

Aligned to NCF

Explore

Social Studies

(A Text Book of Social Studies)

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1

Globe and Maps

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- The word 'map' is taken from the _____ word.
Ans: (c) Latin
- _____ were the first in the world to draw a map.
Ans: (a) Sumerians
- The boundaries of countries of states are shown on a _____.
Ans: (b) Political map
- The ratio between the distance shown on a map and the actual distance on the ground is called _____.
Ans: (c) scale
- The colour used to show the mountains on a physical map is _____.
Ans: (c) Brown

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Globe is a _____ of the Earth.
Ans: three-dimensional model
- _____ was the most famous cartographer.
Ans: Gerardus Mercator
- The book of maps is called an _____.
Ans: atlas
- A _____ map shown the distribution of forests, plants, grasslands, etc.
Ans: vegetation
- The key index is given in the _____ of the map.
Ans: legend

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

- The topographical maps are prepared by the meteorological Department of India **F**
- The top of the map shows the south direction. **F**

- Plains and mountains are shown in different colours. **T**
- Forests and industries cannot be shown on a map. **F**
- The water bodies are shown by the red colour on the map. **F**

D. Answer the following questions.

- What is a globe?
Ans: A globe is a three-dimensional, spherical representation of the Earth. It accurately represents the Earth's surface, providing a realistic depiction of its landmasses and bodies of water.
- How do maps help us?
Ans: Maps help us by providing visual representations of geographical information. They aid in understanding the spatial distribution of features, such as countries, cities, landscapes, and physical characteristics. Maps are crucial for navigation, planning, and gaining insights into the layout of various regions.
- Distinguish between political map and physical map.
Ans: * A political map focuses on showing political boundaries, such as countries, states, and cities. It highlights human-made features like borders, capitals, and major cities.
* A physical map, on the other hand, emphasizes natural features of the Earth, such as mountains, rivers, deserts, and oceans. It provides information about the physical characteristics of a region.
4. Describe about thematic, cadastral and topographical maps.
Ans: * Thematic Map: Thematic maps focus on specific themes or topics, such as population density, climate, or economic activities. They convey specialized information related to a particular subject.
* Cadastral Map: Cadastral maps depict the boundaries of land parcels, showing property lines, ownership details, and land-use information. They are often used in land surveying and property management.

* Topographical Map: Topographical maps showcase the physical features of a landscape, including elevation, contour lines, mountains, valleys, and bodies of water. They are crucial for navigation and outdoor activities.

5. What are the advantages of a map?

Ans: * Maps provide a visual representation of spatial relationships.

* They assist in navigation and route planning.

* Maps help in understanding the distribution of physical and cultural features.

* They aid in spatial analysis and decision-making in various fields, including geography, urban planning, and environmental studies.

6. Define the scale of a map.

Ans: The scale of a map represents the relationship between distances on the map and corresponding distances on the Earth's surface. It is expressed as a ratio (e.g., 1:50,000) or a representative fraction. A larger scale indicates more detail but covers a smaller area, while a smaller scale covers a larger area with less detail.

7. What do you mean by key of a map?

Ans: The key, also known as the legend, is a section of a map that explains the symbols, colors, and markings used on the map. It provides a guide to interpreting the map's features, helping users understand the meaning of different symbols, lines, or colors used to represent various elements on the map.

HOTS

F. The earth looks mostly blue when seen from space. Why?

Ans. The Earth appears mostly blue when seen from space because of its abundant water bodies, primarily the vast oceans and seas that cover about 71% of the planet's surface. The blue color is a result of sunlight interacting with water molecules in the Earth's atmosphere.

Oceans and Seas: The Earth has large

expanses of water in the form of oceans and seas. These water bodies reflect sunlight, and their surface absorbs different colors of light. However, the blue wavelengths are scattered more than other colors by the gases and particles in the Earth's atmosphere.

Sunlight Scattering: The Earth's atmosphere contains tiny particles, such as molecules and various gases. When sunlight passes through the atmosphere, these particles scatter the sunlight. The shorter, blue wavelengths are scattered more effectively than the longer wavelengths of red and orange.

Blue Wavelengths: As a result of this scattering, the blue wavelengths are redirected in different directions, including towards our eyes. When astronauts or satellites view the Earth from space, they see this scattered blue light dominating the visual appearance, making the planet look mostly blue.

2

Latitudes and Longitudes

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The 0° latitude is known as the _____.

Ans: (b) Equator

2. The line of longitude that divides the Earth into Western Hemisphere and Eastern Hemisphere is known as _____.

Ans: (a) Prime Meridian

3. Longitudes to the west of Prime Meridian are marked as _____.

Ans: (a) W

4. The main use of the grid of longitudes and latitudes is to _____.

Ans: (b) locate places

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ is a model of the Earth.

Ans: globe

2. The Earth spins on an imaginary axle, known as the _____.

Ans: axis.

3. There are total _____ lines of latitude.

Ans: 180

4. _____ are parallel to each other.

Ans: Latitudes

5. The longitudes run from _____ to _____.

Ans: pole to pole

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. The Earth rotates from west to east. **T**

2. The Tropic of Cancer lies in the Northern Hemisphere. **T**

3. The longitudes are parallel to each other. **F**

4. The line of longitude passing through the Greenwich Royal Observatory is called the Prime Meridian. **T**

5. Meridians cut parallels at 180°. **F**

D. Match the following.

Column I

- North Pole
- Arctic Circle
- South Pole
- Antarctic Circle

Column II

- 66 ½°S latitude.
- 90°N latitude.
- 90°S latitude.
- 66 ½°N latitude.

Ans: (1) (b) 90°N latitude.

Ans: (2) (d) 66 ½°N latitude

Ans: (3) (c) 90°S latitude

Ans: (4) (a) 66 ½°S latitude

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was the first person to circumnavigate the Earth?

Ans: The first person to circumnavigate the

Earth was Ferdinand Magellan, although he did not complete the journey himself. His expedition was led by Juan Sebastián Elcano after Magellan's death.

2. Write the names of some important latitudes.

Ans: Some important latitudes include:

- * Equator
- * Tropic of Cancer
- * Tropic of Capricorn
- * Arctic Circle
- * Antarctic Circle

3. Differentiate between latitudes and longitudes.

Ans: **Latitudes** are imaginary lines that run parallel to the Equator, measuring the distance north or south of the Equator. They are horizontal lines.

Longitudes are imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole, passing through the poles. They are vertical lines.

4. What is the Earth Grid?

Ans: The Earth Grid is a network of lines formed by the combination of latitudes and longitudes. It creates a framework on the Earth's surface, allowing for precise location identification.

5. How do the latitudes and longitudes help to locate a place on a map or globe? Give one example.

Ans: Latitudes and longitudes provide coordinates for any location on Earth. Latitudes specify the north-south position, while longitudes specify the east-west position. For example, New York City is located at approximately 40.7128° N latitude and 74.0060° W longitude.

HOTS

1. **When we look at India on the globe, we are unable to see America. Why?**

Ans. This happens because the Earth is a sphere, and when we look at one side, the opposite side is not visible. India and America are on opposite sides of the Earth, and due to the curvature, they cannot be seen simultaneously.

2. Why does the size of latitudes decrease while moving towards the poles?
Ans. The size of latitudes appears to decrease while moving towards the poles because the lines of longitude converge as they approach the poles. The distance between lines of longitude decreases as one moves from the Equator to the poles, making the latitudinal lines appear smaller.

3

Movements of the Earth

Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**
- Day and night on the Earth are caused by _____.
Ans: (a) rotation
 - The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called _____.
Ans: (b) revolution
 - The fixed path in which the Earth revolves around the Sun is called _____.
Ans: (b) orbit
 - The year in which February has an extra day is called a _____.
Ans: (a) leap year
- B. Fill in the blanks.**
- The spinning of the earth on its own axis is called _____.
Ans: rotation.
 - The Earth takes approximately _____ days to complete one revolution.
Ans: 365.25
 - The word equinox means _____.
Ans: equal night
 - 22nd December is called _____.
Ans: Winter Solstice
 - Solar eclipse can occur only during a _____.
Ans: new moon

- C. Rearrange the jumbled words and name the following.**

- ENXIOQU _____
Ans: Equinox
- NORTOTAI _____
Ans: Rotation
- ERVOUONTIL _____
Ans: Revolution
- TSECSILO _____
Ans: Solstice

- D. Match the following.**

Column I

- Rotation
- Equinox
- Eclipse
- Revolution

Column II

- Axis
- Equal day and night
- Lunar
- Seasons

- Ans:** (1) (a) Axis
Ans: (2) (b) Equal day and night
Ans: (3) (c) Lunar
Ans: (4) (d) Seasons

- E. Answer the following questions.**

- In which direction does the Earth rotate?
Ans: The Earth rotates from west to east.
- How does the tilt in the axis of the Earth affect seasons?
Ans: The tilt in the axis of the Earth is responsible for the changing seasons. As the Earth revolves around the Sun, different parts of the Earth receive varying amounts of sunlight at different times of the year, causing the seasons. When one hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun, it experiences summer, and when tilted away, it experiences winter.
- What do you mean by equinox?
Ans: An equinox occurs when the Sun is directly above the Equator, resulting in nearly equal day and night lengths across the globe. There are two equinoxes in a year: the Vernal Equinox in March and the Autumnal Equinox in September.

4. What is an eclipse?

Ans: An eclipse occurs when one celestial body moves into the shadow of another celestial body. There are two main types of eclipses: solar eclipse (when the Moon comes between the Sun and Earth) and lunar eclipse (when the Earth comes between the Sun and Moon).

5. What is lunar eclipse? Describe it with the help of a diagram.

Ans: A lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon, and the Earth's shadow falls on the Moon. The three main types of lunar eclipses are penumbral, partial, and total. During a total lunar eclipse, the Moon may appear red due to Earth's atmosphere scattering sunlight. Unfortunately, I can't provide a diagram in this text format, but you can easily find diagrams online to visualize the process.

HOTS

F. What will happen if the Earth stops rotating?

Ans. Day and Night Disruption: The Earth's rotation is responsible for the alternation of day and night. If the rotation were to stop, one side of the Earth would experience perpetual daylight, while the other side would be in constant darkness.

Atmospheric Effects: The sudden cessation of the Earth's rotation would generate incredibly powerful winds. The atmosphere is closely tied to the Earth's rotation, and the abrupt stop would lead to turbulent air movements.

Gravitational Changes: The Earth's rotation contributes to its shape, causing it to be slightly flattened at the poles and bulging at the equator. If the rotation were to halt, gravitational forces would redistribute, altering the Earth's shape.

Tidal Effects: The gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun on the Earth's oceans is influenced by the planet's rotation. With the rotation stopped, the dynamics of tides would be disrupted, leading to

unusual tidal patterns and potential coastal flooding.

Catastrophic Weather Events: The sudden deceleration of the Earth's rotation would result in tremendous energy release. This could trigger powerful earthquakes, tsunamis, and other catastrophic weather events.

4

Major Landforms

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The Rockies lie in _____.

Ans: (b) North America

2. In the middle course, the river develops loops called _____.

Ans: (c) meanders

3. The natural features on Earth are called _____.

Ans: (a) landforms

4. Dust storms are common in _____.

Ans: (c) deserts

5. The middle courses of the river begins when it leaves the _____ and enters the _____.

Ans: (a) mountains, plains

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. A mountain is a landform which rises more than _____ above the mean sea level.

Ans: 1,000 feet (300 meters)

2. A _____ is a highland with a flat top.

Ans: plateau

3. _____ have fertile soil which is suitable for agriculture.

Ans: Plains

4. _____ are land areas that receive very little rainfall.

Ans: Deserts

5. Most rivers originate in the _____.

Ans: mountains

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. Around 29 percent of the Earth's surface is covered by water. **T**
2. The highest point of a mountain is called a peak. **T**
3. The Deccan plateau is the largest and the highest in the world. **F**
4. Plains are more thickly populated than mountains and deserts. **T**
5. The largest delta in the world is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a mountain?
Ans: A mountain is a large landform that rises prominently above its surroundings, typically having a peak or summit. Mountains are formed through tectonic processes such as folding, faulting, or volcanic activity.
2. How are mountains useful to us?
Ans: * Mountains have several uses:
* They serve as a source of freshwater as many rivers originate from mountainous regions.
* Mountains are valuable for recreation, tourism, and adventure activities.
* They contain rich biodiversity and are crucial for various ecosystems.
* They often have mineral resources like ores and metals.
3. Discuss the main features of a desert.
Ans: * Deserts are characterized by:
* Low precipitation levels, receiving less than 250 millimeters of rain annually.
* Extremes in temperature with hot days and cold nights.
* Sparse vegetation adapted to arid conditions.
* Vast stretches of barren landscapes with sand dunes in some cases.
4. How is a delta formed?
Ans: A delta is formed at the mouth of a river when sediment carried by the river is deposited as the river slows down upon

entering a body of water, such as a sea or ocean. The sediment builds up over time, creating a fan-shaped landform with multiple distributaries.

5. Why are the plains thickly populated?
Ans: * Plains are often thickly populated due to several factors:
* Fertile soil makes plains suitable for agriculture, supporting large populations.
* The availability of water from rivers facilitates irrigation for farming.
* Flat terrain eases transportation and infrastructure development.
* Urbanization is more feasible in plains, leading to the concentration of population in cities.
6. What is the importance of plateaus?
Ans: * Plateaus are significant for various reasons:
* They often have rich soil and are suitable for agriculture.
* Plateaus may contain valuable minerals and resources.
* They act as water catchment areas, influencing river systems.
* Plateaus can provide strategic locations for settlements and defense.
* Many plateaus have unique ecosystems and are vital for biodiversity conservation.

E. Match the following.

Column I	Column II
1. Plateau	a. Plateau
2. Desert	b. peak
3. River	c. lowland
4. Plain	d. sand dunes
5. Mountain	e. tableland

Ans: (1) (e) tableland

Ans: (2) (d) sand dunes

Ans: (3) (a) rapids

Ans: (4) (c) lowland

Ans: (5) (b) peak

HOTS

- F. Why do people visit hill stations in summer?

Ans. Cooler Climate: Hill stations are situated at higher elevations, where the temperature is generally cooler than the plains. This provides a respite from the scorching summer heat experienced in the lowland areas.

Recreation and Relaxation: The cooler temperatures and scenic landscapes of hill stations offer a conducive environment for relaxation and recreation. Many hill stations have beautiful natural surroundings, making them ideal for outdoor activities, trekking, and sightseeing.

Health Benefits: The clean and crisp mountain air is often believed to have health benefits. The lower temperature and reduced pollution levels contribute to a healthier and more rejuvenating experience.

Escape from Urban Heat: In urban areas, especially during the summer, temperatures can soar due to the heat island effect. Hill stations provide a welcome escape from the concrete jungle and offer a natural, refreshing environment.

Cultural and Tourist Attractions: Many hill stations are not only known for their climate but also for their cultural and tourist attractions. People visit these places to explore local traditions, visit historical sites, and enjoy the unique charm of hill station communities.

Adventure Activities: Hill stations often offer opportunities for adventure sports and activities such as trekking, paragliding, and mountaineering. These activities are more enjoyable in the cooler weather of the hills.

5

Equatorial Regions- The Congo Basin

Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- _____ countries share their borders with the Congo.
Ans: (b) Eight
- Congo lies in the _____ region.
Ans: (a) equatorial
- _____ is the capital city of Congo.
Ans: (b) Kinshasa
- _____ is the staple food for the people of Congo.
Ans: (c) Cassava
- Which of the following birds are found in rainforests?
Ans: (c) both (a) and (b)

- B. Fill in the blanks.

- The Democratic Republic of Congo is located in _____.
Ans: Central Africa
- The country has _____ major lakes.
Ans: many major lakes
- The forests that remain green throughout the year are called _____.
Ans: evergreen forests
- The rivers and lakes are full of _____ and _____.
Ans: fish and aquatic life
- _____ are rare relatives of giraffes that are found only in the Congo Basin
Ans: Okapis

- C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

- Congo is the largest country in the Africa. **F**
- The tallest trees form a canopy. **T**
- Bantu people are tall and have curly hair. **F**

4. Congo is not rich in minerals **F**
5. The country's original inhabitants were pygmies. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Cassava?

Ans: Cassava is a starchy root vegetable that is a staple food in many tropical countries, including the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is a crucial source of carbohydrates for the people of Congo and is used to make various food products.

2. Where are the equatorial forests located?

Ans: Equatorial forests are located near the equator, in regions with high rainfall and constant high temperatures. The Democratic Republic of Congo, being close to the equator, is home to a significant portion of the world's equatorial rainforests.

3. Why does the Congo have a poor transport system?

Ans: The Congo has a poor transport system due to several factors, including dense rainforests, lack of proper infrastructure, and political instability. The challenging geography, with dense forests and rivers, makes the construction and maintenance of transportation routes difficult.

4. What kind of climate does the Congo have?

Ans: The Congo has an equatorial climate, characterized by high temperatures throughout the year and significant rainfall. The region experiences little temperature variation, and the climate is humid, contributing to the lush equatorial rainforests.

5. Write a short note on pygmies.

Ans: Pygmies are indigenous people who reside in the central African rainforests, including the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are known for their short stature, typically ranging from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. Pygmies have a unique culture, often living in small,

nomadic groups and relying on hunting, gathering, and some agriculture for sustenance. They have a deep connection with the forest and maintain traditional practices, including unique music, dance, and spiritual beliefs. Pygmies face challenges such as discrimination and displacement due to deforestation and societal changes. Efforts are being made to preserve their cultural heritage and protect their rights.

E. Match the following.

Column I

1. Earlier name of Congo
2. Bambuti
3. Relative of giraffe
4. Albert

Column II

- a. Okapis
- b. A lake of Congo
- c. Zaire
- d. The Pygmies

Ans: (1) (c) Zaire

Ans: (2) (d) The Pygmies

Ans: (3) (a) Okapis

Ans: (4) (b) A lake of Congo

HOTS

- F. Life of people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is different from the people who live in plain areas. How?**

Ans. Geography and Landscape:

The DRC is characterized by dense rainforests, equatorial climates, and challenging terrains, especially in the interior regions. In contrast, people in plain areas experience different climates and often have more accessible and navigable terrains.

Cultural Diversity: The DRC is home to a diverse range of ethnic groups, each with its own cultural practices, languages, and traditions. People living in plain areas might belong to different ethnic groups with distinct lifestyles and customs.

Economic Activities: In the rainforests of the DRC, people often engage in subsistence agriculture, hunting, and

gathering due to the challenges of dense vegetation. In plain areas, agricultural practices might vary, and there may be more opportunities for large-scale farming and different economic activities.

Transportation and Infrastructure:

The rainforests pose challenges to transportation infrastructure in the DRC, making it difficult to develop extensive road networks. In plain areas, transportation infrastructure might be more developed, facilitating easier movement of goods and people.

Access to Resources: People in plain areas may have easier access to certain resources and amenities compared to those living in the rainforests. For example, access to freshwater sources, arable land, and specific economic opportunities may vary.

Biodiversity and Wildlife: Rainforest areas in the DRC are rich in biodiversity and are home to unique flora and fauna, including endangered species. This can influence the daily lives and interactions of people in the rainforest, providing both challenges and opportunities.

Housing and Settlements: The type of housing and settlements can differ due to the geographical and environmental conditions. In the DRC's rainforests, traditional dwellings may be constructed using local materials, while in plain areas, settlements might have different architectural styles.

6

Land of Snow and Ice-Greenland

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The _____ is the largest industry in Greenland.
Ans: (a) fishing
2. The Inuits wear clothes made from _____.
Ans: (c) the skin of seals

3. Sledges are drawn by _____.
Ans: (c) reindeers
4. Greenland is located towards the north-east of _____.
Ans: (a) Europe
5. To go from one place to another on land, the Inuits use a _____.
Ans: (b) sledge

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The regions around the poles are called the _____.
Ans: Arctic and Antarctic regions
2. The North Pole lies on an ocean called the _____.
Ans: Arctic Ocean
3. _____ is known as the world's largest island
Ans: Greenland
4. Sea birds like _____ and _____ are found in greenlands
Ans: seagulls and auks
5. _____ is the common mode of transportation in the island.
Ans: Sledges or dogsleds

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. The Polar region around the South Pole is called the Antarctic. **T**
2. Godthab was earlier called Nuuk. **F**
3. Greenland is located towards the north-west of North America. **F**
4. Most of the Greenland is covered with ice. **T**
5. Fishing is the main industry in Greenland. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Write a short note on wildlife of Greenland.
Ans: Greenland's wildlife includes a variety of species adapted to its Arctic climate. Marine life, such as seals, whales, and various fish species, thrives in the cold waters surrounding the island. Additionally, seabirds like puffins,

guillemots, and kittiwakes inhabit the coastal areas. The land is home to Arctic foxes, reindeer, musk oxen, and a few rodent species. The surrounding seas attract polar bears, making Greenland a region with diverse Arctic wildlife.

2. What is the effect of the climate on the vegetation of Greenland?

Ans: The harsh Arctic climate of Greenland limits the growth of vegetation. Tundra vegetation, characterized by low-lying plants such as mosses, lichens, and dwarf shrubs, dominates the landscape. The short growing season and cold temperatures prevent the development of large trees and dense forests. The coastal areas support more diverse plant life, while the interior is marked by sparse vegetation adapted to the extreme conditions.

3. Where is Greenland situated?

Ans: Greenland is situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of North America. It is an autonomous territory within the Kingdom of Denmark.

4. Write four sentences on the natural resources of Greenland.

Ans: Greenland possesses significant natural resources, including abundant fisheries with fish such as cod, halibut, and shrimp. The island is also known for its mineral wealth, containing deposits of rare earth elements, iron ore, zinc, and uranium. The melting ice has increased accessibility to potential oil and gas reserves in the Arctic region. Additionally, the hydropower potential of Greenland's rivers provides an opportunity for sustainable energy production.

5. What kind of animals live in Greenland?

Ans: Greenland is home to a variety of Arctic animals, including marine life such as seals, whales (including humpback and bowhead whales), and various fish species. On land, Arctic foxes, reindeer, musk oxen, and lemmings are present. Coastal areas are inhabited by seabirds like puffins, guillemots, and kittiwakes. The surrounding seas attract polar bears, making the animal life diverse and

adapted to the extreme Arctic conditions.

HOTS

- E.** Greenland is often called the 'Land of Tomorrow'. Why?

Ans. Climate Change Impact: Greenland is experiencing the effects of climate change at an accelerated rate. The melting of the ice cap and glaciers is leading to significant environmental transformations. The term "Land of Tomorrow" could imply that the changes taking place in Greenland today, particularly those related to climate and environmental conditions, will have profound and lasting impacts on the island's future.

Resource Potential: Greenland has untapped natural resources, including minerals and potential oil and gas reserves. As the ice melts, there is increased accessibility to these resources. The term might suggest that Greenland holds potential for future economic development and growth based on the extraction of these resources.

Strategic Importance: With the opening of new Arctic shipping routes due to melting ice, Greenland's geopolitical and strategic importance is growing. The island's proximity to both North America and Europe makes it a key player in discussions about Arctic sovereignty and regional cooperation.

7

Saudi Arabia-The Land of Sand

Exercise

- A.** Tick (✓) the correct answer.
- _____ is the largest sand desert in the world.
Ans: (a) Rub al Khali
 - Which of the following minerals is found in the largest quantity in Saudi Arabia?
Ans: (b) Crude oil

3. In which continent is the Arabian Desert located?

Ans: (c) Asia

4. Which of the following latitudes passes through the centre of Saudi Arabia?

Ans: (a) Tropic of Cancer

5. The capital city of Saudi Arabia is _____.

Ans: (b) Riyadh

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Most of Saudi Arabia is a rocky _____.

Ans: desert

2. Long loose white cotton gowns worn by the Bedouins are called _____.

Ans: thobes.

3. Sandstorms blow away sand from places to places forming _____.

Ans: sand dunes

4. _____ is a hill station in Saudi Arabia.

Ans: Abha

5. The Bedouins move in _____.

Ans: nomadic groups

C. Match the following.

Column I

1. The Gobi Desert

2. The Atacama Desert

3. The Thar Desert

4. The Sahara Desert

Column II

a. India

b. Africa

c. China

d. South America

Ans: (1) (c) China

Ans: (2) (d) South America

Ans: (3) (a) India

Ans: (4) (b) Africa

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Saudi Arabia located?

Ans: Saudi Arabia is located on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia, bordered by the Red Sea to the west, the Arabian Gulf to the east, Jordan and Iraq to the north, and Yemen and Oman to the south.

2. What do you understand by oases?

Ans: Oases are areas in arid regions, typically deserts, where water is available, usually in the form of underground springs or wells. In these areas, vegetation can thrive, creating a green and fertile spot amidst the surrounding dry landscape.

3. Name the neighbouring countries of Saudi Arabia.

Ans: The neighbouring countries of Saudi Arabia are Jordan and Iraq to the north, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates to the east, Oman to the southeast, and Yemen to the south.

4. Write a note on the life of the Bedouins.

Ans: Bedouins are nomadic Arab people traditionally living in the deserts of the Arabian Peninsula. They lead a nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle, relying on herding camels, goats, and sheep. The Bedouins are known for their traditional tents, often made from goat hair, and their close-knit tribal communities. Their lives are intricately connected to the harsh desert environment, and they have a rich cultural heritage, including traditional music, poetry, and distinctive clothing, such as the thobe.

5. What type of climate does Saudi Arabia have?

Ans: Saudi Arabia has a predominantly arid climate characterized by high temperatures and low precipitation. The country experiences extremely hot summers, with temperatures often exceeding 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit). The coastal areas may have a more moderate climate due to the influence of the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea. Winters are generally mild, with cooler temperatures in the evenings. Rainfall is scarce, and the country is subject to occasional sandstorms.

HOTS

E. Crude oil is known as 'liquid gold.' Why?

Ans. Economic Value: Crude oil is a highly valuable and versatile commodity

with significant economic importance. It is a primary source of energy, and its by-products are used in various industries, making it a crucial component of the global economy.

High Demand: The demand for crude oil is consistently high due to its role as a major energy source for transportation, industry, and various other sectors. This consistent demand contributes to its high market value.

Versatility: Crude oil is the raw material from which various valuable products are derived, including gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, lubricants, plastics, and countless other petrochemical products. Its versatility and wide range of applications enhance its economic value.

Strategic Resource: Control over crude oil reserves is often considered a strategic advantage for countries. Nations with significant oil reserves can influence global markets, trade, and geopolitical dynamics. This strategic importance contributes to the perception of crude oil as a valuable resource.

Limited Availability: Despite its widespread use, crude oil is a finite resource. The fact that it is not an infinite commodity adds to its perceived value. As reserves deplete and extraction becomes more challenging, the scarcity factor further enhances its value.

Global Impact: The global oil industry is a major driver of economic growth and development. Changes in oil prices can have far-reaching effects on financial markets, currencies, and geopolitical stability. The global impact of crude oil underscores its significance and the "liquid gold" metaphor.

8

Temperate Grasslands- The Prairies

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. What is the name given to the people who rear cattle?

Ans: (b) Cowboys

2. Most grasslands are found in the _____ zone.

Ans: (b) Temperate

3. Downs are the temperate grasslands of _____.

Ans: (c) Australia

4. Corn is the main crop of which part of the Prairies?

Ans: (b) Southern part

5. Corn is cultivated in the _____ part.

Ans: (a) eastern

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ are vast areas covered with grasses.

Ans: Prairies

2. Prairies extend from _____ in the north to _____ is the south.

Ans: Canada , Mexico

3. The Prairies are called the _____.

Ans: breadbasket of the world

4. The soil in the Prairies is _____ and less fertile.

Ans: rich in minerals

5. Animals are reared on large open areas called _____.

Ans: ranches

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. There are tall tree in the Prairies.

T

2. Animal rearing is the main occupation here.

F

3. Prairies receive a lot of rainfall.

F

4. The Prairies of North America are watered by lakes. **T**
5. Prairies are rich in minerals. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are Grasslands?

Ans: Grasslands are vast ecosystems dominated by grasses, herbs, and other non-woody plants. They are characterized by a lack of dense tree cover and are found in various parts of the world, adapting to different climates and soil conditions.

2. Write the name of the animals and birds found in the Prairies.

Ans: Animals: Bison, pronghorn, deer, coyotes, and various rodents.

Birds: Meadowlarks, sparrows, hawks, and quails.

3. Write a note on the modern methods of animal rearing in the Prairies.

Ans: Modern methods of animal rearing in the Prairies often involve large-scale commercial ranching. Cattle are raised for meat production, and modern ranches utilize technologies such as mechanized equipment, feedlots, and veterinary care to optimize production efficiency.

4. Write down the different names for the Temperate Grasslands of the world.

Ans: Temperate grasslands are known by different names in different regions:

Prairies in North America.

Steppes in Eurasia.

Pampas in South America.

Veldt or Highveld in South Africa.

Downs in Australia.

5. List the main crops of the Prairies.

Ans: The main crops cultivated in the Prairies include:

Wheat

Corn (Maize)

Barley

Oats

Canola (Rapeseed)

Soybeans

Alfalfa (for hay)

E. Match the following.

Column I

1. Steppes
2. Downs
3. Prairies
4. Pampas
5. Velds

Column II

- a. North America
- b. South America
- c. South Africa
- d. Australia
- e. Eurasia

Ans: (1) (e) Eurasia

Ans: (2) (d) Australia

Ans: (3) (a) North America

Ans: (4) (b) South America

Ans: (5) (c) South Africa

HOTS

F. How are animals reared in the Prairies by modern mechanised methods?

Ans. Large-Scale Ranching: Modern animal rearing in the Prairies often involves large-scale ranching operations. Ranches cover extensive areas where cattle, particularly for meat production, are raised.

Mechanized Equipment: Modern ranches employ various mechanized equipment for tasks such as feeding, watering, and herding. Tractors, trucks, and other machinery are used to streamline these processes, reducing manual labor.

Feedlots and Supplementary Feeding: Feedlots are common in modern animal rearing. Cattle are often brought to these concentrated feeding areas where they are provided with a controlled diet to optimize growth. Supplementary feeding ensures that the animals receive balanced nutrition.

Veterinary Care: Modern methods emphasize veterinary care to maintain the health and well-being of the animals. Regular check-ups, vaccinations, and disease prevention measures are implemented to ensure a healthy livestock population.

Selective Breeding: Selective breeding is employed to enhance desirable traits in livestock, such as improved meat quality, disease resistance, and reproductive

efficiency. This helps in optimizing the genetic makeup of the herd.

Technology for Monitoring and Management:

Technology plays a crucial role in monitoring and managing livestock. RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) tags are often used for individual animal identification. This technology aids in tracking the health, movement, and overall condition of each animal.

Transportation: Modern transportation methods are used for the movement of livestock. Trucks and trailers are employed to transport animals efficiently from one location to another, facilitating the logistics of the ranching operations.

Environmental Considerations:

Sustainable and environmentally conscious practices are increasingly integrated into modern animal rearing. Methods are implemented to minimize the environmental impact of ranching, such as proper waste management and rotational grazing techniques.

9

Weather and Climate

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- _____ is far from the sea.
Ans: (b) Delhi
- A place at higher altitude will have _____ climate.
Ans: (b) cold
- The area lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is the _____.
Ans: (c) Torrid Zone
- _____ Zone is neither very cold nor very hot.
Ans: (c) Temperate
- The winds blowing from sea to land are known as _____.
Ans: (a) sea breeze

B. Fill in the blanks.

- The earth is surrounded by thin layer of air called _____.
Ans: atmosphere
- Changes in weather conditions give rise to _____.
Ans: climate
- The equatorial regions experience _____ climate.
Ans: tropical
- Wind blowing from the sea to land is called the _____.
Ans: sea breeze
- Moisture or water vapour present in the air is called _____.
Ans: humidity

C. Match the following.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Altitude | a. over long period |
| 2. Humidity | b. over a small period |
| 3. Climate | c. height above sea level |
| 4. Weather | d. rainfall |

Ans: (1) (c) height above sea level

Ans: (2) (d) rainfall

Ans: (3) (a) over a long period

Ans: (4) (b) over a small period

D. Answer the following questions.

- Write one major difference between climate and weather.
Ans: Difference: Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions in a specific place at a specific time, including elements like temperature, humidity, precipitation, and wind. Climate, on the other hand, represents the long-term average of weather patterns in a particular region over an extended period, typically 30 years or more.
- Why is the South Pole extremely cold throughout the year?
Ans: The South Pole is extremely cold throughout the year due to its high

latitude. It receives less direct sunlight compared to equatorial regions, leading to lower temperatures. Additionally, the presence of ice and snow reflects much of the sunlight, preventing the area from warming up.

3. How does the altitude affect the climate of an area?

Ans: Altitude affects climate by influencing temperature and atmospheric pressure. As altitude increases, the air pressure decreases, leading to a decrease in temperature. Higher-altitude areas generally experience cooler temperatures, and this variation in temperature with altitude contributes to different climate zones.

4. List three important factors that determine the climate of a place.

Ans: Latitude: Latitude refers to the distance of a location from the equator, measured in degrees north or south. It significantly influences the amount of sunlight a region receives. Areas near the equator (low latitudes) receive more direct sunlight and tend to have warmer temperatures, while areas at higher latitudes experience less direct sunlight and cooler temperatures.

Altitude: Altitude, or elevation, is the height of a location above sea level. As altitude increases, atmospheric pressure decreases, leading to a decrease in temperature. Higher-altitude areas generally have cooler temperatures. Mountains and plateaus at different elevations contribute to the creation of various climate zones.

Proximity to Water Bodies: The proximity to oceans, seas, or large lakes influences the climate of a place. Water bodies have a moderating effect on temperature, known as maritime influence. Coastal areas tend to experience milder and more moderate climates compared to inland areas. Oceans and seas have a higher specific heat capacity, meaning they can absorb and release heat more slowly, moderating temperature extremes.

5. Why do the regions near the equator receive more heat?

Ans: Regions near the equator receive more heat because sunlight strikes the Earth more directly in these areas. Due to the curvature of the Earth, the equatorial regions receive more concentrated solar energy, leading to higher temperatures.

6. Why does Chennai have a moderate weather?

Ans: Chennai has a moderate climate because of its coastal location. The proximity to the Bay of Bengal moderates temperature extremes. The sea breeze from the Bay of Bengal brings cooling effects, preventing the temperature from becoming excessively high in summer and maintaining warmth in winter.

7. How is the climate of the Torrid Zone different from the Frigid Zone?

Ans: The Torrid Zone, located near the equator, experiences consistently warm temperatures throughout the year. In contrast, the Frigid Zone, situated near the poles, has extremely cold temperatures, especially in winter. The primary difference lies in the amount of solar energy received, with the Torrid Zone receiving more direct sunlight.

HOTS

- F. Why do the places close to the sea experience moderate climate?

Ans. Places close to the sea experience a moderate climate due to the moderating influence of large water bodies. Oceans and seas have a higher specific heat capacity compared to land, meaning they can absorb and release heat more slowly. As a result, coastal areas experience less temperature variation, with cooler summers and milder winters, creating a more moderate climate.

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Which of the following causes jaundice?
Ans: (b) Water pollution
- Noise refers to any _____ sound.
Ans: (b) excessive
- The process of restoring of forests is called _____.
Ans: (c) reforestation
- Smoke mixes with fog to produce _____.
Ans: (c) smog
- The types of pollution caused by bursting of fire crackers are _____.
Ans: (a) air and noise

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Consumption of polluted water may lead to diseases such as _____ and _____.
Ans: cholera and typhoid.
- Breathing troubles can be caused due to _____ pollution.
Ans: air
- Due to pollution the soil becomes _____.
Ans: infertile
- Leakage of oil of tankers causes _____ pollution.
Ans: water

C. Answer the following questions.

- What do you understand by environmental pollution?
Ans: Environmental pollution refers to the introduction of contaminants, substances, or pollutants into the natural environment, leading to adverse changes. It can affect air, water, and soil, compromising the health of ecosystems, wildlife, and human populations.

2. What causes air pollution?

Ans: Air pollution is caused by the release of harmful substances into the atmosphere. Common sources include industrial emissions, vehicular exhaust, burning of fossil fuels, agricultural activities, and the release of pollutants from power plants. These pollutants include particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds.

3. How is soil pollution harmful?

Ans: Soil pollution is harmful as it can lead to the degradation of soil quality, reducing its fertility and productivity. Contaminants in the soil, such as heavy metals, pesticides, and industrial chemicals, can adversely affect plant growth, disrupt ecosystems, and contaminate groundwater. Soil pollution poses risks to human health through the consumption of contaminated food and water.

4. What are the main reasons behind pollution?

Ans: The main reasons behind pollution include human activities that release pollutants into the environment. Industrial processes, transportation, agriculture, improper waste disposal, deforestation, and the use of harmful chemicals contribute to pollution. Lack of environmental awareness and inadequate pollution control measures exacerbate the problem.

5. What are the main causes of water pollution?

Ans: Water pollution is caused by the discharge of pollutants into water bodies. Common sources include industrial discharges, agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides, untreated sewage, oil spills, and improper waste disposal. Pollutants such as heavy metals, pathogens, nutrients, and chemicals can contaminate water, affecting aquatic ecosystems and posing risks to human health.

HOTS

F. What is carpooling? How can it help in reducing air pollution?

Ans. Carpooling is a transportation arrangement where a group of people share a single vehicle, such as a car, to travel together to the same destination. It is a practical solution to reduce the number of vehicles on the road, especially during daily commutes.

How carpooling helps in reducing air pollution:

Decreased Vehicle Emissions: Carpooling reduces the overall number of vehicles on the road. Since each carpooling vehicle accommodates multiple passengers, there are fewer individual vehicles emitting pollutants. This results in a decrease in the total emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere.

Fuel Efficiency: Carpooling enhances fuel efficiency by optimizing the use of each vehicle. A single car carrying multiple passengers is more fuel-efficient than multiple cars carrying one person each. Improved fuel efficiency leads to reduced fuel consumption and lower emissions of pollutants per person.

Traffic Congestion Reduction: Carpooling contributes to alleviating traffic congestion. When more people share rides, there are fewer individual vehicles, reducing the overall traffic load. Smoother traffic flow and reduced congestion result in less time spent idling in traffic, which is a common source of air pollution.

Promotion of Sustainable Practices: Carpooling promotes sustainable transportation practices by encouraging the sharing of resources. It aligns with the principles of eco-friendly commuting and raises awareness about the environmental impact of individual choices. People adopting carpooling contribute to a collective effort to reduce their carbon footprint.

Incentives and Policies: Governments and organizations often provide incentives for carpooling, such as preferential

parking, toll discounts, or other perks. Implementing policies that support and promote carpooling can further encourage individuals to adopt this sustainable transportation option, leading to a positive impact on air quality.

11

Natural Disasters

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Cyclones occur in _____.
Ans: (b) coastal areas
2. A tsunami occurred in the Indian Ocean in _____.
Ans: (a) 2004
3. The point on the surface of the Earth just above the epicentre is known as _____.
Ans: (b) focus
4. Droughts occur frequently in _____.
Ans: (b) Rajasthan

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Giant waves caused by earthquakes are called _____.
Ans: tsunamis
2. _____ means occurrence of little or no rain for a long period of time.
Ans: Drought
3. A _____ measures the intensity of an earthquake.
Ans: seismometer
4. An area prone to earthquake is called _____.
Ans: seismic zone
5. Cyclones are accompanied by high tidal waves known as _____.
Ans: storm surges

C. Define the following terms.

1. Seismic zone

Ans: A seismic zone refers to a region on the Earth's surface that is susceptible to earthquakes due to tectonic activity. These zones are characterized by the presence of fault lines and the movement of tectonic plates. The level of seismic activity, and consequently the earthquake risk, varies across different seismic zones.

2. Storm surges

Ans: Storm surges are temporary, abnormal rises in sea level that occur during severe weather events, particularly tropical cyclones or hurricanes. These surges are caused by strong winds and low atmospheric pressure, leading to a piling up of water in coastal areas. Storm surges can result in flooding and pose a significant threat to coastal communities.

3. Epicentre

Ans: The epicentre of an earthquake is the point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's point of origin, which is known as the focus or hypocentre. It is the location where the seismic energy is released and where the effects of the earthquake, such as ground shaking, are often most severe. The epicentre is crucial in determining the geographic impact of an earthquake.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a natural disaster?

Ans: A natural disaster is a catastrophic event that occurs as a result of natural processes of the Earth. These events, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and volcanic eruptions, can cause significant damage to the environment, property, and human life.

2. What are the main causes of floods?

Ans: Floods can be caused by various factors, including heavy rainfall, snowmelt, storm surges, dam failure, or the rapid melting of ice. Excessive water accumulation leads to the overflow of rivers, lakes, or coastal areas, resulting in widespread flooding.

3. Why does an earthquake occur?

Ans: Earthquakes occur due to the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust, resulting in the generation of seismic waves. This release of energy is typically caused by the movement of tectonic plates, volcanic activity, or human-induced activities such as mining or reservoir-induced seismicity.

4. List different names given to cyclones.

Ans: Cyclones are known by different names in various regions. In the North Atlantic and Northeast Pacific, they are called hurricanes, while in the Northwest Pacific, they are referred to as typhoons. In the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, they are called cyclones.

5. What is drought?

Ans: Drought is a prolonged period of abnormally low precipitation levels, leading to water shortages and an imbalance between water supply and demand. It results in reduced soil moisture, agricultural drought, and water scarcity, impacting ecosystems and human activities.

6. How should people prepare for facing earthquake and drought?

Ans: Earthquake Preparedness:

- * Create an emergency kit with essentials.
- * Identify safe places within buildings.
- * Educate family members about evacuation plans.
- * Secure heavy furniture and appliances.
- * Practice earthquake drills.

Drought Preparedness:

- * Conserve water through efficient usage.
- * Implement water-saving technologies.
- * Promote sustainable agricultural practices.
- * Develop drought-resistant crops.
- * Raise awareness about water conservation in communities..

7. What is tsunami?

Ans: A tsunami is a series of ocean waves with extremely long wavelengths and high energy, typically caused

by undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Tsunamis can travel across entire ocean basins and, upon reaching coastal areas, can cause devastating flooding and destruction.

HOTS

E. Why should we plant more trees in drought-prone areas?

Ans. Planting more trees in drought-prone areas can have several beneficial effects and contribute to mitigating the impact of drought. Here are some reasons why planting trees is important in such areas:

Water Conservation: Trees play a crucial role in regulating the water cycle. They absorb and store water through their roots, release it through transpiration, and contribute to groundwater recharge. This helps maintain soil moisture levels, reducing the severity of drought conditions.

Soil Conservation: The roots of trees help bind the soil together, preventing soil erosion during periods of low rainfall. This is particularly important in drought-prone areas where the soil is vulnerable to degradation. Trees enhance soil structure, promoting water infiltration and reducing surface runoff.

Microclimate Regulation: Trees provide shade and create a cooling effect in their surroundings. This microclimate regulation helps reduce evaporation and water loss from the soil. It also contributes to the overall moisture retention in the ecosystem, creating a more favorable environment for plants and animals.

Biodiversity Support: Trees contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity by providing habitats for various plant and animal species. Drought-prone areas are often sensitive ecosystems, and the presence of trees can support diverse flora and fauna that have adapted to survive in challenging conditions.

Improved Agricultural Resilience: Agroforestry practices, which involve integrating trees with crops or livestock, can enhance agricultural resilience in

drought-prone regions. Trees provide shade for crops, reduce evaporation from the soil, and contribute organic matter to improve soil fertility.

Groundwater Recharge: Tree roots play a crucial role in facilitating the infiltration of water into the ground. This helps recharge groundwater aquifers, which are important water sources during dry periods. Increased tree cover can enhance the sustainability of local water resources.

Carbon Sequestration: Trees absorb carbon dioxide during photosynthesis, acting as carbon sinks. By planting more trees, we contribute to carbon sequestration, which is vital for mitigating climate change. Healthy ecosystems, even in drought-prone areas, play a role in climate regulation.

Community Livelihoods: Trees in drought-prone areas can provide valuable resources for local communities, such as fruits, nuts, and wood. Agroforestry practices can diversify income sources and improve livelihoods, making communities more resilient to the impacts of drought.

12

Conquering Distances

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Hwang Ho is a river in _____.
Ans: (b) Korea
- Pucca roads are made of _____.
Ans: (c) brick
- The fast trains in _____ are called bullet trains.
Ans: (c) Japan
- Railways were introduced in India by _____.
Ans: (b) British

B. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ are the fastest train in Japan.

Ans: Shinkansen

2. The _____ connects the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean.

Ans: Panama Canal

3. Trans-Siberian Railways trains run across the country of _____.

Ans: Russia.

4. The _____ connects Kolkata to Peshawer.

Ans: Grand Trunk Road

5. The _____ liners provide all comforts to the passengers.

Ans: luxury liners

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. In some places trains go through canals. **F**
2. India has the fourth largest railway network in the world. **F**
3. NH-8 connects Mumbai and Pune. **F**
4. Waterways need little or no maintenance. **F**

D. Define the following terms.

1. Galleys

Ans: Galleys refer to long, slender ships propelled primarily by rowing. Historically, galleys were widely used in naval warfare and trade. They were equipped with sails but relied heavily on human rowers for propulsion, making them versatile vessels in both military and commercial contexts.

2. Port city

Ans: A port city is a city or urban area with a significant harbor or seaport. These cities play a crucial role in maritime trade and transportation, serving as points of entry and exit for goods, passengers, and cargo. Port cities often have developed infrastructure to facilitate shipping, including docks, terminals, and storage facilities.

3. Expressway

Ans: An expressway is a high-speed, controlled-access road designed for rapid transportation between distant locations.

It is a type of highway or freeway that typically features multiple lanes, limited access points, and separated carriageways to allow for smooth and efficient traffic flow. Expressways are designed to handle high volumes of traffic at higher speeds than conventional roads.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the fast trains of India.

Ans: Some of the fast trains in India include:

- * Shatabdi Express
- * Rajdhani Express
- * Duronto Express
- * Gatimaan Express

2. Why are port cities important?

Ans: Port cities are crucial for several reasons:

They serve as major hubs for international trade, facilitating the import and export of goods.

Port cities contribute significantly to a country's economy by generating employment and business opportunities.

They play a vital role in transportation, acting as gateways for maritime traffic and connecting regions through sea routes.

3. Name the different means of travel.

Ans: Different means of travel include:

- Road transport (cars, buses, motorcycles)
- Rail transport (trains)
- Air transport (airplanes)
- Water transport (ships, boats)
- Space travel (rockets, spacecraft)

4. What are expressways?

Ans: Expressways are high-speed, controlled-access roads designed for rapid transportation between distant locations. They typically feature multiple lanes, limited access points, and separated carriageways to allow for smooth and efficient traffic flow. Expressways are part of the road network and are designed to handle high volumes of traffic at higher speeds than conventional roads.

5. Explain the two types of land transport.

Ans: The two main types of land transport are:

Road Transport: Involves the use of vehicles on roads, such as cars, buses, trucks, and motorcycles. It is a flexible and widely used mode of transport for short and medium distances.

Rail Transport: Involves the use of trains on railway tracks. Rail transport is efficient for long-distance travel and the movement of large quantities of goods and passengers.

6. What do you mean by transport?

Ans: Transport refers to the movement of people, goods, or animals from one place to another. It involves the use of various modes of transportation, such as roads, railways, airways, waterways, and even space travel. Transport plays a vital role in connecting different regions, facilitating trade, and ensuring the mobility of individuals and goods.

HOTS

F. Why should we plant more trees in drought-prone areas?

Ans. Invention of the Wheel:

* The wheel is considered one of the most fundamental inventions in human history.

* It revolutionized transportation by making it easier to move heavy loads over long distances.

* The wheel played a crucial role in the development of vehicles, carts, and later, modes of transport like bicycles and automobiles.

* It significantly contributed to the growth of trade and commerce, allowing for the movement of goods more efficiently.

Invention of the Steam Engine:

* The steam engine, particularly during the Industrial Revolution, transformed industries, transportation, and society.

* It powered the first steam locomotives, revolutionizing rail transportation and enabling faster and more efficient movement of people and goods.

* Steam engines were instrumental in powering factories, leading to increased production and economic growth.

* The steam engine laid the foundation for the use of steam power in various applications, including ships and machinery.

Comparing Importance:

* The wheel is more fundamental in terms of its universal application and its impact on the basic concept of transportation.

* The steam engine, while transformative during the Industrial Revolution, is more specialized in its application, primarily in the context of industrial and rail transportation.

13

Keeping In Touch

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Early humans communicated with the help of _____.

Ans: (c) both (a) and (b)

2. The television was invented in the year _____.

Ans: (b) 1926

3. John Logie Baird invented the _____.

Ans: (c) television

4. Which of the following is a mode of mass communication?

Ans: (b) Newspaper

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. Communicating with a large number of people at the same time is called personal communication. **F**

2. E-mail is used for personal communication. **T**

3. The television provides information on any subject. **T**

4. Mobile phones use radio waves to send messages. **T**

5. The person who sends the message is called the receiver.

F

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is communication?

Ans: Communication is the process of exchanging information, ideas, thoughts, or feelings between individuals or groups. It involves the transmission of messages through various means, such as spoken or written language, gestures, symbols, or technology.

2. How does the post office help us to communicate?

Ans: The post office facilitates communication by providing postal services for sending letters, parcels, and documents from one location to another. It acts as a means of traditional mail delivery, connecting people across distances.

3. What is mass communication?

Ans: Mass communication refers to the dissemination of information to a large and diverse audience through various media channels. It involves the use of mass media, such as newspapers, television, radio, magazines, and the internet, to convey messages to the public.

4. List a few modes of mass communication.

Ans: Modes of mass communication include:

- * Television
- * Radio
- * Newspapers
- * Magazines
- * Internet (websites, social media)
- * Films

5. What are the advantages of e-mail?

Ans: Advantages of e-mail include:

- * Fast and instantaneous communication.
- * Cost-effective, as it eliminates the need for postage.
- * Easy and convenient for sending documents, photos, and files.
- * Allows communication across different

time zones.

* Provides a record of communication through saved messages.

6. How does a fax machine work?

Ans: A fax machine works by scanning a document into electronic signals, which are then transmitted over a telephone line to a receiving fax machine. The receiving fax machine interprets the signals and prints a copy of the document. Fax machines were widely used for quick document transmission before the prevalence of digital communication methods like e-mail.

HOTS

- E. Why is it said that the world is a global village?**

Ans. Communication Technology:

Advances in communication technology, such as the internet, social media, and instant messaging, have made it easier for people around the world to connect and communicate in real-time. This has significantly reduced the barriers of time and space in communication.

Globalization: The increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies through trade, finance, and information exchange is a key aspect of globalization. Businesses, ideas, and information can now move across borders with greater ease, contributing to a sense of global community.

Transportation: Improved transportation infrastructure and faster modes of travel, including air travel, have made it more accessible for people to move between countries and continents. This physical mobility has facilitated cultural exchange, business interactions, and the movement of goods on a global scale.

Cultural Exchange: The ease of communication and travel has led to increased cultural exchange. People can now experience and engage with diverse cultures, traditions, and perspectives from different parts of the world without being physically present in those locations.

Instant Access to Information: The internet provides instant access to information from various sources worldwide. News, events, and developments in one part of the world can be quickly disseminated and known globally, allowing individuals to stay informed about global issues.

Global Challenges: Shared challenges, such as climate change, pandemics, and economic crises, emphasize the interconnectedness of nations. Solutions to these challenges often require international cooperation and a collective effort, highlighting the global nature of certain problems.

Digital Economy: The rise of e-commerce and digital platforms has enabled businesses to operate on a global scale. Consumers can purchase products and services from anywhere, and businesses can reach a global customer base, contributing to economic integration.

14

Agriculture and Livestock

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. India is one of the world's largest producers of _____.
Ans: (c) tea
2. _____ soil is favourable for the cultivation of cotton.
Ans: (b) Red
3. _____ helped in increasing the production of milk.
Ans: (b) Operation Flood
4. _____ is called the Golden Fibre of India.
Ans: (a) Cotton
5. The Malabar Coast of Kerala and Karnataka are the main producers of _____.
Ans: (a) spices

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. About _____ of the Indians are engaged in agriculture.
Ans: 50%
2. The staple food of eastern and southern India is _____.
Ans: rice
3. Indian economy is based on _____.
Ans: agriculture
4. Operation Flood, launched in _____.
Ans: 1970
5. Catching fish from the sea is called _____ fishing.
Ans: marine

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of climate is good for growing cotton?
Ans: Cotton grows well in a tropical climate with high temperatures and moderate rainfall.
2. What is sugarcane used for?
Ans: Sugarcane is primarily cultivated for the production of sugar. The juice extracted from sugarcane contains sucrose, which is processed to produce various forms of sugar, including refined sugar, molasses, and jaggery. The sugar obtained from sugarcane is a key sweetener used in a wide range of food and beverage products. Additionally, sugarcane by-products, such as molasses, are used in the production of alcoholic beverages and industrial products like ethanol. Overall, sugarcane is a significant crop with multiple applications in the food and industrial sectors.
3. Name the two types of crops grown in India.
Ans: India grows two main types of crops:
Food Crops: Food crops are cultivated for direct consumption and include cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, and other crops that form a staple part of people's diets.
Cash Crops: Cash crops are grown for sale in the market, and the primary

purpose is to generate income for farmers. Examples of cash crops include cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, and oilseeds.

4. Name the two states that are the main producers of wheat.

Ans: The two states that are the main producers of wheat in India are:

Punjab

Haryana

5. Name three millets grown in India.

Ans: Three millets grown in India are:

Pearl Millet (Bajra): Pearl millet is a drought-resistant millet and is a staple food in many parts of India.

Finger Millet (Ragi): Finger millet is rich in nutrients and is commonly consumed in South India, especially in the form of ragi flour.

Sorghum (Jowar): Sorghum is a versatile millet used for both human consumption and fodder for animals. It is cultivated in various regions of India.

6. What are the two agricultural seasons?

Ans: Kharif Season: The Kharif season, also known as the monsoon season, starts with the onset of the southwest monsoon in June and extends until September. During this season, crops like rice, maize, millets, and cotton are sown.

Rabi Season: The Rabi season, or winter season, begins in October and lasts until March. It coincides with the retreating northeast monsoon. Crops such as wheat, barley, mustard, and peas are cultivated during the Rabi season.

7. What is the difference between food crops and cash crops?

Ans: The primary difference between food crops and cash crops lies in their intended purpose and usage:

Food Crops:

* **Purpose:** Grown primarily for direct human consumption.

* **Usage:** Consumed as staple foods and form a significant part of the local diet.

* **Examples:** Cereals (rice, wheat, maize), pulses (lentils, chickpeas), fruits,

vegetables.

Cash Crops:

* **Purpose:** Grown for sale in the market to generate income.

* **Usage:** Sold to industries or traders for processing or export rather than being directly consumed by the farmer or local community.

Examples: Cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, tea.

D. Match the following.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rice | a. Assam, West Bengal |
| 2. Wheat | b. Karnataka, Kerala |
| 3. Jute | c. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Coffee | d. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu |

Ans: (1) (a) Assam, West Bengal

Ans: (2) (c) Punjab, Uttar Pradesh

Ans: (3) (d) West Bengal, Tamil Nadu

Ans: (4) (b) Karnataka, Kerala

HOTS

- E. Ram Raj is a farmer living in plain area in Uttar Pradesh. He owns a big plot of land. Which crops should he sow?**

Ans. The choice of crops for Ram Raj to sow would depend on various factors such as climate, soil type, water availability, and market demand. However, considering Uttar Pradesh is a diverse agricultural region with varying agro-climatic zones, Ram Raj could consider crops like:

Rice: If there is sufficient water availability, rice is a staple crop that can be grown in plain areas.

Wheat: Uttar Pradesh is one of the major wheat-producing states in India. Wheat is a winter crop and can be suitable for the plain areas.

Sugarcane: Given the availability of water and suitable climate, sugarcane cultivation could be profitable, especially if there are

sugar mills nearby.

Pulses: Growing pulses such as lentils or chickpeas can be a good choice for crop rotation and soil health.

Oilseeds: Crops like mustard or soybeans can be considered for oilseed production.

Fruits and Vegetables: Depending on the specific conditions of his land, Ram Raj may also consider growing fruits and vegetables that are in demand in the local market.

15

India Wins Freedom

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The India National Army was led by _____.

Ans: (c) Subhas Chandra Bose.

2. Opposition to the partition of Bengal led to the _____.

Ans: (c) Swadeshi and Boycott Movements.

3. The first President of independent India was _____.

Ans: (c) Dr Rajendra Prasad.

4. Disobeying laws peacefully was the main objective of the _____.

Ans: (b) Civil Disobedience Movement

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ achieved limited success during its early years.

Ans: Non-Cooperation Movement

2. In 1905, the British decided to partition _____.

Ans: Bengal

3. Swadeshi movement aimed to popularise the use of goods made in _____.

Ans: India

4. Mahatma Gandhi fought against the racist policies of white rulers in _____.

Ans: South Africa

5. In 1920, Gandhi launched the _____.

Ans: Non-Cooperation Movement.

C. Match the following.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Civil Disobedience Movement | a. Chauri Chaura |
| 2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | b. Do or Die |
| 3. Non-Cooperation Movement | c. Dandi March |
| 4. Quit India Movement | d. Amritsar |

Ans: (1) (c) Dandi March

Ans: (2) (d) Amritsar

Ans: (3) (a) Chauri Chaura

Ans: (4) (b) Do or Die

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. Swadeshi means 'of one's own country'. **T**
2. On 14 April, 1919, a public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. **T**
3. The Civil Disobedience Movement began under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. **T**
4. In August 1943, Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement. **T**
5. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan 'Jai Hind'. **T**

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans: Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 due to the violent incident at Chauri Chaura, where a group of protestors clashed with the police, resulting in the death of several policemen. This violence went against Gandhiji's principle of non-violence, leading him to call off the movement.

2. How were the Moderates different from the Radicals?

Ans: The Moderates and Radicals

were two different groups within the Indian National Congress during the pre-independence era. The Moderates, led by leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, preferred a gradual and constitutional approach to achieve reforms from the British government. On the other hand, the Radicals, led by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, were more assertive and believed in more direct and immediate action, often advocating for self-rule and swaraj.

3. Why did the British decide to partition Bengal?

Ans: The British decision to partition Bengal in 1905 was primarily driven by the policy of 'divide and rule.' They aimed to create religious divisions among the population by separating the Hindu-majority areas from the Muslim-majority areas. The decision faced strong opposition from various communities and ultimately led to the annulment of the partition in 1911.

4. What was the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose to our national movements?

Ans: Subhas Chandra Bose played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement. He was a prominent leader in the Indian National Congress and later formed the Forward Bloc. Bose is best known for his role in the Indian National Army (INA), which he formed during World War II to fight against British colonial rule. His famous slogan "Jai Hind" became synonymous with the struggle for independence.

5. Write a short note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Ans: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on April 13, 1919, in Amritsar, Punjab, during the British colonial era. British Brigadier General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on a peaceful gathering of thousands of Indians who had assembled at Jallianwala Bagh to protest the repressive Rowlatt Act. The firing continued for about 10 minutes, resulting in hundreds of casualties, including men, women, and

children. The incident is considered a dark chapter in Indian history and fueled anti-British sentiments, contributing to the independence movement.

HOTS

- E. **If you would have been one of the freedom fighters, what would you have done to make India free?**

Ans. Non-violent Resistance: Embracing non-violent methods, similar to Mahatma Gandhi, could involve civil disobedience, protests, and strikes to peacefully resist British rule. This approach aimed to appeal to the conscience of the oppressors and gain international sympathy.

Political Mobilization: Active involvement in politics and mobilizing people to participate in the political process can be effective. This includes organizing political parties, participating in elections, and advocating for self-governance within the existing political framework.

Mass Awareness Campaigns: Utilizing various means of communication, such as newspapers, pamphlets, and public speeches, to create awareness about the unjust nature of British rule, educating people about their rights, and fostering a sense of unity among diverse communities.

International Diplomacy: Engaging with the global community to seek support for India's cause. Building alliances with other nations, particularly those sympathetic to anti-colonial struggles, could have added diplomatic pressure on the British government.

Formation of Alliances: Collaborating with like-minded leaders and groups within India to form a united front against British rule. This might involve building alliances with individuals who share a common vision for India's independence.

Economic Boycotts: Encouraging the Indian population to boycott British goods and services as a means of economic resistance. This could impact the British economy and force them to reconsider

their policies.

Cultural Revival: Promoting and preserving Indian culture, heritage, and traditions to foster a strong sense of national identity. Cultural revival could be a powerful tool in uniting diverse communities under a common cause.

16

Some Great Indians

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Rani Lakshmi Bai was born in _____.
Ans: (b) Gwalior
2. Kalidas was the court poet during _____.
Ans: (a) Vikramaditya
3. Charaka was a _____.
Ans: (a) physician
4. Sushruta learnt surgery in _____.
Ans: (a) Varanasi

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sushruta is called the _____.
Ans: Father of Surgery
2. Charaka wrote a book on _____ called Charaka Samhita.
Ans: Ayurveda
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai played an important role in the _____ in 1857.
Ans: Indian Rebellion of 1857
4. _____ won the Noble Prize for literature.
Ans: Rabindranath Tagore

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. Ravi Shankar was a military leader. **F**
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi. **T**
3. My Music, My Life is an autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi. **F**
4. Kalidas was a great poet. **T**

D. Match the following.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ravi Shankar | a. Father of the Nation |
| 2. Sir Syed Ahmed | b. Gitanjali |
| 3. Mahatma Gandhi | c. Bharat Ratna |
| 4. Rabindranath Tagore | d. Aligarh Muslim University |

Ans: (1) (c) Bharat Ratna

Ans: (2) (d) Aligarh Muslim University

Ans: (3) (a) Father of the Nation

Ans: (4) (b) Gitanjali

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the university founded by Rabindranath Tagore.
Ans: The university founded by Rabindranath Tagore is Visva-Bharati University.
2. What weapons did Gandhiji use to fight for freedom?
Ans: Gandhiji used non-violent weapons such as civil disobedience, non-cooperation, and satyagraha to fight for freedom.
3. Name a society formed by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, which later became Aligarh Muslim University.
4. Name the famous works of Kalidas.
Ans: Some famous works of Kalidas include Shakuntala, Meghaduta, and Raghuvamsha.

F. Write a short note on the following.

1. Charaka
Ans: Charaka, an ancient Indian physician, is often referred to as the "Father of Medicine" in traditional Indian medicine, Ayurveda. He is believed to have lived in the 2nd century BCE. Charaka's significant contribution to the field of medicine is evident in his seminal work, the "Charaka Samhita." This

comprehensive text provides insights into various aspects of medicine, including diagnosis, treatment, and the use of herbs. Charaka's emphasis on preventive medicine and the holistic approach to health has left a lasting impact on Ayurveda and continues to influence traditional healthcare practices.

2. Satyagraha and Ahimsa

Ans: Satyagraha and Ahimsa are two interconnected principles that played a pivotal role in Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy and his approach to non-violent resistance. Satyagraha, which translates to "truth-force" or "soul-force," is a concept rooted in the pursuit of truth through non-violent means. Gandhi believed in the power of truth and non-violence as potent tools for social and political change. Ahimsa, meaning non-violence or the avoidance of harm to all living beings, was the cornerstone of Gandhi's philosophy. Through satyagraha and ahimsa, Gandhi led various movements, including the Indian independence struggle, inspiring millions with his commitment to peaceful resistance and moral principles.

3. Earliest records of medicine

Ans: The earliest records of medicine date back to ancient civilizations, with contributions from various cultures. In ancient India, the Ayurvedic texts, including the "Charaka Samhita" and the "Sushruta Samhita," provided systematic knowledge of medicine, surgery, and herbal remedies. In ancient China, the "Huangdi Neijing" (Yellow Emperor's Inner Canon) laid down principles of traditional Chinese medicine. Ancient Greek physicians, such as Hippocrates, contributed significantly to Western medicine. The Ebers Papyrus from ancient Egypt is one of the oldest preserved medical texts, detailing various medical conditions and treatments. These early records of medicine reflect the diverse and rich history of medical knowledge across different civilizations, laying the foundation for the development of modern medical practices.

HOTS

G. What happened in Jallianwala Bagh which made Rabindranath Tagore gave up his knighthood?

Ans. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, which occurred on April 13, 1919, in Amritsar, Punjab, was a tragic incident that deeply affected Rabindranath Tagore and led him to renounce his knighthood.

On that day, British Brigadier General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on a large crowd of unarmed Indian civilians who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh to protest the repressive Rowlatt Act. The firing continued for about 10 minutes, resulting in hundreds of casualties, including men, women, and children.

The brutality of the massacre shocked Tagore and many others. In protest against this horrific incident and as a symbol of his condemnation of British actions, Rabindranath Tagore decided to renounce the knighthood that had been conferred upon him by the British Crown in 1915. Tagore saw this as a way to express his solidarity with the victims and to distance himself from an honor bestowed by a government responsible for such a brutal act.

Tagore's renunciation of his knighthood was a powerful symbolic gesture, reflecting his strong stance against the unjust and violent actions of the British colonial administration in India.

17

Our Government

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of _____ years.

Ans: (c) six

2. The Governors are appointed by the _____.
Ans: (c) President
3. The Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for a term of _____.
Ans: (a) five years
4. The law-making body in our country is called the _____.
Ans: (a) Parliament
5. K. R. Narayanan served as the President from _____.
Ans: (a) 1997 – 2002

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The _____ is also known as the Upper House.
Ans: Rajya Sabha
2. The Prime Minister of India is elected for a term of _____ years.
Ans: five
3. The _____ consists of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
Ans: Parliament
4. The _____ of India is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha
Ans: Vice President

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How is the Prime Minister elected?
Ans: The Prime Minister is not directly elected by the public. Instead, the leader of the political party that wins the majority of seats in the Lok Sabha (the Lower House of Parliament) is invited by the President of India to form the government. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the political party with a majority in the Lok Sabha.
2. Who heads the Lok Sabha?
Ans: The Lok Sabha is headed by the Speaker. The Speaker is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha and is responsible for maintaining order during debates, deciding who may speak, and ensuring that parliamentary rules and

procedures are followed.

3. What is the legislative assembly?
Ans: A Legislative Assembly is the lower house of a state-level legislative body in India. Each state in India has its Legislative Assembly, which is responsible for making laws at the state level. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people of the respective states.
4. What does the central government comprise of?
Ans: The central government of India comprises three main components: the Executive (headed by the President and the Prime Minister), the Legislature (Parliament, consisting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha), and the Judiciary (Supreme Court of India).
5. Write three differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
Ans: Lok Sabha is the Lower House, and its members are directly elected by the people of India. Rajya Sabha is the Upper House, and its members are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies.
Lok Sabha represents the people of India, while Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories.
Lok Sabha is more powerful in terms of legislative matters related to finance and budget, whereas Rajya Sabha has special powers to approve or reject non-money bills.
6. Write a short note on the judiciary of India.
Ans: The judiciary of India is independent and impartial, with the Supreme Court at its apex. The judiciary plays a vital role in interpreting the Constitution, safeguarding the fundamental rights of citizens, and ensuring justice. The judiciary is structured at different levels, with the Supreme Court at the top, followed by High Courts at the state level and subordinate courts at the district level. The judges are appointed through a rigorous process, and the judiciary serves as a

crucial pillar in upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of citizens.

HOTS

- E.** Find out the names of the Indian Presidents and Prime Ministers who have repeated their terms.

Ans. Presidents:

- * Dr. Rajendra Prasad: He was the first President of India and served two consecutive terms from 1952 to 1962.
- * Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan: He served as the President of India from 1962 to 1967, and he was re-elected for a second term.
- * Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: He served as the President from 2002 to 2007, and although he did not have a second term, he is worth mentioning for his significant role and popularity.

Prime Ministers:

- * Jawaharlal Nehru: He was the first Prime Minister of India and served multiple terms from 1947 until his death in 1964.
- * Indira Gandhi: She served as the Prime Minister from 1966 to 1977 and later from 1980 until her assassination in 1984.
- * Manmohan Singh: He served as the Prime Minister for two consecutive terms from 2004 to 2014.

18

The United Nations

Exercise

- A.** Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The Secretary-General is the head of the _____.
Ans: (a) Secretariat
2. The United Nations was formed after the _____.
Ans: (b) Second World War
3. Which out of these is not a UN agency?
Ans: (a) Security Council

4. In the General Assembly, each member country has _____.
Ans: (b) one vote

- B.** Fill in the blanks

1. _____ countries signed the UN Charter in 1945.
Ans: Fifty-one
2. There are _____ permanent members in the Security Council.
Ans: five
3. The name 'United Nations' was first used by _____.
Ans: Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. The main organ of the UN is the _____.
Ans: General Assembly.

- C.** Answer the following questions.

1. List the objectives of the UN.
Ans: The main objectives of the United Nations, as outlined in its Charter, include maintaining international peace and security, promoting and protecting human rights, fostering social and economic development, and cooperating in solving international problems. The UN also aims to be a forum for nations to discuss and coordinate efforts on global issues.
2. Write a short note on UNESCO.
Ans: UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations, established in 1945. Its primary focus is on promoting international collaboration in the fields of education, science, culture, and communication. UNESCO works to build a just, inclusive, and peaceful knowledge society, fostering universal access to education, promoting freedom of expression, and preserving cultural heritage. The organization is well-known for its efforts in protecting world heritage sites and promoting cultural diversity.
3. Why was the United Nations formed?
Ans: The United Nations was formed in 1945 in the aftermath of World War II with the primary goal of preventing future global conflicts. The founders sought to

create an international organization that could facilitate diplomatic cooperation, promote peaceful resolution of disputes, address humanitarian concerns, and encourage economic and social development on a global scale.

4. Name some special agencies of the UN.

Ans: Some specialized agencies and programs of the United Nations include UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), WHO (World Health Organization), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), WFP (World Food Programme), and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), among others. Each agency has a specific focus and mandate to address particular global challenges.

5. What are the achievements of the UN?

Ans: Maintenance of Peace and Security: The UN has played a role in peacekeeping missions around the world, helping to prevent and resolve conflicts.

Humanitarian Aid: Through agencies like UNICEF and WFP, the UN provides essential humanitarian assistance to those in need during crises, including food aid and healthcare.

Promotion of Human Rights: The UN has been instrumental in the development and promotion of international human rights standards and conventions.

Global Development: UN agencies like UNDP work towards sustainable development goals, addressing poverty, education, healthcare, and environmental issues.

Cultural and Educational Initiatives: UNESCO has been active in promoting education, preserving cultural heritage, and fostering scientific cooperation worldwide.

- D. Read the clues given below. Write the names of the UN agencies.**

1. Healthy people, Healthy world

Ans: Healthy people, Healthy world - WHO (World Health Organization)

2. Let there be bread.

Ans: Let there be bread - WFP (World Food Programme)

3. Education for all.

Ans: Education for all - UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

4. Right work, Right wages

Ans: Right work, Right wages - ILO (International Labour Organization)

HOTS

- E. If the UN had not been formed in 1945, what would have been the fate of our world today?**

Ans. Potential for Continued Conflicts:

The absence of an international forum like the UN might have led to a higher risk of conflicts between nations. The UN's role in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and diplomatic mediation has been crucial in mitigating tensions.

Lack of Humanitarian Aid

Coordination: The UN plays a significant role in coordinating humanitarian aid and responding to global crises. Without the UN, the international community might have faced challenges in organizing effective humanitarian responses to natural disasters, famines, and other emergencies.

Limited Human Rights Framework:

The UN has been instrumental in developing and promoting international human rights standards. The absence of the UN could have resulted in a lack of a universal framework for protecting human rights and addressing abuses.

Less Global Development Cooperation:

UN agencies, such as UNDP, work towards global development goals, addressing issues like poverty, education, healthcare, and environmental sustainability. Without the UN, there might have been less coordinated global efforts in these areas.

Potential for Unregulated Arms Race:

One of the UN's objectives is to prevent

the proliferation of weapons and promote disarmament. Without the UN, there might have been a higher risk of unregulated arms races and an increased likelihood of conflict escalation..