

HANDBOOK
FOR
SOCIAL STUDIES

Std 5



RAINBOW
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Value Education

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Unit 1 UNDERSTANDING GLOBES

- A. 1. The main latitudes are five in number. They are the Equator, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle.
2. The distance between 2 latitudes is 1° (one degree). Starting from the Equator which is 0° , we have numbers, followed by N or S to denote the Northern or Southern hemisphere. We have 0° to 90°N and 0° to 90°S .
3. The Prime Meridian or the Main Meridian is the starting point for the measurement of degree in either the East or West direction. The Prime Meridian is numbered 0° . The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into 2 halves, the Eastern hemisphere and the Western hemisphere.
4. To the east of Prime Meridian we have longitudes upto 180°E and to the west, longitudes upto 180°W . 180°E and 180°W are the same longitude. This line is called the International Date Line.
5. The circular lines that run round the globe sideways are called latitudes. The biggest circle is the Equator which divides the earth into two hemispheres. The latitudes divide the Earth into climatic zones. The curved lines that run from top to bottom from the North Pole to the South Pole forming half circles are called the longitudes. The longitudes help us to calculate the time of a place.

6. Latitudes and longitudes cross each other. This network of lines are called a grid. The grid can help us to locate any place on Earth using the latitudes and longitudes.
- B. 1. South pole
2. Greenwich
3. 181 latitudes
4. Tropic of Cancer
5. North Pole
- C. 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a, 5-e

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-b
- B. 1. Equator divides the earth into 2 halves, the Northern and the Southern Hemisphere. It is the starting point and therefore measures 0° without N or S attached to it.
2. Vostok station is the coldest among the given places. This is because it is the closest to the South Pole.
3. When we look at the world map we understand that India is a small country (longitudes 68°E to 97°E) where as America is spread across the longitudes (67°W to 125°W). So India has only one Indian Standard Time whereas the US has different time zones.
- D. India - 5.30 a.m
France - 1.00 a.m

- Hawaii - 2.00 p.m (previous day)
- Japan - 9.00 a.m
- Mexico City - 6.00 p.m (previous day)
- E. Singapore - 2.30 p.m
- Doha - 9.30 a.m
- England - 6.30 a.m
- New York - 1.30 a.m

Unit 2 MAPS

- A. 1. Colours are used to show different land levels. Water bodies are shown in blue. Light blue indicates shallow water, deep blue indicates deep water. Plains are shown in green and high lands in brown.
2. A map allows us to see the whole world on a page. A map can be folded, rolled, in a book or hung on a wall. It is easy to carry a map from one place to another.
3. a. Political map
 b. Physical map
 c. Thematic map
- a. A political map shows location of countries, states, capitals, cities and towns.
- b. A physical map shows how high or low a place is. It shows mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers *etc.*
- c. A thematic map shows industries, rainfall, population, transport, soil, wildlife *etc.*

4. The four main components of a map are direction, scale, signs and symbols and colours.
- B. 1. false - Colours are used in maps to show different land levels.
 2. true
 3. false - The symbols are explained in the key or legend.
 4. false - East is marked to the right of a map.
 5. false - A map maker is called a cartographer.

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- B. 1. 4
 2. Meena
 3. east
 4. 9
 5. Sector 10 Road and Peace Colony Road
 6. Suresh's house,
 7. Milk Booth **M B**
 8. In which direction is the community centre?
 How many petrol pumps are there in Peace Colony?
- C. 1. 260 kms
 2. 60 kms
 3. 120 kms
 4. 140 kms
 5. 100 kms
 6. 160 kms

Unit 3 CLIMATE ZONES

- A. 1. i. Earth completes one rotation on its axis in 24 hours. Rotation causes day and night. Earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete a revolution. The revolution of the Earth causes seasons.
- ii. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place at a specific time. Climate is the average weather of a place over a long period of time.
- iii. Torrid zone is also called the hot zone. This zone has a tropical climate. It is sunny and hot throughout the year and also rains throughout the year. There is no winter season here. The frigid zone is extremely cold throughout the year. The ground is permanently covered with ice. This area has daylight and summer for six months and darkness for six months during winter.
2. The factors influencing climate are:
- Distance from the Equator
 - Altitude
 - Distance from the sea.
 - Humidity
 - Wind
 - Rainfall
3. The Temperate zone extends from the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) to the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and from the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) to the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$).

4. The Sun's rays that hit the Earth's surface at the Equator are short and straight and so the climate is hot. At the Poles, the Sun's rays are most slanted and long and so the climate is cold.
5. The Torrid Zone has a tropical climate. It is sunny and hot throughout the year. It also rains throughout the year. There is no winter season here.
- B. 1. polar zone
2. distance
3. decreases, increases
4. longer
5. Tropics
- C. 1. west to east
2. weather
3. monsoon
4. frigid zone
5. increases
6. humidity

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1. India is in the Northern hemisphere and Australia is in the Southern hemisphere. When it is winter in Delhi (India) it is summer in Australia. Mr. Raj has to repack his bags because, to go to Delhi, he must have winter clothes but to go to Australia he has to pack cottons and summer wear.

2. Though both Salem and Pondicherry are on the same latitudes, Salem is hotter because it is away from the sea. Pondicherry is on the sea coast.

- B. 1. Weather
2. Torrid zone
3. Air, water, land
4. Humidity
5. Seasons

C. *Torrid Temperate*

Mumbai	Cairo	Tokyo
Rio de Janeiro	Lahore	Sydney
Zaire	Beijing	New York
Bhopal	Dublin	Ottawa
Kolkata	London	New Delhi
Colombo	Ludhiana	Islamabad
Chennai		
Hyderabad		

D. *Seasons Weather*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Monsoon | hot and sunny |
| 2. Summer | cloudy and rainy |
| 3. Winter | Warmth and sunshine |
| 4. | Windy |
| 5. Winter, Spring | Sunshine balmy breeze |

Unit 4 EQUATORIAL FORESTS

- A. 1. The equatorial forest zone falls in the Torrid Zone on both sides of the Equator.
2. The direct rays of the Sun, shine throughout the year in this region and there is no winter season. Due to the intense heat, water from lakes, rivers *etc.* evaporate and so humidity is very high. Hence this area gets heavy rainfall.
3. Semangs, Kubus, Pygmies, Dayaks, Bantus and the Amazon Indians are some of the tribes that live in equatorial forests.

4. The five layers of an equatorial rain forest are as follows:

forest floor	- mosses and ferns grow here
shrub layer	- has small trees and shrubs
understory	- ferns, creepers and orchids that can be seen on the taller trees
canopy	- the tops of trees form this layer
emergents	- the tallest trees form this layer

5. *Continents Countries*

South America-	Equador, Columbia and Brazil
Africa	- Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea and Congo
Asia	- Malaysia, Indonesia and some parts of India
Australia	- Some parts of Australia

- B . 1. tropical thunderstorms
2. plantations
3. Anaconda
4. Habitat
5. Toucan
6. Torrid
- C. 1. The thick canopy and an understory comprising ferns and creepers that grow on the trees, prevent the sunshine from reaching the forest floor.
2. The rainforests are the lungs of planet Earth. The plants and trees provide precious oxygen. They are also home to a wide variety of medicinal plants. Hence rainforests have to be preserved.

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

C. Across

1. Equador
2. Fauna
4. Anaconda
5. Evergreen
6. Pygmies
7. Tribals
8. Torrid Zone
9. Humidity
10. Canopy

Down

1. Emergents
2. Flora
3. Understory
6. Plantation

Unit 5 LANDS OF SAND

- A. 1. Desert trees and plants have long root systems to reach water. Leaves are modified into thorns to stop water loss through the stomata. A thick waxy coating on the stems, seal the water stored in the fleshy stems. Thorns and spines discourage animals from feeding on them.
2. The camel is the most useful animal in the desert for man. The camel can store water in its stomach lining. It stores food in the form of fat in its hump. Padded feet and long legs help it walk on the sand. Thick eyelids with long eye lashes, small ears and nostrils give protection during a sandstorm. Tough and strong lips and jaws help it to easily feed on thorny plants. Because of all these adaptations the camel is called 'the ship of the desert'.
3. An oasis is a place in the desert where underground water reaches the surface. Farming is practiced around the oases. Therefore oases are important places for desert animals and people.
4. In the desert, the weather is extreme. It is very hot during the day and cool at nights. Rainfall is very rare and sparse.

- B. 1. 15° and 30°
 2. Atacama
 3. Atacama
 4. Baobab
 5. Banjaras
 6. Western
- C. 1. The Atacama Desert in South America is very dry.
 2. Cacti have thorns and spikes to keep away animals.
 3. Desert nomads wander from place to place because of difficult living conditions.

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-b, 6-f
- B. 1. Camel
 2. Kalahari
 3. Deforestation
 4. Extreme climate
 5. Water scarcity
 6. Cactus
 7. Baobab
 8. Scorpion
 9. Tuaregs
 10. Date Palms
 11. Oasis

It was exciting to explore the lands of sand.

Unit 6 GRASSLANDS

- A. 1. The grasslands in the Northern Hemisphere are located in the interiors, away from the coast. So they experience very hot summer and very cold winter.
 2. Hundreds of varieties of grasses, herbs, shrubs, mosses and other plants grow in the grasslands. Most of the grasses are perennial. Brightly coloured flowers including sun flowers, asters, goldenrods *etc.* grow in abundance. Trees are very rare and mostly planted by farmers.
 3. Agriculture is practiced widely in the Prairies. Wheat, barley, flax, corn, rye and oats are grown. Cultivation is extensive and mechanized. All the processes of farming are done using farm machinery.
 4. Some of the animals living in the grasslands of Northern Hemisphere hibernate to endure the long winter months.
 5. Cowboys in North America and the gauchos in South America take care of the cattle in the cattle farms.
- B. 1. Alfalfa
 2. Homesteads
 3. Velds
 4. Kinghiz
 5. Margs
 6. Steppes
- C. 1. Pampas
 2. Downs

3. Silos
4. Estancias
5. Temperate, tropical
6. Chinook

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- C. Bison llama
 falcon springbok
 gazelle swallow
 kangaroo wallaby
 koala zebra
- D. Students to research and write in their own words.

Unit 7 THE AURORA LANDS

- A. 1. The frigid zone is permanently covered in ice throughout the year. During winter there is no sunshine at all. So it is impossible to practice agriculture in this region.
2. Inuits, Lapps, Samoyeds, Yakuts and Chukchis are tribes that live in the polar region.
3. When the glaciers flow into the sea, they break up into giant chunks of ice called icebergs. Icebergs float low in the water and only the tip of it shows above the surface. This makes it very dangerous for ships.
- B. 1. e, 2. d, 3. b, 4. a, 5. c

- C. 1. In the poles during summer, there is continuous daylight. Even at midnight there is light. So, Greenland is known as the 'Land of the Midnight Sun'.
2. In the frigid zone, the ground is permanently frozen. This makes it impossible to practice agriculture. Hunting and trapping are the main occupations of the people living here.

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1. Bright lights seen in the northern skies are called aurora.
2. Animals in the frigid zone have thick fur to protect themselves from the cold.
3. Inuits wear jackets with hoods called parkas.
4. Means of transport on land in the Tundras are sledges.
- B. 1. Blueberry
 2. Harpoon
 3. Reindeer
 4. Glaciers
 5. Igloos
 6. Snow owl
 7. Iceberg
 8. Greenland
 9. Penguin
 10. Eskimos

Unit 8 OUR ENVIRONMENT

- A.
1. The biosphere is all the parts of the world where living things can be found.
 2. The layer of air surrounding the Earth is its atmosphere. Atmosphere can trap heat and moisture and stop harmful ultraviolet rays from the Sun. The atmosphere is our Earth's shield.
 3. Pollution is the process of dirtying or adding harmful or unpleasant substances to the atmosphere, hydrosphere or lithosphere.
 4. Some wastes break up and become a part of the soil over a period of time. Food wastes, paper, leaves and other natural products which get decomposed are called biodegradable waste. Man made things like plastic, thermocol, glass etc. do not decompose. If such things are burnt they release poisonous gases into the atmosphere. Such types of waste are called non-biodegradable waste.
 5. Chopping down of trees to make things or to create clearings to grow crops or build structures is called deforestation. Trees are essential for a healthy balance of gases in nature, as trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.
 6. Water pollution affects aquatic plants and organisms and turn water unfit for human consumption. Diseases like dysentery and cholera are spread through polluted water.
 7. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere traps heat. When we release more and more carbon dioxide

into the atmosphere, we are making the atmosphere warmer. This warming of the atmosphere is called global warming.

8. Loud and unpleasant sounds are called noise. Noise destroys the quality of the environment and causes stress and irritation. It can also lead to loss of hearing.
- B.
1. Hydrosphere
 2. Biosphere
 3. Polluter
 4. Carbon monoxide & Sulphur dioxide
 5. Diseases like cholera, dysentery
 6. Oxygen and water vapour
- C.
1. Noise
 2. Decibel
 3. Pollutant
 4. Watercycle
 5. Lithosphere
 6. e-waste

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A, C, D, E - Students to write in their own words.
- B. Vehicles that run on petrol or diesel emit poisonous gases and pollute the air. Whereas cycling is environment friendly. Cycling and walking are also good for health as they are good exercise.

Unit 9 LET'S BECOME EARTH - WISE

- A. 1. Protecting the environment by preventing the loss, waste, damage or destruction to it is called conservation.
2. Over millions of years, dead plants and animals get converted to petrol, diesel and coal, deep underground. Such fuels are called fossil fuels.
3. Reusing a product in a different way or making something new and useful out of used or waste material is called recycling.
- B. 1. Pollution
2. Underground
3. Carbon dioxide
4. Geo thermal energy
5. eco system

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1. Safety
2. Afforestation
3. Organic farming
4. Hydro electricity
5. Atomic energy

Unit 10 NATURAL DISASTERS

- A. 1. Earth quakes or volcanic eruptions that happen beneath the ocean bed trigger giant waves called tsunami. When these high waves reach the shore, they cause destruction.

Cyclones are tropical storms. Huge masses of air rotate at high speed across the oceans. When they cross the coast, they uproot trees and flatten everything in their path.

2. The Earth's crust is made up of tectonic plates which float and move on the molten mantle. These plates either slide past others or are being pulled apart. Rocks cannot bend or stretch and so they snap. This sends shock waves which we feel as an earthquake.
3. Major volcanic areas around the world, are around the edge of the Pacific ocean. It looks like a horse shoe shaped band. It is called "The Ring of Fire".
4. These are the steps to be taken to prevent droughts:
- a. Drought prone areas must build reservoirs and tanks to store water.
- b. Farmers should be educated to avoid overgrazing.
- c. Planting more trees can keep the soil safe.

- d. Encouraging everybody to practise rain water harvesting. The stored water can be used later.
 - e. Growing drought resistant crops during the dry seasons.
 - f. Implementing modern agricultural methods like drip irrigation.
 - g. Maintaining local tanks and wetlands and not filling them up for construction purposes.
5. Important precautions to be taken by people living in flood prone areas include:
- a. Keep track of regular weather reports.
 - b. Always keep an emergency kit ready. It should have a portable radio, batteries, torch, food packed in waterproof bags, drinking water, a firstaid kit and essential medicines.
 - c. Keep water proof bags to pack clothes.
 - d. Drink only boiled water.
 - e. Switch off all electrical appliances and the main switches too.
 - f. Trees, especially mangroves help in controlling floods from spreading fast. Do not cut down trees near swampy areas.
 - g. Special check dams across rivers can help to control floods.
6. The three types of volcanoes are:
- a. Extinct or dead volcanoes: Have not erupted for thousands of years.

- b. Dormant or sleeping volcanoes: Have not erupted for many years because a vent is blocked. They may suddenly erupt.
 - c. Active volcanoes: Erupt often and cause destruction.
- B. 1. 7 major and 20 minor tectonic plates
- 2. Focus
 - 3. Lava
 - 4. Japanese
 - 5. Famine
 - 6. Cyclones
- C. 1. true
- 2. false. Japan is the most earthquake prone country in the world.
 - 3. true
 - 4. false. Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for many years. They may suddenly erupt.
 - 5. False. Cyclones bring heavy rains.
 - 6. true.

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- C. The earth's crust is made up of plates of rock. Magma comes out of crust to form a volcano. The 'Ring of Fire' is around the Pacific Ocean.

Giant waves are called Tsunami.

Cyclones are tropical storms.

Floods and drought destroy crops.

Being prepared is the key to facing disasters.

Unit 11 WORLD PEACE

- A. 1. The UN was formed to ensure peace around the world.
2. The Security Council is responsible for international peace and security. It is the most important organ of the UN. Five member countries, USA, UK, Russia, France and China are permanent members of this Council. Ten members are chosen from the other member countries and are a part of the Council for a period of two years. The security council's job is to resolve conflicts around the world. It sends Peace Keeping Forces to places where there are conflicts.
3. UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, ILO, IMF
4. The main objectives of the UN are:
- Maintain peace and security in the world.
 - Develop friendly relations among nations.
 - Encourage cooperation to solve economic, social, humanitarian and cultural problems.
 - Promote respect for human rights and freedom for all nations.

e. Co-ordinate the activities of different nations so that the objectives of the UN are attained.

5. India is a founder member of the UN. India has full faith in the UN and is actively involved in many activities.

a. India sends troops as members of UN Peace Keeping Forces.

b. India participates in various relief operations of different UN agencies.

c. India has always sent medical missions whenever they were needed.

d. India has always supported disarmament and use of atomic power for peaceful purposes.

B. 1. c, 2. d, 3. f, 4. a, 5. e, 6. b,
7. h, 8. i, 9. g

- C. 1. FAO
2. UNESCO
3. WHO
4. ICJ
5. UNICEF
6. WHO
7. FAO
8. UN Peace Keeping Forces

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1. Allies
2. 30th October 1945
3. Year, September to December
4. 2 years
5. April, July
6. Anganwadi
7. The Hague
8. Ban ki-moon
9. Six
10. ILO

Unit 12 KNOWLEDGE SPREADS AROUND

- A. 1. Pictures formed the basis of all the early examples of writing. Pictorial writing was used by the Egyptians, Chinese and by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization.
2. The Hindu-Arabic numerals used the system of place value which helped in doing written arithmetic. Where there was no number, zero was used. In this system there was no confusion between 73 and 703.
3. Johannes Gutenberg was a German goldsmith who invented the printing press. He made metal blocks called types for each letter. The letters were joined to make words. Gutenberg composed a whole

page, word by word, line by line. He then inked the block and pressed it on paper. He also invented printer's ink. The first book to be printed by Gutenberg was the Latin Bible.

4. A country or society is truly advanced only if the citizens are literate and educated. Literacy brings knowledge and knowledge leads to progress.
5. The blind people have Braille books which they read using their finger tips.
- B. 1. Script
2. Brahmi
3. Place value system
4. 1443
5. China
- C. 1-d, 2-c, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- B. 1. Charles Dickens
2. J.K Rowling
3. Jonathan Swift
4. R.L. Stevenson
5. Roald Dahl
6. Elisabetta Dami
7. J.R.R. Tolkien
8. Eoin Colfer
9. Enid Blyton

10. Rudyard Kipling

11. Vishnu Sharma

12. Sage Valmiki

- D. 1. Samuel Morse invented the telegraph.
2. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
3. The radio was invented by Guglielmo Marconi.
4. The television is John Logie Baird's invention.
5. Internet is the linking of many computer networks.
6. Now our world is a global village.

Unit 13 WONDERS IN THE WORLD OF MEDICINE

- A. 1. A thermometer is an instrument that measures temperature in degrees of Fahrenheit (^oF) or degrees of Centigrade (^oC). A clinical thermometer gives us the exact body temperature.
2. In 1816, Dr. Rene Laennec invented the stethoscope. Doctors use a stethoscope to listen to the heart, blood rushing through arteries, air moving in and out of the lungs, etc. Unusual sounds warn of problems.
3. Microscopes are used to test blood, urine and tissues to find out what is causing a disease.
4. X-ray, CT Scanner, MRI, Ultra Sound Scanners help doctors look inside our body.

5. 1. *Pasteurization*

Louis Pasteur discovered that heat can kill germs. When milk is heated to a high temperature and then suddenly cooled, all the bacteria in the milk are killed. This process is called Pasteurization.

2. *Antibiotic*

Antibiotics are drugs that work against bacteria. Antibiotics damage bacteria but do not damage human cells.

3. *Vaccination*

Vaccines or weakened germs are injected into our body which does not cause the disease but helps the body produce antibodies that help fight the germs. This is called vaccination.

B. 1-c, 2-f, 3-e, 4-g, 5-b, 6-a, 7-d

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- B. 1. Orthopaedician
2. Paediatrician
3. Ophthalmologist
4. Dermatologist
5. ENT Specialist
6. Dentist
7. Cardiologist
8. Neurologist

9. Oncologist
 10. Gynaecologist
- E.
1. A stethoscope is used to listen to the heart beat.
 2. Microscopes are instruments to see things enlarged.
 3. Anaesthesia is used to make a person unconscious.
 4. Louis Pasteur called invisible microbes germs.
 5. A change in body temperature is a sign of fever.

Unit 14 HELLO! I HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

- A.
1. Communicating with friends, relatives, colleagues is called personal communication.

Mass communication, is passing on a message to a large number of people at the same time.
 2. Mobile phones can be used even while travelling. It helps us receive text messages, voice message, pictures, access the Internet and to make phone calls.
 3. Newspapers bring us news from all over the world. Newspapers give news about politics, sports, culture, science, weather etc. Newspapers reach us at the start of the day and helps us to know what is happening around the world.
 4. Television has changed mass communication like never before. Events related to sports, disasters,

national and international politics, lifestyle, *etc* are covered and telecast live throughout the day, everyday in different languages. News and information reaches many people more effectively

5. The internet provides the fastest means of communication. Messages can be sent and received instantly, information downloaded, chatting with friends, *e*-banking, *e*-shopping, video conferencing are some of the uses of internet. Messages can be passed from person-to-person or to many people through the Internet making it the best tool for communication.
- B.
1. Letter
 2. Telegram
 3. Internet
 4. Television
 5. Newspaper
- C.
1. b, 2. a, 3. e, 4. d, 5. c

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- D.
1. Anybody can contact anybody else at anytime anywhere instantly with the help of the mobile phones. Mobile phones help us send and receive text messages, voice messages, access the internet and keep in touch, even on the move.
 2. Post offices pass letters and parcels from one person to another through the nation's postal system. Courier services also do the same job but faster. Courier services charge more for their

services when compared to the postal system. Courier services are private enterprises.

Unit 15 THE STORY OF INDIA

- A. 1. Bengal was the richest state and the East India Company wanted to control Bengal. When Siraj-ud-Daullah the Nawab of Bengal ordered the Company to leave, they refused and the Battle of Plassey was fought. The British army won the battle, and put the Nawab to death. In 1764, yet another battle was fought and Bengal came under British rule.
2. When the ruler of a kingdom died and there was no natural born heir, the Company would take control of the state. This policy of the Company was called the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. The soldiers or sepoy in the Company army were Indians. The cartridges for the rifles had a greased cover that had to be bitten off before being used. The grease used was made from the fat, from cows and pigs. The Hindu sepoys were non-beef eaters and the Muslim sepoys were non-pork eaters and their feelings were offended.
4. The revolt of 1857 failed because there was no true leadership and no planning. On the other hand the British were organized and had arms.
5. The sepoy mutiny and the conditions in India made the British Government, back in England, decide to control India directly. So Company rule

ended. Queen Victoria, the queen of England now became the Empress of India too.

- B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-f, 6-d
- C. 1. The East India Company wanted to control Bengal. Siraj-ud-Daullah the Nawab of Bengal ordered that the Company army be removed. The British refused and the Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.
2. The East India Company brought European factory made cloth to India and sold it cheap. At the same time, they put a tax on Indian made cloth, making it more expensive. Indians bought the cheaper cloth and soon Indian weavers had to stop making cloth.

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1. During British rule Cochin was an Indian State.
2. The two princely states of Cochin and Travancore made up the old Kerala.
3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Bangalore and Mysore were Princely States.
5. No we cannot see these countries because they were formed much later.
6. Bombay / Cochin / Karachi
7. Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta
- B. 4, 2, 5, 8, 6, 3, 7, 9, 11, 1, 10
- C. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar

2. Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai
3. Emperor Jehangir
4. Siraj-ud-Daullah
5. Mangal Pandey
6. Robert Clive
7. Queen Victoria
8. Vasco da Gama
9. Shah Alam
10. Tantia Tope

Unit 16 THE INDIAN SPIRIT

- A. 1. Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswathy, Jyotiba Phule, Swami Vivekananda and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan are some of the Indian reformers who revived the spirit of India.
2. The Revolt of 1857 and the work of the reformers encouraged nationalism among the people of India. English education opened up their minds to ideas like democracy. The Indians wanted the power to improve their own lives and not be ruled by the British. These ideas led to the formation of the Indian National Congress. The prominent leaders were A.O.Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerji, Annie Besant, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and MG Ranade.
3. Bengal was a large province with a large population of Hindus and Muslims. Both

communities lived in peace. The British followed a clever system of divide and rule to gain more control. A plan to partition Bengal was announced. Thousands of people protested and thus began the Swadeshi Movement in 1905.

4. During the Swadeshi Movement people were asked to boycott and stop buying British made goods. Indians were asked to buy Swadeshi or Indian made goods. Huge bonfires of British made goods burned all over the country. Indians were attacked, beaten up, shot at and put in jail by the British but the protests continued.
5. As a result of the Swadeshi Movement, cloth mills were started to make Indian clothes, national schools and colleges were established by Indians, for Indian children. The Tata Company was started to make iron and steel products, many other Indian companies were started.

- B. 1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
2. Brahmo Samaj
 3. Swami Vivekananda
 4. Kesari
 5. 1914

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1. Subramania Bharati
2. Vande Mataram
 3. Brahmo Samaj
 4. Swami Vivekananda

5. Swaraj
 6. Lord Curzon
- B.
1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started a newspaper called 'Kesari'.
 2. Jyotiba Phule worked tirelessly to end discrimination.
 3. The Rowlatt Act gave total control to the British.
 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted education for all.
 5. Rabindranath Tagore wrote patriotic songs in Bengali.

Unit 17 **MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND
GANDHI - THE MAHATMA**

- A.
1. The Indians and the blacks in South Africa were always humiliated by the white South Africans. Gandhi decided to fight for the rights of his countrymen in Africa. He decided not to obey the unjust laws. His struggle was based on non-violence and he called this method Satyagraha.
 2. On April 19, 1919 a peaceful meeting was being held at Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar. This park had just one exit. A British officer, General Dyer, ordered the policemen to block the exit and open fire. People had no place to escape. Thousands were killed and hundreds injured.
 3. Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920. Thousands of Indians joined

this movement. Students walked out of British run schools and colleges. Lawyers boycotted the courts, people picketed outside factories and shops making or selling British goods. Government functions and elections were boycotted and titles and honours given by the British Empire were returned.

4. In a place called Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh a peaceful procession was taking place. The police opened fire at them. This made the people angry and they burnt down the Chauri Chaura police station. Gandhiji felt that Indians were not ready for Satyagraha and so called off the Non-cooperation movement.
 5. Some of the brave revolutionaries who laid down their lives for the country were Vasudev Balwant Phadke, Khudiram Bose, Vinayak D Savarkar, Bhaga Jatin, Chandrashekar Azad, Bhagat Singh and Sitarama Raju.
- B.
1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
 2. General Dyer
 3. Rabindranath Tagore
 4. Motilal Nehru
 5. People of Chauri Chaura
 6. Sir John Simon
 7. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 8. Bhajat Singh, Sitarama Raju

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 1. Porbandar
2. Satyagraha
3. Khadi
4. Harijan
5. Jalianwala Bagh
6. Chauri Chaura
7. Simon
8. Revolutionaries
- B. 2. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
4. Vinayak D Savarkar
5. Jawaharlal Nehru
6. Sarojini Naidu
7. Bhagat Singh
8. C. Rajagopalachari
9. Rajendra Prasad
10. Khudiram Bose
11. Bhaga Jatin
12. Sitarama Raju

Lesson 18 THE MARCH TOWARDS FREEDOM

- A. 1. In 1929, in Lahore, the INC demanded Purna Swaraj or complete independence from the British.

It decided to raise the Indian flag and celebrate Independence Day on 26th January 1930.

2. At Dandi, Gandhiji picked up a handful of salt and challenged the British Government's control over manufacture and selling of salt. Along the coast of India, more such salt marches were held. Thousands of people were beaten up and put in jail.
3. In 1942, the Congress started the Quit India Movement. Gandhiji gave India the slogan 'do or die' When the leaders were arrested, ordinary people became leaders. Thousands were beaten up and arrested.
4. Netaji believed that India needed an army to fight the British. He started the Indian National Army in Singapore. The INA marched towards India shouting their slogan 'Delhi chalo' and 'Jai Hind'. They wanted to free their motherland.
5. The Indian Constitution which gave guidelines on how our country would be ruled was adopted on 26th January 1950. India was now declared as Sovereign Democratic Republic. So January 26th is called Republic Day.
- B. 1. Purna Swaraj
2. Sabarmati to Dandi
3. do or die
4. Subhash Chandra Bose
5. Jai Hind

- C. 1. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
2. Captain Lakshmi
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Jawaharlal Nehru

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- A. 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 2, 11, 3, 6, 14, 12, 8, 1, 9, 4

Unit 19 RIGHT AND DUTIES OF INDIANS

- A. 1. The Fundamental Rights are:
 - a. Right to Equality
 - b. Right to Freedom of Expression
 - c. Right Against Exploitation
 - d. Right to Freedom of Religion
 - e. Cultural and Educational Rights
 - f. Right to Constitutional Remedies
2. Fundamental Duties are as important as Fundamental Rights. Rights and duties must go hand in hand. Citizens must not just demand their rights, but proudly perform their duties as model citizens.
3. The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines that the ruling Government must follow, so that all Indians are well looked after.

The Directive Principle directly related to children are:

- a. Child labour must not be allowed.
 - b. Every child from the age of 6 to 14 must be provided free and compulsory education.
4. Every Indian has the freedom to express his/her thoughts in speech or writing. They can hold peaceful meetings, form associations and unions, travel to any part of the country and settle down in any part of the country. Indians have the freedom to trade and choose what they want to study. This does not mean that anybody can do anything. No Indian can do anything that will affect somebody else's freedom. This is a right that has to be used carefully.
 5. India comprises 28 states, each with its own language and cultural heritage. Each community or group has the right and freedom to follow their own customs and traditions. They can set up their own educational institutions in any part of India.
- B. 1. Sovereign - independent without outside influence
 2. Secular - not bound by religious rule
 3. Democracy - a form of government where the people elect their leaders
 4. Constitution - A set of rules which gives people rights and duties.

- 5. Republic - a state where supreme power is with the people or elected representative
- 6. Liberty - a right or privilege
- 7. Fraternity - a group of people sharing a common profession or interests

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. Across | Down |
| 3. Equality | 1. January |
| 5. Duties | 2. Flag |
| 6. Minority | 3. Exploitation |
| 7. Anthem | 4. Constitution |

Unit 20 GOVERNING INDIA

- A. 1. To ensure proper governance of the country the constitution provides a Central Government for the whole nation at the national capital and a State Government in each of the 28 states.
- 2. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people of India. Any Indian citizen over 25 years of age can contest in the Lok Sabha elections and any Indian citizen over 18 years can vote during election.
- 3. The Lok Sabha is called the Lower House or the House of the People. The members are elected by the people of India.

The Rajya Sabha is called the Upper House. The members are not elected through general elections. They are elected by the different state legislative assemblies.

- 4. The party that wins the maximum number of seats forms the Union Government. The party that forms a government elects a leader.

The President appoints this leader as the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister leads the Union Cabinet which consists of a council of members.

- 5. The state government comprises a Legislative Assembly. The Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected during assembly elections. After results of assembly elections are declared, the leader of the party that has won the maximum seats forms the State Government.

- B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-d, 5-b

WORK BOOK ANSWERS

Students to do the activities.