

Social Studies

Key



5

1

The Globe—A Model of The Earth

Discuss

- Ans.** • The places near the poles are colder than the places away from them because they receive lesser amount of sunlight and that too in the form of slanting sunrays.
• The imaginary lines are drawn on the globe to help us in locating a place.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Earlier, people thought that the earth was **flat**.
2. The northernmost point of the Earth is called **north pole**.
3. The **equator** divides the Earth into two **hemispheres**.
4. The poles are **90° north** and **90° south** of the Equator.
5. Meridians are all equal in **length**.

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Study a globe carefully and answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. India lies between $6^{\circ}44'$ and $37^{\circ}30'$ north latitude and $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ east longitude.
2. Delhi and Dhaka. 3. Perth and Wellington
4. Indonesia and Brazil 0° .

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth, as we know, is shaped like a ball. The poles on it are mere points, at the top and bottom. As such the lines of latitudes keep becoming smaller towards the poles.
2. A globe gives us an accurate picture of the Earth's surface. It shows us the oceans, seas and continents of the earth on a smaller scale. It gives an idea of the location of places on the Earth. That is how it is useful for us.
3. The Equator is an imaginary line drawn half way between the poles. It divides the Earth into two hemispheres—Northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere. The prime meridian is a line drawn at 0° longitude. It divides the Earth into two Hemispheres Eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere.
4. Tropic of Cancer at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and Tropic of Capricorn at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.
5. The latitudes and longitudes drawn on a globe form a kind of grid on the globe. With the help of this grid we can very easily locate a place.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

E. Find out the latitudes and longitudes between which the following countries lie.

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

2

Map—sour Guides

Discuss

- Ans.** • We do not use a globe very much to study the Earth because it is too heavy and big to be carried along. Also we cannot fold it.

- A map is drawn on a flat surface whereas the Earth is round in shape. Due to this, a map cannot be drawn free from errors.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A **map** is a drawing of the Earth or a part of it on a flat surface.
 2. A book of maps is called **atlas**.
 3. The four major directions are **north, south, east and west**.
 4. A linear scale is given in the form of a **bar**.
 5. A scale is helpful in conveying the **location** of a place.
 6. Signs and symbols are used on a map to show **boundary, road, bridge, temple, river** etc.

C. Write 'T' for the true or 'F' for the false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. —·—·— | → (a) Capital of a country |
| 2. +————+ | → (b) Post office |
| 3. | → (c) Boundary between two countries |
| 4. ●○ | → (d) Railway line |
| 5. PO | → (e) Bridge |

E. Study a map of India and name the following :

- Ans. 1. Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Allahabad
 2. Shimla, Darjeeling
 3. Bihar, West Bengal
 4. Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh
 5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A globe has following limitations.

It cannot be carried everywhere.

It occupies a lot of space.

It cannot show detailed information.

2. A map has many advantages over a globe. For example, it gives more specific and detailed information than a globe. A map is easy to carry. It can be folded or rolled and carried anywhere.
3. The colours, signs and symbols given on a map is the language of the map. The languages of the map helps us to understand the map.
4. The directions on a map are shown in the following way. The top of the map's north. The bottom of the map's south. To our right is east and to our left is west
5. We should have a scale on a map to know about the distance between any two places. It helps us in locating a place.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Study a map of the world and write down the names of :

Ans. Indonesia, Singapore Armenia, Oman USA, Canada

3

Weather and Climate

Discuss

- Ans.** • No, all places in a particular climatic region won't have the same climate. This is so because all the places do not lie at the same height. The places located in the higher latitudes will have cold climate whereas the places located in the lower latitudes will have hot climate.
• Chennai is located near the sea. The places near the sea experience moderate climate that is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winters. That is why summer in Chennai is not as hot as in Delhi which is far away from the sea and experiences extreme type of climate.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Places with little rains have **dry** climate.
2. A **thermometer** is used to measure temperature of the air.
3. The sun gives **heat** and **light** to the earth.
4. The **north pole** and **south pole** have the coldest climate.
5. The winds which carry clouds and produce rains are known as **monsoon winds**.
6. Places closer to the sea have a **moderate** climate.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Thermometer | → (a) Winds carrying rain causing clouds |
| 2. Rain-gauze | → (b) Temperature |
| 3. Barometer | → (c) Rainfall |
| 4. Monsoon winds | → (d) Atmospheric pressure |

E. What kind of climate would the following places have?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. GOA | Moderate |
| 2. MUSSOORIE | Cold |
| 3. KASHMIR | Cold |
| 4. DELHI | Extreme |
| 5. GUWAHATI | Hot and Wet |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a certain period of time. It may change from day to day or even hour to hour.
2. The kind of weather a place normally has over a longer period of time becomes characteristic of it. This is called climate.
3. The most important things that determine the climate of a place are. (a) the temperature of the place and (b) the amount of rainfall received by the place. These things have to be measured and recorded scientifically.

4. A barometer tells us about atmospheric pressure. Besides, there are many other instruments which help us in studying the weather conditions.
5. The main climatic regions of the world are :
 - The equatorial regions.
 - The tropical regions
 - The temperate regions
 - The polar region

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

- G.** See how information about weather is given in a newspaper. Now make a weather bulletin of your own city.
- H.** Find out the altitudes of the following places, and put them in an order from higher to lower (altitudes) :
- Ans.** Do it yourself.

4

DRC–The Land of Dense Forests

Discuss

- Ans.** • Most of DRC covered with tropical rain forests because it has a very hot climate as the equator passes through it. DRC experience rains all round the year. This encourages plant growth.
 • This is so because they don't have the necessary technology and skills for this.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. DRC is called the natural **Zoo** of the world.
 2. The **Congo Basin** is the home of the Congo peacock.
 3. The **Pygmies** are the primitive tribe of DRC who live in forests.
 4. Rubber, coffee, cotton and oil-palm are the **cash** crops of DRC.
 5. **Matadi** is the biggest sea-port and shipping terminal of DRC.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

Ans. **Column 'A'**

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Kinshasa | → (a) Tourist centre |
| 2. Bakavu | → (b) Mining centre |
| 3. Zaire | → (c) Language of the people |
| 4. Katanga | → (d) Capital of DRC |
| 5. Bantu | → (e) DRC's old name |

Column 'B'

E. Answer each of the following questions in one sentence only :

- Ans.** 1. The Democratic Republic of Congo is located in the continent of Africa.
 2. Congo river is the longest river of DRC.

3. Kishasa is the capital city of DRC.
4. Hot and wet type of climate is found in DRC.
5. Katanga is famous for its minerals.

F. Answer each of the following questions in two or three sentences :

- Ans.**
1. DRC receive rainfall throughout the year because it has the equatorial type of climate. It remains hot throughout the year and as such the moisture laden air bring rains throughout the year.
 2. DRC experience equatorial type of climate. This is a region of very high temperature due to the fact that the whole country gets the vertical rays of the sun throughout the years. The summer and winter temperatures are almost equal; the climate of January is like that of July. Mornings are bright and sunny, but by noon the temperature rises as high as in the desert region. There is a heavy downpour of rain every afternoon throughout the year. In the evening temperature cools down and night remain cool.
 3. The hot-wet climate of DRC has made it a land of marshes and dense forests. DRC has the world's largest and thickest tropical rain forests. The trees here remain green throughout the year. The growth rate of plants and trees is very high, and some trees grow even up to the height of 60 metres. Different kinds of useful trees like mahogany, ebony, greenheart, teak, rubber and vines of all sorts grow in the forests of DRC.
 4. The forests of DRC are called evergreen forests because the trees of these forests do not shed all their leaves at one particular time in the year.
 5. Banana, cassava, groundnuts, maize, vegetables, rubber, coffee, cotton and oil-palm are the major crops grown in DRC. Similarly, diamond, gold, copper, tin, manganese and uranium are the major minerals found in DRC.
 6. A large variety of multi-coloured birds and beasts are found in DRC. The thick forests of it provide homes to a variety of wildlife. Due to all these, DRC is called a gigantic Zoo.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

F. Things to do.

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

5

Greenland–The Land of Ice and Snow

Discuss

- Ans.**
- Major part of icebergs remains away from the under the water. That is why they are much bigger than they seem to be.
 - The Inuits were nomadic because they had to move from one place to another in search of food and shelter. The adverse climatic conditions prevent them from settling down in one place.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Greenland lies north of the **Arctic Circle**.
 2. **Morris Jessup** is the northernmost point in the world.
 3. In 1912, a huge ship called **titanic** sank after hitting an **iceberg**.
 4. Inuits used **harpoons** to catch fish and seals.
 5. **Nuuk** is the capital of Greenland.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

- Ans.** 1. F. 2. F. 3. T. 4. T. 5. F

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------|------------|-------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Fox | → (a) snowhouse |
| | 2. Blubber | → (b) fur |
| | 3. Igloo | → (c) huge block of ice |
| | 4. Iceberg | → (d) hunting weapon |
| | 5. Harpoon | → (e) fat |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The word Eskimo means 'eater of raw meat'. That is why the people living here, prefer to call themselves Inuits.
2. To the Inuits, the word 'Igloo' means house.
3. Fishing, mining and tourism are the main occupations of the people of greenland.
4. The Inuits wear clothes made from animal skin and fur. Jackets with hoods line with fur are worn by men, women and children. Long boots made of seal skin are worn to keep the feet warm.
5. In Greenland, fishing has become a major industry because of the gradnal warming of the water, forcing seals to move further north. Cod, habitut, salmon and shrimp are some of the fish found in this region. Most of the fish is canned and exported.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Ans. Do it yourself.

6

Saudi Arabia–The Land of Hot Sands

Discuss

- Ans. • Saudi Arabia is such a rich country because here mineral oil is found in large quantities. In today's world it is equal to gold in importance.
• Saudi Arabia is important for the muslims fo the world becuase two most holiest places for the Muslims-Mecca and Medinaare located here.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

- Ans. 1. a 2. b 3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Cactus** is the most common plant in deserts. 2. The climate of Saudi Arabia is **hot** and **dry**.
3. **Mecca** and **Medina** are the **holiest** places for Muslims.
4. The annual pilgrimage of Muslims to Mecca and Medina is called **Haj**.

C. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements.

- Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Camel | → (a) Nutritious and sweet fruit |
| | 2. Nomads | → (b) Ship of the desert |
| | 3. Petroleum | → (c) Bedouins |
| | 4. Dates | → (d) Liquid gold |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry. There is hardly any rainfall. The days are very hot and nights are very cool. In winter, the days are warm and the nights are very cool.
 2. Very few plants grow as the area is dry and barren. The date palm trees are the only trees which grow easily in the region.
 3. Bedouins move from place to place in search of green pastures for their goats, sheep, camels, etc. They live in tents made of camel or goat skin.
 4. Petroleum has changed the life of Arabs in a big way. Due to it, Saudi Arabia has become one of the wealthiest countries in the world. The standard of living in Saudi Arabia, today, is very high. The cities have all modern facilities. Schools and colleges have come up in Saudi Arabia.
 5. Mecca and Medina are the two most holiest places for the Muslims. The muslims come to mecca and medina on annual pilgrimage called Haj.
 6. Men wear long-flowing cotton robes called thawb which is sometimes covered with jacket or robe. To protect their head from the sun they use a head-covering called gutra. women wear long robes called aba. They cover their faces with a veil.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

E. Look in your atlas and find out :

- Ans.** (a) Sahara, (b) Atacama

F. Compare the life-styles of people living in Saudi Arabia with that of people living in the Thar Desert.

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

The Grassland and The Prairies of The North America



Discuss

- Ans.**
- A large number of bison were hunted for commercial and eating purposes. Due to this, we cannot see.
 - In India, farming is done on intensive scale, that is, the farms are smaller. In the Prairies, the farming is done on extensive scale, that is farms are bigger.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Grasslands are found in all the continents.
 2. The word 'Prairie' is the French expression for a meadow or grassland.
 3. Two big rivers mississippi and missouri flow through the Prairies.
 4. Grass is the main plant of the Prairies.

B. Write 'T' for the True and 'F' for the false statements :

- Ans.** 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. What do the following words/phrases stand for? Answer briefly :

- Ans.**
1. The grasslands found in South America are called Pampas.
 2. It is a big river which flows through the Prairies and the Antarctica.
 3. The zones which lie between the tropics and the Arctic.
 4. A kind of machine used in farms for the purpose of harvesting.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Grasslands are the vast tree-less zones which are covered with tall grasses. The grasslands are found in the temperate zones of both northern and southern hemispheres, between the tropics and the Arctic and the Antarctica respectively.
2. Some names used for the Grasslands are Prairies in North America, Steppes in Eurasia, Pampas in South America, Veld and Saraunas in Africa and Downs in Australia.
3. The Prairies located in the region of mid-Canada in the south to the mid-west of the United States of America.
4. The Grasslands have the temperate type of climate. That is hot in summers and cold in winters.
5. There are two reasons why grasses grow well in this type of climate. Grasses do not need as much water to grow as trees do. The structure of the leaves of grasses are smaller so they lose less water and are able to grow better than trees due to this adaptation.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

E. Find out about the Grasslands located in other continents. Make a comparison between them and the Prairies.

Ans. Do it yourself.

8

Conquering Distances

Discuss

- Ans.** • The construction of the Suez Canal reduced the travelling time from India to Europe from six months to 15 days.
- The wheel created a bigger revolution in transport because it provided base to all other means of transport.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The early man was his own **peast** of burden.
2. The first set of **rafts** were developed by the Chinese.
3. The Shershah Suri Mark connects **Kolkata** to **Peshawar** in Pakistan.
4. The Thickest railway network lies in **Western Europe** and North America.
5. The first train in India ran from **Beri Bunder** to **Thane**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Answer each of the following questions in one sentence only :

- Ans.** 1. The development of airways has shrunk the world in modern times.
2. The invention of wheel was the first milestone in the story of transport.
3. The invention of steam engine quickened the pace of transport.
4. Mineral Oil is used as fuel in running our means of transport. That is how it has helped our transport needs.
5. The railway was introduced in India in 1853.

6. The mediterranean sea is joined by the Arabina sea by the suez canal.
7. The airports of New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram are of international standards.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Trans-siberian Railway | → (a) New Delhi |
| 2. Suez Canal | → (b) Kolkata |
| 3. Indira Gandhi International Airport | → (c) Built in 1914 |
| 4. Metro railway | → (d) Built in 1869 |
| 5. Panama Canal | → (e) Longest railway line in the world |

F. Answer each of the following questions in two or three sentences :

- Ans.**
1. The wheel is considered the most important invention in human history because it paved the way for the invention of all the means of transport in future. without its invention no progress could have been made in the field of transport.
 2. Steam engine was the first engine to be developed. It started a series of inventions which greatly increased the speed of transportation.
 3. Road transport is use those means which runs on the roads. These means are mostly used to travel short distances. The means of rail transport are used to travel long distances. These means run on rails.
 4. Freeways, Expressways or Highways are broad roads which are divided into four to six lanes. These roads encourage fast movements of vehicles.
 5. The problem of pollution of air by smoke and dust coming from the vehicles is the major one posed by the roadways at present.
 6. Sea routes are ideal for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances at much cheaper cost. As no cost is involved in building or maintaining the water routes, ships are preferred to transport things from one country to another. This has greatly increased the international trade through waterways.
 7. Rivers, in many countries, serve as inland waterways. For example, in our country, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra are navigable rivers.
 8. Aeroplanes are the fastest means of transport. They help us in saving time. Everyday, thousands of people travel from one part of the world to another to conduct their work. That is how, aeroplanes are helping the modern world.
 9. Air travel is the fastest among all the means of transport. We can reach to any place in the world in a few hours. No other means can do this.
 10. In India. Air India is only government owned national and international carrier. Apart from it, a number privately owned airlines such as Jet, Indigo, Sahara provide air travel facilities to people.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

G. Things to do :

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

9

Communication

Discuss

- Ans.**
- The Internet is called the 'Information' super highway because it provides us the information at a superfast speed.
 - As the literacy level in our country is not very high, radio and television are more popular means of mass communication.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false sentences :

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

C. Find the inventors in the word grid.

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

D. Identify the means of communication from the following clues :

- Ans. 1. Morse code 2. Fax 3. Telephone 4. E-mail
5. Newspaper 6. Television 7. Internet 8. Cinema

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Early humans communicated each other using signs and actions.
2. Presence of superior intelligence made it possible for humans to become better communicators than animals.
3. When we send a message to a large number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication.
4. We can send a written message to another person through postal letter, fax and e-mail.
5. Newspaper, radio, television and cinema.
6. Television is the most popular means of mass communication because it has the great advantage of sight and sound. We can see all types of programmes on it.
7. Satellites send signals from part of the Earth to the other. Because of them, we can see live telecast of any event taking place in any part of the world, right in our homes. That is how they have improved communication.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

F. Go to a telegraph office and observe how messages are sent by telegram.

Ans. Do it yourself.

G. Collect more information about artificial satellites and name some Indian satellites.

Ans. Do it yourself.

10

The World of Growing Knowledge

Discuss

- Ans. • The Hindu-Arabic numbers are based on place value system. In this system we use only ten digits and the value of a digit is defined by its place in a number. This simplified the process of calculation makes it possible for us to write bigger numbers.

- Progress is greatly related to literacy. Literacy broadens the views of a person and put him in the course of progress.
- Yes, Gutenberg's invention of printing press helped knowledge to spread faster and to a larger number of people. The printing press makes it possible for us to print large number of books so as to spread education among people.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The slogan of the literacy campaign is **Each one teach one**.
 2. Hindi is written in the **Devanagari** script.
 3. Braille script was developed by **Louis Braille**.
 4. Johannes Gutenberg is known as the **inventor** of modern printing.
 5. All Indian scripts have developed from **Brahmi script**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Johannes Gutenberg | → (a) Braille |
| 2. Zero | → (b) Key to Knowledge |
| 3. Papyrus | → (c) Printing press |
| 4. Literacy | → (d) Indian scholars |
| 5. Blind people | → (e) Paper |

E. Identify the country where the following were developed for the first time :

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| Ans. 1. India | 2. Egypt | 3. Mesopotamia |
| 4. China | 5. France | |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Painting was difficult to use for communication because it is time consuming method of communication.
 2. The Chinese were the first people to make paper. To make it they soaked old rags in water for a long time and then pulped them.
 3. Printing had many advantages. It reduce both the cost and time spend on writing books. Printing makes it possible to produce many identical copies of a book at the same time. This encouraged people to read and write books. Due to this, education spread to a large number of people.
 4. Braille is a code of small raised dots on paper that can be read by blind people running their fingers along these dots.
 5. Literacy is very important for a country. It is the key to progress and advancement. Literate people adopt new thoughts and beliefs readily than the illiterate ones.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Fun To Do

- G. Divide the class into two groups. Let each choose the name of some books. Now let one person from each group come forward and use the signs and actions to communicate the name of the book the group has chosen. The other group has to guess the name of the book. This can be done in turns. This game is more popularly known as 'Dumb Charades'.

Ans. Do it yourself.

Discuss

- Ans.**
- A medicine is given to cure a disease whereas a vaccine is used to prevent a particular disease from infecting the body.
 - 150 years ago there were no methods to either reduce the pain a person suffers while undergoing a surgery or to make the instruments of surgery free from germs. The discoveries of chloroform and carbolic acid solved both these problems.
 - To remain healthy we eat nutritious food and exercise regularly.

EXERCISE**Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)****A. Tick (✓) the right answer :**

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Microscope** is used to make small objects larger.
 2. **Penicillin** was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
 3. **X-Rays** are used to locate fractures.
 4. **Laser** is used to perform operations without cutting the body.
 5. The technique of killing germs by heating is called **pasteurization**.

C. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)**D. Find out what the following people specialize in :**

- Ans.**
1. Cardiologist : It specializes in dealing with the disorders of the heart.
 2. Paediatrician : It specializes in dealing with the diseases of infants, children and adolescents.
 3. Nephrologist : It specializes in dealing with the disorders of kidney.
 4. Ophthalmologist : It specializes in dealing with the anatomy, functions and treatment of the eye.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Thermometer | → (a) Alexander Fleming |
| 2. X-rays | → (b) Edward Jenner |
| 3. Antiseptic | → (c) Joseph Lister |
| 4. Vaccination | → (d) W. Roentgen |
| 5. Penicillin | → (e) Daniel Fahrenheit |

F. In the word grid, find the name of the scientists associated with :

Ans.

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

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Once Rene Laennec saw two children playing with a log of wood, and whispering into it trying to hear the faintest sound. This gave him an idea to develop an instrument of similar kind to hear the heartbeats of a patient.
 2. Surgery needs a variety of medicines and instruments. Today surgery is quite safe. Doctors can replace a damaged heart with a healthy heart. This is called heart transplantation. Surgery is used to operate upon brain, liver, kidneys and other internal organs. Modern surgery has made life safer and longer.
 3. Louis Pasteur proved that germs carry diseases from one person to another. He discovered that heating kills germs. He found that if milk is heated for half an hour and then cooled suddenly, the germs in it are killed.
 4. Chloroform is used in surgery to make a person unconscious. Before an operation, a person is made unconscious so that he does not feel pain.
 5. One day a milkmaid told Dr Jenner that she could not have smallpox as she already had cowpox. He decided to test this. He inoculated an eight-year-old boy James Phipps with cowpox from milkmaid. The boy suffered from cowpox and soon recovered. Fifteen days later, Dr. Jenner inoculated Phipps with pus from the sore of a smallpox patient. He watched and observed the reaction in Phipps. The boy did not suffer from smallpox. Thus, anti-smallpox vaccine was discovered.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

Just For Fun

- H. The Marks A, B, in the timeline above show the major landmarks in the field of medicine in the last 450 years. Find out what these landmarks are. You will find some of them in the chapter. But you will have to find out some others for yourself. (Hint : You can look up the internet)**

- Ans.**
- 1590 : Idea of making microscope was discovered. A toy called fleaglass worked as its predecessor.
 - 1714 : The thermometer was invented by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit.
 - 1796 : Edward Jenner discovered the vaccine for smallpox.
 - 1895 : Louis Pasteur discovered pasteurisation.
 - 1928 : Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.

12

The Machine Age

Discuss

- Ans.**
- This is so because iron is very hard in nature and could be used in making all types of long lasting tools and weapons.
 - Under the Industrial Revolution, a large number of factories were set up. For these factories, workers were needed in large numbers. As more people came to cities, their families and other people giving various services also came to cities. This increases the area of cities.
 - When we use fuels such as coal and petroleum, it creates a problem of smoke, dust and pollution. We can solve these problems by using clean fuels such as CNG along with them.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

- Ans.** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We are living in the machine age.

2. After the **fire** was discovered, things started to change rather rapidly.
3. Discovery of iron suddenly opened up a wide range of **occupations**.
4. For fire, some kind of burning material or **fuel** is required.
5. Electricity produced from water is called **hydel** power.
6. A man in the Netherlands has made a toy named **leyelen jars**.
7. Thermal power plants are run on **coal** or **mineral oil** or **natural gas**.
8. Satellites going into the space are fitted with **solar panels** for power.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ans. 1. James Watt | → (a) Diesel engine |
| 2. George Stephenson | → (b) Kite experiment |
| 3. Daimler | → (c) Railway engine |
| 4. Benjamin Franklin | → (d) Petrol engine |
| 5. Rudolf Diesel | → (e) Steam engine |

E. Name the greatest discoveries/inventions made by the following :

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

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The first tool to be invented was just a piece of stone. Its inventor was the early man.
2. Copper was the first metal to be discovered. It was discovered when someone casually threw some small pieces of rock into a fire. After the dying down of fire, a reel-ball-like object in the ashes. This was the first metal to be discovered.
3. Iron was more important than copper because it was stronger than it and could be used in making stronger tools and weapons.
4. Steam engine was a powerful engine. It replaced the manual power with the mechanical one. It led to the invention of railway engine. It was also used for running ships.
5. Mass production was started in England. Once a blacksmith got an order of supplying 10,000 rifles within a certain period. To supply the gun in the fixed time period, he evolved a unique method. First he prepared the designs of the gun as well as each of its parts. Next he prepared the moulds for each of them. The moulds were distributed among different ironsmiths who prepared the parts for him in large numbers. Once all the parts were ready, it was a simple job to fit them into the rifles.
6. Coal, electricity, mineral oil, wood.
7. Electricity was discovered by Benjamin Franklin. He discovered it through his kite experiment. He flew a kite in a thunderstorm. He attached a piece of wire to the kite and a metal key at the other end of the thread. When there was a flash of lightning, he touched the metal key. He got a strong shock. That is how electricity was discovered.
8. Solar energy, wind energy, water energy and nuclear energy are some of the alternative sources of energy.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

G. Make a collection of pictures of drawings of very old tools and weapons, cars, railway engines, aeroplanes, ships etc.

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Prepare a list of electricity operated things being used in your house.

Ans. Do it yourself.

Discuss

- Ans.** • In that case, the United States of America would have been divided into two countries.
 • Both of them adopted non-violent methods to gain independence for their people.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Those who live and work for others are **remembered** and loved by all.
 2. Socrates taught people by his interesting method of **questions** and **answers**.
 3. Lincoln favoured the **equality** of all human beings.
 4. The means of **production** should not remain in the hand of few capitalists.
 5. The movement of 1942 shook the very roots of the **British** power.

C. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Ans. 1. Socrates said | → (a) "A nation cannot be half free and half slave." |
| 2. Mahatma Gandhi said, | → (b) "Man should always think critically, he must apply his mind." |
| 3. Abraham Lincoln said, | → (c) "The whole society should own the means of production." |
| 4. Martin Luther King said, | → (d) "Nation is above religion, region and language." |
| 5. Karl Marx said, | → (e) "All men, coloured and whites, should be treated as equals." |

E. Answer each of the following questions in one sentence only :

- Ans.** 1. Socrates was born in Athens in 469 B.C.
 2. Abraham Lincoln gave the definition of democracy as. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
 3. The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital
 4. Indian people show their love and respect to Gandhi ji giving him the title of 'father of the nation'.
 5. Martin Luther King said about India that he is not a tourist. He has come on a pilgrimage to pay his homage to the land of Mahatma Gandhi.

F. Answer each of the following questions in two or three sentences :

- Ans.** 1. The authorities in Greek government disliked Socrates because he was advising the people to not accept the things blindly. He told them that man's strength lies in his power of reasoning.
 2. Abraham Lincoln's generous policy towards Blacks and his steps taken for the removal of slavery made him lose his life.
 3. Karl Marx gave the new idea of socialism to the world. In his opinion, the profits earned by workers in factories should not entirely go to the capitalists. It should be shared by those also who really earn by sweat of their labour.
 4. Gandhiji got freedom for India from the mighty British Raj, through the means of truth and non-violence. He is called 'the father of the nation' for his services to the nation, and his contribution in the freedom movement.

5. Martin Luther King adopted the policy of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi to achieve the dream of abolishing discrimination against the blacks. This was also a dream of Abraham Lincoln. In this way he joined the ideas of both the great leaders.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

G. Read the biographies of Abraham Lincoln, Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Find out about slavery in America as it existed a few hundred years ago. Write an article on it.

Ans. Do it yourself.

14

The Birth of United Nations

Discuss

- Ans.**
- The industrialised nations colonise or annex the non-industrialised nations to obtain raw materials for their industries, and markets to sell their finished goods.
 - The United Nations need to use military force to punish those rulers who could, by their actions, pose a threat to the world peace.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **League of Nations** was formed after the First World War.
 2. Nations realised the **destruction** of war.
 3. World War II ended in **1945**.
 4. The United Nations Day is celebrated on **24 October**.
 5. The Human Rights Day is celebrated on **10 December**.
 6. **Charter** of the United Nations is its constitution.
 7. **India** was among the first fifty countries to sign the United Nations Charter.

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Industrial Revolution | → (a) 24 October |
| 2. First World War | → (b) 1939 - 1945 |
| 3. Human Rights Day | → (c) Europe |
| 4. United Nations Day | → (d) 1914 - 1918 |
| 5. Second World War | → (e) 10 December |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them.

- Ans.**
1. The main objective of the United Nations is to **prevent** wars.
 2. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the **Japanese** cities where atom bombs were dropped.
 3. Delegates of fifty countries met in **San Francisco** to draft the United Nations Charter.
 4. The United Nations came into being on 24 October **1945**.
 5. The need for **maintaining** peace gave birth to the United Nations.

6. All countries **can** become members of the United Nations.
7. More than 190 countries are members of the **United Nations**.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. After the Second World War the people were worried and terrified because they observed that another war of such kind would result in the complete destruction of mankind.
 2. The human rights as declared by the UNO are as follows :
 - i. All people should have the right to live as citizens.
 - ii. All people should be equal before law.
 - iii. All people should have the right to education.
 - iv. All people should have freedom to travel anywhere.
 - v. Everyone should have freedom to worship.
 - vi. Everyone should have the right to employment.
 - vii. There should be equal pay for equal work.
 - viii. Every individual should have freedom of speech and writing.
 - ix. Every person should be free to marry according to his or her wish.
 3. The problems of arms race, terrorism, poverty and malnutrition are yet to be solved by the United Nations.
 4. Fifty nations drafted and signed the United Nations Charter.
 5. Any nation who believes in peace and cooperation can become a member of the United Nations.
 6. The United Nations was formed for the purpose of preventing wars and maintain peace in the world.
 7. The main goals of the United Nations are as following :
 - i. To work for peace and security of every country of the world and save future generations from war.
 - ii. To promote friendly relations and co-operation among the nations of the world.
 - iii. To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems peacefully in co-operation with every nation.

15

The Way The United Nations Works

Discuss

- Ans.**
- The Security Council can ask the aggressive country to take back its forces. On not complying with this, the security council can send its own forces under the flag of UN to punish it for its action.
 - No, the UN has, sometimes, not been fair in handling the conflicts between nations. This is so because the policies of United Nations are formed by the 5 permanent members of the security council. These nations usually treat their interests as supreme.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Each country has **one** vote in the General Assembly.
 2. The Security Council has a total of **15** members.
 3. The headquarters of the United Nations is in **New York**.
 4. The headquarters of UNESCO is in **Paris**.
 5. The International Court of Justice is located at **Hague** in Holland.

6. The United Nations works through **six** main organs.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Ans. 1. WHO | → (a) Promotes education, science and culture |
| 2. UNICEF | → (b) Improves the health of people |
| 3. UNESCO | → (c) Eradicates hunger |
| 4. FAO | → (d) Improves conditions of working class |
| 5. ILO | → (e) Helps children all over the world |

E. Rewrite the following sentences after correcting them :

- Ans.** 1. The General Assembly holds meeting every **year**.
2. There are **five** permanent members of Security Council.
3. UNICEF helps **children** all over the world.
4. **WHO** promotes the use of medicines.
5. The International Court of Justice is located at **Hague**.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The function of the United Nations is to try to solve conflicts between nations. It provides scientific and technical expertise in various fields like agriculture, health and education. It also provide financial assistance to the developing countries to resolve their issues.
2. The secretary-general is nominated by the security council and appointed by the general assembly for a five- year term.
3. The United states of america, the united kingdom, china, russia and france are permanent members of the security council.
4. Fifteen judges preside over the International Court of Justice.
5. The WHO tries to improve the health of people all over the world by working out means to eradicate diseases prevent epidemics and increasing people's awareness of health and hygiene.
6. Some of the achievements of the UN are as following :

It has been able to resolve international disputes peacefully. It has seen to it that the war between the conflicting countries comes to an end and also that no other country joins it.

It has played a remarkable role in arms control, especially by stopping the nations to use dangerous nuclear weapons.

It has been successful in providing help to all the developing countries in their fight against poverty, disease and illiteracy.

With the help of its specialised agencies, it has been able to improve food production and provide better working conditions for industrial workers.

It has also been successful in providing relief to refugees and the victims of calamity.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

G. Find out the names of the Secretary Generals of the UN since it was started. Also find out the countries to which they belonged.

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. In the space provided, paste a photograph of the present Secretary General of the UN. Find out his name, nationality and the date on which he became Secretary General :

Ans. Name : Ban Ki-Moon

Nationality : South Korean

Date of Appointment : 1 January 2007

Reappointment : 21 June 2011

16

India's Contribution to The United Nations

Discuss

- Ans. • There is tension in the world even after World War II ended because the two super powers USA and (earlier) Soviet Union were forming military pacts to increase their power. Thus, the world was divided into two blocks.
• India opposed apartheid because it was against the basic human rights.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. India is a **democratic** country.
2. India has always opposed **racial discrimination**.
3. **Indian** soldiers have been a part of the UN peace-keeping force.
4. Non-Alignment is a movement for world peace and **development**.
5. India is one of the **founding** members of the UNO.
6. Non-Aligned Movement is for world **War II**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Ans. 1. Vijayalakshmi Pandit | → (a) Yugoslavia |
| 2. President Nasser | → (b) Proposed the policy of Non-Alignment |
| 3. Marshal Tito | → (c) Founder member of the UNO |
| 4. Jawaharlal Nehru | → (d) President of the General Assembly |
| 5. India | → (e) Egypt |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans. 1. Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit was the President of the **General Assembly**.
2. India has always **opposed** colonialism.
3. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** proposed the idea of Non-Alignment.
4. The countries who joined **Soviet Block** were led by the then USSR.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. India is helping in the functioning of the UNO in the following ways.
i. India soldiers have been part of the peace-keeping forces sent by the United Nations to different strife-torn countries to establish peace.
ii. A large number of Indians are working in the United Nations and its agencies.
iii. Two of our eminent jurists have served as Judges of the International Court of Justice.
iv. India has always supported United Nations's policy of peace and co-operation.
2. Smt Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
3. It is a movement which opposes the policy of arms race and military pacts. It also opposes the joining of

nations on the basis of power and war. This movement was started by India, Yugoslavia and Egypt in 1950s.

4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Abdul Gamal Nasser of Egypt and President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.
5. The United Nations is helping India in her development. Many experts working with United Nations agencies come to our country to provide better health care, help poor children and provide help in the development of our country.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

G. Find and write the names of Six Indians who have addressed the UN General Assembly.

Ans. Do it yourself.

Map Work

H. Name and mark the following countries on the world map.

Ans. Do it yourself.

17

The British Raj and The Revolt of 1857

Discuss

- Ans.**
- It is so because due to this they lost their one of the biggest markets. Also it encouraged British to adopt anti-India policy for their benefit.
 - The Revolt of 1857 made Indians realised that with united effort they can drive out the British from their country.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach India.
 2. Vasco da Gama landed in India at **Calicut** in **1498**.
 3. The company established its first factory at **Surat**.
 4. The British built **forts** and maintained **armies** for protection.
 5. The Battle of Plassey was fought between the Company and **Siraj-ud-Daulah**.
 6. The revolt of 1857 sparked off from **Meerut** near Delhi.

C. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Laxmi Bai | → (a) Mughal Emperor |
| 2. Mangal Pandey | → (b) Nawab of Bengal |
| 3. Bahadur Shah Zafar | → (c) A sepoy |
| 4. Siraj-ud-Daulah | → (d) Portuguese Sailor |
| 5. Vasco-do-Gama | → (e) Rani of Jhansi |

E. Rewrite the following statement after correcting them :

Ans. 1. **Bahadur Shah Zafar** was the leader of 1857 revolt.

2. India was a **rich** and prosperous country.
3. The East India company was established in **1600** A. D.
4. **Bahadur Shah Zafar** was arrested and sent to Rangoon.
5. A **Viceroy** was appointed to rule over India as the British agent.
6. Indians fought the war against the British **dividedly**.
7. The revolt brought the **company** rule to an end.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Europeas came to India for the purpose of trade.
 2. The Battle of plassey was faught because the British wanted to take control of the properous state of Bengal. The Nawab of Bengal was not ready to accept the unfair demands of the British.
 3. The British destroyed the Indian handloom industries by adopting unfair means. They forced the weavers to sell their products only to the British at a very low prices. Slowly the Indian industries and crafts were forced to close down.
 4. The kings and nawabs were unhappy with the British because the British were gradually conquering the whole of India. The kings and nawabs were turned into mere puppets as the British were enjoying the real power.
 5. The Revolt of 1857 was started from Meerut on 10 May 1857. The Indian soldiers at meerut marched off to Delhi and declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. Soon the revolt spread to other parts of India. The promenent leaders of this Revolt were Ravi Lakshmi Bai, Tantya Tope, Kunwar Singh, Begum Hazrat Mahl and Nana Sahib. The Revolt shook the foundation of the Company's rule in India. But the desorganisation of the Indian leaders led to failure of this revolt. The British, with a heavy hand, managed to suppress the revolt.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

G. Find the names of the Indian leaders who took part in the revolt of 1857.

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Conduct an exhibition in your class about the Rani of Jhansi.

Ans. Do it yourself.

1. On outline map of India show the main centres of the Revolt of 1857.

Ans. Do it yourself.

18

The Beginning of The Struggle

Discuss

- Ans.**
- According to the social reformers, Indian society was divided and backward because it was caste-ridden, rigid and followed certain evil practices in the name of religion.
 - After the first War of Independence, the educated people in India tried to remove the evil social practices, Indians were following for a long time. They tried to spread education among the Indians to make them aware of the world around them.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Indian National Congress was set up by **A.O. Hume** in **1885**.
2. The first session of the Congress was held in **Bombay**.
3. Tilak wrote against the **British** in his paper, the **Kesari**.
4. The British tried to create a rift between **hindus** and **muslims**.
5. The split in the Congress occurred in **1907**.

C. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements.

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Ans. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy | → (a) Party formed by the Punjabis living in America |
| 2. Lala Lajpat Rai | → (b) Published 'Kesari' |
| 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | → (c) Revolutionary |
| 4. Ghadar Party | → (d) Social Reformer |
| 5. Khudiram Bose | → (e) Opposed moderate policies of Congress. |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.** 1. The first President Indian National Congress was **W.C. Bonnerjee**.
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak published a newspaper called '**The Kesari**'.
3. Indian National Congress was founded in **1885**.
4. Khudiram Bose was **hanged** to death.
5. Ghadar Party was formed in **America**.
6. People boycotted the **British** goods during Bengal Movement.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. In the early years, the Congress made moderate demands such as spread of education, reduction in military expenditure, employment of Indians in higher offices and formation of councils both at the centre as well as in the states.
2. The discriminatory policies of the British towards the Indians led to the formation of associations in India.
3. The Indians helped the British in World War I because they expected that after the War, the British would give them more freedom.
4. The British followed the policy of discrimination towards the Indian industries. They prevent the Indian weavers from making clothes. They force planters to sell the raw materials at very low prices, and sell finished goods at high prices. They made such policies that help British industries.
5. Revolutionaries were the people who opposed the British with violent methods. They killed those British officials who were against the Indians.
6. The British, to weaken the national movement, adopted the policy of Divide and Rule. They tried to create a riot between the Hindus and the Muslims. They planned to divide Bengal into two parts, in the name of better administration. The main political aim of this decision was to divide the Bengali population and thus weaken the nationalist movement.
7. The movement started in Bengal to oppose the partition of Bengal is known as the swadeshi movement. Women and students took a leading part in it. The British cloth was burnt in heaps. Very soon the movement spread to all parts of the country. This movement helped in the establishment of textile mills, banks, hosiery, tobacco, soap factories etc.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

Discuss

- Ans.** • Poverty, illiteracy, casteism were the main problems of India when Gandhiji came in 1915.
 • The Lahore session of the congress is considered historic because in this session, for the first time, the Congress declared complete independence as her aim.

EXERCISE**Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)****A. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Gandhiji asked the people to give up the practice of **untouchability**.
 2. **Bhagat Singh** and **B.K. Dutt** exploded bombs in the Central Assembly.
 3. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** was elected President of the Congress in 1929.
 4. The Purna Swaraj Day was celebrated on **independence**.
 5. The Civil Disobedience movement was led by **rajagopalachari** in south India.

B. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements.

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Cruel and unjust laws | → (a) Purna Swaraj Day |
| 2. Jallianwala Bagh | → (b) Nagaland |
| 3. Chauri Chaura | → (c) Ahmedabad |
| 4. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan | → (d) Amritsar |
| 5. 26th January 1930 | → (e) Gorakhpur |
| 6. Sabarmati Ashram | → (f) Black laws |
| 7. Rani Gaidinliu | → (g) Peshawar |

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)**D. Rewrite the following sentences after correcting them :**

- Ans.** 1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India after a stay of about **20** years in South **Africa**.
 2. The government used **violent** methods to disturb protest meetings.
 3. Jallianwala Bagh had **one small** entrances.
 4. J.L. Nehru emerged as a popular **leader** in the course of **Non-Cooperation** Movement.
 5. **Chandrashekhar Azad** was killed in an encounter with the police.
 6. The Congress session at **Lahore** in **1929** elected **Jawaharlal Nehru** as its President.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Gandhiji went around the whole country to understand the problems and the condition of the people.
 2. The Non-Cooperation was started to oppose the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh.
 3. Satyagraha means insisting on truth. In this people oppose unlawful activities by peaceful methods. Indian leaders adopt this method to fight the British.
 4. The congress session at Lahore was a very important one. In this session the declared her aim as the achievement of complete independence. It also decided to celebrate 26 January as the Independence Day.
 5. Mahatma Gandhi led this Movement and marched on foot from his Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi on the Gujarat coast, to break the salt law. The law did not permit people to make or collect salt from the sea.

6. Some revolutionaries under the name of Hindustan Republican Association looted the train carrying government treasury near Kakori station in Uttar Pradesh. This was known as the Kakori conspiracy case. Some activities were arrested and sentenced to death.
On April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt exploded two bombs on the floor of the Central Assembly. Later, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death under Lahore Conspiracy Case. Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed in an encounter with the police.
7. Jallianwala Bagh is known for its massacre that took place on 13th April, 1919 on the orders of General Dyer. In this massacre more than 1000 people were killed and many more wounded. This cold-blooded massacre evoked sharp opposition. The entire country resolved to fight the British.
8. Dr Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru.

20

Freedom Dawns On India

Discuss

- Ans.**
- The Congress ministries in the provinces resign after world War II started because the British Government included India in the War against the will of the people. No, this was not a good move because it gave the Muslim League an opportunity to increase its influence.
 - Gandhiji's dream was shattered because India was divided into two parts at the time of independence.

EXERCISE

Section 1 : Formative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji launched the **Quit India** Movement in 1942.
 2. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the **Indian National Army**.
 3. The World War II came to an end in **1945**.
 4. Harijan Sewak Samaj was founded by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
 5. The INA was trained in **Germany** and **Singapore**.
 6. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogans **Jai Hind** and **Dilli Chalo**.
 7. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in as the **first prime minister**.
 8. India was divided into two nations **India** and **Pakistan**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

Section 2 : Summative Assignment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Harijan Sevak Samaj | →(a) Azad Hind Fauz |
| 2. "Do or Die" | →(b) First Prime Minister of India |
| 3. "Jai Hind" | →(c) Gandhiji |
| 4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru | →(d) 1945 |
| 5. End of World War II | →(e) Quit India Movement |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sarojini Naidu.
 2. The combined efforts of Indians forced the British to leave India in 1947.

3. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogans of : Jai Hind and Dilli Chalo.
4. After the civil disobedience movement, Gandhiji retired from the Congress to devote more time to social problems in India Society. Side by side, the battle against the British for independence continued. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the farmers struggle against the British government at Bardoli. The Congress formed ministries in many provinces where the elections were held.
5. The Indian National Army was formed by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1943 with the help of Japan. It was formed to win freedom from British Rule.
6. India was partitioned because of the divide and rule policy adopted by the British. They did not want to leave India as united and powerful.
7. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Section 3 : Collective Assignment (CCE Pattern)

F. Do it yourself.

G. Do it yourself.

H. Prime Ministers :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; | 2. Lal Bahadur Shastri; | 3. Smt Indira Gandhi; |
| 4. Morarji Desai; | 5. Ch. Charan Singh; | 6. Rajiv Gandhi; |
| 7. Vishwanath Pratap Singh; | 8. Chandrashekhar; | 9. P.V. Narsimha Rao; |
| 10. Atal Bihari Vajpayee | 11. H.D. Devegowda; | 12. I.K. Gujrat |
| 13. Dr. Manmohan Singh | | |

Presidents :

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dr Rajendra Prasad; | 2. Dr S. Radha Krishnan; | 3. Dr. Zakir Husain; |
| 4. V. V. Giri; | 5. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad; | 6. N. Sanjiva Reddy; |
| 7. Gyani Zail Singh; | 8. R. Venkatraman; | 9. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; |
| 10. K.R. Narayanan; | 11. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam; | 12. Pmt Pratibha Patil; |
| 13. Pranab Mukherjee | | |