

Learning Express -- Social Studies – Class - 1

Chapter-1:

- A. 1. My name is
2. I wear an identity card with my school uniform.
3. We wear identity card because it depicts important things about us.
4. My favourite hobby is watching cartoons.
5. My birthday falls on when I was born.
- B.

Things Favourites

Colour yellow

Fruit Grapes

Flower Rose

Food Curd rice

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D.



Tom & Jerry



Chhota Bheem

Chapter-2:

- A. 1. Parents live together with their one or two children is known as a small family or a nuclear family.
2. Our father's and mother's parents are called grand parents.
3. Grand parents, parents, children, uncles aunts and their children live together is known as a big family or a Joint family.
4. A Joint family means Grand parents,

parents, children, uncles aunts and their children live together. A small family means parents live together with their one or two children.

B. 1. nuclear 2. grand father 3. Siblings

4. grand mother

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

D. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d

Chapter-3:

A. 1. We need a house to protect us from heat, cold, wind and rain.

2. Kachcha houses are made of mud, straw, bamboo and leaves.

3. Pucca houses mainly found in towns, cities

4. and even in villages.

4. Eskimos are residents of north pole. They live in Igloos.

B. 1. protects 2. kachcha 3. igloos 4. floating

C. a.ii b.i c.iv d. iii

D. 1. b 2. d 3. a

Chapter-4:

A. 1. People who live near our houses are called

neighbours.

2. We should behave well with our neighbours.

3. The society near our house is called neighbourhood.

4. Post office, school, park and bank.
- B. 1. neighbourhood 2. places 3. clean and safe
4. behave
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F
- D. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B
- E. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a

Chapter-5:

- A. 1. People who help us are called our helpers.
2. A cobbler helps us by mending our shoes.
3. A chemist sells medicines for us.
4. A tailor stitches clothes for us.
- B. 1. helpers 2. mansion 3. Clothes 4. chemist
- C. 1. iii 2. iv 3. i 4. ii
- D. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c

Chapter-6:

- A. We celebrate Diwali by decorating homes and shops with lamps and lights, burning crackers and sparklers and exchanging sweets and gifts each other.
2. Christmas is celebrated world wide on 25th December every year because it marks the birthday of Jesus Christ.
3. Eid is celebrated after thirty days of fasting in the month of 'Ramzan'.
4. We celebrate Gurupurab by decorating houses and gurudwaras with lights.
- B. 1. Dussehra 2. Sikhs 3. Muslims 4. Jesus Christ
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F
- D. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a

Chapter-7:

- A. 1. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi.
2. The Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag at Red Fort in Delhi and addresses the nation on Independence Day.
3. We celebrate Republic Day because our country became a democratic republic on this day in 1950.
4. Gandhiji is called as 'Father of the Nation' because he led the fight against the British for the Independence of India.
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T
- C. 1. ii 2. iv 3. i 4. iii
- D. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. d

Chapter-8:

- A. 1. 'Sorry', 'Please', 'Excuse me' and 'Thank you'.
2. I keep my hair tidy by combing and head bath daily.
3. i) I should take a bath daily.
ii) I should keep my hair neat and tidy.
4. We should brush our teeth twice a day.
- B. 1. Polite 2. Clean 3. Tidy 4. Twice
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
- D. 1. iv 2. iii 3. i 4. ii
- E. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a

Chapter-9:

- A. 1. We learn to read and write, good habits and

manners to play with our friends and to help each other in a school.

2. Assembly hall, Library, Activity room, water room, Medical room, Staff room and play ground.

3. I get pure water from water room in our school.

4. We should not talk louder and make noise in a library.

B. 1. playground 2. learn 3. classroom 4. spend

C. 1. Activity room 2. Library 3. Assembly Hall 4. Canteen

D. 1. b 2. b 3. d 4. b

Learning Express Social Studies – Class - 2

Chapter 1 :

- A. i) Brothers and sisters are called siblings.
ii) The children of our uncles and aunts are known as cousins.
iii) Mother and father
- B. 1. I belong to a small family (or)
2. There are members are there in our family.
3. My mother helps me with my homework.
4. I have cousins.
5. A large family consists of Father, mother and three or more children.
- C. 1. Sharma 2. small 3. cousine 4. relative
D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
E. M - 2, 3, 6 F - 1, 4, 8 M, F - 5 S - 7
F. 1. Nuclear family 2. Single parent family
3. Large family 4. Joint family
G. 1. i 2. i 3. i 4. iv

Chapter 2 :

- A. 1. We eat food to survive.
2. Animals give us milk, milk products like butter, curd, cheese, meat and meat products.
3. i) Have meals at proper time. ii) Chew the food properly. iii) Eat different kinds of food
iv) Avoid over eating. v) Never waste food.
4. We have to take light food at dinner.
5. We should not eat Junk food because it is bad for our health and can lead to illness
- B. 1. raw 2. vegetables 3. Junk food 4. uncovered
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F
D. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8
E. 1. iii 2. iv 3. i 4. ii
F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. I

Chapter 3 :

- A. 1. Clothes are our basic needs because they protect our body from heat, cold and rain.
2. We wear rain coats in the rainy season.
3. Clothes made up of synthetic fibre like rayon, nylon, terylen and polyester are called man made or artificial fibres.
4. We should wear colourful and attractive dresses on the occasions of festivals, marriages and birthdays.
- B. 1. cotton 2. silk 3. synthetic 4. uniform
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T
D. A. 2 B. 4 C. 1 D. 3

E. S- 2, 5, 6 W - 3, 7 R - 1, 4, 8

F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. iii 4. iv

Chapter 4 :

- A. 1. We spend most our time for eating, reading, sleeping and watching T.V. in a house.
2. Kuchcha houses are made up of wood, stones, mud and straw.
3. A bungalow is an independent house. It is a single storeyed.
4. A house which is shifted from one place to other is known as temporary house. Ex. Tent
- B. 1. huts 2. bungalow 3. germs 4. water
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
D. 1. Tent 2. Caravan 3. Houseboat 4. Hut
E. 1. CARAVAN 2. TENT 3. BUNGALOW 4. HUT
F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. iv 4. ii

Chapter 5 :

- A. 1. We cannot live without water because it needs to stay alive.
2. We get water from rivers, ponds, lakes, seas, oceans and waterfalls.
3. Rain water collects through tube wells and hand pumps.
4. We should not waste water because it is precious.
- B. 1. Water 2. Rain 3. drink 4. store
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T
D. 1. POND 2. TAP 3. RAIN 4. HANDPUMP
E. 1. Washing 2. Boating 3. Drinking
4. irrigation 5. Bathing 6. Cooking
F. 1. iv 2. iv 3. iv

Chapter 6:

- A. 1. Grocery shop, chemist shop, stationery shop and milkbooth.
2. We see trees, swings and seesaws in a park.
3. Police guard the neighbourhood from danger.
4. Post office is useful for us to send letters, parcels, telegrams and money orders.
5. Books, pencils, pens and erasers.
- B. 1. greenary 2. medicines 3. greenary 4. clinic
C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T
D. 1. revolves 2. stamp 3. postbox 4. dispensary
E. 1. Stationary shop 2. Greengrocer
3. Chemist shop 4. Grocery shop
F. 1. ii 2. iv 3. i 4. I

Chapter 7:

- A. 1. God, Bhagwan, Allah and Wahe guru.
 2. Hindus, pray in the temple offering flowers, fruits, sweets etc to God.
 3. Muslims offer prayers or namaaz in mosque.
 4. The Sikhs go to a gurudwara to pray.
 B. 1. namaaz 2. largest 3. kiritan 4. church
 C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
 D. 1. Namaaz 2. Cross 3. Mosques 4. Agarbatti
 E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. i

Chapter 8:

- A. 1. Trees are the tallest plants.
 2. Climbers are the plants having thin and weak stems.
 3. Herbs have soft stems.
 4. Shrubs look bushy because its branches are very close knit.
 B. 1. Shapes 2. deep 3. banyan 4. spinach
 C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F
 D. 1. banana 2. grass 3. grass 4. rose
 E. 1.ii 2. i 3. iv 4. iii
 F. 1. neem 2. mehendi 3. Gulmohar 4. shrub
 5. cotton 6. pea

Chapter 9:

- A. 1. Cows, horses sheep and hens are called domestic animals.
 2. Wild animals live in the forest.
 3. Animals move in different ways like some walk, some crawl, some prowl, some swim and some fly.
 4. Animals useful to us in many ways. Cows, buffaloes and goats give milk. Donkeys, horses, elephants and bullocks carry loads.
 B. 1. parrots 2. nests 3. communicate 4. tease
 C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T
 D. 1. E 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C
 E. 1. Jungle 2. water 3. Tables 4. Dogs

Chapter 10:

- A. 1. The earth has air all around it called the atmosphere.
 2. Oceans are the large water bodies of salt water.
 3. Plains are fertile because many rivers and streams flow through them.
 4. A hill is a high land on the earth but a mountain is very high than a hill.
 B. 1. mountains 2. table land 3. Cleanest 4. earth
 C. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. i
 D. 1. lake 2. deserts 3. Peak 4. Ocean

5. Atmosphere

- E. 1. i 2. iv 3. iii

Chapter 11:

- A. 1. Weather gets changed from time to time but season is a particular type of weather remaining same for a long period of time.
 2. We use fans, coolers and air conditioners to keep ourselves cool in the summer season.
 3. Some times cool and sometimes hot.
 4. We get affected by change in seasons. It reflects in our activities, food habits and clothes.
 B. 1. weather 2. cotton 3. winter 4. float
 C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F
 D. summer - 2, 5, 7 winter -1,3, 4 monsoon -1,6,8
 E. 1. August 2. flood 3. Shedding leaves
 4. weather
 F. 1.ii 2.i 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 12:

- A. 1. North, South, East and West.
 2. I locate important things of my house using simple directions.
 3. The sun rises in the East. It helps us to find the four major directions.
 4. Map is drawing of a place on a piece of paper.
 B. 1. directions 2. sun 3. drawing 4. lower
 C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
 D. 1. iv 2. iii 3. i 4. ii
 E. 1. west 2. north 3. south 4. east
 F. 1. West 2. East 3. South 4. East

Chapter 13:

- A. 1. We need to travel for our survival
 2. Roadways, Railways, Waterways and Airways.
 3. Vehicles move on the road, on the track, in the air and on water.
 4. We travel by bus, bicycles, rickshaws, scooter, cars, trams and local trains in a city.
 B. 1. transport 2. camel 3. fast 4. fastest
 C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T
 D. 1. Train 2. Train 3. Boat 4. Rickshaw 5. Bus
 E. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. ii
 F. 1. Cycle 2. Tonga 3. Steamer 4. Truck 5. Auto 6. Van
 7. Aeroplane 8. Rocket

Chapter 14 :

- A. 1. The travelling was difficult for the early man because he did not have any means of travel.

2. The early man started using a wooden frame which looked like sledge and keep loads on it then used animals to pull this frame.

3. The early man saw a round stone rolling down a slope. This gave the idea of making a wheel into his mind.

4. Invention of wheel led to the invention of many machines.

B. 1. different 2. round 3. sledge 4. carried

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F

D. 1. iii 2. iv 3. i 4. ii

E. 1. Early man carried his own loads.

2. Early man made holes in the centre of round logs.

3. Early man used cart to push or pull to carry heavy loads.

4. Early man saw a round stone rolling down a slope.

F. 1. i 2. iii 3. ii 4. iii

Learning Express Social Studies- Class – 3

Chapter 1 : The Earth

- A. a. Atmosphere means mixture of gases that surround the Earth.
b. The earth is a beautiful planet. It is round in shape.
c. A natural luminous body visible in the sky especially at night is known as star.
d. Coast is a place where the land and sea meet.
- B. 1. People were afraid to travel too far in the past because they had the opinion that the Earth was flat and had edges.
2. Ferdinand Magellan proved that the Earth is round.
3. The place where the land and sky appear to meet is called the horizon.
4. The planets according to increase distance from the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
5. Life exists on the Earth because it is the home of all living things.
- C. 1. living 2. water 3. Spain 4. horizon 5. planets
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F
- E. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii
- F. Venus, Jupiter, Mars
- G. 1. iii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii 5. iii

Chapter 2 : Continents and Oceans

- A. a. Atlas is a book of maps.
b. Map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it.
c. One of the large land mass of the earth is known as continent.
d. Trench is a long deep hole dug in the ground.
- B. 1. i) Globe is not big enough to represent all the places in detail. ii) We cannot use very big globe as it is difficult to carry.
2. A map which can hang on a wall is known as wall map.
3. Globe is difficult to carry but a map is easy to carry.
4. The sailors use magnetic compass to find out direction.
5. Asia is the largest continent.
- C. 1. Globe 2. map 3. North 4. Arctic 5. blue
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. CY 2. O 3. C 4. CY 5. CY 6. O 7. C 8. O
- F. 1. iv 2. iii 3. i 4. v 5. ii
- Formative Assessment
- G. 1. ii 2. iii 3. iv 4. iv 5. i

Chapter 3 : Our Country India

- A. a. Mountain is a very high hill.
b. Plains are flat and level lands.
c. An area of flat land that is higher than the land around it is known as plateau.
d. Desert is a large area of land covered with sand.
- B. 1. North - The great Himalayas
South - The Indian Ocean
East - The Arabian Sea
West - The Bay of Bengal
2. The great plains of India thickly populated because the land fertile and rich.
3. A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it but an island is a piece of land surrounded by water.
4. Thar desert covers most part of Rajasthan.
5. The Lakshadweep island and The Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- C. 1. Cone 2. Himalayas 3. South 4. Rainfed
5. desert
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
- E. 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv
- F. 1. Terai 2. Desert 3. Everest 4. Peninsula
5. Plains
- G. iv 2. iv 3. ii 4. i 5. iii

Chapter 4 : States of India

- A. a. Government elected to govern the whole country is known as Central Government.
b. Government elected to govern a particular state is known as State Government.
c. An area which look after by the Central Government is called as Union Territory.
- B. 1. Indian territory extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the South and from Gujarat in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
2. There not be one government in India because it is a vast country and it is difficult for a single government to fulfil the needs and aspirations of such a big population.
3. The State Government to look after the welfare of the people of that state.
4. The Union Territories are governed by the Central Government. 5. The Capital of Jammu and Kashmir is Srinagar in summer and Jammu in Winter.

- C. 1. Central 2. west 3. difficult 4. representatives
5. Kanya Kumari
D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
E. 1. iv 2. i 3. v 4. ii 5. iii
F. 1. iii 2. ii 3. i 4. i 5. iii

Chapter 5 : Our Food

- A. a. Wheat, rice, maize, Jowar and bajra are known as food grains.
b. Seeds of beans, peas, lentils are called as pulses.
c. People who do not eat eggs, meat or fish are known as vegetarians.
d. People who eat eggs, meat, fish and vegetables are known as Non-vegetarians.
B. 1. The food consumed in different parts of the country depends on the climate and soil of the place.
2. i. People generally eat wheat in the northern states of India.
ii. Rice is common in the eastern and southern states of India like West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
iii. Wheat, Jowar and Bajra are commonly eaten in Rajasthan.
3. Chillies, Cloves, Turmeric and Pepper.
4. Carrots, peas and grapes grow in winter. Mangoes, watermelons and litchis are only available in summer.
5. People who eat eggs, meat, fish are known as Non-vegetarians but people who do not eat eggs, meat and fish are called vegetarians.
C. 1. soil 2. Rajasthan 3. Oil 4. West Bengal
5. Vegetarians.
D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. v 4. i 5. ii
F. 1. Vegan 2. Sandesh 3. Haldi 4. Nagpur
5. Ratnagiri
G. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. ii 5. i

Chapter 6 : Our Dresses

- A. a. Turban is scarf wound around the head or around a cap.
b. Long woollen kurta worn by men and women of Kashmir is known as Phiran.
c. Lungi worn by men and women of Kerala is known as Mundu.
d. Angrakha means short Jacket like shirt worn over dhoti by men.
B. 1. Indian people wear different types of dresses in different regions because it is a country known for diversity.
2. Saree, Salwar-Kameez, trousers, shirts and skirts.
3. Dhoti-kurta, kurta - pyjama and kurta - churidar are

popular in most of eastern and northern states.
4. Indian women wear saree differently in different states. Infact, the way a sarre is dropped or tied tells us the state the woman belongs to.

5. In Nagaland, many tribes can be recognised by the designs, stripes and colours of their shawls.

- C. 1. Punjab 2. Lungi 3. Truban 4. dress
5. popular
D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. i 4. v 5. ii
F. 1. T-shirt 2. lungi 3. phiran 4. saree 5. salwar kameez
G. 1. Salwar - Kameez 2. Pyjama-Angraka
3. saree 4. Jeans - T-shirt 5. Makhala - Chador
H. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. iii 5. ii

Chapter 7: Our Festivals

- A. a. Constitution is a body of principles according to which a country is governed.
b. A festival which reflects the traditions of different religious and ways of living of different people.
c. Samadhi is a burial place.
B. 1. Religious festivals are celebrated by the people of different religious.
2. We celebrate Independence Day on 15th August every year because we got independence from British rule on this day in 1957.
3. Gurupurab celebrated to work the birthday of the sikh gurus.
4. Muslims offer prayers or namaz at mosques and they embrace each other and exchange greetings saying 'Id Mubarak' on Id-ul-Fiter.
5. Bihu is celebrated three times in a year but Onam is celebrated once in a year.
C. 1. republic 2. sacrifices 3. winter 4. diyas
5. teacher
D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
E. 1. iv 2. v 3. ii 4. i 5. iii
F. 1. Langer 2. president 3. Pongal 4. Bhangra
5. Gulal
G. 1. iv 2. i 3. ii 4. iii 5. ii

Chapter 8 : Our occupations

- A. a. Occupation is a work does to earn money.
b. A large tract of land covered by trees is known as forest.
c. Mining signifies digging minerals out of the earth.
d. Poultry means rearing hens, ducks and geese.
B. 1. We need to work for food, to wear clothes and a

house to live in.

2. Bullocks, goats, cows and buffaloes.
 3. Most people living in forests collect useful things like rubber, gum and some herbs.
 4. Factories are important for us for the development of a country.
 5. People working in transport services help us to transport the people and goods from one place to another.
- C. 1. Money 2. season 3. ploughing 4. fishing 5. mining
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii
- F. 1. forests 2. Factory 3. occupation 4. Mining
- G. 1. iv 2. i 3. iii 4. i 5. iii

Chapter 9: Means of Transport

- A. a. The means which carry people and goods from one place to another by land is land transport.
- b. The means which carry people and goods from one place to another by air is called Air transport.
- c. The means which carry people and goods from one place to another by water is called water transport.
- d. Passport is an identity proof of a person of country.
- B. 1. We choose our means of transport depends on the distance to be travelled.
2. Car, buses, autos, motor cycles and bicycles are commonly used in cities.
3. A camel is called the 'ship of the desert' because it is used to carry people and pull carts in deserts.
4. Water transport is the cheapest than air transport.
5. Air transport covers big distances in few hours and it is the fastest means of transport. So, air transport shrunk the world.
- C. 1. nearby 2. bullock cart 3. Trains 4. hilly 5. distance
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. ii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. iii
- F. 1. rickshaw 2. train 3. train 4. bicycle 5. trolley
- G. 1. camel 2. Elephant 3. Helicopter 4. port 5. train
- H. 1. i 2. ii 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 10: Means of Communication

- A. a. Sending or receiving messages is known as communication.
- b. Satellite is an electronic device sent into space to collect information.
- c. A network of communication that connect computers all over the world is known as internet.

d. A message in the computer which communicate very fast anywhere in the world among the people is known as E-mail.

- B. 1. Communication means sending or receiving messages.
2. A letter reach its destination; when the address completely written along with pin code on it.
3. We can send message through telegram only but we send parcels through speed post.
4. A mobile or cellular phone has the advantage of being handy than a telephone.
5. We communicate with large number of people at a time by mass communications such as Newspaper, Radio and Television.
- C. 1. letters 2. parcels 3. mobile 4. fax 5. television
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. i 5. ii
- F. 1. iii 2. i 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 11 : People who help us

- A. i) A liquid injected into the body to make us safe from diseases is known as Vaccine.
- ii) Rules made by the government is called as Law.
- iii) Patrol means to walk around and guard.
- iv) Vehicle on the road is known as Traffic.
- B. 1. We learn many subjects and good manners from a teacher.
2. We celebrate 'Teacher's Day' on 5th September every year.
3. When we feel sick we go to doctor.
4. A policeman maintains law and order and to protect our lives and properties.
5. A postman who delivers letters of the people.
- C. 1. Society 2. teacher 3. doctor 4. dispensaries 5. Uniform
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. v 4. i 5. ii
- F. 1. Bank Manager 2. Doctor 3. Traffic 4. Traffic policeman
- G. 1. ii 2. i 3. iv 4. iii 5. iv

Chapter 12 : Local Government Agencies

- A. a) Civic amenities means facilities for people like water, school, hospital etc.
- b) A person who has full rights as a member of country.

c) Money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services.

B. 1. Drinking water, roads, schools, electricity and hospitals.

2. The member of a Gram Panchayat are elected by the people of the village.

3. Sarpanch is the head of the panchayat.

4. Running schools for the village children. construction and repair of village streets and roads.

5. The Municipal Committee get money from the taxes of houses, roads, land, electricity and water.

C. 1. cleanliness 2. 18 3. woman 4. amenities

5. Mayor

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

E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. v 5. i

F. 1. panchas 2. Pradhan 3. Gramsevak 4. Tax

5. Chairman

G. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c

Chapter 13 : Delhi

A. i) Something that remains as a remainder of something is known as Monument.

ii) Samadhi is a structure built in memory of a person.

iii) Loo means hot, dry winds.

iv) The official head quarters of an ambassador is called as Embassy.

B. 1) Delhi is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east and Haryana on the other three sides.

2) Delhi was first built by Pandava kings as Indraprastha. Thousands of years later, Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built it and called it Shah Jahanabad.

3. Offices of the Prime Minister, President and the Departments of the Government, High Commissions and Embassies are in Delhi.

4. The Amar Jawan Jyothi at India Gate burns all the time in memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our country.

5. Delhi is known as Mini-India because people from different parts of India live in Delhi and people speak different languages and celebrate different festivals.

C. 1. Yamuna 2. Capital 3. Parliament 3. Samadhi 5.

July

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

E. 1. iii 2. i 3. ii 4. i 5. iv

F. 1. iv 2. i 3. ii 4. i 5. iv

Chapter 14 : Mumbai

A. a) Elephanta caves are four rock-cut temples in Mumbai.

b) Sea bed means floor of the sea.

c) A prominent feature of a landscape is known as Land mark.

B. 1. Mumbai is called as Business Capital of India because it is a city of factories and it is an important centre for receiving and sending goods outside the country.

2. The climate of Mumbai is moderate. It is neither too hot in summer not too cold in winter.

3. People of Mumbai worshipped Goddess Mumba Devi after whom the city is believed to be named.

4. The shining lights along the Marine Drive look like a beautiful necklace. This stretch is called as Queen's Necklace.

5. Gate way of India, Kamala Nehru Park, Jahangir Art Gallery and Taraporevala Aquarium.

C. 1. Marine Drive 2. Land mark 3. Moderate

4. Bombay 5. Sea bed.

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

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. iv 2. ii 3. i 4. i 5. iv

Chapter 15 : Kolkata

A. a. The old hanging bridge on the River Hoogli is called Howrah Bridge. It is also called Rabindra Setu.

b) Kolkata city has so many buildings of historical importance that it often called the 'City of Palaces'.

c) Diamond Harbour is a part in Kolkata.

B. 1. Kolkata called earlier as Calcutta.

2. Rabindra Setu bridge connects Howrah with the city of Kolkata. It is a unique bridge as it has no pillars below it to support.

3. Metro and Tram are the means of transport in Kolkata.

4. Jute, silk, rice, paper and chemicals are some important industries.

7. Kolkata city has so many buildings of historical importance that it often called 'The City of Palaces'.

C. 1. Hoogli 2. Birla 3. Metro 4. Kolkata 5. Fish

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

E. 1. ii 2. iv 3. i 4. v 5. iii

F. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. c

Chapter 16 : Chennai

A. a. Seaport is a stop for ships.

b. Bay of Bengal is a sea beside Chennai.

c. Carnatic music is the tradition music of Tamil Nadu.

B. 1. Chennai is spread for about 20 kilometers along the coast of the Bay of Bengal.

2. Railway coaches, electrical goods, cotton textile, cement and fertilisers.
 3. Pongal is the main festival of Chennai.
 4. The climate of Chennai is hot and humid throughout the year.
 5. St. Thomas Cathedral Church, Kapaleswar Temple, Parthasarathi Temple and Gandhi Mandapam.
- C. 1. Fourth 2. seaport 3. rice 4. chess 5. winter
 D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
 E. 1. iii 2. v 3. ii 4. i 5. iv
 F. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. b

Chapter 17 : Life of the Early Man-I

- A. a) Tools are made by Early man with sharp wooden sticks and stones.
 b) Something which doesn't exist earlier and come to know because of the efforts of a scientist.
 c) To find something for the first time is known as Discover.
 d) Animals which live in the Jungle are known as Wild Animals.
- B. 1. Early humans ate wild fruits and roots and hunted small animals.
 2. The early men kill the animals without going near them because to protect them from wild animals.
 3. The early humans make fire with stones.
 4. The fire made the flesh of animals tastier and easier to eat.
 5. The early men cover their body with the skins of

- animals or leaves of trees.
 C. 1. Jungle 2. fire 3. farming 4. fire 5. sparks
 D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
 E. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. ii 5. i
 F. 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b

Chapter 18 : Life of the Early Man-II

- A. a) Something which doesn't exist earlier and come to know because of the efforts of a scientist.
 b) To find something for the first time is known as discover.
 c) Animals which live in the Jungle are known as wild animals.
- B. 1. Farming helped the early man to settle down at one place.
 2. The early humans settle near rivers because the plants needed water and fertile soil to grow well.
 3. Horses, donkeys, cows, bullocks and dogs.
 4. A number of straight logs were tied together to make a raft.
 5. Early humans made carts that could be pulled along the ground. They were called sledges.
- C. 1. water 2. rivers 3. domesticating 4. goods 5. uneven
 D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
 E. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i
 F. 1. ii 2. iv 3. ii 4. ii 5. i

Social Studies-Class-4

Chapter 1 : The Face of our Country

A. a. A plateau is an elevated flat land at the top.
b. A place of land which is surrounded by water on three sides is known as peninsula.c. A place of land which is surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island.

B. 1. India is located Asian Continent.

2. India is called a peninsula because the southern part of India is surrounded by three big water bodies.

3. There are 28 states and 7 union Territories in India.

4. The neighbouring Countries of India are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

5. The major physical divisions of India are

i) The Himalayan Region

ii) The Northern Plains

iii) The Great Indian Desert

iv) The Southern Plateaus

v) The Coastal plains and islands.

C. 1. Rajasthan 2. Delhi 3. South 4. Southern

5. Rivers

D. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i

E. 1.iii 2. iii 3.ii 4. iii

Chapter 2 : The Northern Mountains

A. a. Glacier means river of ice that moves slowly.

b. The area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik range is called the Terai.

c. Trees or bushes with green leaves through out the year.

d. Low land between two mountains or hills known as valley.

B. 1. The word'Himalaya' means 'the abode of snow'.

2. K₂ or Godwin Austin is the highest peak in the

Himalayas in India.

3. Himalayas check the rain-bearing clouds coming from Siberia and these are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer.

4. Farmers cut flat steps in mountain slopes to grow crops. This is known as terrace farming.

5. Himalayas are useful to us in many ways.

i) It protects us from e

nemies at northern borders.

ii

) It checks the rain bearing clouds coming from Siberia.

iii) It protects us from the cold winds blowing from

the north.

iv) Several rivers originate in the Himalayas.

C. 1. Mount Everest 2. Himachal 3. Gangotri

4. Himadri 5. Mountains

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

E. 1. v 2. iv 3.ii 4.i 5.iii

F. 1. Range 2. Glacier 3. Himadri 4. Terai

G. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 3 : Life in the Northern Mountains

A. a. The people of Jammu and Kashmir wear a loose shirt called Phiran.

b. 'Baku' is a long skirt wore by the woman of Sikkim.

c. Terai is an area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik Range.

B. 1. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, West Bengal and some parts of Uttar Pradesh.

2. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir described the Kashmir valley as 'Heaven on Earth'.

3. Eid and Shivaratri are the main festivals of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar, Gangotri and Yamunotri are some famous religious places located in Uttarakhand.

5. The eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram are known as Seven Sisters.

C. 1. Rouf 2. Nati 3. Dehradun 4. mask

5. Kashmir

D. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 4 : The Northern Plains

A. a. A stream or a small river that flows into a longer river is known as tributary.

b. Delta means an area of flat land shaped like a triangle.

c. A basin is the total area watered by a river and its tributaries.

d. A large mass of ice formed by snow on mountain moving slowly down the slopes is known as Glacier.

B. 1. The Northern plains called 'the food bowl of

India' because they are the granary of our country and they produce more food than any other part of our country.

2. The Northern plains so fertile due to the alluvium bring down by the Himalayan Rivers like Ganga,

Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Brahmaputra.
3. The Satluj Basin in the west, The Ganga Basin in the middle and The Brahmaputra Basin in the east.
4. Shillong, Guwahati and Dispur are the main cities of the Brahmaputra Basin.

5. Brahmaputra and Padma rivers form the biggest delta in the world.

C. 1. Three 2. Allahabad 3. Brahmaputra 4. basin
5. Ganga

D. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. ii 5. i

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 5 : Life in the Northern Plains

A. The domestication of

a) Bullocks and Cows are called cattle rearing.

b) Delhi is also known as Mini India.

B. 1. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, parts of Assam and Tripura and the National Capital Territory of Delhi constitute the Northern plains region.

2. Punjab men and women wear Lungi-Kurta Salwar-Kurta with a Dupatta as the traditional clothes.

3. Punjab and Haryana states which share Chandigarh as their capital.

4. Gurgaon and Faridabad are famous industrial towns of Haryana.

5. The rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati meet at Allahabad, which is known as Sangam.

C. 1. Kolkata 2. Sutluj 3. Tripura 4. Bhangra

5. Chhathisgarh

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

E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 6 : The Great Indian Desert

A. a. An area of land with very little rainfall and vegetation is known as 'Desert'.

b. Nomads mean people who travel from one place to another place.

c. A storm carrying a cloud of dust is called as dust storm.

d. Hills of sand are known as Sand-Dunes.

B. 1. A land which receives very little rain and it has very few plants and animals is called as desert.

2. The Great Indian Desert lie from the Aravalli hills in the east to the border of Pakistan in the west. It extends from Rann of Kachchh in the south-west to the border of Haryana.

3. The underground water comes up to the surface at few places and forms big pools. This is called as 'Oasis'.

4. The climate of the Great Indian Desert is very hot and dry during summer. The days are pleasant but the nights become very cold in winter. Rainfall is scanty.

5. Camel is the chief mode of transport in deserts and it can live for many days without food and water. So, the camel is called as the 'ship of the desert'.

C. 1. Sheep 2. Africa 3. Oasis 4. colourful

5. Jaipur

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

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. ii

Chapter 7: Life in the Desert and the Central Plateau

A. a) A group of people moving with a large number of camels is called a 'Caravan'.

b) Oasis means a place in the desert where there is some water as well as vegetation.

c) A festival which is celebrated at the tomb of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti is known as Urs.

B. 1. The life is tough in the desert area because of the scarcity of water, transport and climate

2. Gangaur and Teej are the important festivals of Rajasthan.

3. Camel is the common means of transport in the desert region. Its milk and meat are served as food for the people. So, the camel is an important people of desert region.

4. Rajasthanis wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and women wear a ghagra-choli.

C. 1. Aravallis 2. pink 3. camel 4. Suratgarh

5. Black

D. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. v 5. i

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 8 : The Southern Plateau

A. a) A plateau is a high land which is almost flat at the top.

b) Barrier built across the rivers are known as dams.

c) A soil which is very good for growing cotton and oil seeds is known as Black soil.

B. 1. Southern plateau is located to the south of the Northern Plains.

2. Most rivers in the Deccan plateau flow from west to east because the general slope of the land in the plateau is west to east.

3. The Chota Nagpur is famous for coal mines.

4. Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Nagpur and Bhopal are the major cities of the plateau region

5. Iron and Mica minerals found in the southern

plateau.

C. 1. Jharkhand 2. Narmada 3. Hirakud

4. Krishna 5. Chota Nagpur.

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

E. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. v 5. ii

F. 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 9 : Life in the Southern Plateau

A. a) Kannada is the language of Karnataka people.

b) Molten matter thrown out by a volcano is known as lava.

c) Pilgrimage means a Journey to a holy place for religious reasons.

B. 1. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

2. The Kanha National Park and the Bandhavgarh National Park areas are the protected area.

3. The major crops of Chattisgarh are rice, linseed, betel and watermelon.

4. Mysuru, Bijapur and Mangaluru are famous cities of Karnataka.

5. The charminar, the Salar Jung Museum and a huge statue of Buddha in the Hussain Sagar Lake.

C. 1. Chandela 2. Lavani 3. Andhra Pradesh 4.

Bengaluru 5. Kanchipuram

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

E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. iii 4. i

Chapter 10: The Coastal Plains and Islands

A. a) Port is an area where ships stop to let goods and passengers on and off.

b) A narrow part of the Sea which enters the land is known as Gulf.

c) A small sea creature that lives in large groups are Corals.

d) A lagoon is a stretch of sea water separated by a narrow strip from the main sea. It is known as back waters.

B. 1. The Gujarath Coast, The Konkan Coast, The Malabar Coast, The Northern Circars and The Coramandal coast.

2. The extent of the eastern coastal plain is West Bengal in the north and ends at Kanya Kumari in the south.

3. The light houses built all along the Konkan coast because to warn the ships about the rocks and help them to sail safely.

4. Rice, banana, sugarcane, cloves, tobacco, coffee, pepper, coconut etc. are grown in the Malabar coast.

5. The land of Lakshdweep white because when polyps die their skeletons turn large masses of white limestone in Lakshadweep.

C. 1. Coast 2. Lighthouses 3. Odisha 4. Mumbai

5. Andaman and Nicobar

D. 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. iii 5. i

E. 1. i 2. ii 3. iii 4. i

Chapter 11:

Life in the Coastal Regions and Islands

A. a) A coast is the land adjacent to the sea.

b) People who live in interior places or hill areas known as tribe.

c) An area where wild animals and birds are protected and encouraged to breed is called as sanctuary.

B. 1. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Puducherry.

2. Most people of Gujarat are traders and farmers.

3. The St. Xavier's church, The Mahalakshmi Temple and the Fort Aguada are the places of tourist interest in Goa.

4. Ratnagiri and Nagpur cities are famous for fruits in Maharashtra.

5. Barren Island and the cellular Jail in Port Blair are the places of interest in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

C. 1. Gujarat 2. Ratnagiri 3. dairy 4. coir

5. island

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

E. 1. i 2. i 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 12: The Climate of Our Country

A. a) The average weather condition of a place is known as climate.

b) Hot and dry winds blow in summer called as Loo.

c) Amount of water vapour present in the air is known as atmosphere.

d) Spring is a season of India.

B. 1. The Climate of a place is the regular pattern of weather conditions for a long period of time.

2. i) The distance of a place from the equator.

ii) The distance of a place from the sea.

3. The Monsoon winds bring rainfall in India.

4. Hot and dry winds called Loo which blow in northern India in the afternoon.

5. We experience a pleasant weather in spring season in India.

C. 1. mild 2. March 3. Himalayas 4. North

5. Spring

- D. 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. iii 5. i
E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 13: The Soil

- A. a) Orchard is a piece of land on which fruit trees are grown.
b) Soil made from dead leaves and plants is called as Humus.
c) Having steps cut out of a hill so that crops can be grown there are Terraces.
d) Chemicals or natural substances added to increase soil fertility are known as Fertilizers.
- B. 1. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth. It is formed when the rocks are broken into tiny particles by the actions of rain, wind, rivers and streams.
2. i) Alluvial Soil - Rice, Wheat
ii) Black Soil - Cotton, Oil seeds
iii) Red Soil - Millet, Maize
iv) Laterite soil - Tea, Coffee
3. The black soil called as black cotton soil because the presence of lime and iron.
4. The process of carrying away of the fertile layer of soil is called soil erosion. The factors responsible for soil erosion are cutting down of trees and forests, over grazing the fields and faulty agricultural practices.
5. The process of preserving the soil from getting carried away is called soil conservation. By controlling grazing, making dams and reservoirs across rivers are the steps for the conservation of soil.
- C. 1. cotton 2. slow 3. clay 4. Alluvial soil
5. orchard
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
E. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. I

Chapter 14: Our Forests and Wild Life

- A. a) A large area of land covered with trees is called as Forest.
b) In danger of becoming extinct is known as Endangered.
c) Forests which are found in the land is flooded by sea-water are known as marshy forests.
d) Sanctuary is a place where birds and animals are kept and protected.
- B. 1. A large area of land which covered with trees bushes, shrubs, grasses and creepers is called as forest.
2. Forests are useful to us in many ways.
i) They supply oxygen to the air.
ii) They make environment clear and pleasant.
iii) They control the floods.

- iv) They provide shelters to the wild animals.
3. Evergreen forests, deciduous forests, Coniferous forests, Thorn forests and Tidal Forests.
4. The Chipko Movement is led by Sundarlal Bahuguna. The slogan of this movement was, 'If you cut one tree; plant at least three'.
5. Animals and birds living freely in natural condition is called wild life. Our Government has taken the following steps to protect wild animals.
i) No one is allowed to hunt animals and birds in sanctuaries.
ii) Sanctuaries are protected by special forest guards.
- C. 1. Forest 2. deciduous 3. Thorn 4. Tidal
5. odisha
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
E. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. ii 5. i
F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 15: Our Water Wealth

- A. a) Dams have been constructed across big rivers of our country for many purposes is called as Multi purpose project.
b) Electricity production by using the energy of water falling from height is called hydroelectricity.
c) Irrigation means supply water to land and crops using pipes, small canals etc.
- B. 1. Wells, Tube wells, Canals and Tanks are the sources of water.
2. We cannot use sea water for drinking because it tastes salty.
3. Tanks are one of the oldest means of Irrigation. States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu people use this.
4. Construction of dams various uses are known as multipurpose projects.
5. The Bhakra Nagal dams is the biggest Dam in India. Farakka Barage, Nagarjunasagar Dam, Hirakud Dam are some of the major Dams in India.
- C. 1. rain 2. three-fourths 3. electricity 4. odisha
5. Canal
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
E. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 16: Our Mineral Wealth

- A. a) A mixture of rocks, soil and minerals is known as ore.
b) Sun, wind and water are known as inexhaustible sources.
c) Hard and shiny material used to make many useful

things are known as metals.

d) Minerals are useful things which dug out from under the earth.

B. 1. The useful things dug out from under the earth are called minerals. Ex. Iron, Gold, Bauxite and Mica.

2. Mineral oil is known as liquid Gold. We get petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas, grease etc. from it.

3. i) Iron - Machines, engines, knives and scissors

ii) Bauxite - Utensils and electric wires

iii) Gold-Ornaments

4. Coal is formed over millions of years from the dead remains of the plant. It is used in factories and trains.

5. Minerals take thousands of years to form which are known as exhaustible. Inexhaustible source of energy is called renewable energy.

C. 1. wealth 2. bauxite 3. mercury 4. coal

5. wind

D. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii

E. 1. i 2. iii 3. iii 4. i

Chapter 17: Our Livestock and Human Resources

A. a) The state of being poor is known as poverty.

b) Veterinary means connected with the medical treatment of sick animals.

c) Bullocks and cows are called cattle.

B. 1. The Domestic animals that we tame for our use are our livestock.

2. A new scheme which is introduced by government for the development of fishing and fisheries is known as blue revolution.

3. A scheme which is introduced to increase the production of milk is called as white revolution.

4. The resources which is mostly needed for the proper uses of soil, water, mine and livestock is known as Human resources.

5. The reasons for poverty in our country

i) Rapid growth of population

ii) Problems related to food, clothing, drinking water, health and education.

C. 1. Animals 2. Blue 3. developing 4. Green

5. India

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

E. 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. i 5. iii

F. 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. i

Chapter 18 : The Face of our Country

A. a. A plateau is an elevated flat land at the top.

b. A place of land which is surrounded by water on three sides is known as peninsula. c. A place of land

which is surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island.

B. 1. India is located Asian Continent.

2. India is called a peninsula because the southern part of India is surrounded by three big water bodies.

3. There are 28 states and 7 union Territories in India.

4. The neighbouring Countries of India are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

5. The major physical divisions of India are

i) The Himalayan Region

ii) The Northern Plains

iii) The Great Indian Desert

iv) The Southern Plateaus

v) The Coastal plains and islands.

C. 1. Rajasthan 2. Delhi 3. South 4. Southern

5. Rivers

D. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i

E. 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 19 : The Northern Mountains

A. a. Glacier means river of ice that moves slowly.

b. The area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik range is called the Terai.

c. Trees or bushes with green leaves through out the year.

d. Low land between two mountains or hills known as valley.

B. 1. The word 'Himalaya' means 'the abode of snow'.

2. K₂ or Godwin Austin is the highest peak in the

Himalayas in India.

3. Himalayas check the rain-bearing clouds coming from Siberia and these are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer.

4. Farmers cut flat steps in mountain slopes to grow crops. This is known as terrace farming.

5. Himalayas are useful to us in many ways.

i) It protects us from enemies at northern borders.

ii

) It checks the rain bearing clouds coming from Siberia.

iii) It protects us from the cold winds blowing from the north.

iv) Several rivers originate in the Himalayas.

C. 1. Mount Everest 2. Himachal 3. Gangotri

4. Himadri 5. Mountains

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

- E. 1. v 2. iv 3. ii 4. i 5. iii
 F. 1. Range 2. Glacier 3. Himadri 4. Terai
 G. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 20 : Life in the Northern Mountains

- A. a. The people of Jammu and Kashmir wear a loose shirt called Phiran.
 b. 'Baku' is a long skirt wore by the woman of Sikkim.
 c. Terai is an area at the foot hills of the Shiwalik Range.
- B. 1. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, West Bengal and some parts of Uttar Pradesh.
 2. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir described the Kashmir valley as 'Heaven on Earth'.
 3. Eid and Shivaratri are the main festivals of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
 4. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar, Gangotri and Yamunotri are some famous religious places located in Uttarakhand.
 5. The eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram are known as Seven Sisters.
- C. 1. Rouf 2. Nati 3. Dehradun 4. mask
 5. Kashmir
- D. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii
- E. 1. ii 2. i 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 21 : The Northern Plains

- A. a. A stream or a small river that flows into a longer river is known as tributary.
 b. Delta means an area of flat land shaped like a triangle.
 c. A basin is the total area watered by a river and its tributaries.
 d. A large mass of ice formed by snow on mountain moving slowly down the slopes is known as Glacier.
- B. 1. The Northern plains called 'the food bowl of India' because they are the granary of our country and they produce more food than any other part of our country.
 2. The Northern plains so fertile due to the alluvium bring down by the Himalayan Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Brahmaputra.
 3. The Satluj Basin in the west, The Ganga Basin in the middle and The Brahmaputra Basin in the east.
 4. Shillong, Guwahati and Dispur are the main cities of

- the Brahmaputra Basin.
 5. Brahmaputra and Padma rivers form the biggest delta in the world.
- C. 1. Three 2. Allahabad 3. Brahmaputra 4. basin
 5. Ganga
- D. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. ii 5. i
- E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 22 : Life in the Northern Plains

- A. The domestication of
 a) Bullocks and Cows are called cattle rearing.
 b) Delhi is also known as Mini India.
- B. 1. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, parts of Assam and Tripura and the National Capital Territory of Delhi constitute the Northern plains region.
 2. Punjab men and women wear Lungi-Kurta Salwar-Kurta with a Dupatta as the traditional clothes.
 3. Punjab and Haryana states which share Chandigarhas their capital.
 4. Gurgaon and Faridabad are famous industrial towns of Haryana.
 5. The rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati meet at Allahabad, which is known as Sangam.
- C. 1. Kolkata 2. Sutluj 3. Tripura 4. Bhangra
 5. Chhath
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 23 : The Great Indian Desert

- A. a. An area of land with very little rainfall and vegetation is known as 'Desert'.
 b. Nomads mean people who travel from one place to another place.
 c. A storm carrying a cloud of dust is called as dust storm.
 d. Hills of sand are known as Sand-Dunes.
- B. 1. A land which receives very little rain and it has very few plants and animals is called as desert.
 2. The Great Indian Desert lie from the Aravalli hills in the east to the border of Pakistan in the west. It extends from Rann of Kachchh in the south-west to the border of Haryana.
 3. The underground water comes up to the surface at few places and forms big pools. This is called as 'Oasis'.
 4. The climate of the Great Indian Desert is very hot and dry during summer. The days are pleasant but the nights become very cold in winter. Rainfall is scanty.

5. Camel is the chief mode of transport in deserts and it can live for many days without food and water. So, the camel is called as the 'ship of the desert'.

C. 1. Sheep 2. Africa 3. Oasis 4. colourful

5. Jaipur

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

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. ii

Chapter 24: Life in the Desert and the Central Plateau

A. a) A group of people moving with a large number of camels is called a 'Caravan'.

b) Oasis means a place in the desert where there is some water as well as vegetation.

c) A festival which is celebrated at the tomb of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti is known as Urs.

B. 1. The life is tough in the desert area because of the scarcity of water, transport and climate

2. Gangaur and Teej are the important festivals of Rajasthan.

3. Camel is the common means of transport in the desert region. Its milk and meat are served as food for the people. So, the camel is an important people of desert region.

4. Rajasthani people wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and women wear a ghagra-choli.

C. 1. Aravallis 2. pink 3. camel 4. Suratgarh

5. Black

D. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. v 5. i

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii

Chapter 25 : The Southern Plateau

A. a) A plateau is a high land which is almost flat at the top.

b) Barrier built across the rivers are known as dams.

c) A soil which is very good for growing cotton and oil seeds is known as Black soil.

B. 1. Southern plateau is located to the south of the Northern Plains.

2. Most rivers in the Deccan plateau flow from west to east because the general slope of the land in the plateau is west to east.

3. The Chota Nagpur is famous for coal mines.

4. Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Nagpur and Bhopal are the major cities of the plateau region

5. Iron and Mica minerals found in the southern plateau.

C. 1. Jharkhand 2. Narmada 3. Hirakud

4. Krishna 5. Chota Nagpur.

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

E. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. v 5. ii

F. 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii

Chapter 26 : Life in the Southern Plateau

A. a) Kannada is the language of Karnataka people.

b) Molten matter thrown out by a volcano is known as lava.

c) Pilgrimage means a Journey to a holy place for religious reasons.

B. 1. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

2. The Kanha National Park and the Bandhavgarh National Park areas are the protected area.

3. The major crops of Chhattisgarh are rice, linseed, betel and watermelon.

4. Mysuru, Bijapur and Mangaluru are famous cities of Karnataka.

5. The Charminar, the Salar Jung Museum and a huge statue of Buddha in the Hussain Sagar Lake.

C. 1. Chandela 2. Lavani 3. Andhra Pradesh 4.

Bengaluru 5. Kanchipuram

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

E. 1. ii 2. ii 3. iii 4. i

Social Studies CLASS-5

Chapter 1 : The Globe

- A.** a. The large land masses are called continents.
b. The two end points on the axis of rotation of the earth are known as poles.
c. Grid means a network of straight lines that cross over each other and form a series of squares.
d. Axis is a straight line about which an object turns or seems to turn.
- B.** 1. A globe depicts the correct shape, size and location of various Continents, Countries, Oceans, Seas and Cities on the earth.
2. The Seven Continents on the earth are Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, Europe, North America and South America.
3. The equator and the lines which run parallel to it are called the Parallels of Latitude.
4. The grid is useful to us to locate place on the globe or on the map.
5. The International Date line is necessary to make correction of dates while crossing the International date line.

C. 1. Asia 2. globe 3. Poles 4. Pacific 5. 180th

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

E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. v 5. i

F. 1. iv 2. ii 3. iii 4. i 5. i

Chapter 2 : Maps

- A.** a. Symbol is a shape or sign that is used to represent something.
b. Directions are the points to which anything are moving.
c. A person who makes maps is called a Cartographer.
d. Linear Scale is a straight line divided into many

parts of equal.

B. 1. A map shows the distribution of rainfall, forests, crops, grasslands and minerals of particular place but Atlas is a book of maps.

2. Signs, symbols and colour collectively constitute the language of map.

3. There are four main directions East, West, North and South. North-West, South East are the four Sub-directions.

4. The colour scheme on a map used to show various types of informations.

5. Topographical maps show complete details of places in a small area. **Ex:** Mountains, hills, rivers, roadways and railways.

D. 1. Flat 2. South 3. North 4. Information

5. Maps

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

E. 1. ii 2. i 3.v 4.iii 5.iv

F. 1. i 2. iii 3. iii 4. iv 5. ii

Chapter 3 : The Varied Climates

A. a. Climate means the condition of a place in regard to temperature and moisture.

b. Humidity means the amount of moist in the air.

c. An imaginary line joining points on the earth's surface that are all of equal distance north or south of the equator is known as latitude.

d. Frigid means very cold.

B. 1. Weather changes from day to day and even from hour to hour. The climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.

2. The temperature decreases with an increase in

altitude. The higher we go. The cooler it becomes.

3. Torrid Zone, Frigid Zone and Temperate Zone.

4. The wind blows from a warm place, it will be hot, if it blows from a cold place, it will be cool. The winds coming from sea are full of moisture and provide us rains.

5. The moisture in the air is called humidity. Coastal areas are most humid..

C. 1. hottest 2. meteorology 3. hot 4. cold

5. moderate

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

E. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. i 5. ii

F. 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii 5. i

G. 1. Cancer to Capricorn.

2. Tropic of Cancer to Arctic - Temperate Zone

3. Arctic circle to North - Frigid Zone

4. Tropic of Capricorn to Antarctic Circle.

5. Antarctic circle to south - Frigid Zone.

Chapter 4 : Congo - The Land of Dense Forests

A. a. Hot and humid climates are excellent for the growth of plants. These areas covered with dense forests called Tropical Rainforests.

b. The people who live in Scattered villages are known as Tribe.c. Pygmies means the original inhabitants of Congo.

d. Cassava is the staple food of the Congo People.

B. 1. DRC means Democratic Republic of Congo.

(a) Before 1971 it was known as Belgian Congo.

(b) Between 1971 and 1991 it was known as Zaire and Democratic Republic of Congo.

(c) At present it is known as Democratic Republic of Congo. 2. The climate of DRC is very hot throughout the year.

3. Tropical Rain forests are also known as evergreen

forests. These are very dense forests with hot humid climates.

4. Pygmies are short in height. Their average height is ever less than 1.5 metre.

5. The people of Congo live in houses made from tree branches, twigs and leaves. They are Nomadic by nature and live by hunting, trapping animals and gathering food.

C. 1. Tropical 2. Congo 3. Bantu 4. Kinshasa 5. Matadi

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

E. 1. iii 2. iv 3. v 4. i 5. ii

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

Chapter 5 : Ice and Snow Land

A. a. Kayaks means a boat used for fishing.

b. Harpoon means a spear attached to a rope thrown by hand or fired from a gun.c. Iceberg is a floating mass of ice in Sea.

d. Small plants growing on rocks and walls are known as Lichen.

B. 1. Iceberg is the floating mass of ice in the sea. It is dangerous because a collision with an iceberg may cause a big hazard to a ship. 2. Polar bear, reindeer, Arctic fox, musk ox, wolf, seal and dogs.

3. The climate of Greenland is always below freezing point.

4. Eskimos live in Igloos.

5. Eskimos wear the clothes made of the skin and fur of animals.

C. 1. Tundra 2. Greenland 3. Nuuk 4. Igloos 5. Iceberg

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

E. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. i 5. ii

F. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c

Chapter 6 : Saudi Arabia - The Land of Hot Sand

- A.** a. A sand hill is known as dune.
 b. The nomads of Saudi Arabia are called as Bedouins.
 c. A pool of water found in the deserts is known as Oasis.
 d. A head covering for men used by Saudi Arabians.
 e. Peninsula is a piece of land jutting out into the sea and surrounded by water on three sides.
- B.** 1. The main deserts situated near the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn because these areas are influenced by dry winds, called Trade winds.
 2. The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh.
 3. Hillocks of sand are called sand dunes.
 4. People in Saudi live near oasis because people grow various crops like wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons and dates near these oasis.
 5. Man in Saudi Arabia wear long cotton gown but women wear long robes called 'aba'.
- C.** 1. Sahara 2. Asir 3. Bedouins 4. aba
 5. Haj
- D.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- E.** 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv
- F.** 1. iii 2. iv 3. iv 4. i 5. i

Chapter 7 : Prairies - The Grassland

- A.** a. The grasslands of North America are known as Prairies.
 b. Beef means meat of a Cow.
 c. Killing animals for their meat is called as slaughter.
 d. Homesteads means a farmhouse and the land around it.
- B.** 1. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers flow through the Prairies.
 2. Ranches are open grass lands where people rear cattle in there.
 3. The Prairies are called the 'wheat basket of the

- world' because farmers produce sufficient wheat for whole country in these Prairies.
4. Deer, horses, dogs, wolves, rabbits, reptiles, rattle snakes and bull snakes are the wildlife of the Prairies.
 5. Chicago city contains main slaughtering centre.
- C.** 1. Downs 2. ranches 3. grasses
 4. homesteads 5. Chicago
- D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- E.** 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i
- F.** 1. ranches 2. Mississippi 3. Prairies
 4. Pampas
- G.** 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b

Chapter 8 : Conquering Distances

- A.** a. An engine operated by steam is known as steam engine.
 b. Highway means a principal road especially one that connects towns or cities.
 c. Metro is a railway system in a city that is built either underground or raised.
 d. Kaccha is a road made of mud and stones.
- B.** 1. Land transport, water transport and Air transport.
 2. The Pan American Highway and the Trans- Canadian Highway.
 3. The Sher Shah Suri built the G.T. Road.
 4. The British Governor-General Lord Dalhousie laid the first railway line in India.
 5. Airways provides the fastest mode of transport over the other means of transport.
- C.** 1. Peshawar 2. Thane 3. Goods
 4. Suez canal 5. Wheel
- D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
- E.** 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii
- F.** 1. iv 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii 5. i
- Chapter 9 : Sending and Receiving Messages**
- A.** a. Letters, Telegraph, Fax and telephones are

known as means of communication.

b. Internet is the largest network of computers which is used to share the informations.c. Satellite means a body that moves around a planet. d. Documentary is a short film for knowledge and education.

B. 1. Communication is the exchange of information or ideas between people. 2. The early men used animals like horses, pigeons and messengers to communicate with others.

3. A fax is an instant means of communication. It is a machine with transmit written or printed messages or photographs over telephone lines.

4. Books, magazines, Newspapers, radio, television, cinema, internet etc., are examples of mass communication.

5. Satellites useful to us mainly for radio, telephone and television services.

C. 1. Satellite 2. radio 3. documentary

4. telephone 5. Long

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

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii 4. ii 5. ii

Chapter 10 : The World of Growing Knowledge

A. a. A Script for the blind is known as Braille.

b. Script is the alphabet of any language that help to communicate.c. Arabs called the Indian system of numbers

‘Hindsa’ meaning of India. May this numbers system, called the Hindu-Arabic system.

d. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians made paper with the stem a plant called Papyrus.

B. 1. Human beings don't express their thoughts if

knowledge is communicated only orally. 2. Early human express their thoughts by drawing several pictures in the caves.

3. Pictures or symbols used to represent a word are called ‘Hieroglyphics’.

4. In Braille, the letters are printed in same pattern of small dots which are raised from the surface of the paper. The blind person feels it with the touch of his/her fingers.

5. The progress of a country depends on the percentage of literacy in the country.

C. 1. Arabs 2. Roman 3. Bible 4. Literacy

5. Braille

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

E. 1. ii 2. i 3. iv 4. v 5. iii

F. 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii 4. iv 5. i

Chapter 11 : Living Longer and Healthier lives

A. a. An instrument which is used to measure the temperature of human body is known as Thermometer.

b. Surgery is a treatment of disease by removing or cutting parts of the body.c. Preventing infection especially by the elimination of growth of microorganism is known as Antiseptic.

d. Vaccine prevents diseases from occurring.

B. 1. Thermometer is used to measure body temperature.

2. Stethoscope is an instrument used to examine the condition of the patient's heart and lungs.

3. The vaccine for small pox has been removed from the world.

4. Milk or water can be boiled to kill germs and prevent diseases. The process of killing germs by boiling followed by rapid cooling, especially in milk, is

called pasteurisation.

5. The rapid growth of population is known as population explosion.

C. 1. Fahrenheit 2. Galileo 3. X-ray 4. 98.4⁰ F

5. Edward Jenner

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

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

Chapter 12 : The Age of Machines

A. a. Locomotive is a machine that moves trains on railway tracks.

b. Invention of new machines was known as Machine age.

c. Make a deep hole in the ground in search of oil or water is known as drill.

d. Producing goods in bulk with the help of the machines is called mass-production.

B. 1. The first metal to be discovered was copper. The benefit of this discovery made man a skilled hunter, farmer, carpenter, potter and iron smith. 2. The invention of steam engine led to the invention of other machines at that time.

3. Industrial revolution was a great change in quantity and quality of goods produced by big factories.

4. The force of flowing river water is used to generate electricity. This is called hydroelectricity.

5. Renewable and non-renewable sources are known as alternative sources of energy.

C. 1. Iron 2. copper 3. stones 4. steam

5. alternative

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

E. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii

F. 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a

Chapter 13 : People Who Never Die

A. a. Philosopher means a person who loves and seeks truth and wisdom.

b. A person who is owned by another person and can be sold by that person is known as a slave.

c. A woman who belongs to the christian religious order is called as a Nun.

d. Money or help given out of kindness to the poor and needy is known as charity.

B. 1. The teachings of Socrates were the people not to believe in superstitions and to find truth behind every happening.

2. We remember Abraham Lincoln because when he was the president of United States, he won the civil war and abolished slavery.

3. The ideas of Karl Marx were

i) The workers to be united and to fight the capitalists for their rights.

ii) The profits of the industries should not remain in the hands of few. 4. Gandhiji came to India in 1915 from South Africa. He was shocked to see the condition

of the Indians in their own country. They were living under the British rule.

5. Mother Teresa established institutions like 'Missionaries of Charity' and 'Nirmal Hriday Home' for the poor.

C. 1. Greece 2. President 3. Factory

4. Satyagraha 5. Kolkata

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

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. ii 4. iii 5. i

F. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. d

G. Across:- 1. Mother Teresa 2. Kolkata

3. Lincoln 5. Gandhi

Down :- 2. King 4. Satyagraha

Chapter 14 : The Birth of the United Nations

A. a. Countries became jealous of each other and started fighting among themselves is known as world war.

b. The most powerful bomb ever used in warfare is called as atom bomb. c. Rights held to be justifiably belonging to any person are known as human rights.

B. 1. The industrial revolution and jealous of countries led to the world wars.

2. The united nations came into existence after the second world war to stop wars in the future.

3. The major objectives of the United Nations are: 1) To maintain international peace and security. 2) To promote friendly relations and co- operation among the Nations. 4. The UN flag is blue with the UN emblem on it

in white. There are two olive branches embracing the globe in the emblem.

5. The head quarters of the UN is open to public everyday of the year except 25th December and 1st January.

C. 1. Industrial 2. USA 3. 24th October 4. 200 5. 10th December

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

E. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii

F. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. d

Chapter 15 : How the United Nations Works

A. a. Forbidding an idea or plan to be put into action is known as Veto.

b. The Secretary General is the most powerful official who takes care of the daily operations of the UN. c. Trust Territories were the regions of the world that

were not independent and were controlled by independent nations that were UN members.

d. UNICEF is an organisation which works for children's welfare.

B. 1. The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, The secretariat, The International court of Justice and The Trusteeship Council.

2. United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China are the permanent members of the security council.

3. The Secretary General is the most powerful official of the UN. He plays a major role in setting the organisations agenda in international security affairs.

4. The WHO aims at fighting diseases and improving the health services. It is trying to stop the spread of fatal diseases.

5. The major achievements of the United Nations.

i) The UN has prevented the occurrence of the third world war.

ii) The UN has succeeded in checking the spread and use of nuclear and other weapons.

C. 1. Financial 2. one 3. Permanent 4. 15

5. UNICEF

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

E. 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv

F. 1. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

3. World Health Organisation

4. The Economic and Social Council
5. 5. International Monetary Fund
6. The International Telecommunication Union

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

Chapter 16 : India and the United Nations

A. a. Apartheid means discrimination between the dark skinned and fair skinned people.

b. Non-alignment means not a part of major alliance of the power blocks. c. Political support given to one country or group

by another is known as Alignment.

d. The basic principles of NAM is known as Panchsheel.

B. 1. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first woman president of the UN General Assembly in 1951.

2. Soviet Union and the USA were the super powers of the world after the World War-II.

3. NAM was formed because smaller nations started aligning with one group or other.

4. Marshal Tito, Dr. Sukarno and G.A. Naseer were the founders of the Non- Aligned movement.

5. India supported U.N. in Iran-Iraq border issue, Palestinian freedom and apartheid in South Africa.

C. 1. Apartheid 2. brain- child 3. Belgrade

4. Egypt 5. Movement

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

E. 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv

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

Chapter 17 :

The British Rule and the Revolt of 1857

A. a. Explorer means somebody who travels to places that are previously unknown.

b. Revolt means state of rebelling. c. East India

Company was formed by British merchants.

d. Rule Under which a ruler would lose his kingdom if he has not his own son to succeed the throne. This is called as doctrine of lapse.

B. 1. The Europeans came to India to trade.

2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the Mughal Emperor.

3. The Indian weavers were unhappy with the British because they could not compete with the prices of the British mill made clothes. Millions of weavers lost their jobs in the process.

4. The Revolt of 1857 failed because the rebels were no match for the British, who had superior weapons.

The Indian sepoys fought with outdated weapons.

5. The Revolt of 1857 marked the end of the East India Company's rule in India.

C. 1. Portuguese 2. Buxar 3. Avadh 4. Sepoys 5.

Bahadur Shah - II

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

E. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii

F. 1. iv 2. ii 3. iii 4. i 5. iv

Chapter 18 : The Struggle for Independence

A. a. Social means concerned with human beings in their relations to each other. b. Swadeshi means 'Own Country'. c. Patriotism is a love and loyal support of one's Country.

d. The custom of having more than one wife at the same time is known as polygamy.

B. 1. According to the social reformers because of social evils like caste system, killing of female babies, sati, child marriage and polygamy, India was divided and backward.

2. Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Home.

3. Extremists leaders did not like such a 'soft'

approach like moderates. They preferred a stronger and more active opposition to the British, with the active support of the people.

4. Lal, Bal, Pal means Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.

5. The revolutionaries not accepted by the Common masses because it resorted to violent means of protest.

C. 1. Scholars 2. Birth Right 3. Opinion
4. Bonfire 5. Moderate

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

E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. v 4. i 5. ii

F. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c

Chapter 19 : Gandhiji leads the Nation

A. a. A formal decision is known as resolution.
b. Authoring means control over one's own affairs.
c. Heroic means having a lot of courage.
d. The inner feeling distinguishing between right and wrong is known as conscience.

B. 1. Gandhiji call off the Non- Co-Operation movement because of the chauri chaura incident in their Uttar Pradesh.

2. The reason behind the civil disobedience movement was the british had introduced a tax on salt production.

3. In 1915, Gandhiji returned to India from south Africa. Non-violence method of Gandhiji made him famous among Indians.

4. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on 13th April 1919 at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. General Dyer was the leader of the British soldiers in this masscare.

5. Indian National Army formed by Subhash Chandra

Bose. 'Jai Hind' and 'Delhi Chalo' were famous slogans of Subhash Chandra Bose.

C. 1. Caste 2. Satyagraha 3. Simon

4. Dandi March 5. 1935

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

E. 1. v 2. iv 3. i 4. iii 5. ii

F. 1. iii 2. iv 3. iii 4. ii 5. iv

Chapter 20 : Natural Disaster

A. a. An event that causes great damage to human life and property is known as disaster.

b. Cyclone means very strong wind accompanied with heavy rain.

c. Epidemic is a large scale outbreak by disease.
d. A situation where shortage of food cause large scale deaths of humans and animals is called as 'famine'.

B. 1. A disaster is a severe accident causing great damage to life and property.

2. Earth quakes occur due to the violent and sudden shaking of the earth. It is caused by movements deep inside the earth.

3. Floods occur due to heavy rains for days together and it also occur due to dam failure.

4. i) Save water as much as possible

ii) Grow more trees

iii) By building dams

5. Red Cross society and World Health Organisation.

C. 1. Calamity 2. drought 3. Seismology

4. rain 5. flooding, coastal

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

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

F. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. d