

SOCIAL Science



Teacher Manual

Class 5



 **WOODS**
BOOK PUBLISHING

Class-5

Chapter-1

Oceans and Continents

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (c)
- B.** 1. Arctic 2. Africa 3. Mariana
4. North America 5. Pacific
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
- D.** 1. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia.
2. Features of largest continent are:
(i) It occupies one third of the land part of the earth.
(ii) The Pacific Ocean lies towards the east of the continent.
(iii) The Arctic Ocean is towards the north while the Indian Ocean is towards the south.
(iv) Home to highest mountain ranges of the world, Himalayas.
(v) Highest peak, Mount Everest is located here.
3. Indian Ocean in the world is the 3rd largest. Its features are:
(i) It is the only ocean named after the country.
(ii) It lies between Africa on the west, Australia on the east, Asia on the north, and Antarctica towards the south.
(iii) Java Trench in the Indian Ocean is the second longest trench in the world.
(iv) Many important rivers flow into it including Ganga, Yamuna etc.
(v) It consists of Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.
4. Atlantic Ocean is the 3rd largest ocean of the world. It is a S shaped ocean. To the east it is bound by the continents of Europe and Africa to the west by North and South America. It extends from the Arctic ocean in the north to Antarctic in the south. Its features are:
(i) A long under sea mountain ranges lies beneath the middle of the Atlantic. It is called the mid Atlantic ridge. It has a unique feature that places, it reaches above sea level to form islands.
(ii) Much of the world's total fish is produced by the Atlantic. It has large deposits of petroleum natural gas and coal.
5. Antarctica is a frozen land covered with ice, that's why it is called 'White Continent'.

Let's Do

- A.** Do yourself.
B. Do yourself

Skills Development

Do yourself.

Chapter-2
Latitudes and Longitudes

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. 4 minutes 2. two 3. latitudes 4. east to west
5. Ujjain
- C.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a)
5. (b)
- D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True
5. False
- E.** 1. Set of semicircles which run from north pole to south pole on the globe are called meridians of longitude.
2. We number parallels on a globe through the equator.
3. The set of circles running from east to west are called lines of latitude or parallels on the globe and the north pole and south pole joined by the semi circles are called lines of longitude or meridians.
4. A network of lines formed by the latitudes and longitudes is called grid. The point at which a latitude and a longitude meet.
5. The time of a place is calculated with the help of longitudes. We know that the earth takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation and earth takes 4 minutes to rotate one degree, the time difference between two consecutive meridians is 4 minutes.

HOTS

- A.** Do yourself.
- B.** Do yourself.
- C.** Do yourself.

Let's Do

Do yourself.

Chapter-3
Movements of the Earth

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. 24 2. seasons 3. rotation 4. $365\frac{1}{4}$
- C.** 1. Sun 2. Earth 3. Rotation
4. Revolution 5. Axis 6. Moon
- D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True
- E.** 1. Earth is round in shape but it is slightly flattened at the top and bottom.
2. Rotation of Earth around an imaginary line, axis, causes day and night.

3. When, a year after every 4 years comes with an extra day, from six extra hours from one, or each year, which eventually makes an extra day is a leap year.
4. When the north pole is towards the sun, it is summer in the northern hemisphere. The sun seems to be hotter as sun rays fall directly on this part of the earth. And at the north pole, there is sunlight throughout the day and night. During this time, the south pole is turned away from the sun. So the sun rays do not reach the south pole and there is no daylight at all. It is winter in southern hemisphere. When the north pole is turned away from the sun, it is winter in the northern hemisphere. Days are shorter and the sun seems low in the sky. The north pole is in darkness. It is summer time in the southern hemisphere. The region near the Equator gets the same amount of sunlight all the year round. It is summer throughout the year.
5. An orbit is the path one object in space takes around another.
6. The Earth has two types of movement rotation and revolution. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis and revolution is the movement of the earth around the sun.

HOTS

The earth rotates or spins towards the east, and that's why the sun rises from the east and moves westward across the sky so eventually places in the east get to see the sun first.

Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Chapter-4

Factors Influencing the Climate

Exercise

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A. | 1. (d)
5. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
| B. | 1. moderate
5. coldest | 2. torrid | 3. greater | 4. Torrid |
| C. | 1. True | 2. True | 3. False | 4. True |
| D. | 1. Factors effecting the climate variations are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latitude a distance from the equator. • Altitude or height above the sea level. • Humidity • Distance from the sea. • Ocean currents | | | |
| | 2. Three temperature zones are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The torrid zone (ii) The temperature zone (iii) The frigid zone | | | |

The torrid zone also called the hot zone. It is the hottest zone on the surface of the earth as it receives the direct rays of the sun. The stretch of this zone is from the Tropic of cancer, ie, 23 ½ N to Tropic of capricorn, ie 23 ½ S. As the Zone extends over both the hemisphere it, is divided into north torrid zone and south torrid zone in the northern and southern hemispheres, respectively. This zone receives the rays of the sun throughout the year. Therefore. it has a very hot, wet and humid climate. There is not much difference between the summer and winter season. The days and nights are almost equal in the length throughout the year.

3. The climate of the place is also decided by its distance from the sea. Places near the sea have moderate climate with cool summers and warm winters. While the places away from the sea generally have an extreme climate with very hot summers and very cold winters. This is because land heats up and cool faster.
4. The height of a place above sea level is called altitude. As the altitude of a place increases, its temperature decereases. Thus, even if two places are on the same latitude, their temperature may vary due to difference in altitude.
5. A continuous directed movement of ocean water is called an ocean current.

HOTS

The frigid zone is not densely populated because life here is very difficult and in some places the ground is permanently covered with ice and throughout the year, it is very cold here.

Let's Do.

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. Do yourself.

Chapter-5

Equatorial Forest Region

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (b)
- B. 1. Canopy 2. rays 3. hot 4. green
5. 4
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
5. False
- D. 1. The equatorial region lies on both sides of the equator.
2. Being near the equator, the climate is very hot throughout the year. The heat causes a lot of evaporation during the daytime in this region, which results in rain. The evaporated water during day time forms clouds and sheds rainfall with thunderstorm everyday at around 4 O' clock. Therefore, it is always hot and wet in this area. In the evenings and nights, it is generally cool and

mornings are hot and humid. The climate of the region remains same. The winters are not very different from summers and there are little differences in temperature.

3. The different layers in which plants grow are:
 - (i) Emergent Layer
 - (ii) Canopy
 - (iii) Understory
 - (iv) Forest Floor
4. Plant eating animals that can run, flutter, hop and climb in the undergrowth like lemmings, monkey, apes, chimpanzees, birds, like parrots, reptiles, like crocodiles snakes like python variety of fishes, insects are found in equatorial forests region.
5. Crops like cocoa, coffee, rubber, cotton, tobacco, palm oil are grown on plantation farms.

HOTS

Because the canopy blocks out much of the sunlight from entering the area below.

Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. Do yourself.

Skills Development

Do yourself.

Chapter-6

The Temperate Zone

Exercise

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)
4. (c)
- B. 1. Rattle, bull 2. faster 3. extreme
4. temperate 5. hilly 6. prairies
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False
- D. 1. In the temperate zone of the earth, the grasslands are found.
2. Animals like rabbits, horses, skunks, antelopes, and apart from these wolves, coyotes, foxes, badgers, mice and dogs are found in the prairies.
3. Farming in prairies is done by modern techniques, equipments, ploughing of land, sowing, harvesting crops, threshing, winnowing by machines.
4. The prairies have hilly areas where the soil is coarse, rough and less fertile which makes it suitable for cattle rearing.
5. Temperature of the prairies and soil is suitable for growing wheat, and large scale production of wheat, makes it a "Wheat Basket of the World".

HOTS

Do yourself.

Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Chapter-7 The Frigid Zone

Test Yourself (Pg-39)

- 1. Frigid zones
- 2. Antarctica
- 3. Permafrost
- 4. Ice berg

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- B. 1. Harpoons 2. Chukchis 3. blubber 4. Igloos
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True
- 5. False
- D. 1. The areas surrounded by the north pole and south pole are permanently covered with ice are frigid zones.
- 2. It is impossible to grow crops in frigid zones because it is permanently covered by ice and is frozen, throughout the year.
- 3. Climate of the frigid zones in summer is mostly have temperature in 2°C or 3°C but sometimes it rises to 12°C, in the winter the situation is very severe, temperature drops to 40°C. Rainfall here is 15 to 30 cm in a year. It is continuous day light in summers and continuous dark in winters.
- 4. Some animals that are found here are, reindeer, an arctic tern, snowy owl, a muskox, bear, hare with plenty of fishes, whales are also found here. In the plants, usually there are no trees here, dwarf willow, flower bearing plants like blueberries, and some shrubs, lichens grows here.
- 5. Animals have thick white coat of fur on their bodies, which when the snow melts changes to greyish- brown in colour, enables them to live in extreme cold.
- 6. Yakut, Samoyeds, Chukchi of Siberia, the Aluets of Alaska, Inuits of Greenland, Lapps of Northern Scandinavia are some tribes living in the frigid zones.

HOTS

Do yourself.

Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Skills Development

Do yourself.

Chapter-8
The Environment

Test Yourself (Pg-46)

1. Mantle 2. Condensation 3. Carbon dioxide

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (b)
- B.** 1. planet 2. rocks 3. 21% 4. CO₂
- C.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)
- D.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False
5. True
- E.** 1. Four spheres of environment are lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.
2. The blanket of air that surrounds the earth is called atmosphere. The air is a mixture of number of gases such as nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide and water vapours in various proportions. It mainly includes nitrogen which is 78% and oxygen which is 21% and other gases like carbon dioxide, hydrogen, argon, krypton and helium are found in traces.
3. Hydrosphere is an important part of earth because, it consists of water on the earth, the oceans, streams, lakes, all.
4. Lithosphere is important layer because it consists of landmass of the continents and floor of the oceans, where we live, grow crops, get natural resources like oil, gas, minerals.
5. Living things of the particular area functioning together as a unit with their environment make an ecosystem.
6. Five layers of atmosphere are:
(i) Troposphere
(ii) Stratosphere
(iii) Mesosphere
(iv) Thermosphere
(v) Exosphere

HOTS

Biosphere is important because living organisms cannot live without air, land and water, thus biosphere is the area where the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere overlap to provide environment that supports life.

Let's Do

- A.** Do yourself. **B.** Do yourself.
C. Do yourself. **D.** Do yourself.

Skills Development

Do yourself.

Chapter-9

Environmental Pollution

Test Yourself (Pg-52)

1. The contamination of the environment by waste, smoke, chemicals and other harmful substances is called pollution.
2. A waste substance that causes pollution is called a pollutant.
3. The contamination of water sources such as rivers, ponds etc. is called water pollutant.
4. Ozone layer acts like a protective umbrella which protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays.

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d)
5. (c) 6. (a)
- B.** 1. Pollutants 2. atmosphere 3. heat
4. ozone layer 5. pollution 6. CFCs
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False
- D.** 1. The contamination of air, water and soil is called pollution.
2. The contamination of water sources such as rivers, ponds, etc. is called water pollution.
(i) Causes of water pollution are: Garbage of all kinds is dumped into water bodies, various types of pollutants enter the water bodies through sewage, industrial waste and waste materials of the farms.
(ii) At times, factories dump oils, poisonous chemicals and other harmful industrial wastes into nearby water bodies. Leakage of oil tankers pollute the ocean water.
(iii) Natural factors also pollute water. Storms often cause oil and other particles to dissolve in water. Thus, water gets polluted and cannot be useful for drinking and cooking.
3. Harmful effects of air pollution are:
(i) It can cause health problems like bronchitis, asthma.
(ii) It can cause harm to animals and plants.
(iii) Acid rain is also a harmful effect on it.
(iv) Temperature increases of place due to harmful substances in air.
(v) It can damage soil, forests, water bodies and buildings.
4. Soil pollution is caused or occurred when harmful substances are released into the soil or get accumulated on the land that hampers the growth of plants and also affects animal's health.
5. The ozone layer of the atmosphere protects the earth from the harmful radiations.
6. Human activities like deforestation, burning of coal, petrol and natural gas have increased the amount of green house gases such as carbon dioxide and

methane in the atmosphere. These gases absorb heat efficiently. The atmosphere becomes warmer due to these gases. The average temperature of the earth has risen by almost 0.6°C (1°F) in the last 100 years. An increase in the average temperature of the earth due to increased green house effect is called global warming.

Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Skill Development

Do yourself.

Chapter-10

Conservation of Environment

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (a)
- B. 1. To protect 2. Composed pit
3. reuse 4. recyclable
5. aforestation
- C. 1. Conservation 2. Aforestation 3. Poaching
4. Consumerism
- D. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True
5. True
- E. 1. Conservation is important to maintain balance living and non-living things. Conservation is the prevention of damage, as well as, the protection of the environment.
2. Wastes are of two kinds- biodegradable and non-biodegradable. Such as peels, paper, leftover, will not rot and get absorbed by the soil. Such waste is called biodegradable waste. The non-biodegradable waste such as plastics and glass cannot be broken down by nature.
3. We can control soil pollution by:
 - (i) Growing plants helps to protect soil from getting eroded.
 - (ii) Plastics should be disposed off very carefully.
 - (iii) Reduce the use of plastic bags. Plastic bags when thrown carelessly can log drains and choke animals who eat grass or worms in the ground containing remains of plastic.
- 4. Ways to control air pollution:
 - 1) Regular checks are necessary to ensure that the factors obey the laws framed to prevent air pollution.
 - 2) Use of eco friendly sources of energy and power can help in controlling air pollution.

- 3) Keep your house well ventilated and whenever possible use fans instead of the air conditioners which emit harmful gases.
- 4) Periodic pollution tests should also be carried out for vehicles.
5. The 3 R's to keep environment healthy are reduce, reuse, recycle, can help in the conservation of resources.
6. The process in which waste materials are treated in such a way that they can be used again is called recycling.

Recycling is used for recycle those products which we needed and can be used again like dirty water.

HOTS

Recycle of paper includes saving energy, water and landfill space. It also reduces green house gas emissions and the recycled fiber.

Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. Do yourself.

Skills Development

Do yourself.

Chapter-11

Communication in Modern Days

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Fax machine 2. Post office 3. satellite
4. Samuel Morse 5. Mass communication
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False
4. True
- D. 1. Communication means sending and receiving messages.
2. Means of mass communication is important for connecting with our loved ones and sending and messaging on a large when needed like in the case of any disaster, we needs means of mass communication.
3. Some means of mass communication are:
Letter, Holograms, fax, and telephones, radio, books, television, magazines, newspaper and advertisements.
4. In the earlier times man used signs and symbols to send and receive messages which was easy but different from today as today we have various means and languages too. Then pigeons and messengers were also used for sending and recieving messages. But it took very long time.
5. Satellites are like devices sent into space that orbit around the earth. They remain there for a long period and serve several purposes apart from helping in communication. These are mainly used for telephone calls and television broadcasting of programmes of a wide variety. It gives us live coverage of

world news and sporting event, that is why indirectly but it is helping in communication.

6. Advertisement is a new and effective technique used by the companies to popularise their products. We see a large variety of advertisement in the newspaper and magazines. The advertisements on radio and television have more influence as even the illiterate can understand.

HOTS

Do yourself.

Lets do

- A. Do yourself.
B. Do yourself.

Chapter-12

Natural Disasters

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
5. (b)
- B. 1. Seismology 2. Earthquake 3. hot 4. floods
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
- D. 1. The disasters caused by naturals forces are called natural disasters. For example: Flood, Earthquake, tsunami.
2. There are 3 types of volcanos which are:
- 1) Extinct: These are those volcanoes which have not erupted for hundreds of years and are unlikely to do so in the future. Like Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, Africa is an example.
- Sleeping or dormat volcano is one which has not erupted for many years, but is expected to erupt sometime in the future. Like Mount Fujiyama in Japan.
- Active volcanoes erupt often or are likely to erupt in the near future. Like Mount Etna in Italy.
3. Precautions for Drought for preventing it:
- 1) Save every drop of water and plant more trees.
- 2) Water tanks and reservoirs should be built to store water.
- 3) Rain water harvesting systems should be developed.
- 4) Drought resistant crops such as sorghumo, millets and maize should be grown.
4. Safety measures taken during the earth quake are:
- 1) Move quickly to an open area when we sense tremors.
- 2) Stay away from buildings electric poles and vehicles.
- 3) Avoid using lift during or immediate after an earth quake.

- 4) If trapped inside the house, cover your head under objects which are hard, like table.
 - 5) Do not attempt to use electrical gadgets.
5. Tsunami is series of waves of gigantic size that are created when water in an ocean is rapidly displaced and under water volcanic eruption or an under sea Earthquake causes Tsunami.

HOTS

Media is very important in the ease of disasters as, we can inform masses before any disaster so that safely measures can be taken.

Lets do

- A. Do yourself. B. Do yourself.
C. Do yourself.

Skills development

Do yourself

Chapter-13

Heritage of India

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d)
- B. 1. Akbar 2. Taj Mahal 3. Qutub Minar
4. Meenakshi temple 5. Architecture
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False
5. True
- D. 1. Fatehpur Sikri, capital city founded near Agra by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1570. is known as city of victory.
2. The Shivneri fort lies near Junnar in Maharashtra. The fort makes birth place of shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire. There are seven huge gates in the fort. Within the fort stands a statue of Shivaji with his mother Jijabai.
3. The Sun temple lies at konark in the state of Odisha. The temple is in the form of a giant chariot of surya or the sun god, being pulled by seven mighty horses. This stands for the journey of the sun across the sky from dawn to dusk. Stone carvings decorate this temple. The huge 24 stone wheels line the base of the temple. The seven horses represent the seven days in a week. The temple has three stone images of surya, which catch the rays of the sun at sunrise, afternoon and sunset. The temple is huge that sailors could see it from the sea. This temple is a World Heritage Site.
4. Carvings on the Sanchi Stupa represents the life of Gautam Buddha through symbols.
5. Meenakshi temple in Madurai in Tamil Nadu is the best example of south Indian architecture. There are 12 soaring towers called gopurams, in the huge temple complex.

Every inch of the gopurams consists of figures of Gods, Goddesses, human beings and animals.

6. There are two types of traditional paintings in India. Wall paintings and miniature paintings.

Let's do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. Do yourself.

Skill development

Do yourself

Chapter- 14

Arrival of the British

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)
5. (b)
- B. 1. Lord Richard Wellesley 2. Buxor
3. very low rate 4. Kesari
- C. 2. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
5. True
- D. 1. Battle of Plassey in 1757 was fought between Nawab of Bengal, Sizaj-ud-Daulah and East India company, but nawab was defeated and under British, Robert Clive emerged victorious and resulted in annexation of Bengal.
2. The main reason behind this revolt was the introduction of the engfield rifle. The cartridge if this rifle had a greased cover, which had to be bitter off before use.
3. Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General of India from 1848-56, introduced the policy of the Doctrine the lapse. It enabled the british to take control of any indian state if the ruler of that state had died without leaving a natural-born heir, which had to be the ruler's own son. Under the policy, many regions of India came unders the British rule.
4. Due to Revolt of 1857, Mughal Empire ended and, East India Company rule was also ended and was replaced by the rule of the British crown. Queen Victoria declared as the Empress of India. It was decided that henceforth her viceroys would govern Indian on her behalf.
5. First phase of Indian national congress was moderate phase, leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, in this phase INC drew the attention of the british government to the problems faced by Indian. They were believes of british justice and though british would introduce reforms in the country, but second phase was different as britishers did not respond to the demands of moderalss and in 1905, some younger members started the radical nationalist phase of INC, with Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat and Bipin Chandra who wanted immediate action and wanted to involve common people.

HOTS

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Let's do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. Do yourself.

Skills Development

Do yourself

Chapter-15

The Freedom Struggle

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c)
- B. 1. Brahma Samaj 2. Salt 3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Neta Ji 5. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- C. 1. 10 April, 1875 2. 8 August 1942
3. 1 August 1920 4. 13 April 1919
- D. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
- E. 1. Gandhi ji peaceful non-cooperation against injustice and oppression is called Satyagraha. He started this to oppose Rowlatt act of britishers.
2. Due to british imposition of tax on salt production, in 1930, Gandhi led a movement to produce salt without paying the tax. This movement began with the Dandi March in 1930, with Gandhi ji and 78 followers marched from ashram at Sabarmati to Dandi on the Gujarat coast, picked up handful of salt, breaking the salt law.
3. During non-cooperation movement, in chauri chaura in Uttar Pradesh, violence broke out in 1922, british find at a procession of farmers, in retaliation, people set the chauri chaura police station on fire. This was the Chauri chaura event.
4. The british government appointed a commission under Sir John Simon in 1928. The aim of the commission was to review the law and the order situation in India and come up with new reforms. when the commission arrived in India. It was boycotted because there was not a single Indian among the seven members of the commission.
5. In Amritsar, all public meetings and processions had been banned by General Dyer, a british officer. But on Baisakhi Day, 13 April 1919, Some people assembled at an enclosed park named Jallian wala Bagh in Amritsar for a peaceful public meeting. The park had only one exit on General Dyer's orders the policemen blocked that exit and opened fire thousands of people were killed and many more injured. The entire country was shocked.
6. After the second world war the british had no option but to leave India. In 1945, Shimla conference provided provincial autonomy to India. Talks began for transforming power. In 1946, an Interim government was formed which

made a provision for separate nations India & Pakistan two sovereign nations. India became independent on August 15, 1947.

Let's do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Skills development

Do yourself

Chapter-16

Only for reading

Chapter-17

Government of India

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d)
- B. 1. General Election
2. legislative, executive, judiciary
3. District
4. Council of ministers
5. Chief Justice
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False
5. True
- D. 1. Three levels of government are:-
 - 1) Central union government at national level
 - 2) State government at State level
 - 3) Local government at local level
- 2. There are 3 parts of the union government which are:
 - 1) legislature, which consists of 2 houses Lok Sabhas and Rajya Sabha, they make laws.
 - 2) Executive, they put the laws into action passed by legislature, they maintain law and order and do different tasks for the welfare of its people. They are the ones who run the country.
 - 3) Judiciary, their function is to protect the constitution of India and to ensure that laws passed by the legislature are not broken. They also protect the fundamental rights of the people. It consists of 3 level courts.
- 3. The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.
- 4. State government in India, governs the country at state levels. It consists of 3 branches >legislature> Executive and Judiciary. They are the law making body of the State (legislature) and consists of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad.

Executive body of the state, executes the laws made by legislature, which consists of governor, chief minister and council of minister. Then Judiciary at the state level consists of high courts and sub ordinate courts the provincial courts and Nyay Panchayats.

5. Supreme Court of India, situated in Delhi is the highest court of India.
6. The council of minister is the body that actually runs the country. It takes all the important decisions and ensures the smooth running of the country.

HOTS

There will be chaos in the country as India runs on division of power and if there are no state governments, nobody will be there to look into individual states, India is a large country, Thus, not possible for the union government to run the country alone.

Let's do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. Do yourself.

Chapter-18

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c)
- B. 1. respect 2. moral obligations
3. Cultural and Educational Rights 4. Constitution
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True
- D. 1. Constitution is a document that establishes the political values, the powers of government and rights of the citizens of the country. It is the supreme law of a country like India and issued by the prime minister his cabinet of ministers and the courts to govern the country.
2. The original constitution of India was hand written by Prem-Behari Narain Raizada in a flowing italic style with beautiful calligraphy.
3. Speciality of the Indian constitution is the fundamental Right of the people, enforced by law.
4. 6 fundamental Rights are:
 - 1) Right to equality
 - 2) Right to freedom
 - 3) Right against exploitation
 - 4) Right to freedom of religion
 - 5) Right to cultural and Educational rights
 - 6) Right to constitutional Remedies.

HOTS

An assembly was setup to make Indian constitution because making of the constitution

was a difficult task, so work was divided between the people who were from difficult field and groups.

Lets' do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

Chapter-19
The United Nations

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d)
- B. 1. Hague, Netherlands 2. Second
3. two 4. president
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False
- D. 1. Objectives of the U.N are:
 - 1) To protect human rights and basic freedom all over the world, irrespective of caste, colour, creed, sex or language.
 - 2) To develop friendly relations and encourage a spirit of cooperation among member countries.
 - 3) To promote social progress and better living standards.
 - 4) To solve humanitarian problems peace-fully in cooperation with every member nation.
 - 5) To work for peace and security in the world.
- 2. A world map surrounded by two olive branches in white, on a light blue back ground is the symbol of the U.N The olive branches are a symbol of peace. This symbol was adopted on 20th October 1947.
- 3. Main organs of UN are:
 - 1) The General assembly
 - 2) The Security council
 - 3) The Economic social council
 - 4) The International Court of Justice
 - 5) The secretariat
 - 6) The Trusteeship Council
- 4. UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- 5. Security council of U.N, is responsible for international peace and security. It settles disputes between nations. The Security Council has 15 members 5 permanent and 10 non permanent. UK, China, France, Russia, U. States, are permanent members and generally assembly elects another members.

HOTS

Do yourself.

Let's do

- A. Do yourself. B. Do yourself.

Skills development

Do yourself

Worksheet- I

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (b) 6. (a)
- B. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (d)
- C. 1. CFCs 2. Energy 3. Igloos
4. Bullsnares, Rattle snakes 5. hot 6. Tropical
- D. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True
5. False 6. False
- E. 1. Sun 2. Earth 3. Rotation
4. revolution 5. Tropic of cancer 6. Moon
- F. 1. Two important movement of the Earth are:
1) Rotation: When the earth rotates on its axis.
2) Revolution: When the earth revolves around the Sun in its orbit.
2. A ocean current is like a vast river within the ocean flowing from are place to another. These currents are caused by differences in temperature and wind.
3. Rainforests are very humid and warm, because they are close to the Equator, these temperature stays between 70 and 90 degrees, most of the year.
4. The soil and climate of the prairies are the most suitable for the cultivation of wheat and, so U.S A produce lot of wheat and exports surplus to other countries, that's why it is known as the "Wheat basket of the World".

Model Test Paper-II

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (d) 6. (d)
- B. 1. Second 2. Constitution 3. Council of ministers
4. non-violence 5. Kesari 6. Akbar
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
5. False 6. False
- D. 1. Conservation 2. A forestation 3. Poaching
4. Consumerism
- E. 1. 10 April, 1875 2. 8 August, 1942
3. 1 August, 1920 4. 13 April, 1919
- F. 1. Security council of U.N is responsible for international peace and security. It settles disputes between nations. The security council has 15 members 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent. U.K, China, U.S.A, France, Russia are

permanent and other members are elected by general assembly of U.N.

2. There are 3 branches of union government which are:
 - 1) Legislative, which consists of two houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, who together make a parliament for making laws.
 - 2) Executive: They are those who put the laws into action, passed by the legislature, they maintain law and order, and do different tasks for the welfare of its people. They are the ones who run the country.
 - 3) Judiciary: It is part of government who protect the constitution and ensure that laws passed by legislature are not broken. They protect the fundamental rights of people and consist of 3 courts.
3. During non-cooperation movement, in Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh, violence broke out in 1922, British fired at a procession of farmers, in retaliation, the people set the Chauri Chaura police station on fire. This was the event of Chauri Chaura.
4. The main reason behind the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the Enfield rifle. The cartridge of this rifle had a greased cover which had to be bitten off before use.
5. Meenakshi temple in Madurai, Tamil Nadu is the best example of South Indian architecture. There are 12 soaring towers called gopurams, in the huge temple complex. Every inch of the gopurams consists of figures of Gods, Goddesses, human beings and animals.
6. Tsunamis are a series of waves of gigantic size that are created where water in an ocean is rapidly displaced, and under water volcanic eruptions or under sea earthquake causes Tsunami.