



Orchid



Social Movements

A Book of Social Studies

ANSWER KEY





Key Landforms of the Earth

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. Continents 2. Oceans

(A) 1. a 2. a 3. a

(B) 1. Mountain 2. Tibetan 3. Oases 4. low lands 5. Rivers

(C) 1. Land surface covers 29%

2. The variation in physical features is called relief.

3. The Himadri (Greater Himalayas), Himachal (Lesser Himalayas), and Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas).

4. Winds blowing in the deserts form hills of sand called sand dunes.

5. Cactus, keekar and babool.

(D) 1. Major landforms are the large natural features of earth surface such as mountains, plains, plateaus, Deserts and Rivers.

2. A high land with steep sides and a flat top is called a plateau. Some plateaus are very large and spread over hundred of Kilometres such as the Deccan plateau in India is the oldest plateau. The Tibetan Plateau is the world's highest and largest plateau.

★ Importance of Plateaus :

i) The waterfalls from rivers which flow through plateau is often used to generate hydroelectricity.

ii) Rich grass land located in the plateau are commonly used for rearing cattle and sheep.

iii) As the Deccan plateau is rich in black soil, it is good for growing crops.

3.

Upper Course	Lower Course
i) It is the first stage and flow from mountain region. ii) The speed of river is very high and carries less volume of water. iii) Cuts a deep valley along the way to form canyons, waterfalls.	i) It is the final stage and flow towards sea and Ocean. ii) The speed of the river is very slow and divides into many channels. iii) Forms a triangular delta near the mouth.

4. Plains are densely populated because they offer flat, fertile land which makes it easy to build houses and roads, facilitating agriculture and transportation networks which attracting a large population to settle in these areas.

5. Features of deserts :-

i) It is a large area of land covered with sand.

ii) They receive little or no rainfall.

iii) They have less vegetation.

iv) They can get extremely hot during the day and very cold at night.

6. Mountains are very useful to us :-

i) They act as a barrier against hot and cold winds.

ii) Mountains inhibit a rich variety of flora and fauna.

iii) Mountains provide an idyllic site for tourists.

iv) Mountains are abundant in mineral resources.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Because they can get extremely hot during the day, and receive very little or no rainfall which effect the vegetation of this area.



2. River basin are densely populated because they provide fertile land which is ideal for agriculture, due to rich alluvial soil deposited by rivers making it Prime location for humans settlements.



	Desert	Mountain Range	River
Africa	- Sahara Desert	Drakensberg	Nile River
India	- Thar Desert	Himalayas	Ganges
North America	- Red Desert	Rockies Mountain	Missouri River
South America	- Atacama Desert	Andes	Amazon River

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- Do Yourself



No, happiness is not solely reserved for people living comfortable lives. It is the state of mind that can be achieved by anyone, regardless of their circumstances, as happiness largely comes from within, not just external factors like wealth or comfort.



Knowing About Movement of The Earth

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. 365 days. 2. 365 1/4 days or 8,766 hours
- (A) 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c
- (B) 1. Sun 2. Four 3. Orbit 4. Tides, winds
- (C) 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F
- (D) 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b
- (E) 1. Earth show two movements - Rotation and Revolution.
 2. The axis of the earth is an imaginary line that passes straight from the North Pole to the south pole through centre of the earth.
 3. The movement of the earth on its axis is known as rotation.
 4. 365 1/4 days.
 5. Summer, winter, spring and autumn.
- (F) 1. Days and Night occur due to rotation of the Earth. As the Earth rotates, a part of it gets sunlight and experiences day and the part which does not face the sun experience night and remain dark. This explains how we experience day and night periodically.
 2. Usually Earth takes 365 1/4 days to complete one revolution and Normal calendar have 365 day in total but a leap year is like a special year that happens every four year where February has one extra day, making it 29 days long instead of usual 28 days, so that year has 366 days instead of regular 365 days.
 3. The Earth movement around the sun causes seasons also known revolution. When the earth revolves around the sun it is tilted to one side. The half of the earth is tilted towards the sun gets longer hours of sunlight and feels winter. In this way the revolution of the earth and its tilted axis are responsible for causing the seasons.
 4. Every part of earth experiences day and night every 24 hours because the earth rotates on its axis.



Earth spins like a top, one side faces the sun (day time) while the other side faces the dark (night time) and this rotation takes about 24 hours to complete one full cycle, creating day and night on our planet.

5. The Earth movement around the sun causes seasons also known as revolution. When the earth revolves around the sun it is tilted to one side. The half of the earth is tilted towards the sun gets longer hours of sunlight and feels winter. In this way the revolution of the earth and its tilted axis are responsible for causing the seasons.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

- The pole star also known as North Star, appears to remain constant because it's close to the Earth's axis of rotation and situated in the north direction.
- It is because you and everything else-including the Earth's ocean and atmosphere are spinning along with the Earth at same constant speed.
- Because India is located in the Northern Hemisphere while Australia in the Southern Hemisphere. Meaning when one hemisphere is tilted towards the sun experiencing summer, the other is tilted away experiencing winter.

Creative Skills

Poles	Axial tilt	Season	Month	Length of the day
North Pole	Towards the Sun	Summer	June	Longer-Day Night Short
	Niether towards nor away from the sun	Autumn	March	Equal
South Pole	Towards the Sun	Summer	December	Long-Day Short-Night
	Tilted away from the sun	Autumn	March	Equal

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Do Yourself



Knowing About a Globe

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a) 2. (b)



Oral Questions

- Equator 2. Northern Hemisphere
- (A) 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a
- (B) 1. model 2. cancer 3. spherical 4. tropic, capricorn 5. grid
- (C) 1. c 2. g 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. d 7. e
- (D) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- (E) 1. Earth
2. A Globe refers to a small model of the earth.
3. Longitude that run through the old Royal observatory at Greenwich near London is marked 0; known as Greenwich meridian.



4. The line which divides the earth exactly at the centre is the longes and is called as equater.
 5. Latitudes are imaginary lines that measure how far a place is from the equator.
- (F) 1. The region at the top of the Earth is called the North Pole and the Bottom region of the Earth is called South Pole.
2. Following are the important Latitudes :-
 - I) Equator - 0
 - ii) North Pole - 90
 - iii) South Pole - 90
 - iv) Tropic of cancer - 23 1/2 N
 - v) Tropic of capricorn - 23 1/2 S
 - vi) Arctic Circle - 66 1/2 N
 - vii) Antarctic circle - 66 1/2 N
 3. To find place on the earth we use an imaginary grid system madeup of lines called 'latitude' running east to west and 'longitude' running from north to south. Exact location of place is determined by the intersection of these lines.
 4. To mark latitude on a globe, we known that the equator is marked 0. The North Pole is 90 North and the South Pole is 90 South from the equator to both the poles, there are 90 latitudes in each hemisphere indicating (N) Northern hemisphere and (S) Southern Hemisphere.
 5. Limitation of Globe :-
 - i) We can not carry around a globe.
 - ii) Due to limited space, details of the places cannot be shown.
 - iii) Only one side of the globe can be seen at a time.
 6. Key features of longitudes are :-
 - i) The lines of longitudes are semi-circle that run from one pole to the other.
 - ii) They run in north-south direction.
 - iii) They are located farthest apart at the equator and meet at the poles.
 - iv) The longitudes and latitudes cut each other at right angles.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Latitude and Longitude both are imagenary lines but very important for us. Latitude helps in understanding the pattern of wind circulation on the Global surface. Longitude measures the distance between the west to earth form the prime meridian.
2. The circles of latitudes will be smaller as they go from the equator to the poles because these imaginary lines runs parallel along the equator and as we move towards poles the perimeter or circumference decreases leading to a decrease in the size of the latitude.

Creative Skills

	Lattiute	Longtiude
1. Cairo, Egypt	- 30. 0444 ⁰ N	31. 2357 ⁰ E
2. Paris, France	- 48. 8575 ⁰ N	2. 3514 ⁰ E
3. New Delhi, India	- 28. 6139 ⁰ N	77. 2088 ⁰ E
4. Sydney, Australia	- 33. 8688 ⁰ S	151. 2093 ⁰ E
5. Moscow, Russia	- 55. 7558 ⁰ N	37. 6173 ⁰ E
6. Colombo, Sri Lanka	- 6.9271 ⁰ N	79.8612 ⁰ E

ACTIVITY/PROJECT • Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Try Yourself





Types of Maps

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. Orange 2. Asketch

(A) 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a

(B) 1. Atlas 2. Waterbodies 3. Green 4. Conventional Symbols 5. Left

(C) 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. a

(D) 1. A map refers to a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface such as sheet of paper.

2. North, South, East and West.

3. At the corner of the map

4. Includes blue orange, green brown, dark brown.

5. Map that shows boundaries of the countries, state and important cities are called political maps.

(E) 1. Map are useful to us in various ways as using map, we can easily know about the location, shapes of countries and distance between places. We can draw a map on a flat surface to show continents, countries, cities and even neighbourhood.

2. The language of map refers to the system of symbol, title directions, colours, scales, liner and other visual elves used on a map to represent different geographical features.

★ Features of this 'language' include :-

i) Title : It tell us about what the map is about and what it is representing to us.

ii) Directions : There are four major directions such as North, South, West and East.

iii) Sub-Directions : There are four sub-directions such as North-East lies between North and East, South-west lies between North and West, South-East and South-West.

iv) Colours : Cartographers used different standard colours to show various things on map.

v) Symbols : Cartographers used different Symbols to show bridges, cities, railway tracks, forest, dams.

3. Usually, grophical scale is given in the form of a bar which is divided at regular intervals. Each divided at regular intervals. Each division in the graph or bar stands for a fixed distance on the ground, like 1 cm on the scale and 100 km on the ground.

4. As a map carries lesser space to show actual size and shape of features such as bridges, dans, forests railway tracks. Cartographers use different signs and symbols to show these features. The use of different colours, signs and symbols makes the map easier to understand.

5. Following are the limitation of using maps :-

i) Different maps use different scale making it difficult to compare distance accurately between different areas.

ii) Map can be sometime inaccurate or outdated.

iii) We can not show the entire earth on a map without disturbing its shape.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Symbols and signs should be uniforms on maps to ensure clarity, consistency and ease of understanding. It allow users to quick identify features on a map.

2. Because blue colour is most commonly associated with water in nature while vegetation is depicted in green colour as that is the color of most plant life.



1. A₂, A₃, B₂, B₃

2. B₁, and C₁

3. A₃, A₄, B₄

4. C₂, C₃, D₂, D₃



Do Yourself



Weather and Climate

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. Cold 2. Weather

- (A) 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a

- (B) 1. Inter-related term 2. Moderate 3. Weather 4. Frigid

- (C) 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

- (D) 1. Weather refers to the condition of air temperature, pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere at a given place and time and climate means the average weather condition of place over a long period of time.

2. Alaska, Norway

3. The region that are located between the tropic of cancer and the Arctic circle in Northern Hemisphere and the tropic of copricorn and the Antarctic circle in the southern Hemisphere.

4. Mumbai is closer to the equator and near to sea coast which make its climate moderate.

5. The region that are located in the equatorial region between Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of capricorn).

6. The regions that are located in the equatorial region between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of capricorn.

- (E) 1. Weather

- i) It is the study of atmospheric conditions for a short period of time

- ii) Weather changes frequently.

- iii) It is short term phenomenon.

- iv) Change of weather leads to pormation of seasons.

Climate

- i) It is the study of average weather condition observed over a long period of time.

- ii) Climate does not change frequently.

- iii) It is a longterm phenomenon.

- iv) Change of climate leads high temperature.

2. The distance from the equator or latitude signigicantly impacts a place's climate by determining how directly the sun's ray hit the earth's surface. The location near to equator receive more direct sunlight, resulting in warmer temperatures, while places farther away from the equator receive less direct sunlight and experience cooler temperature.

3. The climate of hte regions that lie near the equator is usually hot and humid or wet because the sun's rays hit the earth directly at this latitude, causing high temperature and abundant heat leads to signficiant evaporation, resulting in heavy rainfall.

4. Human activities are adversely affecting the climate primarily by releasing large amounts of green house gases like methane, car bondioxide and hitrous oxide into the atmosphere through actions like burning of fossil fuels for energy, deforestation, industrial processes and intensive agriculture which traps heat and causes global warming; all these activities leads to changes in climate.

5. Regions at poles experience freezing temperature because they receive very little direct sunlight due to earth tilt. The sun rays hit poles at a very slanted angles. Which is why the areas there are colder.



6. Winds distribute and spread particular air masses. The direction of the winds helps to determine the climate of a region. The wind coming from the humid region brings cool air while that from the dry region would bring hot air during monsoon, moisture laden winds begin to blow towards land from the sea, they cause rainfall in many parts.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Sea level is used as the standard for measuring the altitude of a place because the ocean continuous body of water, its surface tends to seek the same level throughout the world.
2. The tundra is treeless due in part to the lack of water available in the tundra, but also is a result of permafrost frozen soil which prevents most trees from establishing deep roots and growing in harsh conditions.



Environmental Pollution and its Kinds

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a)
2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c)
2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Human
 2. Air Pollution
- (A) 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. c
- (B) 1. Pollution 2. Plants 3. Solid wastes 4. Leakage 5. Harmful
- (C) 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b
- (D) 1. Pollution refers to the contamination of the environment due to the discharge of harmful substances into air, water or soil.
2. Water Pollution can cause disease like jaundice and typhoid when we drink polluted water.
 3. Air, Water, Land, and Noise
 4. When air is polluted plants are unable to prepare food properly and slows down their growth.
- (E) 1. Various types of pollution are responsible for the environmental degradation. Pollution refers to the contamination of the environment due to the discharge of harmful substance such as machines, vehicles, mobile phones, plastic bags, etc.. that cause harm to nature in any form is called a pollutant.
2. Main factors that cause air pollution are :-
 - i) Burning of carbon - based fuels like woods and petrol increase the levels of carbon dioxide in the air.
 - ii) Burning of fuels in our homes and the smoke released by factories and vehicles.
 - iii) Bursting of firecrackers leaves smoke which pollute air.
 3. Natural air pollution are volcanic eruptions, forest fires and If we breathe in polluted air it can cause number of health problems, such as asthma air pollution also cause harm to plants. Plants are unable to prepare food properly, It slows down their growth and leads to early death.
 4. The main cause of increasing global warming in the environment is due to increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere causes heating up of the earth. These gases trap heat and reflect from the sun in the atmosphere, and increase the earth's temperature which results in melting the glaciers and polar ice caps faster than which can result in major floods.



1. The ozone layer is crucial because it acts as a protective shield, absorbing most of the sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation.
2. If we keep on harm our environment continuously following effects will be there :-
 - i) Global temperature will rise day by day.
 - ii) The air will get worst.
 - iii) There will shortage of crop food.
 - iv) Areas will become uninhabitable.
 - v) Spices will go extinct.



Saudi Arabia

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c)
2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a)
2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Mecca
 2. Mineral oil
- (A) 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a
- (B) 1. Kingdom 2. Arabic 3. Liquid Gold 4. Ship 5. Bedouins
- (C) 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. f 6. d
- (D) 1. Kingdoms of Saudi Arabia 2. Cacti, Date Palms 3. Arabic
4. Petroleum refining, iron and steel and cement.
- (E) 1. Camel is the most useful and common of all animals in desert, also know as the ship of desert. It can live without food and water for many days. The camel's physical adaptations enable it to withstand the scorching heat, sand storms and arid conditions of the desert.
2. There are no lakes or permanent rivers in Saudi Arabia. At some places underground water comes to the surface that forms the fertile areas known as oases. As there is a acute shortage of fresh water here these oases help people to survive. Al-Hasa is the largest Oasis in Saudi Arabia.
3. Saudi Arabia is considered a prosper our nation primarily due to its vast mineral oil reserves which make it the world's largest producer and exporter of petroleum, generating large amount of wealth for the country. Also many large industries have been setup such as petroleum refining, iron and steel, cement and fertilizers.
4. As we know that tropic of cancer passes through the middle of Saudi Arabia due to which the climate here is hot and dry and get very little rainfall. Humidity is very low, summer season remain from May to September and winter from October to April. One can experience a big difference between day and night temperature. In day temperature can reach up to 50° C and in night temperature drops upto to 10° C.
5. The two key cities of Saudi Arabia are; Riyadh, Jeddah. These new cities have equipped with modern facilities such as super-high ways, facilities such as super-high ways, ports, tall buildings and other modern utility services.
- i) Riyadh :- It has huge sky scrapers, markets, educational institutions and hospitals.
 - ii) Jeddah :- It is a commercial and business capital and a busy sea port of Saudi Arabia.



1. Vegetation is scarce and scattered in desert areas primarily because of the extremely low rainfall, leading to lack of available water for plant growth, making the environment unsuitable for most plant species only specialized plants adapted to arid condition can survive in such harsh environments.
2. Most desert land surface are sandy because the lack of vegetation and minimal rainfall in desert environment allow wind to easily erode finer soil particles leaving the sand grains.



1. Oasis 2. Camel 3. Petrol 4. Riyadh 5. Mecca



Democratic Republic of Congo

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Congo river 2. Coffee
- (A) 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a
- (B) 1. Zaire 2. Congo 3. Pygmies 4. tsetse
- (C) 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b
- (D) 1. Water transport 2. Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Zambia
3. The well - known inhabitants in northern part of the DRC are known as Pygmies. 4. French
- (E) 1. The Democratic Republic of Congo lies in the central Africa. The equator passes through the northern part of DRC. The Country is surrounded by nine countries - Republic of Congo in the west, Central African Republic and Sudan in the north, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania in the east, Zambia and Angola in the South. Major part of DRC is located in the basin of Congo river surrounded by mountains and plateaus.
2. In the southern part of DRC, the climate is not so hot and wet and different in vegetation. There is no dense forests only grass lands with a few scattered trees. Such open grass lands are known as savanna. The forest remain green almost throughout the year.
3. In savanna of the DRC a wide range of world life is found. Elephants, hippopotamuses and rhinoceros including many rare and endemic species of chimpanzee and the bonobo (pygmy chimpanzee), mountain gorilla, okapi forest giraffe) and white rhino are found here. Also many types of birds and insects are found here.
4. Farming is done on large scale in DRC. Crops like rice, cotton, ground nut, coffee, rubber, cocoa, tobacco, palms are cultivated. Cassava and banana are the food crops. Some agriculture products like coffee, cocoa, palm oil are exported to other country.
5. Water transport on the river Congo and other rivers is the major means of transport. Rail and road link various cities with each other but land in DRC is not so well developed. Air carriers certified by the DRC are banned from European Commission due to inadequate safety measures.

1. DRC is located near the equator, the climate in the most part of this country is very hot throughout the year. In day time humidity is very high which gives rise to clouds to build up by afternoon and rain come down by evening and make the region one of the wettest regions in the world. In southern part rain is less, summer is not so wet and the winter is cool and dry of its.



2. because of its dense, impenetrable vegetation here in DRC trees grow very tall and form a canopy preventing sunlight from reaching the ground.



1. Following are the ways to save wild life :-
 - i) Plant more and more trees, as they provide food, shelter, for many animals.
 - ii) Volunteer with wild life protection organizations.
 - iii) Spread awareness about wildlife conservation and the importance of protecting endangered species.
 - iv) Create wildlife sanctuaries and other protected areas where animals can live without human interference.
 - v) Use eco-friendly products to reduce your environmental impact.
2. Whether animals should be kept in zoo or in their habitat depends on various factors, as zoo save endangered species by bringing them into a safe environment from poachers, habitat loss, starvation and predators.



Greenland : The land of Snow

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. NUNAOIL 2. Nuuk
- (A) 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c
- (B) 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c
- (C) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- (D) 1. Kayaks are the boats use to hunt sea animals. 2. Lichens and Mosses. 3. Holsteinsborg.
4. Motorised sledges used by eskimos for transport. 5. NUNAOIL
- (E) 1. In Greenland there is darkness during winter months and daylight during summers. In the areas close to the poles, the sun does not set but shines even at midnight during summers. This is called the 'Midnight Sun'.
2. The native people of Greenland are known as eskimos and also inuits. They live in temporary houses called igloos made of blocks of ice cemented together with snow. They are experts in hunting and fishing They hunt seals and hares for their meat sea animals. Many of them work in mines and oil fields.
3. In greenland there are no forest and no crops because of extreme cold climate, poor soil quality and frozen land. About 80% of Greenland is always covered with ice.
4. Greenland is mainly dependent of fishing and fish exports. The state oil company NUNAOIL is created in order to develop the hydrocarbon industry.
5. Modern facilities have significantly changed the lives of inuit in Greenland by allowing them to live in permanent houses with electricity, access to healthcare, improve transformation while still maintaining some aspects of their traditional hunting lifestyle.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Greenland is located between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Canada and north west of Iceland. Greenland is a part of the Arctic circle with sub zero temperature.





Prairies : The temperate Grasslands

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. Mainly for meat 2. For the production of wool.

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

(B) 1. Downs 2. Silos or granaries 3. Crops 4. Arctic circle 5. Cattle, ranches

(C) 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c

(D) 1. In the interior of North America and lies between the Tropic of cancer and the Arctic circle.

2. Because wheat farming is done ana large scale.

3. Mississippi and Missouri.

4. Lignite coal and mineral oil

5. A large farm that raises lives tock.

(E) 1. The prairies of North America are well - suited for cattle rearing because of their extensive grasslands.

The prairies are filled with grasslands where cattle can eat grass that grows up to two meters tall.

These areas are suitable for cattle rearing, large cattle farms are called ranches.

2. Most of the grasslands have been transformed into farmlands. Different types of grasses such as the needle grass, wire grass, bunch grass, sage brush and blue stem grow here and can grow up to eight feet in height.

3. The major occupation of people in the western prairies is agriculture, primarily focused on cultivating crops like wheat, barely along with raising livestock like cattle and sheep due to the vast grasslands. Suitable for farming and ranching activities.

4. Temperate Grasslands are known by different names in different countries.

i) Eurasia - steppes (northern hemisphere)

ii) North America - prairies (northern hemisphere)

iii) South America - pampas (southern hemisphere)

iv) South Africa - veld (southern hemisphere)

v) Australia - down (southern hemisphere)

5. Lignite coal and mineral oil are mostly mined in grassland ore - crushing factories and oil refineries have been set up.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Grasslands are used as grazing land because they are naturally dominated by grasses, which are primary food source for live stock like cattle, sheep and making them readily available for animals to graze.

2. A prairie is a type of grassland dominated by grasses. With moderate rainfall and diverse range of plant and animal life while a desert is a barren area with very little precipitation, extreme temperature and sparse vegetation.



Means of Transport

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. 120 feet in 12 seconds 2. Pakistan
(A) 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. c
(B) 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a
(C) 1. Vistara and Indigo
2. Its ability to provide fast, efficient travel between major cities.
3. Wright Brothers on 17 December, 1903.
4. Premium trains offer world class facilities to the passengers.
(E) 1. On December 17, 1903 the wright Brothers of the USA invented the first aeroplane which flew 20 feet above a wind-swept beach in North Carolina and covered a distance of 120 feet in 12 seconds. It was named flyer 1.
2. i) New boats fitted with steam engines called ships could carry heavy cargo and larger number of people to far off places at faster speed.
ii) It is the cheapest means of transport as waterways need no roads and tracks.
iii) The low cost of transportation has helped to increase trade in agricultural raw materials.
3. Yes, invention of wheel proud to be the truning point in transportation. Early people made carts with wheel which are now pulled by animals. Then steam engine was invented by James watt. It allowed for the efficient movement of heavy loads our long distances, improving trade, faciliating the development of wheeled vehicles like carts, stean engine, trains, trucks, ships which help us to travel comfortable.
4. To make sea travel easier and faster, camels linking seas are built which reduced the travel distance by almost half. The Construction of suez conal have reduced the distance between Asia, European and American countries Also reduced the travel time between India and England to two weeks instead of six months in earlier times.
5. Today the roads of a country are often connected to the roads of another country. They are known as International Highways. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) runs from chittogong (Bangladesh) through kolkata (India) and goes to Peshawar (Pakistan) up to kabul (Afghanistan).

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Arunachal Pradesh in India is primarily accessible only by airways due to its challenging geographical terrain, including large rivers, forests, steep mountains and international borders which making and maintaining roads or railways extremely difficult and making air travel the most practical option.
2. Do Yourself



Means of Communication

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. In 1926 2. Internet
(A) 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b



(B) 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b

(C) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

(D) 1. Pigeon 2. John Logie Baird

3. Through newspaper we know about the latest information about the happenings and developments occurring across the world everyday.

4. Post office also offers speed post service for the quick and reliable delivery of post.

5. A fax machine is a popular tool which is widely used to copy a document by sending information electronically through telephone lines.

(E) 1. Today, telephone is the fastest and most convenient means of communication. It enables us to talk directly with our near and dear ones. Now mostly we use mobile phones. They have made communication very easy as they can be carried anywhere. We can send SMS, see videos, use social networking sites.

2. Satellites are sent into the outer space by rockets. They revolve around the earth. Signals are sent up to the satellites which transmit them back to the earth, covering a much larger area in the process.

3. Internet is the latest development. It is the computer network which allows computer users to connect with each other all over the world. Through internet we can get any type of information on any subject. It is a fast and efficient method of sharing information through websites. E-mail, E-commerce and E-banking are possible through internet.

4. When we communicate information to many people at the same time, it is called mass communication. Newspaper, radios, televisions, books, magazines are means of mass communication. Advantages of Mass communication are :-

i) It is used to build social connections, foster a community and promote social.

ii) Mass media can communicate information to large audiences.

5. Advertisement is a means to make people aware of any products or service. For example pamphlets are distributed with the newspapers for the promotion of a product or service.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. If the telephone had not been invented, communication between people would be significantly slower and more reliant on physical methods like letters, telegrams and in-person visits. It would be harder to share urgent information or stay connected with people living faraway.

2. SMS and messaging has the truth, amount of meaning, clarity as compared to letters. Though it is a quick and easy method but through SMS one's emotions and thoughts are not clear.

Creative Skills

1. Post office 2. Computer 3. Radio 4. Multiplex



The British Rule in India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)

Oral Questions >>

1. Kesari 2. Bhagat Singh

(A) 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a

(B) 1. India 2. British 3. India, cotton 4. Nana Sahib, Rani Lakshmi Bai

5. Dada bhai Naoroji, Lala Lajpat Rai



(C) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

(D) a. In 1942, Gandhiji launched the Quit India Movement and gave the call to do or die meaning a fight to the finish for freedom it was followed by lakhs of people that surprised the British.

b. Gandhi ji noticed the bad condition of the blacks and the Indians. He Protested against it through 'satyagraha' which means non-violence.

c. Gandhi ji started the movement by breaking the unjust salt law and walked upto the sea - coast at dandi near surat and broke the law by collecting salt. This journey of Gandhiji was known as Dandi March.

(E) 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. a

(F) 1. The South African government followed a policy of racial segregation called apartheid from 1948 to 1990s. This policy governed relations between south Africa's White which dictated the non-white south Africans.

2. In 1919, the British imposed new laws called the Revolt Act. This law was unjust because as per this law, the British government could arrest people without a trial. Gandhiji started the satyagraha movement against this unjust law.

3. Gandhi ji protested against the south African government policy through 'Satyagraha' Which means non-violence. Gandhiji started working towards it. He urged the common man to protest against unjust laws made by the British Government.

4. The Muslim league under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah demands a separate nation because they believed that muslims were a distinct nation from Hindu and feared they would not have adequate representation or power in Indian.

5. Mahatma Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement in February 1922 turned violent. Gandhi ji Considered this as a failure of the movement and called off the movement.

6. The Indian National Congress decided to boycott the commission. The Commission visited in India in 1928 and was greeted with the slogan 'simon Go Back'. The British Government ordered lathicharge at the protestors and lala lajpat Rai was badly injured and lost his life.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. After Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Gandhiji started the non-cooperation movement in 1920. He asked people to disobey the British laws and not to cooperate with the British authorities.

2. Because radical methods to protest and demand change from the british government. They believed that people should rely on their own strength and not on the government.



The Indian Government

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. Chief Minister 2. BJP (Bharatiya Janta Party)

(A) 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a

(B) 1. Citizen 2. Chief Minister 3. State 4. 28, 8 5. Chief Justice

(C) 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c



- (D) 1. 28 States and 8 UTS.
 2. Because its members are directly elected by the people.
 3. Rajya Sabha
 4. Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP), Indian National Congress, Samajwadi Party ; BSP, SAD, BJP.
 5. Elected by the members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State legislative Assemblies.
- (E) 1. Democratic government means government of the people, for the people and by the people.
 India is the largest democratic country in the world.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2. <u>Supereme Court</u></p> <p>i) Highest court in India.
 ii) Considered the final authority on legal matters in the country.</p> <p>3. <u>Lok Sabha</u></p> <p>i) Known as lower house.
 ii) 'House of people' directly elected by the people.
 iii) It has maximum 552 members in the house out of which 530 members are to represent state and 20 represent UTS and 2 Anglo-indian community.
 iv) Five year term</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>High Court</u></p> <p>i) Highest court within a state or union territory.
 ii) Play a gucial role in interpreting laws within its state.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rajya Sabha</u></p> <p>i) Known as upper house.
 ii) 'Council of states' elected by state legislative assemblies.
 iii) It has maximum strength of 250 memeber of which 238 are elected and 12 are nominated.
 iv) One-third members retining every two years.</p> |
|---|---|
5. Every state has a legislative assembly which makes laws for the respective states. The MLAS are directly elceted by the citizens of the state who are above 18 years of age. they are elected for a 5yr term. The head of the state government is the chief minister. The head of a state is the governor who is appointed by the president of India for a term of 5yrs.
6. The President is elected by the members of the Loksabha, Rajya and the state legislative assemblies. The term of the president is 5years.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

- Yes, rules are important in our life. It helps the individual in the overall growth to balance work life and how to behave in outside world. With the rules work is done in well-organized manner. It also bring discipline in our life.
- If there is no government in a country, it would lead to chaos in a anarchy. The absence of a growing body would result in a break down of law and order, leading to rise in crime and violence. The citizens would have no one to turn for protection and there would be no system to ensure justice and fairness.



The Rise of the United Nations

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Oral Questions >>

1. In 1948 2. Trusteeship Council
- (A) 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b
- (B) 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a
- (C) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F



- (D) 1. formed in 1919.
 2. To keep us international peace and security.
 3. United kingdom, china, france, Russia and the United States.
 4. Charter of the United Nations.
 5. WHO refers to world Health Organization tries to improve the health of people around the world.
- (E) 1. Principles of the UN are as under :-
 i) All member states must obey the charter.
 ii) All member states have sovereign equality.
 iii) Countries must not use force or warn to use force.
 iv) Countries should try to assist the UN.
 v) The UN may not inter fere in the domestic affairs of any country.
2. International court of justice or ICJ settles legal disputes that take place amongst nations and gives advice in international law. It is also known as the world court. It is the main jusicial branch of the UN located at Hague in Netherland The Court is consists of 15 judges which are elected by the general assembly and security council for term of nine years.
3. Security council is the most powerful body of the UN, it is responsible for international peace and security and settles disputes among nations. It has 15 members, 5 of which are permanent and the non-permanent member are elected for a period of 2yrs.
4. Main objectives of the UN are :-
 i) To keep up international peace and security.
 ii) To promote friendly relations among are the countries of the world.
 iii) To achieve international cooperations in solving economic, cultural and social problems.
 iv) To help fight diseases and preserve the environment.
5. India joined the UN on 30th October, 1945 and is considered to be one of the founding members of the UN.
 i) Indian armed forces have been used as peace keeping forces in the middle East, Cyprus and the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.
 ii) India actively opposed the policy of considering Blacks as inferior to whites in South Africa.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston churchill are two founding members of UN.
 2. Do Yourself.



The Knowledge Power

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. for the blind people 2. In China first made by chinese.
 (A) 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a
 (B) 1. Bible 2. China 3. Papyrus 4. the bark 5. India
 (C) 1. The sumerians of Mesopotamia wrote their signs on blocks of clay called tablets.
 2. Alphabet are symbol that stands for different sounds.
 3. Ancient Egyptions 4. Devangari Script 5. Johannes Gute nberg, a goldsmith of Germany.



- (D) 1. In early time, people used to pass on their knowledge to next generation verbally, but it was not easy to remember everything. With passage of time early man come to know about drawing painting and writing. Pictures of animals have been found in caves.
2. The Romans developed a system of writing numbers in which seven symbols were used. The common system of numbers used in modern writing today in most parts of the world is called the Hindu - Arabic System. This system uses 10 digits from 0 - 9.
3. In Johannes Gutenberg printing press there are several small metal moulds of the letters of the alphabet called types. Ink was applied on the moulds and were pressed on paper to get the print. Once a book was printed the individual letters were taken a part and reused.
4. Louis Braille a french educator developed a special script for the blind called the Braille Script. The letters in it are formed by dots raised on thick paper. Blind people can read the dots by touching their fingers on them. Each cell stands for a letter, a numeral or a punctuation mark.
5. The Sumerians of Mesopotamia were the first to develop a system of writing known as script. They wrote their signs on blocks of clay called tablets. The Egyptians developed a script using pictures and symbols about 5000 years ago. Alphabet are symbols that stand for different sounds. The first proper writing system based on an alphabet was probably developed in Syria. Later the Brahmi and other scripts were discovered. Devanagiri script is used to write Hindi Language.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Yes, several cultures still heavily rely on symbolic language like the peace sign, the heart symbol for love, the thumbs up for approved, the star of David for Judaism, the cross for the Christianity, Chinese culture use the yin and yang for balance, Hindu traditions with the Om symbol signifying the divine.



The Immortal People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Path of non-violent like Gandhiji 2. Raga Malhar and Raga Deepak
 (A) 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c
- (B) 1. 2,000 yrs 2. non-violent 3. National Science Day 4. Persian
 5. Subash Chandra Bose
- (C) 1. Tansen 2. Charaka 3. Gangadhar Rao 4. Mother Teresa 5. Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) 1. Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman Popularly known as sir C.V. Raman was one of the India's great scientists, He discovered various things about light. He discovered that when light travels through a transparent material, some of the reflected light changes in the wavelength. This phenomenon is called Raman's scattering.
2. Charaka was one of the key contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda. He wrote a book on medicine called Charaka Samhita. He has described the diagnosis and treatment of several diseases. He also listed what duties and responsibilities doctors had towards patients. He was the "Father of Medicinal Values of many plants.
3. Tansen was a key Hindustani classical music composer, Musician and vocalist. He was among the Navarathas at the court of Mughal emperor Akbar. He was the disciple of Swami Haridas. He combined Hindi and Persian styles of music in his work.



4. Laxmi Bai was born on 19 November, 1828 at Kashi (Naranasi). Her Childhood name was 'Manu'. She was married to Gangadhar Rao, The Maharaj of Jhansi. She Practised self-defence, horsemanship and archery and became Rani of Jhansi. Later Laxmi Bai formed a volunteer army she encouraged women to join the army and trained them to fight.
5. Martin Luther king, Jr. was a great leader and reformer in the united states of America, born in 1929. He is famous for his work against racial discrimination faced by blacks in America. He was influenced by Gandhiji's Satyagraha movement and followed the path non-violent to demand equality for blacks. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and was shot dead in 1968.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

Do Yourself

Assessment Time-II
(Based on Chapters 10 to 18)

- (A) 1. 24th October, 1945. 2. Ship, boat, cargo ship. 3. China 4. Indigo and Ghandi
5. John Logie Baird 6. Mohandas Karmachand Gandhi 7. UNDP 8. Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a
- (C) Do Yourself
- (D) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- (E) 1. British 2. East Indian Company 3. Leader 4. Racial leader 5. Started
6. Chief Justice of India
- (F) Mohandas Karmachand Gandhi was full name of Gandhiji. He was born on 2nd October in 1869, in Porbandar (Gujarat). His parents were Karmachand and Putti Bai Gandhi. He went to England to study law and later practised successfully as a lawyer in South Africa. He was known as the 'Father of our Nation'.
- (G) 1. South Africa
2. because it got violent and led to fight all became violent.
3. When we communicate information to many people at the same time, it is called mass communication. For Example - Newspaper, radio and televisions.
4. Moderates Extremists
They believe in achieving goals through peaceful means like petitions and discussions. They are more radical wanting immediate change and often use forceful methods to achieve their goals, even if it is breaking the rules.
5. Indian National Congress (INC). The first session was held in Bombay (now Mumbai) from December 28 to 31, 1885, under the presidentship of Sh. W.C. Bonnerjee. The session was attended by 72 delegates.
6. Prairie is located in the interior of North America and lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.
7. The Supreme Court in New Delhi is the highest court of the country. Its decision on any matter is the final judgement.
8. The Security Council is the most powerful body of the UN, it is responsible for international peace and security and settles disputes among nations.
9. i) Waterways is the cheapest means of transport as waterways need no roads and tracks.
ii) New boats fitted with steam engines called ships were built to carry heavy cargo and larger numbers of people to far off places at a faster speed.
10. United Nations Organization (UNO or UN) was formed to bring peace. There are members of 50 Countries including China, France, UK, USA, USSR met to discuss plans for the formation of an organization. Today 193 countries are members of.

