

Environmental *Studies*

5





The Changing Family

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. We move from one place to another for getting better job and education.
2. Refugees are the people who take shelter in an another country.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Migrants 2. Grandparents 3. The Family Tree

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. migrants 2. Earthquakes, floods 3. Nuclear 4. migration

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Our family is important for us as it fulfils all our basic needs. It gives us emotional and financial security. A good family has values that make it strong and close knit. A family creates an environment where every member develops his or her individual character.

2. There are many reasons that are responsible for the migration of people.

- Better job and educational opportunities and improved lifestyles attract people to bigger towns and cities.
- Adjustment problems in a joint family set-up force people to migrate. They move to places where it is easier to settle in a nuclear set-up.
- Natural calamities like earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and famines force people to move to safer locations.
- Man-made calamities like terrorism and wars also force people to relocate.

3. Migration has many positive effects also. It leads to better job and educational opportunities. It usually results in improvement of lifestyle. It also leads to mixing of cultures and cooperation.

4. There are many social, economic and cultural differences in a new place. Migrants often find it difficult to adjust to these changes. Their children have to change their school, which gives rise to adjustment problems. When a younger generation migrates, the older generation becomes lonely. The members of younger generation do not get the love and care of their elders. The progress of any place is affected when their young and talented people migrate to other countries. This migration is referred to as brain drain.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Body

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. There are different types of joints—freely movable joints like those in the arms and legs and slightly movable joints such as those in the spine. There are some immovable joints present in the skull too. Joints found between the bones allow us to move. However, our bones cannot move without muscles being attached to them. Bones and muscles work together to move our body.
2. Some organs are located inside our body. They are not visible from outside. Such organs are called internal organs. For example, our lungs and heart are internal organs of our body.

B. Cross (7) the wrong words :

- Ans.** 1. We all have ~~different~~/similar sense organs.
2. We should learn to ~~disappreciate~~/appreciate the likes and dislikes of others.
3. The skull protects the parts of the brain/~~lungs~~ from any injury.
4. A human baby has ~~250~~/350 bones.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. 206 2. 350 3. crying 4. rib cage 5. calcium, phosphorus and protein

B. Match the following correctly by drawing line :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. adult body | → (a) foul smell |
| 2. human baby | → (b) inches |
| 3. skull | → (c) 350 bones |
| 4. height | → (d) brain |
| 5. dislike | → (e) 206 bones |

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. No

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. our body is made up of many parts called organs. Some of these organs are visible from outside. They are called external organs. For example, our arms and legs are external organs of our body. Some organs are located inside our body. They are not visible from outside. Such organs are called internal organs. For example, our lungs and heart are internal organs of our body.
2. Each organ of our body performs a definite function. Moreover, all these organs work together to perform their functions properly. A group of related organs form an organ system. Some organ systems of our body are the skeletal system, the respiratory system and the digestive system.
3. **Functions of Our Skeleton :** The skeleton supports our body and gives it a particular shape. It also helps to protect the soft and delicate organs of the body. The rib cage is the structure of ribs that protects our heart and lungs in the chest. The skull is the group of bones of the head that surround the brain and give it its shape. The skull protects the delicate parts of the brain from any injury.
4. **Everybody is Unique :** Everybody in a family has some special qualities. Have you noticed it? Read about Lata's family. Lata lives in Kanpur. There are six members in her family. Her father, Mr. Sharma, has beard and he is the tallest in the family. Lata's mother, Mrs. Sharma, has long, black hair. She speaks very softly and above all, she is a very good teacher. Lata is proud of her mother. Lata's aunt, Anita, is a dancer. She teaches *Kathak* in a school and performs in different dance programmes. Lata's elder brother, Gaurav, is a very good swimmer and has won several medals in state-level competitions. Lata's grandfather is a retired brigadier. He speaks the loudest in the family. Lata is a good athlete and has won the sports shield in the annual sports event of her school.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** Do yourself.

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**A. Oral Questions :**

Ans. 1. Ways to save LPG are as follows :

- Use ISI-marked cooking range.
- Always cook in pans with lid and not in uncovered pans.
- Use pressure cooker as it saves time.
- Keep the burner holes clean and free from dirt.
- Use small burner for small-sized vessels.
- Switch off the regulator of gas cylinder at night.
- Avoid reheating food.

2. **Fossil Fuels :** Coal, petroleum and natural gas are called the fossil fuels. It is so because they are obtained from beneath the earth's surface. The dead remains of plants and animals get transformed into fuels over millions of years due to sun's energy. Thus, we can say that all fuels derive their energy from the sun.

3. Petrol and diesel are petroleum products.

B. Cross (7) the wrong word given in the brackets :

- Ans. 1. The fossil fuels include (coal/~~well~~).
2. (~~LPG~~/CNG) is called the green fuel.
3. Liquefied petroleum gas is the full form of (LPG/~~LPG~~).
4. (~~Coal~~/Gobar gas) is the example of gaseous fuels.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**A. Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. Fossil 2. heat 3. LPG, Kerosene 4. transport, domestic, 5. green fuel

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Fuels → (a) standardisation mark
2. Wood → (b) will finish till year 2035 (approx.)
3. Smoke → (c) storehouses of sun's energy
4. Natural gas → (d) solid fuel
5. ISI → (e) pollutant

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A fuel is a substance that burns in air to produce heat energy. Fuels like kerosene or LPG are used at home for cooking. Petrol and diesel are used to drive the engines in automobiles. Coal and natural gas are also used to produce electricity in thermal power stations. Fuels are the storehouses of sun's energy.
2. **Classification of Fuels :** Fuels can be classified on the basis of the physical state in which they exist. These are as follows :

1. **Solid fuels** are those which exist in the solid state at room temperature, e.g. wood, coal etc.
2. **Liquid fuels** are those which exist in the liquid state at room temperature, e.g. petroleum, diesel, kerosene etc.
3. **Gaseous fuels** are those which exist in the gaseous state at room temperature, e.g. natural gas, gobar gas etc.
3. **Characteristics of a Good Fuel :** A good fuel has the following characteristics :
 - It produces a lot of heat energy on burning.
 - It does not leave behind any waste product (like ash) on burning.
 - It does not produce pollutants (like smoke) on burning.
 - It burns quickly.
4. **Fuels are Limited :** Fuels like coal, oil and natural gas take millions of years to form. But, the rate at which they are being used is much faster than the rate at which they are being formed. Hence, existing supplies are running out very fast. A chart given below will indicate clearly where we stand today in terms of their availability to us in the years to come.

Fuel	Known supplies (in years)	When likely to run out
1. Natural gas	About 40	till year 2035 (approx.)
2. Oil	About 60	till year 2055 (approx.)
3. Coal	About 290	till year 2285 (approx.)

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 3 : Animal Kingdom

Animals' Senses

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Ants cannot see well enough to distinguish one object from another. They find food only when they come close enough to smell it. They use their antennae to smell.
2. Eagle and owl have very sharp eyesight.
3. Bats sleep hanging upside down from the branches or trees.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Dog 2. Insects 3. Ant 4. Vultures

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. night, dark 2. Honey-bee 3. shortest 4. Female

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Insects | →(a) taste buds on the entire body |
| 2. Earthworm | →(b) produces series of flases |
| 3. Fish | →(c) Uses symbols to communicate |
| 4. Female glow worm | →(d) lateral lives |
| 5. Ape | →(e) pheromones |

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Fish do not have eyelids so they cannot close their eyes.
 2. Different animals have different ways of communicating with one another.
 - Female glow worm makes a series of flashes to communicate with the males.
 - A dog barks, yelps, whines and growls to communicate its feelings. It also wags its tail when it is happy and hides its tail between its legs when it is scared.
 - Insects release chemicals called pheromones, through special glands that help them to communicate with other insects.
 - A bird makes simple 'calls' to communicate.
 - An ape uses symbols to communicate.
 - Hyena makes a mad laughing sound that other hyenas follow, while hunting.
 - Honey bee performs special dance steps to tell other bees where the food is.
 3. Like us, animals also sleep to take rest. Some animals sleep for long hours. Brown bat sleeps for about 20 hours a day. Usually, small animals sleep for longer hours than big animals because they spend more energy than big animals.

Grazing animals like cows and deer sleep for only 2 to 4 hours a day. In fact, giraffe has the shortest requirement for sleep. It can rest and sleep for 10 minutes to slightly more than an hour. Dolphin sleep for about 10 hours. An adult tiger sleeps for about 16 hours a day. Kola sleeps for 18 hours a day and spends the rest of the day feeding on eucalyptus leaves.

Dogs and cats close their eyes to sleep.

Horses sleep while standing. Migratory birds sleep while flying while a cow sleeps with its eyes open. Dolphins sleep with one eye open. Fish reduce their swimming speed to get rest. Bats sleep hanging upside down from the branches of trees.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Protecting Animals

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Madaris and snake charmers are street entertainers.

2. Illegal killing, hunting or capturing of animals is called poaching.
3. Human beings are dependent on animals for food, cloth, transport, etc.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer given in the bracket :

- Ans.** 1. Leather is obtained from the (**skin**/fur) of animals.
 2. (**Tiger**/Horse) is hunted for its skin.
 3. Project Tiger was launched in (**1973**/1983) in India.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. animals, hunter 2. silk 3. jewellery 4. biogas

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans.** 1. Silk → (a) hen
 2. Milk → (b) bee hive
 3. Egg → (c) anti-venom medicine
 4. Honey → (d) cocoon
 5. Snake → (e) cow

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **Project Tiger :** Tiger is a ferocious animal that is known all over the world for its beauty. The number of Bengal tigers in the world has been going down at an alarming rate.

This is because tigers are hunted for their skin and bones.

The tiger population in the beginning of 1900, in India, was about 10,000. It came down to only 1827 tigers in 1972. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to protect the tiger population in India for its economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological value.

Nine tiger reserves were set up for just 300 tigers. In India, today there are 27 tiger reserves with 1498 tigers. The Corbett National Park was the first protected area that was set up in 1935.

2. Tigers are slowly dying out because the animals they hunt for food are becoming scarce. Tigers mainly eat animals such as the sambar, barasingha, cheetal, wild boar, and the young gaur. As a result, tigers face a shortage of food. So, they visit villages near the jungles to kill cattle and even humans. In villages, they are getting killed by humans. The hunting of tigers (both for sport, and for their skin, bones, whiskers) and the destruction of their habitats have caused the tiger to become an endangered species.
3. Snake charmers catch snakes, such as the dangerous cobra, and make them dance as they play their flutes. While the snake sways its hood, it cannot bite as the snake charmer has already removed its fangs.
4. From the beginning of civilization, man has been dependent on animals and has been using them for various reasons.

Early man killed animals for food and later learnt to domesticate them for other products like milk, wool, eggs, water and honey. He even began to use animals as a means of transport, for entertainment and also for experimental purposes.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-I

Multiple Choice Questions :

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)

B. Cross the wrong words given in the brackets :

- Ans.** 1. (~~Tiger~~/Horse) is hunted for its skin.
 2. House flies have tastebuds on their (~~feet~~/wings).

3. The skull protects the parts of the (lungs/~~brain~~) from any injury.
4. (LPG/~~CNG~~) is called the green fuel.

C. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Insect 2. Migrants 3. Poaching 4. Fossil Fuels

D. Encircle the odd one :

Ans. 1. **Wood** Coal Diesel
 2. Mother **Uncle** Aunt
 3. Hen **Cow** Duck

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Fish do not have eyelids so they cannot close their eyes.
 2. Refugees are the people who take shelter in an another country.
 3. Madaris and snake charmers ar street entertainers.
 4. Some organs are located inside our body. They are not visible from outside. Such organs are called internal organs. For example, our lungs and heart are internal organs or our body.
 5. Ways to save LPG are as follows :
- Use ISI-marked cooking range.
 - Always cook in pans with lid and not in uncovered pans.
 - Use pressure cooker as it saves time.
 - Keep the burner holes clean and free from dirt.
 - Use small burner for small-sized vessels.
 - Switch off the regulator of gas cylinder at night.
 - Avoid reheating food.



Unit 4 : Food

Preserving Food

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Methods of preserving food are freezing, drying, heating and boiling, packing and canning.
 2. **Food Preservation :** It is defined as the process by which certain foods like fruits and vegetables are prevented from getting spoilt. By preserving food the colour, taste and nutritive value are maintained. So food preservation is actually processing of food to prevent it from spoilage and making it possible to store in a fit condition for future use.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer given in the bracket :

- Ans.** 1. Germs cannot grow at (**low**/room) temperature.
 2. (**Louis Pasteur**/Robert Hook) discovered the process of pasteurization.
 3. Avoid eating (**stale**/fresh) food.
 4. (**Salt**/Flour) is a natural preservative.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Sodium benzoate, Sodium metabisulphite 2. airtight 3. Preserved 4. refrigerator

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

Ans. 1. Low temperature → (a) milk
2. Stale food → (b) salt and oil
3. Pasteurization → (c) unhealthy
4. Pickles → (d) refrigeration

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. **Advantage of Food Preservation :** Food preservation has the following advantages :

- It decreases food wastage.
- It increases the storage period of food.
- It makes it possible for us to get fruits and vegetables even in off seasons. Nowadays we get mangoes and apples throughout the year.

2. Louis Pasteur discovered a method of preserving milk, by boiling the milk and then cooling it quickly. This sudden change in temperature killed the germs present in milk. This is known as pasteurization.

3. METHODS OF FOOD PRESERVATION

Freezing : Bacteria cannot grow at low temperature, they need warmth to grow. Hence, keeping food in the refrigerator or a deep freezer keeps it fresh for a longer time and prevents it from getting spoilt. Meat, eggs, and cooked vegetables are stored in this way.

Drying : Food-spoiling bacteria do not grow well in dry conditions. So, many vegetables like spinach, methi leaves, cauliflower and ginger can be preserved in our homes just by drying them in the sun. The sun's heat removes water from these food materials and makes them dry. Fish is also preserved by the sun-drying method.

Heating and boiling : Boiling kills germs. Milk is boiled to kill germs. Water is also boiled at high temperatures for 10-15 minutes, to make it safe for drinking.

Louis Pasteur discovered a method of preserving milk, by boiling the milk and then cooling it quickly. This sudden change in temperature killed the germs present in milk. This is known as pasteurization.

Packing : This method involves packing food in a packet with no air in it. Since there is no air, no micro-organisms can grow. This type of packing is used for meat, cheese and vegetables.

Canning : It is also a common method of food preservation. Many food items can be kept in different containers. Many fruits and vegetables are thoroughly cleaned and cut into pieces before canning. They are boiled, excess water is removed, sterilised and put into sterile containers or tins. Containers are closed, made airtight and sealed. Tinned foodstuffs last longer.

4. In a country like ours, many people do not get enough food to eat. We must, therefore, prevent wastage of food. We prevent wastage of food in the following ways :

- Take only as much food on your plate as you can possibly eat.
- Cook as much food as the family requires.
- Store the leftover food in the refrigerator or in a cool, dry place for later use.
- Store cereals, pulses and spices in clean, dry and airtight containers. Store fruits and vegetables in a refrigerator or in a cool, dry place.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



From Taste to Digestion

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Our stomach is like a bag of muscles. Here the food churned and mixed with several digestive juices produced by the walls of the stomach. These juices further break the food.
2. We all need food to live. The solid food we take is broken down into smaller pieces and converted into easily soluble form. The process of breaking down of food into smaller soluble form is called digestion.
3. In order to earn more profits, some shopkeepers hide and store food grains in their godowns. This is called hoarding. Later, they sell the food grains at a very high price in the black market. Hoarding causes a shortage of food at the market. Poor people cannot purchase food grains at high prices.

B. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. Flood **Earthquake** Hoarding
2. **Potatoes** Carbohydrates Proteins
3. Large intestine Stomach **Heart**
4. Goitre **Malaria** Beri-Beri

C. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Anaemia 2. Bloating 3. Night blindness 4. Scurvy

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. sugar 2. mouth 3. human actions.

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Goitre → (c) Iodine
2. Rickets → (d) Vitamin B
3. Scurvy → (e) Vitamin D
4. Anaemia → (a) Iron
5. Pellagra → (b) Vitamin C

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. **A Balanced Diet** : To stay healthy and to grow well, it is important to eat a diet that contains all the nutrients in the right proportion. A balanced diet is one that contains all the nutrients, water and roughage in the right amount. Water helps to regulate the body temperature, helps in digestion and is a part of digestive juices. Roughage is the fibre present in the food. It has no nutritive value but helps the body to eliminate waste.
2. Every time we put something in our mouth, the taste buds on our tongue inform us about its taste. These taste buds are inside the little bumps dotting the surface of our tongue called papillae. However, the flavour is dissolved first in our saliva. Different areas of the tongue are better than others at detecting certain tastes. The tip is good at detecting sweet, the sides detect sour, saltiness is detected all over and the taste buds right at the back detect bitter taste.

3. **Famine** : In some parts of the world, people do not get enough food to eat because there is a severe shortage of food in their country. Quite a few of them die due to starvation or suffer from deficiency diseases. The condition when people do not get enough food to eat over a long period of time, is called famine.

Famines are caused by :

- Natural calamities
- Man-created problems

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 5 : Water

Water

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. A pulley is a small wheel over which a rope or a chain is fixed. Buckets are tied to the end of this rope or chain. It is easier to pull a heavy object with the help of a pulley.
2. The source of water supply in a city is usually a nearby lake or a river. River and lake water is not fit for drinking. So, before supplying this water to homes, it must be purified. Purification is carried out in water treatment plants.
- After purification, water is collected in big tanks. These tanks are connected to our taps through big pipes. When we open our taps, it is this water that we get.
3. A canal is an artificial river made to take water from one place to another. Canals draw water from rivers or artificial reservoirs such as dams. A main canal is divided into branches which are further divided into distributaries. Now, canals are considered to be the best means of irrigating crops.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. ground water 2. Wells 3. water 4. humid

C. Tick (3) the correct answer given in the bracket :

- Ans. 1. Liquid is measured in (litres/kilograms).
2. In a sugar solution, sugar is the (solute/solvent).
3. (Water/Oil) is a universal solvent.
4. Wood and chalk are (soluble/insoluble) in water.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. baoli 2. sprinkles drip irrigation 3. Oxygen 4. water

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Some things like paper, oil and thermocol float on water. Some things like stone and wood sink in water. Why do two objects of the same size and shape, like wood and paper that occupy the same volume, sink

or float? This is because the amount of matter packed in a given volume differs from material to material. The amount of matter present in a given volume of a material is called density.

If an object is less dense than water, it floats and if it is more dense than water it sinks. If the object has the same density as water, it floats slightly below the surface.

2. **Water as Universal Solvent :** A solvent is a liquid in which another substance can dissolve. The substance that dissolves in a liquid is called solute. For example, sugar is the solute and water is the solvent. Water is called a universal solvent because most things dissolve in it.

Sugar (Solute)	+	Water (Solvent)	→	Sugar solution (Solution)
-------------------	---	--------------------	---	------------------------------

Materials like wood, chalk, stone and oil do not dissolve in water and are said to be insoluble. Sugar, salt and carbon dioxide dissolve in water and are said to be soluble.

3. Rainwater harvesting is a simple and economical method of storing run-off water such as the rainwater. The rainwater is stored while it is raining. The rainwater flowing from the roof, courtyard etc. is directed to a deep hole in the ground. It increases the groundwater level. The rainwater can also be collected in tanks on the roof tops. Floodwater from streams can also be collected and stored. This water can be used for activities like cleaning, washing, watering plants etc. It is an eco-friendly method that has many advantages such as :
- The level of groundwater increases.
 - The incidents of floods and droughts decrease.
 - The water problem gets solved.
4. Step wells or baolis are common in Rajasthan and Gujarat. These are wells with steps wall their sides to godown to the water level. Some stepwells are used for swimming while others serve as meeting places for communities because they are very cool. A number of baolis can be found in Gujarat, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The baolis were commonly found in the western part of India.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Life in Water

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Waxy coating leaves of the water lettuce, helps it to float on the water surface.
2. The symptoms of malaria are sudden onset of fever including headache, shivering, nausea, sweating and vomiting.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Anopheles 2. Hydrilla and Vallisneria 3. Larva

C. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. Malaria is caused by the bite of a male/female anopheles mosquito.
2. Mosquitoes lay eggs in flowing/stagnant water.

3. The breathing organ of fish is known as **gills**/lever.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. saliva 2. broad, flat 3. Duck, geese

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

Ans. 1. Water hyacinth —————> (a) free-floating plant
2. Water lettuce —————> (b) planktons
3. Tiny plants and animals —————> (c) quinine
4. Malaria —————> (d) floating plant

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. **Aquatic Plants :** We see many kinds of small and big plants. They grow in water. These are called aquatic plants. These are of three types—floating plants, fixed plants and underwater plants.

Aquatic Animals : There are million of animals on this earth. Many of them live under water. Frogs, penguins, dolphins and fish, all live in water. They are known as aquatic animals.

2. Fish have streamlined body and fins. Fins help the fish to move smoothly and maintain balance in water. Tail fins help fish to change direction. Fish breathe through special breathing organs known as gills. They have special covering called scales, which are water-proof and protect them in water.

3. The female mosquitoes carry malaria causing germs in their saliva. They transfer these to humans when they bite them. The germs then travel through a person's blood to the liver causing malaria.

It takes between 7 and 15 days for malaria to develop after an infected mosquito bites a human. The symptoms of malaria are sudden onset of fever including headache, shivering, nausea, sweating and vomiting.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 6 : Plant Kingdom

Plant Life

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. All living things produce their little ones and the process is called reproduction. Some animals, including human beings, reproduce by giving birth to babies. Some animals, like birds, lay eggs.
2. The plants, which do not have seeds, produce their own kind with the help of their roots, stems and leaves. This kind of reproduction is known as vegetative propagation.

B. Give two examples for the following :

Ans. 1. Maple, drumsticks 2. Mango, guava 3. Potatoes, carrot

C. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Pollination 2. Fertilization 3. Anther 4. Pistel

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Fertilization 2. embryo 3. germination 4. Tea

B. Write true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. We enjoy eating fleshy fruits such as mango, papaya, cherry, and guava. After eating we throw the seeds away. This is one way of helping the plants to disperse their seeds.

Sometimes birds and animals eat the seeds along with the fruit. The seeds are small and hard and they come out of their body as waste, ready to grow. Seeds of guavas and berries are dispersed in this way.

2. Seeds which are scattered by wind are usually small and light. Dandelion and cotton seeds have long and fine hair surrounding them. This makes it easy for the wind to carry the seeds away. Some seeds, such as maple and drumsticks have wings attached to them, which help them float in air.

3. **Germination** : The process of changing a seed into a baby plant is called germination.

Ideal Conditions for Germination : For germination, seeds need three things :

- Water seeds soak water from the soil. Water softens the seed coat so that the baby plant can come out.
- Oxygen germinating seeds need oxygen to breathe.
- A warm temperature helps to keep the seeds active.

4. **Structure of a Seed** : A seed contains the baby plant called embryo. Under proper conditions of light, temperature, water, and energy, a seed begins to grow into a plant.

- A seed usually contains a supply of food (energy) and is wrapped in a seed coat. Seeds may be of different sizes and kinds.
- The outer covering of the seed is called seed coat. Open the two parts of the seed and observe the minute part inside it.
- The seed coat protects the seed. On one side of the seed you will see a long scar where the seed was attached to the pod. At the top of the scar is a tiny hole called micropyle through which water enters the seed. The two fleshy parts of the seed are cotyledons. They provide food for the growing plant.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-II

Multiple Choice Questions :

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)

B. Cross the wrong words given in brackets :

- Ans. 1. Avoid eating (stale/~~fresh~~) food.
2. In a sugar solution, sugar is the (solute/~~solvent~~).
3. Mosquitoes lay eggs in (~~flowing~~/stagnant) water.
4. Sources of carbohydrates is (~~fish~~/wheat).

C. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Anther 2. Night Blindness 3. Chloroquine 4. Bryophyllum

D. Encircle the odd one :

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Large intestine | Heart | Stomach |
| 2. Malaria | Jaundice | Mosquito |
| 3. River | Wells | Tubewells |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. From breathe through lungs or land and in water they breathe through their moist skin.
 2. In order to earn more profits, some shopkeepers hide and store food grains in their godowns. This is called hoarding. Later, they sell the food grains at a very high price in the black market. Hoarding causes a shortage of food at the market. Poor people cannot purchase food grains at high prices.
 3. All living things produce their little ones and the process is called reproduction. Some animals, including human beings, reproduce by giving birth to babies. Some animals, like birds, lay eggs.
 4. **Food Preservation :** It is defined as the process by which certain foods like fruits and vegetables are prevented from getting spoilt. By preserving food the colour, taste and nutritive value are maintained. So food preservation is actually processing of food to prevent it from spoilage and making it possible to store in a fit condition for future use.
 5. A canal is an artificial river made to take water from one place to another. Canals draw water from rivers or artificial reservoirs such as dams. A main canal is divided into branches which are further divided into distributaries. Now, canals are considered to be the best means of irrigating crops.

Summative Assessment-I

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Honey bee 2. gobar gas 3. airtight 4. human activities 5. baoli

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans.** 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

C. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. A well is a deep hole dug in the ground where underground water is easily available. Water is taken out from the well with the help of a pulley.
Step wells or baolis are common in Rajasthan and Gujarat. There are wells with steps all their sides to go down to the water level. Some step wells are used for swimming while others serve as meeting places for communities because they are very cool.
 2. **A Balanced Diet :** To stay healthy and to grow well, it is important to eat a diet that contains all the nutrients in the right proportion. A balanced diet is one that contains all the nutrients, water and roughage in the right amount. Water helps to regulate the body temperature, helps in digestion and is a part of digestive juices. Roughage is the fibre present in the food. It has no nutritive value but helps the body to eliminate waste.
 3. **Food Preservation :** It is defined as the process by which certain foods like fruits and vegetables are prevented from getting spoilt. By preserving food the colour, taste and nutritive value are maintained. So food preservation is actually processing of food to prevent it from spoilage and making it possible to store in a fit condition for future use.
 4. **Mahouts :** Mahouts earn their living by making elephants work at weddings and tourist places, where tourists want a joyride on an elephant. Elephants are huge, but gentle. However, they are often punished brutally when they are unable to learn the tricks being taught.
 5. All living things produce their little ones and the process is called reproduction. Some animals, including human beings, reproduce by giving birth to babies. Some animals, like birds, lay eggs.

D. Match the following correctly by drawing line :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Insects | → (a) solid fuel |
| 2. Water lettuce | → (b) dispersal of explosion |
| 3. Skull | → (c) pheromones |
| 4. Wood | → (d) floating plants |
| 5. Geranium | → (e) brain |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Project Tiger : Tiger is a ferocious animal that is known all over the world for its beauty. The number of Bengal tigers in the world has been going down at an alarming rate.

- This is because tigers are hunted for their skin and bones.
 - The tiger population in the beginning of 1900, in India, was about 10,000. It came down to only 1827 tigers in 1972. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to protect the tiger population in India for its economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological value.
 - Nine tiger reserves were set up for just 300 tigers. In India, today there are 27 tiger reserves with 1498 tigers. The Corbett National Park was the first protected area that was set up in 1935.
2. In a country like ours, many people do not get enough food to eat. We must, therefore, prevent wastage of food. We prevent wastage of food in the following ways :
- Take only as much food on your plate as you can possibly eat.
 - Cook as much food as the family requires.
 - Store the leftover food in the refrigerator or in a cool, dry place for later use.
 - Store cereals, pulses and spices in clean, dry and airtight containers. Store fruits and vegetables in a refrigerator or in a cool, dry place.

3. We all need food to live. The solid food we take is broken down into smaller pieces and converted into easily soluble form. The process of breaking down of food into smaller soluble form is called digestion.

The organs of the body that help us digest food are mouth, stomach, small intestine and large intestine.

Inside the mouth : When we take solid food. Our sharp, biting teeth in the front cut it. While our flat grinding teeth at the back grind it. A digestive juice called saliva mixed with the food. It changes starch into sugar. Here, the food tastes sweet. From the mouth, the food goes into the stomach through the food pipe.

Inside the stomach : Our stomach is like a bag of muscles. Here the food is churned and mixed with several digestive juices produced by the walls of the stomach. These juices further break the food.

Inside the small intestine : From the stomach, the food is pushed into a long, coiled tube called small intestine. More digestive juices from liver and the pancreas are added here. These juices mix with the food and convert it into simple, soluble substances. The process of digestion is now completed. The blood vessels in the walls of small intestine absorb the digested food. The blood now takes the food to different parts of the body. The undigested food, that is not absorbed, goes into the large intestine.

Inside the large intestine : The large intestine absorbs water from the food wastes and carries it to the kidneys. This water from the kidney goes out of the body. It is known as Urine. The remaining solid waste goes out of the body as stool.

4. Migration has many positive effects also. It leads to better job and educational opportunities. It usually results in improvement of lifestyle. It also leads to mixing of cultures and cooperation.
5. **Functions of Our Skeleton :** The skeleton supports our body and gives it a particular shape. It also helps to protect the soft and delicate organs of the body. The rib cage is the structure of ribs that protects our heart and lungs in the chest. The skull is the group of bones of the head that surround the brain and give it its shape. The skull protects the delicate parts of the brain from any injury.



Unit 7 : Space and Environment

The Outer Space

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a)**

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The collection of information about the various heavenly bodies in outer space is called space exploration.
2. Each planet moves around the Sun in its own path called orbit.

B. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Constellation 2. Sputnik I 3. Rakesh Sharma

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. stars 2. saptarishi (The Great Bear) 3. Rakesh Sharma 4. moon

B. Match the following correctly by drawing line :

- Ans.** 1. Astronomers → (a) Discovery space shuttle
2. Yuri Gagarin → (b) Ashokchakra
3. Sunita Williams → (c) astronomy
4. Rakesh Sharma → (d) first man to go to space

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Squadron leader Rakesh Sharma become the first Indian to go on a space expedition in 1984. He began his mission on 2nd April, 1984 as a part of joint space programme between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Soviet Intercosmos Space Programme. He spent eight days in space along with other crew members.
2. The smaller bodies in space, that revolve around planets or stars are called satellites. The only natural satellite of earth is the moon.
3. **Man-made Things in the Sky :** Apart from the natural components of space, there are many elements and objects that have been made by human beings with the help of science and technology. We have sent spacecraft and artificial satellites into space, to get valuable information on the stars and planets. These satellites and spacecraft have special cameras and other equipment to get information from space.
4. Planets are huge bodies in space that move around a star. Planets do not have their own light, they reflect the light of the star. Our Earth is a planet. Each planet moves around the sun in its own path called orbit. The eight planets according to their distance from the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Physical Features of the Earth

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Asia and Europe together is known as Eurasia.
2. The Earth's crust is the outer surface of the Earth.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Australia 2. Core 3. V-Shape Valley

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Asia 2. Plateau 3. river 4. Valley

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **Landforms on the Earth :** Any natural shape on the Earth's surface is known as landform. Landforms include mountains, hills, valleys, plains and plateaus.
2. The mountains are formed as a result of the internal powers of the earth. Some mountains are much higher and some are less higher.
3. The outer surface of the earth is called Crust. The inside portion is called Core. Between the outer crust and the inner core, there are layers of rocks, minerals and metals in solid form. This layer is called Mantle.
4. **Plateaus :** A plateau is a broad and more or less level stretch of upland that rises sharply above the neighbouring lowland. It is also called tableland. The surface of the plateau is not always smooth. It is generally rugged and rocky. The Deccan Plateau in India extends over thousands of kilometres. The plateau land is generally rich in mineral deposits. Life in the plateau region is also very hard.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Natural Calamities

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Earthquake is the warning sign of a tsunami. In the coastal areas, earthquake occurs before tsunami.
2. We live on top surface of the earth called crust. But deep below the earth it is very hot. The crust of the earth has cracks in it called faults. The land on each side of a fault can move as it floats on molten rocks. The moving landmasses sometimes bump against each other causing the land to shake. This results in an earthquake.
3. Non-government organization is the full form of NGO.

B. Answer the one word :

Ans. 1. Dams 2. Hurricane and typhoon 3. Insufficient rainfall 4. seismographs

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. moving fault 2. unhygienic 3. child relief and you 4. Fracture

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Floods | → (a) cholera, plague, measles etc. |
| 2. Armed forces | → (b) rehabilitation of disaster-affects |
| 3. UNDMT | → (c) excess rain |
| 4. Drought | → (d) rescue operation |
| 5. Epidemics | → (e) scarcity of food |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- All of us should help the victims of disasters. If the disaster happens nearby, we can go to the place and volunteer to help. If it happens far away we can send food, clothes and money because the victims may have lost all their possessions in the disaster. Even school and college students can take part in the relief process as volunteers.
 - Drought is a long period of time when there is little or no rain. It results in severe water shortage. Ponds and lakes dry up. Huge cracks develop in the soil. Due to scarcity of water, crops are damaged. People do not have food to eat. Their animals starve as they depend mostly on farm waste.
Agricultural drought is brought about when there is insufficient rainfall for crops. The agriculture in India is dependent on rains, so in some states when there is no or low rainfall, there is a drought. When there is an agricultural drought, the land dries up, wind causes more soil erosion, and the crops fail. With shortage of food for people and fodder for animals, another condition called famine is caused.
 - First Aid in the care of Burns—
 - If a person's clothes catches fire then he should be immediately wrapped in a blanket. This would put off the fire by cutting off the supply of oxygen. Rolling on the ground also will have the same effect.
 - Slight burns can be treated by covering with a clean piece of cloth dipped in baking soda solution.
 - Cooling the burnt part with cold water or ice helps to reduce the pain.
 - In case of blister formation, never try to burst the blister. Just cover them with clean cloth to prevent infection by dust or insects.
 - In case the burns are severe then a doctor should be called for urgently. In the meantime the patient should be made comfortable and given fluids to sip as burns cause loss of body fluid.
 - Tsunamis :** Tsunamis are uncommon disasters which occur in the South-East Asian countries. Nobody can ever forget the 26th December 2004, when tsunami hit the Indian Ocean and caused massive destruction to life and property. Tsunami means long destructive waves striking the harbour. It is triggered by the powerful earthquakes on the ocean floors. It can flow at a speed of over 700 km per hour.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 8 : Our Country

Landforms of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- 'Abode of Snow' was the another name of Great Himalayas.
 - Indira Gandhi Canal supplies water to Rajasthan.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Mt. Godwin Austin (K₂) 2. Port Blair 3. Chamble river

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Karnataka 2. Tsangpo 3. delta 4. India

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. **The Southern Plateau :** A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the area around it. It has a rocky and uneven surface. To the south of Northern Plains lies the Southern Plateau. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the eastern parts of Kerala are states that are located in the Southern Plateau region. The southern plateau is divided into two main areas by the Satpura range of hills and the Narmada river. To the north of the Satpura and the Narmada river are the Central Highlands and to the south is the Deccan Plateau. The Central Highlands are made up of the Malwa Plateau and the Chota Nagpur Plateau.

The Southern Plateau of India is rich in minerals. It has rich deposits of iron-ore, coal, manganese, bauxite and mica, etc. The most important gold mining region of India is the Kolar gold mines in Karnataka. This region also has thick forests of teak, bamboo, sandalwood and sal.

The climate of Southern Plateau does not have extreme conditions of warmth, cold or rain. This region experiences average rainfall. The fertile black soil is found here which is best suited for the cultivation of cotton. This brings enough money for farmers to have a good life. The main rivers of this region are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri. These rivers provide water for irrigation and hydroelectricity.

2. **The Coastal Plains :** A coast is a land that lies near a sea or an ocean. Coastal plains are flat low-lying lands that are located near a sea or an ocean. The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by the coastal plains towards the east and west. These are known as the Eastern Coastal Plains and the Western Coastal Plains, respectively. The two plains meet at Kanyakumari. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the states that lie on the Coastal Plains.

3. **Location :** India lies to the north of the equator between 8°4' and 37°6" north latitude and 68°7" and 97°25" east longitude. It is bounded on the south-west by the Arabian sea and on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal. On the north, north-east and north-west lie the Himalayan ranges. The southern tip, Kanyakumari, is washed by the Indian ocean.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Heritage

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. The Indian heritage is unique in the world because it is the combination various different customs, traditions, literature, monument, religions and landforms.

2. Monuments are buildings built in the past.

B. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans.** 1. Bhangra **Mate** Kathak Bihu
 2. Forests Rivers **Paintings** Mountains
 3. **Rajma-chawal** Dosa Idli Sambhar

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Classical dance 2. Akbar 3. Language 4. miniature painting

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans.** 1. Monuments → d. heritage buildings
 2. The Vedas → a. literature
 3. Bharatanatyam → e. classical dance
 4. Ghoomer → c. ornament
 5. Necklace → b. folk dance

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Enriched by so many cultural and ethnic groups, India's festival calendar is full of events every month to mark the seasons in historical remembrance or simply in thanks giving.
 Special decorations such as *rangoli* and *alpana* made from different types of powdered colours or flowers, on the doorsteps and walls of houses are also a part of our heritage.
2. **Heritage :** Anything that we inherit from our ancestors such as customs, traditions, literature, or monuments, is our heritage. Heritage is something that gives us a sense of belonging and informs us about how society has developed. It is a part of tradition that is passed down through the generations.
3. **Heritage Buildings :** Our country is very rich in architecture. Temples, palaces and forts built by earlier rulers are the valuable sources of information about the life of the people in ancient times. Monuments are buildings built in the past. They could be especially built in the memory of a person in the past, such as a tomb, or they could be forts or memorials to famous historical events. The government takes special care of some national monuments and other kinds of buildings. They are protected and preserved properly. These buildings are called heritage buildings.
4. **Harappa and Mohenjo-daro :** About 3000 to 3500 years old, the ruins of one of the earliest civilizations of the world have been found at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, and many other cities. These sites belonged to the Indus Valley civilization. The cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are in modern-day Pakistan. Ropar and Lothal are two Indus Valley cities in India.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-III

Multiple Choice Questions :

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)

B. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Constellation.
 2. The Basilica of Bom Jesus Church.
 3. The Crust.
 4. Insufficient rainfall.

5. The Northern Plains.

C. Answer in one word :

Ans. 1. Hurricane and Typhoon 2. Satellites 3. Seismographs

D. Encircle the odd one :

Ans. 1. Rivers **Painters** Mountains
2. **Train accident** Earthquake Flood
3. Sun **Stars** Moon

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Indira Gandhi canal supplies water to Rajasthan.
2. The Earth's crust is the outer surface of the Earth.
3. Earthquake is the warning sign of a tsunami. In the coastal areas, earthquake occurs before tsunami.
4. Each planet moves around the sun in its own path called orbit.
5. The Ramayana and the Mahabharat are two epics in Indian literature.



Establishment of the British Empire in India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. The British established East India company in Calcutta. All the trading activities were done by East India company this helped Bengal to become the richest state in the 18th century.
2. Indian National Congress was the first Indian political party.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Lord Curzon 2. A.O. Hume

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. A.O. Hume 2. Swadeshi Movement 3. Nana Sahib

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. **The Consequences of the Revolt :** This first war of Independence had great significance in the freedom struggle of India, because Indians now became aware of the fact that the British rule in India was against their interest and they must get freedom from the British ruler sooner or later. The British officials also became conscious that their future in India is not so bright.

After this incident of 1857 the Queen of Britain took direct control of India from East India Company. India was now ruled by the representative of Queen Victoria who was declared the Empress of India. This representative assumed the office of the Governor General or Viceroy. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy and Lord Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy (Governor General) in India.

2. Lord Curzon adopted the policy of Divide and Rule to weaken the political influence of the Extremists.

He proclaimed the division of Bengal on 16 October, 1905 on the basis of religion.

This proclamation of Lord Curzon was neither liked by the Muslims nor the Hindus. Huge demonstrations were organized against this division. Both the Hindus and the Muslims united and demonstrated against this proclamation.

3. **Swadeshi Movement** : To protest against the Division of Bengal, people started *Swadeshi* Movement. They boycotted British goods. At many places, British goods were burnt. People took pledge to use only the Swadeshi goods. At the same time, people refused to obey the government orders. They refused to pay taxes and organised strikes at many places. People took out processions chanting “Vande Mataram”. This movement forced the British Government to revoke its proclamation of the partition of Bengal in 1911.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



The Freedom Struggle

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. ‘Do or Die’ was the slogan of Quit India Movement.
2. ‘Jai Hind’, ‘Dilli Chalo’ and ‘Give me blood and I will give you freedom’ were the famous slogans of Subhash Chandra Bose.

B. Tick (3) the correct words :

- Ans. 1. The leader of the Muslim League was **Mohammad Ali Jinnah** /Abdul Gaffar Khan.
2. The First World War broke out in **1914**/1939.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose/**Mahatma Gandhi** believed in non-violence.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. 1915 2. Indian National Army 3. Bhagat Singh

B. Match the following correctly by drawing line :

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bhagat Singh | → (a) 1922 |
| 2. Chauri Chaura | → (b) Frontier Gandhi |
| 3. Abdul Gaffar Khan | → (c) Revolutionary |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. On 12 March, 1930, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the Salt Law. Gandhiji marched on foot with some people from his Ashram at Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to the sea shore village of Dandi. He broke the Salt Law by making salt from sea water. Gandhiji's march from Sabarmati to Dandi is called 'Dandi March.'
2. The Second World War ended in 1945. After the war the power of the British got reduced considerably. The freedom struggle in India became so intense that the British now realised that it was no longer possible for them to rule India. In 1946, the British Prime Minister Atlee announced the decision of giving full independence to India. At last India became independent on 15 August, 1947.

3. The Chauri Chaura incident in Gorakhpur in 1922 in which the people killed 22 policemen by setting the police station on fire, led to the withdrawal of Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji.
4. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** : In 1919, in Baiskhai, thousands of Indians got together at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to peacefully protest against the Rowlatt Act. General Dwyer who had prohibited public meetings and gatherings was enraged and ordered firing of 1600 rounds of ammunition on the crowds. This bloody Jallianwala Bagh massacre added fuel to the fire of nationalist movement.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit 9 : Things We Made and Do

Growing Crops

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Modern efficient tools, equipment, machines, techniques, fertilisers, etc. have made farming more efficient.
2. Rabi crops– Wheat and gram.
Kharif crops– Rice and maize.
3. Once the plants begin to grow, the fields are watered at regular intervals according to the need of the crop. It is called irrigation.

B. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. Wheat gram **rice**
2. jowar bajra **wheat**
3. **plough** pesticide fertilizers

C. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Rabi crop (wheat) 2. Farming 3. Seed drill 4. Irrigation

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. cultivation 2. nutrients 3. plough 4. plank 5. harvested

B. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Wheat → a. animal dung
2. Rabi → b. summer
3. Rice → c. rabi
4. Kharif → d. winter
5. Manure → e. kharif

C. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. No

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A combine harvester is used in modern farming. It shortens the entire process of cutting the wheat plants, cutting of stalks and separating the grain. It is a wonderful invention and a blessing for farmers.

2. Early man would go out to look for food or hunt animals. They had to eat the wild plants that grew around them and the wild animals that lived around them. With time, people learnt how to grow crops from seeds. They learned how to domesticate animals and breed cattle. Growing crops and looking after animals which are then used for food is known as agriculture.

Gradually, they began to settle down in permanent houses because they did not need to move around looking for food any more. They had become food producers. Villages and gradually societies grew because of agriculture.

3. Pesticides are used by the farmers to sprinkle on the crops for killing pests. It protects the crops from pests.

4. **Growing Crops :** Growing crops require a lot of patience and hard work.

Firstly, it has to be prepared for planting seeds. The soil is loosened and overturned with a plough to make it airy and suitable for sowing of seeds. A plough is a tool with large curved blades pulled by a tractor or by animals. Loosening of the soil is called ploughing or tilling.

After ploughing the next step is levelling of the ground. It is done with the help of a wooden or iron plank or a soil leveller. It helps in irrigating the fields uniformly.

- Fertilizers and manure is added next to provide nutrients to the soil.
- Finally when the land is ready, the farmers sow the seeds. Sowing is done by two different methods.
- Manual sowing.
- Sowing using a seed drill.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do yourself.



The Spirit of Adventure

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Man is adventurous by nature and the wonders of nature have always fascinated him. Adventures and explorations are a way of testing human strength. Any adventure is a thrilling experience and also the reason why people make such trips in the first place. This is the spirit of adventure in human.
2. Mountaineering is the sport or activity of climbing mountains. Climbing a mountain peak gives a sense of victory. Mountaineering as a sport has become popular all over the world. Many mountaineers are attracted to the Himalayas as they have the world highest peaks.
3. Santosh Yadav is the only woman in the world who has climbed the Mount Everest twice. In May 1992 she first climbed the peak and did it again in May 1993.

B. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Mountaineering.
2. Junky Tabi.
3. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.
4. Rafting.

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Edmund Hillary, Tenzing Norgay 2. Mountaineering 3. SantoshYadav
4. Bachendri Pal 5. Trekking

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Trainees are given practical and theoretical instructions on how to deal with various hazards (dangers and risks).
2. Bachendri Pal is the first Indian woman (fifth in the world) to scale Mount Everest, the highest peak of the world on 23rd May 1984.
3. Elaborate equipment is not needed to climb up most mountains. However, rock climbing requires special equipment like ropes, torches and pitons. A piton is a metal spike with an eye through which a rope can be passed. On long treks mountaineers need to carry equipment and raw materials to make food. Mountaineers have to wear very good footwear. They should ideally wear shoes with thick rubber soles to get ankle support. They should wear loose but well-fitting clothes. They should wear clothes of sober colours so that they can blend into their surroundings.
4. **Diving :** Diving is the activity or sport of jumping into water or swimming under the surface of the sea, a lake, etc. Diving in the ocean waters offers a fascinating world of under-water marine life. This is called scuba-diving. This kind of adventure sports needs proper training.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-IV

Multiple Choice Questions :

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)

B. Write the year when the following things occurred :

- Ans. 1. 1905 2. 1757 3. 1857 4. 1911

C. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Junkey Tabi 2. Irrigation 3. Vasco da Gama 4. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Encircle the odd one :

- Ans. 1. **Plough** Pesticide Fertilizers
2. Santosh Yadav **Rakesh Sharma** Bachendri Pal
3. Wheat Gram **Rice**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The main cause of Revolt of 1857 was introduction of the greased cartridges in the army, which were believed to be greased with fat of cow and pig.
2. 'Do or Die' was the slogan of Quit India Movement.
3. Mountaineering is the sport or activity of climbing mountains. Climbing a mountain peak gives a sense of victory. Mountaineering as a sport has become popular all over the world. Many mountaineers are attracted to the Himalayas as they have the world highest peaks.
4. Once the plants begin to grow, the fields are watered at regular intervals according to the need of the crop. It is called irrigation.
5. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was happened in 1919.

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Rakesh Sharma 2. Asia 3. Child Relief and You 4. India 5. miniature painting

B. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

C. Define the following :

- Ans. 1. **Tsunamis** : Tsunamis are uncommon disasters which occur in the South-East Asian countries. Nobody can ever forget the 26th December 2004, when tsunami hit the Indian Ocean and caused massive destruction to life and property. Tsunami means long destructive waves striking the harbour. It is triggered by the powerful earthquakes on the ocean floors. It can flow at a speed of over 700 km per hour.
2. **Continents** : Almost one third of the Earth's surface is covered by continents. They are the biggest pieces of landmass on the Earth. They are seven in number. They are— Africa, Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica and Australia.
3. **Constellations** : Some stars can be seen in groups. The group of stars is called constellation. A group of seven stars in the sky is called Saptarishi (The Great Bear). The Orion (Hunter) and the Scorpion are other famous constellations.
4. **Partition of Bengal** : Lord Curzon adopted the policy of Divide and Rule to weaken the political influence of the Extremists. He proclaimed the division of Bengal on 16 October, 1905 on the basis of religion.
- This proclamation of Lord Curzon was neither liked by the Muslim nor the Hindus. Huge demonstrations were organized against this division. Both the Hindus and the Muslims united and demonstrated against this proclamations.
5. **Heritage** : Anything that we inherit from our ancestors such as customs, traditions, literature, or monuments, is our heritage. Heritage is something that gives us a sense of belonging and informs us about how society has developed. It is a part of tradition that is passed down through the generations.

D. Match the following correctly by drawing lines :

- Ans. 1. Laxmi Bai — (a) excess rain
 2. Abdul Gaffar Khan — (b) animal dung
 3. Manure — (c) first man to go to space
 4. Yuri Gagarin — (d) Jhansi
 5. Floods — (e) Frontier Gandhi

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Bachendri Pal is the first Indian woman (fifth in the world) to scale Mount Everest, the highest peak of the world on 23rd May 1984.
2. The outer surface of the earth is called Crust. The inside portion is called Core. Between the outer crust and the inner core, there are layers of rocks, minerals and metals in solid form. This layer is called Mantle.
3. **Location** : India lies to the north of the equator between 8°4' and 37°6" north latitude and 68°7" and 97°25" east longitude. It is bounded on the south-west by the Arabian sea and on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal. On the north, north-east and north-west lie the Himalayan ranges. The southern tip, Kanniyakumari, is washed by the Indian ocean.
4. **Heritage Buildings** : Our country is very rich in architecture. Temples, palaces and forts built by earlier rulers are the valuable sources of information about the life of the people in ancient times. Monuments are buildings built in the past. They could be especially built in the memory of a person in the past, such as a tomb, or they could be forts or memorials to famous historical events. The government takes special

care of some national monuments and other kinds of buildings. They are protected and preserved properly. These buildings are called heritage buildings.

5. **Growing Crops :** Growing crops require a lot of patience and hard work.

Firstly, it has to be prepared for planting seeds. The soil is loosened and overturned with a plough to make it airy and suitable for sowing of seeds. A plough is a tool with large curved blades pulled by a tractor or by animals. Loosening of the soil is called ploughing or tilling.

After ploughing the next step is levelling of the ground. It is done with the help of a wooden or iron plank or a soil leveller. It helps in irrigating the fields uniformly.

- Fertilizers and manure is added next to provide nutrients to the soil.
- Finally when the land is ready, the farmers sow the seeds. Sowing is done by two different methods.
- Manual sowing.
- Sowing using a seed drill.