



Panorama

An Integrated Course on Social Studies

5

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New Edition

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PREFACE

Social Study is the branch of Science devoted to the study of societies and relationships among individuals within those societies. Thus, it becomes essential to select and channelize material prudently into a meaningful Social Study curriculum for the school that will enable learners to develop a critical understanding of diversities of society.

The book in your hand belongs to skill-based series "Panorama" on Social Study for Classes 1 to 8. It adopts a multidisciplinary approach to ensure holistic learning for young learners.

This series has planned pedagogical elements as highlighted in the **NEP 2020** that imbue **21st Century skills**, aligns with the vision of the **NIPUN Bharat** (National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding the Numeracy). It is also based on the rationalized content in **NCERT syllabus** and supports **SDGs** (Sustainable Development Goals) adopted by United Nations.

The **Panorama** series includes:

Learner Friendly Content: Considering the importance of 'cognition' aspect of learning, the content prepared is such that the learners are able to gauge the given concepts. Special attention has been paid to the language aspect with regard to this feature.

Real Life Connect: Attaching utmost priority to **NEP 2020** and **NIPUN Bharat**, this feature has been incorporated. The questions and the activities have been designed in such a way that the learners feel connected with the content and can easily understand its relevance in real life.

Activity Based Learning: The **Panorama** series drifts away from the concept of 'rote-learning' and promotes holistic development (**HD**) of the learners. **Activity Based Learning** shall allow the learners to understand the concepts in a fun filled manner.

Integrated Learning: This feature provides an inter-curricular opportunity for learners to demonstrate their knowledge and skills across multiple subject areas. This feature, therefore accomplishes the prime aim of **NIPUN Bharat** programme.

Conceptual Clarity and Revision: Each chapter consists of the finest content so as to help learners get crystal clear understanding of all important concepts. Moreover, the **Competency Based Assessment Papers** act as a perfect revision resource. **Olympiad Model Paper** is also provided to prepare learners for competitive examinations.

Skill Enrichment Zone: The series has been designed in a way that the learners are able to acquire the various skills laid down in **NEP 2020** and those essential in this 21st century. These include niche skills like *Critical Thinking, Leadership Skills, Emotional Skills, Life Skills*, and many more. Each skill has been allotted a unique emoticon.

[**Note:** Your feedback, valuable suggestions and comments are always welcome.]

-Publishers

21st CENTURY SKILLS

LITERACY SKILLS



Information



Media



Technology
(Digital Resources)

LEARNING SKILLS (THE FOUR C'S)



Critical Thinking



Creativity



Collaboration



Communication



Flexibility



Productivity



Leadership



Social Skills
(Sensitivity)



Initiative



Health
& Well Being

Panorama

An Explicit Edition
Based on NEP 2020



PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- Our earth is round in shape.
- There are seven continents and five oceans.
- Globes and maps help us to find places on the earth.

LITERACY SKILL

Prior Knowledge

It refers to the information about the topic that the learner already knows, thus helps to recall previous knowledge.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Shape of the Earth
- Continents and Oceans on the Earth
- The Globe
- Maps

LEARNING SKILL

Learning Objectives

It defines the focused topics of the chapter, thus helps to be a familiar with it.

GET GOING

In column A, there are some specific names of the bodies present on the earth. Match them with column B, in which the names of these body types are given.

A

- Pacific
- South America
- Himalaya
- Nile
- Sahara

B

- Mountain
- River
- Desert
- Ocean
- Continent

COGNITIVE SKILL

Get Going

It contains warm up activities to arouse the interest in the chapter.

India is the part of Asia continent and is the seventh largest country in terms of area.
The Indian ocean covers about 1/5th part of the water on earth's surface. It is the only ocean which is named after a country i.e., India.

LITERACY SKILL

Light bulb

It gives interesting information related to the topic and highlight amazing facts to make learning joyful.

Thought Shot

It contains the in-text questions within the topics to reinforce the knowledge of learners.

LITERACY SKILL

Thought Shot

If you took a flight from New York, how many oceans would you cross on the way? Write down the names of these oceans. You may refer to the atlas.

Critical Thinking



Try It!

Circle (○) the correct answers.

- The large water bodies on the earth are called continents / lakes / oceans.
- The earth is triangular / spherical / cylindrical in shape.
- A globe is a diagram / model / map of the earth.

COGNITIVE SKILL

Try It!

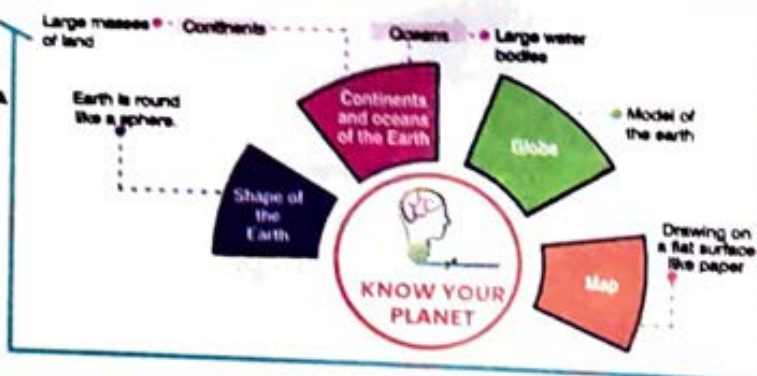
It contains different type of activities which enhance the ability of learners in many ways.

MIND MAP

LITERACY SKILL

Mind Map

It contains a brief and concise matter of the chapter in a flowchart form, thus helps in revision.



EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The large masses of land are called :
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) oceans | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) continents | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) hills | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) mountains | <input type="checkbox"/> |
2. The number of the oceans on the earth is :
- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| (a) two | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) seven | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) six | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) five | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(MCQs)

INTELLECTUAL SKILL

Exercise

It contains a variety of questions to assess all around learning.

Skills Enrichment Zone

It contains various activities that will help the learners to sharpen their skills.

COGNITIVE SKILL

PICTURE STUDY

1. Know the directions.

In the given figure of a compass rose, number 1 stands for North and number 3 for East. Write the cardinal directions and intermediate directions shown by other numbers.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |
| 7. | 8. |



HD Observation

LEARNING SKILL

Out of the Box!

Critical Thinking

- The Earth looks mostly blue when seen from space. Why?
- A globe is most accurate way to represent the earth. However we do not use it very much to study the earth. Why?

Out of the Box!

It contains the thought provoking questions to address the main elements of NEP 2020.

CONTENTS

Unit 1 : Our Earth at a Glance

1. Know Your Planet 7-15
2. Parallels And Meridians 16-22

Unit 2 : Many Ways of Living

3. Weather And Climate 23-30
4. The Land of Dense Forests : Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) 31-39
5. The Land of Dense Sand : Saudi Arabia 40-48
6. The Temperate Grassland : Prairies 49-56
7. The Land of Ice And Snow : Greenland 57-64

Unit 3 : Environmental Issues

8. Degradation of Environment 65-70

NATURAL DISASTERS 71-73

Unit 4 : How the Big World Becoming Small?

9. Conquering Distances 74-83
10. Advancement in Communication 84-91

Unit 5 : Our Changing World

11. The World of Growing Knowledge 92-99


Unit 6 : Our Freedom Struggle

12. India Before British Rule And Revolt of 1857 100-108
13. India Wins Freedom 109-118
14. Governing Ourselves 119-126

Unit 7 : Moving Towards Peace

15. The United Nations (UN) 127-135

SOME GREAT PERSONALITIES OF INDIA 136-138

 **Half-Yearly Assessment Paper (Based on CBE)** 139-140

 **Annual Assessment Paper (Based on CBE)** 141-142

 **Olympiad Model Paper** 143-144



1. KNOW YOUR PLANET

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Our earth is round in shape.
- ⊙ There are seven continents and five oceans.
- ⊙ Globes and maps help us to find places on the earth.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Shape of the Earth
- ⊙ Continents and Oceans on the Earth
- ⊙ The Globe
- ⊙ Maps

GET GOING

In column A, there are some specific names of the bodies present on the earth. Match them with column B, in which the names of these body types are given.

A

Pacific
South America
Himalaya
Nile
Sahara

B

Mountain
River
Desert
Ocean
Continent

The **Earth** is a unique planet. It has air and water, which are essential for life on any planet. It has life on it in the form of human beings, plants and animals. It has land and water which are home to a wide variety of living things. About $\frac{3}{4}$ th part of the earth is covered with water and rest $\frac{1}{4}$ th part is covered with land. Earth has land masses and waterbodies that are known as **continents** and **oceans** respectively.

SHAPE OF THE EARTH

Every morning we see the sun rising in the east, which looks like a huge ball of fire. At night, there are moon and millions of other brightly shining stars that seem hanging in the sky. Most of them look round in shape. The earth appears to be flat as we see only a very small part of the earth at a time.



Our Earth

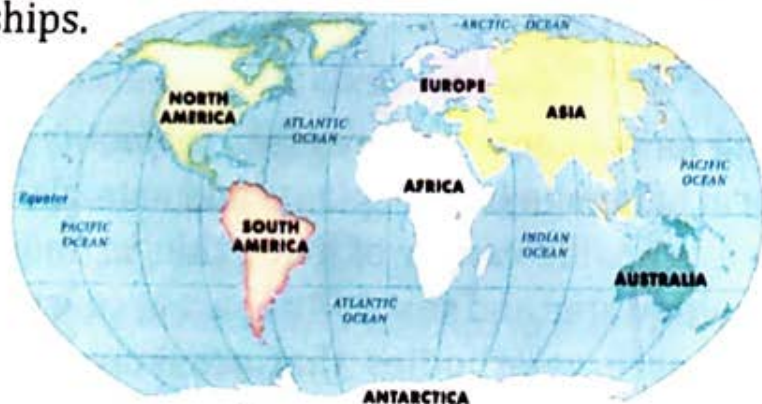


During ancient times, people thought the earth to be of the flat shape. But due to **explorers** like Ferdinand Magellan and **astronomers** like Copernicus, this thinking has changed. A few years ago, astronauts went up in the space and took photographs of the earth which proved that the earth looks like a blue lighted ball. These photographs have clearly shown that the **earth is round like a sphere**.

CONTINENTS AND OCEANS OF THE EARTH

The large masses of land are called **continents**. There are seven continents. In the decreasing order of the size, they are : **Asia < Africa < North America < South America < Antarctica < Europe < Australia**. Asia is the largest and Australia is the smallest continent. Continents are usually divided into several countries. In terms of area, Russia is the largest country and Vatican city is the smallest one.

The large water bodies are called **oceans**. There are five oceans. In decreasing order of their size, they are : **the Pacific ocean < the Atlantic ocean < the Indian ocean < the Antarctic ocean < the Arctic ocean**. The Pacific ocean is the largest ocean and the Arctic ocean is the smallest one. Oceans are useful for international trading as most of the goods are imported and exported through ships.



Continents and Oceans



India is the part of Asia continent and is the seventh largest country in terms of area.

The Indian ocean covers about 1/5th part of the water on earth's surface. It is the only ocean which is named after a country i.e., India.

Thought Shot

If you took a flight from New York, how many oceans would you cross on the way? Write down the names of these oceans. You may refer to the atlas.



Critical Thinking

MY DICTIONARY

Explorer : a person who travels around a place in order to learn about it;
Astronomer : a person who studies about the universe.



THE GLOBE

The earth is the **huge** body and it is not possible to visit every place on the earth to study and know about them. Therefore, a model of the earth is used to study about different places on the earth. This model is called a **globe**.

A globe shows the **accurate** distribution of land and water on the surface of the earth. We can also see the correct size, shape and location of the continents and oceans on it.

In spite of being so useful, a globe has some limitations too. These are:

- ◆ A large globe is difficult to carry. It cannot be folded.
- ◆ A globe is too small to get the actual size of an area.
- ◆ On globe, one part of the earth is viewed at one time. The whole view is impossible.
- ◆ The types of landscape of a place cannot be figured on a globe.



Globe

Try It!

HD

Problem-solving

Circle (○) the correct answers.

- ⊙ The large water bodies on the earth are called continents / lakes / oceans.
- ⊙ The earth is triangular / spherical / cylindrical in shape.
- ⊙ A globe is a diagram / model / map of the earth.

MAPS

A **map** is a drawing on flat surface like paper. A map shows the accurate shape, size and location of various places. They can be made of countries and their smaller parts like states, their capitals and cities. The maps can be folded, rolled and carried anywhere, we want. The size of a map can be varied according to the need. We can make a map of the house, we live in and show all the details on it. Thus, a map can solve some of the problems faced in using a globe.



The word 'map' comes from the Latin word mappo, which means a napkin. A book of maps is called Atlas.

MY DICTIONARY

huge : very big;
accurate : correct.



9

Social Studies-5



Types of a Map

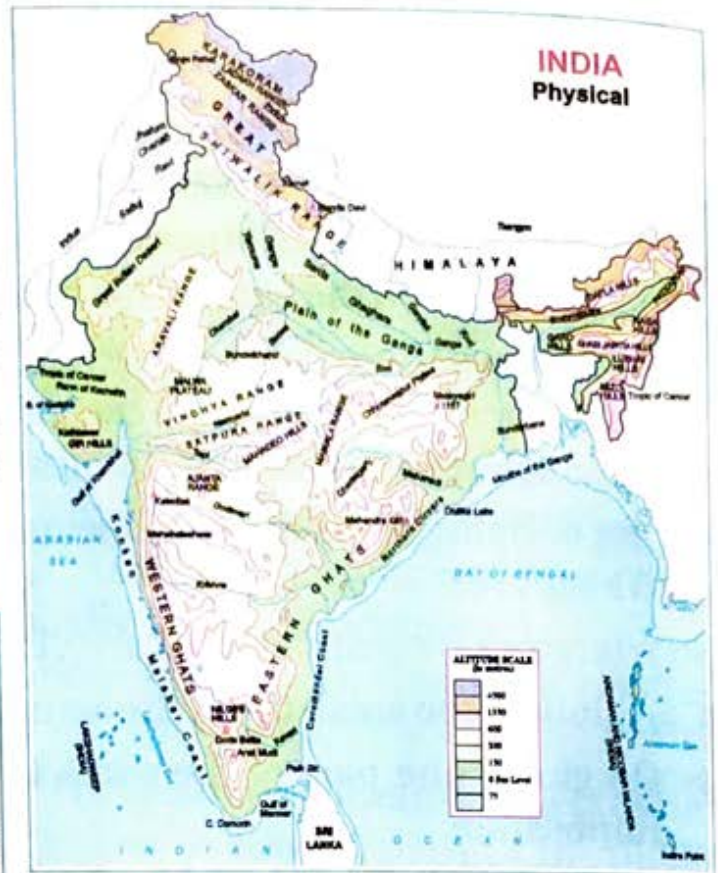
A map can be of three types : physical map, political map and thematic map.

A **physical map** shows the mountain ranges, hills, rivers, plains, plateaus and valleys. A **political map** shows the boundaries of different countries within a continent or of different states within a country.

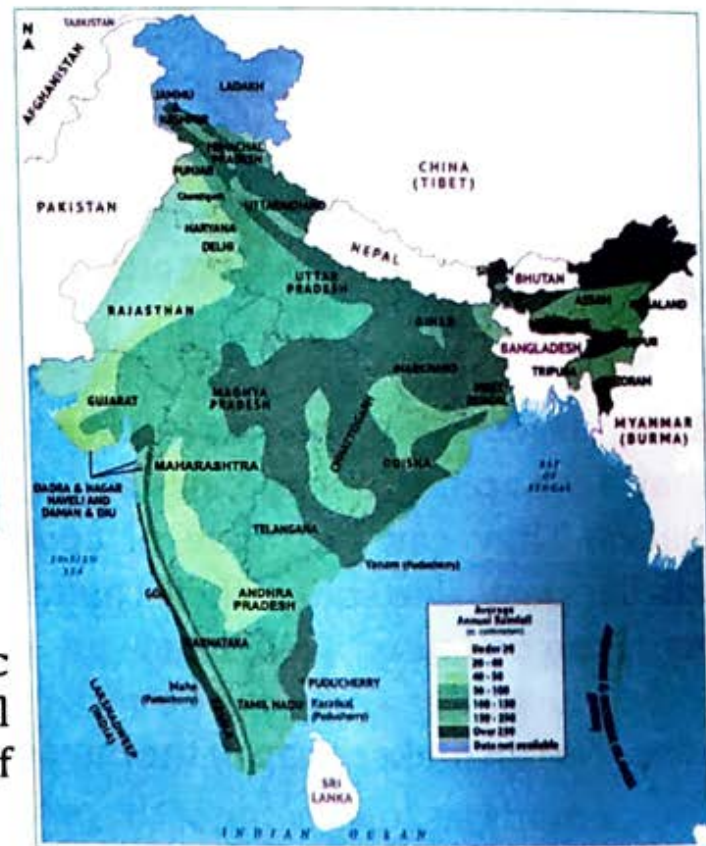


Political map of India

A **thematic map** provides specific information, such as the climate, natural vegetation, industries, and minerals of region.



Physical map of India



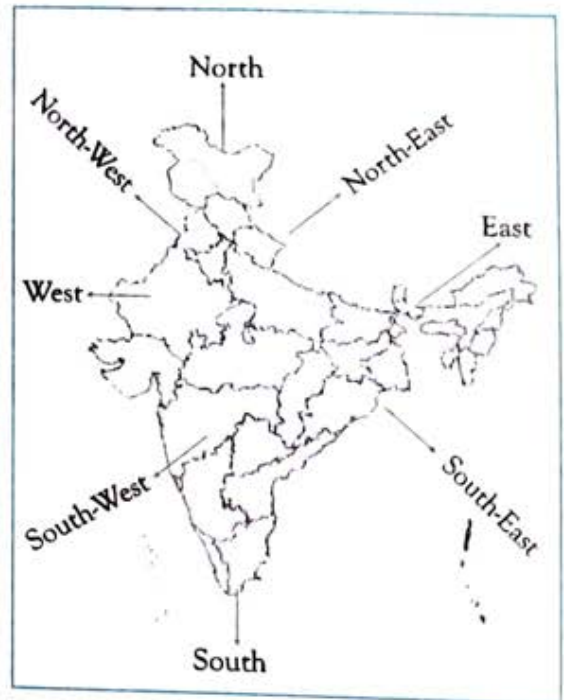
Thematic map of India

Elements of Maps

Maps give us a lot of information about a country or a place. We must know how to read a map and understand it.

Every map has some basic elements. They are as follows :

- Directions** We all are familiar with permanent directions, i.e., east, west, north and south. On hanging the map of India on a wall, the top would represent North direction, the South direction would be at bottom, the West is to the left and the East is to the right. The above permanent directions are the major directions. There are four sub-directions in between them. These sub-directions are north-west, south-west, south-east and north-east which lie between North and West; South and East, South and East, and North and East respectively. This uniform pattern is followed in naming directions all over the world.



Directions in the map of India

- Scale** It is not possible to show the actual size of the earth on a map as maps are smaller in size. The width of the earth is thousands of kilometers. If we have to show it on a small piece of paper having width in some centimetres, a distance of 1000 km is shown as 1 cm on the paper. While reading the map, we take 1 cm as 1000 km. This proportion between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the earth is called a scale. While drawing a map, the scale is always shown in a corner of it.

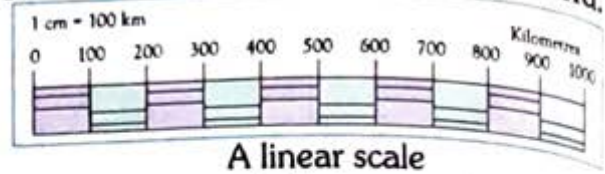
Maps are always drawn according to some scale. A map without a scale is called just a sketch.

MY DICTIONARY

familiar : well known to you;
uniform : the same in all case.

There are two ways to show the scale on a map :

- ◆ **By statement** : Taking $1 \text{ cm} = 1000 \text{ km}$, we write, $1 \text{ cm} : 1000 \text{ km}$ which means that a distance of 1 cm on the map represents 1000 km on the ground.
- ◆ **Linear scale** : It consists of a straight line of 10 cm or 15 cm graduated in terms of distances on the earth, *i.e.*, kilometres.



With the help of linear scale, we can measure the actual distances between any two places on the map.

Signs and Symbols Many types of signs and symbols are used to show different types of information on a map. Since, actual shape and size of various things cannot be drawn on a map, we use different signs and symbols for convenience. For example, the border of a country is shown by a thick line made up of dots and dashes, a city is marked by a small circle and the capital of a country is shown by a double circle.

	Road Metalled		Headquarters of State		Tea		Ship-building Yard
	Road Unmetalled		Capital of Country		Tobacco		Industrial Area
	Railway Line		Dam		Cotton		Bridge Stream
	Air Route		River		Rubber		Temple
	International Boundary		Canal		Coal		Church
	State Boundary		Tubewell		Manganese		Mosque
	Town		Coniferous Forest		Iron & Steel		Post Office

Signs and symbols used on a map

Thought Shot



Critical Thinking



Why do we use universally acceptable map symbols? What do you think would happen if different countries used different symbols to make maps?

Colour Scheme On a map, different colours are used to show various things. Maps follow a common colour scheme. For example, on a physical map (given on page 10) :

MY DICTIONARY

convenience : something that makes things easier.



- ◆ plains or lowlands are shown in shades of green colour.
- ◆ waterbodies like seas, oceans, lakes and rivers are shown in blue. Light blue colour is used to show **shallow** water and dark blue to show **deep** water.
- ◆ yellow and light brown are used to show lands (hills and plateaus) higher than lowlands. Mountains are drawn by dark brown colour.

To read a map, a **key** is given in the corner, which shows the height of a land or depth of a water level and colours are used to show it on a map.

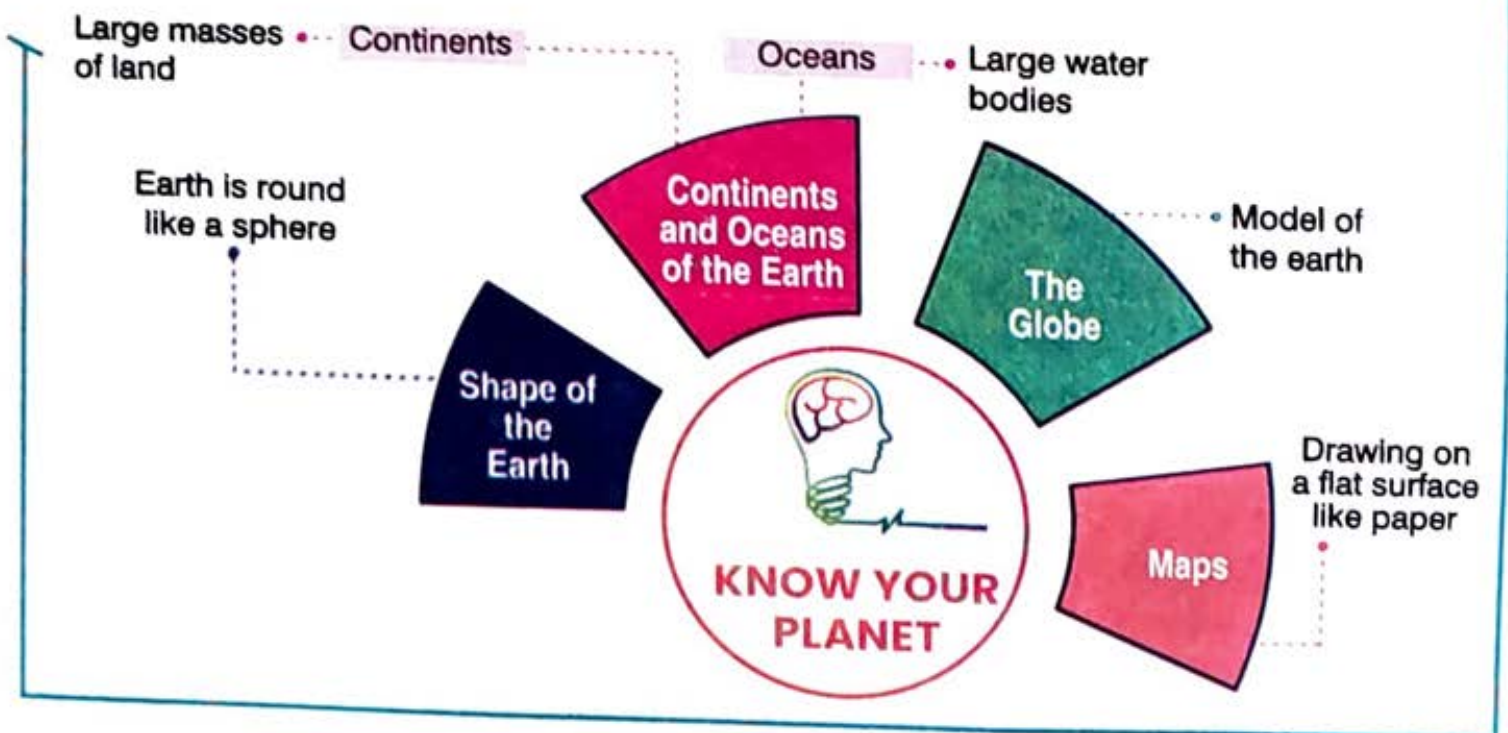
Colours are also used to indicate types of vegetation, amount of rainfall, density of population, etc.

It is impossible to draw on a map the actual shapes and sizes of various things. These features are shown by different directions, scale, signs, symbols and colours which are called the **language of a map**. We can say that a map convey more information in an effective manner as compared to globe. So, it is important to learn the language to read a map correctly, only then we can get a lot of information at a glance.

MY DICTIONARY

shallow : not deep.

MIND MAP







EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The large masses of land are called :
(a) oceans (b) continents (c) hills (d) mountains
- The number of the oceans on the earth is :
(a) two (b) seven (c) six (d) five
- It shows the correct size, shape and location of the continents and oceans.
(a) Globe (b) Map (c) Symbols (d) Colour scheme
- The symbol used to show the capital of a country is :
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d) 
- This colour is used to show mountains on the map.
(a) Yellow (b) Dark brown (c) Black (d) Blue

II. Fill the gaps.

- During ancient times, people thought the earth to be of the shape.
- In terms of area, is the largest country.
- The ocean is the smallest ocean.
- A map shows the boundaries of different countries within a continent.
- A map without a is called just a sketch.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- Australia is the largest continent.
- Continents are useful for international trading.
- A globe cannot be folded.
- There are seven sub-directions in between the permanent directions.

IV. Answer the following questions.

- How was it proved that the earth is spherical in shape?
- What are continents? Write their names in the decreasing order of the size.
- Why are the oceans useful for international trading?
- What is a globe? Write any three limitations of it.
- Why do we use map?
- What do you understand by the term 'language of a map'?





PICTURE STUDY



HD

Observation

I. Know the directions.

In the given figure of a compass rose, number 1 stands for North and number 3 for East. Write the cardinal directions and intermediate directions shown by other numbers.

2.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.



FUN ACTIVITY



AI

Art Integration

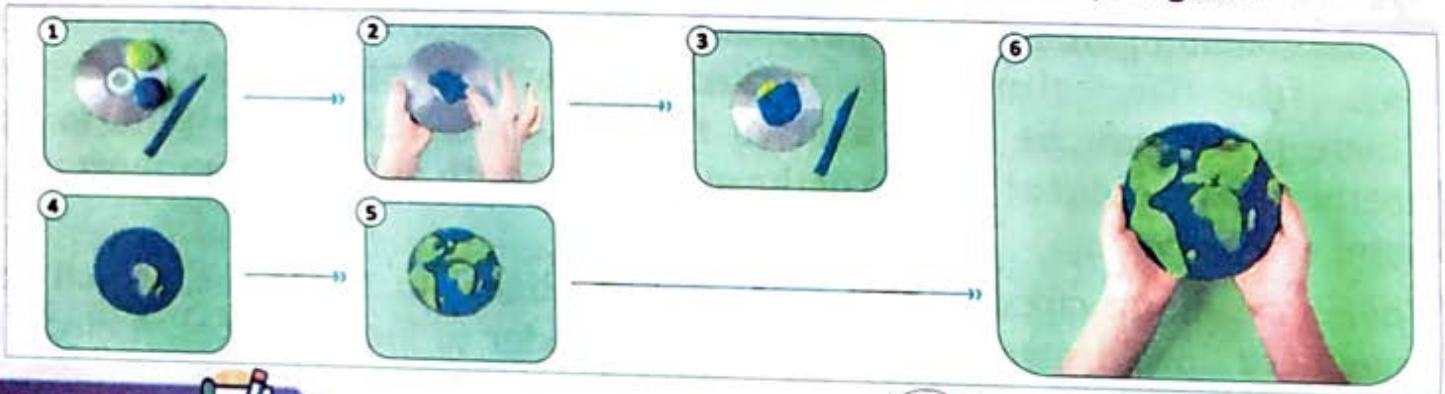
II. Make your own globe!

Material required: one old CD, and play doh in different colours

Method :

1. Take a CD and cover it with blue play doh.
2. Now look at your atlas and try to make different continents using the green play doh.
3. Make your globe as similar to the world map on your atlas as possible.

You can use different coloured play doh to show different landforms on your globe.



PROJECT



21st CS

Technology/Digital Resources

- III. Life exists on the earth because of land, water and air. With the help of internet, under the supervision of an adult, search if there are any planets, where life is known to exist.

Out of the Box !

21st CS

Critical Thinking



- The Earth looks mostly blue when seen from space. Why?
- A globe is most accurate way to represent the earth. However we do not use it very much to study the earth. Why?



2. PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ The earth, as represented by a globe is covered by many vertical and horizontal lines.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Parallels
- ⊙ Meridians

GET GOING

Give the answers of the following in one word.

1. The shape of the earth.
2. The path of the earth around the sun.
3. A model of the earth in spherical shape.
4. The lines joining the north pole and the south pole.
5. Two or more lines that never touch each other till infinite.

We know that the shape of the earth is round like a sphere. We use spherical models, called globe, for the purpose to study about the earth. Two extreme ends of the spherical model are marked with the north pole and the south pole. These poles can be used as two fixed points. The **North pole** is the northernmost point at the top of the globe and **South pole** is the southernmost point at the bottom.

There are many circular and semi-circular lines on the globe, which are imaginary lines drawn in order to make it easier to locate places. A circle is drawn exactly in the middle between the two poles. This is called the **equator**. The equator divides the earth into two equal parts, top half is called the **northern hemisphere** and the bottom half is called the **southern hemisphere**.

PARALLELS

The imaginary circular lines drawn parallel to the equator are called **lines of latitude**. These lines run parallel to each other around the globe, so they are also called **parallels of latitude** or **parallels**.

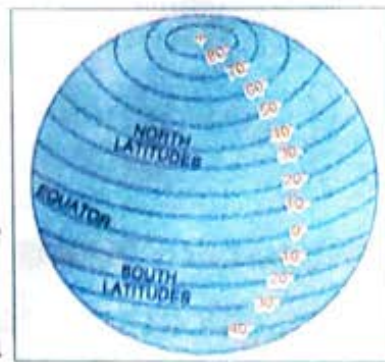


The word latitude originates from the Latin word *latus* which means wide.



Important Features of Parallels

- ◆ These lines never cut or touch each other.
- ◆ Each complete line of latitude is a circle.
- ◆ The equator is a parallel that passes through the centre of the earth.
- ◆ All the parallels are complete circles, except the North pole and South pole, as both are the points.
- ◆ On moving away from the equator towards the poles, the length of the parallels keeps on decreasing.



Parallels of latitudes

Thought Shot



Critical Thinking



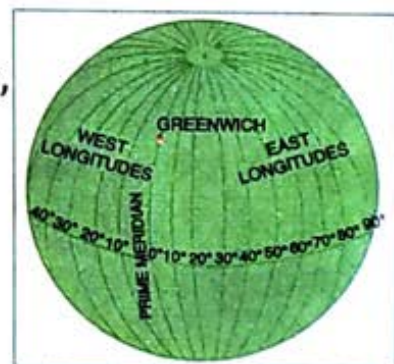
Why is the length of a parallel increase as we move away from the poles?

Numbering of Parallels

The parallels are measured in degrees from 0° to 90° . To number the parallels, we start with the equator and mark it as 0° . Parallels are drawn at an interval of 1° . There are 90° of parallel north of the equator and 90° of parallel south of the equator. So, there are 181 parallels in total. The north pole is represented as 90°N and the south pole as 90°S . Apart from the value of a parallel, they are marked as **N** and **S**, as per their location.

Important Parallels There are four important parallels, apart from the equator and poles. They are :

- ◆ Arctic circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$
- ◆ Tropic of Cancer at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$
- ◆ Tropic of Capricorn at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$
- ◆ Antarctic circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$



Meridians of longitudes

Above parallels help in dividing the earth into various heat zones.



MERIDIANS

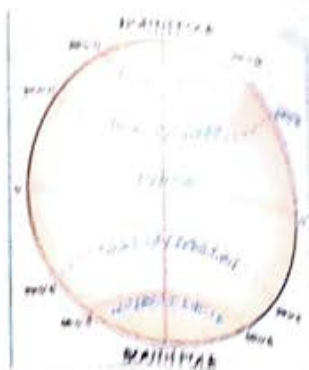
The semi-circular lines joining the north pole to the south pole are called **meridians** or **lines of longitude**.

Important Features of Meridians

- ❖ Each of them has the same length.
- ❖ They meet at the two poles and cut all the parallels of latitude lying on their way.



The word meridian originates from the Latin word *meridies* which means midday. It is from the word meridian that we get words such as 'ante meridian' (a.m.) meaning 'before noon' and 'post meridian' (p.m.) meaning 'afternoon'.



Important parallels

Numbering of Meridians

The meridians are 360 in number. Meridians help to measure the distances in the east west directions. Since all the meridians are equal in length, the numbering in degrees can start from any meridian. In 1884, it was decided by all the countries that the lines of longitude should be numbered from the meridian passing through the observatory at Greenwich near London. This meridian is called the **Prime meridian** or **Greenwich meridian**. It is numbered as 0° . The meridian of a place is measured east or west of the prime meridian. If we move away from the prime meridian towards the east or west, we reach half-way round the globe at the meridian of 180° . The meridians which are towards the east are marked as **E** and those to the west as **W**.



Grid of latitudes and longitudes

The longitude for 180°E and 180°W is the same and is called the **International Date Line (IDL)**.

The International Date Line is not straight but zigzags to avoid political and country borders and cutting nations into halves. IDL is also known as the 'line of demarcation' as it defines the boundary between a day and the next one. At the International Date Line, by an International agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight. If it is Sunday west of the IDL, it would be Saturday just east of it. When you cross the International Date Line from west to east, you subtract a day, and if you cross it from east to west, you add a day.

Your friend has to reach New York in the United States on 12th of April for his work purpose. He will have to book flight tickets in advance to reach on time for which date should he book his flight tickets, considering more than fifteen hours of travels time? Remember, if you are travelling westward, you gain a day, and if you are travelling eastward, you lose a day.

Measuring Time

Longitudes help us measure time. The Earth takes about 24 hours or 1440 minutes to complete one rotation. It takes 4 minutes to move one degree ($1440 \div 360$). Thus, the time difference between two meridians is 4 minutes. While moving in the east direction from the International Date Line, we gain time. While travelling towards the west, we lose time. This is the reason why we have to adjust time in our watch when we reach another country.

The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the time measured on the Earth's zero degree line of longitude, or the prime meridian.

Locating Places on the Globe

A network is formed by the parallels and meridians on the globe. This network is called the **grid**. We use grid to locate the places.



Grid on a globe showing Delhi

The 180° meridian is located exactly opposite to 0° meridian on the globe. The 0° meridian on one side and the 180° meridian on the other side divide the earth into two equal halves, which are known as eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere respectively.

To locate a place, we must know the values of its parallel or latitude and its meridian or longitude. The point at which the parallel and the meridian cross each other is the location of that place.

For example, we can find Delhi on the globe where latitude 29° N and longitude 77° E cross. Then we say that the position of Delhi at the globe is 29° N, 77° E.



Try It!

HD

Learning from information

Look at your atlas. Describe the location of the following countries using the lines of latitude and longitude:

1. Canada _____

2. Egypt _____

MIND MAP

The imaginary circular lines drawn parallel to the equator

Parallels

Meridians

The semi-circular lines joining the north pole to the south pole



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. This divides the earth into two equal parts.

(a) The meridian



(b) The equator



(c) The hemisphere



(d) The parallel



2. The biggest circle on the globe is:

(a) Arctic circle



(b) Antarctic circle



(c) Tropic of cancer



(d) Equator



3. The tropic of cancer lies at the :

- (a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S
- (b) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
- (c) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
- (d) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S



4. The network formed by parallels and meridians is called :

- (a) grid
- (b) equator
- (c) longitude
- (d) meridian



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The is the northernmost point at the top of the globe.
2. The equator is a that passes through the of the earth.
3. On moving away from the equator towards the poles, the length of the parallels keeps on
4. The meridians are in number.
5. We use to locate the places.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The north pole is the northernmost point at the top of the globe.
2. The top half of the earth is called the southern hemisphere.
3. Meridians do not help to measure the distances in the east-west directions.
4. Each complete line of latitude is a rectangle.
5. We use northern pole to locate the places on the globe.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the lines of latitude? What is the shape of each complete line of latitude?
2. What is the difference between parallels and meridians?
3. Name the important parallels apart from the equator and poles.
4. How can a parallel be numbered?
5. How can we locate places on the globe?



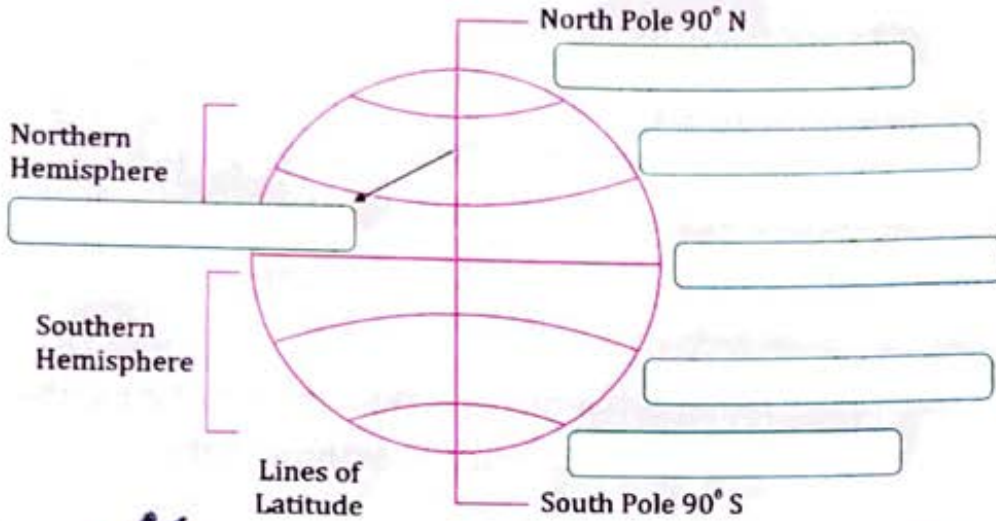
PICTURE STUDY



HD

Observation

- I. Name the important parallels and meridians in the given picture.



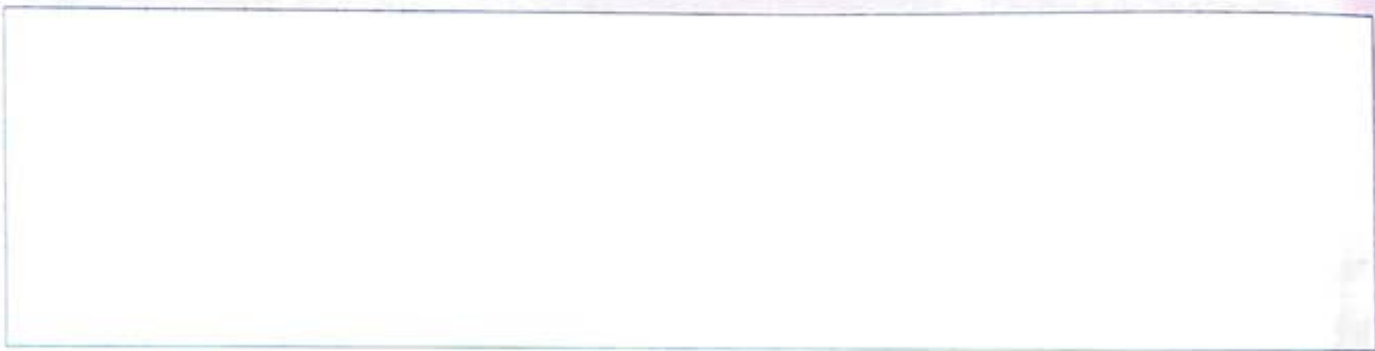
FUN ACTIVITY



AI

Art Integration

- II. Make a globe of a big light coloured plastic ball. Make a line around the globe for the equator. Draw some important meridians and parallels on it.



PROJECT



21st CS

Collaboration



- III. Work in groups in the class and find at least five countries located in the Southern hemisphere through which the tropic of Capricorn passes.

Out of the Box !



21st CS

Critical Thinking



- What is the connection between time and meridians?
- Why is the International Date Line so important? Which industry uses it the most?





3. WEATHER AND CLIMATE

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Weather and climate influence our life.
- ⊙ People live in almost all climatic regions of the world.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Weather
- ⊙ Climate

GET GOING

Unscramble the letters with the help of given hints.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. This is the coldest zone. | (FIIGDR) |
| 2. This affects the climate of a place. | (LIRAFNAL) |
| 3. This is the hottest zone. | (ORITDR) |
| 4. This zone lies between the tropics and the poles. | (EMTERATEP) |

People live in different places in the world and follow varied lifestyles. The life of these people is mainly influenced by the climate. They live in different types of houses, wear different types of clothes and eat different types of food, just because of the climatic conditions of that place. The parts or places having different climates are known as **climatic regions of the world**.

Men live in almost all climatic regions of the world like, equatorial forests, frozen polar regions, etc., and have adopted themselves according to that natural environment and climatic conditions.

WEATHER

Weather is the condition of air, clouds and rain of a place at a given time. The weather may be hot, cold, dry, wind or humid.

We can say that, weather is the name of temperature, movement and **humidity** of air; where temperature is the measurement of the **warmth** or coldness of the air and humidity is the amount of water vapour in the air.

MY DICTIONARY


- humidity** : the amount of water vapour;
- warmth** : a fairly high temperature.



Weather often changes. It changes during the year, *i.e.*, it is hot in the summer, cold in the winter and it rains during monsoon. It may change from day to day and can even change many times in a day.

The change in weather is caused by the heat of the sun. Heat causes the change of temperature, movement of the air and the evaporation of the water that makes the air humid.

Changes in weather conditions give rise to the **seasons**. In India, we experience three main seasons. These are **summer**, **winter** and **monsoon**. We also experience two short seasons as **autumn** and **spring**. Seasons influence the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the house we live in and also the crops that farmers grow. Our food habits and lifestyle vary according to the season of the place where we live in.



June 21 marks the day when the earth is turned the most towards the sun. This is known as longest, sunniest day of the year.

CLIMATE

Climate is the average condition of the weather of a place over a long period of time. It varies from place to place. The change in the climate affect our ways of living.

Different parts of the world have different types of climate. Some regions experience a hot and wet climate almost throughout the year. Other regions are hot and dry. In some areas, the land is covered by thick layer of snow and ice. Some areas of the world have very hot summers and very cold winters.



Climatic regions of the world

Try IT!

11D

Coordination and Cooperation with others

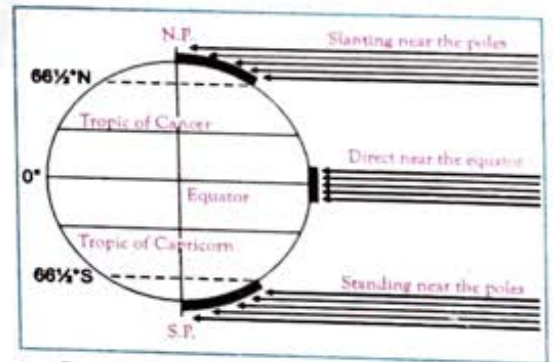
Your teacher will divide the class into seven groups. He/she will write the names of the climate regions of the world, on separate slips of paper. Each group will pick a slip. They will prepare a project on the climate regions they have selected. They can include these points; names of countries in region, currency, vegetation wildlife and so on.



Variations in Climate

In order to understand why the climate varies, we must know about the factors that control the distribution of heat all over the earth. Let us read about such factors one by one:

- Latitude or Distance from the Equator** When the distance of a place from the equator increases, its temperature decreases. In the figure given alongside, we see the rays of the sun falling on the surface of the earth. They fall over it, from the north pole to the south pole. Near the equator, the sun rays are vertical and spread over a small area. In the polar regions, the sun rays that reach the surface are slanting and cover a larger area. Thus, the area near the equator receive more heat than the areas near the poles.



Sun's rays falling on the earth



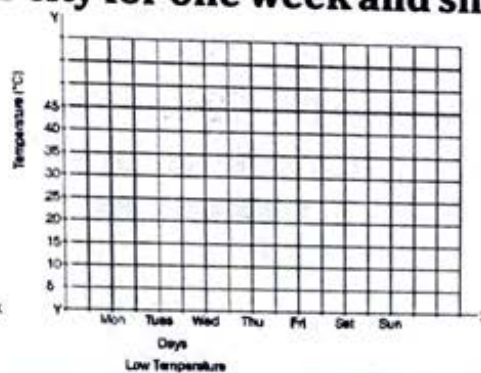
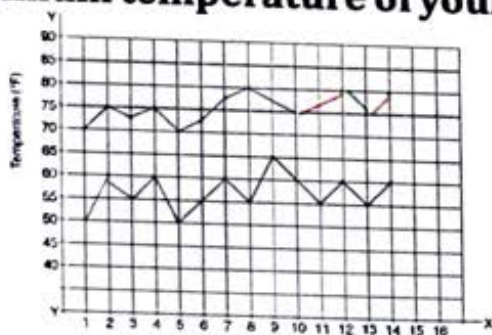
Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa. Even though it is situated near the equator, its peaks remain covered with snow all the year round because of its height.

Try IT!

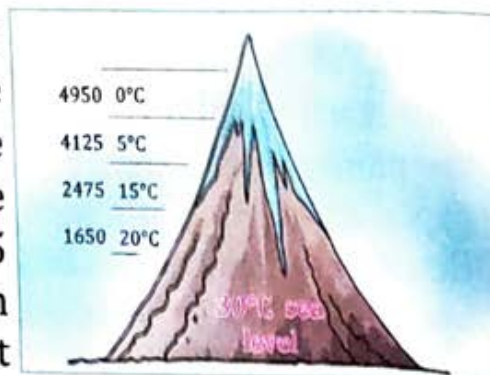
CC

Integrated with Mathematics

Look at the line graph of temperature given here. Record the maximum and minimum temperature of your city for one week and show here.



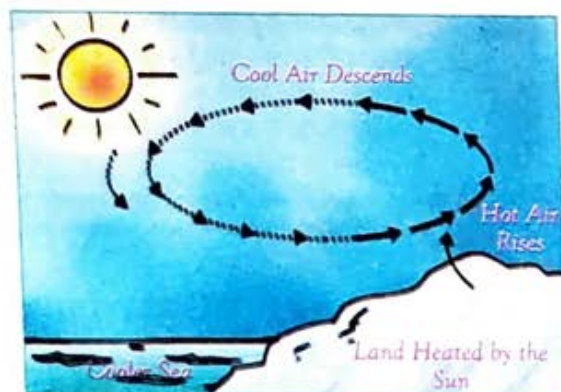
2. **Altitude or Height above the Sea level** Altitude or height above the sea level also affects the climate of a place. At higher altitude, the temperature is lower than in the plains. The temperature decreases by 1°C for every 165 metres above sea level. Many hill stations such as Ooty, Nainital or Auli are cool even in hot summers. Very high mountains experience snowfall. Mostly **peaks** of high mountains in Himalaya region are covered with snow and ice throughout the year. Since, the temperature decreases as the height of the land increases; therefore, the temperature is lower than in the plains at higher altitudes.



Effect of altitude on the temperature of a place

3. **Distance from the Sea** Places near the sea have a **moderate** climate, i.e., neither very hot nor very cold, because of cool breezes coming from the sea. Places that are closed to the sea, like Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai never get very hot or very cold. They have a moderate type of climate. Places that are far away from the sea, like Delhi get very hot in summer and very cold in winter. They have an extreme type of climate.

Thus, as we move away from the seas, the places are hotter in summer and colder in winter.



Showing cooler sea



Showing warmer sea

4. **Directions of Winds** Direction of winds influences the climate of a place. The winds coming from the sea are full of moisture and cool, but the winds coming from the land or desert are usually dry and hot. India receives most

MY DICTIONARY

peak : the pointed top of a mountain;
moderate : neither too much nor too little.

of the rain during the month of June, July, August and September as the winds blow from the sea during these months. Winters are usually dry because the winds blow from the land or desert at that time. Sometimes the winds bring clouds with them which cause rainfall. Thus, the climatic conditions of an area can be modified by the winds.

- Humidity** Humidity is the amount of water vapour or moisture in the air. It depends on the nearness of a place to the sea and the direction of the winds. The winds blowing from the sea to the land bring moisture and make the weather humid. The humid climate causes some sort of **suffocation** and makes us sweat considerably.
- Rainfall** The amount of the rainfall and the season when it falls influences the climate of that place. Rainfall makes the air cooler and humid. At some places, it is only rainfall while at other places there are rainfall and snowfall both. It rains all the year at some places and some places are dry even. Some places receive rainfall in summer and others in winter.

Try It!

Jaisalmer is one of the driest places in India. Mawsynram is the wettest. Find out the location of these places and the reasons why these places have such types of climate.



Jaisalmer



Mawsynram

21st
CS

Critical Thinking

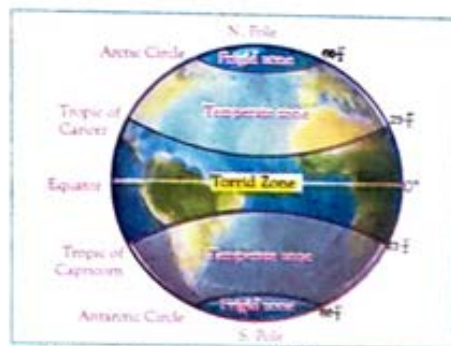


Climatic Zones on the Earth

The difference in the temperature and rainfall determine three main climatic zones. They are described given below :

Tropical zone On both sides of the equator, the area between the tropic of Cancer and tropic of capricorn is called the **tropical** or **torrid zone**. These areas get the direct sun rays and have hot climate.

Frigid zone The area lying between the Arctic circle and the north pole and also between the Antarctic circle and the south pole is called **frigid zone**. It remains very cold throughout the year.



Climatic zones of the earth

MY DICTIONARY

suffocation : difficult to breathe or feeling uncomfortable.



Temperate zone Between the torrid zone and the frigid zone, it lies the temperate zone. These zones are neither very hot nor very cold.

Thought Shot

Critical Thinking



If the earth's shape was rectangular instead of round, do you think we would have different climatic zones?

MIND MAP

Weather is the condition of air, clouds and rain of a place at a given time

Weather

Climate

Climate is the average condition of the weather of a place over a long period of time



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The condition of air, clouds and rain of a place at a given time is called :

(a) season



(b) altitude



(c) climate



(d) weather



2. Very high mountains experience :

(a) hail



(b) rainfall



(c) waterfall



(d) snowfall



3. The amount of water vapour in the air is called :

- (a) temperature
- (c) dew



- (b) humidity
- (d) drops of water



4. It is hot throughout the year in the :

- (a) torrid zone
- (b) temperate zone
- (c) frigid zone
- (d) none of these



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The is the measurement of the warmth or coldness of the air.
2. The is the average condition of the weather of a place over a long period of time.
3. Near the, the sunrays are vertical and spread over a small area.
4. Mostly peaks of high mountains in Himalaya regions are covered with and snow throughout the year.
5. Mumbai has a type of climate.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The climate near the equator is hot and wet.
2. The temperature is lower in the plains at higher altitudes.
3. Tropical areas get the direct sunrays and have hot climate.
4. Delhi is an example of city having moderate type of climate.
5. The frigid zone is between the temperate zone and torrid zone.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between climate and weather?
2. What are the factors that control the distribution of heat all over the earth?
3. Why is the temperature lower at higher altitude than in the plains?
4. What do you understand by the term 'moderate climate'? Name any three cities in India that have such climate.
5. What are temperate zones?



THINK SMART

HD

Problem-solving

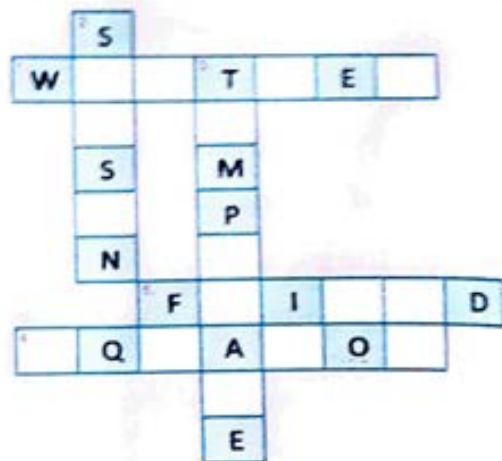
I. Complete the puzzles with the help of given hints.

Across (→):

- It may be hot, dry, wind, cold or humid.
- Near the, the sunrays are vertical and spread over a small area.
- This zone lies between Arctic circle and the north pole.

Down (↓):

- In India, we experience three main
- These zones are neither very hot nor very cold.



PROJECT



Information



II. Study the weather reports from newspaper or television for one week. Take help of your elders. Make a record of it to present the information on a news channel.



Out of the Box !

HD

Coordination and Cooperation with Others

It is raining heavily. The school has got over and you are walking home. You have an umbrella. You see one of your classmates standing on the side of the road, getting wet. You walk up to him. He tells you that his house is in the opposite direction. What will you do?



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

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ The earth has different climatic zones.
- ⊙ In the tropical region, the climate is hot and wet throughout the year.
- ⊙ This type of climate produces dense forests.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Location
- ⊙ Land Surface
- ⊙ Climatic Conditions
- ⊙ Vegetation
- ⊙ Wildlife
- ⊙ Natural Resources
- ⊙ Tribal Communities
- ⊙ Life of the People
- ⊙ Transportation

GET GOING

Answer the following with the help of atlas.

1. Two countries in Asia continent.
2. Two countries in Europe continent.
3. Two countries in Africa continent.
4. Two countries in North America continent.

.....

.....

.....

.....

As we know that areas having similar type of climate are called **climatic regions**. Temperature and humidity both are the main factors of climate. Humidity is caused by rainfall and nearness to the sea. The three main climatic regions of the world are :

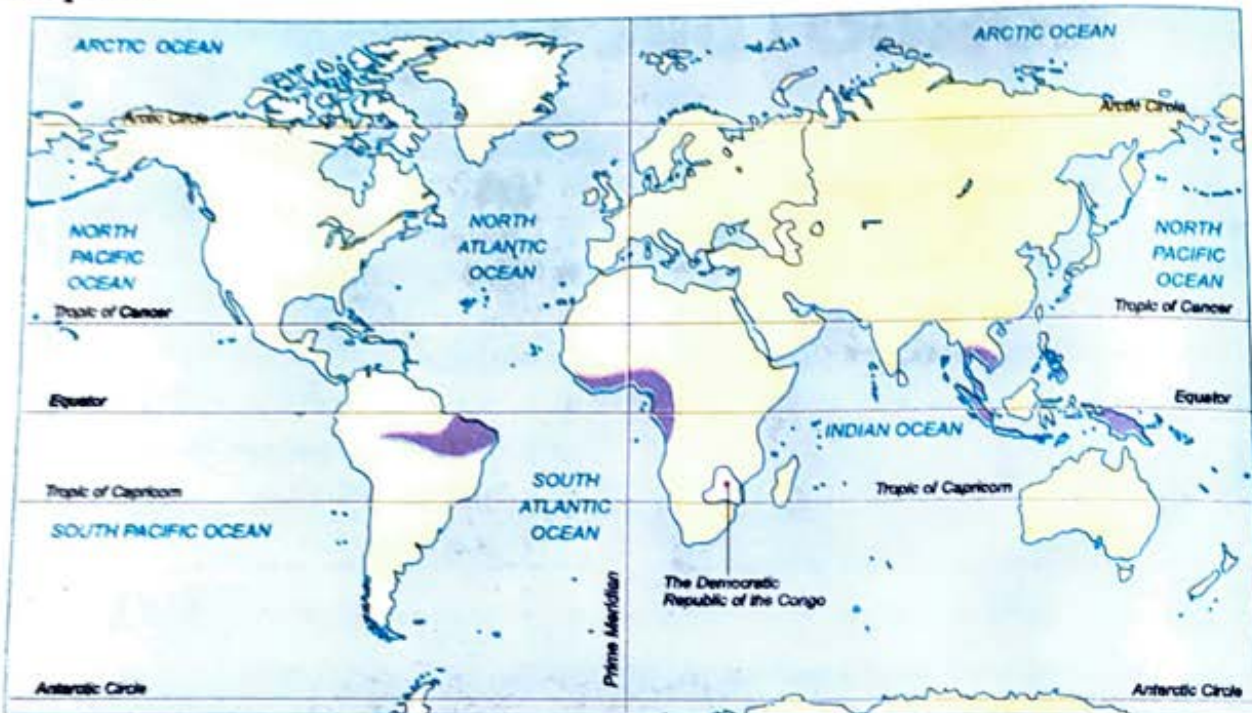
1. The Tropical Region (Torrid Zone)
2. The Temperate Region (Temperate Zone)
3. The Polar Region (Frigid Zone)

Tropical climate is mainly of three kinds:

- (i) Hot-wet Type, (ii) Monsoon Type, (iii) Desert Type.

Here we will discuss about the tropical region.

The region having hot-wet type of climate produces **dense forests**. Such forests are also called **equatorial forests**. An important country located in this region is the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, (earlier called as Zaire) which is truly the heart of Africa. Congo became independent in 1960 and Kinshasa is its capital city. We will study about the climate and other features of the Congo in this chapter.



The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

LOCATION

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the third largest country in Africa. It is the country deep in the centre of the African continent and situated in the tropical zone. It was ruled by Belgium till it became independent in 1960. It was earlier called Belgium Congo. Its name was changed to Zaire in 1971. Once again, its name was changed to the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1997, which is its present name.

The DRC is surrounded by some independent nations, such as :

- ◆ Central African Republic and South Sudan in the north.
- ◆ Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania in the east.
- ◆ Zambia in the south-east.
- ◆ Angola in the south-west.
- ◆ Angola exclave of Cabinda and Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) in the west.

LAND SURFACE

The DRC is a vast low-lying area surrounded by the mountains on three sides. The Rwenzori mountains are towards the north-east and Mt. Margherita is the highest peak in these mountains. The Congo River is the second longest river in Africa after the Nile. The DRC has four major lakes as Albert, Edward, Kivu and Tanganyika. These lakes lie along the eastern boundary of DRC.



River Congo originates in the highlands of east Africa and flows into the Atlantic ocean. The famous Inga Falls are in the lower course of the river.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Being near the equator, the climate in most parts of the DRC is very hot throughout the year. Mornings are very pleasant with bright sunshine. By noon it becomes very hot. The heat causes great amount of water to evaporate from rivers, lakes and ponds, and makes the humidity very high. It causes clouds to build up by the afternoon and rain comes down at about 4 p.m. for an hour or two with thunder and lightning. So, the evenings become pleasant and nights cool. It happens everyday throughout the year, making the region one of the wettest country in the world.

In some parts of DRC, such as in the south, it does not rain so much, so the summers are hot and wet, while the winters are cool and dry.

Thought Shot

HD

Curiosity

Why does the rain usually fall in the afternoons in the equatorial regions?

VEGETATION

The hot and humid climate causes the extraordinary growth of plants in the DRC. The region is covered with dense forests called evergreen forests or tropical rainforests. These forests have a large variety of trees and plants. Here trees are very tall with thick undergrowth of bushes and shrubs. They also have a dense growth of creepers and climbers.



A rainforest

MY DICTIONARY

pleasant : enjoyable.



33

Social Studies-5



It is almost dark **beneath** the trees even during the day time as such density of vegetation prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. Oil-palm, bamboo, cinchona, sandalwood, rubber and mahogany are the main trees of these forests.

Thought Shot

2nd CS

Critical Thinking

Equatorial rainforests are a storehouse of medicinal plants used to make many life saving drugs. What would happen if the supply of these plants stops?



WILDLIFE

There is a large variety of animals and birds in the forests of the DRC. Gorillas, elephants, chimpanzees, baboons, buffaloes, hippopotamuses, boar and okapi are found in large numbers.



The only living relative of the giraffe, the okapi is found only in the forest of DRC.

Butterflies and birds of almost every possible colours are also seen here. Crocodiles are found in plenty in the rivers. There are many types of insects also found in the forests. Among the insects is found the dangerous **tsetse fly**, which causes **sleeping sickness**. The DRC is called the **natural zoo of the world**.



Boar



Okapi

Try IT!

CC

Integrated with Reasoning

Word Search

Names of eight animals found in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are hidden in the word search. Find and circle them.

A	E	B	A	B	O	O	N	P	A	C
S	L	S	T	I	W	R	O	H	H	R
C	H	E	E	T	A	H	H	Y	I	O
U	P	N	A	M	U	I	R	E	S	C
T	B	L	I	C	J	N	Z	N	P	O
B	O	B	O	Z	D	O	O	A	L	D
O	A	L	K	A	E	C	A	E	E	I
N	R	F	A	K	K	E	B	R	S	L
O	G	T	P	G	I	R	A	F	F	E
B	L	B	I	O	R	O	N	Q	B	X
O	S	D	J	X	Y	S	Q	A	A	B



MY DICTIONARY

beneath : under.



NATURAL RESOURCES

The DRC is rich in natural resources. There are vast mineral deposits in southern DRC as copper, cobalt, gold, uranium and diamonds. The DRC is the largest producer of cobalt and industrial diamonds in the world. Here, mining and farming are the main occupations of the people. Large forests have been cleared for farming. They produce food crops like rice, maize and cassava. Here, cassava, a root crop, is the staple food. Here, few cash crops like cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rubber and oil-palm are also grown. Here, people follow the primitive and traditional methods of farming.



From the point of view of the potential of the hydal power generation, the DRC ranks first in the world.

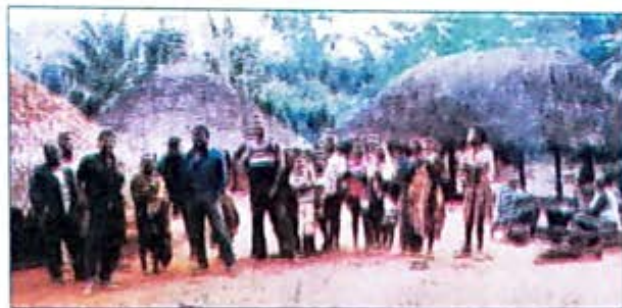
About 48 per cent of the land are covered with forests, that's why, the DRC has one of the best forest resources in Africa. Water is the most important natural resource. Here, a number of dams are built on the rivers, which produce hydroelectricity. The DRC is now trying to utilize its natural resources for fast development.

TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

There are about 200 tribes in the DRC. The **bantu** is the largest tribe. They are tall and have curly hair. The most well-known inhabitants of DRC and some other countries in Africa are **pygmies**. Long ago, **pygmies** lived throughout DRC and other parts of central Africa. But now they are fewer in numbers and live only in certain parts of the rainforests. The pygmies are short in height and get their food by hunting animals and gathering plant foods. They live in camps which they occupy for only a few week. Then they move to a new place.



People of bantu tribe



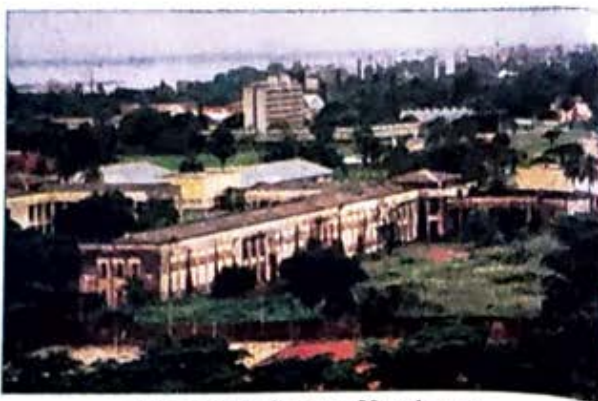
People of pygmy tribe



In what ways are the pygmies different from the bantus?

LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The DRC is thinly populated. Mostly people live in villages in the highlands in the east and along the rivers. Nearly 30 per cent people live in the cities. This part has a few industries like textiles, petroleum products, tobacco and food processing. Such industries are located in the major cities of Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Matadi. Modern facilities are available in



The capital city : Kinshasa

cities. The rich city dwellers live in houses and apartments, and drive cars. But the poor live in crowded unhealthy conditions in forests as villages are located in or near forests. A part of forests is cut down or burnt out to build houses. Most people live in bamboo huts thatched with palm leaves roof. The leaves are woven into mats, tied with vines and fixed to the poles in a slanting manner.

People wear very little cotton clothing due to hot and wet climate. They eat bananas and chapatis made from flour of tapioca. They also eat wild fruits gathered from the forests. They give us palm oil for cooking. They eat flesh of animals by hunting them with bows and arrows. The people are quite tall and hefty but the hot-wet climate makes the people lazy and weak. They often suffer from disease like malaria and sleeping sickness. Sleeping sickness is a deadly diseases caused by the biting of the tsetse fly. Cattles are not reared as they mostly die by the biting of the tsetse fly. New schools and colleges have been opened. In this way the life of the people is becoming better.

Try IT!



Imagine you belong to the Yanomami tribe in the Brazilian rainforests. Write a diary entry explaining a day in the life of your people and list major problems the tribal people face.



MY DICTIONARY

dwellers : a person who lives in the place mentioned;
hefty : big and strong.

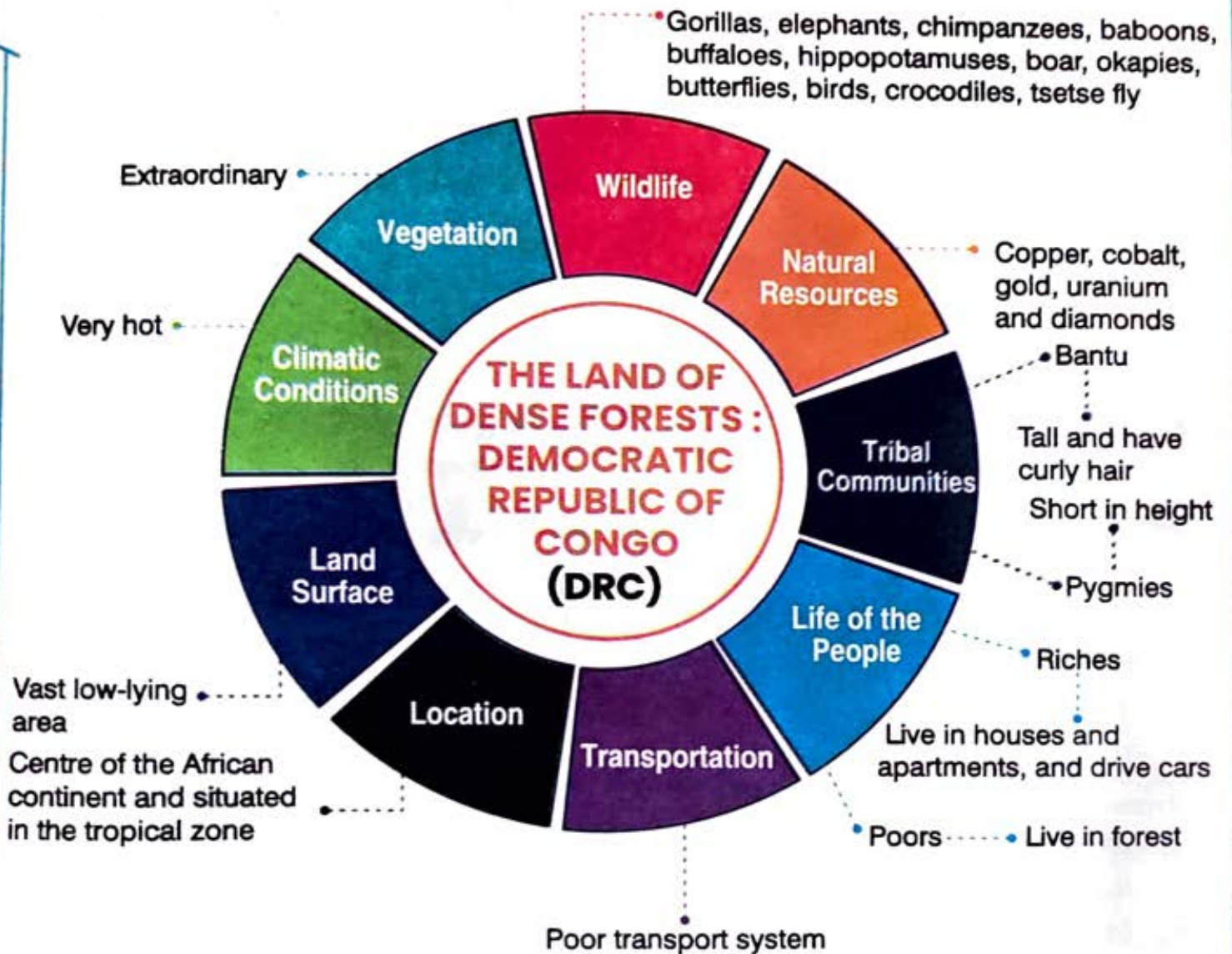


TRANSPORTATION

The country has a poor transport system as dense forests covering most of the country make it difficult for roads and railway lines to be built. Water transport is important. In some parts of the country, the roads and railway lines have been built but these are not maintained properly. Air transport is fast becoming popular.

The DRC relies on its rivers and lakes for much of its transportation. Thus, it is developing fast.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo was earlier called :
(a) Zambia (b) Zimbabwe (c) Zaire (d) Congo
- This is known as the natural zoo of the world.
(a) Uganda (b) The DRC (c) Zambia (d) Angola
- Staple food of the people of the DRC is :
(a) cassava (b) maize (c) rice (d) wheat
- The hot-wet climate makes the people feel :
(a) lazy (b) healthy (c) powerful (d) active
- The people of tribe are tall and have curly hair.
(a) the mongo (b) the kongo (c) the bantu (d) the pygmy

II. Fill the gaps.

- The DRC is the largest country in Africa.
- In the DRC, and are the main occupations of the people.
- The is the largest tribe in the DRC.
- is a deadly disease caused by the biting of the tsetse fly.
- The DRC relies on its and lakes for much of its transportation.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- The DRC has seven major lakes.
- Being near the equator, the climate in most parts of the DRC is very hot.
- In the DRC, people follow advanced methods of farming.
- In DRC, people make chapati from flour of tapioca.
- There are about 250 tribes in the DRC.

IV. Answer the following questions.

- What kind of climate is seen in the Democratic Republic of Congo?
- Name some independent nations that surround the DRC.
- Describe the climatic conditions of the DRC.
- Name some food crops and some cash crops that are grown in the DRC.



THINK SMART



2nd CS

Information



I. Name any three of each of the following in the DRC.

Cities

.....

.....

.....

Animals

.....

.....

.....

Lakes

.....

.....

.....

Minerals

.....

.....

.....

MAP WORK



HD

Observation

II. In an outline map of the DRC, mark the following :

1. Matadi
2. Lake Tanganyika
3. Copper and diamond producing centres
4. Countries : Congo, Sudan, Angola and Zambia

PROJECT



2nd CS

Information



III. The Zulu tribe is the largest tribe of South Africa. Find out about their dress, food and custom. Collect as many pictures as you can and paste them in your scrapbook.



Out of the Box !



2nd CS

Critical Thinking



- If industries were well developed in the DRC, would it be a poor or a developed country?
- Why is the forest floor of the rainforest covered with rotting vegetation and fungus?



5. THE LAND OF DENSE SAND : SAUDI ARABIA

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- Deserts are barren land which have little or low rainfall.
- All the hot deserts are near the tropics.
- Camels are the ship of the deserts.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Location
- Land Surface
- Climatic Conditions
- Vegetation
- Wildlife
- Life of the People
- Important Cities
- Industries

GET GOING

Identify the following with the help of given hints.

- The main natural resource of Saudi Arabia.
- A place with water and vegetation in the middle of the desert.
- The capital city of Saudi Arabia.
- An animal called the ship of the desert.

P		R		E	M
O	S				
	I	Y		D	
	A	E			

A **desert** is a **barren** place. These are usually formed because of a lack of rain. So, here very little or nothing grows. In tropical region, annual rainfall less than 30 cm causes a desert being formed whereas in temperate region, annual rainfall less than 20 cm causes a desert. Deserts may be sandy, stony or salty. On the basis of their comparison with coldness or warmness in winter deserts are of two types: **cold** and **hot**. Here we will discuss about the hot desert.

All the hot deserts are near the tropics. In the northern hemisphere, the tropic of cancer passes through the hot deserts. In the southern hemisphere, the tropic of capricorn passes through three hot deserts.

MY DICTIONARY

barren : not good enough for plants to grow on.

The major hot desert regions of the world are situated approximately between latitudes of 10° N to 30° N and 10° S to 30° S of the equator. Deserts remind us of hot winds, bright sunshine, camels and vast areas of land covered with sand. The Arabian peninsula is an important hot desert region in Asia. The tropic of cancer passes through it.

Saudi Arabia is the main country of the Arabian desert and occupies most of the Arabian peninsula. In the present chapter, we will study about Saudi Arabia, which is known as **the land of dense sand**.

Thought Shot



Critical Thinking

Imagine you have to travel through the hot deserts for a month. How will you prepare yourself? What precautions will you take?

LOCATION

Saudi Arabia lies between the Red sea and the Persian gulf. It occupies most of the Arabian peninsula which is surrounded by the seas on three sides. It is situated to the west of India. Saudi Arabia is bordered by Oman, Yemen, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. The whole country of Saudi Arabia is a big, rocky plateau occupied by a desert. It is a sandy desert land broken by rocky hills. Along the west coasts of Saudi Arabia, there is a narrow coastal plain beside the sea and then high mountains. There is also a coastal plain in the eastern part of the country.

LAND SURFACE

Saudi Arabia is a country in western Asia constituting the bulk of the Arabian peninsula. With a land area of approximately $21,50,000 \text{ km}^2$, it is the largest sovereign state in the middle east and the fifth-largest in Asia. Saudi Arabia is bordered by Jordan and Iraq to the north; Kuwait to the north-east Qatar Bahrain and United Arab Emirates to the east; Oman to the south-east and Yemen to the south. It is the only nation with both a Red sea coast; and Persian Gulf coast. Most of its **terrain** consists of desert, lowland and mountains. There are no lakes or permanent rivers in Saudi Arabia. The *wadis* or streams that are formed after the rains are temporary. There is an acute shortage of fresh water in the country.

MY DICTIONARY

terrain: land of the type mentioned.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The climate of Saudi Arabia is hot and dry in summer, but cool and dry in winter. In summer, it is so hot at noon that it is difficult to walk on hot sand. The nights are cool and pleasant, because the sand loses its heat very fast. During the day, hot and dusty winds blow with great speed. These winds carry a lot of sand with them. So, they are called **sandstorms**. These sandstorms cause a great damage to life and property of desert dwellers.



Sand-dunes

These shift huge **piles** of sand, called sand dunes. Sand dunes are shifted by sandstorms from one place to other.

The rainfall in Saudi Arabia is very **scanty**. In winter the days are also warm but the nights are cold.

VEGETATION

The desert land is almost treeless as there is very little rain. Only some plants that can survive in hot and dry conditions can grow in deserts. Most desert plants have long roots which go deep into the earth to get water. Cactus is the most common plant of this region which can survive in such **harsh** conditions. It has soft flesh stem to store water. It has no leaves, so that its moisture cannot evaporate. It has thorns to protect itself from animals. In deserts, there are few green spots called **oases**, which are found in the places where little springs bubble out of the earth. People use the land close to the oases to grow food crops like wheat, barley, melons and dates. Dates are grown on a species of palm tree called **date-palm**. In some areas, farms have been made by mixing fertile soil with sand. Seawater, after being is used for irrigation.



Cactus

Thought Shot

Find out why the people in the deserts do not eat rice but rather consume millets.

HD

Curiosity

MY DICTIONARY

piles : large amount;
scanty : limited or less than sufficient;
harsh : unkind or difficult to live in.



WILDLIFE

Due to **hostile** climatic conditions and poor vegetation, animal life is also very poor. Some burrowing animals like the lizards, snakes, scorpions and hedgehogs come out at night. In rural regions of Saudi Arabia, people use camels for travelling and carrying goods. It carry heavy loads through the burning, hot sand. The camel can survive without water for many days. It is called the **ship of the desert**.

The camel has some special features that help it to survive the hard life of the desert. It can store water in the lining of its stomach and can stay without water for many days. It stores its food in its hump in the form of the fat. It has thick padded feet with long legs which help it to walk in the sand.



Camel

LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The people of Saudi Arabia can be divided into three main groups :

(i) Nomads, (ii) Oases dwellers and (iii) City dwellers.

A large number of Saudi Arabians are **nomads**. They keep moving from place to place all their lives. They are tough and **courageous** and called **Bedouins**. They keep herds of sheep, goats, camels and few horses.

Saudi Arabia is a very rich country. This is because of the vast deposits of petroleum in the country. The money earned by selling petroleum to other countries has been used to build modern cities such as Riyadh and Jeddah.

Though the cities are modern, the society in Saudi Arabia is very traditional. The men and women wear loose-fitting clothes which protect them from heat, cold and sand. Men wear a long gown called **thwab** usually with a jacket or robe over it. They also wear a head veil called **gutrah** which is held by a rope. Women wear long robes called **aba** and cover their face with **veils**.



Man and woman in their traditional dress

Animals hide is used for making clothes, footwear and water bags. **Bedouins** always travel in groups with long lines of camels either riding on them or

MY DICTIONARY

hostile : not suitable;

courageous : having the ability to meet danger.



loading their goods on them. These groups are called **caravans**. The Bedouins learn to find their ways in deserts by the position of the sun in the day and of the moon and the stars at night. They trade in animals and animal products. They exchange these things with the oases dwellers for dates, grain, coffee, medicine, etc. The Bedouin ladies are very fond of ornaments.

Recent Changes

Today, there are few nomads left as most of them live a settled life due to the modernization of desert regions.

Saudi Arabia sets an excellent example as how to the planned and proper utilization of a natural resource can transform a barren land into a **prosperous** nation.

Saudi Arabia has the largest reserves of oil in the world and is the largest producer of crude oil in the world. Oil wells are dug and oil is transported through pipelines and tankers. It is called **liquid gold** as it **fetches** a lot of money. So, most of the people of this region today lead an easy and comfortable life because of it. The rulers of Saudi Arabia used the money earned from oil exports in building modern cities with all **amenities** like schools, hospitals, hotels, industries, roads and transports. It has changed the lives of the people of Saudi Arabia. Many people have moved from the villages to the cities. Life is far more comfortable than before. Riyadh, the capital, is a modern city with skyscrapers, gardens, markets, hospitals and industries.



Saudi Arabia has 18 per cent to the world's petroleum reserves. It is the largest exporter of petroleum. Natural gas, iron, gold and copper also found here.

IMPORTANT CITIES

The largest cities in the Saudi Arabia are Jeddah, Mecca and Riyadh. Jeddah, on the west coast, along the Red sea, is a commercial city and a busy seaport. It has a big airport also. People from far and near come here by sea and air. From here they go to Mecca. Mecca is the main centre of pilgrimage for the muslims. Every year, lakhs of muslims go to Mecca and Medina, another religious centre for pilgrimage.



The famous king Abdul Aziz International Airport is located in Jeddah. It is the gateway to the cities of Mecca and Medina.

MY DICTIONARY

prosperous : rich and successful;

fetch : bring;

amenities : things that make a place easy to live in.



This pilgrimage is called **Haj**. Riyadh is the capital city of Saudi Arabia. Modern roads and railways connect these cities.



Jeddah



Mecca



Riyadh

INDUSTRIES

Refineries have been set up to refine mineral oil into petrol, diesel, kerosene, vaseline, etc. Petrochemicals, iron and steel, fertilizers and cement are other main industries. Textiles, leather, soap, handicrafts and processed foods are some of the small scale industries. Now tractors and other machines are used in agricultural farms. New sources of water are being discovered. Salt is removed from sea water and that water is used for drinking and agriculture. Alfalfa grass is to be grown by new methods and will be used to rear sheep and cattle on a large scale.



Industries

Try IT!

2nd
CS

Information



Fill in the table about Saudi Arabia.

Climate	Official Language	Total Population	Currency	Total Area
---------	-------------------	------------------	----------	------------



2. Saudi Arabia earns a lot of money by exporting :
- (a) dates (b) camels
(c) petroleum (d) sand
3. The sea port along the Red sea is called :
- (a) Mecca (b) Jeddah
(c) Medina (d) Riyadh
4. The capital city of Saudi Arabia is :
- (a) Riyadh (b) Mecca
(c) Jeddah (d) Qatar



II. Fill the gaps.

- Hills of sand are called
- The are the nomadic tribe of Saudi Arabia.
- Man wear a long gown called
- The discovery of made Saudi Arabia rich.
- is the main centre of pilgrimage for the Muslims.
- is removed from sea water and that water is used for drinking and agriculture.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- Most people in Saudi Arabia are Nomads.
- All the hot deserts are near the tropics.
- The climate of Saudi Arabia is hot and dry in summer.
- The dates are grown on a species of palm tree.
- The hedgehogs are called the ship of desert.
- Textiles, leather, soap, etc., are small scale industries.



IV. Answer the following questions.

- Describe the climate of Saudi Arabia.
- What are the special features of plants growing in the deserts?
- What are sandstorms?
- What is the dress of Bedouins? Why do they wear such clothes?
- How has Saudi Arabia become so rich?



THINK SMART



CC

Integrated with Reasoning

I. Word Puzzle

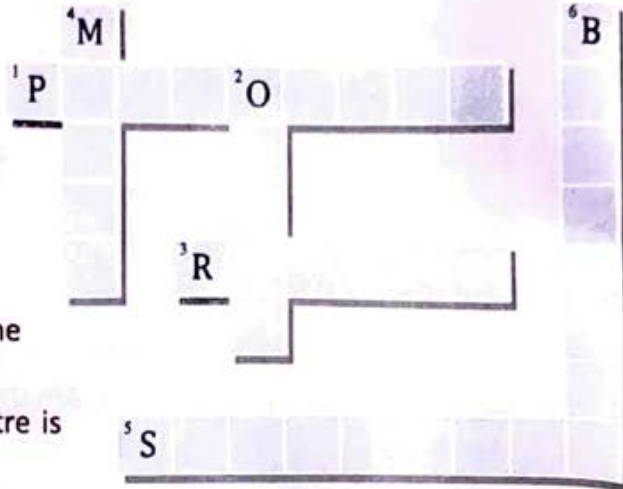
Solve the crossword using the given clues.

Across (→):

- The main natural resource of Saudi Arabia.
- The capital of Saudi Arabia.
- In desert, they keep shifting because of strong winds.

Down (↓):

- Place with water and vegetation in the middle of the desert.
- This very important Muslim pilgrim centre is located in Saudi Arabia.
- The traditional nomads of Saudi Arabia.



FUN ACTIVITY



- Take a shoebox to create desert shadowboxes. You can add sand, rock's and plastic animals in your box. You may also put small cactus or dried plants in the box. Make sure that you are handling the plants with care. You can share your creativity with the class.



21st CS

Creativity



PROJECT



- Draw an imaginary desert animal on a chart paper. Write a few lines on its special physical features which allow it to survive in the desert.

AI

Art Integration

Out of the Box!

21st CS

Critical Thinking

- Why are towns in the desert regions built around an oasis?
- Why do men in Saudi Arabia wear mostly white clothes and keep their heads and neck covered?





6. THE TEMPERATE GRASSLAND: PRAIRIES

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Grasslands are the areas where vegetation is dominated by grasses.
- ⊙ These areas are mostly far away from the oceans.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Location
- ⊙ Land Surface
- ⊙ Climatic Conditions
- ⊙ Vegetation
- ⊙ Wildlife
- ⊙ Agriculture
- ⊙ Life of the People

GET GOING

Circle the odd one out.

1. Steppes
2. Ploughing
3. Silos
4. Wheat

1. Velds
2. Winnowing
3. Igloos
4. Juice

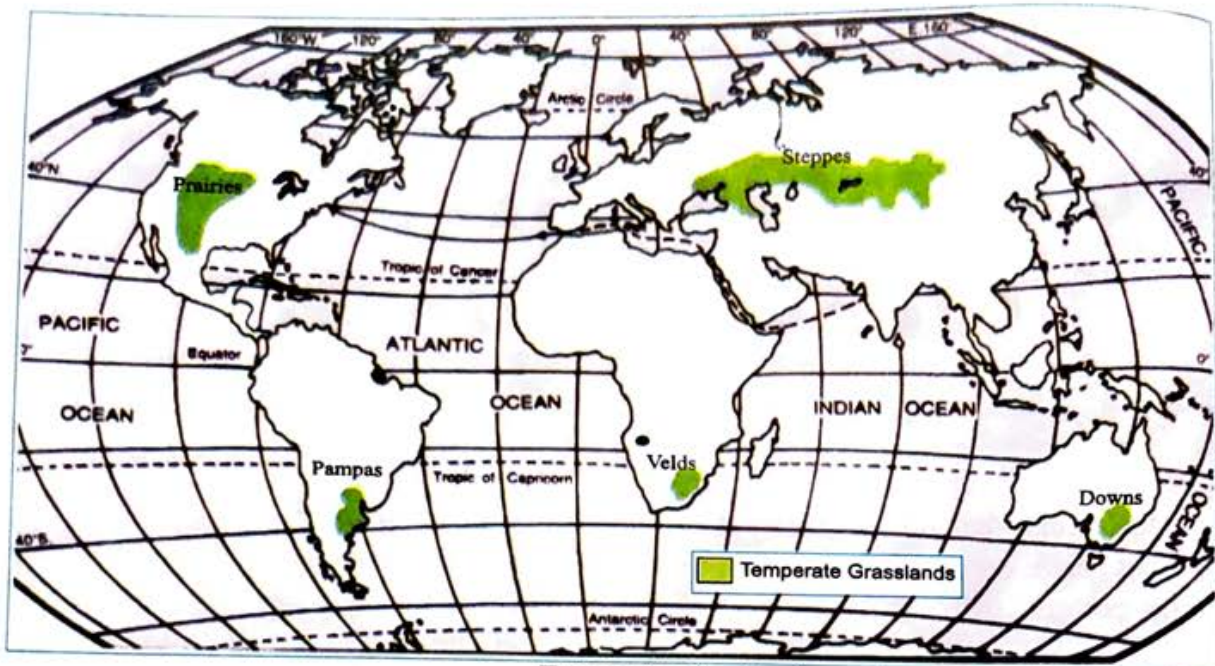
1. Downs
2. Fishing
3. Homesteads
4. Corn

1. Himalayas
2. Harvesting
3. Ranches
4. Barley

A large part of the earth's land area is covered with grasslands. Most of the grasslands are situated in the temperate zones. The grassland regions are mostly far away from the oceans. The clouds which rise from oceans do not reach here oftenly. So, the trees do not grow in these regions due to lack of rains. These regions are hotter in summer than other places at the same latitude and much colder in winter. Tall grass grows so quickly when snow melts in the spring.

Every continent except Antarctica has grasslands. The main features of all these grasslands are the same in all the continents but they are known by different names in different continents. They are called **Steppes** of Asia, the **Prairies** of North America, the **Pampas** of South America, the **Velds** of Africa and the **Downs** of Australia. In the present chapter, we will study about prairies as an example of the temperate grasslands.

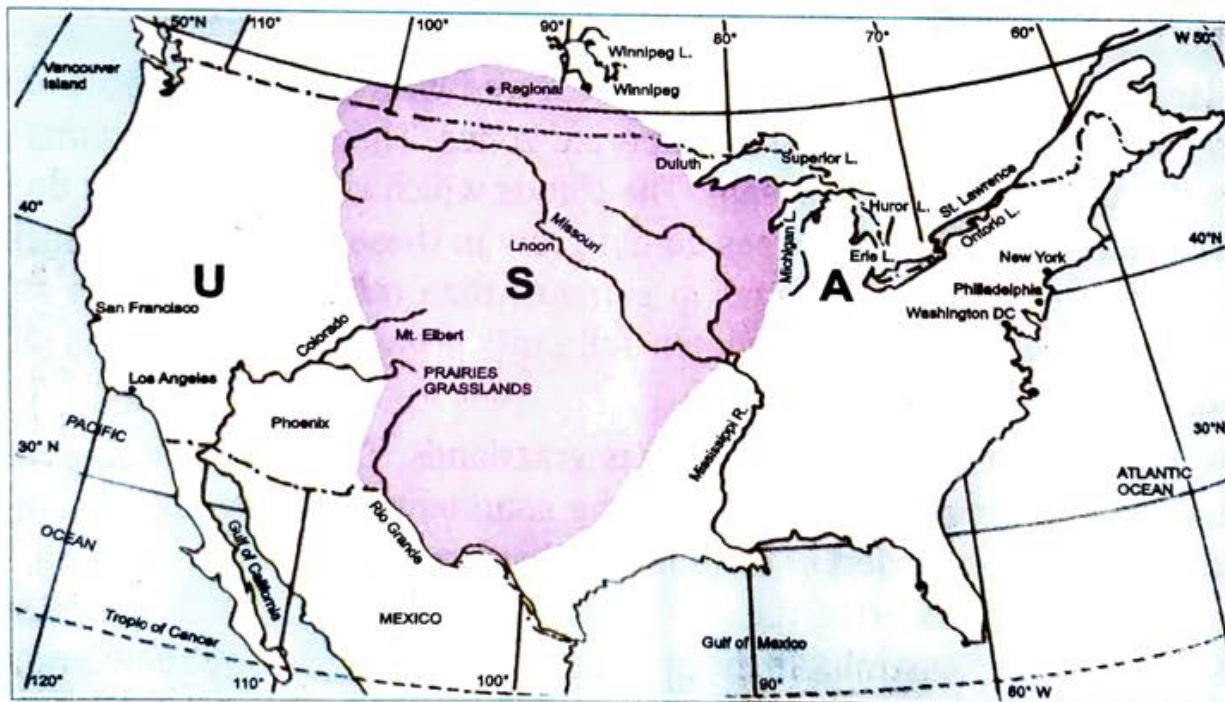




Temperate Grasslands

LOCATION

A vast stretch of gently sloping grassland is situated in the interior of North America. It stretches from mid-Canada southwards to mid west of the United States of America (USA). This grassland is called **Prairies**. The word 'prairie' means 'meadow' or 'grassland' in french. The main city in the area is Chicago. It is situated at the eastern edge of the Prairies.



Areas of Prairies

LAND SURFACE

In Prairies, the land is either flat or hilly and covered with grass for miles together. The Prairies are stretched in the northern hemisphere, roughly halfway between the equator and the north pole. This area was once covered with thick, tall grasses before farmers began to grow crops. Two rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi, flow through the Prairies.



The Mississippi is the longest river in North America. It rises in Lake Itasca and drains into the Gulf of Mexico.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Due to its continental locations, the Prairies have an extreme climate with hot summers and cold winters. Here, annual range of temperature is very high as the influence of the sea is not felt here. The rain is brought by the western winds in the early summer season. The rainfall is between 50cm to 90cm. The winters are quite cold and in winter, there is light snowfall.

VEGETATION

These regions are covered only by tall grass due to less rainfall. The colour of the grass changes according to the seasons, from a bright green in spring and summer to a brown in autumn. Trees are rare in the Prairies, except along the rivers. The climate is not suitable for growing trees. Grasses grow quickly in spring season and change to hay in autumn. European settlers used the Prairies first for grazing cattle and then as a farmland.



Fire doesn't destroy Prairie grasses, because they grow from the stem up rather than from the tips of the blade.



Prairies Vegetation

WILDLIFE

Large grazing animals are found in grasslands in the temperate regions. Horse, bison, deer, wolf, dog, rabbit, etc., are found in these grasslands. Domestic animals like sheep, goat, cow, bullock, donkey, etc., are in numerous because of

MY DICTIONARY

hay : grass that has been dried;
grazing : to feed on.



the extensive meadows or pastures. Birds that eat plants and seeds are found in grasslands. Owl, bustard, falcons, hawk, eagle, etc., are most common birds of prey. Other predators are rattle snakes and bull snakes.



Horse



Bison



Deer



Bustard



Wolf



Owl

Insects like grasshoppers, leafhoppers and spiders are common in the Prairies.

AGRICULTURE

Water is available in plenty from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. So, the soil is fertile. This makes it perfect for agriculture. The farmers of the Prairies have converted the old grasslands into vast farmlands. Some of the farms are stretched thousands of acres. Farmers grow wheat, barley, rye, flax, oats, etc. Here farmers grow so much wheat that is enough not only for their own country but also for export to other countries as well. That is why, Prairies are called 'Wheat basket of the world'. Cotton is cultivated in the southern Prairies. Farm work, such as ploughing, sowing, threshing and harvesting all is done with the help of machines. The farmers, who are mostly European settlers, live on their huge farms with their families. The workers also live on the farms. Since the farms are huge and machines do most of the work, the population in the region is less. People are prosperous and have all modern comforts. Here, even storing of the food grains in the big storage bins (called silos) is done with the help of machines. Machines done the work of several people in few hours.



Wheat harvesting

DICTIONARY

plenty : a lot or enough.



Farming is the most important activity in Prairies. Farming involves the following steps. Find out what they mean. Then number them in the correct order.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| watering | winnowing |
| harvesting | weeding |
| sowing | threshing |
| ploughing | manuring |



LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

Previously the life of people was nomadic here. They roamed around as hunters and the region was *sparsely* populated. Since, the Europeans migrated and settled here, much of the region was cleared for agriculture.

Recent Changes

The life of people has now completely changed. They gave up their nomadic way of life and have changed the old grasslands into vast farm lands. Towards the west, the prairies are hilly and the soil is not so fertile. So, these areas are mainly used to rear cattle in large grasslands called *ranches*. Cattle are raised for beef and dairy products. The production of meat and dairy products is based on advanced technology. It is exported to other countries also. The cattle are sent to cities in slaughter houses for production of beef.



A ranch



Skyscrapers of Central Chicago



The city of Chicago is an important centre for slaughtering animals.

Since, machines are used in agriculture and dairy farming on a large scale, very less manpower is needed. So, most people go to cities and big towns to work in factories and offices. This region is heavily industrialised. Most of the people are engaged in industries and such other occupations. So, these regions are known as the developed regions of the world with a very high standard of living.

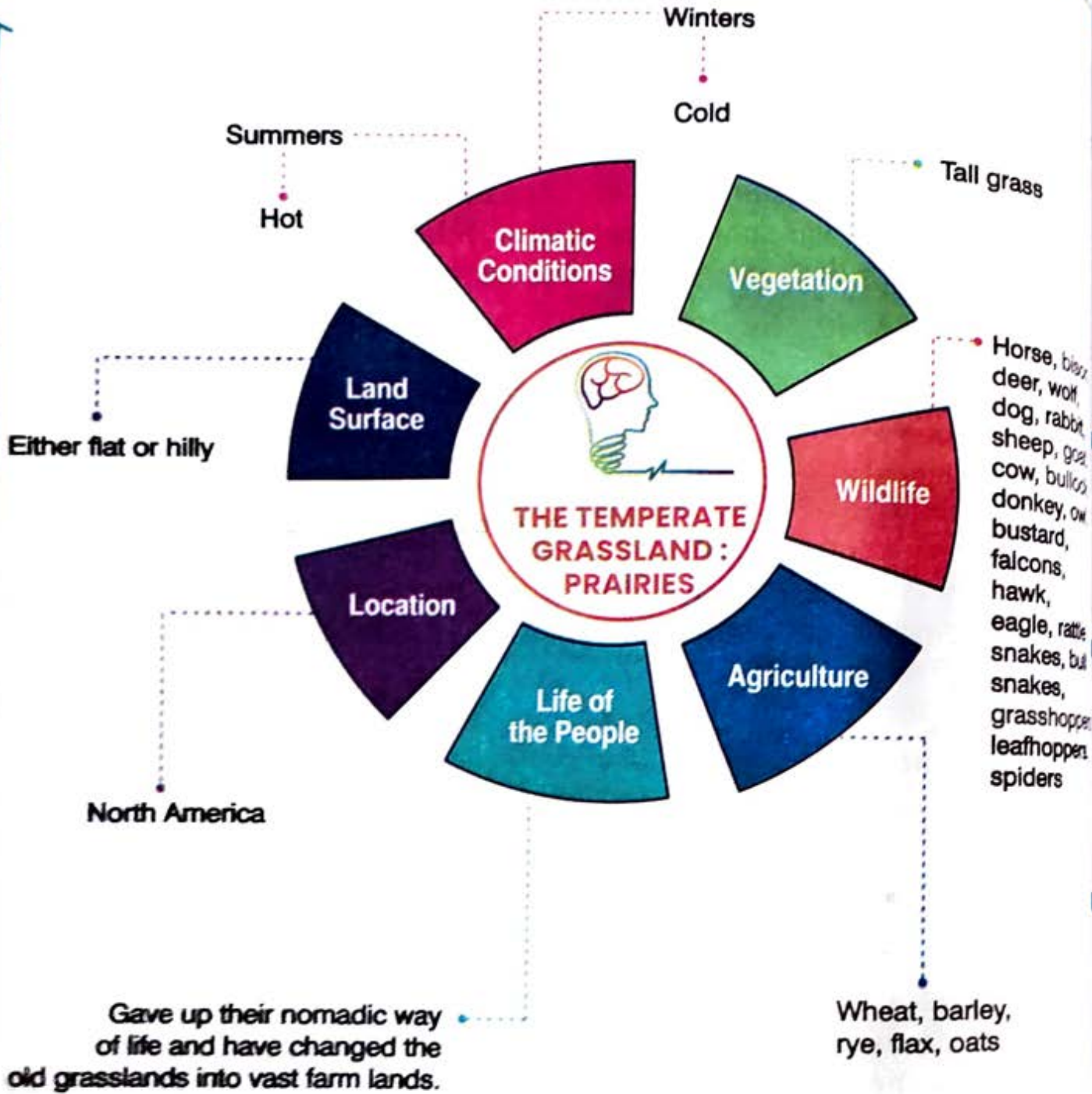


Machines milking cow



Why are dairy farms and meat-processing factories well developed in the Prairie region?

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

- Most of the grasslands of the world are found in the :
(a) frigid zone (b) torrid zone
(c) temperate zone (d) tropical zone
- The temperate grasslands in Asia are called :
(a) Velds (b) Pampas (c) Downs (d) Steppes
- The Prairies receive moderate rainfall during the :
(a) spring (b) winter (c) summer (d) autumn
- This grassland is known as the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.
(a) Prairies (b) Velds (c) Pampas (d) Downs

II. Fill the gaps.

- The Prairies are in the zone.
- The grow quickly in spring season in the Prairies.
- The farmers of the Prairies have converted the old grasslands into vast
- is an important centre for slaughtering animals in USA.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- Every continent except Antarctica has grasslands.
- The farmers of the Prairies are very poor.
- Trees are rare in the Prairies, except along the rivers.
- Many wild animals are found in Prairies.
- Cotton is cultivated in the southern Prairies.



IV. Answer the following questions.

- Describe the climate of the Prairies.
- Why are the Prairies known as the 'wheat basket of the world'?
- Which main rivers flow through the Prairies of USA?
- What are ranches?
- What products are exported from the Prairies to other countries?

Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



- I. This is an oil drilling machine in the Prairie grassland. What negative impact will mineral extraction processes, like oil drilling, have on the region?



21st
CS

Critical Thinking

THINK SMART



- II. Write the names of grassland called in different regions.

1. Asia
2. North America
3. South America
4. Africa
5. Australia

HD

Problem-solving

MAP WORK



- III. On the outline of world map, show all the grasslands in green colour.

HD

Observation

PROJECT



- IV. Make a PowerPoint presentation on the advantages and disadvantages of mechanized farming. How does it help the farmers? What are its advantages and disadvantages as compared to the kind of farming done in India?



Technology/Digital Resources

Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking

- Why are dairy farms and meat-processing factories well developed in the Prairies region?
- Why do fires on grasslands can move as fast as 600 feet per minute?





7. THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW : GREENLAND

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Greenland is the world's largest island.
- ⊙ Greenland is covered with ice and snow.
- ⊙ Greenland is very cold place.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

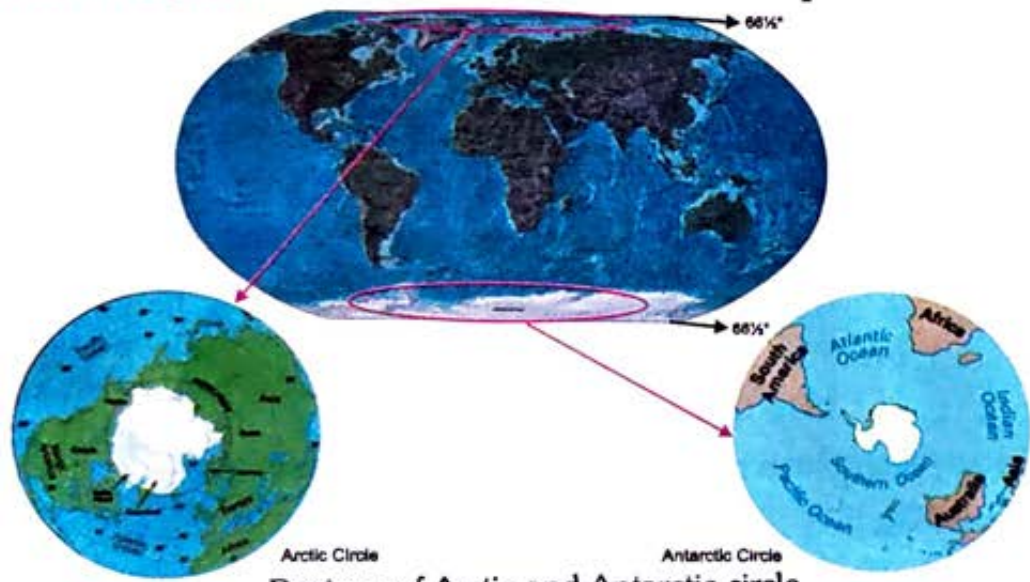
- ⊙ Location
- ⊙ Climatic Conditions
- ⊙ Wildlife
- ⊙ Life of the People
- ⊙ Land Surface
- ⊙ Vegetation

GET GOING

Unscramble the letters with the help of given hints.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. This zone is beyond the temperate region towards the poles. | (IRGIFD) |
| 2. Floating sheets of ice. | (CBEEIGRS) |
| 3. A polar animal. | (RIENDREE) |
| 4. Capital of Greenland. | (AOGTDHAB) |
| 5. A light canoe used by people in Greenland. | (AAYKK) |
| 6. Snow houses. | (OGLOIS) |

Beyond the temperate region towards the poles, there lies the cold or frigid zone. There are two cold regions : Arctic region, which lies around the north pole and Antarctic region, which lies around the south pole.



Regions of Arctic and Antarctic circle

The arctic region consists of the arctic ocean, thousands of islands including Greenland and northern parts of the continents of Europe, Asia and North America. Arctic region is divided into two parts : polar region and tundra region. In **polar region**, the ice never melts while, the **tundra region** is covered with ice in winter but there is no snow or ice in the short summer season. In present chapter, we will read about Greenland, which is also known as the **land of ice and snow**.

Thought Shot

21
CS

Critical Thinking



How would you feel if you were living in an extremely cold region?



It was Erik the Red, a Norse explorer, who named the island as Greenland.

LOCATION

Greenland is the world's largest island. It lies to the north-east of Canada surrounded by the Arctic ocean in the north and the Atlantic ocean in the South. Greenland is about 2680 km long and 1280 km wide. Baffin bay and the Davis strait separate it from the northern islands of Canada. The northern most tip of Greenland is about 650 km from the north pole. **Godthaab** (Nuuk) is the capital of Greenland.



Location of Greenland

LAND SURFACE

The land surface of Greenland is mountainous. Here, whole land looks white with ice. Except for the narrow coastal strips, more than four-fifths of Greenland is covered with ice caps all throughout the year. In some places, the covering of ice is as much about 3 km thick. Under the pressure of its own weight, the ice sheet is pushed outwards in the form of glaciers.



Iceberg

Huge pieces of ice frequently break from the thick ice sheet and float in the ocean. These floating sheets of ice are called the **icebergs**. Due to thick fog in this area, the icebergs cannot be seen and thus are dangerous for ships. If an



iceberg strikes a ship, it can break it and the ship may get drowned in the ocean. These days, the ships have definite routes so as to avoid the icebergs. Icebergs gradually decrease in size by sun, warmer water currents, waves and rains.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Greenland is very cold throughout the year. During the winter, the sun does not rise above the horizon and is not seen for several weeks. There is heavy snowfall and the temperature is always below the freezing point. Extremely cold and chilly winds blow here.

But in summer, the climatic conditions are reserved. The weather is bright and sunny, in the coastal areas. The sun is always above the horizon and shines even at midnight. So, this part of the earth is called the **land of the midnight sun**. Even though there is continuous sunlight for several weeks, temperatures still remain below the freezing point.



Midnight sun

Thought Shot

Why do certain species migrate during the winter months in the frigid zone?

21st
CS

Critical Thinking



VEGETATION

In Greenland, the climate is too cold for plants to **survive**. However, some low-growing and **scattered** plants can be found here. Brightly coloured flowers can be seen even in the farthest north during the few weeks of summer. Some plants that grow in Greenland are mosses, lichens, grasses and bushes. In spring, some flowers can be seen. Here, summer and spring both are very short. There are no forests. Wood is brought in from other countries for consumption.



Mosses



Lichens



Grasses



Bushes

MY DICTIONARY

survive : to continue to live or exist in;
scatter : to move away quickly in different directions.



Iceberg strikes a ship, it can break it and the ship may get drowned in the ocean. These days, the ships have definite routes so as to avoid the icebergs. Icebergs gradually decrease in size by sun, warmer water currents, waves and rains.

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Critical Thinking

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Mosses



Lichens



Grasses



Bushes

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scatter : to move away quickly in different directions.



WILDLIFE

In Greenland, only fur-bearing animals or those that can withstand the extremely cold climate can survive. The animals that are mainly found here are reindeer, polar bear, musk ox, silver fox and wolf-like dogs called **huskies**. The huskies are important domestic animals and are widely used in hunting and for pulling **sledges**. The sea is rich with seals, walrus and whales.



Musk-ox



Reindeer



Polar bear



Silver fox



Seal

Thought Shot

HD

Curiosity

White fur against a background of snow and ice hides animals in the Arctic Tundra. Why does fur of some animals turn brown or grey in summer?

LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The inhabitants of Greenland are called **Eskimos** or **Inuits**. They are short in height but **stout** in built, having flat faces and narrow black eyes. The population of Greenland is very small. About 50,000 people live in the whole Greenland.

The Eskimos wear trousers and coats made out of animal fur (skin of seals). They need to protect their bodies from extremely cold, so they wear a double set generally.

Hoods are attached to the coats so that the heads can be protected against the chilling cold. Men and women wear almost similar clothes. There are bigger hoods attached to the women's jackets. This protects their young babies held by the mothers while they are at work.



Clothes made of skin and fur of animals

MY DICTIONARY

sledge : a vehicle without wheels that is used for travelling on snow;
stout : strong and thick.

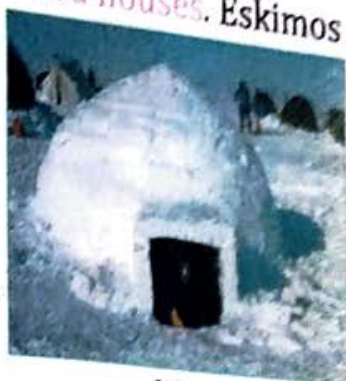


Greenland is one of the least inhabited areas of the world. There are only about 150 towns and villages in all of Greenland.



This jacket with big hood is called **parka**. Long boots made of seal skin keep their feet warm in the snow.

Eskimos make their houses from sod, which is the top layer of the soil consisting of stony earth and roots. These are known as **sod houses**. Eskimos built dome-shaped houses out of hard packed blocks of ice, in case of no stones. These houses are called **igloos**. In such houses, the door way goes through a tunnel in the ice. At the centre of dome, they keep a hole for smoke to pass outside. One has to **crawl** into the house through the tunnel after removing an ice slap. The house is heated and lighted by a lamp that burns oil made from **blubber**.



Igloo

In summer, the people live in skin tents, called **tou pigs**. The Eskimos are hard working, cheerful and **hospitable** people. In the past, most of their needs were fulfilled by the animals that they killed. Now a days, they can buy goods brought in from other countries.

Occupations Eskimos depend on animals for their tools, clothes, shoes, boats, fuels and food. Therefore, fishing and hunting are main occupations of Eskimos. They use a hunting weapon, called **harpoon**, which is a spear with a long rope of leather attached to it. The spear has a sharp tip made of stone or animal bone. A hunter throws a harpoon across a distance and use the rope to pull back the hunted animal. Now, harpoons have been replaced by automatic rifles.

They use boats called **kayaks** to hunt sea animals or fishing. A broader boat, called **umiak** is used to hunt whales. On land, the main means of transport is the sledge, which is pulled by reindeers or huskies.



A Kayak

Recent Changes

The lifestyle of Eskimos has undergone many changes in the last few years. Now, they use rifles for hunting and motorboats for fishing. Many of them work in mines and oilfields.

MY DICTIONARY

crawl : to move very slowly on hands and knees;

blubber : fat of seal or whale;

hospitable : friendly and kind to visitors.



In 1953, Greenland became a part of the European country of Denmark. The government of Denmark helped Greenlanders to improve their ways of life. In 1979, Greenland achieved self-government. Now, Greenland has all modern facilities of life. Now, there are big towns having shops, schools, hospitals and clubs. Godthaab (Nuuk) is the biggest town with a population nearly 15,000 people. Godthaab, the capital of Greenland is a modern centre of trade. Air services connect many towns of Greenland with the cities of Europe and North America. Big ships bring goods of all kinds from other lands.

Eskimos are learning new trades. Some of them work in large oil companies and in the construction of roads. The port town of Holstenberg has a large shipyard for ship-building. Now, Eskimos like to earn their living by other work than hunting and fishing.

Try It!

EL

Experiential Learning

Suppose your friend lives in Greenland. You are visiting him during your summer holidays. You undergo a strange and new experience. There is continuous sunlight for several weeks. Describe your experience. You can talk about

- ⊙ the season
- ⊙ the food you eat
- ⊙ your clothes
- ⊙ the kind of a house you live in

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



i. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Greenland is located towards the north-east of : (MCQs)
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) North America | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Canada | <input type="checkbox"/> |
2. The Eskimos wear clothes made from :
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) cotton | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) the skin of seals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) jute | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) the skin of huskies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
3. Earlier the Eskimos used to hunt animals with :
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) rifles | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) knives | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) harpoons | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) slingshot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
4. To go from one place to another on land, the Eskimos used a :
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) kayak | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) sledge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) umiak | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) motor boat | <input type="checkbox"/> |

ii. Fill the gaps.

- The region is covered with ice in winter but there is no snow or ice in the short summer season.
- Due to thick fog, cannot be seen and are dangerous for ships.
- The are important domestic animals in Greenland.
- The population of Greenland is very
-, the capital of Greenland is a modern centre of trade.

iii. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- Greenland is connected by air to many cities in Europe.
- In Tundra region, the ice never melts.
- In Greenland, the sea is rich with seals, walrus and whales.
- In summer, people live in tou pigs.
- The spear has a sharp tip made of iron.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the location of Greenland.
2. What are icebergs? Why are they dangerous for ships?
3. Greenland is often called the 'Land of the midnight sun.' Why?
4. How do the Eskimos keep their igloos warm from inside?
5. How has the life of the Eskimos changed since the past?

 Skills Enrichment Zone

HD Observation

PICTURE STUDY 

- i. Look at the picture and answer the following questions.
 1. Which species of animal is shown in this image?
 2. Where is their habitat?
 3. How will the rising temperatures affect the lives of this particular species?



HD Problem-solving

THINK SMART 

- ii. Name them.
 1. The original inhabitants of Greenland.
 2. An important latitude that passes through Greenland.
 3. A huge block of ice that floats on water.
 4. A breed of dog that pulls sledges in Greenland.

AL Art Integration

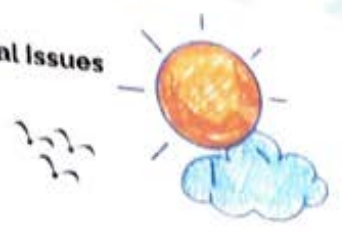
PROJECT 

- iii. Make a polar scenes on a cardboard. Use salt and cotton for snow.
- iv. Make an igloo and a sledge using math bores. Add small models of reindeer and Eskimos.

Out of the Box ! 

Critical Thinking 

- Why is farming not important for people in Greenland?
- Why is the tundra region biome considered as a carbon dioxide sink?



8. DEGRADATION OF ENVIRONMENT

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Our environment is getting polluted day by day.
- ⊙ Air, water, soil and noise pollution are some ways in which we harm our environment.
- ⊙ Greenland is very cold place.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Depletion of Natural Resources
- ⊙ Pollution of Resources
- ⊙ Ways to Reduce Environment Degradation

GET GOING

Arrange the letters in the correct order.

1. Present in the atmosphere. (XYNGOE)
2. Water to water vapour and then to water again. (ATEWRYCCEL)
3. Some traps of this energy is found in all organisms. (LOSRA)

The earth is the only planet in the solar system that supports life. The life on the earth exists in the biosphere, a narrow strip made up of land, water and air.

The conditions in which an organism exists make up its **environment**. The physical components of the environment include materials like rocks, soil, water and air, heat and light received from the sun. The sun is the main source of energy for the earth. During photosynthesis, green plants use energy from the sun and materials like carbon-di-oxide and water from the environment to produce food. In this process, solar energy is converted into chemical energy and is stored within the plant bodies. The animals that eat plants get energy from the plants. The animals in turn pass on that energy to those animals that eat them. Thus, all organisms have some **trapped** solar energies in their bodies.



Grazing



Lion hunting deer

MY DICTIONARY

trap : to store something.



Nature has a system that ensures that living things get everything they need to survive from their surroundings, but the increasing **greed** of men change the natural balance. Such changes disturb the natural environment and degrade it.

There are two forms of environmental degradation :

1. Depletion of natural resources.

2. Pollution of resources.

DEPLETION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The free gifts of nature as soil, water, air, minerals, forests and wildlife, etc., are called **natural resources**.

The natural resources are getting **depleted** due to overuse and wastage. For example, due to the development of fast means of transportation, the use of petrol and diesel is increasing day by day. Both petrol and diesel are obtained from petroleum which is a non-renewable source of energy. It cannot be regenerated. Its overuse may cause energy **crisis** in the future.

Due to industrialization, the use of other minerals like coal, iron, copper, bauxite and manganese is increasing day by day. As these minerals are non-renewable natural resources, they are getting depleted.



Natural resources are the gifts of nature

Forests and Wildlife Today, in many countries, forests are cleared for farming, building houses, roads and railways lines, etc. The cutting down of forests is largely a result of human activities. Like deforestation, reckless hunting of wild animals by human is a cause of depletion of wildlife. Many animals are now become extinct. Continuous hunting of animals for meat, fat and pleasure, leads to the imbalance of nature.

Soil Soil is usually depleted by erosion, *i.e.*, carrying away of soil by natural agents like wind, flowing water, etc. Plants check the soil erosion as their roots bind the particles of the soil tightly and firmly. But because of human activities like **deforestation** and overgrazing of animals, etc., soil gets polluted.

MY DICTIONARY

greed : a selfish and excessive desire for more;
deplete : to reduce the amount of something;
crisis : a time of great danger or difficulty;
deforestation : cutting down trees over a large area.



Water Water is used at every field of life. We use it in agriculture, industries, power generation and domestic purpose. As the human population is increasing, more and more water is needed to meet the expectations of humans. Thus, the surface water and ground water resources are getting depleted.

POLLUTION OF RESOURCES

Deterioration of any substance by the presence of undesirable or harmful substances is called **pollution**. Pollution of environment means the pollution of land, water and air. It causes permanent damage to the environment that cannot be repaired by natural processes.

Soil Pollution It is caused when harmful substances are released into the soil or **accumulate** on the land. The main causes of soil pollution are solid waste such as garbage, refuse from mines and refuse from forests and agriculture. Solid pollution makes the soil infertile and harms the organisms living in the soil. When **heap** of garbage left open, they become breeding grounds of rodents, flies and mosquitoes which spread diseases.

Water Pollution It is caused due to the dumping of waste including chemicals from factories, household waste and leakage from oil tankers.

These make water unfit for drinking and kill aquatic plants and animals.

Air Pollution Air pollution is mainly caused by harmful substances emitted into the atmosphere by factories, vehicles and burning of any type of fuels. If we breathe in the polluted air, it can cause disease and health problems. Air pollution is also harmful for plants.



Solid wastes



Factories dumping waste in the water



Smoke pollutes the air

Thought Shot

What harmful effects does air pollution have on our health and the environment?

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Critical Thinking

6



MY DICTIONARY

deterioration : to become lower in quality;
accumulate : to collect of quantity of something;
heap : a large amount.



67

Social Studies-5



Noise Pollution When the loud noise is present in the atmosphere, it is called noise pollution. Its main causes are harms of vehicles, loudspeakers, loud music and machines in the factories. It causes stress, digestive problems and loss of hearing.



Vehicles cause noise pollution

Steady exposure to noise louder than 90 decibels can cause permanent loss of hearing.

WAYS TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION

Since any damage to the environment affects us directly, it is our duty to protect the environment from being polluted. Environment degradation can be reduced by:

- ◆ avoiding wastage and overuse of natural resources.
- ◆ planting more and more trees.
- ◆ using pollution free techniques in vehicles.
- ◆ using modern sewage disposal techniques.
- ◆ reusing industrial and agricultural wastes.

Try IT!

Collect old things around the house/in the school which you have no use for and organize a sale. The things that you have no use for may turn out to be in demand by others. Not only would you be recycling but you would also earn some pocket money for yourself.

EL

Experiential Learning

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



i. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Today increasing greed of these, change the natural balance.

(a) Animals

(c) Humans



(b) Birds



(d) Insects

(MCQs)



2. Noise pollution causes :

(a) stress

(c) loss of hearing



(b) digestive problems



(d) all of these



3. Due to pollution, the soil becomes :

(a) harmful

(c) damaged



(b) infertile



(d) fertile



4. Both air and noise pollution can be caused by :

(a) garbage

(c) loudspeakers



(b) solid wastes



(d) vehicles



ii. Fill the gaps.

1. The is the main source of energy on the earth.

2. Soil, water, minerals, forests, etc., are resources.

3. The overuse of natural resources may cause energy in the future.

4. means deterioration of any substance by the presence of undesirable or harmful substances.

iii. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Few organisms on the earth trapped solar energies in their bodies.

2. Natural resources cannot be regenerated.

3. The cutting down of trees leads deforestation.

4. Solid wastes make the soil fertile.

5. Air pollution is not harmful for plants.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Which are the two main forms of environment degradation?
2. How are non-renewable natural resources getting depleted because of industrialisation?
3. What leads a cause of depletion of wildlife?
4. How is soil eroded? How can we check it?
5. How can we check environment degradation?



Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



HD

Observation

i. Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

1. Name the type of pollution that is shown in the picture.
2. List the causes of this pollution.
3. How can you prevent the environment by this type of pollution?



FUN ACTIVITY



21st
CS

Collaboration

- ii. Create groups in your class. Each group will make a poster to sensitize the other students in your school about the harmful effects of plastics. You may put up a poster that says 'Say No to Plastics' on the notice board. You can present your findings through an act.



PROJECT



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Technology/Digital Resources

- iii. Find out any four pollution-related diseases in human and types of pollution that causes them with the help of internet under the supervision of an adult.

Out of the Box !



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Critical Thinking

- Why is cycling to school and other nearby places better for us? How is it helpful in controlling pollution?
- While driving on roads of polluted cities like Delhi, we should use a mask. We should also wash our eyes with clean and fresh water quite often. Can you explain the benefits of gas mask and washing your eyes?



NATURAL DISASTERS

Natural calamities or **natural disasters** are caused by the forces of nature which are beyond the control of human beings. An important feature of these disasters is that they affect a large number of people at the same time. Natural disasters can cause large-scale destruction of life and property.

To understand how we, as individuals and the community as a whole, can minimize the damage and help the victims of these disasters to rebuild their lives, we must know the nature and extent of damage each one of these calamity can cause.

EARTHQUAKES

It is believed that the surface of our earth is made up of 18 big plates which keep moving continuously in relation to each other. Any disturbance in the motion of one plate may result in it colliding with some other plate. Tremors of this collision are also felt on the earth's surface, and are called **earthquakes**. Its intensity is measured on the **Richter scale**.



Earthquake

Earthquakes in hilly areas can cause landslides. These occur when massive rocks break off and slide down the hillside, sweeping away everything that is in their path.

Precautions As there is no way to know in advance when an earthquake may strike, we can take the following precautions against the earthquake :

- ◆ If you feel earthquake, run out of the building and inform as many people as you can.
- ◆ Try to move to open areas rather than under buildings or trees.
- ◆ If you trap under a falling house, take shelter under a slab or a table. Do not stand near bookcases, mirrors, windows, fans, etc.
- ◆ Keep away from wire-poles and electric wires.
- ◆ Avoid using lifts during or immediately after an earthquake.

TSUNAMI

A tsunami is a series of huge waves that happen after an undersea disturbance, such as an earthquake or volcano eruption. It causes a lot of destruction on the shore. A small tsunami at one beach can be a giant wave a few miles away. When you see a tsunami, it is too late to be escaped as it is a series of waves, not a single wave and the danger may not be over when you think it is.



Tsunami

Precautions : If a tsunami warning is sounded, then we can take the following precautions to save ourselves :

- ◆ Move to a higher ground.
- ◆ Do not enter the sea, if the water is fast receding.
- ◆ Tsunami warning system should be installed.

FLOODS

Floods generally occur when there is heavy rainfall. Most commonly, floods are caused when a river overflows its banks and the water spreads to the surrounding areas. Floods cause damage to life, property and crops. It causes water-logging for several days. Diseases, such as cholera, malaria and dengue generally spread in areas hit by the flood.



Floods

Precautions In a natural disaster like flood, army and policemen, firemen and doctors play an important role in saving and protecting people. However, as a layman we too can help in the ways given below :

- ◆ Let people and government agencies be informed of a flood when it occurs so that more and more timely help can be arranged.
- ◆ Make and arrange for floating materials, etc., so that people can be rescued to safer areas.
- ◆ Stay away from power lines that are on the ground. You could be electrocuted.
- ◆ Construct temporary dams to stop or divert the water flow to residential areas.
- ◆ Make arrangements for food supplies and shelter for affected persons.
- ◆ Advise people to drink boiled water.

DROUGHT

Drought is a situation just opposite to floods but equally or sometime more destructive. It is caused due to scanty or no rainfall. Crops are destroyed, scarcity of food and water drives cattle and even human beings to death. This situation becomes famine.



Drought

Precautions : We can take following precautions against droughts :

- ◆ Grow more trees.
- ◆ Develop rainwater harvesting systems.
- ◆ Use practice of spraying water directly on the basis of plant so that less water is used.
- ◆ Grow drought-resistant crops like maize, millets and sorghum.
- ◆ Use proper facilities for irrigation.

CYCLONES

During a cyclone, wind blows at a very high speed. Cyclones are always accompanied by very heavy showers. West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the coastal areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat are very prone to cyclones.



Cyclones

Precautions: We can take the following precautions against the cyclones:

- ◆ Listen to radio and watch television for weather forecast and their warnings.
- ◆ Do not go into the sea.
- ◆ Move to a safer place before the cyclone arrives.
- ◆ Store enough food in waterproof bags.
- ◆ Keep the phone numbers of hospitals, relatives, help agencies handy.

EPIDEMICS AND PANDEMIC

Spread of a communicable disease on a large scale in a particular community or region turns the disease into an **epidemic**.

A **pandemic** is an epidemic that is spread over multiple countries or continents. Corona (Covid 19), plague, malaria, T.B., cholera, dengue, etc., are the diseases, if not properly taken care of, can turn into epidemic in no time killing a large number of people.



Epidemics

People struck by natural disaster need all kinds of help. We, in the individual capacity and through our joint efforts as community, can do a lot to assuage their sufferings.

The covid 19 pandemic, is an ongoing global pandemic of corona virus disease 2019, cause by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus (SARS-COV-2). The outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

This virus is spread between people during close contact, most often via small droplets by coughing, sneezing and talking.

Common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath and loss of sense of smell.

You Can Help

- ◆ By donating generously to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund or some other credible organisation to help out in the rehabilitation of victims.
- ◆ Besides money, we can also donate food items, clothes, canvas (for construction of temporary shelter), medicines, etc.
- ◆ Doctors, health workers, etc., can offer their specialized services to provide relief.
- ◆ One thing that we all can do is to have sympathy and compassion for the victims.

9. CONQUERING DISTANCES

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ We need various modes of transportation to go from one place to another place.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Need of Transport
- ⊙ Means of Transport
- ⊙ Problems of Increasing Traffic

GET GOING

Name the following in the given space.

1. Means of transport that you use on road.
2. Means of transport that are used in airways.
3. Means of transport that are used in water.

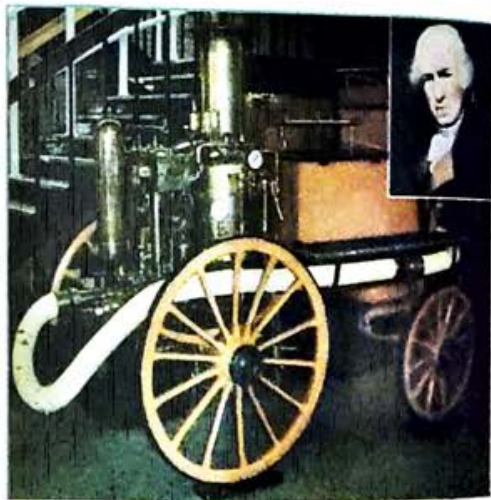
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People need to move from one place to another and have always enjoyed **roaming** about long distances. Man has always been anxious to know about everything on this earth. Thus, slowly and slowly he travelled over the whole earth like plains, mountains, hot zones, seas and even in spaces.

Since the **dawn** of civilisation, the man has devised means of carrying himself and his goods from one place to another. This is a long story how he tamed animals to carry his loads, then invented wheel, made carts, cars, trucks, trains, ships and aeroplanes. The invention of the wheel was a turning point in the history of transport. Carts, which moved on wheels, were built. Initially, they were pulled by men and later by animals. Another turning point in transport came after the invention of the steam engine by James Watt.



An early steam engine

MY DICTIONARY

- roam** : to travel with no particular reason;
- dawn** : the beginning.

Initially, coal was used to produce steam for the engines. Then, engines were invented that ran on diesel or electricity. All modern means of transport on land, water and air use these engines for faster transport.



Progress in transport is linked to progress of mankind

Today, we live in an era of fast transport which make it possible for us to reach any part of the world much faster than before. Modern means of transport have conquered both time and distance and made the people in the world closer to one another.

NEED OF TRANSPORT

Today various types of industries are located in different parts of the world. Raw materials are brought from one place to another for factories and finished goods are sent to markets situated in all over the world. The means of transport needed for a particular country or purpose depends upon the geography of that country and the type of goods to be transported.

Thought Shot

HD

Curiosity

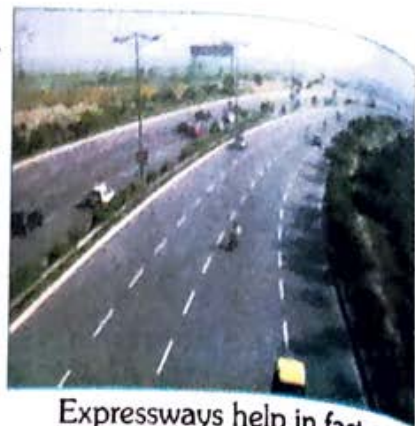
Human beings in early times did not have cars or any other vehicles. What kind of difficulties must they have faced during their journeys?

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

The present system of transport can be grouped under land, water and air transport. Land transport includes roads and railways while water transport includes rivers, seas, oceans and canals.

Roadways

Early roads were made of mud and stone and were narrow and rough. Now, there is a vast network of metalled road in every country of the world. Roads are needed for faster and smoother movement of vehicles. There are special straight and broad roads in many countries, called **highways** or **expressways**. Such roads have four to five lanes on each side and vehicles can move fast on them. Now, India has many such roads. Often, the roads of one country are connected to the others. India is also connected by road with its neighbours such as Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and China. The Grand trunk road runs between Kolkata in India and Peshawar in Pakistan. Within the country, there is a vast network of road connecting all the cities and towns, and most of the villages.



Expressways help in faster movement of traffic.



India has about 1459.4 km of expressways in 2022.

Try IT!

Fill the following.

Road Transport

Car

Motorcycle

Bus

Advantages

.....
.....
.....

Disadvantages

.....
.....
.....



Information



Railways

In India, trains are the most popular means of transport. Trains run on tracks and **convenient** for travelling long distances. They are also useful in carrying **bulky** goods over long distances. Trains are cheaper and more comfortable than road transport.

The railways was introduced in India by the British. The first train ran between Mumbai (earlier known as Bombay) and Thane in 1853.

The USA has the largest railway network in the world. India has the second largest railway network in Asia and the fourth largest in the world.

MY DICTIONARY

convenient : suitable;
bulky : large and heavy.



76

Social Studies-5





Showing railway routes of world

In some countries, railways connect cities on the eastern coast with those on the western coast. These railway lines are called **trans-continental railways**. USA, Australia and Canada have such railway networks.

The Trans-Siberian line stretches line across Europe and Asia. It is the longest railway line in the world. It runs from St. Petersburg (European Russia) to Vladivostok (Asian Russia). The Grand Orient Express runs between Paris in France to Istanbul in Turkey.

Gatiman (160km/h), Shatabdi (150 km/h) and Rajdhani (130 km/h) trains are superfast trains. They have speeds of over 100 km/h. Shanghai Maglev (267.8 km/h) of China is the fastest train in the world.



Fastest passenger train

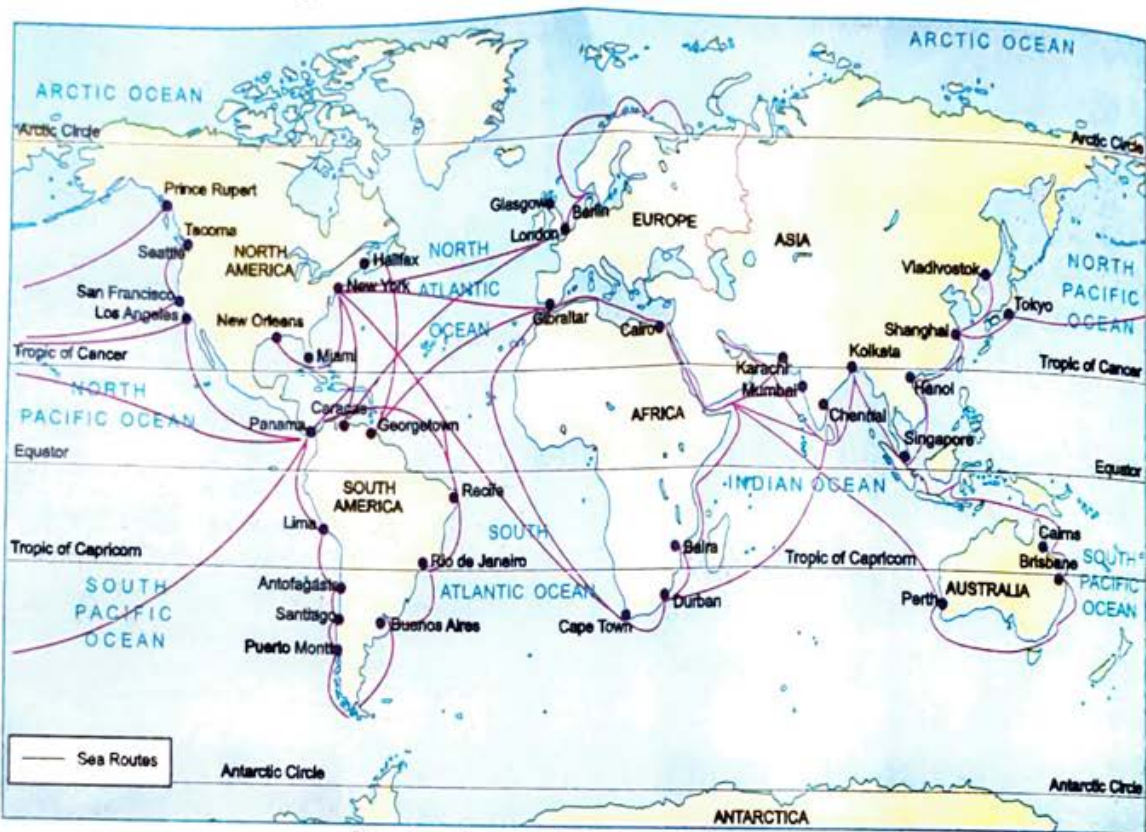


Metro

An underground railway system is called the **metro**. New York, Tokyo, London, Moscow, etc., have the metro system. In India, Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kochi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Noida, and Gurugram have the metro system.

Waterways

Water transport began with rafts and small boats. Then came the sailboats, which moved with the help of wind. With the invention of the steam engine, water transport also underwent to a revolutionary inventions. By the beginning of the twentieth century, steam and oil powered engines were being used to power and steer big ships. Today, powerful diesel ships are used as a means of water transport as they are faster and safer.



Routes of water transport in the world

Most bulky goods such as food grains, petroleum and mineral ores are transported around the world by ships. A single ship can carry as much cargo as thousands of trucks or aircrafts.

Water transport is the cheapest though slower. It does not require to be built, nor money to maintain. Now, ports are made around natural harbours to load and unload all kinds of goods.

Shipping has promoted international trade. They carry food grains; raw materials like cotton, rubber, wool and tobacco. They also carry mineral ores like iron, manganese, bauxite, coal, etc., from one continent to another. All these goods are carried by cargo ship which move at great speed at definite routes.

about 230m. Since then, many improvements have been made in the shape and speed of airplanes. Modern airplanes can carry more than 500 passengers and a large amount of cargo. They can fly at a height of about 10 km above the sea level and at a speed of over 1,000 km per hour.



The Airbus A380

The Airbus A-380 is the world's largest passenger aeroplane and can carry more than 800 people.

Today, all the important cities of the world are linked by air. Millions of people are flying within and outside their countries everyday. India has more than 100 civil airports. Air India, Air Asia India, Go Air, Indigo, Spice Jet and Vistara are some of the airlines that operate within the country. Air India operates on international routes and connects India to all the important countries of the world.



In 2017, Satya Pal Singh, India's minister of state for HRD said that before eight of years of Wright brothers, Indian scholar Shivkar Bapuji Talpade invented the first flying machine but he didn't get credit that he deserved.

Thought Shot

Imagine the world without any airways. Discuss how our lives would have been different without the invention of the aeroplane.

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Communication



PROBLEMS OF INCREASING TRAFFIC

Today most of the cities are facing serious traffic problems. Due to large number of vehicles, there is considerable congestion on the roads. It causes accidents. So, to reduce the congestion, we have to improve public transport. If it is efficient and fast, people will prefer it than their own vehicles. The underground railway or metro is one such method of improving public transport. In India, Kolkata was the first city to have metro. Efforts are being made to reduce pollution caused by vehicles by using new and efficient fuels and engines. CNG is such a fuel that produces very less pollution.



MIND MAP

Need of Transport

Means of Transport

Problems of Increasing Traffic



- Roadways
- Railways
- Waterways
- Airways

We all need transport to move from one place to another

Today most of the cities are facing serious traffic problems

EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The earliest turning point in the history of transport was the invention of :

(a) steam engine



(b) wheel



(c) ship



(d) aeroplane



2. Special straight and broad roads are called :

(a) highways



(b) roadways



(c) connected road



(d) none of these



3. The trans-continental railways are found in :

(a) USA



(b) Australia

(c) Canada

(d) All of these

4. Railways were introduced in India by :

(a) James Watt



(b) the British

(c) the Americans

(d) the Wright brothers

5. The world has been made smaller due to :

(a) wheels



(b) fast means of transport

(c) steam engines

(d) carts

II. Fill the gaps.

1. Man has always been to know about everything on this earth.
2. Initially, was used to produce steam for the engines.
3. The runs between Paris in France to Istanbul in Turkey.
4. The Suez canal joins the sea and the sea.
5. To reduce the congestion, we have to improve transport.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Early roads were narrow and rough.
2. Almost all goods exported from India are sent by ships.
3. North Atlantic Ocean is the busiest sea route in the world.
4. The fastest and most expensive means of transport is water transport.
5. CNG is a fuel that produces very less pollution.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. How are modern means of transport helpful for us?
2. Name two trains in India that are superfast.
3. How do ships promote international trade?
4. What are the advantages of air transport?
5. What problems are created by the fast moving traffic on road?







THINK SMART

HD

Interaction with others

- i. A pictograph is a representation of data using images or symbols. Talk to twenty of your classmates and find out which mode of travel would they prefer while going on a holiday. Present it in the pictograph given here.

Mode of travel	Number of students
 Roadways	
 Railways	
 Waterways	
 Airways	

MAP WORK

HD

Observation

- ii. On an outline map of the world, trace :
1. the longest railway line.
 2. the sea route between Mumbai and London.
 3. the shortest air route between Sydney and Chicago.

FUN ACTIVITY



Collaboration



- iii. Divide the class into four groups. Assign each group a different mode of transport; road, rail, water and air.

Ask each group to choose a vehicle belonging their mode of transport. Each group will describe about the advantages of the chosen means of transport.

PROJECT

AI

Art Integration

- iv. Collect pictures of all kinds of modern transport and paste them in your scrapbook.

Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking



- How can improvement in public transport reduce the congestion on the roads?
- How could people used to fly before the invention of aeroplane?



10. ADVANCEMENT IN COMMUNICATION

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ We communicate each other to share our thoughts.
- ⊙ Communication helps us to know about other things.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Means of Communication
- ⊙ Negative Effects of Advancement in Communication

GET GOING

With the help of internet under the supervision of an adult, find out the codes of different cities to make a telephonic call.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Hyderabad | | 2. Indore | |
| 3. Nagaland | | 4. Patna | |
| 5. Lucknow | | 6. Meerut | |
| 7. Punjab | | 8. Shillong | |

To keep in touch of others, we communicate. **Communication** is a process of sharing of thoughts and feelings with one another. It helps us to know about people and places far or near from us. There are some methods of communication : (i) Talking and listening, (ii) writing and reading, (iii) showing and watching. People like to communicate with relatives, friends and strangers far and near.

Over the years, communication has developed in a big way and due to this, the world has come closer and appears to be a smaller place. Now, distances are no barrier and there are families, living even in far off places of the world, who are communicating regularly.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Sharing of ideas, sending and receiving messages and information, making use of information for many different purposes is made possible through means of communication. The people who cannot use one type of communication, can use a different one to communicate each other.



- The means of communication can be categorised into two types :
1. Communication for individual use.
 2. Communication for masses.

Communication for Individual Use

Communication between the sender and the receiver only is called **individual communication**. This communication is mainly done between family and friends. Some means of communication for individual use are given below :

(i) **Post Office** : The postal system is one of the most widely used system for personal use. Letters, parcels and aerogrammes are sent by post office. Inland letters, postcards, aerogrammes and stamps are available at post office. The post office also offers facilities like speed posts.

(ii) **Telephone and Mobile Phone** : The biggest revolution in communication came about with the invention of telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. The telephone network has widened with the help of communication satellites. At a telephone, we can talk and listen to a person at the same time living far and near in any part of the country with the



Communicating through telephone lines

new I.S.T.D. (International Subscriber Trunk Dialling) service.

The new technology in telephones is cellphones or mobile phones. Now-a-days, we use android or smart phones.

(iii) **Fax (Facsimile)** : A fax is an instant means of communication. A telefax machine sends and exact copy of a hand written or printed material or even pictures. It works through telephone lines.



A fax machine

- (iv) **E-mail**: The e-mail or electronic mail is new system of sending or receiving messages through computers. It delivers messages instantly. Email operates across computer networks, which is called **internet**. Some early e-mail system required the author and recipient to both be online at the same time, in common with instant messages. Today's e-mail systems are based on a store and forward model. Neither the user nor their computer are required to be online simultaneously. An e-mail address looks like this: **vidyaprakashan@gmail.com**.



Screenshot of e-mail message

Ray Tomlinson is universally credited as the creator of email as part of a program for ARPANET in 1971. Meanwhile in 1978, a 14 year-old boy **Shiva Ayyadurai** began his work on an email system for the university of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

EL

Experiential Learning

Try IT!

Grate an onion and squeeze the pulp to get its juice. Dip an empty refill in the juice and write a secret message on paper. Can you read it? No! with the help of elder carefully hold the paper near a candle flame. Your secret writing will surface on the paper.

Communication for Masses

Communication or information which can be given to a large number of people at the same time is called **mass communication**. The different means of mass communication like; books, magazines, radio, newspapers, television, etc., make it possible. Let us read about different means of mass communication:

- (i) **Newspapers, books and magazines**: Since printing was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in Germany in 1443, the printed world has become a powerful means of mass communication. Millions of books are written and printed every year throughout the world. These books can be translated into any language. The first printed newspaper was appeared about 400 years ago, in 1609, in Germany. Newspapers, magazines and books bring latest information to their readers. Billions of books, which give us information are available and have accelerated the **pace** of human progress.





Newspaper, books, magazines

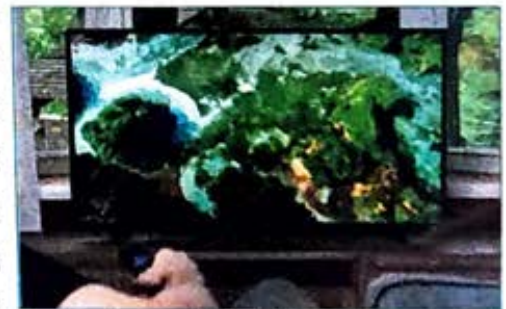
(ii) **Radio** : Radio is the cheapest method of mass communication. Radio was invented by an Italian scientist Guglielmo Marconi. The invention of radio brought a revolution in mass communication. A radio can be used to transmit messages to any part of the world. Several radio stations broadcast news, educational programmes and entertainment programmes all over the world. Radio is gaining popularity as a medium of entertainment with the introduction of F.M. (Frequency Modulation).



Radio

(iii) **Cinema** : Cinema is a popular means of mass communication. It is a source of entertainment and means for producing motion pictures by a reel of films. Cinema is used to spread knowledge, especially through short films called **documentaries**. Documentary film contains information about people, events, country, animals, plants or other topics. Cinema has helped people, living in different part of the world, to understand each other's cultures, values and progress.

(iv) **Television** : Television is the most powerful means of mass communication with its audio and visual effects. Colour television was developed by John Logie Baird in 1926. It provides us with the latest news, information and entertainment. It broadcasts recorded as well as live events of political, social and cultural nature.



Television

Man-made satellites launched into space can pick up and transmit signals to different places. These satellites transmit the live casts of different programmes to a worldwide audience, thus bring the people of the world closer.

(v) **Internet** : If you want any information, you just search the net! You will get so much information that it will difficult for you to select what you need! The internet is a fast and efficient way of sending information around the world. It is the source of information on almost any topic. There are millions of websites on the internet. You can go to a website and look for the information that you need. A website address looks like this : www.vidyaprakashan.com

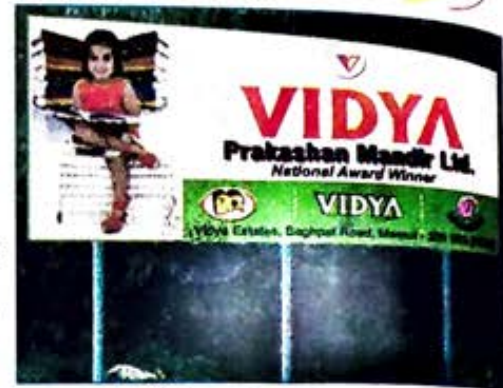


Showing internet search



Nowadays, social networking sites are most popular means of communication.

(vi) **Advertisement** : Advertisement is another technique of communication with the masses. Advertisements tell us about the qualities of a product. They **persuade** the people to buy that product. Advertisements have a powerful impact on the lifestyle of people. Newspapers and magazines sell their space for advertisements. Advertisements are also given on radio and television. Now a



Showing books

days, the internet is also used for advertising. Advertisements consist of the specialities of the product and a slogan to attract masses. Advertisements find out new ways everyday to pull the attention of the customers. We should be careful not to get carried away by the glamour of advertisements. Our government spreads social awareness messages through various modes of advertisements. They can warn us about disasters like tsunami, floods, earthquakes, etc. Advertisements on television are the most powerful as they are packed with the spectrum of speedy actions, sounds, voices, colours and designs. People are sometimes **influenced** or puzzled by such advertisements. We should be more cautious and thoughtful about the slogans and should purchase the things, we needed, within the limit of our pockets.

MY DICTIONARY

persuade : to make somebody believe something;
influence : the power to affect.



Try It!

HD

Problem-solving

Group the following means of communication under the appropriate columns. Postcards, E-mail, Greeting card, Radio, Magazine, Fax message, Newspaper, Telephone, Post-office.

Individual communication	Mass communication

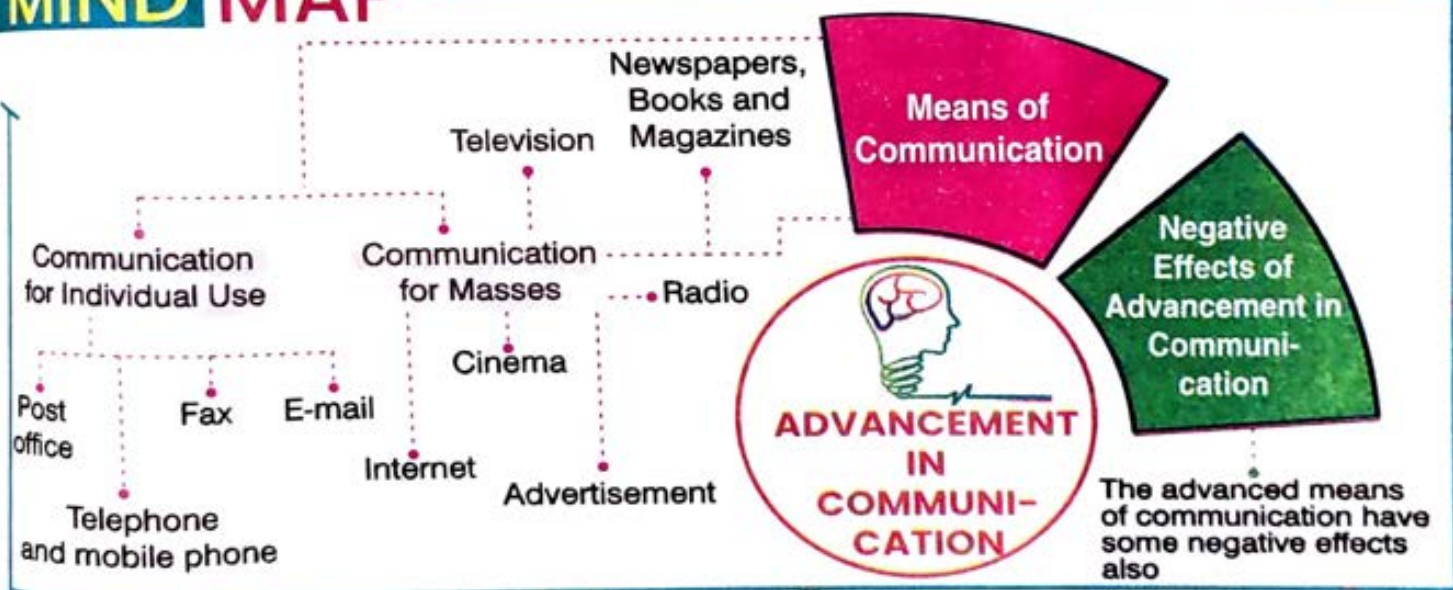
NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ADVANCEMENT IN COMMUNICATION

The advanced means of communication have some negative effects also. Nowadays, children want to sit in front of the television or play computer games. They no longer want to go out and play outdoor games. Their eyesight is getting affected due to **excessive** watching of TV and using computer. Lack of physical exercise is making them dull and **lethargic**. Many diseases catch them at a very young age due to these negative aspects of modern advancements. We should not misuse the modern means of communication. These things are made for our comfort and not to cause trouble to others.

MY DICTIONARY

excessive : too much;
lethargic : laziness or lack of energy.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. We can send urgent messages by :

(a) newspapers



(b) aerogrammes

(c) mobile phones



(d) postcards



2. Guglielmo Marconi invented the :

(a) television



(b) radio

(c) teleprinter



(d) telefax machine



3. Cheapest means of mass communication is :

(a) cinema



(b) radio

(c) television



(d) advertisement



II. Fill the gaps.

- is a process of sharing of thoughts and feelings with one another.
- You can send, and through a post office.
- The biggest revolution in communication came about with the invention of
- The is an instant means of communication.
- have a powerful impact on the lifestyle of people.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- A telephone is a means of mass communication.
- An e-mail is sent through a computer.
- Advertisements tell about the quality of a product.
- The advanced means of communication have some negative effects also.

IV. Answer the following questions.

- How has communication advanced over the years?
- What is the best means of individual communication? Why?
- What are the different means of mass communication?
- How is the internet useful to us?
- How have advertisements influence our lifestyle?



THINK SMART 

EL Experiential Learning

I. We spend approximately 70% of our time communicating with others. Observe your own daily routine for three days and find out what percentage of your time you spend on :

• Reading

.....

• Writing

.....

• Talking

.....

• Listening

.....

FUN ACTIVITY



HD Grossmotor Skills

II. Imagine you are an early human. Without speaking, explain to your partner five things that you like to do in your spare time.

PROJECT



AI Art Integration

III. Read the newspaper everyday. With your parents' permission, cut out five important news items daily and paste them in your scrapbook. Do not forget to note the date. Do this every day for a month.

Out of the Box ! 

21st CS Critical Thinking 

- What are the negative effects of modern advancements in communication?
- The only telephone in Soham's village is out of order. That only telephone is in the village post office. How will Soham inform his uncle that his father will come to them after two days?

11. THE WORLD OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ We all learn how to write.
- ⊙ We love to read books.
- ⊙ Education plays very important role in our life.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ The Story of Writing
- ⊙ The Story of Numbers
- ⊙ The Story of Paper
- ⊙ The Invention of Printing
- ⊙ The Script and Books for the Blind
- ⊙ The Importance of Literacy

GET GOING

Identify the names of country where the following were developed for the first time.

1. A script for writing a language.
2. Block printing.
3. Hindu-Arabic system of writing numbers.

Man has always been **eager** to make his living conditions more comfortable. Unlike other animals, he learns from the past experiences, **keenly** observes the present and imagines things beforehand. Thus, his feats of progress covered almost all the fields of life. So, we can say that man is the most intelligent living being on the earth. Observations and feelings give birth to experience. Thus, the man gained knowledge day by day. He narrated it to his children. They learnt fast. After many generations, the knowledge grew so much that it was not possible to memorise and narrate it fully. So, the man felt the need of preservation of knowledge. Since, necessity is the mother of invention, then, the man developed the art of drawing, painting and writing. He also developed the skill of printing.

MY DICTIONARY

eager : strongly wanting to do;
keen : very interested.

THE STORY OF WRITING

Paintings found in caves show the starting point of writing. These are pictures of the objects that man came across in his daily life. When man was a hunter, he drew the pictures of animals, people and their ways of living. Gradually, man learnt to express his thoughts through pictures. It required more time. So, the pictures were simplified and became more symbolic. Different signs or symbols began to be used for various things and then for different sounds. These signs gradually developed into alphabets of that time.

In **Egypt** and **Mesopotamia**, the earliest writings were developed about 6,000 years ago. The examples of pictorial writings are found in the ancient tombs of Egypt. In Egypt, the pictorial script is **inscribed** on the tombs of the kings. Modern script of **Korea**, **China** and **Japan** has evolved from pictorial scripts. The early Egyptian writing using signs and symbols was called **Hieroglyphics**. The earliest known script that can be called **writing**, not pictures, was developed by the Sumerian people living in Mesopotamia. They **scratched** images on an earthen tablet with sharp-edged tools and then let them dried in the sun. They also wrote on palm leaves.



A	B	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z

The Egyptian system of writing

In India, the earliest script was seen on the seals of the **Indus Valley Civilization** that existed about 5,000 years ago (3,000 B.C.). Though the writings on the seals is clear but even today experts are unable to read it.

Brahmi
 Sharda
 Tamil

Brahmi, Sharda
and Tamil

In India, after the Indus Valley Script, the Brahmi script was developed. Most of the Indian scripts used today, have been derived from Brahmi, including Devanagari.



Indus valley script

MY DICTIONARY

Inscribe : to write or cut words on something;
scratch : to make a mark on a surface.



Hindi	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
Bengali	ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ
Kannada	ಕ	ಖ	ಗ	ಘ	ಙ
Punjabi	ਕ	ਖ	ਗ	ਘ	ਙ
Gujarati	ક	ખ	ગ	ઘ	ઙ
English	K	KH	G	GH	N

The way or mode of writing the Hindi language is called the **Devanagari script**. In India, there are 18 major languages and most of them have their own scripts. Marathi language is written in Devanagari script like Hindi. English is written in **Roman script**.

Several modern languages including Devanagari are based on sound (pronunciation), by different letters different sounds are represented.

Try IT!



Initiative

Start writing a personal diary. Keep a daily record of the important events of the day. At the end of the month you will have your own personal history record! Some years later when you read the diaries again, some things will make you laugh. Some will make you cry.

THE STORY OF NUMBERS

The early man tamed animals. He needed to identify them by name and also to count their numbers. He kept an account of his goods and animals by marking on them or **notches** with a sharp knife, on a stick. He used stones or **pebbles** also to count. Sometimes he tied as many knots in a long piece of rope as the animals.

The use of fingers for counting first developed in India. The numbers one to ten also originated in India. The Arabs adopted it and passed it on to the western countries. The concept of zero and decimal system was also first invented in India. The Arabs called the numbers '**Hindsa**', meaning 'of India'. Through Arab traders the Indian numbers reached

Hindi	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
Oriya	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯	୧୦
Gujarati	૧	૨	૩	૪	૫	૬	૭	૮	૯	૧૦
Kannada	೧	೨	೩	೪	೫	೬	೭	೮	೯	೧೦
Tamil	௧	௨	௩	௪	௫	௬	௭	௮	௯	௧௦
Bengali	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০
Marathi	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
Punjabi	੧	੨	੩	੪	੫	੬	੭	੮	੯	੧੦
Urdu	۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰
English	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Europe and were called **Indo-Arabic numbers**. Later Indo-Arabic numbers travelled to the whole of the world and named as **international numbers**. Thus, the system of numbers used today is based on the ancient Indian system.

MY DICTIONARY

notch : a cut in an edge or surface;
pebble : a smooth round stone.



The origin of English language is Greek and Latin. Latin is written in Roman script. Romans used seven letters of their alphabet to write numbers.

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
One	Five	Ten	Fifty	One hundred	Five hundred	One thousand

In the modern age, complicated calculations are done with calculators and computers.

But calculations with these symbols became almost impossible. So, Indo-Arabic numbers were accepted in English language and called **English numbers**.

Thought Shot

Find out how the numbers 1 to 10 are written in your mother tongue.



Integrated with Mathematics

THE STORY OF PAPER

Man has always used the natural resources around him. For writing, many materials like barks of trees, palm leaves, earthen tablets and reeds were used. The Egyptians were the first to make paper from a reed called **papyrus**. The word 'paper' is derived from papyrus. They cut the stalks of the papyrus reeds into thin strips and pressed the intertwined layers of strips into sheets.



Paper-making machine

For a long time, papyrus continued to be used as writing material. Then, the Chinese perfected the art of making paper from crushed rags, jute, hemp, straw and bamboo. Now, paper is made from soft pulp of wood. This pulp is flattened and pressed to convert into paper. The demand of paper increased when books began to be printed on printing presses.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING

In the beginning, books were written and copied by hand. It was a very slow process. These hand written books were very costly and few people were able to buy and read them. The Chinese were the first to use printing, which means to prepare more and more copies of books in less time. Pictures and words were



Block printing



carved on the surface of blocks of woods. Then these blocks were inked and printed on paper. This was the art of block-printing but its use was limited. The blocks took a long time to make several copies of a book could be made from them. In the year 1450, Johannes Gutenberg of Germany brought about a revolution in printing by making several small metal moulds of the letters of the alphabet. These were called **types**. Types could be arranged to form words, lines and pages. It was called **typesetting**. Ink was applied to the typeset pages and then they were pressed on paper to get the impression. Putting together the types to make a page of a book was much faster and easier than making a block of the page. Books could be printed much faster and in large numbers. Thus, books became cheaper and many more people could read them.



Metal-types



Typeset pages



A letter of press

Gutenberg's invention of letter press was a revolution in the method of preserving and spreading knowledge. Gradually, the quality of printing improved. Nowadays, colourful books, magazines and newspapers are available at a reasonable price. The matter to be printed is first typed and corrected on a word processing computer. Sample prints are taken out, a photo plate is made and printed on offset press in multicolour. Now, a book of thousands of pages can be composed on a microfilm which may be kept in your pocket. You can read any page of it on computer screen by pressing a button.



Composing a page on computer

In the last several years, E-books have become a **mainstay** and a powerful trend in the publishing industry. E-books are usually less expensive than their paper counterparts. However, there are exceptions.

But printed books have some advantages over e-books, including that they have the feel of a book that many readers love. Also for those who like to read as they fall asleep, paper books make a better choice since there's no eye strain that comes with an electronic device or E-book.

Thought Shot

Why was the invention of the printing press a landmark in the history of mankind?

Critical Thinking

MY DICTIONARY

mainstay : a thing that is the most important.

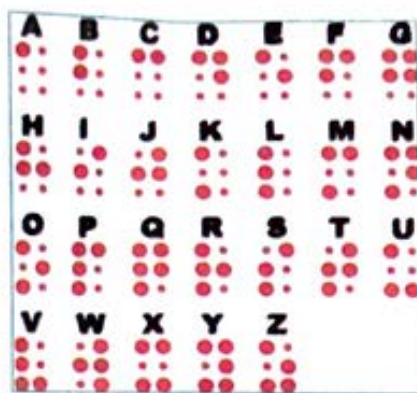
THE SCRIPT AND BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

People who are blind can 'see' with their fingers. They touch your face to 'read' your features and understand how you look like. There is special script of letters by which blind people learn to read is called **Braille script**. It was invented by **Louis Braille** of France who himself was blind.

In Braille, the letters are printed in same pattern of small dots which are raised from the surface of the paper. The blind person feels it with the touch of his/her fingers. Braille is read by lightly running the fingers along these dots. Such books have proved very useful in educating the blind.



Louis Braille



The Braille alphabet



A blind child being taught to read the Braille Script

Thus, they can complete with normal people in learning and working. Now, books are also be recorded on audio tapes, which is a boon to the visually disabled. These audio tapes are called **talking books**.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LITERACY

Knowledge is the greatest power on the earth. Literate people can understand the new techniques and use them to earn money. They can improve their ways of thinking, speaking and behaviour. They can understand their culture and ways of living. They are able to understand what is good and what is bad for them. Thus, literate people have a big role in the progress of their country. Government of India is taking measures to promote education through compulsory and free primary education, adult literacy programmes and compaigns. So, now people of India becoming literate.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The Roman used this letter for five hundred.

- (a) L (b) X (c) M (d) D

2. Nowadays, paper is made from :

- (a) leaves (b) buds (c) flowers (d) wood pulp

II. Fill the gaps.

- The examples of pictorial writings are found in the ancient of Egypt.
- The word 'Hindsa' means
- Roman used letters of their alphabets to write numbers.
- is read by lightly running the fingers along dots.



Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The concept of zero was invented by the Arabs.
2. The Sumerians also wrote on palm leaves.
3. The script used by Indus Valley is still not read by experts.
4. Knowledge is the greatest power on the earth.



Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the early man feel the need to draw and paint?
2. What factors are responsible to make a man social?
3. What is the contribution of India in the field of mathematics?
4. What is Braille script?



Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



Identify the following pictures and write their names :



HD

Observation

THINK SMART



Identify the country where the followings were developed for the first time.

1. Braille script.
2. Paper from crushed rags, jute, etc.

HD

Learning from Information

FUN ACTIVITY



HD

Coordination and Cooperation with others

Divide a class in five groups. Each group will create symbols for letter/words. Make a key for the symbols. Write a story/puzzle based on it. Each group can also make their own code language.

AI

Art Integration

PROJECT



Make a poster on the topic 'Each one, teach one'.

CT

Critical Thinking



Out of the Box!

How can the literacy promote in our country?



12. INDIA BEFORE BRITISH RULE AND REVOLT OF 1857

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ In ancient times, India was a vast and very prosperous country.
- ⊙ The prosperity and natural resources of India attracted people of other countries.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ The Advent of British to India
- ⊙ The British in Bengal
- ⊙ Extension of British Empire
- ⊙ Discontent among the Indians
- ⊙ The First War of Independence, 1857
- ⊙ After the Revolt
- ⊙ Social and Religious Reformers
- ⊙ Rise of Nationalism

GET GOING

Find out the names of the leaders of revolt of 1857 for each of the following places.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Jhansi | 2. Delhi |
| 3. Kanpur | 4. Lucknow |
| 5. Bihar | 6. Gwalior |

India was famous in the world for spices, calico, silk, gold, pearls, ebony, etc. The Arabs, Greeks and Roman had been trading with India over sea and land for centuries. They sold Indian goods in European markets. Western European countries also decided to make profit from such a trade. The Portuguese were the first among the Europeans to reach India. In 1498, a Portuguese sailor, Vasco-da-Gama discovered a new and all sea route from Europe to India *via* the cape of Good Hope.



Vasco-da-Gama

Soon the Portuguese fought against and drove away the Arab leaders. They established absolute control over Indian trade carried by sea route.

THE ADVENT OF BRITISH TO INDIA

For nearly a hundred years, the Portuguese had a monopoly in trade with India. Then the Dutch, the French and the British also came to India. They established their trading centres in India. They built forts and maintained armies to protect their godowns. Soon they fought with each other. Finally, the British proved to be the most powerful. They drove away every other European power. Surat was the most prosperous port of international trade at that time. The British established their centres at Surat, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. They named their company as the **East India Company**.

THE BRITISH IN BENGAL

In those days, Siraj-ud-Daulah was the young nawab of Bengal. He took **stern** actions against British traders as he did not like the British traders building forts and raising their own armies. Then, the British declared a war against him. That war was fought at Plassey in 1757. Siraj-ud-Daulah lost the battle. Thus, British became very powerful in Bengal.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH EMPIRE

The British trained Indian soldiers and employed them in their army. During that time, there was the lack of unity among Indian rulers and most of them **quarreled** with each other. In most of these disputes, the British were either asked to help by one of the states or they got involved on their own if they saw any advantage. They helped one king against the other and in the bargain, they gained more power and wealth. The British army was far better trained, armed with modern weapons than the armies of small kings. Gradually, the British captured and ruled over a very large part of India. They also made treaties with kings who accepted their supremacy.

Try IT!

Research on the internet about the rule of the East India Company in India. In groups, create a timeline which indicates the regions (states) of India that came under the control of East India Company over the years. Your timeline should stretch between 1600 and 1847.

21st
CS

Technology / Digital Resources



MY DICTIONARY

stern : very serious;
quarrel : to disagree.



Social Studies-5



DISCONTENT AMONG THE INDIANS

Once firmly established in India, the British started exploiting the people. They used unfair means to exploit the farmers, traders and the rulers of princely states. The British exploited the farmers by making them pay very high taxes. Even in times of natural disasters, like floods and droughts, the farmers had to pay their share of taxes. They also had to cultivate the crops that British asked them to. They were forced to grow **cotton** and **indigo**, which were bought at very low rates by British and then sold at very high rates in England and other countries. Thus, farmers became more poor and many died due to **starvation**.

From England, mill-made cloth was sent to India, which was cheaper. Thus, handloom industry of India suffered and lakhs of weavers became unemployed. The British did not allow the Indians to open mills and factories. The Indian traders were not allowed to trade of their choice.

Many Indian rulers and princes were unhappy with the British. A law was passed by the British which stated that if a ruler did not have a male child, then upon the death of that ruler, his kingdom would be taken over by the British. By introducing such unjust laws and using unfair means, the British sought to expand their hold over India. The British used Indian soldiers to **conquer** India but they treated them badly. There was great disparity between the Indian and European soldiers. Many armies were dismissed when states were taken from the Indian princes. Thus, many Indian soldiers lost their jobs.

Thought Shot

21st
CS

Critical Thinking

Why did Indian handicrafts decline during the British rule in India?

THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1857

The farmers, weavers, traders, kings, nawabs and soldiers, all were unhappy and discontent with the **British rule**. From time to time, people expressed their discontent but it was never at one and the same time and all over the country. The First War of Independence was called '**a mutiny**' by the British as it was started by the Indian soldiers serving in the British army itself. But persons from every walk of life fought against the British rule in India.

MY DICTIONARY

starvation : caused by lack of food;
conquer : to take control of a country.

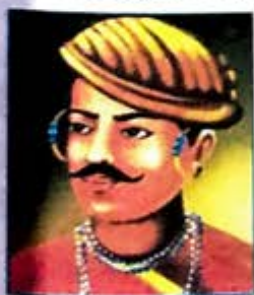


The Indian soldiers were denied higher positions in spite of their abilities. The European officers treated them with **contempt**. This created hatred for the British officers in the Indian army. The Indian soldiers felt badly offended when they were given greased cartridges to use. These cartridges were smeared with the fat of cows and pigs. This was offensive to the religious sentiments of both Hindu and Muslim soldiers. This provided an immediate cause for starting the war. The soldiers refused to obey their officers. The first spark of the war started at **Meerut** on **May 9, 1857**. Three Indian soldiers shot down their officers, broke open the prisons and set free their imprisoned fellow soldiers. In no time the war spread over large parts of northern and central India. Other sections of the society also joined the war. They declared the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, their leader.



First War of Independence, 1857

Some other leaders led the struggle in their own areas. Some of them were Nana Sahib Peshwa, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh and Liaquat Ali. Two brave women—Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh—fought gloriously as the head of their armies.



Nana Sahib



Tantia Tope



Rani Lakshmi Bai



Begum Hazrat Mahal

The revolt brought the East India Company in India to the brink of collapse. The revolt has now come to be known as the **First War of Independence**.



Why do you think the first war of Independence was also called the 'Sepoy Mutiny'?

AFTER THE REVOLT

The First War of Independence was suppressed by the British. Many factors were responsible for its failure such as:

- ◆ It did not spread to all parts of India.
- ◆ All the people did not support it.
- ◆ Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapons whereas the British soldiers were well equipped with money and modern weapons. British soldiers were also well-organised.

After the suppression of the revolt, many Indians were either killed or put into prison. The English East India Company too came to an end. The administration of India was taken over by the government of England. The Indian princes were allowed to rule over their territories. However, the British controlled them.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMERS

The British had introduced modern education in India. Gradually, educated Indians introduced many social and religious reforms. Foremost among them were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan and Narayan Guru. They laid emphasis on the eradication of the social evils like Sati (burning of widows), not allowing widows to remarry, the practice of killing baby-girls and child marriage. These evils divided the society and kept it backward.

These were the main reasons for the sad condition of India and its people.



Raja Ram Mohan Roy



Swami Dayanand Saraswati



Swami Vivekanand



Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

MY DICTIONARY

weapons : an object which is used for fighting;

emphasis : special importance or attention;

eradication : to completely destroy.



These educated Indians realised that the removal of these outdated customs and superstitions were necessary for the progress of Indian society. The Revolt of 1857 made the people of India realise the injustice of British rule, and the value of freedom. The people most affected by this thinking were the educated Indians. They had been educated by the British to serve them, and were lawyers, teachers and journalists. They became more and more dissatisfied with the British rule.

RISE OF NATIONALISM

Educated Indians realised that the British wanted to keep them poor and backward. This realisation united the Indians. Slowly, the feeling of unity or nationalism grew stronger. The growing feeling of nationalism resulted in the **Indian National Congress** formed in 1885.



Members of First Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress was started by an Englishman named A.O. Hume. The first session of the congress was held at Bombay (now Mumbai). It was attended by 72 **delegates** from all over India. W.C. Banerjee was the president of this session. The congress met every year in different cities thereafter. Dada bhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Surendranath Banerjee and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were some Indian leaders who became presidents of the Indian National Congress.

The congress slavery became very strong. It awakened the spirit of unity among Indians. At the same time, it requested the British government to introduce the reforms to improve the living conditions of Indian. The growing popularity of congress worried the British government. To suppress the rising spirit of nationalism, the government made many strict laws.

The British encouraged disunity between the Hindus and Muslims and used the policy of divide and rule.

MY DICTIONARY

delegate : a person who has been chosen to speak.



MIND MAP

The revolt brought the East India Company in India to the brink of collapse

After the suppression of the revolt, many Indians were either killed or put into prison

They laid emphasis on the eradication of the social evils

Social and Religious Reformers

Rise of Nationalism

Educated Indians realised that British wanted to keep them poor and backward, this realisation united Indians

The British drove away every other European power from India

Siraj-ud Daulah lost the battle of Plassey, thus British became very powerful in Bengal

The Advent of British to India

The British in Bengal

The British captured and ruled over a very large part of India

Extension of British Empire

Discontent among the Indians

The British used Indian soldiers to conquer India but treat them badly

The First War of Independence, 1857

After the Revolt


**INDIA
BEFORE
BRITISH RULE
AND REVOLT
OF 1857**

EXERCISE



Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. India was famous for its textiles, jewellery and :

- (a) factories (b) people (c) spices (d) farmers

2. The British sought to expand their hold over India by :

- (a) cultivation of crops (b) social reforms
(c) opening factories (d) unfair and unjust means

3. The British build forts around their godowns to :

- (a) impress the Indians (b) protect the godowns
(c) increase their army (d) develop trade centres

4. Educated Indians introduced many social and religious :

- (a) reforms (b) books (c) systems (d) ideas

5. When was the Indian National Congress formed ?

- (a) 1886 (b) 1885 (c) 1869 (d) 1811

ii. Fill the gaps.

1. The first European to find a sea route to India was
2. The British became very powerful in Bengal after the battle of in 1757.
3. The revolt of 1857 started in the city of
4. The took over the control of India from the East India Company.
5. Social fought against the evils in the Indian society.
6. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at

iii. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Surat was the trading centre of the Portuguese.
2. The British bought cheap raw materials from the Indians and sold the finished goods at high prices.
3. The British allowed Indians to open mills and factories.
4. Meerut was the place where the war of 1857 started.
5. The first war of Independence was suppressed by the British.
6. The Indian National Congress was started by Jawahar Lal Nehru.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Which European country was the first to start trade with India?
2. Why did the countries trading with India fight among themselves? Who finally won the fight?
3. Why did farmers of India become poorer during the British rule?
4. Why did the Indian soldiers unhappy with the new rifles?
5. Why were the British able to suppress the revolt of 1857?
6. According to the social reformers, why was the Indian society divided and backward?
7. Why did the reformers wanted to educate the people of India?



Skills Enrichment Zone

MAP WORK



- i. In the map of India show the main centres of the revolt of 1857.



Information



PROJECT



HD

Coordination and Cooperation with others

- ii. Divide the class into five groups. Each group will select one of these personalities. Collect pictures and information on each.

- Raja Rammohan Roy
- Rani Lakshmi Bai
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

You can find out about their childhood, important incidents in their life and the people who influenced them.

Out of the Box !



21st CS

Critical Thinking



- 'Even though the revolt of 1857 was not succeed, it taught an important lesson to the Indians'. Explain.
- Why were the British able to take control over India inspite of her being so prosper and vast country?



108

Social Studies-5



13. INDIA WINS FREEDOM



PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Educated Indians realised that the British wanted to keep them poor backward.
- ⊙ The feeling of unity or nationalism grew stronger.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Indian National Congress
- ⊙ The Partition of Bengal
- ⊙ The Swadeshi Movement
- ⊙ Rise of Revolutionaries
- ⊙ World War I and Returning of Gandhi ji
- ⊙ Gandhiji Leads the Nation
- ⊙ Indian National Army
- ⊙ India becomes Free

GET GOING

Name the persons :

1. Last Governor General of India.
2. First President of India.
3. First Prime Minister of India.
4. A moderate leader in the Indian National Congress.

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The failure in the first War of Independence made the Indians think why India became so weak. How could few British ruler rule over them? Why many Indians supported British in the war of freedom? It made them think of their short comings and several social evils. Soon they realise the cause as disunity and quarrel. Thus, the common grievances resulted into national awakening which can call the beginning of the Indian National Movement. For the first time, the Indians had been to think and feel at national level.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Many of educated Indians and some Englishmen, who supported them, came together in 1885 and formed the **Indian National Congress**.

Its first session was held in Bombay (now Mumbai). After that, it meet in different cities every year.

At first, the Indian National Congress did not raise the question of freedom from the British rule. Their main demand was to bring reforms to enable Indians to have a free and better life under the British rule. Some of such leaders at that time were Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and W.C. Bonnerjee. They believed that they could **persuade** the British to bring about the changes. They were referred to as **Moderates**.

However, several other leaders were not in favour of such a 'soft' approach. They felt that they would gain nothing by following such an approach. They preferred to be stronger and more active opposition to the British, with the support of the people. These strong leaders came to be known as the **Extremists**.

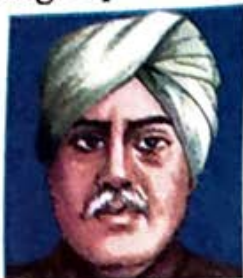
Some of the leaders of this group were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai. Tilak declared, "**Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it.**" He started a newspaper called **Kesari** to spoke out against the British. His efforts were to arouse the feeling of patriotism in Indians.



Dadabhai Naoroji



Gopal Krishna Gokhale



Lala Lajpat Rai



Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Bipin Chandra Pal

Try IT!

You must have heard stories about how attaining freedom from British rule united people of India. Find out about other prominent leaders of India's freedom struggle.

IE

Indian Ethos



THE PARTITION OF BENGAL

The British were worried by the growing feeling of nationalism among Indians. They realised that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw them out. So, they adopted the policy of divide and rule. They wanted Indians to be divided on the basis of religion. At that time, the feeling of nationalism was the strongest in Bengal. So, in 1905, they decided to divide Bengal into two parts—one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.

MY DICTIONARY

persuade : to make somebody believe something.



THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Indians strongly opposed the division of Bengal. The anger of people gave rise to the Swadeshi Movement. Swadeshi means 'Own Country'. People were pledged to use goods made in their own country and boycotted the British goods. Bonfires of British goods, especially clothes, were made at several places. Women and students also participated in the movement. It started in Bengal but soon spread to other parts of India.



Burning of foreign clothes

The British tried to ruthlessly put down the movement. People were fired at and mercilessly beaten. But, since the opposition to the partition of Bengal was strong, British were forced to reunite it.

Thought Shot

Imagine you are a member of the congress. The Swadeshi movements have just started. Your uncle from England has sent you an expensive pair of shoes. It is a pair of shoes that you had always wanted. What will you do with the shoes?

HD

Inter-personal



RISE OF REVOLUTIONARIES

After the partition of Bengal, the movement of Indians who believed in fighting the British using arms to force them out of India, gained strength. Several young people willing to sacrifice their lives for the country formed groups. The movement spread to many states of India. Indians settled in USA formed the Ghadar Party to help the revolutionaries.



Chandrashekhhar Azad



Bhagat Singh

Important revolutionaries were Aurobindo Ghosh, Barun Ghosh, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekhhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru, Udham Singh and many others.

The movement, however, was not very successful. Its appeal was limited to the young people of the country. Since the revolutionaries resorted to violent means of protest, it was not joined by the general masses.

Try It!

Many of our freedom fighters are known for their stirring speeches. Select a portion of a speech that you like the best and speak it in front of the class.

WORLD WAR-I AND RETURNING OF GANDHIJI

World War-I broke out in 1914. Lakhs of Indian soldiers fought with the British Army. Thousands were killed. Indians thought that the British would be more sympathetic towards them after the war. However, it did not happen. The British became even more harsh towards Indians. They imposed fresh taxes to recover the losses they suffered in the war.

It was at this time (1914) that an Indian lawyer Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India from South Africa. His arrival in the Indian political scene changed the scenario completely. For the next thirty years or so, he led the struggle of the Indian people.

GANDHIJI LEADS THE NATION

In 1914, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India from South Africa. With this, began the last phase in struggle for independence. After returning to India, Gandhiji travelled all over the country. He was shocked to see the poverty of the people. He decided to fight against the English and also against some of the social and religious practices, especially caste system, which kept the people of India divided and backward. He realised to unify the Indians, the social evils had to be removed. He started working towards his aim. He renamed the untouchables '*Harijans*' means 'people of God'.

In South Africa, Gandhiji has protested against the racist policies of the white rules. His method of protesting was known as *Satyagraha*, which was based on truth and non-violence.

Thought Shot



Critical Thinking



Which two unique weapons were used by Gandhiji to fight the mighty British empire?

MY DICTIONARY

racist : someone who believes that their race makes them better.



The Rowlatt Act and The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

In 1919, the British passed a new law called the **Rowlatt Act**. Under this law, they could arrest anyone without a trial. Gandhiji asked the people to protest against **unjust** laws. Demonstrations and meetings were held all over the nation. One such peaceful meeting was held on 13 April, 1919 at a big park Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. About 20,000 men, women and children attended the meeting. One British officer General Dyer decided to teach the people a lesson. He came with about 150 soldiers. They blocked the only way out of the park and fired endlessly. The people were trapped and the guns blazed away. Hundreds of innocent men, women and children lost their lives. Afterwards no one was allowed to remove the dead or attend to the wounded. The high authorities tried to **suppress** the news but it spread all over the country. A wave of shock and anger spread all over the country. People's urge to fight against the British Government became stronger.



Victims of Jallianwala Bagh

Non-cooperation Movement

The shootings and attitude of British government convinced Gandhiji and other people of India that the British rule was corrupt and India must become independent.

In 1920, Gandhiji launched the non-cooperation movement. He asked people to disobey the laws peacefully. But in Chauri-Chaura (in U.P.), some people set fire to a police station and 22 policemen died. Since, Gandhiji was against violence, he withdrew the movement immediately.

He firmly believed that the movement could only succeed if it was non-violent. He was arrested by the British and put in jail. During the non-cooperation movement, leaders such



Non-cooperation movement

MY DICTIONARY

unjust : not fair or deserved;
suppress : to stop something by using force.

as Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Sarojini Naidu, C. Rajgopalchari, Maulana Azad, Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru participated actively.

Simon Commission

The British wanted to make some changes in the way India was governed. In 1928, a committee under Sir Simon, called **Simon Commission**, began working on this. There was no Indian in the Commission. This angered the Indians. They decided to boycott the commission. They staged demonstrations and shouted the slogan 'Simon go back'.



Protesting against the Simon Commission

Civil Disobedience Movement

In December 1929, the Congress demanded 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) from the government. The Civil Disobedience Movement soon began in early 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji. It started with the **Dandi March**. Gandhiji and his followers walked from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. They broke the Salt Law (Indians were not allowed to make salt) by making salt. Thus, Gandhiji showed the British that the people were no more going to obey the British laws. The movement soon spread to other parts of India.



Gandhiji leading the Dandi March

Try IT!

HD

Learning from Information

In the January 1931 issue, the TIME magazine compared the *Dandi March* with the Boston Tea Party in the USA. Read and discuss the contrast and similarities between the two movements.



Quit India Movement

The British arrested tens of thousands of people, but could not crush the Movement. Finally, they were forced to introduce reforms. In 1935, they passed the Government of India Act. Elections were held throughout the country. The Congress won in most provinces and formed governments. But real power still remained in the hands of the British.

World War-II broke out in 1939. The British declared war on India's behalf, without talking to the Indian leaders. In protest, the Congress ministries in the provinces resigned. The Congress declared that India would not join the war until the British granted complete independence. They held talks with the British. But the talks failed, and the Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji, launched the **Quit India Movement** in August 1942. Gandhiji gave his message to the people, 'Do or die'. It meant either we win freedom or die for the same. Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested. There were violent protests all over the country.



Quit India movement

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

Subhash Chandra Bose had been elected as the president of the Indian National Congress twice. He believed that independence could only be achieved by fighting the British. He formed the **Azad Hind Fauj** (also known as Indian National Army) which was composed at first of Indian soldiers who had been captured as prisoners of war by Japan. Later, many volunteers joined the Azad Hind Fauj with the slogan '*Jai Hind*'.

To get the international support for his efforts, Bose escaped from India. He travelled through Afghanistan to Germany and then to Japan. With the help of the Japanese, the Indian National Army fought against the British on the north eastern borders of India. Initially they pushed back the British. But the monsoon rains gave time to the British to reorganise, and finally they defeated the Indian National Army.



Indian National Army

Thought Shot

Who formed Indian National Army? Why? Search out some information about it with the help of Internet. What can we learn from it?

21st
CS

Technology / Digital Resources



INDIA BECOMES FREE

By the time World War-II ended in 1945, the British realised that they could no longer keep the Indians under their control. The Quit India Movement and the Indian National Army had shaken them. They agreed to move out of India and

started discussions with the Congress and the Muslim League.

The 'divide and rule' policy of the British had been successful in dividing the Hindus and Muslims. The Muslim League, under the leadership of Jinnah, demanded a separate nation for the Muslims. Gandhiji was against the division of India. India got her independence on 15 August, 1947, but was divided into two nations— India and Pakistan. On this historic occasion, Jawaharlal Nehru said: "At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom."

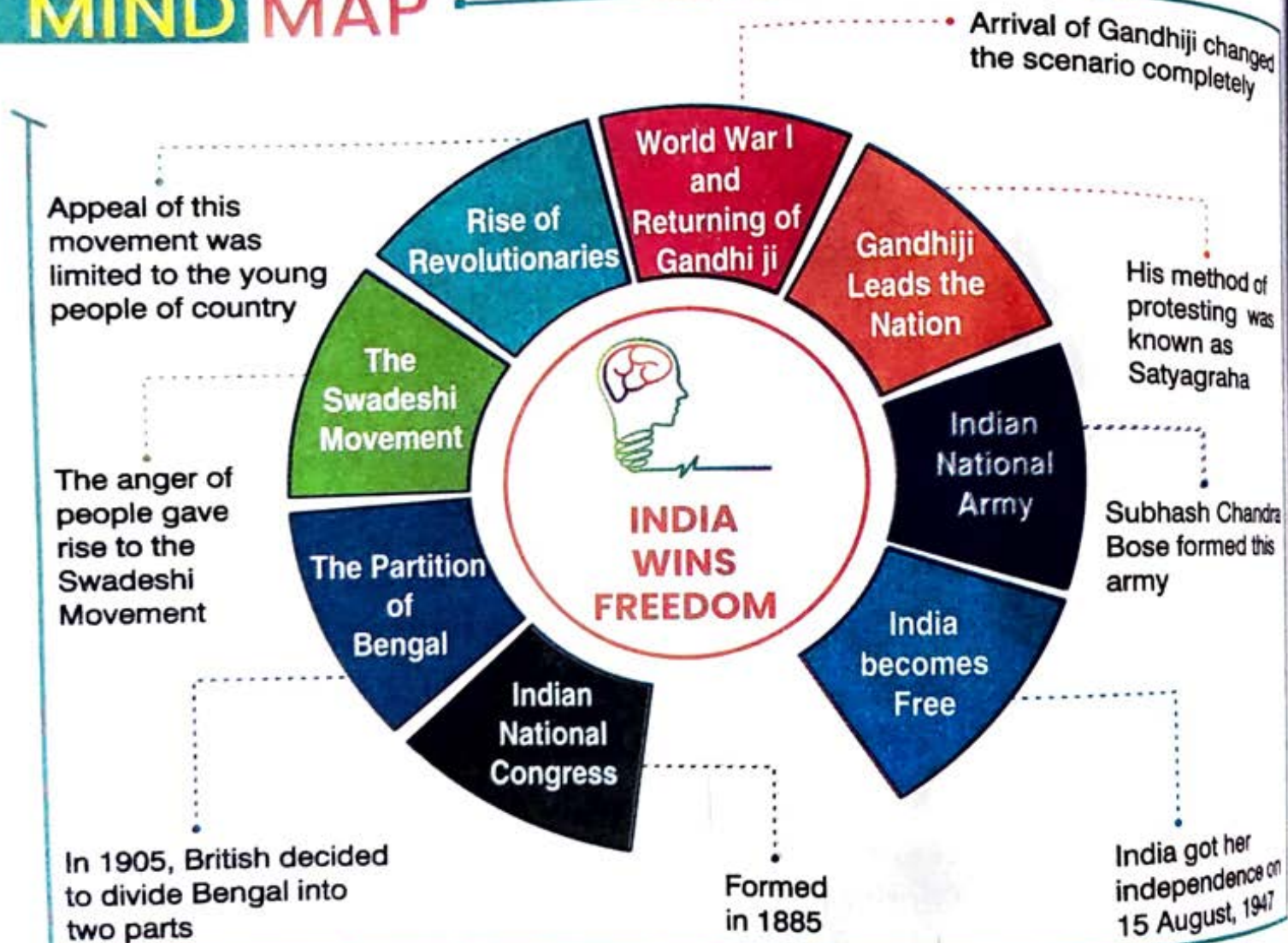
21st
CS

Creativity

Try IT!

Divide the class into five groups. Create a graphic story about India's freedom struggle, covering any five major events. Plan whatever you want to write about the event in the group. Make your graphic story on a chart paper. You can draw or paste pictures. You can even make a PowerPoint presentation.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The Rowlatt act was passed by the British government in :

(a) June 1922



(b) May 1921



(c) April 1920



(d) March 1919



2. *Purna Swaraj* means :

(a) boycott



(b) non-cooperation



(c) civil disobedience



(d) complete independence



3. The Indian National Army was led by :

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru



(b) Mahatma Gandhi



(c) Veer Savarkar



(d) Subhash Chandra Bose



4. was the first president of free India.

(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru



(b) Mahatma Gandhi



(c) Bhagat Singh



(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad



II. Fill the gaps.

1. Gandhiji gave the name to the untouchables.
2. Indian protested against the commission as there was no Indian in it.
3. In 1905, the decided to partition of Bengal.
4. The Civil disobedience movement was started with the
5. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the

III. Match the incidents with the years.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rowlatt act | (a) 13 April, 1919 |
| 2. Quit India Movement | (b) 1929 |
| 3. <i>Purna Swaraj</i> | (c) 1947 |
| 4. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | (d) 1942 |
| 5. India gets independence | (e) 1919 |



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What happened at Jallianwala Bagh?
2. What did Gandhiji see while going round the country?
3. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the non-cooperation movement?
4. What was Swadeshi Movement?
5. How did people react to the Simon Commission?
6. What did Gandhiji want to show by breaking the salt law?
7. What did the Indian National Army do to free India?



Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



HD

Observation

- I. Identify the following pictures and write their names.



PROJECT



21st
CS

Creativity



- II. • Collect the pictures of some important leaders of the freedom struggle and paste them in your scrapbook.
- Collect the pictures of some national leaders who guided the Indian National Congress in its early years of foundation and paste them in your scrapbook.

Out of the Box !



IE

Indian Ethos

- Gandhiji spent some time everyday on spinning *khadi* on the *charkha*. He always wore clothes made of handspun cloth. What do you think he did so?
- According to you, what motivates an individual to sacrifice his life for a cause?



14. GOVERNING OURSELVES



PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ India is a democratic country.
- ⊙ As Indians, we enjoy certain rights, perform certain duties and have to obey certain laws.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Central Government
- ⊙ Forming the Government
- ⊙ State Government
- ⊙ The Judiciary
- ⊙ Fundamental Rights and Duties

GET GOING

1. Who is the current President of India?
2. Who is the current Prime Minister of India?
3. In which state do you live?
4. Who is the Chief Minister of your state?
5. Which Indian state is the largest in population?

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After the end of British rule, they organized the resources and people of country. Every country has a set of rules. These set of rules were put down in a document called the **Constitution of India**.

Presently, India has 28 states and 8 union territories. One government is not enough to administer it. So, each state has its own government, called the **State Government** which is responsible for maintaining law and order within the state.

However, there is also one overall government for the entire country known as the **Central Government** which makes laws for the whole country and also makes sure that the laws are followed. The union territories are directly governed by the Central Government.

At each level, the government is divided into three branches—the **Legislature**, the **Executive** and the **Judiciary**. The Legislature makes laws for the country. The Executive puts these laws into force. The Judiciary protects these laws, settles disputes with the help of these laws and brings justice.

Try It!

Discuss in groups; the importance of rules and guidance in our lives. Imagine your class and school without the teacher and principal. What changes do you notice in both the situations?

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government of the **Union Government** makes laws for the whole country. The lawmaking body is known as the **Parliament**. It consists of the President of India and the two houses—Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.




Parliament House, New Delhi

Lok Sabha The Lok Sabha is the highest lawmaking body in the country. Its members are elected directly by the people. Thus, it is also known as the **House of the People** or the **Lower House**. The Speaker, elected by the members of the House, guides the proceedings in the Lok Sabha.

Any Indian citizen who is 18 years or above can vote in the general elections. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a term of five years. Any Indian citizen who is more than 25 years of age can contest the elections to the Lok Sabha. The whole country has been divided into constituencies. The candidate who gets the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared elected as a member. The Lok Sabha can have a maximum of 552 members.

Rajya Sabha The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is the Upper House. Unlike the Lok Sabha, its members are elected by members of the state legislative assemblies. Twelve members are nominated by the President of India. The nominated members are usually well-known persons and intellectuals, from the fields of art, literature, science, social science, and also sports persons. The Vice President of India is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha.



The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. It cannot be dissolved. The Lok Sabha, however, can be dissolved by the president.

The President The President of India is the **head of the country** and the supreme commander of the armed forces. The President is elected by the



members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state legislative assemblies
 term of President is five years.

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

NAME AND TERM

1. Dr Rajendra Prasad
1950-1962 
3. Dr Zakir Hussain
1967-1969 
5. Dr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
1974-1977 
7. Giani Zail Singh
1982-1987 
9. Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
1992-1997 
11. Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
2002-2007 
13. Pranab Mukherjee
2012-2017 
15. Droupadi Murmu
2022- Till Now 

2. Dr S. Radhakrishnan
1962-1967 
4. V.V. Giri
1969-1974 
6. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
1977-1982 
8. R. Venkataraman
1987-1992 
10. K. R. Narayanan
1997-2002 
12. Pratibha Patil
2007-2012 
14. Ram Nath Kovind
2017-2022 

Try IT!

EL Experiential Learning

How does the Parliament work? Let's find out. Divide the class into the two Houses of Parliament. For example, the Lok Sabha can have 28 members (7 students from each house). The Rajya Sabha can have 20 members (5 students from each house). Your teacher can be the Speaker.

- You can frame rules (Laws) that affect the students and the school in day-to-day life. You can take up issues (Bills) like Right to education/Right to more free periods.



FORMING THE GOVERNMENT

There are many political parties in our country. This multi-party system is a very important part of our democracy. Different parties put up their candidates for election. The party that gets the maximum seats forms the government. Sometimes, many parties come together and form the government. This is called a **coalition government**.

The party that forms the government then elects its leader. The President appoints this person as the Prime Minister. She/He then forms the union cabinet that consists of the council of ministers. The ministers in the union cabinet can be either from the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.

Thought Shot

HD

Problem-solving

Imagine yourself as the Prime minister of a newly independent country. Mention five new laws that you will make for your country.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Every state has a **Legislative Assembly**. It makes laws for the state. The members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA's) are elected by people who are more than 18 years of age. They are elected for a term of five years.

The Governor is the head of a state. She/He is appointed by the President of India. A Governor serves for a term of five years.

After the Assembly elections, the Governor invites the leader of the party that has got the maximum seats in the Legislative Assembly to form the government. The leader of the majority party becomes the Chief Minister of the state.



The Supreme Court of India, New Delhi

THE JUDICIARY

The constitution of India provides for an independent judiciary. The Supreme Court in New Delhi is the highest judicial body in our country. It gives the final judgement in any legal case. The Supreme Court has many judges, the highest being the Chief Justice of India. They are appointed by the President of India.

The High Court is the highest court in a state. There are also lower courts in every state. Each district, in the state, has its own court.

Thought Shot

What will happen if the judiciary stops functioning?



Critical Thinking



FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens of India have certain fundamental rights which have been specified in the constitution. There are some rights that all Indians enjoy:

Fundamental Rights	Explanation
Right to Equality	Men and women are equal in the eyes of the law. No person can be treated unfairly because of religion, caste or place of birth.
Right to Freedom	The citizens of India have freedom of speech and expression. They can practise any trade and settle in any part of the country.
Freedom of Religion	Citizens have a right to choose and practise any religion they want.
Right against Exploitation	Citizens have rights against exploitation such as bonded labour and child labour.
Culture and Educational Right	Minority groups such as Christians and Muslims have the right to set up their own centres of education and culture.
Right to Constitutional Remedy	A citizen can ask for justice in a court of law if he feels that his fundamental rights have been denied.
Right to Education	Every citizen from the age of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education.



Fundamental Duties spell out the responsibilities of citizens. A simplified list is given below.

Some Fundamental Duties

We must obey the laws of the country and respect its National Anthem and the flag.

We must defend the country at all costs.

We must protect our natural resources and preserve our culture and heritage.

We must avoid violence and protect public property.

We must promote harmony amongst the people of India.

We must strive for excellence in all activities.

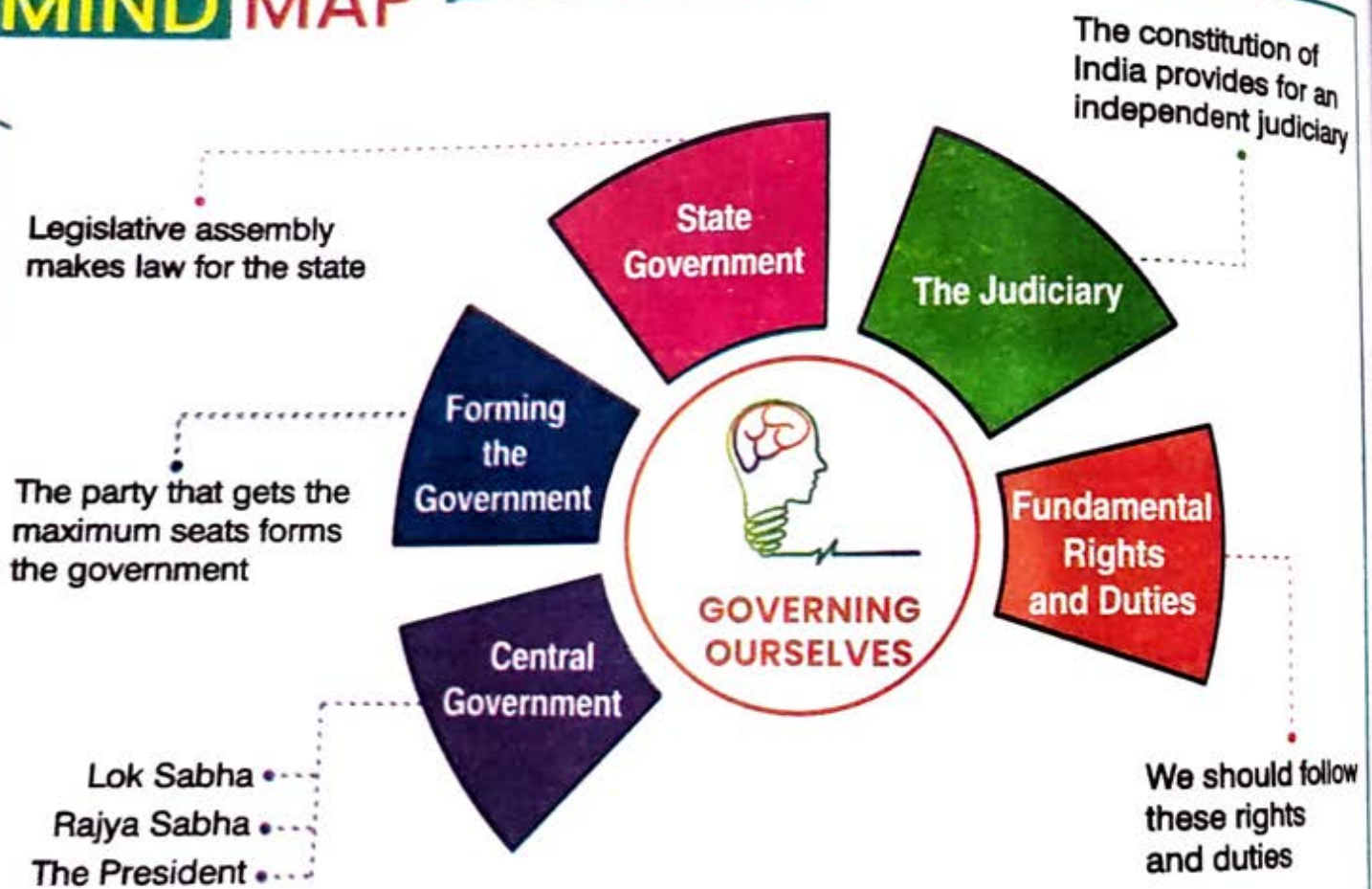
Thought Shot

IE

Indian Ethos

What as a citizen of India, are the rules and duties that you should practice?

MIND MAP



EXERCISE

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. India has Union Territories. (MCQs)
- (a) 6 (b) 8
- (c) 28 (d) 27
2. The Parliament has:
- (a) Lok Sabha and Judiciary (b) Lok Sabha and Lower House
- (c) Upper and Lower Houses (d) Union Government
3. The laws for the whole country are made by the:
- (a) President (b) State government
- (c) Governor (d) Union government
4. The Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by the:
- (a) president (b) speaker
- (c) prime minister (d) governor

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. There are States and Union territories in India.
2. The is the highest lawmaking body in the country.
3. The government is responsible for law and order within a state.
4. The guides the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
5. The has two houses.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The union territories are directly governed by the central government.
2. The whole country has been divided into constituencies.
3. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was third President of our country.
4. We must defend the country at all costs.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What provision has the constitution made to govern the country properly?
2. How is the government formed?
3. Why is the Lok Sabha called the House of the People?
4. How are members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha elected?
5. Write down four important human rights.

Skills Enrichment Zone

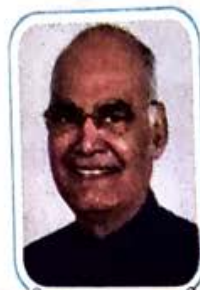
PICTURE STUDY



HD

Observation

- i. Who are these personalities? Write their name in boxes given below.



THINK SMART



21st CS

Technology/Digital Resources

- ii. Imagine that you have been given the responsibility of formulating a constitution for your school. What are the laws that you will add? How would you breakup the governing system? Create a PowerPoint presentation in groups explaining this and share the presentation in the class.

PROJECT



Creativity

- iii. • Collect the pictures of some important leaders of the freedom struggle and paste them in your scrapbook.
- Collect the pictures of some national leaders who guided the Indian National Congress in its early years of foundation and paste them in your scrapbook.

Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking

- Deepak has lost a case in the High Court. However, he does not think of it as the final judgement. Why?





15. THE UNITED NATIONS (UN)

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ There are many countries around the world.
- ⊙ To make the world a peaceful place the United Nations was formed.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Formation
- ⊙ Objectives
- ⊙ Structure
- ⊙ Agencies
- ⊙ Achievements
- ⊙ India and the UN

GET GOING

This monument was selected as a 'World Heritage Site' by UNESCO in 2007.



Name the monument

Name the place it is located in

What is its importance on 15 August every year?

History has witnessed the rise and fall of empires under great and ambitious rulers. Battles and wars have been fought between the countries throughout history. War has always brought destruction to life and property. It has affected the trade and commerce adversely.

FORMATION

The first world war broke out in 1914 and lasted till 1919. It caused huge damaged to the entire world. This led to a worldwide desire for peace. This desire led to the creation of the league of Nations. But the league failed and Germany began the second world war in



The UN flag and its emblem



1939. This war was ended with the atomic bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in Japan in 1945. This war caused huge destruction and nearly 3,20,000 people were killed and several millions were homeless.

The economy of many countries was ruined as a huge amount of money was spent in these wars. Many countries realised that wars were not a solution to any problem. They should be avoided at any cost. They felt to form an organisation that should stop such wars in the future. The league of nations was formed after the first world war. But it could not stop another world war, so after the second world war, another organisation, called **United Nations Organisation (UNO)** was formed on 24 October, 1945. It was to be a combined effort of countries to work together towards peace. The representatives of 51 countries (India was one of them) met at San Francisco and framed the UN charter, which lists the objectives and principles of UN.



The UN building in New York

Today, 200 countries are part of UN. The aim of UN is to maintain peace and security in the world. It does so by developing friendly relations among the countries and helping solve their disputes. 24 October is observed as the United Nations Day every year.

The UN has a flag of its own, which is light blue with the UN emblem on it in white. The emblem consists of two olive branches (symbols of peace) embracing the globe.

Thought Shot

Do you have a student's council in your school? It looks after all the classes in the school. It is not great to have an organization where we discuss matters that concern our class? Discuss.

21st
CS

Communication



OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of United Nations are :

- ◆ To maintain peace and security for world by avoiding any kind of war-big or small.

Under the universal declaration of human rights, the UN prepared a list of human rights which was adopted on 10 December, 1948. This day is observed as the 'Human Rights Day.'

- To develop friendly relations and cooperation among the nations of the world.
- To promote the work for the betterment of humanity by protecting human freedom and rights.
- To remove differences based on race and religions.
- To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems peacefully and with a spirit of cooperation.
- To help the member nations in fulfilling these objectives and coordinate their efforts.

Try IT!

Form groups in your class and suggest the ways in which students can contribute to the UN's objective of achieving a clean environment.

HD

Coordination and Cooperation with Others



STRUCTURE

The UN has established six main organs that serve different functions :

1. **The General Assembly** : The General Assembly is the main body of the UN, where the representatives of all member countries sit and discuss matter. All the member nations have equal representation and the right to vote. It oversees the budget of the UN, collect reports from other parts of the UN, make recommendations and appoints non-permanent members to the security council. It meets once a year and sessions last from September to December. Its headquarter is in **New York**.
2. **The Security Council** : It is responsible for peace and security for worldwide. It has 15 members, out of 10 are chosen from among the UN member countries and 5 are permanent. USA, China, France, Russia and United Kingdom are the permanent members. The permanent members have the veto power; it means that if out of these members, anyone member votes against the matter being discussed, the matter is not passed. Its non-permanent members are elected for a period of two years.
3. **The Secretariat** : It handles all administrative work. It is located in the UN headquarter in New York and headed by the secretary general. It maintains records and files and provides materials needed by the UN bodies for their meetings.

4. **The Economic and Social Council** : It helps the General Assembly to promote international economy and social cooperation. It handles problems related to economy and social cooperation. It handles etc. The council has 54 members who are elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years. It meets twice a year, in April and in July.
5. **The Trusteeship Council** : It was established to look after 11 countries of the world, which were not independent then. Now, all of them have become independent, so the trusteeship council is not functional any more.
6. **The International Court of Justice** : It is the legal court of the UN and solves all international problems. It was established in 1945 and is based in the Hague, Netherlands. Its main function is to settle legal disputes after they have been submitted by member states. The court has 15 judges who are elected for nine years.



The International Court of Justice

AGENCIES

Several agencies, which are self governing international organisations, have been set up the UN for dealing with various functions for the welfare of humanity. Some of these agencies are as follows:

1. **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)** : The UNESCO was established in 1946. Its headquarter is in Paris. It works for the promotion of educational, scientific, and cultural activities. It has actively worked for the fight against illiteracy. It has also played an important role in protecting and preserving monuments which are the world's cultural heritage.
2. **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)** : It was established to provide food and shelter to children affected by the second world war. Its headquarter is in New York. It works for children's rights, development, protection and survival. 'Aanganwadi' is a programme conducted in India with the help of UNICEF.



The UN has launched a website for students and teachers. The name of the site is Cyber School Bus. The address of the site is <http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/>.

3. **World Health Organisation (WHO)** : The WHO was established in 1948 and has its headquarters in Geneva. It is concerned with the improvement of health standards. Its main task is to promote the general health of the people of the world. It carries out campaigns against diseases like malaria, plague, cholera, AIDS, etc. It conducts surveys and creates awareness among people all over the world about controlling and fighting diseases.



4. **International Labour Organisation (ILO)** : It was set up in 1919. It became a specialised agency under the UN in 1946. Its headquarters is in Geneva. It tries to ensure better working conditions for workers all over the world. ILO also tries to establish better relationships between workers and their employers.



5. **Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)** : It was established in 1945 and has headquarters in Rome. Its aim is to help nations to increase their food production. It trains farmers in better methods of cultivation and in the use of fertilisers and insecticides.



6. **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** : IMF was set up in 1945. Its headquarters is in Washington D.C. It provides loans and financial assistance to member countries to overcome their economic problems.



Try IT!

HD

Problem-solving

Identify the agencies of UN that fulfil the following tasks.

1. Increasing food production.
2. Controlling and fighting diseases.
3. Providing loans and financial assistance.
4. Ensuring better working conditions of the workers.



ACHIEVEMENTS

The UN has been successful in preventing big wars and improving the overall living conditions in the world. It has been successful in preventing the third world war by settling disputes among warring nations. It is also involved in peace keeping operations.

It has helped the developing countries to remove illiteracy, poverty, ill health, starvation and many other social and economic problems. It has succeeded in promoting international cooperation and mutual understanding among various nations. Today, the world is a better place to live in largely due to the UN.

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

India is one of the 51 founder members of the UN who signed the charter of the UN in 1945. It was also elected to the security council. It has full faith in the ideals of the UN. India has always stood for peace and played an important role in the UN's efforts for world peace. India has always supported the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes.

Some of the main contributions of India to the UN are as follows :

- ◆ The UN has put its confidence many times on the Indian armed forces as Peace-Keeping Forces (UNPKF) for maintaining peace in sensitive areas.
- ◆ India is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council. However, India has been elected several times for a seat in the Security Council, *for example* during 1984-85 and 1991-92.
- ◆ India has also served as a member of many UN bodies, including the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Commission, and the Disarmament Commission.
- ◆ India played a prominent role in putting forward the concerns of developing countries at the United Nations.
- ◆ India actively opposed the policy of considering Blacks as inferior to Whites in South Africa. This policy was known as **apartheid**. Finally, due to



In 2020, India scored a major diplomatic victory to enter the non-permanent category of the UN Security Council when elections were held for the five non-permanent members. India won 184 votes out of 192 valid votes cast.



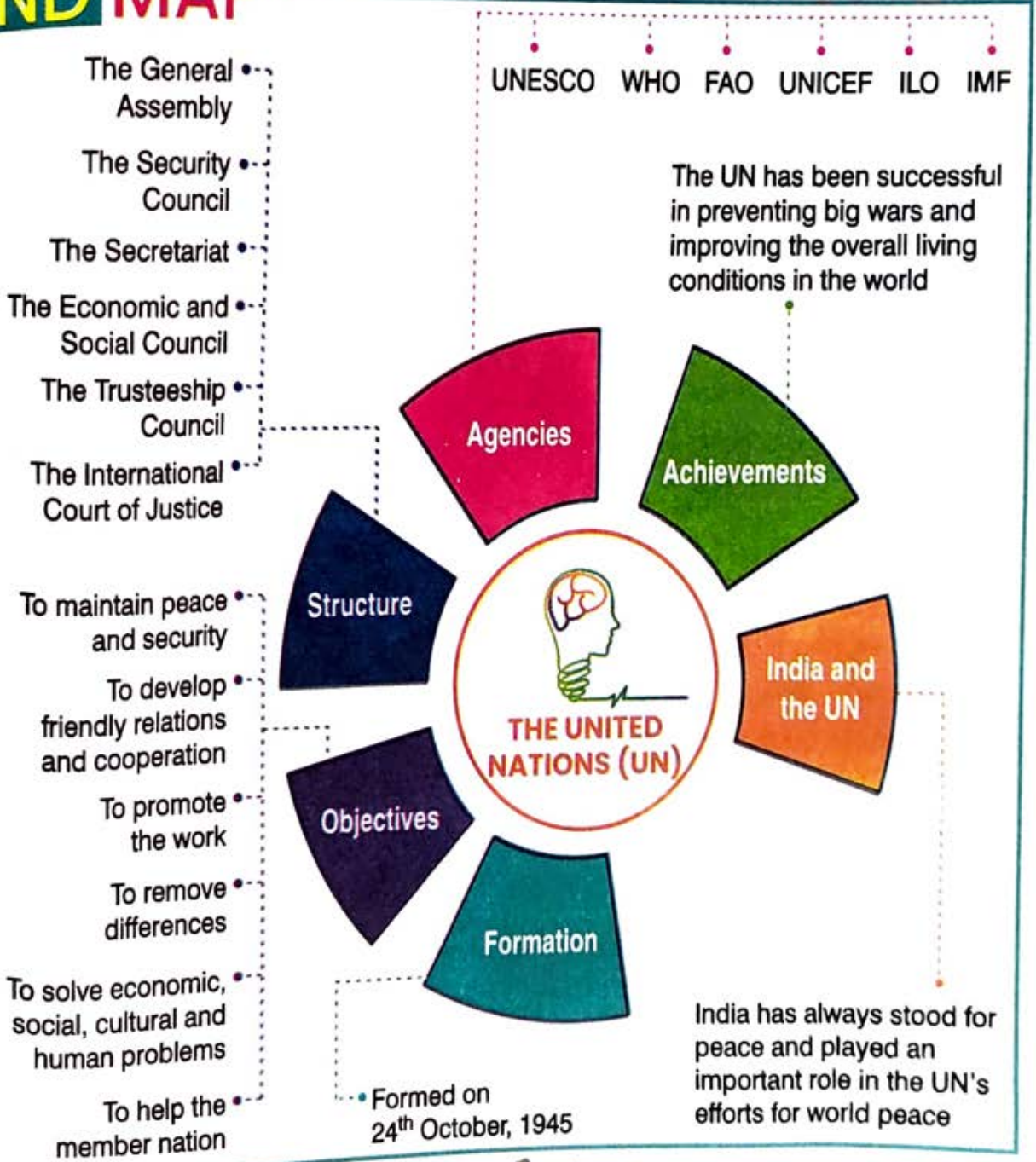
the pressures of the United Nations and countries like India, apartheid was abolished in South Africa. India established relations with South Africa only after this.

Try IT!

HD Curiosity

The UNESCO arranges student exchange programmes. Choose a country that you would like to go to through the programme. Give reasons for your choice. What preparations would you make for your trip?

MIND MAP



EXERCISE

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The second world war was started in :
(a) 1929 (b) 1949 (c) 1939 (d) 1914
2. The number of nations that signed the UN charter is :
(a) 192 (b) 51 (c) 150 (d) 92
3. The headquarters of UNICEF is in :
(a) Geneva (b) New York (c) Hague (d) Paris
4. The secretary general is the head of :
(a) Security Council (b) Trusteeship Council
(c) Secretariat (d) General Assembly

II. Fill the gaps.

- The UN was formed in
- The secretariat handles all work.
- The WHO is concerned with the improvement of standards.
- The colour of UN flag is
- is a programme conducted in India with the help of UNICEF.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- The economic and social council has 45 members.
- Now, trusteeship council is not functional.
- The security council handles all administrative work.
- The WHO was established in 1998.
- The international court of justice has 13 judges.

IV. Answer the following questions.

- Which five countries are the permanent members of the security council?
- What are the main organs of the UN?
- What is the work of the security council?
- How does WHO help the nations?
- Highlight the role of India in the UN.



Skills Enrichment Zone

FUN ACTIVITY



Form your own UNO, the United Neighbours Organization. Your family can be actively involved with other families in its functioning. Make a UN chart. Decide on the members. You can look after issues such as social activities, children's rights, health camps, settling disputes and organizing social events.

EL

Experiential Learning



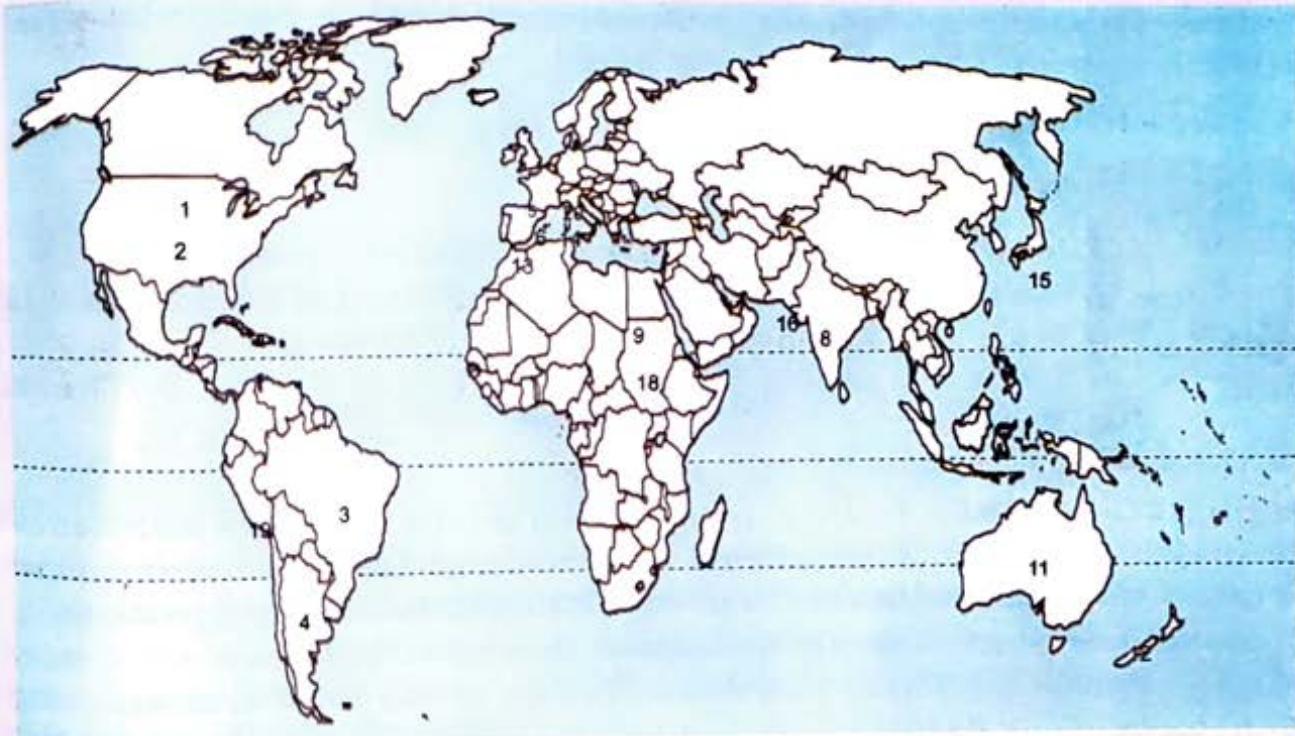
MAP WORK



HD

Observation

On the map given below are countries marked from 1 to 20. All of them are members of the United Nations Organisation. Name them.



Out of the Box !



2nd CS

Critical Thinking



- Write the names of the UN agencies that would be working in each case :
 - There is a severe famine in a particular area.
 - In a country just 15% of children go to school.
 - Many historical monuments are lying neglected in a country.
 - Where do the peacekeeping forces of the United Nations come?





SOME GREAT PERSONALITIES OF INDIA



Man has been discovering new facts constantly. Many qualities distinguish him from other creatures of the world. He can use tools, gain knowledge from books and think of new ideas. New ideas may concern him or others around him. Thus, advancement in man's intellectual progress has taken place. Many people have worked for the betterment of mankind. They stood up for humanitarian causes and values of universal brotherhood, freedom, truth, tolerance and love. They lived for the good of others and to improve the conditions of the weak and the downtrodden. These people are remembered for their greatness.



Let us read about some such people who made a difference in our lives and are immortal by leaving an indelible mark in this world.



Sushruta And Charaka

In ancient India, the medicine was very advanced like west. The *Atharva Veda* was the first Indian book that dealt with diseases and their treatment. Later, two famous work in the medicine field were written as *Sushruta Samhita*, by Sushruta, a famous surgeon and the *Charaka Samhita*, by Charaka, a physician.

Sushruta (800-600 BCE) Sushruta, a surgeon, lived in India. He has been described as the son of Maharshi Vishwamitra in texts. He had a vast knowledge of medicine. He was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, treating fractures and eye-operations.

He also performed plastic surgery of ear and nose. He is called the '*father of plastic surgery*'. Many of the surgical instruments described in his book are still in use for modern surgical procedures. He also knew about the medicinal values of different plants and how to use them in treating different diseases.

Charaka (300 BCE-100 BCE) Charaka, a famous physician, lived in Kapisthala village of Panchanada (Punjab), India. He is known as the '*Father of Medicine*'. 'Charaka' is a title given to wandering scholars. In his book, he described the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. He also described in detail various processes through which food passes before being fully digested. He also knew the medicinal values of many plants. In his book, he listed the responsibilities of a doctor and how a doctor should conduct himself with his patients. He was the early proponent of the theory '*Prevention is better than cure*.'





Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950)

Widely known as the **Iron Man of India**, Patel was an independence activist and first Deputy Prime Minister of India (1947-50). He was from Gujarat. Post independence, Sardar (Leader) Patel worked with V.P. Menon towards dissolving 555 princely states into the Indian union.

B.R. Ambedkar (1891-1956)

Ambedkar is recognised as the "founding father of the Republic of India." He was from Maharashtra. Polymath scholar, Social reformer and leader of the Dalits, Ambedkar was the architect of the Indian Constitution and also served as the first Law Minister of India. He was given the honorific title "Babasaheb" ("respected father"). Ambedkar predominantly campaigned against social discrimination against Dalits, Women, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes in the Hindu caste system. He was associated with the Dalit Buddhist movement and accepted Buddhism as a religion along with his more than half a million followers on 14 October 1956. Ambedkar revived Buddhism in India.



Vikram Sarabhai (1919-1971)

He was an Indian physicist and astronomer who initiated space research and helped develop nuclear power in India. He was honoured with Padma Bhushan in 1966 and the Padma Vibhushan (posthumously) in 1972. He is internationally regarded as the Father of the Indian Space Program.

J.R.D. Tata (1904-1993)

Industrialist, philanthropist, and aviation pioneer, Tata founded India's first airline Air India. He is the founder of various institutes including Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Hospital, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tata Motors, TCS, National Institute of Advanced Studies, and National Centre for the Performing Arts.



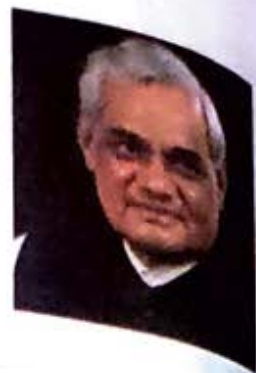
Dhirubhai Ambani (1932-2002)

Dhirajlal Hirachand Ambani popularly known as Dhirubhai Ambani, was an Indian business tycoon who founded Reliance Industries. Ambani took Reliance public in 1977 and was worth US\$2.9 billion in 2002 upon his death. In 2016, he was honoured posthumously with the Padma Vibhushan, India's second-highest civilian honour for his contributions to trade and industry.



Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1924-2018)

Vajpayee was elected nine times to Parliamentarian for over four decades, Vajpayee served as the Prime Minister of the Lok Sabha, twice to the Rajya Sabha and served as the Minister of External Affairs for three terms; 1996, 1998, 1999-2004. He was awarded the "Best Parliamentarian" in 1994.



Lata Mangeshkar (1929-2022)

Widely credited as the "nightingale of India", playback singer Mangeshkar started her career in the 1940s and had sung songs in over 36 languages. In 1989, Mangeshkar was awarded the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, India's highest award in cinema.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (1931-2015)

Aerospace and defence scientist, Kalam was involved in the development of India's first satellite launch vehicle SLV III and was the architect of Integrated Guided Missile Development Program. He worked for Indian National Committee for Space Research, Indian Space Research Organisation Laboratory and was appointed as the Scientific Advisor to the Defence Minister, Secretary to Department of Defence Research and Development and Director General of Defence Research and Development Organisation. Later, he served as the eleventh President of India from 2002 until 2007.



Sachin Tendulkar

Having debuted in 1989, Tendulkar played 664 international cricket matches in a career spanning over two decades. He holds various cricket records including the only player to have scored one hundred international centuries, the first batsman to score a double century in a One Day International and the only player to complete more than 34,000 runs in both ODI and Test cricket.

Make a list of some other great personalities, apart from the given and write in two sentences what they are famous for.



HALF-YEARLY Assessment Paper

(Based on CBE)

Marks :

Note : All questions are compulsory.

Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The hot desert region in the South-West of Asia is called :

(a) the Greenland



(b) the Arabian sea



(c) the Red sea



(d) the Sahara desert



2. The sea port along with the red sea is called :

(a) Mecca



(b) Jeddah



(c) Medina



(d) Riyadh



3. The amount of water vapour in the air is called :

(a) temperature



(b) dew



(c) snowfall



(d) humidity



4. The tropic of cancer lies at the :

(a) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S



(b) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S



(c) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N



(d) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N



5. To go from one place to another on land, the eskimos use a :

(a) kayak



(b) sledge



(c) umiak



(d) motor boat



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The equator is a that passes through the of the earth.

2. The are the nomadic tribe of Saudi Arabia.

3. The are the important animal in Greenland.

4. Mostly peaks of high mountains in Himalaya regions are covered with and snow throughout the year.

5. The large grasslands used to rear cattles are called



III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. There are seven sub-directions in between the permanent directions.
2. Many trees are found in the Prairies.
3. In tundra region, the ice never melts.
4. North Atlantic Ocean is the busiest sea route in the world.
5. We use northern pole to locate the places on the globe.

IV. Match the columns.

1. Cactus
2. Tsetse
3. The model of the earth
4. Eskimos
5. Drought

- (a) Fly
- (b) People of Greenland
- (c) Less or No rainfall
- (d) Plant in Saudi Arabia
- (e) Globe

V. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a globe? Write any three limitations of it.
2. What are the special features of plants growing in the deserts?
3. What is the prime meridian? Why is it important?
4. How has the life of the eskimos changes since the past?
5. Why are the cattles not reared in the DRC.

VI. Write the names of grasslands to be called in different regions.

1. Asia

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. South America

--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Africa

--	--	--	--	--

4. Australia

--	--	--	--	--

VII. If industries were well developed in the DRC, would it be a poor or a developed country?

VIII. It is raining heavily. The school has got over and you are walking home. You have an umbrella. You see one of your classmates standing on the side of the road, getting wet. You walk up to him. He tells you that his house is in the opposite direction. What will you do?

ANNUAL Assessment Paper

(Based on CBE)

Marks

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The biggest circle on the globe is :

- (a) Arctic circle
- (b) Antarctic circle
- (c) Tropic of cancer
- (d) Equator



2. The head quarter of UNICEF is in :

- (a) New York
- (c) Geneva



- (b) Paris
- (d) Hague



3. Both air and noise pollution can be caused by :

- (a) garbage
- (c) loudspeakers



- (b) solid wastes
- (d) vehicles



4. Nowadays, paper is made from :

- (a) leaves
- (c) wood pulp



- (b) flowers
- (d) buds



5. India was famous for her textiles, jewellery and :

- (a) spices
- (c) farmers



- (b) people
- (d) factories



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The word 'Hindsa' means
2. The process of killing germs in the milk is known as
3. The colour of UN flag is
4. The over use of natural resources may cause energy in the future.
5. A map without a is called just a sketch.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Sushruta was a famous physician of ancient India.
2. Meerut was the place where the war of 1857 started.
3. Each state has a Legislative Assembly.
4. The fastest and most expensive means of transport is water transport.
5. In the DRC, people follow advanced methods of farming.

IV. Match the columns.

1. Kinshasa
2. Charaka
3. Bantu
4. Tsetse
5. Telephone

- (a) Alexander Graham Bell
- (b) City
- (c) 13 April, 1919
- (d) Indian famous physician
- (e) Tribe

V. Answer the following questions :

1. Which five countries are the permanent members of the security council?
2. How can we check environment degradation?
3. What do you understand by drought?
4. Explain petroleum. Why is it advised to consume it carefully?
5. What is air pollution? Write any two causes of it.

VI. Identify the agencies of UN that fulfil the following tasks.

1. Increasing food production.
2. Controlling and fighting diseases.
3. Providing loans and financial assistance.
4. Ensuring better working conditions of the workers.

VII. 'Even though the revolt of 1857 was not succeed, it taught an important lesson to the Indians'. Explain.

VIII. Deepak has lost a case in High Court. However, he does not think of it as the final judgement. Why?



Marks:

Note: All questions are compulsory.

1. The symbol used to show the headquarters of state is :



B.



D.



2. In the deserts, few green spots are found.

They are called

A. dates



B. cactus



C. oases



D. none of these



3. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the conservation of environment?

A. Greenpeace is an organisation working to protect the environment by direct action.

B. Use a bicycle or walk instead of using a car for short trips.

C. Lead-free petrol in vehicles helps in reducing pollution.

D. Use of bleach and strong detergents is one of the ways to save the environment from getting polluted.

4. The is the highest lawmaking body in the country.

A. Rajya Sabha



B. Lok Sabha



C. High Court



D. All of these



5. Who declared "Freedom is birth right and I shall have it."?

A. Lala Lajpat Rai



B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale



C. Bipin Chandra Pal



D. Dadabhai Naoroji



6. Which UN agency promotes educational, scientific and cultural activities?

A. WHO



B. UNESCO



C. FAO



D. ILO



7. Who was called the 'Father of Plastic Surgery'?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Sushruta

- B. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- D. Vikram Sarabhai

8. Select the incorrect match.

- A. Charaka – Father of medicine
- B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee – Awarded with Best Parliamentarian
- C. Lata Mangeshkar – Nightingale of India
- D. Dhirubhai Ambani – Tata Motors

9. Match the columns and select the correct option.

Column I

- (a) Pacific ocean
- (b) First railway line in India
- (c) Pampas
- (d) Devanagari script

Column II

- (i) Built between Mumbai and Thane
- (ii) Mode of writing the Hindi language
- (iii) Largest ocean
- (iv) The grassland of South America

- A. (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
- C. (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

- B. (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
- D. (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)

10. Unscramble the given letters to obtain the name of a movement.

ANUPR JASWRA

Now, select the correct statement about it.

- A. It decided to boycott the commission.
- B. It started with the Dandi March.
- C. It leads to disobey the laws peacefully.
- D. Its slogan was *Jai hind*.

ANSWERS

1. C., 2. C., 3. D., 4. B., 5. A., 6. B., 7. C., 8. D., 9. C., 10. B