

# **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