial infections and diseases that were previously difficult to treat.
5. A microscope is an instrument that magnifies tiny objects, making them appear much larger so they can be studied closely. Doctors use microscopes to examine samples like blood or urine to identify disease-causing germs the patient may have.
6. Edward Jenner invented the first successful vaccine against smallpox in 1796. He realized people infected with the milder cowpox virus didn't get smallpox, so he inoculated people with cowpox to make them immune to smallpox.
7. Louis Pasteur's important contribution was discovering that heating food and liquids to a certain temperature could kill harmful germs and prevent spoilage and diseases. This process of heating to kill germs is called pasteurization.
8. To remain healthy, people should maintain personal hygiene, eat a nutritious diet, exercise regularly, keep their surroundings clean, wash hands before eating, get adequate fresh air, and consult a doctor if unwell.

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

C. 1. Rene Laennec 2. Microscope 3. Chloroform 4. Surgeons 5. Alexander Fleming
6. Bacteria

D. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. b

Chapter 12 (Conserving Our Environment)

Exercises

- A. 1. Pollution is the contamination of the environment (air, water, or land) by the discharge of harmful substances. The main causes of pollution are:
- Smoke from factories, vehicles, burning of fuels, firecrackers (Air pollution)
 - Dumping of chemical wastes, sewage, oil spills in water bodies (Water pollution)
 - Improper disposal of solid wastes like garbage, plastic, excessive pesticides (Land pollution)
2. The major causes of water pollution are:
- Dumping of chemical wastes from factories into water bodies
 - Dumping of untreated sewage and household waste into rivers/lakes
 - Oil leaks and spills from ships/tankers
 - Washing clothes, bathing, etc. directly in rivers/lakes
3. Biodegradable waste can be easily decomposed by microorganisms like bacteria and fungi. Examples: leftover food, fruit/vegetable peels, paper, leaves.
Non-biodegradable waste cannot be easily decomposed and remains for thousands of years polluting the environment. Examples: plastics, aluminum cans, glass, synthetic materials.
4. Waste management refers to the proper collection, treatment and disposal of waste in an environmentally safe manner to reduce pollution.

5. Two methods of waste management are:

Landfills - Waste is dumped into deep pits/trenches which are then covered with soil. Parks can be built over old landfills.

Composting - Organic kitchen/garden waste is collected in pits to decompose into nutrient-rich compost which can be used as manure.

6. The three R's for reducing waste are:

Reduce - Cut down on overconsumption and wastage of resources

Reuse - Find ways to reuse items instead of throwing them away

Recycle - Convert used items into new products through reprocessing

B. 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. b

C. 1. water 2. Land 3. waste 4. pollution 5. recycling

D. 1. Air pollution is caused by smoke from factories, vehicles, burning of fuels and firecrackers. Its effects include respiratory diseases, damage to plants by smog, global warming. It can be prevented by using cleaner fuels, filters in factories, reducing vehicular use and forestation.

2. Land pollution is caused by dumping of solid wastes like garbage, excessive use of fertilizers/pesticides, mining wastes. Its effects include soil infertility, harm to soil organisms. It can be prevented by proper waste management, regulating use of fertilizers/pesticides.

Chapter 13 (Natural Disasters)

Exercises

A. 1. During an earthquake, the ground shakes violently. Buildings may collapse, roads cave in, trees fall, and bridges may collapse. There can be fires due to snapping of electric wires, and floods due to the bursting of dams. It can cause loss of life and widespread destruction.

2. A drought is a situation caused by a shortage of water, mainly due to less rainfall. Some measures to prevent droughts are growing more trees, developing rainwater harvesting systems, growing drought-resistant crops like sorghum, millets, and maize, and using water-efficient irrigation techniques like spraying water directly at the base of plants.

3. To prepare for floods, one should listen to radio/TV for warnings, keep emergency supplies like a radio, torch, matchboxes, candles, and first-aid kit ready. Store food and fresh water, create a list of emergency numbers, plant trees to prevent fast-spreading of flood water, and switch off and unplug all electrical appliances.

4. Cyclones are intense storms that develop over warm tropical oceans, with winds blowing in a circular pattern at very high speeds, often exceeding 100 km/hr. The states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Maharashtra are prone to cyclones in India.

5. A tsunami is a series of very high waves caused by disturbances under the sea, such as underwater earthquakes or landslides. The causes of tsunamis are underwater earthquakes and landslides.

B. 1. Earthquakes 2. Floods 3. seismology 4. cyclones 5. Drought

C. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d

D. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c

Chapter 14 (Great Personalities)

Exercises

- A. 1. Marie Curie was a physicist and chemist who, along with her husband Pierre Curie, discovered the radioactive elements polonium and radium. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only person to win the Nobel Prize twice in multiple sciences (Physics in 1903 and Chemistry in 1911).
2. Charles Dickens was an extraordinary English writer, best known as a novelist. He wrote several classics like *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield*, *Great Expectations*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Bleak House* among others. He was also involved in politics and social work, delivering speeches and writing for newspapers.
3. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a renowned social reformer during the British era in India. He fought against unjust practices towards women and worked to improve the condition of the poor and women. He stressed on the importance of education and established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (later Aligarh Muslim University) in 1875 to promote modern education.
4. Some of the famous works of Charles Dickens are *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield*, *Great Expectations*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Bleak House*.
5. Abraham Lincoln's main contribution was keeping America united during the Civil War and abolishing slavery. He was the 16th President of the United States and a civil rights activist.
- B. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b
- C. 1. USA 2. Thatcherism 3. Marie Curie

Chapter 15 (The United Nations)

Exercises

- A. 1. The two World Wars led to massive destruction of life and property. There was severe shortage of food and basic necessities after the wars. Millions of soldiers and civilians lost their lives or were wounded.
2. The United Nations was formed on 24th October 1945 in San Francisco, USA after the end of World War II. It was formed to prevent future wars and maintain peace and security among nations.
3. The six organs of the UN are: The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Secretariat, The Economic and Social Council, The International Court of Justice, and The Trusteeship Council. The Security Council is the most powerful organ.
4. The main objectives of the United Nations are: maintain peace throughout the world, develop friendly relations among nations, cooperate in solving international problems peacefully, and promote respect for human rights and freedom for all.
5. The UN has six main organs: The General Assembly (main deliberative body), The Security Council (maintains peace and security), The Secretariat (carries out day-to-day work), Economic and Social Council (aids developing nations), International Court of Justice (judicial organ), Trusteeship Council (not functional now).

6. The World Health Organization (WHO) works to improve health worldwide by providing help and training to health workers to fight diseases like malaria, TB, AIDS. It promotes health research and provides information about epidemics.
 7. India is a founder member of the UN and actively supports its activities. It has participated in UN peacekeeping efforts by sending forces, supported use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and participated in relief operations by UN agencies.
- B. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c
- C. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. b 5. a
- D. 1. Trusteeship Council - Was established to look after territories that were not independent then, but is not functional anymore as all those regions are now independent.
2. Secretariat - Responsible for carrying out the day-to-day work and implementing policies/programs of the UN. Headed by the Secretary-General.
3. International Court of Justice - Principal judicial organ, advises on international law and settles disputes between member states. Has 15 judges.
4. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) - Promotes programs for developing nations in education, health, culture etc. Oversees agencies for welfare of poor.
5. General Assembly - Main deliberative organ where all members can voice opinions. Decisions taken based on majority voting.
6. Security Council - Responsible for maintaining international peace and security. Decisions binding on all members. Has 15 members, 5 permanent.
- E. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False

Chapter 16 (Towards Freedom)

Exercises

- A. 1. Before the British, India was famous for its textiles, silk, jewellery, handicrafts and spices. Traders from Arab, Roman and Greek civilizations used to trade with India.
2. The British did not allow Indian traders to trade freely in items of their choice. They also did not allow Indians to open mills and factories.
3. The Doctrine of Lapse was a law passed by the British which stated that if an Indian ruler did not have a male heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British after his death. This made the Indian rulers and princes very unhappy with the British.
4. Some leaders of the First War of Independence were Nana Sahib and Tantia Tope in Kanpur, Rani Lakshmibai in Jhansi, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Awadh.
5. After suppressing the 1857 Revolt, the East India Company was abolished and the British government took direct control over India.
6. The British exploited Indian traders by not allowing them to trade freely and preventing them from opening mills and factories.

- B. 1. The Europeans, especially the British, Portuguese, Dutch and French, were coming to India for trade and to make profits by obtaining raw materials and selling finished goods.
2. Trade with India was highly profitable for the British East India Company as they could obtain raw materials like spices, silk, cotton at low prices from India and sell the finished goods back to India at high prices.
3. Main causes of the 1857 Revolt were exploitation of farmers, traders and princes by British policies like heavy taxes, forced cultivation of cash crops, import of British goods hitting local industry, and the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. Factors that helped the British suppress the Revolt were that it failed to spread all over India, all sections did not unite, lack of good weaponry and resources with Indian forces compared to well-equipped and organized British forces.
5. Nationalism increased after 1857 as educated Indians realized they were being enslaved in their own country by repressive British policies. This led to associations/institutions promoting nationalist feelings.
6. Some social evils prevailing in Indian society during British rule were sati, child marriage, caste system, lack of widow remarriage and women's education.
- C. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a
- D. 1. Meerut 2. English 3. A.O. Hume 4. spices 5. indigo, cotton

Chapter 17 (India Wins Freedom)

Exercises

- A. 1. The Moderates were the early leaders of the Indian National Congress who believed in petitions, prayers and constitutional protests to make demands from the British. They had faith in the British sense of justice. The Radicals or Extremists, on the other hand, wanted to attain Swaraj (self-rule) and were in favour of more aggressive methods like boycotts and civil disobedience against the British.
2. The British decided to partition Bengal in 1905 as a strategy to curb the growing nationalist sentiment in Bengal. They divided Bengal into two provinces - one with a Hindu majority and the other with a Muslim majority, in an attempt to divide Hindus and Muslims and prevent them from uniting against British rule.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose's major contribution was forming the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) to fight against the British forces with the help of Japanese forces during World War II. He gave the slogan "Dilli Chalo" and "Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Main Tumhe Azaadi Dunga."
4. Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 after the violent Chauri Chaura incident where some protesters set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen. Gandhi called off the movement as he was strictly against the use of violence.
5. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on April 13, 1919 in Amritsar where General Dyer ordered firing on a peaceful crowd comprising men, women and children who had gathered to celebrate Baisakhi, killing hundreds of innocent people. This incident shocked the entire nation and led to widespread condemnation of British policies.

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. a
- C. 1. 1905 2. 1919 3. 1920 4. 1928 5. 1942 6. 1947
- D. 1. Purna Swaraj meant complete independence or self-rule from British rule.
2. Satyagraha was Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-violent resistance against injustice and oppression.
3. Revolutionaries were those who believed in using armed/violent resistance against British rule. Leaders like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad belonged to this group.
4. The Quit India Movement was launched in August 1942 under Gandhi's call to 'Do or Die' to force the British out of the country through non-violent civil disobedience.

Chapter 18 (Governing Ourselves)

Exercises

- A. 1. The three levels of government in India are:
- Central/Union Government for the entire country
 - State Governments for each state
 - Local Governments for villages, towns and districts
2. a) The President is the head of our country.
- b) The Prime Minister is the head of the Central Government.
3. The Lok Sabha is the lower house of Parliament whose members are directly elected by citizens above 18 years of age for 5 years. The Rajya Sabha is the upper house whose members are elected indirectly by state legislative assemblies for 6 years.
4. After general elections, the party with maximum seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government at the Centre. The leader of that party is appointed Prime Minister by the President.
5. The judiciary is an independent system of courts in India responsible for interpreting laws and delivering justice. The Supreme Court is the highest court, followed by High Courts at the state level and lower courts at district levels.
- B. 1. Rajya Sabha 2. President 3. elections in 4. Lok Sabha
- C. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a

Test Paper – 2

- A. 1. The advantage of the Hindu-Arabic system of writing numbers is that it uses a place value notation system which makes arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division very systematic and efficient compared to other numeral systems.
2. Main causes of noise pollution are vehicles, aircrafts, industrial machinery, construction activities, loudspeakers, firecrackers etc. Excessive noise levels can cause hearing loss, stress and other health issues.
3. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was launched in 1905 in protest against the Partition of Bengal by the British. It aimed to revive Indian industries and boycott British goods. Large bonfires of foreign clothes were organized and Indians took to spinning khadi.

4. Nadia Comaneci was a famous Romanian gymnast who was the first to score a perfect 10 in gymnastics at the 1976 Olympics. She won 5 Olympic gold medals.
5. The main aims of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, solve international disputes peacefully, and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

B. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. b

C. 1. Lala Lajpat Rai 2. Rani Laxmibai 3. Marie Curie 4. New Parliament House

D. 1. Landfill 2. Pollution 3. Alexander Fleming 4. Anton van Leeuwenhoek