

Social Science

5

Teacher Manual



SOCIAL SCIENCE-5

CHAPTER - 1 : THE GLOBE

Activity: 1. T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F. **A.** 1. b, 2. a, 3. a, 4. c. **B.** 1. hemispheres, 2. continents, 3. Greenwich, 4. equator, 5. North pole. **C.** 1. (e), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (a). **D.** 1. The earth. 2. Asia. 3. Pacific Ocean. 4. Greenwich. 5. Grid. **E.** 1. The globe is a man-made model of the earth. It gives an accurate picture of the earth's surface as it is a spherical representation. 2. Seven continents exist in all on the earth. They are Asia, North America, Europe, Antarctica, Africa, South America and Australia. 3. If you observe the globe, you will see many lines running parallel to the equator. These lines are called latitudes. The equator is the largest latitude. It is called the Great Circle. As lines of latitude never meet and have an equal distance from each other, so they are also called parallels. The semicircle cut all the parallels of latitude that lie in their way at right angles are called longitude. Lines of Latitude never meet each other so it is called meridian of latitude. They join North pole and South pole. 4. Meridian. 5. The latitudes and longitudes criss-cross each other. Their network can be seen on the globe. It is known as the grid. The intersection points always form the right angle. The exact location of the places can be found with the help of the grid. 6. a. The imaginary line exactly in the middle of the two poles is called the equator. b. If we join the North and the South Poles by the shortest line, it is called a meridian. c. If you observe the globe, you will see many lines running parallel to the equator. Each line is called latitude. d. Tropic of Cancer is a parallel line of latitude that is a quarter of the way from the equator to the North Pole. During the summer solstice, the sun is directly overhead. 7. a. The imaginary line exactly in the middle of the two poles is called the equator. The zero meridian which passes through the Greenwich (UK) is called the Prime Meridian. b. The large land masses on the earth surface are known as continents. The large masses of water that separate the

continents are called oceans. **Let's Enjoy:** Do yourself. **Life Skills:** **Northern Hemisphere:** North America, India, Arctic Ocean. **Southern Hemisphere:** South America, Australia, Indian Ocean. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. Lines of longitude help us to identify the time zone. The time variation between two meridians is of four minutes. b. **Latitude:** Tropic of Cancer: 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N, Equator: 0°, **Longitude:** Prime Meridian: 0°.

CHAPTER - 2 : MAPS : OUR GUIDES

Activity: 1. Flat representation of earth's surface, 2. To calculate the distance between any two places of map, 3. The boundaries of continents, countries, states and cities. 4. Help us to understand the location of any place in a better way. **A.** 1. c, 2. b, 3. c, 4. b. **B.** 1. north, 2. blue, 3. sketch, 4. four, 5. political. **C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False. **D.** 1. Directions. 2. Map legend. 3. Physical Maps, Political Maps. 4. Road map. **E.** 1. A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to a scale. 2. The book of maps is called an atlas. 3. Maps are very handy. They can be rolled or can be folded and kept in bags or pockets. 4. The four cardinal directions are— North, South, East and West. The four sub-directions are North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West. 5. The scale is necessary to calculate the distance between any two places on a map. It is the ratio between the distances as shown on the map to actual distance on planet Earth. So on a scale, a small distance indicates a large distance. 6. a. A physical map shows the physical features of an area like mountains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc. A political map shows the boundaries of continents, countries, states and cities. b. Do yourself. **Let's Enjoy:** Do yourself. **Life Skills:** 1.c, 2.e, 3.a, 4.d, 5.b. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Maps are very handy. They can be rolled or can be folded and kept in bags or pockets.

CHAPTER - 3 : CLIMATIC VARIATIONS

Activity: 1. F, 2.T, 3. T, 4.T. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. a, 4. b. **B.** 1. moderate, 2. cool, 3. humidity, 4. temperate. **C.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a). **D.** 1.

Weather. 2. Torrid zone. 3. Temperate zone. 4. Frigid zone. E. 1. The average weather condition of any place that prevails for a long time is called the climate of that place. 2. These are the factors causing climatic variations : a. Distance from the equator (latitude). b. Height above the sea level (altitude). c. Distance from the sea. d. Directions of the wind. e. Humidity and rainfall. f. Ocean currents. g. Human factors. 3. The earth's surface is divided into three heat zones- Torrid Zone or Tropical Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone or Tundra Zone. 4. The distance of a place from the sea also decides its climate. Places near the sea have a moderate climate with cool summers and warm winters. On the contrary, places away from the sea generally have an extreme climate, with hot summers and very cold winters. 5. An ocean current is a warm and cool current in the seas and oceans. Ocean currents affect the climate in the coastal areas. When Western Europe is experiencing freezing temperatures, warm waters of the Gulf stream bring a lot of relief to the people. The cool currents reduce the temperature in the torrid zone. 6. This is because the rays of the sun fall directly on the equator and spread over a smaller area. This direct heat near the equator makes the region the hottest in the world. 7. Temperate climate prevails in temperate zone. 8. a. Altitude is the height of a place above sea level. b. **Latitude** : If you observe the globe, you will see many lines running parallel to the equator. Each line is called latitude. The equator is the largest latitude. c. The condition of the atmosphere of a place, over a short period of time is called weather. d. Humidity is the amount of water vapor present in the air. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Cloud, 2. Equator, 3. Tropical, 4. Altitude. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. Because of various reasons: distance from equator, height above the sea level, distance from the sea, direction of the wind, humidity and rainfall, ocean currents, human factors. b. Global warming refers to an average increase in the earth's temperature, which in turn causes changes in climate.

CHAPTER - 4 : THE LAND OF DENSE FORESTS - ZAIRE

Activity: 1.d, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c. **A.** 1. d, 2. a, 3. a, 4. b. **B.** 1. Zaire, 2. Cassava, 3. Pygmies, 4. Congo, 5. Tanganyika. **C.** 1. Kinshasa. 2. Amazon. 3. Pygmies. 4. cassava. 5. Copper, gold. 6. Amazon, Zaire. **D.** 1. Large area of Zaire is covered with dense forests. The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves at the same time. Thus, Zaire is covered with dense equatorial forests. 2. This is a very primitive tribe whose prime occupation is hunting. Pygmies are very short in height and are nomadic by nature. They do not do farming but collect their food through hunting. Apart from the meat of animals they also eat fruits, nuts and berries. They use bows and poisoned arrows for hunting. They make use of nets and traps to catch large animals. Pygmies worship forests as it is the provider of things that are necessary for them. 3. Places close to the equator have very hot and wet climate throughout the year. Mornings are hot and humid. As the temperature rises steadily, dark clouds are formed by noon, resulting in heavy rainfall. The annual rainfall can be more than 200 cm in some areas. Evenings and nights are generally cool. 4. Cassava is a special vegetable grown here. It is like sweet potatoes. 5. Evergreen trees are found in equatorial regions. 6. Roadways are not well-developed in Zaire due to its dense forests. 7. Zaire is located in the central part of Africa and in the north eastern part of Angola. In the northern part, Zaire borders Central African Republic and Sudan. On its eastern part it borders Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. On its southern part it borders Zambia and Angola. The Republic of Congo is located on its western part. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. In the south, the democratic Republic of Congo is bounded by Angolo and Zambia. 2. Pygmies are very short in height. 3. At Metadi in the East, Kinhasa drains into the Atlantic Ocean. 4. Places close to the Equator have very hot and wet climate. **Life Skills:** 1. Living stone falls, Victoria Falls, Stanly Falls. 2. Edmund, Albert, Tanganyika 3. Copper, Tin, Uranium, 4. Mahagony, Rosewood, Rubber, 5. French, Bantu, English. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a.

Two third of the total population of zaire lives in rural area and rest in urban area. The prime occupation is hunting. In rural areas, people live in bamboo and thatched huts. Roadways and railways has recently developed. b. Zaire gets so much rainfall because it is close to the equator.

CHAPTER - 5 : THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW- GREENLAND

Activity: 1. F, 2.T, 3.F. **A.** 1. a, 2. a, 3. b, 4. b. **B.** 1. Denmark, 2. ice-sheet, 3. yellowish-brown, 4. Kayaks. **C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True. **D.** 1. Greenland is a low plateau, surrounded by coastal mountains which are always covered with thick snow. 2. Huskies are wolf-like dogs, widely used by people for pulling sledges. 3. Greenland is the world's largest island, with an area of about 21,660,860 square km. 4. The sun never sets in the summer. **E.** 1. Greenland is located in the North Polar Region, the part of the earth which is extremely cold throughout the year. 2. Mosses, lichens, grasses and bushes grow in Greenland. 3. Huskies, reindeer, seal. 4. They are very hardy people. They have a short thick body. The Eskimos are yellowish-brown in colour. They have short arms and legs. They have slanting eyes and their face is wide and flat. They have long hair. The occupations of fishing and hunting are followed by the people of Greenland. 5. Hunting is done with the help of a special tool called harpoon. It looks like a spear. 6. Now they have permanent houses with electricity to live in. They consume tinned vegetables and milk imported from other parts of the world. Now some people use rifles instead of harpoons. Fur farms have been established to breed animals. Primary schools, hospitals, libraries and clubs are present in most of towns and villages. Better air facilities which connect Greenland to the cities of Europe and

North America, have brought the Greenlanders closer to the rest of the world. 7. a. Houses of Eskimos are called igloos. b. Kayak is a small boat covered with seal skin. c. Harpoon looks like a spear. d. Huskies are wolf-like dogs, widely used by people for pulling sledges. e. Sledge is a wheelless cart driven by animals. f. Iceberg is a huge block of ice breaks off from the main mass of ice and floats into the ocean. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Kayak, 2. Sledge, 3. Igloo, 4. Harpoon. **Life Skills:** 1.d, 2.c, 3.b, 4.a. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. The climate is very cold in greenland. The temperature is below 0° , the whole year. The sun never sets in the summer. This is why Greenland is called the ' Land of the Midnight Sun'. b. During spring, huge blocks of ice breaks off from the main mass of ice and float into the ocean. These are called icebergs. c. The animals of the polar region either have a thick fur on their skin or a thick layer of fat called blubber under th skin, which protects them from severe cold.

CHAPTER - 6 : THE LAND OF HOT SAND - SAUDI ARABIA

Activity: 1. Pine, 2. Air, 3. Bedouins, 4. Elephant. **A.** 1. c, 2. d, 3. c, 4. c. **B.** 1. Arabian, 2. Asir, 3. Oasis, 4. Riyadh. **C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True. **D.** 1. Sahara. 2. The international airport of Saudi Arabia is King Abdulaziz. It is situated in Jeddah. 3. Petroleum. 4. Silver, gold. **E.** 1. The region that remains wholly covered with sand and usually experiences hot climate is known as desert. 2. Saudi Arabia receives the direct rays of the sun almost throughout the year, leading to a high rise in temperature during the day-time. However the nights are pleasant. Rainfall is almost negligible. Saudi Arabia is one of the few places in the world where summer temperature has been recorded above 50°C . The coastal areas remain humid throughout the year. 3. Men generally wear a long cotton gown called 'thawb' and a headgear called 'gutrah' to protect themselves from the heat of the sun and cold winds. Women wear a long robe called 'aba' and keep their faces covered with a veil. 4. Mecca and

Medina are the holiest places for muslims. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Oasis, 2. Riyadh, 3. Bedouins, 4. Gutra, 5. Islam, 6. Petroleum. **Life Skills:** 1.d, 2.c, 3.a, 4. b. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. Date palms are the most important tree of the oasis. b. Camel is the most useful animal in the desert land. 3. Camel is called the most useful animal in the desert because it is the chief animal used for travelling and carrying loads.

CHAPTER - 7 : THE TEMPERATE GRASSLAND - PRAIRIES

Activity: 1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T . **A.** 1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. c. **B.** 1. southern, 2. meadow, 3. wheat, 4. Velds, 5. beef. **C.** 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (d). **D.** 1. North America. 2. Mississippi and Missouri. 3. Bison and Antelope. 4. Farming and animal rearing. **E.** 1. Prairies are the grasslands of North America. 2. Prairies stretch from central Canada towards the mid- west of the United states. 3. Wheat and maize. 4. Ranches are big open grasslands used for animal grazing. 5. Prairies are fertile grasslands. Thus they can provide food for many animals. They include badgers, rabbits, mice, foxes, coyotes, antelopes, prairie dogs and various kinds of snakes and birds. 6. a. Huge storage bins called silos are commonly used for bulk storage of grains. b. On each farm, there are small homesteads where the farmer's family and a few workers stay. c. Ranches are big open grasslands used for animal grazing. **Let's Enjoy:** a. The Parries experience an extreme type of climate with very hot summers and extremely cold winters. b. Some parts of Parires are cultivated and have become great wheat growing areas. c. Huge storage bins are called silos are commonly used for bulk storage of grains. d. Praries stretch from central Canada towards the mid-west of the United States. e. The main crops of Praries are wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye, Oats, and grasses like Alfala. **Life Skills:** Do yourself. **Think and Answer(Hots):** 1. Rangelands, 2. Corirados, 3. Steppes, 4. Praries.

CHAPTER - 8 : CONQUERING DISTANCES

Activity: 1.F, 2.F, 3.F, 4.T, 5.F. **A.** 1. c, 2. a, 3. a, 4. a. **B.** 1. freeways, 2. North Atlantic, 3. metalled, 4. Pan American, 5. Khyber. **C.** 1. The Pan American Highway, the Trans Canadian highway. 2. Air India, Indian airlines. 3. Seikan Tunnel, Thames Tunnel. 4. Shatabdi Express, Rajdhani Express. 5. Ganga, Brahmaputra. **D.** 1. Name of world's famous highways are The Pan American Highway, The Trans-Canadian Highway, The Burma-China Road, The Australian Trans Continental Highway. 2. Different modes of modern transport are motor ways, expressways or freeways. 3. Roads that connect states, cities or countries with each other are well constructed and broad. These roads have several lanes meant for different kind of vehicles. These kinds of roadways are known as Highways. Importance of highways are : Highways connect two or more places and ensure that industries, employment, and development follow. Bridges, traffic lights, pavements, bike paths, and lane dividers make up a safe highway. Modern highways are known for their high capacity, efficiency, and planned construction. Highway networks are very important for the growth of a region. Highways open new trade routes and almost every industrial region in the world is connected to the major highway network system of that particular country. 4. Road traffic has created the problem of air pollution due to dust and smoke. The number of accidents is also increasing. 5. TVG is France's high-speed rail service. It is the fastest train in the world, with a speed of over 500 km/hr. 6. The Panama Canal joins the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Pacific Ocean in the west. The Suez Canal joins the Mediterranean Sea in the north with the Red Sea in the south. 7. Water ways is the cheapest means of transport. The only requirement of waterways is good ports with proper facilities for loading and unloading of goods. 8. Air routes and sea routes do not need roads for travel. They travel in air and water ways respectively. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. The world's first aeroplane was invented in December 1903. 2. Seikan tunnel is over 53 km in length. 3. The Panama canal was opened in 1914. 4. The Railways

were introduced in 1853. 5. India has 12 major ports and 181 minor ports. **Life Skills:** a. 1. Roads used by vehicles are called roadways. Roads are of two types: mettaled roads and non-mettaled roads. 2. Railways an important and popular means of transport throughout the world. Large number of passengers and great amount of goods travel from one place to another. 3. Waterways has been a popular means of transport since the times of early man. Water transport helps to carry heavy and bulky goods over long distances. 4. Today thousands of people travel by aircrafts everyday. They fly at an altitude of over 30,000m above sea level and travel at a speed of 100km per hour. **Think and Answer(Hots):** 1. Cargo ships carry goods for the trade purpose. 2. Wright Brothers, 3. Seiken Tunnel, 4.1853.

CHAPTER - 9 : EXCHANGING MESSAGES

Activity: 1. This machine is capable of sending and receiving duplicate copies of written document. 2. It is a device for transmitting and receiving messages over long distances. 3. It transmits voice messages through electronic current. 4. They are handy and easy to carry. They are used to receive and make phone calls from everywhere. 5. We can send letters, parcels and money through post. **A.** 1. c, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a. **B.** 1. Bollywood, 2. TV, 3. ISD, 4. internet, 5. Morse. **C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True. **D.** 1. In 1844. 2. Alexander Graham Bell. 3. Telephone. 4. In 1895. 5. In 1926. **E.** 1. People share their thoughts by talking, writing and by listening of other people. This is called communication. 2. Send message to all people at a time is called Mass Media. Radio, television and newspaper are three means of mass communication. 3. First we write letters and post them in letter box. Then these letters are sent to post office, from where postman deliver them according to their address. 4. Morse Code consists of dots and dashes, which represent alphabets, numerals and punctuations. It is used in postal service. 5. Because radio programms can reach large audiance at the same time without any cost. **Let's Enjoy: Horizontal:** Telephone, Internet, Radio. **Vertical:** Teleprinter, Mobile, Satellite, Telegram.

Life Skills: a. Radio: A radio changes sound waves into radio waves that travel long distances. these radio waves are received by an antenna or an aerial and then magnified so that we are able to hear the broadcast. b. Telephone: It transmits voice messages through electronic current. It is the fastest means of communication. c. Cinema : It is the most popular and entertaining means of mass communication. Cinema holds the status of industry in our country. d. Telegraph: It is a device for transmitting and receiving messages over distances. It was invented by Samuel Masse in 1844. **Think and Answer(Hots):** 1. Akashwani, 2. Alexander Graham Bell, 3. Fax Machine, 4. Documentary.

CHAPTER - 10 : THE WORLD OF KNOWLEDGE

Activity: 1. T, 2.T, 3. T, 4. F. **A.** 1. a, 2. b, 3. a, 4. b. **B.** 1. Zero, 2. Devanagri, 3. Cuneiform, 4. German, 5. Hindsa. **C. 1.** People living in southern Mesopotamia developed one of the earliest writing systems in the world. **2.** The idea of number is believed to have been given to the world by Indians. **3.** Apart from books scripted in Braille, blind people also take the help of prerecorded audio cassettes in which lessons and lectures are already recorded. **D. 1.** The man has the ability to think and learn from past experiences. To pass on his knowledge and experience to the coming generations, he has developed the art of writing. **2.** We need the system of numbers for represent the numbers of things. India invented the number system. **3.** Chinese were the first to make paper. Paper was made in China was made by jute, rags, bamboo and straw. **4.** Papyrus is a water plant. It was used to make paper. **5.** John Gutenberg invented the printing press. Bible was the first book to be printed. **6.** Braille Script is a script for blind people. Louis Braille invented this script. **7.** Literacy is the ability to read and write. No progress is possible if people remain illiterate and uneducated. Literacy is the key to all progress. **8.** People living in southern Mesopotamia developed one of the earliest writing systems in the world. The writing system began with pictures or signs drawn on clay tablets, using a sharp-edged knife. The characters were usually wedge-shaped and the

script was known as the cuneiform script. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. (e). China, 2.(a). India, 3.(d). Egypt, 4.(c). Mesopotamia, 5. (b). Germany. **Life Skills:** a. Newspaper: Times of India, Hindustan Times, The Hindu. b. Weekly Magazines: Outlook, The WEEK, India Today. c. Monthly Magazines: Grihshibha, Chandamama, Digit. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. All these inventions of writing of numbers, of paper and printing have helped to make people literate. No progress is possible if people remain illiterate and uneducated. Literacy is the key to all progress. b. Man is superior to all the creatures on the earth. He has been using his intelligence since early times to change and improve the world. c. China revolutionized the world by inventing the making of paper. This happened about thousand years ago. Paper that was made in China was made by jute, rags, bamboo and straw. That kind of paper was not at all fine in quality.

CHAPTER - 11 : LIVING LONGER AND HEALTHIER

Activity: 1. Microscope, 2. Pasteurization, 3. Pencillian, 4. Thermometer, 5. Vaccination. **A.** 1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. a, 5. b. **B.** 1. X-ray, 2. temperature, 3. enlarge, 4. Rene Laennec. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True. **D.** 1. Quinen. 2. Edward Jenner. 3. 1928. 4. Louis Pasteur. 5. Galellio. **E.** 1. Galileo invented the microscope. Microphone is used in health care to see small organs in enlarge view. 2. About 400 years ago in Holland, Zacharias Janssen and his father, while working in the shop, happened to look through two lenses placed one behind the other and were surprised to see that a fly looked as big as a lamb. They used this concept and made a toy called 'fleglass'. A famous scientist of those times, Galileo, learnt about the invention. He improved upon it and made an early version of the microscope. Gradually more and more powerful microscopes were made. 3. Pictures are taken of the inner parts of the body through X-ray machines. By seeing these pictures doctors can know about the fractures and dislocation of bones easily. Apart of it the diseases regarding kidneys and lungs can be easily traced with it. 4. Pasteurization is the process of heating a food to certain temperature and then cooling it, which helps in killing the harmful

bacteria. **5.** A thermometer is used to measure the temperature of the human body. We check our fever by it. **6.** Stethoscope instrument was invented in the year 1816 by a doctor named 'Rene Laennec'. He was a French doctor who made the first stethoscope with a hollow wooden tube. **7.** Doctors use Stethoscope to check the sound of heart beat and breathing of lungs by placing their ears on patient's body. **8.** Nearly 200 years ago, Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaids seldom got small pox. Small pox was a common disease in those days. It was a deadly disease and few could survive. Dr. Edward Jenner's patients included the young and the old, the men and women, the rich and the poor. He found that the milkmaid got a disease called cowpox. While treating a cowpox patient, Dr. Jenner noticed a few sores on her body. He collected the puss from one of the pores in a needle and injected it into a small boy named Phipps. Then he observed the boy for the next few days. The boy got cowpox but recovered very soon. Then Jenner took a big risk. He injected the boy with germs of small pox. He observed the boy closely for a few days. Nothing happened ! Thus Jenner reached the conclusion that a person who suffers once from cowpox remains safe from smallpox all his life. The small pox vaccine led to the discovery of vaccines for many other diseases. **9.** Rapid growth in population is called population explosion. **Let's Enjoy:** a. Thermometer, b. Pencillian, c. Microscope, d. Vaccination. **Life Skills:** a. Thermometer: To measure the temperature of the human body b. Stethoscope: To hear the sound of heart, lungs, veins, arteries and other parts of our body. c. Microscope: For viewing objects that are too tiny to be seen by the naked or unaided eye. d. X-Ray: Pictures are taken of the inner parts of the body through x-ray machines. **Think and Answer(Hots):** 1. Pasteurization, 2. Chloroform/ Anesthesia, 3. Vaccination, 4. Thermometer.

CHAPTER - 12 : MECHANICAL AGE

Activity: 1. F, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T. **A.** 1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. d, 5. b. **B.** 1. Benjamin Franklin, 2. Daimler, 3. Blucher, 4. battery, 5. coal. **C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True. **D.** 1. (d), 2. (f), 3. (c), 4. (e), 5. (b), 6. (a). **E.** 1.

Stone tools like hammer, spear, etc. were used by man during stone age. **2.** Steam engine was an important invention that pushed man far ahead on the road of progress. Steam engine could generate a lot of power and made many difficult tasks easier. With the invention of steam engine, the railway engines came into being. **3.** Rudolph Diesel was a German engineer invented an engine that ran on another form of mineral oil. **4.** Electricity was developed many years ago in Netherlands, when a man made a toy named 'Leyden Jar'. It consisted of two wires, one was dipped inside the water in a glass jar while the other was outside the jar. When these wires were touched with each other, a spark was produced. **5.** Dry leaves, wood were early fuels used by man. **6.** Few alternative sources of energy are solar energy, wind energy, water energy, biogas. Fuels like coal, wood, mineral oil, natural gas are non-renewable sources of energy. They take millions of years to form beneath the earth's surface. It is feared that their excessive use might result in their scarcity. So, there is need to develop these sources of energy. **Let's Enjoy: Horizontal:** Electricity, Kerosene oil, Wood, Solar Energy. **Vertical:** Petroleum, Diesel. **Life Skills:** a. James Watt invented steam engine in the year 1769. It was an important invention that pushed man far ahead on the road of progress. Steam engine could generate a lot of power and made many difficult tasks easier with the inventions of steam engine , the railway engines came into being. b. It is the most widely used source of energy. It was developed many years ago in Netherlands, when a man made a toy named 'Leyden Jar'. Electricity can be produced using different fuels, like coal, mineral oil and gas. c. There are many options available which can be used as an alternative sources of energy. They are solar energy wind energy, and bio gas. Fuels like coal, wood, mineral oil are non- renewable sources of energy. d. There are many options available which can be used as alternative sources of energy. Ex: Sun, wind and water are renewable and inexhaustible. Bio gas can be generated with various organic matter like cow- dung, dead and decayed plants and leaves. Another option in which scientists are working is atomic energy.

Think and Answer(Hots): a. Rudolf Diseal, b. Thomas Savery, c. George Stephenson, d. George Brayton, e. Alessandro Volta, f. Benjamin Franklin.

CHAPTER - 13 : THE GREAT PERSONALITIES

Activity: 1. Martin Luther King, 2. Abraham Lincoln, 3. Socrates. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b. **B.** 1. Socrates, 2. Martin Luther King, 3. Karl Marx, Engels, 4. Abraham Lincoln. **C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False. **D.** 1. A group of judges sat to decide Socrate's case and most of them were against him. 2. Abraham Lincoln is remembered for his vital role as the leader who led to the end of slavery. 3. Martin Luther King continued his struggle for equal civil rights for Negroes in the United States of America. 4. Another German named Engels became a good friend of Karl Marx and supported his friend's ideas. **E.** 1. Socrates was a great philosopher who lived in Greece. He was born in 469 B.C. 2. His teaching was : a. The unexamined life is not worth living. b. No man knowingly does evil. c. Explore the situation and asked them not to go by myths and wrong beliefs. 3. Karl Marx encouraged labourers to fight for their rights. The daring and honest ideas of Karl Marx were not appreciated by all. So, he was expelled from Germany. 4. Karl Marx gave the idea to workers to fight against exploitation and to demand their share in profit of production. 5. Martin Luther King was a leader of African people. He resolved to fight for equal civil rights for Negroes in the United States of America. He was known as 'Gandhi of Negroes'. 6. During his visit to India Martin Luther King said, "I have come to India to pay homage to this holy land of Mahatma Gandhi. The principles of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru should be followed for peace all over the world." 7. Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth President of the United States. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Abraham Lincoln, 2. Socrates, 3. Martin Luther King, 4. Karl Max. **Life Skills:** 1. (iii), 2. (i), 3. (iv), 4. (ii). **Think and Answer(Hots):** 1. Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital, 2. Born on January 15, 1929 at Atlanta (Georgia) 3. Year 1818, Germany.

CHAPTER - 14 : OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Activity: 1.c, 2.d, 3.b, 4.e, 5.a. **A.** 1. b, 2. a, 3. a, 4. b, 5. a. **B.** 1. Europeans, 2. Buxar, 3. Indian National Congress, 4. Bengal, 5. Geneva. **C.** 1. (c), 2. (e), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (a). **E. 1.** Bal Gangadhar Tilak. 2. Lala Hardayal. 3. 1885. 4. 1914. 5. Mumbai. 6. W.C. Banerjee. **E. 1.** Great wealth of India attracted the European traders to India. 2. Indian National Congress was started to interact peacefully with British Government and make them aware of countrymen's problems and difficulties. 3. To maintain their monopoly in India, the East India company quickly turned their trading centres into forts. They started to keep armies to protect their trading wares. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal did not like and fought the British in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sir Saiyyad Ahmed Khan, Narain Guru, Swami Dayanand, Swami Vivekananda, S.N. Banerjee, Dadabhai Nauroji, Ferozsha Mehta, G.k. Gokhale. 5. Lord Dalhousie introduced a policy to take over various kingdoms. According this policy, if a king died without a direct heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British. This policy was called 'Doctrine of Lapse' 6. Making disputes between kingdoms and people for rule was the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the British. 7. The plight of India under the British grew from bad to worse as the British levied heavy taxes on the Indians, forced weavers to sell their cloth to them, and compelled farmers to cultivate indigo so that they could use it to dye cloth in Britain. Many Indian industries and crafts were closed down under the order of the British East India Company. A wave of discontentment and unrest blew over India. 8. The Swadeshi Movement started at the same time. The aim of this movement was to boycott the foreign goods and use only Indian goods. They burnt British goods at various places. People started

picketing at the shops selling foreign made cloth. Women also participated in large number in Swadeshi Movement. In the end Britishers declared the cancellation of the partition of Bengal in 1911. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Sukhdev, 2. Mahatma Gandhi, 3. Gopal Krishnan Gokhale, 4. Kudiram Bose. **Life Skills:** Do yourself. **Think and Answer (Hots):** Do yourself.

CHAPTER - 15 : GANDHIJI LEADS THE NATION TO FREEDOM

Activity: 1. 1919, 2. 1915, 3. 1869, 4. 1920. **A.** 1. b, 2. b, 3. b, 4. c, 5. d, 6. b. **B.** 1. Rowlatt, 2. Chauri-Chaura, 3. 1929, 4. Boycotting, 5. 1920. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True. **D. 1.** South Africa. 2. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. 3. 1915. **E.** 1. Mahatma Gandhi became one of the most respectful political leaders of the 1900's, as he helped to free the Indians from British rule through non-violence. 2. Non-cooperation Movement means not to cooperate with the British Government and breaking the laws deliberately. 3. A disgusting incident happened at Chauri-Chaura that made Gandhiji really very upset. Some people had to tolerate the atrocities of police, while they were peacefully taking out a procession on 5th February, 1922. They became so raged that even burnt the police station of Chauri-Chaura (Uttar Pradesh). Gandhiji was disappointed over this violence and he immediately withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement. 4. Gandhiji thought of destroying the government by peacefully breaking their laws. One such law was tax on salt. Gandhiji thought that this tax was unjustified. Even the poorest of the poor needed salt. He asked his people to disobey the unjust laws of the government. He started a march on foot from his ashram at Sabarmati to Dandi. Dandi is a small village on the seashore. It was a distance of 300 kilometers from Sabarmati to Dandi. Many people joined him in this march. This is known as the Dandi March. The people led by Mahatma Gandhi went up to the seashore and picked up a handful of salt and broke the unjust law. 5. Some people used violent means to demand complete freedom from Britishers. They sacrificed their lives for

freedom. They were called revolutionaries. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Khudi Ram Bose were some revolutionaries. 6. Civil Disobedience Movement was started to destroying the government by peacefully breaking their laws. 7. Quit India movement was launched on 8th August, 1942. Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Do or Die'. Either they wanted freedom or were ready to die. 8. Gandhiji died on 30th January, 1948. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. 1929, 2. 1942, 3. 1920, 4. 1922. **Life Skills:** Do yourself. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. In the year 1885, a dynamic person named A.O. Hume formed an organisation called Indian National Congress. The main aim of this group was to peacefully interact with British Govt. and make them aware of countrymen's problems and difficulties. b. The Indian National Congress met at Lahore in December 1929, and began to prepare for a new movement. All sections of the Congress got together under the leadership of Gandhiji to start Civil Disobedience movement. c. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. According to this movement, people were asked not to cooperate with the British Govt. and they started breaking rules deliberately.

CHAPTER - 16 : THE UNITED NATIONS

Activity: 1.b, 2.a, 3.d, 4.c. **A.** 1. b, 2. d, 3. b, 4. b, 5. b, 6. b. **B.** 1. New York, 2. education, 3. Human Rights, 4. children, 5. permanent, 6. six. **C.** 1. UNO-Worldwide peace, 2. General Assembly— budget of UN, 3. Security Council— solves international disputes, 4. Trusteeship Council— Caretaker of territories, 5. Secretariat building— New York, USA, 6. UNICEF— Children health care, 7. World Health Organization— Geneva. **D.** 1. In New York. 2. 15 judges. 3. UN was formed on 24 October, 1945. 4. The Secretary General. 5. UNICEF. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. The general assembly is the main policy making body, discussing budgetary matters and peacemaking efforts to the UN. 2. UNESCO promotes peace and security through education. 3. UNO is an international organization of 192 Countries. 4. The international court has 15 Judges. 5. Security council is an important organization of UN. It's

prime aim is to maintain peace and security. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. 2. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. 3. World Bank. 4. International Labour Organisation.

CHAPTER - 17 : INDIA'S ROLE IN UNITED NATIONS

A. 1. a, 2. b, 3. b. **B.** 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, 2. UNESCO, 3. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, 4. India, 5. WHO. **C. 1.** India has never been in favour of policy of discrimination on the basis of caste, colour or creed. Indians rendered their moral and financial support to blacks of South Africa during the period of their exploitation and to Palestinians. India holds all the major offices of different agencies of the United Nations like UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO etc. **2.** Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an international organization (group of countries) who do not want to be officially aligned with or against any major power block (group of countries). **3.** Non-Aligned has supported the reduction of nuclear weapons. It has stopped the third world war. **4.** The UN has contributed India through its various agencies like : a. The WHO has helped India fight against diseases and epidemics. b. The UNESCO has helped us in acquiring new technology for our agriculture and industry. c. The UNICEF helps to carry out the Anganwadi programmes in India. d. The IMF (International Monetary Fund) gives financial support to our country. e. The FAO has helped to change the desert region of Rajasthan into a fertile area. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, 2. Mr. Tito of Yugo Slavia, 3. Vijaylakshmi Pandit. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. India did not want to join any of the military groups. Many countries were to join either Nato led by USA OR wassow Pact led by USSR. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru discussed this problem with Mr. Nasser of Egypt and Mr. Toto of Yugoslavia and they decided not to join any military groups. b. 1. WHO: To fight against diseases and epidemics. 2. UNESCO helped us to acquire technology in agriculture and industry. 3. IMF gives financial support. 4. UNICEF comes out Angadwad programmes.

Social Science



YELLOW BIRD PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD.

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHER

Regd. Off. : F-214, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-110 092

Tel. : 91-11-4758 6784, 91-97116 18765

E-mail : yellowbirdpublications@gmail.com • info@yellowbirdpublications.com

Website : www.yellowbirdpublications.com