

1

The Globe : A model of the earth

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Earth is a planet which revolves the sun. Like the Sun and the Moon, our Earth is spherical in shape. Due to existence of water and air we can survive on the Earth.
 2. The Globe is a man-made model of the earth which gives us an idea about the location of places on the earth. It shows the actual shape, direction and area of the land, sea and oceans.
 3. There are seven continents in all. They are South America, North America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia and Antarctica. Continents are large masses of land. Large bodies of water are known as Oceans. They are Pacific Ocean, Antarctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
 - 4.
 5. **Equator** : It is the zero degree (0°) latitude which is the longest parallel. It divides the earth into two equal halves—Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.
 6. **Location of places on a Globe** : On the globe a network of latitudes and longitudes is drawn. This is called the Grid. The grid helps in locating places.
For example—We can find Delhi on the globe where latitude 29° N, longitude 77° E cross. Then we say that the position of Delhi on the globe is 29° N, 77° E.

II. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Equator | → | 0° latitude |
| 2. Prime Meridian | → | $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S latitude |
| 3. South Pole | → | 90° S latitude |
| 4. North Pole | → | $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N latitude |
| 5. Tropic of Cancer | → | 0° longitude. |
| 6. Tropic of Capricorn | → | $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N latitude |
| 7. Arctic Circle | → | $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S latitude |
| 8. Antarctic Circle | → | 90° N latitude |

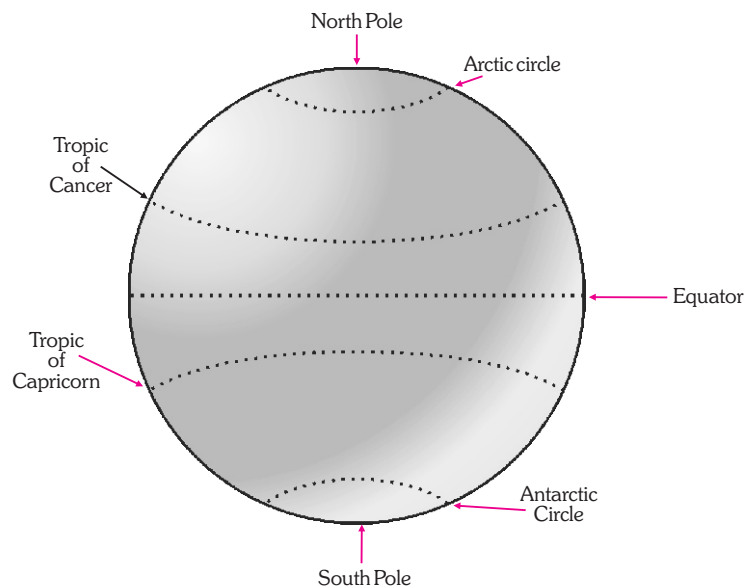
III. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **The Globe** is the man made model of the earth.
 2. **Ferdinand Magellan** sailed around the earth in 1522 and proved that the earth was round.
 3. There are **seven** continents in all.
 4. **Asia** is the largest continent.
 5. There are **five** oceans.
 6. The longitudes are also called **Meridians**.
 7. **Latitudes** are parallel to each other.
 8. The meridians meet at the **Poles**.

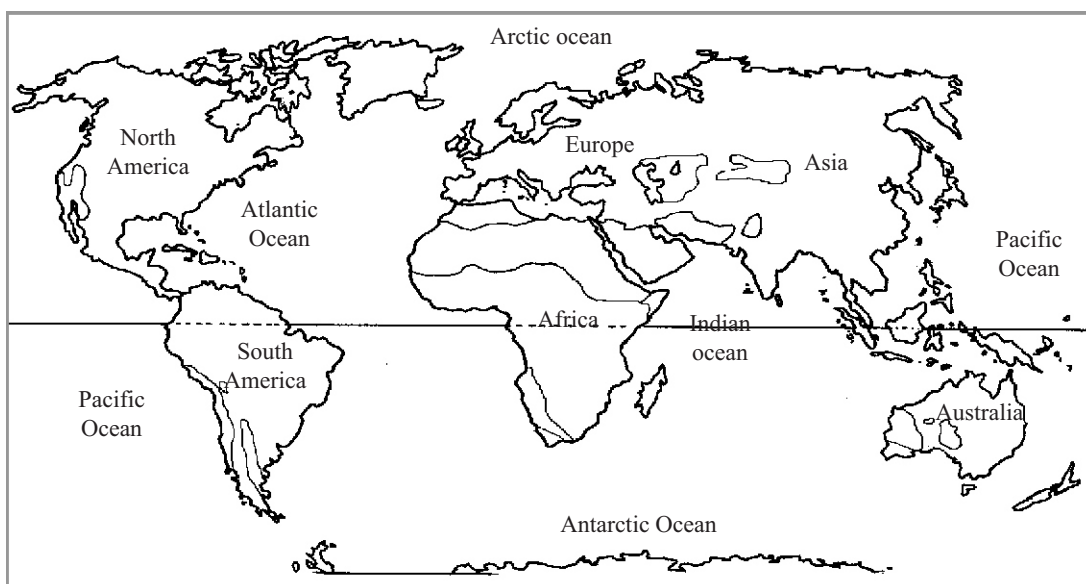
Activity

- I. Mark the given points on the given figure of globe :

Ans.



II. Mark the oceans and continents in the given map.



2

Maps

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. A map is a drawing on a flat surface like paper. Maps can be made of countries and their smaller parts, states, districts and tehsils.

They can be folded, rolled and carried anywhere. They can be included in a book.

2. Political Map—It shows the boundaries of continents countries, states, districts, capitals, cities and towns. We can make a political map of the whole world, a continent, a country or a state, etc.

Physical Map—It shows the relief features-plains, mountains, valleys, lakes, sea and contours. It is

also called Relief Map. In physical maps mountains are shown in brown. The water fall, the mountain, the deeper's is in the brown shade. The seas are shown in blue. The depth at any particular place is indicated by low dark is the shade of blue. The shallow sea along the coasts may be shown in very light blue. The high seas may be in deep blue. The plains are shown in green.

3. Symbols as a type of mark, show different things and places on a map. With the help of these symbols, we can easily and quickly identify various features of the map. All maps use certain accepted symbols. These symbols are also called conventional map.
4. The colours are used to represent particular land forms. These colours are uniformly used by all map makers. There colours are :

Colour	Features
Blue	Water body—oceans, seas, lakes, etc.
Pale Blue	Shallow water of the sea
Deep Blue	Deep water
Green	Low lands
Yellow light	Plains
Brown and Deep Brown	Mountains

5. **Map Scale** : We know that maps are much smaller than the actual places they show. We therefore, use a map scale while drawing any map. The scale of a map is the proportion between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the earth.

There are two different methods of showing the map scale.

(a) Scale Statement : If we say that the scale of the map is 1cm to 100 km or 1 cm to 500 km, etc. it means that 1cm on the map represents 100 km or 500 km on the ground.

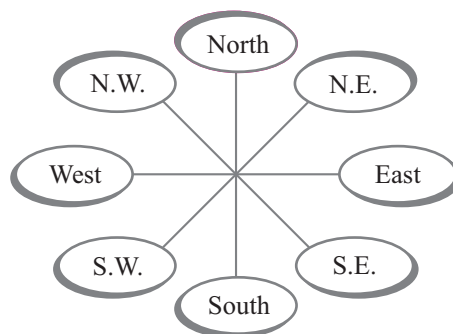
(b) Linear Scale Diagram : In most of the maps, you may see straight line drawn generally at the bottom of the map. This line is divided into smaller units (usually in centimeters) and marked with actual units of length on the ground i.e. kilometers or metres. With the help of the Linear Scale Diagram, we can know the actual distance between two places on the ground.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. A **Map** is a drawing.
 2. A book of maps is called an **Atlas**.
 3. **Brown** colour represents mountains in a map.
 4. **Blue** colour represents lakes in a map.
 5. **Political** map shows boundaries of countries.
 6. The map of the world is a **globe**.
 7. A **symbol** as a type of mark show different things and places on a map.

III. Write the names of directions and sub-directions :

Ans.



IV. Write the feature of each colour in map :

- Ans.**
1. Blue Water bodies – Oceans, seas, lakes, etc.
 2. Pale Blue Shallow water of the sea
 3. Deep Blue Deep water

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 4. Green | Low lands |
| 5. Yellow light | Plains |
| 6. Brown and Deep Brown | Mountains |

Activity

I. Draw a chart showing all the conventional signs :

Ans. Do yourself

II. Paste a physical and political map of India in the space provided.

Ans. Do yourself

Unit-2 : MANY WAYS OF OUR LIVING

3

Factors which affect the climate

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Weather is the condition of atmosphere in a given place at a particular time. It keeps changing from day-to-day. Climate is the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.
2. The following factors affects the climate of a place :
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Distance from the equator or latitude of a place. | 2. Height above the sea level. |
| 3. Distance from the sea. | 4. Direction of winds |
| | 5. Rainfall |
3. The climate of a place is also influenced by the direction of winds. The winds blowing from sea to land are full of moisture and bring more rain, but the winds blowing from land to sea are usually dry. You know that India receives most of its rain during the month to June, July, August and September when the winds blow from sea to land. Winter season in India is usually dry because the winds blow from land to sea. The winds blowing from cold or hot regions make other places cool or hot. The Himalayas protect the northern plains of India from the cold winds of the north and are therefore called the Climatic Barrier between the Indian sub continent and the rest of Asia. The climate of a place affects the natural vegetation, the types of crops to be grown and other human activities.
4. The Himalayas protect the northern plains of India from the cold winds of the north and are therefore called the Climatic Barrier between the Indian sub continent and the rest of Asia.
5. The amount of rainfall and its distribution over the year decide the nature of the climate of a place. Rainfall makes the air cooler and humid. The winds full of water vapour when cool down, bring rains. At some places it is rainfall only while at other places there are rainfall and snowfall both. It rains all the year round at some places while it is always dry at others. Some places receive rainfall in summer and others in winter.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Weather** is the condition of atmosphere of a place.
2. **Climate** is the average of all weather conditions of a place over a **long** period of time.
3. The areas near the equator are **torrid** zones.
4. Air becomes **thinner** as we go higher.
5. Rainfall makes the air **cooler** and **humid**.

6. The climate of Mumbai is **moderate**.

III. Define each in brief.

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Altitude | – | Height above the sea level. |
| 2. Humidity | – | Water presents in the air. |
| 3. Weather | – | Weather is the condition of atmosphere of a place. |
| 4. Moderate | – | Neither very hot nor very cold. |
| 5. Temperate | – | Neither very hot nor very cold. |
| 6. Frigid zone | – | The areas near the Poles. |
| 7. Torrid zone | – | The areas near the equator. |

Activity

I. Mark the various heat zones of India in the map.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Mark the given in a globe.

Ans. Do yourself

4

Life in the Equatorial Forests

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The largest equatorial forests are found in Amazon river, basin of South America, Congo Basin of Africa and in islands of Indonesia and Malaysia of South East Asia.
 2. The climate here is warm and wet throughout the year. This type of climate is called Tropical Climate.
 3. The dense equatorial forests are the home of a wide variety of animals and birds. Gorillas, chimpanzees, monkeys and baboons live in these forests. Rhinoceros and hippopotamus live in the swamps. The rivers and lakes are full of crocodiles and alligators. Snakes and pythons are numerous. Elephants, lions, giraffes, antelopes, etc. live in the grasslands. Zaire had been rightly called a "gigantic natural zoo".
 4. Maximum Zaire population are black Africans. People are tall and hefty. They have dark complexion and curly hair. There are various tribes living inside the deep forests. Near the basin of river Zaire is the tribe of Pygmies. These pygmies are also called Negillos. The Pygmy people are not very tall. They have reddish brown skin and tightly curled brown hair. Most of them have round head, broad flat nose and protruding abdomens. The pygmies are excellent hunters. They use small bows and poisoned arrows to hunt animals like antelopes, buffaloes, elephant and monkeys. They do not grow crops. The women gather berries, mushrooms, nuts and roots. They also eat honey. They respect forest and perform many ceremonies to maintain friendly relations with the natural world.
 5. Zaire is rich in minerals. Katango province of Zaire has rich deposits of gold, copper, diamonds, tin, manganese and uranium.
 6. The people of Zaire's villages make their living by fruit gathering, farming, fishing and hunting. They clear off a part of the forest and grow vegetables, maize, ground nut and cassava. From cassava root they obtain tapioca to make bread. Rubber, palm oil, coffee and cotton are grown in plenty.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The land of dense forests or tropical rain forests lie close to the **equator**.

- The climate of Zaire is **hot** and **humid** throughout the year.
- The capital of Zaire is **Kinshara**.
- Matadi** is an important port of Zaire.
- Katango** province of Zaire is rich in minerals.
- The famous tribe of Zaire is called **Pygmies**.
- Zaire** lies in the south west bordering on the Arabian sea.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------|
| 1. Matadi | → | tribe |
| 2. Tsetse | → | animal |
| 3. Bantu | → | city |
| 4. Chimpanzee | → | ape |
| 5. Okapi | → | port |
| 6. Kinshasa | → | fly |

Activity

Mark the given in the world map :

Do yourself

5

The Land of Hot Sand

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
- There is a great contrast in the climate of the Equatorial region and that of the tropical deserts. Equatorial region gets rain all the year round, but there is hardly any rain in the tropical deserts. There is a great difference in the ways of living of the people living in the equatorial region and tropical deserts.
 - Saudi Arabia is a county in the middle east. Most of the country consists of vast desert. Saudi Arabia lies between Red Sea and Persian Gulf. It occupies nearly four fifth of the Arabian Peninsula, which is the largest peninsula. Saudi Arabia shares its borders with Jordan, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab, Emirates, Oman and Yemen.
Saudi Arabia is a land of high mountains with narrow coastal strip. Most of the country is covered with sand. The land has no permanent rivers or other water bodies.
 - The main features of a desert :
 - Desert receives minimum rainfall.
 - Minimum or no vegetation.
 - Dry climate.
 - Few wild animals.
 - Many people of Saudi Arabia live in villages near the oasis. They are mostly farmers. They keep herds of animals like sheep, goats, camels and horses. They are nomads. They move from place to place in search of pastures for their cattle. The nomads of Saudi Arabia are called Bedouins. These people live in tents. They always move in groups on rows of camels. These rows are called caravans.
 - In the deserts there are a few green spots called Oases. Such oases are found in places where some water is available in the form of springs. Trees of date palms can be seen around an oasis. Some vegetables, fruits and a few cereals such as wheat, ragi and millets, etc. are also grown around an oasis.
 - Petroleum is called liquid gold because it the major source of energy. Various machines and vehicles runs through petroleum.

7. Many people of Saudi Arabia live in villages near the oasis. They are mostly farmers. They keep herds of animals like sheep, goats, camels and horses. They are nomads. They move from place to place in search of pastures for their cattle. The nomads of Saudi Arabia are called Bedouins. These people live in tents. They always move in groups on rows of camels. These rows are called caravans.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Desert** is a region where little or nothing grown.
 2. All the hot deserts are near the **tropics**.
 3. **Sahara** is the biggest hot desert in the world.
 4. **Riyath** is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
 5. **Mecca** is the greatest centre of pilgrimage for Muslims.
 6. **Jiddah** is the main sea port of Saudi Arabia.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Sahara | → | South Africa |
| 2. Arabia Desert | → | South America |
| 3. Thar | → | North America |
| 4. Colorado | → | India |
| 5. Atacam | → | Red Sea and Persian Gulf |
| 6. Namib and Kalahari | → | North Africa |

Activity

- I. Mark some deserts in the map of the world.**

Ans. Do yourself

- II. Mark the given places in the map.**

Ans. Do yourself

6

The Temperate Grasslands

Lets Do Some Work

- I. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The temperate grasslands are situated between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N to $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S to $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. These grasslands are known by different names in different continents. They are called Steppes in Asia, Velds in Africa, Prairies in North America, Pampas in South America and Downs in Australia. These grasslands have tall grasses but not big trees. These grasslands are usually on the plains and cover a large area of land.
 2. The Prairie grasslands stretch from the middle of Canada southwards to the mid west of the United States of America. In USA the Prairie Region is a vast flat plain through which the Mississippi and Missouri rivers flow. In Canada, the three provinces Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are called the Prairie Provinces.
 3. Mississippi and Missouri flow through the Prairies.
 4. The western part of the Prairies is hilly. The soil is more shallow and coarse so it is less fertile. Rains are also not sufficient. This area is not suitable for growing crops. So people rear cattle. They graze the cattle on the open grasslands called Ranches.
 5. Most of the Prairie Region of America and Canada have been converted into very large agriculture farms. Some of the farms stretch thousands of acres. Wheat is the most important crop. They use

various types of machines for all agricultural operations such as ploughing, sowing, reaping, thrashing, winnowing and packing etc. Wheat is grown in a very large amount and exported to other countries. Prairies are therefore called the "wheat basket of the world".

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. **Strepper** are the temperate grasslands called in Asia.
 2. The main crop of Prairies is **Wheat**.
 3. The open grasslands are called **Ranches**.
 4. The two famous rivers of Prairies **Mississippi** and **Missourie**.
 5. **Chicago** is the main slaughtering centre of animals.
 6. Cattle are reared on large farms called **commercial farming**.
 7. The Prairies are called '**wheat basket of the world**' world.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Prairies | → | South America |
| 2. Pampas | → | Africa |
| 3. Downs | → | Asia |
| 4. Steppes | → | North America |
| 5. Veld | → | Australia |

Activity

Mark the grasslands of South America, Africa, Asia, South America, Australia in the world map.

Do yourself

7

The Land of Ice and Snow

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. Tundra region is found roughly between 60° N and 80° N latitudes. The Arctic circle passes through this region. It includes the northern part of Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Northern part of Eurasia.
 2. The thick covering of snow and ice is called the polar ice cap. These ice caps sometimes break off into enormous pieces of ice called icebergs. These icebergs looks like the hills of ice floating in water. They pose a great danger to the ship sailing in the oceans, particularly when there is thick fog.
 3. Most of the animals found here have thick furs on their body. The thick fur protects them from intense cold. The main land animals are musk ox, polar bear, reindeer, beaver, fox, hare, wolf, etc.
 4. Eskimos live in houses, made of snow called igloos. Igloos are made of blocks of snow cemented together. Sometimes stones, wood or animal skins are also used. These houses are temporary shelters. During summers, the Eskimos live in tents made of the skin of animals. Most of the Eskimos live in modern huts and houses of wood.
 5. The climate in Greenland is severely cold. It never rains here. There are only two seasons winter and summer. It is always night time during the winter. but it is not totally dark. It is gloomy or dusky light because the sun always remains at the horizon. The winters are long. It often snow. Chilly winds blow at a speed of over 160 Km per hour. In the summer, there is continuous daylight for two or three months. The sun is always above the horizon. The sun shines even at midnight. So this part of the earth is called the " Land of the midnight sun".
 6. The Eskimas wear same types of clothes made of the skin of animals. The mostly wear a hooded jacket called parka, trousers, socks and hoots. In this way they protect themselves form the cold.

7. Eskimos have adopted new ways of living since early and middle 1900's. In 1953 Greenland became a part of the European country of Denmark. The govt. of Denmark helped Greenland to improve their ways of life. Now Greenland has all modern facilities of life. Now there are large towns. There are several towns which have trading centres, schools, hospitals and clubs. Nuuk is the biggest town with a population over 11,000 people. Godthaeb is the capital of Greenland. Greenland is no longer isolated. Air services have connected it to North America and Europe. It is developing fast with modern science and technology.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Greenland is the **largest** island of the world.
 2. Greenland lies to the **North East** of **North America**.
 3. **Reindeer** is the most useful animal for Eskimos.
 4. The capital of Greenland is **Godthaeb**.
 5. **Sledges** are wheelless carts pulled by dogs.
 6. **Kayaks** is a small boat meant for hunting seal.
 7. Eskimos use **harpoon** for living in their big hunt.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans. 1. Island → A big piece of solid ice floating in water.
 2. Ice-cap → Small dry plants growing on rocks and walls.
 3. Crevasse → Small non-flowering plants growing in damp shady places
 4. Mosses → Deep open crack in the ice glacier.
 5. Lichen → Permanent cover of ice.
 6. Ice-berg → A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

IV. Give one word answer :

- Ans. 1. _____ 2. Kayaks 3. Sledge
 4. Harpoon 5. Canada 6. Greenland

Activity

In the world map mark the Tundra Region and Arctic Circle.

Do yourself

Unit-3 : CONQUERING DISTANCES

8

Transportation

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The wheel was invented in 3500 B.C. in Mesopotamia (Iraq). This invention was a turning point in the history of the transport. It revolutionised transportation.
 The first wheeled vehicles were four wheeled carts. They were pulled by animals. The first spoked wheels appeared in 2000-1500 B.C. They were used in chariots.
 This invention made life easier. People started going to far off places. They started trading but travelling by road was still slow.
 2. Highway are important for the transportation of goods and raw material required by the Industries.
 3. Increased traffic has brought smoke and dust. It is harmful to health. Now there is a check on pollution and unleaded petrol is provided. Lead is the most poisonous substance in the smoke.

4. **The Trans Siberian Railway :** It is the longest rail route of the world. It runs from Vladivostok to Leningrad. It is 9,332 km long.
5. Many rivers of the world like Amazon, Chang Jiang and Mississippi are very large and capable of carrying large steam crafts over large distances. In India Ganga and Brahmaputra are the only navigable rivers. The lagoons of Kerala are very important waterways.
6. The ocean routes have helped to promote international trade in raw materials like cotton, jute, rubber, wool and tobacco. They are also used to carry food grains and mineral ores like iron, manganese, coal and bauxite from one continent to another. Now a days, even perishable goods like meat, fish and dairy products can be transported.
7. Railway transport is safest, cheapest and more comfortable than road transport for travelling long distances. A train can carry large numbers of people and huge loads over long distances at great speed. There are special trains for carrying goods called Goods Trains.
8. Air transport though very expensive, is the fastest means of transport for travelling in the world. An aeroplane can cross mountains, forests, deserts, oceans etc. without any difficulty.

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. The wheel was invented in **3500 B.C.**
2. **Roads** are the most common ways of transport.
3. Wide roads connecting big cities to one another are called **Highways**.
4. The Suez Canal was opened in **1869**.
5. The first railway line in India was built in 1853 between **Mumbai and Thane**.
6. The Panama Canal links **the Pacific Ocean to Atlantic Ocean**.
7. India has two airways **Air India** and **Indian Airlines**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Sydney | → | Africa |
| 2. Cape route | → | North America |
| 3. St Lawrence Waterway | → | Trans Siberian Railway |
| 4. Vancouver | → | Canadian Pacific Railway |
| 5. Vladivostok | → | Australia Trans-Continental Railway |

Activity

I. Mark the given in the world map :

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect pictures of various means of transport and name them and paste in the space provided :

Ans. Do yourself

9

Communication

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. Telegraph was the first device to send messages by electricity. It was invented by Samuel Morse in 1844. Earlier, most of the telegraph messages are send with the telegraph key. The code used is called Morse Code. The operator in the postal department sends the message through signals and the same is received by the operator at the receiving post office.
A Teleprinter machine is used to send and receive typed messages around the world. One typewriter is connected to another by using a cable or a radio. Typing a message on one sends out signals which

type out the same message on the other typewriter. A telegram can also be sent through telegraph office. Our country has direct teleprinter connection with all important countries of the world. The introduction of telephone has taken away most of the telegraph business.

Telephone : Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. it enables us to talk to a person residing in a far away place. We can talk to a person in any part of the country through S.T.D. (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) or to a person in any part of the world through an I.S.D. (International Subscriber Dialling) Now a days mobile phones have become quite popular.

2. **Radio :** Radio was the first wireless means of communication invented by Guglielmo Marconi in 1885. Both literate and illiterate people could listen to the programmes on radio to gain information and get entertainment. Radio provides entertainments in the form of music, dramas, etc. Educational programmes, programmes for children are also relayed. Radio broadcasting was started in India in 1927. Today we have more than 180 broadcasting centres of All India Radio in our country.

Television

J.L. Baird, a Scottish engineer, invented television in 1926. This invention made it possible, for us not only to hear but also to see what was going on. We can watch a variety of programmes on television, both recorded and live, in homes.

Television programmes are recovered in a studio using special types of equipment. The information is changed into signals. These signals are transmitted into space. They travel like waves through the air and even through solid objects.

Television and Radio programmes can now be sent to any part of the world with the help of satellites.

3. Fax is used to send information across cities, countries and even continents. The fax machine can transmit an exact copy of letters, documents, printed material or pictures over the telephone cables.
4. Do yourself.
5. Computer is a machine that performs calculations and processes information with astonishing speed and perfection. With the help of a computer we can send and receive messages from all over the world in few seconds. This mail which is sent and received through a computer is called an e-mail or electronic mail. Internet or international computer network is a network of many computer networks. Using the internet we can get any information from any of the thousands of computers in the network.
6. Artificial Satellites are man-made satellites that orbit around the earth. They are launched into space through big rockets. Communication satellites can pick up signals from a point on the earth and relay them to all parts of the earth. Thus, radio, telephone and television signals are transmitted round the world. The signals through satellite are sent more speedily. They are received more clearly.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **The Chinese** invented paper.
 2. We have local, national as well as **international** newspapers and **magazines**.
 3. A **magazine** contains summary of important news.
 4. Sending message through teleprinter is called **telegraph**.
 5. Telephones which are not connected by wires are called **mobiles**.
 6. STD stand for **subscriber trunk Dialing**.
 7. ISD stand for **International Subscriber Dialing**.

III. Match the columns:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Telegraph | → | Alexander Graham Bell |
| 2. Radio | → | John Logie Baird |
| 3. Telephone | → | Reuter |
| 4. Television | → | Samuel Morse |
| 5. News agency | → | Marconi |

Activity

I. List the names of the following :

Ans.	Radio channel	T.V. channel	Newspaper
1.	Akashvani	Star Plus	The Times of India
2.	Hawa Mahal	Zee TV	The Hindu

Unit-4 : THE CHANGING WORLD

10

Our Growing Knowledge

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. From the earliest times, men used signs and symbols to communicate with one another.
2. The paintings found in the caves of Early man show that man communicated his ideas first through pictures. These pictures are of the objects that man came across in his daily life. When man was a hunter, he drew the pictures of animals which he hunted. Gradually man learnt to express his thoughts through pictures. It required more time to draw the pictures of each and every object. So the pictures were simplified.
- The examples of pictorial writings are found in the ancient tombs of Egypt. Modern scripts of China, Japan and Korea have evolved from pictorial scripts.
3. India invented the number system.
4. The early Egyptians made paper from a water plant called papyrus. Papyrus is a plant that grows in the Nile Delta. The thick stems of this tree are cut into thin strips and pressed together to make sheets of paper.
- The art of making paper began in China about 200 yrs ago. The Chinese soaked old rags in water for long time and then pulled them to make paper.
5. Louis Braille was a blind French man who invented the Braille system of printing and writing for the blind. The script has raised dots on paper that can be read by the blind. This script is called the Braille Script. Blind people read the script by running fingers along the dots. They learn how to read fast by training and practice.
6. They were very expensive and common people could not buy them. The art of printing made it possible to get the books printed in large numbers. The Chinese were the first to do some kind of printing. Pictures and words were carved on the surface of blocks of wood. The blocks were then inked and printed on paper.
- It was in the 15th century, when John Gutenberg of Germany made letters of lead metal. These letters type was set into words, lines and pages. Gutenberg invention of letter press was the beginning of real printing by a kind of machine. The first book made in this way was Gutenberg's Bible.
- These days the art of printing had made a great progress. Thousands of books, magazines and newspapers etc. are printed everyday. The use of computers in typing and other process of printing had helped in printing high quality books at a very fast speed.
- 7 Literacy is the key to knowledge. A country's progress and development depends upon the level of literacy and education. Illiteracy and under development are closely related. The developed countries

have cent percent literacy while the developing or under developed countries like India have a poor level of literacy. The govt. has taken various steps to remove illiteracy and promote education throughout the country. Knowledge is our greatest power.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Human beings** are the most superior of all living things.
 2. Earliest samples of writing are found in **the caves** and **walls**.
 3. Indian scripts are derived from the **Brahmi Script**.
 4. Indian scripts used today are derived from **the Brahmi Script**.
 5. Braille's script is used by **the blind people**.
 6. Indian numerals were called **Hindra** by Arabs.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. China | → | paper |
| 2. Gutenberg | → | press printing |
| 3. India | → | papyrus |
| 4. Script for the blind | → | Braille |
| 5. Mesopotamia | → | zero |
| 6. Egypt | → | stylus |

Activity

- I. Collect pictures of various scripts used in Indian language and paste them in space provided.**

Ans. Do yourself

- II. Write more about Blind script with the help of your guardian.**

Ans. Do yourself

11

Machine Age

Lets Do Some Work

- I. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The discovery of fire and copper helped. The early men to improve his tools. The axe with copper blade helped him in felling trees. The land so cleared could be used for agriculture. The metal shear used in the plough helped him to dig deeper. Iron was discovered a few thousand years later. But it was a remarkable discovery. Iron was much stronger than copper. Molten iron could be given different shapes. The iron blade was much stronger than the one made of copper. Tools and sharp weapons made from iron made life much easier.
 2. The discovery of fire and copper helped. The early men to improve his tools. The axe with copper blade helped him in felling trees. The land so cleared could be used for agriculture. The metal shear used in the plough helped him to dig deeper. Iron was discovered a few thousand years later. But it was a remarkable discovery. Iron was much stronger than copper. Molten iron could be given different shapes. The iron blade was much stronger than the one made of copper. Tools and sharp weapons made from iron made life much easier.
 3. In the year 1769, James Watt invented the first steam engine. The use of steam power for transportation became possible with the invention of the steam locomotive, George Stephenson made the first locomotive run on steam. Steam engines were also fitted in ships that made them run long distances. Early ships had to depend on favourable winds for sailing over high seas but ships fitted with steam could move without sails.

The railway engines today use diesel or electricity as a source of power.

4. **Coal** : Coal was the first and most important fuel which fed the machines. Coal lay deep below the surface of the earth. It develops from the dead remains of plants buried inside the earth for millions of years. At first, some coal deposits were found just below the earth's surface but as demand increased the coal mines were dug deeper. The deposits of coal are limited and will be exhausted in the years to come. So, men started looking for other sources of energy.

Mineral Oil : In 1857, another very important source of energy mineral oil was discovered in USA. Daimler, a German Scientist invented an engine which could run on petrol. This engine could be used in various types of road vehicles. Later on a German engineer Rudolf Diesel invented an engine which could run on diesel. Diesel is cheaper than petrol. Now we use diesel in railway engines, buses, trucks and even in cars.

Coal and mineral oil are obtained from mines. They are called Fossil Fuels because they have been formed by the decayed vegetation and animals which were buried underground. Under heavy pressure during a very long period of geological ages, this decayed material changed into coal and mineral oil.

5. The demand for energy is increasing day by day and the scientists have always been trying to find the alternate sources of energy because coal and mineral oil can't last longer.

Solar energy is one such source that would last for ever. Solar energy can be used to generate electricity and for cooking and heating etc.

In the villages biogas is proved very useful. It can be used for lighting as well as for cooking.

These sources are called "Non Conventional Sources of Energy". Some of the other such sources of energy are tidal energy, geothermal energy and wind energy etc. These sources of energy are renewable and free from pollution.

6. There is an interesting story behind the production of electricity. Before the invention of steam engine, a man in Netherlands developed a toy called Leyden Jars in 1716. The toy had two wires one in a glass and other outside it. On joining the wires a spark and a mild shock produced such a sudden shock that made a girl or a woman jump and everyone laugh.

An American Scientist, Benjamin Franklin came to know about Leyden Jars and started experimenting on it. He wondered whether lightening occurred he touched the metal plate and received a mild shock. Thus it was proved that lightening has a huge electric stock.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Early man** hunted animals for food.
2. The discovery of fire and **copper** helped early man to improve his tools.
3. **James Watt** invented steam engine.
4. **George Stephenson** made the first locomotive run on steam.
5. Petroleum, coal and natural gas are **fossil fuels**.
6. Sun, water and wind are **Non Conventional** sources of energy.

III. Match the columns :

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Ans. 1. Steam engine | Volta |
| 2. Railway engine | Rudolph Diesel |
| 3. Diesel Engine | Gottlieb Daimler |
| 4. Electricity | James Watt |
| 5. Battery | George Stephenson |
| 6. Petrol car | Benjamin Franklin |

Activity

I. Name any ten inventions and their inventor name.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Name any five sources of energy.

Ans. Do yourself

*Lets Do Some Work***I. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
- 1. Clinical Thermometer :** In older days, the intensity of fever was judged by touching the body or feeling the pulse. But now we have Doctor's thermometer, which tells us the body temperature accurately. Thermometer was invented by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a German Physicist in 1715. Mercury is used in the clinical thermometer because it has a high boiling point and low freezing point.
 - 2. Stethoscope :** This instrument was invented by Rene T. H. Laennec. It is used by Doctor's for listening to sounds from the heart and lungs.
At one end of the instrument there is a diaphragm. The doctor places it over the heart or lungs. A small rubber tubing connects the diaphragm to the two ear phones. With a stethoscope, the doctor is able to hear to heart beats very clearly. He can also hear the sound produced by air when the patient breathes deeply.
 - 3. Microscope** is a instrument that magnifies extremely small objects so that they can be seen easily. It is one of the most important tool of medical sciences. It is used by scientists and biologists to examine blood, urine, stools and other cells so that they can identify the cause and intensity. These investigations help in the proper treatment of the disease.
 - 4. X-ray and Ultrasound Machines :** The invention of X-ray machine brought a revolution in medical science. The X-ray machine was invented by Wilhelm K. Roentgen of Germany in 1895. With the help of X-ray machines, photographs of the inner parts of the body are taken. These photographs help the doctors to make proper diagnosis of the disease. The X-ray photographs can clearly show the fracture or dislocation of the bones. These photographs are very helpful for surgeons in operating the body.
Ultrasound machine is a step ahead of X-ray machine. It is a much safer and better device to know the inner parts of the body. You can see the inner parts of the body as you see pictures on the television. X-ray sometimes are harmful to body parts, but ultrasound is harmless.
 - 5. Tetanus, Cholera, tuberculosis, polio, yellow fever whooping cough, plague and typhoid** are the diseases against which vaccination are given.
 - 6. Edward Jenner** was a doctor who lived in the town of Berkeley in England.
He noticed that milkmaids never got small pox. Small pox was a fatal and contagious disease in England in those days. Small children were the common victims of this deadly disease. Milkmaids of ten developed a rash on their hands and this mild disease was called cowpox. After they got this disease they never suffered from the deadly disease of smallpox.
One day while treating a milkmaid suffering from cowpox, he noticed that she had a few sores on her body. He took some pies and injected it onto a healthy boy called Phipp. Within a day or two the boy also got cowpox. But he recovered in a few days. Now the boy was free from small pox all his life. To prove this finding he injected the germs of small pox into the boy's body. It was a big risk. He kept the boy under observation for a few days nothing happened. The boy did not get small pox even during an epidemic. This incident led to the development of vaccination against small pox. Once, the person is vaccinated he does not suffer from small pox all his life. The discovery of small pox vaccine opened the doors for developing vaccines for many. Other diseases like tetanus, cholera, tuberculosis, polio, yellow fever, whooping cough, plague and typhoid.

7. Cleanliness, regular exercises and nutritive food are the basic things to remain healthy and prevent diseases. We must take care of our personal cleanliness as well as cleanliness of our surroundings. Take bath daily, wash your hands before and after you meals. Eat only fresh and clean food. Local self government should manage safe drinking water, better drainage systems and disposal of refuse etc. we should help them. Primary health centres, dispensaries and hospitals have been set up for the care of our health. Medical colleges, newspapers, films radios and television are making the people aware to care for their health.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Mercury** is used in a thermometer to measure temperature.
2. Thermometre is invented by **Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit**.
3. **Edward Jenner** discovered the vaccine for small pox.
4. Chloroform is used for **fainting the patients**.
5. Galileo took the idea of developing a microscope from a toy called **Flea gloss**.
6. The pies of cowpox protected Phipp against **small pox**.
7. The disease causing germs are identified through a **Microscope**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans. 1. Thermometer → James Simpson
2. Stethoscope → Fahrenheit
3. Microscope → Joseph Lista
4. Chloroform → Edwar Jenner
5. Asepsis → Galileo
6. Vaccine for small pox → Dr Rene Leannec

Activity

I. Name any five medicines and their work :

Ans. Do yourself

II. Name any ten diseases.

Ans. Do yourself

13

Great Personalities of the World

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Socrates was a great scholar and thinker. In those days the people of Greece believed in superstitions. They thought that the lighting and thundering of clouds is due to the anger of gods. They worshiped the king like God. Socrates advised people not to accept anything blindly and question in order to find the truth. The scholars of Greece had to answer to Socrates questions, because his questions were based on reasoning and truth. Socrates was fearless and bold. He advised people not to worship the king like God.
2. The life of Abraham Lincoln is a shining example. Starting from a logwood cabin he made his way to the white house. He born in 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in a family that did not have enough money to finance his higher studies. Often he had to travel long distances on foot to borrow a book and then to return it. He could not afford to buy all the books he needed for his studies. Lincoln started his career as a lawyer. Before that he did many small jobs. Soon Abraham Lincoln was drawn into the political affairs of his country.

United States of America was a free country. The constitution of the country gave equal right to all its citizens. But the Blacks who worked as slaves were treated very badly by the White land owners. The people of the northern states of USA were opposed to the practice of slavery. But the southern states were not willing to abolish the practice of slavery. The southern states were even prepared to break the country.

It was in this situation that Abraham Lincoln was elected as the president of the United States of America. Abraham Lincoln opposed the practice of slavery. He wanted to keep the country united. It was a difficult job. There was a regular war between the central forces and those of the southern states. Abraham Lincoln declared that he would not let slavery prevail in the United States of America. The civil war was finally won by the president. For a second time Abraham Lincoln was elected as the president of United States of America. The American people gave him their support in his fight for human dignity. Abraham Lincoln became very popular with the people.

3. The Industrial revolution that started in Europe led to the rise of factories. The factories led to an increase in production which was in surplus and thus exported. The owners of the factories were becoming richer and richer by making huge profits. This developed a class of rich businessmen and Industrialists called the capitalists. The capitalists were becoming richer but the workers in the factories were paid very little wages. They had no shares in the profits and were exploited completely.

Karl Marx observed this exploitation and unjust situation. He was against poverty and wanted to remove the economic inequalities. He came out with new ideas. He wanted the workers to unite and fight against the capitalists for their rights. He advised the workers to take ownership of means of production. He believed that profits earned should not remain in the hands of few. The whole society should have them. He expressed his views in his two famous books Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital. In these books he has expressed his views clearly and made the people think about his new ideas.

The capitalist class did not like his views. Finally he fled Germany to save his life. He died in England in 1883. His ideas gave birth to communism. Lenin in Russia was inspired by his views. He started the Russian Revolution. The autocratic Russian emperor, Czars were thrown over and Russia became a communist country.

4. Mahatma Gandhi started several movements like Non-cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement, etc.

He asked people not to co-operate with the British govt. and boycott the British goods. He launched Swadeshi Movement. Gandhiji in fact played a very important role in getting independence from the British rule. He is therefore called "Father of the Nation". People affectionately called him Bapu.

5. **Martin Luther King (1929-1968)** : Martin Luther King was born in a Negro (Black) family of America. He was highly educated. Those days slavery had been abolished but blacks still were treated very badly. They could not go to the same parts and restaurants to which the whites went. A black could claim a seat in a bus until every white had a seat. Like any other black Luther too had to suffer ill-treatment.

Dr King decided to achieve equal rights for American Negroes. He adopted the path of non-violence and non-cooperation shown by Mahatma Gandhi. He asked his followers not to ride buses as a protest. Under his leadership, the blacks faced bullets and bomb attacks with courage. But they did not strike back. This movement became stronger day by day. Ultimately he succeeded. He became famous all over the world. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1964. In 1968, he was shot by a White American who did not understand his ideas.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. **Plato** was the disciple of Socrates.
 2. **Abraham Lincoln** was the president of USA in 1861.
 3. Lincoln started his career as a **lawyer**.

4. Karl Marx was a **German** philosopher.
5. **Karl Marx** advised the workers to unite and fight against capitalists.
6. Mahatma Gandhi was born on **2nd Oct 1869**.
7. Gandhi's method of struggle against injustice was called **Satyagraha**.
8. Martin Luther King was awarded the Noble Prize for **peace** in **1964**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|
| 1. Socrates | → | 1929 |
| 2. Abraham Lincoln | → | 1869 |
| 3. Karl Marx | → | 1818 |
| 4. Martin Luther King | → | 1809 |
| 5. Mahatma Gandhi | → | 469 |

Activity

I. Write any two more ideals of your life in the world history in your notebook.

Ans. Do yourself.

II. Make a project on Mahatma Gandhi's life.

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit-5 : OUR STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

14

Revolt of 1857

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. In 1764, the Britishers defeated the Mughal emperor at Buxar and won the battle of Buxar. They began to force the Indian rulers to give up their kingdoms under British policies. They suppressed many local rules by following the policy of "Divide and rule". This way, they capture vast parts of India and became rulers.
The Britishers forced the farmers to grow only those crops which were in demand in abroad. They were forced to sell these things to Britishers at a very low price. Indian farmers were becoming poorer under the British rule.
The Indian Industries were totally destroyed. The Britishers purchased all the cotton from India at very low price as it was needed for cotton textile mills in England. Huge quantities of cloth which was woven in England was brought back to India by ships where it was sold. The large handloom Industry of India suffered and weavers became unemployed.
 2. The immediate cause of the revolt was the replacement of the old rifles with new ones. The new rifles had cartridges which was against the religious sentiments of both Hindus as well as Muslims, because they had to be opened with mouth before being loaded into the rifle.
 3. First of all, an Indian soldier Mangal Pandey revolted against the use of these cartridges. He attacked his superior British officer at Barrackpore near Kolkata. He was hanged on March 29, 1857. It created a great discontent among the Indian soldiers.
 4. Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi was one of the great leaders of the revolt of 1857. Her husband had died and she had no child. She wanted to adopt her successor, but the British government didn't allow her to do so. They wanted to annex Jhansi under the pretext that she had no successor. During the revolt she fought very bravely and sacrifice her life while fighting.

5. After the revolt, the rule of East India company came to an end and India came under the direct control of British crown. India was now ruled by the representative of Queen Victoria. This representative assumed the office of the Governor General or Viceroy.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. In **1764** , the Britishers defeated the Mughal emperor.
2. The revolt of 1857 started in **Meerut**.
3. Mangal Pandey was hanged on **March 29, 1857**.
4. **Rani Laxmi Bai** of Jhansi was one of the great leader of the revolt of 1857.
5. East India company came to an end after **1857 revolt**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. Nana Sahib → Jagdishpur
2. Kunwar Singh → Avadh
3. Begum Hazrat Mahal → Tantia Tope
4. Rani Laxmi Bai → Last Mughal Emperor
5. Bahadur Shah Zafar → Jhansi

Activity

Collect the pictures of the main leaders of the revolt of 1857 and paste them in the space provided.
Do yourself

15

The Beginning of The Struggle

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The main aim of the congress in the beginning was only to draw the attention of the British government towards the difficulties and demands of the Indian people.
Their demands were just to have a larger share in the administration of the country. They demanded the representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election. They demanded that Indians should also be appointed on higher ranks of the public service and there should be an independent and fair judicial system. They didn't demand for all independence from the British rule. They wanted only constitutional changes so that Indians could have rights in the administrative system under the British rule. Since their demands were moderate in nature, the early leaders of congress were called moderates.
2. The revolt of 1857, though not successful, sowed the seeds of Nationalism in India. Indian society practised many social evils like caste system, sati, child marriage, which were the main cause of India's backwardness. A number of thinkers and reformers came forward at that time and tried to fight these evils. Prominent among them were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chand Vidya Sagar, Swami Dayanand, Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan, Narayana Guru, etc. They started forming associations, institutions and schools to promote knowledge instead of superstitions. They enlightened the society so that they could unite against Britishers.
3. The main aim of the congress in the beginning was only to draw the attention of the British government towards the difficulties and demands of the Indian people.
Their demands were just to have a larger share in the administration of the country. They demanded the representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election. They demanded that Indians

should also be appointed on higher ranks of the public service and there should be an independent and fair judicial system. They didn't demand for all independence from the British rule. They wanted only constitutional changes so that Indians could have rights in the administrative system under the British rule. Since their demands were moderate in nature, the early leaders of congress were called moderates.

4. Gradually, the whole country began to support the congress in its call for freedom. People began to demand more rights. They began to criticise the British policies more and more. Now congress was not an organisation of a few people. It was a national movement. The national movement made the British to panic. They made Laws to ban the movements and activities of the people. But the movement could not be suppressed. Then the British followed the policy of Divide and Rule. They made a plan to divide the people into Hindus and Muslims. In Bengal where the movement was very strong they divided the state into two parts in 1905.
5. The revolutionaries were people who believed that violence of British, rulers needed to be met with similar violence from Indian freedom fighters. One such revolutionary Khudi Ram Bose was just 15 yrs of age when he was hanged by the British rulers for his revolutionary activities.
6. The revolutionaries were successful in assassinating a number of British officers. But the might of British rule at that time was too much for the young patriots. The movement could not last long. Most revolutionary leaders suffered severe punishments including death. A number of Indians settled in foreign countries sympathised with the aspirations of the Indian people. Madam Bhikaji Cama brought out a paper named Vande Mataram in Switzerland. She was the lady who first designed the congress flag. In Germany, Narendra Nath Chattopadhyya formed an association of liberating India. From Kabul the freedom movements was supported by Raja Mahendra Pratap and Maulana Barkatullah specially the Punjabis settled in USA, formed the Ghadar Party. All these people and associations helped Indian revolutionaries in getting money and even armaments to be used against the British rulers. Meanwhile some concession were offered to the Indian people by way of political reforms.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **The reformers** enlightened the society so that they could unite against Britishers.
 2. Lal stands for **Lala Lajpat Rai**.
 3. Bal stands for **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**.
 4. Pal stands for **Bipin Chandra Pal**.
 5. **A.O. Hume** was a British retired member of the Indian civil services.
 6. The policy of **divide and rule** was an attempt to set the Hindus and Muslims against each other.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | → | Member of ICS |
| 2. Khudi Ram Bose | → | A moderate leader |
| 3. Dadabhai Naroji | → | An extremist leader |
| 4. Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan | → | A social reformer |
| 5. Swami Dayanand | → | A revolutionary |
| 6. A. O. Hume | → | A social reformer |

Activity

I. Name any five more revolutionary and congress people in British period.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the pictures of freedom fighters and paste in the space provided.

Ans. Do yourself

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa in 1915. He had already seen the social discrimination in South Africa. In the beginning Gandhiji spend a few years in going round the country to see the condition of the people. He saw that there were so many social evils in the Indian society. There was no unity in the people. They were divided in the name of religion, caste and creed. There were inhuman practices such as untouchability. The condition of farmers and factory workers was very miserable.
 2. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** : On 13th April, 1919 a large crowd of peace demonstrators gathered in a park called Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. About 20,000 men, women and children had gathered there. General Dyer came there with about 150 soldiers and asked them to open fire at the crowd without any warning. They blocked the entrance of the park and fired endlessly. Thousands of innocent men, women and children were killed mercilessly. This act of burtality shocked the whole country. After this massacre, people urge to fight the British govt. became stronger.
 3. On 5th Feb 1922, people of Chauri Chaura lost control and turned voilent. They set the police station on fire. Twenty two policemen were killed. Gandhiji was hurt. So he called off the non co-operation movement.
 4. At the rising patriotism, the British king set up a commission led by Sir Simon to review the administration of India. He was greeted with black and slogans like Simon Go-back. This was because not a single Indian was included in the commission.
 5. Gandhiji started the Satyagraha movement. Satyagraha means instance on truth.
 6. **Quit India movement** : In 1939, the second world war broke out. England declared war on Germany. But it also forced India into the war without its leaders being consulted. As a protest the congress ministers in the provinces resigned. People demanded complete freedom from British rule. In 1942 congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi asked the British to Quit India. The Mahatma gave his message to the people "Do or die". It meant either we win freedom or die for the same. The British government arrested Indian leaders and put them behind the bars. But the people continued their struggle on their own.
 7. Subhash Chandra Bose was a prominent congress leader. He was elected president of the Indian National Congress twice. He very cleverly escaped from India and formed the Indian National Army outside India. He and his followers fought against the British from outside India. "Jai Hind" and "Dilli Chalo" were their famous slogans.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Gandhiji** returned from South Africa in 1915.
 2. Gandhiji encouraged masses to **unite** and **fight** against British rule.
 3. **Jalliawala** incident sent shock waves to the entire nation.
 4. **Mahatma Gandhi** used the Satyagraha to gain freedom.
 5. Simon Commission arrived in India in **1928**.
 6. **Quit India** movement was launched in 1947.
 7. India became free on **15 August 1947**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Subhash Chandra Bose | → Do or die |
| 2. Jawahar Lal Nehru | → Poorna Swaraj |
| 3. Mahatma Gandhi | → Independence a birth right |
| 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | → Jallianwala Bagh Massacre |
| 5. General Dyer | → Jai Hind. |

Activity

I. Write the name of movements run by Mahatma Gandhi with year.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the pictures of various movements and paste the picture in space provided.

Ans. Do yourself

Unit-6 : PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE WORLD

17

Birth of United Nation

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. The loss of life and property in the world war II opened the eyes of the fighting nations. They came to understand that waging wars was the greatest folly. Use of nuclear bombs can destroy the very existence of human kind from the earth. Every intelligent person realized that the huge amount of money spent on making destructive weapons should be used for the prosperity and happiness of the mankind. Finally it was thought that an organization of the peace loving nations should be made. It was called the United Nations Organization. Later it was shortened to the United Nations. The United Nations was formally formed on Oct 24, 1945. This day is celebrated as United Nations Day all over the world.
 2. After the First world war, many countries of the world thought of forming a world organization, which could stop any further world war. Immediately after the first world war, the league of Nations was formed on 10th January, 1920 to maintain peace in the world. President Woodrow Wilson of America played a significant role in forming this organization. But the league of Nations could not succeed in its aim and second world war broke out in 1939. This war continued till 1945. This war came to an end when USA dropped atom bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. The cities were completely destroyed. This war opened the eyes of the right thinkers. It was realized that another war will destroy the whole world.
 3. **Objectives of the United Nations :** The main objectives of the United Nations are as follows :
 - (a) To maintain international peace and security.
 - (b) To develop friendly relation and co-operation between different nations of the world.
 - (c) To remove discrimination based on race, religion and sex.
 - (d) To solve economic, social and cultural problems of the world.
 4. Some of the important human rights mentioned in the U. N. Charter are as follows :
 - (a) All persons should have the right of freedom of speech and writing to express their views.
 - (b) All persons should be equal before law.
 - (c) All persons should have the right to get employment.

- (d) All people should have the right to get employment according to their ability and choice and there should be equal pay for equal work.
5. The United Nations is trying its level best to implement these human rights but still in many countries of the world there is discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, sex and race etc. The world is facing the problems of population explosion and many countries of the world are not able to provide basic health and education facilities to their citizens. The problem of child labour is still there in many developing countries. However this world organization is struggling hard to solve these problems.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. UNO stands for **United Nations Organisation**.
 2. United Nations was set up on **24 Oct, 1945..**
 3. United Nations Day is celebrated on **24 October**.
 4. The headquarter of U.N. is at Manhattan in **New York city (U.S.A.)**.
 5. In the beginning **51** countries were the members of the U. N.
 6. Human Rights Day is celebrated on **10th December**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Second world war started | → 24 Oct, 1945 |
| 2. Second world war ended | → New York |
| 3. U.N. formation | → 10th Dec. |
| 4. Headquarter of U.N. | → 1945 |
| 5. Human Rights Day | → 1939 |

Activity

I. Name the heads of the UNO.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Name the permanent members of the U.N.

Ans. Do yourself

18

Organs and Agencies of U.N.

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Most of the sovereign nations of the world are the members of the United Nations. That is why it is sometimes called the “world body”. It had a flag of its own. The flag consists of the U.N. emblem in white against a light blue background. To put the objectives into action it has its headquarter in Newyork city, USA.
 2. The main organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.
 3. The security council is the most important and powerful organ of the U.N. It is the executive body of the U.N. Its main task is to maintain peace and security in the world. It had 15 members. Five of them are permanent members. The five permanent members of the security council are USA, U.K. Russia, France and China. All these permanent members are given veto power. It means that if any permanent member opposes a resolution, it is rejected. The other 10 members are elected by the General Assembly for two years.

The security council is mainly responsible for maintaining world peace. If peaceful negotiations between two warring nations fail, the security council can end U.N. peace keeping force to prevent the escalation of war. But it can take such action only when nine of the fifteen members including all the five permanent members agree to it. The headquarters of the security council is also at Newyork.

4. The five permanent member of the security council are U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France and China
5. **UNICEF (United Nations International Children Emergency Fund)** : It helps in the education and health of the million of poor and deprived children of the world. It distributes food and medicines to these children. It also give advice to mothers and children to prevent diseases.
6. **W.H.O. (World Health Organization)** : It tries to control various fatal diseases by providing medicines and vaccines to the needy nations. "Health for all" is a famous slogan of the W.H.O. Its headquarters is at Geneva (Switzerland).
7. **ILO (International Labour Organization)** : This agency works to provide high standard of living and working conditions for working class all over the world.
8. **ILO (International Labour Organization)** : This agency works to provide high standard of living and working conditions for working class all over the world.

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. The headquarter of UN is in **New York**.
2. All member nations have one vote each in the **General Assembly**.
3. The **Security Council** is the most important and powerful organ of the UN.
4. **U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, and China** are permanent members of the security council.
5. The International Court of Justice consists of **international legal disputes**.

III. Write the full forms of :

Ans.	1. UN	United Nations
	2. USA	United States of America
	3. UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
	4. WHO	World Health Organisation
	5. UNESCO	United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
	6. FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
	7. ILO	International Labour Organization

Activity

Name the flag of permanent members of the security council.

Do yourself

19

Role of India In The United Nation

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit was the first woman to be elected as the president of General Assembly.
 2. **The United Nation help to India** : Many experts of the United Nations have come to our country to help and solve our problems. Through UNESCO we have sent our students and officers to receive advance training in few fields. The FAO has helped Indian farmers with the use of new machinery. It also advised how to increase production of milk and milk products. It helped in making the Terai Region in U.P fit for cultivation.

3. **Non Aligned movement (NAM)** : After the second world war, the world was divided into blocks—the capitalist and the socialist. It created a situation of cold war. Some military pacts were also made such as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and Warsaw Pact by capitalist and socialist countries respectively.
India didn't join any of these blocks and remained neutral. India initiated the non-aligned movement, so that the world peace can be maintained. This movement was based on five principles known as Panchsheel put forward by the first prime minister of India.
4. The five principles are as follows :
 - (a) Mutual respect for each other territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - (b) Mutual non-aggression.
 - (c) Mutual non-interference in each others affairs.
 - (d) Equality and Mutual benefit.
 - (e) Peaceful co-existence.
5. President Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia, Pt J. L. Nehru of India and Colonel Naseer president of Egypt were the founders of this movement.

II. Fill in the Blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Mrs. Vijay Laxmi** is the first woman president of General Assembly.
 2. India was one of the founder nation to sign the **UN Charter** in 1945.
 3. The first summit of Non-Aligned Movement was held at **Belgrade**.
 4. The first meeting of Non-Aligned Movement was attended by **25** member.
 5. USSR collapsed in **1991**.

Activity

Name the countries of Non-Aligned Movement.

Do yourself

Unit-7 : ENVIRONMENT

20

Environmental Degradation

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. **Impact of environmental Degradation on Natural Habitat** : Diversity is the landmark of life on earth. Since life began on the earth more than billion years ago, hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct (died out for ever, never to be born again), many due to natural causes of evolution. However, in the last 300 years, humans have speeded up the extinction process more than 1000 times by destroying habitats and polluting the environment, by hunting and collecting species.
 2. The resoured which are obtained by nature, acled natural resources. Natural resources are gift for us.
 3. Sooil decreased it fertility due to pollution isd called soil pllution.
 4. **Pollution of Water** : Unfortunately, for centuries, rivers, lakes have been used as dumping for human sewage and industrial wastes. The term water pollution is referred to as any type of water contamination, so that its use by living beings becomes hazardous to health.

5. **Air Pollution** : Air pollution is the presence of foreign substances in the atmosphere that may harm living organisms directly or indirectly.
So when, due to some natural processes or human activities, the amount of solid or concentration of gases other than O₂ increases in the air which normally has constant percentage of different gases in it, the air is said to be polluted and this phenomenon is referred to as atmospheric or air pollution. Air pollution is most common in industrial towns and cities of India.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. With an **increase** in human population, the pollutants are increasing at an alarming rate.
2. Domestic, sewage, heat, etc. are the **common** pollutants.
3. **Sun** is the landmark of life on earth.
4. Animals form food chain in the **atmosphere**.
5. _____ is the presence of foreign substance in the atmosphere that may harm living organisms.

III. Write any five pollutants, polluting the land, water and air.

Ans.	Land	Water	Air
1.	Domestic Waste	Domestic waste	Industrial smoke
2.	Industrial Waste	Industrial waste	Vehicles smoke
3.	Garbage	Junk	Burning of garbages
4.	Rotten food	Sewerage	Green have gases
5.	Silt	Chemicals	

Activity

- I. Any ten harmful pollutants of our city damaging the environment day by day with the help of your guardian.**

Ans. Do yourself

- II. Write any ten preventions to check the environmental degradation.**

Ans. Do yourself

21

Disasters

Lets Do Some Work

- I. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. A disaster is a sudden calamity that may cause displacement of a great number of people living or working in an area.
2. Natural disasters include cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, landslides and floods.
3. Some common man-made disasters are fire, traffic, accidents, chemical and industrial accidents, epidemics and nuclear accidents.
4. (a) **Earthquake** : Earthquakes are vibrations produced in the earth's crust. The vibrations can range from barely noticeable to catastrophically destructive. Earthquakes can release energy thousands of times greater than the world's first atomic bomb.
The point within the Earth along the rupturing geological fault where an earthquake originates is called the focus or hypocentre. The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre.

- (b) **Droughts** : It is a situation when crops fail due to lack of rain. Droughts can cause deaths due to starvation and force people to migrate to other areas. Water scarcity is a major problem in Rajasthan, Gujarat and some parts in M.P and Chhatisgarh.
- (c) **Floods** : Floods occur when the water of rivers, lakes or streams overflow their banks and pour out into the surroundings land. Often bodies of water increase greatly in volume without causing floods. Sometimes, mainly in the spring of the year, the amount of water in rivers and streams uses higher level than usual, and the excess spills over the banks, causing little damage. It is only when great amounts of overflowing water cause severe damage to large surrounding areas that bodies of water can said to be in flood.
Floods are caused by many different things often heavy rain, storms that last for a brief time can cause a flood.
- (d) **Volcanic eruption** : Volcanic Eruptions—The coming out of lava, ash, gases and pieces of rocks through a vent or opening at a weak spot in the earth crust is called a volcanic eruption.
Volcanic eruptions are very destructive. They can cause heavy damage to life and property. Volcanic eruptions usually occur with a prior warning.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Droughts can cause deaths due to **starvation**.
 2. A **earthquake** is a sudden calamity that may cause displacement of a great number of people living or working in an area.
 3. Disasters may be to two kinds **natural** and **man-made**.
 4. **Earthquake** are the vibrations produced in the earth's crust.
 5. Traffic related accidents can happen in **air** on **roads** and **rail** in **water**.

Activity

Write any more ten preventions taken by men and government to avoid these disasters.

Do yourself

Model Paper-I

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There are seven continents in all. They are South America, North America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia and Antarctica. Continents are large masses of land. Large bodies of water are known as Oceans. They are Pacific Ocean, Antarctic Ocean Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
 2. Political Map—It shows the boundaries of continents countries, states, districts, capitals, cities and towns. We can make a political map of the whole world, a continent, a country or a state, etc.
Physical Map—It shows the relief features-plains, mountains, valleys, lakes, sea and contours. It is also called Relief Map. In physical maps mountains are shown in brown. The water fall, the mountain, the deeper's is in the brown shade. The seas are shown in blue. The depth at any particular place is indicated by low dark is the shade of blue. The shallow sea along the coasts may be shown in very light blue. The high seas may be in deep blue. The plains are shown in green.
 3. The climate of a place is also influenced by the direction of winds. The winds blowing from sea to land are full of moisture and bring more rain, but the winds blowing from land to sea are usually dry. You know that India receives most of its rain during the month to June, July, August and September when the winds blow from sea to land. Winter season in India is usually dry because the winds blow from land to sea. The winds blowing from cold or hot regions make other places cool or hot. The Himalayas protect the northern plains of India from the cold winds of the north and are therefore called the Climatic Barrier between the Indian sub continent and the rest of Asia.

The climate of a place affects the natural vegetation, the types of crops to be grown and other human activities.

4. Maximum Zaire population are black Africans. People are tall and hefty. They have dark complexion and curly hair. There are various tribes living inside the deep forests. Near the basin of river Zaire is the tribe of Pygmies. These pygmies are also called Negillos. The Pygmy people are not very tall. They have reddish brown skin and tightly curled brown hair. Most of them have round head, broad flat nose and protruding abdomens. The pygmies are excellent hunters. They use small bows and poisoned arrows to hunt animals like antelopes, buffaloes, elephant and monkeys. They do not grow crops. The women gather berries, mushrooms, nuts and roots. They also eat honey. They respect forest and perform many ceremonies to maintain friendly relations with the natural world.
5. The main features of a desert :
 1. Desert receives minimum rainfall.
 2. Minimum or no vegetation.
 3. Dry climate.
 4. Few wild animals.
6. Many people of Saudi Arabia live in villages near the oasis. They are mostly farmers. They keep herds of animals like sheep, goats, camels and horses. They are nomads. They move from place to place in search of pastures for their cattle. The nomads of Saudi Arabia are called Bedouins. These people live in tents. They always move in groups on rows of camels. These rows are called caravans.
7. The western part of the Prairies is hilly. The soil is more shallow and coarse so it is less fertile. Rains are also not sufficient. This area is not suitable for growing crops. So people rear cattle. They graze the cattle on the open grasslands called Ranches.
8. The Eskimas wear same types of clothes made of the skin of animals. The mostly wear a hooded jacket called parka, trousers, socks and hoots. In this way they protect themselves from the cold.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. **Ferdinand Magellan** sailed around the earth in 1522 and proved that the earth was round.
 2. **Political** map shows boundaries of countries.
 3. The areas near the equator are **torrid** zones.
 4. The capital of Congo is **Kinshasa**.
 5. All the hot deserts are near the **tropics**.
 6. **Riyadh** is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
 7. The main crop of Prairies is **wheat**.
 8. **Kayaks** is a small boat meant for hunting seal.

III. Define each in brief :

Ans. Do yourself

Activity

Write the feature of each colour in map :

Ans. Do yourself

Model Paper-II

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. Increased traffic has brought smoke and dust. It is harmful to health. Now there is a check on pollution and unleaded petrol is provided. Lead is the most poisonous substance in the smoke.
 2. Highway are important for the transportation of goods and raw material required by the Industries.
 3. Computer is a machine that performs calculations and processes information with astonishing speed and perfection. With the help of a computer we can send and receive messages from all over the world in few seconds. This mail which is sent and received through a computer is called an e-mail or

electronic mail. Internet or international computer network is a network of many computer networks. Using the internet we can get any information from any of the thousands of computers in the network.

4. The early Egyptians made paper from a water plant called papyrus. Papyrus is a plant that grows in the Nile Delta. The thick stems of this tree are cut into thin strips and pressed together to make sheets of paper.

The art of making paper began in China about 200 yrs ago. The Chinese soaked old rags in water for long time and then pulled them to make paper.

5. **Coal** : Coal was the first and most important fuel which fed the machines. Coal lay deep below the surface of the earth. It develops from the dead remains of plants buried inside the earth for millions of years. At first, some coal deposits were found just below the earth's surface but as demand increased the coal mines were dug deeper. The deposits of coal are limited and will be exhausted in the years to come. So, men started looking for other sources of energy.

Mineral Oil : In 1857, another very important source of energy mineral oil was discovered in USA. Damiler, a German Scientist invented an engine which could run on petrol. This engine could be used in various types of road vehicles. Later on a German engineer Rudolf Diesel invented an engine which could run on diesel. Diesel is cheaper than petrol. Now we use diesel in railway engines, buses, trucks and even in cars.

Coal and mineral oil are obtained from mines. They are called Fossil Fuels because they have been formed by the decayed vegetation and animals which were buried underground. Under heavy pressure during a very long period of geological ages, this decayed material changed into coal and mineral oil.

6. **Stethoscope** : This instrument was invented by Rene T. H. Laennec. It is used by Doctor's for listening to sounds from the heart and lungs.

At one end of the instrument there is a diaphragm. The doctor places it over the heart or lungs. A small rubber tubing connects the diaphragm to the two ear phones. With a stethoscope, the doctor is able to hear to heart beats very clearly. He can also hear the sound produced by air when the patient breathes deeply.

7. First of all, an Indian soldier Mangal Pandey revolted against the use of these cartridges. He attacked his superior British officer at Barrackpore near Kolkata. He was hanged on March 29, 1857. It created a great discontent among the Indian soldiers.

8. Gandhiji started the Satyagraha movement. Satyagraha means instance on truth.

II. Match the column :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sydeny | → | (a) Africa |
| 2. Cape route | → | (b) North America |
| 3. St Lawrence Waterway | → | (c) Trans Siberian Railway |
| 4. Vancouver | → | (d) Canadian Pacific Railway |
| 5. Vladivostok | → | (e) Australian Trans-Continental Railway |

III. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The wheel was invented in **3500 B.C.**
 2. We have local, national as well as **international** newspapers and **magazines**.
 3. A **magazine** contains summary of important news.
 4. **Human beings** are the most superior of all living things.
 5. Petroleum, coal and natural gas are **fossil fuels**.
 6. Chloroform is used is used for **fainting the patients**.
 7. Mangal Pandey was hanged on **March 29, 1857**.
 8. **A.O. Hume** was a British retired member of the Indian civil services.

IV. Write a short note on Blind Script.

Ans. Do yourself.

Activity

Name any five Radio Stations and T.V. Channels.

Do yourself

Model Paper-III

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **Objectives of the United Nations :** The main objectives of the United Nations are as follows :
- (a) To maintain international peace and security.
 - (b) To develop friendly relation and co-operation between different nations of the world.
 - (c) To remove discrimination based on race, religion and sex.
 - (d) To solve economic, social and cultural problems of the world.
2. The main organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.
3. Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit was the first woman to be elected as the president of General Assembly.
4. **Non Aligned movement (NAM) :** After the second world war, the world was divided into blocks—the capitalist and the socialist. It created a situation of cold war. Some military pacts were also made such as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and Warsaw Pact by capitalist and socialist countries respectively.
- India didn't join any of these blocks and remained neutral. India initiated the non-aligned movement, so that the world peace can be maintained. This movement was based on five principles known as Panchsheel put forward by the first prime minister of India.
5. The resources which are obtained by nature called natural resources. Natural resources are gift for us.
6. Some common man-made disasters are fire, traffic, accidents, chemical and industrial accidents, epidemics and nuclear accidents.
7. Natural disasters include cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, landslides and floods.
8. The loss of life and property in the world war II opened the eyes of the fighting nations. They came to understand that waging wars was the greatest folly. Use of nuclear bombs can destroy the very existence of human kind from the earth. Every intelligent person realized that the huge amount of money spent on making destructive weapons should be used for the prosperity and happiness of the mankind. Finally it was thought that an organization of the peace loving nations should be made. It was called the United Nations Organization. Later it was shortened to the United Nations. The United Nations was formally formed on Oct 24, 1945. This day is celebrated as United Nations Day all over the world.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The headquarter of U.N. is at **New York**.
2. All member nations have one vote each in the **General Assembly**.
3. India was one of the founder nation to sign the **UN Charter** in 1945.
4. Animal form food chain in the **biosphere**.
5. Domestic, sewage, heat, etc. are the **common** pollutants.
6. Disasters may be of two kinds **natural** and **man-made**.
7. United Nations Day is celebrated on **24 October**.
8. United Nations Day is celebrated on **24 October**.

III. Write the full forms of :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. UN | United Nations |
| 2. USA | United States of America |
| 3. UNICEF | United Nations International Children Emergency Fund |
| 4. WHO | World Health Organisation |
| 5. UNESCO | United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| 6. FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| 7. ILO | International Labour Organization |

Activity

I. Name the permanent members of the U.N.O.

Ans. U.S.A, U.K, Russia, France and China.