



Social Science

Science

Teachers Manual



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CLASS - 5

1. GLOBE AND MAP

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 0 degree 2. (b) North Pole 3. (b) green
4. (a) directions 5. (b) key
- B.** 1. equator 2. Meridian 3. physical
4. language 5. scale
- C.** 1. (e) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ 2. (b) 90° South 3. (a) white
4. (c) colours and symbols 5. (d) blue
- D.** 1. Equator is an imaginary line which divides the earth into two equal halves. To the north of the equator lies the northern hemisphere and to the south, lies the southern hemisphere.
2. The 0 degree line of latitude is called the equator and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ latitude is called Arctic circle.
3. The lines of latitude and longitude together on the earth's surface form a criss-cross pattern known as grid.
4. The language of a Map. Every map has four components:
(a) Directions (b) Colours and Symbols
(c) Scale (d) Key
5. All maps follow a common colour scheme to show different features. For example:
(a) Water bodies are always shown in blue.
(b) Mountains and highlands are shown in brown and yellow.
(c) Snow-covered areas are shown in white.
(d) Plains and lowlands are shown in green.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

2. EARTH MOVEMENT

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 2. (d) 24 3. (b) 21 July
4. (c) 21 March 5. (b) twice
- B.** 1. 21 December 2. east, west 3. axis
4. North 5. Summer solstice
- C.** 1. (e) summer solstice 2. (a) winter solstice
3. (b) spring equinox 4. (d) axis 5. (c) 24 hours
- D.** 1. The spinning of the earth on its axis is called rotation.

2. The earth moves around the sun on its own path is called orbit. This motion of earth is known as revolution.
3. The earth takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one orbit around the sun. $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days is one year on the earth. The revolution of the earth causes seasons. We mainly have five seasons all over the world. They are winter, summer, rainy, spring and autumn.
4. The two solstices occur when ever the tilt of the earth's axis is oriented directly towards or away from the sun. This causes the hemispheres to point directly towards or away from the sun. This brings the change in seasons.
5. The term 'equinox' literally means 'equal day and night'. This phenomenon occurs twice a year when days and nights are exactly equal everywhere on earth.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

3. WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) sun 2. (c) Frigid zone 3. (b) moderate
 4. (d) Equator 5. (b) long
- B.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. Climate is the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.
2. Factors causing a change in climatic conditions:
 (a) Distance from the equator. (b) Height above the sea level.
 (c) Distance from the sea. (d) Direction of winds.
 (e) Humidity and Rains. (f) Ocean currents.
3. Winds is caused by differences in air temperature. As the air heats up, it rises and cooler air rushes to take its place. Cool wins that blow from hot regions bring dry weather to inland areas. Further, winds are cool in summer and mild in the winter.
4. On the basis of heat received the earth's surface can be divided into three heat zones- Torrid, Temperate and frigid.
 (a) Torrid Zone- This region lies between the tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn and is very hot throughout the year as the equator passes through this region.

(b) Temperate Zone- This region lies between the Tropic of cancer and Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere as well as the region between tropic of capricorn and the Antarctic circle in the Southern Hemisphere. This zone has moderate climate.

(c) Frigid Zone - It is the region between the Arctic circle and North pole as well as the Antarctic circle and the south pole. This zone is very cold.

Thus, places close to the equator have cooler climate.

5. Humidity is the presence of water in the air. The humidity of a place depends upon the nearness of the place from the sea and direction of winds. Winds that blow from the sea to the land bring moisture and make the weather humid. The winds blowing from the seas carry clouds to the coastal areas, which drop most of their water. Thus places near the coast receive more rain than places farther away. This help to cool the temperature of the places with heavy rainfall.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

4. THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) Zaire river 2. (a) Congo 3. (c) Swahili
4. (c) Kinshasa 5. (a) Rawanda
- B.** 1. Angola 2. Kinshasa 3. Equator
4. Shifting 5. Bikavu
- C.** 1. (e) Congo river
2. (a) Kinshasa
3. (b) Democratic republic of congo
4. (c) Bantu and Pygmies
5. (d) Matadi
- D.** 1. The sun's rays are vertical over the equatorial regions. Therefore the temperature here is very high throughout the year. The average temperature is 30°C. The rainfall is heavy and takes place almost every day by 3 or 4 pm throughout the year. Therefore the humidity is also very high in this region.
2. The Democratic Republic of Congo is located on the western side of the African continent. Equator passes through the northern part of this country. It is surrounded by Congo river

on the west; central African Republic and Sudan on the north; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania on the east; and Zambia and Angola to wards the south.

3. The rainforests of the Democratic Republic of Congo contain many rare and endemic species such as both species of chimpanzee, the common chimpanzee, squirrels, foxes, the baboon, mountain gorilla, okapi, crocodiles, alligators, snakes, turtles and white rhino. Okapi is a rare species of giraffe. Birds and insects of a great variety are also found here.
4. The pygmies are a primitive tribal group. They live in the deeper forests of the democratic Republic of the Congo. They are the shortest people in the world, their average height is not exceeding 5 feet. They are good hunters. They generally lead a nomadic life. They move about in search of food.
5. More than 200 languages are spoken in Congo. Swahili, Tshiluba (Kiluba), Lingala, and Kongo are the four national languages. French is the official language here.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

5. THE LAND OF HOT SAND

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) Sahara desert 2. (b) Tropic of Cancer
3. (b) head gear 4. (b) Jeddah
5. (a) Riyadh
- B.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. (e) King Abdul Aziz 2. (a) Aboya 3. (d) Persian Gulf
4. (b) Riyal 5. (c) Oryx
- D.** 1. Saudi Arabia lies in the Arabian Peninsula. It is the largest peninsula in the world. It occupies almost 80% of the Arabian peninsula. It has the red sea to its west, the Persian Gulf to its east and the Arabian sea to its south. Its neighbouring countries are Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north, Bahrain and United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the east, and Yemen and Oman in the south.
2. Saudi Arabia is one of the hottest places on the earth. Saudi Arabian gets the direct rays of the sun, and it hardly gets any rain. During summer, the rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of cancer. Therefore, the temperature of he desert

region is very high. In winters, the days are warm but comfortable.

3. The wildlife of Saudi Arabia includes the fox, wolf, hyena, mongoose, porcupine and baboon. Gazelles, leopards and mountain goats are also found in smaller number. Rave white antelope called the oryx is a distinctive animal of Saudi Arabia. Birds like falcons, eagles, avens, flamingos and a variety of snakes and smaller reptiles are also found here.
4. Bedouins are the nomads that live in tents and travel in camel caravans across the deserts. They are skilled craftsmen and artisans who make rugs, carpets etc and sell them to earn living. Besides, people live in the cities and towns, many also live a simple and rustic life in villages.
5. Saudi Arabia is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world. Arabs that are native to Saudi Arabia, make up the majority of the country's population. The ret of the people are foreigners from other Arab countries such as Egypt and Asian countries such as India, Pakistan and Iran. Bedouins are nomads that live in tents and travel in camel caravans across the deserts. They are skilled craftsmen and artisans.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

6. THE TEMPERATE GRASSLAND: THE PRAIRIES

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) 'Meadow', in French 2. (c) Savannah 3. (d) Mississippi
4. (b) Bison 5. (c) homesteads
- B.** 1. Temperate 2. Wheat 3. Argentina
4. Missouri 5. ranches
- C.** 1. (d) Eurasia 2. (a) Argentina 3. (e) South Africa
4. (b) Australia 5. (c) North America
- D.** 1. The temperate grasslands cover the central areas of the continents lying between North and South of the Equator.
2. The grasslands are known by different local names. They include the steppes of Eurasia, the prairies of North America, the Pampas of Argentina, the velds of Sourth Africa and downs of Australia.
3. Prairies are the regions of the extreme temperatures. During summer it is very hot. The light rainfall occurs mostly in

spring and early summer. So, short grass grows here, that is not very thick.

4. Large cattle farms called ranches.
5. Most people are engaged in farming. They convert grasslands into farmlands. They use modern machines for cultivating the farms. People have big cattle farms.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

7. THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW: GREENLAND

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) Greenland 2. (d) Nuuk 3. (c) wolf
4. (b) eater of raw meat 5. (c) animals skin
- B.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. (c) wolf-like dogs 2. (e) a migratory bird 3. (a) a hood lined jacket
4. (d) a thick layer of fat 5. (b) a boat of animal skin
- D.** 1. Greenland is located in the far north, and most of it falls within the Arctic circle. The Arctic ocean lies to the north of Greenland and the Atlantic ocean to the South of it.
2. Greenland experiences an extremely cold climate throughout the year. It has nine to ten months of winter, when the temperature falls below the freezing point i.e., 0°C. Summers are only for two months, the climate along the coast is generally pleasant during summers.
3. In summers, the sun shines all the 24 hours in most parts, even at midnight. That is why the polar regions are called the land of midnight sun.
4. Polar bears, reindeers, huskies, arctic foxes, musk oxen, polar hares, seals and whales are found here. The seals and whales are found along the coast. Huskies are wolf-like dogs, they are used for pulling sledges.
5. The native people of Greenland are called eskimos. Eskimos means 'eater of raw meat'. They wear clothes made of animal fur. All men, women and children wear long leather boots and jackets called parka. They keep their head covered. The population is less. People prefer to call themselves Inuit which means the 'real man' in place of Eskimo. They speak Inupiaq and other dialects. Their important occupations are hunting and fishing.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

8. NATURAL DISASTERS

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) epidemic 2. (a) drought
3. (b) focus 4. (b) Flood
- B.** 1. Drought 2. epicentre 3. lava
4. epidemic 5. Cyclones
- C.** 1. (e) Fire 2. (a) Flood 3. (d) Earthquake
4. (b) Mount Kilimanjaro 5. (c) Tsunami
- D.** 1. Disaster is a sudden event or accident that disturbs the normal course of our lives. It leads to heavy loss of life and property.
2. When the magma under the earth's crust spills over on its surface, it is called a volcanic eruption. The three types of volcanoes are:
(a) Active Volcanoes (b) Dormant Volcanoes
(c) Extinct Volcanoes
3. Early warning should be installed in the cyclone-prone areas to warn people. People should move to safer place in times of cyclones. Tree plantation in such areas should be promoted. Buildings should be constructed keeping in mind the cyclonic activities.
4. Floods generally occur when there is heavy rainfall during monsoons and mountain glaciers melt on a large scale. Another reason for floods is breaking of dams and barrage that release massive quantity of water at once. Floods along with loss of life and property are also the major cause of many water borne diseases.
5. An epidemic occurs when a large number of people are affected by the same disease at one time. Usually such disease are infectious and spread from one person to another quickly. It is important to maintain internal and external cleanliness and hygiene. The doctor must be consulted to take preventive medicine or to report in a case of infection and take proper medication.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

9. TRAVELLING FAR AND NEAR

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) State highway 2. (c) Japan 3. (a) Australia
4. (b) Panama Canal 5. (a) 1903
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- C. 1. (d) Germany 2. (a) Russia 3. (e) India
4. (b) USA 5. (c) Italy
- D. 1. James Watt invented the steam engine. The invention of the steam engine marked the beginning of the greatest revolution in transportation. Man constructed roads and laid railway lines.
2. In India, railways were introduced by the British in 1853. At present, India has many fast moving trains connecting important cities of the nation some superfast trains of India are the Shatabdi Express and the Rajdhani Express. Some luxurious trains of India are place on wheels and the Royal Orient. India first metro rail was started in Kolkata. Delhi has a metro rail system.
3. Some of the canals like Suez Canal Route, the Panama Canal Route and the North Atlantic Route help in transportation by reducing the travelling time. They also help in transportation of heavy goods like food grains, mineral ores or petroleum from one place to another.
4. The roadways provide transportation to millions of people every day. A road network consists of national highways state highways, district roads and village roads. The national highways connect the states and the major cities. All national highways are metalled. District roads connect with major roads and village roads. Village roads connect villages and small towns to other roads.
5. Water transport helps to carry bulky and heavy goods over long distances at low cost of transportation. Hence it is the cheapest means of transport.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

10. LET US COMMUNICATE

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) letter 2. (c) cinema 3. (b) John Logie Baird
4. (c) telegram 5. (d) E-mail
- B.** 1. post office 2. Computer 3. Newspapers
4. Cellular 5. satellites 6. 180
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. QMS (Quick Mail Services)
2. Letter
3. Filmfare Magazine, Stardust Magazine
4. Bengal Gazette in 1780
- E.** 1. Exchanging of ideas, news and views with one another is known as communication.
2. Aerograms are used for sending letters outside India.
3. When we communicate with our close ones, it is called personal communication. Letter is a means of personal communication. When we have to convey a message to a large number of people, we do this through the medium of newspaper or through radio, television etc. These varied media are all means of mass communication.
4. E-mail means Electronic mail. It works within the internet. It is cheaper than a telephone.
5. A computer can be connected with another one anywhere in the world using a clever gadget just along the telephone line. This network is called internet.
6. Communication all over the world has become easier and faster with the help of communication satellites. These satellites float high above the earth. They receive and send sound signals and pictures to every part of the world. Weather forecasts are also possible through these satellites. It has made possible watching live matches and programmes held any where in the world.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

11. SPREADING KNOWLEDGE

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) Indus Valley 2. (a) Devnagri 3. (a) Johannes Gutenberg
4. (b) Brahmi 5. (a) Braille

- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- C.** 1. (e) Devnagri 2. (c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 3. (b) China
4. (a) Johannes Gutenberg 5. (d) Mesopotamia
- D.** 1. The Braille system is a method that is widely used by blind people to read and write.
2. In Ancient times, the system of drawings on cave was called pictography this was the beginning of writing. Early Indus script is a wonderful example of ancient form of writing. It is believed to be as old as 3500 BC.
3. Ancient people had several ways of recording the few numbers they needed. For example a shepherd used pebbles to represent the number of sheep. Each pebble meant one sheep. Later on people scratched tally marks on the side of a rock. The hindus used a numeration system superior to others. It was based on 10 symbols. The Hindus had symbols for each number one to nine. They also invented the symbol Zero. This travelled to Arabs and from Arabs it travelled to Europe and to the whole world. The internation system of numeration is based on the Indian system.
4. Johannes Gutenberg was a German, he invented the printing press.
5. In ancient times, skin of birch, leaves of palm trees and the copper plates were used to write on them. First paper was developed in Egypt. Egyptians took the stems of the papyrus plant and peeled them apart and flattened them. They laid them cross wise and pressed them down to stick. When dry this made a sheet and could be written on. Real paper was invented in China and then it spread over other parts of the world.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

12. LIVING LONGER AND HEALTHIER

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) Galileo 2. (c) 1714 3. (d) smallpox
4. (b) antibiotic 5. (d) French
- B.** 1. ECG 2. Sushruta 3. temperature
4. magnify 5. surgeon

- C. 1. (e) Joseph Lister 2. (d) Wilhelm Rontgen
 3. (a) Edward Jenner 4. (b) Alexander Fleming
 5. (c) James Simpson
- D. 1. The five medical equipments are:
 (a) X-ray Machines (b) Ultra Sound Machines
 (c) CT Scanners (d) Stethoscope
2. Once Dr. Rene Laennec saw two children playing with a hollow log. One of them was whispering to the other through this log. Dr. Laennec got an idea. He rolled a newspaper like a hollow tube and placed it on the chest of a patient. He could hear the heart beats clearly. He also tried to listen to in and out movement of air from the lungs. This observation helped Dr. Rene Laennec to invent the stethoscope.
3. The microscope helped in the identification of different types of germs. Many techniques and medicines were developed to treat the disease caused by the harmful germs. Now-a-days doctors use microscope for examining urine, stool, blood, sputum etc. This helps them in treating the patients in a proper way.
4. An antibiotic is a substance that inhibits the growth of bacteria in the body. Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by microorganisms. Penicillin the first antibiotic was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
5. The process, pasteurisation was named after its discoverer, Louis Pasteur. He was a French chemist. He found that germs could be killed at high temperature. Pasteurisation is the process of heating a food to a certain temperature and then cooling it. It helps in killing the harmful bacteria. Best examples of pasteurisation are milk and butter, that are pasteurised before being packed.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

13. SOME PEOPLE LIVE FOREVER

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) Plato 2. (a) April 15, 1865 3. (c) Karl Marx
 4. (d) South Africa 5. (d) all of these
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- C. 1. (d) Karl Marx 2. (a) Mahatma Gandhi

3. (e) Socrates

4. (b) Mother Teresa

5. (c) Plato

- D.**
1. Socrates always spoke against the superstitions. Socrates had a great love for truth. He asked the people not to accept anything blindly. He kept on speaking boldly and frankly. He believed in thinking and reasoning.
 2. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America. He belonged to a poor family. He never went to school. He helped his father on the farm and spent his spare time in reading. He had great love for learning. He studied law and became a lawyer. He joined the Congress Party and became a politician. In 1846 he was elected to the US house of representatives. He became the president of United States of America in 1861. In 1862, he abolished slavery. He died on April 15, 1865.
 3. Karl Marx was a German philosopher, political economist and a communist. He laid the foundation of modern communism. He worked for the upliftment of the workers. His ideas brought an awakening in the society and later inspired many communist revolutions all over the world, such as Russian Revolution.
 4. When Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa he was shocked to see the bad conditions of Indians under British rule. He fought for establishing truth. He named the non-cooperation movement 1942, he started the Quit India Movement. He went to jail a number of times. At last the British had to accept moral defeat and decided to leave and make India free in 1947.
 5. Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia. Her original name was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. At the age of twelve she realised that she should serve the poor and needy. She decided to train for missionary work and came to India at the age of nineteen. In 1928 she took the initial vows as a nun. She started 'The Missionaries of Charity'. She got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, Pope John XXIII Peace Prize in 1971 and Bharat Ratna. She left the world on 5th September, 1997.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

14. THE BRITISH RAJ IN INDIA

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) 1600 2. (b) Vasco da Gama 3. (c) Siraj-ud-Daulah
4. (b) Aurangzeb 5. (d) Mangal Pandey
- B.** 1. 1498 2. Lord Dalhousie 3. Indigo
4. Enfield 5. Queen Victoria
- C.** 1. (e) Calicut 2. (d) Meerut 3. (a) 1764
4. (b) 1600 5. (c) Jhansi
- D.** 1. Some British had formed East India company to trade with India. On 31 December 1600, the East India company received a charter from Queen Elizabeth to trade for fifteen years. The early voyages of the company were directed to sumatra, Java and the Moluccas to get a share of the spice trade. Later they traded with Chennai (Madras), Kolkata (Calcutta) and Mumbai (Bombay). In 1608, the first factory was established in Surat. In 1619, the British had established factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach. A factory was also established at Hugli in 1651.
2. At that time, Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal. The fact that British had starting fortifying Calcutta (Kolkata) was not liked by him. He ordered to remove the British army from Bengal, but the British paid no attention to his warnings. This led to the Battle of Buxar in 1757. In this battle Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated and put to death. After this battle, the British became very powerful in Bengal.
3. The main reasons behind the revolt of 1857 were:
(a) Discontent among the farmers.
(b) Discontent among weavers.
(c) Discontent among traders and industrialists.
(d) Religious causes.
(e) Military causes.
4. The main reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 were:
(a) The British army was much more well organised than the Indians.
(b) The British had better weapons and trained soldiers than Indians.
(c) Indians were not united.

5. Effects of the revolt of 1857 were:
- The rule of the East India company came to an end.
 - India was placed under the direct control of the British crown.
 - Queen Victoria was declared as the Empress of India.
 - A Governor-General was appointed to rule over India, he was called the Viceroy.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

15. WINNING FREEDOM

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) A.O. Hume
2. (c) Lord Curzon
3. (a) 13 April, 1919
4. (c) 1942
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. (d) 1927 2. (a) 1942 3. (e) 1920
4. (b) 1930 5. (c) 1905
- D.** 1. The Indian National Congress demanded complete independence or Purna Swaraj from the British. Some of the prominent leaders started the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement on 12 March, 1930, by conducting the Dandi March when he broke the salt law imposed by the British Government on the Indians.
2. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 by A.O. Hume. He was a retired British Bureaucrat. The main purpose for the formation of the Indian National Congress was to give the educated Indians a platform to have a civic and political conversation with the British Government. The first session of the Indian Nation Congress took place in Bombay and was attended by 72 members.
3. Gandhiji had started the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920. People were asked not to cooperate with the government. The movement was a great success. In the meantime, an incident took place at Chauri-Chaura in 1922 where an excited crowd set fire to a police station and burnt 22 policemen alive. Gandhiji was shocked and stopped the Non-cooperation Movement.

4. In Amritsar in Punjab on 13 April, 1919 about 20,000 men, women and children had gathered to hear their leaders and to express silent protest against British. There was a narrow passage to enter or exit General Dyer, a British Commander blocked the only gate of the Jallianwala Bagh and ordered his soldiers to open fire. 379 people were killed and 1137 wounded in this incident.
5. The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement started by Gandhiji in August 1942. The Quit India Movement spread to all parts of the country. Gandhiji asked the people to 'Do or Die' for the freedom of their country. The British army tried to suppress the movement but were not successful as the Indians were now determined to achieve freedom and continued to fight bravely. It was the final step towards India's independence.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

16. UNITED NATIONS

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 24 October 1945 2. (d) UNICEF 3. (a) health
4. (b) Hiroshima and Nagasaki 5. (a) Geneva
- B. 1. 1939 2. 30 October 1945 3. six official languages
4. The General Assembly 5. judicial
- C. 1. (e) 1919 2. (a) 1914 3. (d) 193
4. (b) 10 December 5. (c) Five members
- D. 1. WHO primarily looks into the matters of health internationally. It is a premier organisation in research and studies regarding the health issues concerning the developing world. It also keeps track of the international epidemics and health issues. WHO promotes general health issues like malaria or HIV-AIDS awareness campaign around the world.
2. It is called the world court. It is the judicial organ of the UN and settles international disputes peacefully.
3. The league of Nations was formed in 1919 to preserve peace and settle disputes by arbitration.
4. Five main objectives of United Nations are as follows:
(a) To maintain peace and security in the world.

- (b) To develop friendly relations and cooperation among the nations of the world.
 - (c) To promote human rights and freedom for all.
 - (d) To solve social, economic, cultural and human problems peacefully in cooperation with every nation.
 - (e) To remove differences based on race, religion, language and sex among the people.
5. The General Assembly is the main organ of the UN. All the member countries have a vote in the General Assembly. The UN usually works on the decisions of the General Assembly.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

17. INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Exercise

- A.** 1. (d) 1953 2. (c) Yugoslavia 3. (a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. (b) Korea 5. (c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. (c) Chairperson of WHO
2. (e) Chairman of Atoms for Peace Commission
3. (d) President of UN General Assembly
4. (a) President of FAO
5. (b) President of UNESCO
- D.** 1. Non-alignment means independent or neutral. After the second world war, different countries were divided into two groups. These two groups were rival to each other and had done military pacts between them. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru could see the danger that could be caused by the military pacts to the development of under-developed countries. So he founded the NAM to organise a group to help new independent countries.
2. NAM was founded by the Indian Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Indonesia's President Sukarno and Indonesia's President Sukarno and Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz Tito.
3. Following are the achievements of NAM:
- (a) Followers of NAM have been able to remove poverty, unemployment etc. to a large extent from their countries.

- (b) Non-alignment countries prevented the use of dangerous and deadly weapons.
 - (c) Non-alignment members were in constant effort of developing better trade and healthy economy for their countries.
 - (d) They extend a helping hand to other non-alignment members.
4. India is one of the founder member of the United Nations (UN). It has always been an active member of the UN. It participated in the working of many of its agencies like WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO and ILO. India has always followed the principle of non-violence and tried to make the world a better place to live in.
 5. India has contributed troops to United Nations Peace making efforts in Korea, Egypt and the Congo in earlier years and in Somalia, Angola, Rwanda and Haiti in recent years.

Activity Time

Do yourself.

MODEL PAPER - I

- A. 1. (b) North Pole 2. (c) Frigid zone 3. (a) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
4. (b) twice 5. (d) French
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C. 1. (e) summer solstice 2. (a) winter solstice
3. (b) spring equinox 4. (d) axis
5. (c) 24 hours
- D. 1. Climate is the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.
2. The lines of latitude and longitude together on the earth's surface form a criss-cross pattern known as grid.
3. The earth moves around the sun on its own path called orbit. This motion of earth is known as revolution.
4. The two solstices occur when ever the tilt of the earth's axis is oriented directly towards or away from the sun. This causes the hemispheres to point directly towards or away from the sun. This brings the change in seasons.
5. On the basis of heat received the earth's surface can be divided into three heat zones- Torrid, Temperate and Frigid.

- (a) Torrid zone - This region lies between the Tropic of cancer and Tropic of capricorn and is very hot throughout the year as the equator passes through this regions.
- (b) Temperate Zone - This region lies between the Tropic of cancer and Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere as well as the region between the Tropic of capricorn and Antarctic circle in the southern Hemisphere. This zone has moderate climate.
- (c) Frigid Zone - It is the region between Arctic circle and North pole as well as Antarctic circle and South Pole. This zone is very cold. Thus the places near the equator are hot climate while places away from the equator have cooler climate.

MODEL PAPER - II

- A. 1. (a) Sahara desert 2. (b) flood
 3. (c) Sarannah 4. (d) Nuuk
 5. (a) Sahara desert
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C. 1. (d) Eurasia 2. (a) Argentina
 3. (e) South Africa 4. (b) Australia
 5. (c) North America
- D. 1. Bedouins are the nomads that live in tents and travel in camel caravans across the deserts. They are skilled craftsmen and artisans who make rugs, carpets etc and sell them to earn a living. Besides, people live in the cities and towns, many also live a simple and rustic life in villages.
- 2. The other names of grasslands in different-countries are:
 (a) Steppes of Eurasia (b) Prairies of North America
 (c) Pampas of Argentina (d) Velds of South Africa
 (e) Downs of Australia
- 3. Greenland experiences an extremely cold climate throughout the year. It has nine to ten months of winters, when the temperature falls below the freezing point, i.e., 0°C. Summers are only for two or three months, the climate along the coast is generally pleasant during summers.
- 4. Saudi Arabia lies in the Arabian Peninsula. It is the largest Peninsula in the world. It occupies almost 80% of the Arabian Peninsula. It has Red Sea to its west, the Persain Gulf to its east and the Arabian sea to its south. Its neighbouring

countries are Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north, Bahrain and United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the east and Yemen and Oman in the South.

5. When the magma under the earth's crust spills over on its surface, it is called a volcanic eruption. The three types of volcanoes are:
- (a) Active Volcanoes
 - (b) Dormant Volcanoes
 - (c) Extinct Volcanoes

MODEL PAPER - III

- A.** 1. (c) Japan 2. (c) cinema 3. (b) Panama Canal
4. (d) smallpox 5. (a) Johannes Gutenberg
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- C.** 1. (e) Joseph Lister 2. (d) Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen
3. (a) Edward Jenner 4. (b) Alexander Fleming
5. (c) James Young Simpson
- D.** 1. In India, railways were introduced by the British in 1853. At present, India has many fast moving trains connecting important cities of the nation. Some superfast trains of India are the Shatabdi Express and the Rajdhani Express. Some luxurious trains of India are Palace on Wheels and the Royal Orient. India's first metro rail was started in Kolkata. Delhi also has a metro rail system.
2. The Braille system is a method that is widely used by blind people to read and write. It is named after a blind Frenchman, Louis Braille,, who invented the script.
3. An Antibiotic is a substance that inhibits the growth of bacteria in the body. Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by microorganisms. Penicillin, the first antibiotic, was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
4. In ancient times, skin of birch, leaves of palm trees and the copper plates were used to write on them. But the first paper was developed in Egypt. The ancient Egyptians took the stems of the papyrus plant and peeled them apart and flattened them. Then they laid them cross wise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dry this made a sheet of papyrus and could be written on. Real paper was invented in China.
5. A computer can be connected with another one anywhere in

the world using a clever gadget just along the telephone line.
This network is called internet.

MODEL PAPER - IV

- A.** 1. (a) Geneva 2. (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. (a) 1600 4. (c) 1942 5. (d) Mangal Pandey
- B.** 1. six official languages 2. Queen Victoria
3. Non-cooperation 4. UN 5. Enfield
- C.** 1. (d) 1757 2. (a) 1927 3. (e) Chairperson of WHO
4. (b) 10 December 5. (c) Calicut
- D.** 1. The main reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 were.
(a) British army was much more well organised than the Indians.
(b) They had better weapons and trained soldiers than Indians.
(c) Indians were not united.
2. It is also called the world court is the judicial organ of the UN and settles international disputes peacefully.
3. In Amritsar in Punjab on 13 April, 1919 about 20,000 men, women and children had gathered to hear their leaders and to express their silent revolt against the British. There was narrow passage to enter or exit. A British Commander General Dyer blocked the only gate of the Jailianwala Bagh and ordered his soldiers to open fire. 379 people were killed and 1137 wounded in this incident.
4. NAM was founded by the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, Egypt's President Gamel Abdel Nasser, Indonesia's President Sukarno and Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz Tito.
5. At that time, Siraj-Ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal. The fact that British had started fortifying Calcutta (Kolkata) was not liked by him. He ordered to remove the British army from Bengal, but the British paid no attention to his warnings. So, Siraj-Ud-Daulah declared a war against the British. This led to the Battle of Plassey in the year 1757. In this battle Siraj-Ud-Daulah was defeated and put to death. After this battle, the British became very powerful in Bengal.