

Teacher Manual

Social Studies-5

1. India – Location and Extent

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (b) Asia 2. (a) Arabian
3. (c) 7th 4. (b) Hyderabad
5. (b) Bengaluru

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The total area of India is 3.28 million square km.
2. India is divided into 29 states and 7 union territories.
3. Indian Standard Time is along longitude 82.300 E.
4. Indian Standard Time passes through the city of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
5. Thar Desert is the 9th largest desert in the world.

C. Match the following:

Column A

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Haryana
4. Manipur
5. Odisha

Column B

- (e) Dispur
- (d) Patna
- (c) Chandigarh
- (b) Imphal
- (a) Bhubaneshwar

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. [T] 2. [T] 3. [T]
4. [T] 5. [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. India is situated in the continent of Asia. It lies in Northern Hemisphere and Eastern Hemisphere between Latitudes 84° N and 37°06' N and Longitudes 68°07' E and 97°025' E.
India is divided by Tropic of Cancer 97°025' E in almost 2 equal parts. Upper half has temperate cooler climate. Lower half has tropical climate. 'Indira Point' is Southernmost point of India. It was submerged in 2004 Tsunami. Andaman & Nicobar Islands lie in Bay of Bengal. Lakshadweep Islands lie in Arabian Sea.
2. Physiographic divisions of India are as follows:

1. Northern Mountains: Outer Himalayas (Shivalik), Lesser Himalayas (The Himachal), Greater Himalayas (Himadri), Trans- Himalaya (Tibetan Himalayas) and Purvanchal Hills (North-Eastern Himalayas).
2. The Great Plains: The Bhabar – foothills of Himalayas, The Terai – Adjacent to Bhabar region, The Bhangar, The Khadar.
3. Peninsular Plateau: Central Highlands, Eastern Plateau, Deccan Plateau.
4. Coastal Plains: West Coastal Plain, East Coastal Plain.
5. Thar Desert: Thar Desert (Indian Desert) is located North-west of Aravali Hills. It's 9th largest desert in world.
6. The Islands: Lakshadweep Islands (36 coral islands) in Arabian Sea and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (324 islands) in Bay of Bengal.

3. The extent of India is as follows:

North to South : 3214 km
East to West : 2933 km

4. Name the Union Territories of India.

S. No.	Union Territories	Capital
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
4.	Daman and Diu	Daman
5.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
6.	Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)	New Delhi
7.	Puducherry	Puducherry

5. Four parallel ranges of Himalaya are as follows:

1. Outer Himalayas (Shivalik)
2. Lesser Himalayas (The Himachal)
3. Greater Himalayas (Himadri)
4. Trans- Himalaya (Tibetan Himalayas)

5. Purvanchal Hills (North-Eastern Himalayas)
6. Thar Desert, also called Great Indian Desert, is located in North-west of Northern Plains of India. It is situated in the west of Aravalli Hills in Rajasthan. It extends from Rann of Kach in Gujarat to the borders of Haryana. It is the 9th largest desert in the world. The rainfall received is below 150mm per year. The vegetation in the Thar Desert is semi-arid with thorny bushes. The rivers are ephemeral and only Luni River is a significant river in Thar Desert.

Activity

Do it yourself

2. Weather and climate

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers:

1. (b) different (✓)
2. (b) air (✓)
3. (d) humidity (✓)
4. (d) water bodies (✓)
5. (c) Torrid Zone (✓)
6. (a) Delhi (✓)

B. Write T for a true statement and F for a false one:

1. [F] 2. [F] 3. [T]
4. [F] 5. [F]

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere.
2. The climate is the average condition of a place over a long period of time.
3. Places near the sea coast have a moderate climate.
4. The frigid zone is very cold and full of ice and snow.
5. The area lying between the Torrid zone and the Frigid zone in both the hemispheres is called the Temperate zone.

D. Write short answers:

1. Weather is defined as the condition of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere at a given place and time. Weather can change from day to day and even from hour to hour. On a sunny day, we can expect a sudden rush of clouds

and rainfall may start. We may experience different weather condition in the morning and in the evening.

2. The factors that affect the climate of a place are:
 - (i) Moisture in the air.
 - (ii) Height above the Mean Sea Level (MSL)
 - (iii) Distance from the Sea
 - (iv) Distance from the Equator.
 - (v) Prevailing Winds
3. Temperature remains moderate in coastal areas because of the cool breeze coming from the sea. All those places that are away from seas do not get sea breeze. So, they are hot in summers and cold in winters. This is called extreme climate.

E. Answer these questions:

1. A warmer climate is expected to increase the risk of illnesses and death from extreme heat and poor air quality. Climate change will likely increase the frequency and strength of extreme events such as floods, droughts and storms that threaten human health and safety. Climate changes may expose more people to diseases.
2. Equator receives more heat than the Poles because it is closest to the sun. The Equator runs around the middle of the earth. It is at equal distance from the two poles. The sun's rays fall directly over the Equator. This makes the equatorial region very hot. As we move away from the Equator, the sun's rays are scattered over a large area. So, the rest of the world is not as hot as the Equator.
3. The differences are as follows:
 - (a) Moderate and Extreme Climate:
 Moderate Climate: Places near the sea coast have a moderate climate. This is because of the cool breeze coming from the sea.
 Extreme Climate: All those places away from sea, they do not get sea breeze. So, they are hot in summers and cold in winters. This is called extreme climate.
 - (b) Weather and Climate:
 Weather: Weather is defined as condition of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in atmosphere at a given place and time. It can change from day to day and even from hour to hour. On a sunny day, we can expect a sudden rush of clouds and

rainfall may start. We may experience different weather condition in morning and in evening.

Climate: Climate is the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time. The climate of a place remains more or less the same year after year.

4. Polar Zone is also known as Frigid Zone. It also lies in both hemispheres. In Northern Hemisphere, it extends from Arctic Circle to North Pole. In Southern Hemisphere, it extends from Antarctic Circle to South Pole. These regions are far away from Equator. Sun's rays are slanted here. So, Frigid Zones are cold almost throughout year. These are coldest place on earth. Sometimes, we cannot see sun at all during winter months. These regions are covered with snow and ice throughout year.
5. The climatic conditions found in each heat zone are as follows:
 - (i) Tropical Zone:
Tropical zone, also known as Torrid Zone, lies on both sides of Equator and extends to Tropic of Cancer in North and Tropic of Capricorn in South. The climate is hot and humid throughout the year because the sun's rays fall directly over this area, thus causing high heat.
 - (ii) Temperate Zone:
The area lying between Torrid and Frigid Zone in both hemispheres is called Temperate Zone. This region is neither very hot nor very cold. This is because this zone is away from Equator.
 - (iii) Polar Zone:
Polar Zone is also known as Frigid Zone. It also lies in both hemispheres. In Northern Hemisphere, it extends from Arctic Circle to North Pole. In Southern Hemisphere, it extends from Antarctic Circle to South Pole. These regions are far away from Equator. Sun's rays are slanted here. So, Frigid Zones are cold almost throughout year. These are coldest place on earth. Sometimes, we cannot see sun at all during winter months. These regions are covered with snow and ice throughout year.

Activity Time

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. Do it yourself.

3. Evolution of Humans

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (a) liquid 2. (b) Homo
3. (c) Rock Piles 4. (b) Morains
5. (b) Homo Sapiens

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sapiens means thought.
2. Homo sapiens means the thinking man.
3. The first species of early humans was discovered in Savannah, Africa.
4. The great apes live in Tropical Rainforests.
5. The remains of the earliest human-like beings were found in Java, Asia.

C. Match the following:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. The cold periods | (d) Glacials |
| 2. The warm periods | (e) Inter-glacials |
| 3. Single-celled organisms | (a) Prokaryotes |
| 4. Homo sapiens | (b) Thinking man |
| 5. Flint | (c) A type of stone |

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. [T] 2. [T]
3. [T] 4. [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. About 4.5 billion year ago, Earth was a fiery mass of liquid matter. As hot mass began to cool, a rock crust formed on Earth's surface and gases escaping from newly made rocks formed early atmosphere. The early atmosphere was made up of Methane, Ammonia, Water Vapour and Hydrogen. There was no free Oxygen. As Earth cooled further, water vapour condensed, flooding Earth with rain to form oceans.
2. Life began in harsh environment that dominated Earth such as hot springs, volcanic vents or in hot rocks deep within Earth. Early forms of bacteria began to evolve about 3500-3800 million years ago, when there was very little Oxygen in atmosphere.
The earliest living things on Earth were the primitive forms of bacteria. They were single-celled organism. These types of cells are known as Prokaryotes.
3. Ice Age began 2.4 million years ago and lasted until 11,500 years ago. During this

time, Earth's climate repeatedly changed between very cold periods when glaciers covered large parts of world and very warm periods when many of glaciers melted. The cold periods are called Glacials (ice covering) and warm periods are called Inter-Glacials.

When a glacier (ice sheet) grows and moves across landscapes, it pushes rocks and sediments. When glacier melts, it leaves piles of these rocks behind. Rock Piles are called Moraines. These Moraines provide evidence that glaciers once covered large parts of world.

4. Human evolution is a lengthy process of change by which people originated from ape-like ancestors. Science proves that physical and behavioural traits shared by people originated from ape-like ancestors and evolved over a period of 6 million years.

Great apes lived in tropical rainforests. Human evolution started when a group of apes began to live in Savannah. They began walking on two legs and used hands to carry things. Their brains grew larger and began to make simple tools. This process began 5 million years ago. We have fossils of 2 or 3 different groups of walking apes and one was ancestor of humans.

5. The process that led to emergence of modern humans from primitive is known as human evolution. Early humans were hunter-gatherers and led a nomadic life. They travelled from place to place for food, water and shelter. They hunted animals and ate them raw. They gathered fruits, roots, nuts and seeds to eat.

Early humans lived in forests and spent time roaming around. They lived on branches of trees, caves or rock shelters. They had no clothes to wear and covered bodies with animal's skins, barks and leaves of trees.

Activity

- A. Do it yourself.

4. The Stone Age

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (a) Palaeolithic 2. (a) Old
3. (b) Microliths 4. (a) Neolithic
5. (c) dog

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The word 'Palaeolithic' is derived from the two Greek words, Paleo and Alos.
2. The word 'Mesolithic' is derived from two words Meso and Lithos.
3. The word 'Neolithic' is derived from two words, Neo and Lithos.
4. The first cereals to be grown were Wheat and Barley.
5. The word 'Chalcolithic' is derived from two words, Chalkos and Lithos.

C. Match the following:

Column A

Column B

1. Palaeolithic Age (e) 500,000-10,000 BC
2. Mesolithic Age (d) 10,000-8,000 BC
3. Neolithic Age (a) 8000-4000 BC
4. Chalcolithic Age (b) 4000-2000 BC
5. Iron Age (c) 1200-600 BC

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. [F] 2. [T] 3. [F]
4. [T] 5. [T]

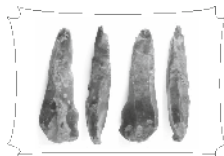
E. Answer these questions:

1. Different periods of Stone Age are:
 1. Palaeolithic Age : 500,000-10,000 BC
 2. Mesolithic Age : 10,000-8,000 BC
 3. Neolithic Age : 8000-4000 BC
 4. Chalcolithic Age : 4000-2000 BC
2. The important discoveries of Palaeolithic Age were:
 1. Development of primitive stone tools
 2. Tools were used for cutting, scraping, etc.
 3. Humans grouped in small bands.
 4. They gathered plants, fruits, seeds and hunted wild animals.
 5. They also used tools of wood and bones.
 6. They discovered fire.
 7. They invented how to make tools.
3. Fire was discovered by the early humans
One of the possible reasons could be that early humans saw wild fires in forests. Second reason could be that while striking two stones together, a spark was produced that might have fallen on dry grass or leaves lying nearby and they might have caught fire with a blaze. However, the fire was discovered. It was one of the greatest discoveries made by early humans.
4. Fire proved to be very useful for early humans in following ways:

1. It provided light.
 2. It kept them warm.
 3. Fire at entrance of cave kept away wild animals.
 4. Fire was used for cooking food, though it could have been accidental. A piece of meat might have fallen into fire and got roasted. It might have tasted better after which they might have started cooking food.
5. The stone tools useful for early humans in following ways:
1. Tools used for chopping wood, branches, meat and fruits.
 2. Scraping wood and stones to make tools.
 3. Hunting wild animals.
 4. Digging the ground.
 5. Stitching animal skins to make clothes.
6. There were two following techniques of making stone tools:
1. Stone on stone: One stone of was held in one hand. Other stone was used for striking first stone to give it desired shape and design as per requirement.
 2. Pressure Flaking: The stone to be shaped was placed on a flat and firm surface. A stone sharpened at one end was placed on first stone. Then another stone was used for striking blunt surface of second stone. It was done till first stone acquired the desired shape.
7. Agriculture or growing crops could also have been accidental. Seeds thrown away carelessly might have fallen on moist soil and could have sprouted, hence, leading to growing of crops.
- The first cereals to be grown were wheat and barley. With the passage of time, they learnt to dig the soil before planting seeds or plants. They must have also noticed relation between different seasons and plants that grew in those seasons.
- Agriculture or farming was a turning point in life of early humans. They were now producers rather than gatherers. They started leading a settled life instead of a nomadic one.

Activity

A. Look at the pictures and write their names.



Microliths



Structure of mud



Coins

B. Do it yourself.

5. The Machine Age

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (a) Steam Engine
2. (a) Benjamin Franklin
3. (c) Copper
4. (a) Coal
5. (a) 1764

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Benjamin Franklin was an American scientist.
2. Hydroelectricity means an electricity produced by water.
3. The Railway Engine was invented in 1814.
4. The era of early man is called the Stone Age.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. [F]
2. [F]
3. [T]
4. [F]

D. Answer these questions:

1. Rudolf Diesel was a German Scientist who invented an engine that could run on another type of mineral oil called 'Diesel'. It was cheaper than petrol. Diesel is utilized as fuel in heavy trucks, ships, railway engines and pumps.
2. The fuel which is drilled and refined to get petrol is Mineral Oil. Mineral Oil is a liquid fuel obtained from below the Earth's surface. It was Spirit, Gasoline and several other chemicals.
3. Electricity is produced in two ways as follows:
 1. Hydro-Electricity : Electricity generated from running water is called hydro-electricity.
 2. Thermal Electricity: Electricity generated by burning fuel such as coal, natural gas or mineral oil is known as Thermal Electricity.

4. There is need to adopt alternative sources of energy because there are very limited deposits of Coal, Natural Gas and Petroleum. Apart from this, these fuels are entirely non-renewable. Scientists are looking for other sources also which could be possible sources of energy. Some such sources are Sun, Wind, Water, Earth and Tide. These sources of energy are eternal. They create less or no pollution.
5. The story behind invention of electricity is that once a man in Netherlands made a toy called Leyden Jar. It was a glass bottle coated with metal foil from inside and outside. It had two wires: one inside bottle and another outside. When two wires were connected, they generated a shock which make children jump and others were surprised.
Later American Scientist Benjamin Franklin heard about Leyden Jar. He saw that lightning in thunderstorm and shock generated in Leyden Jar had very much same shock. To prove this, he tied a key to one end of thread. The moment lighting flashed, he touched metal key. He got a strong shock. He concluded that both are similar shocks. In this way, electricity was generated.
6. Industrial Revolution was the result of mass production. Mass production means to produce goods in huge quantities at very low cost by using machines. Mass production led to large factories where goods in huge quantities were produced. People began to migrate to work in large factories. It led to the rise in number of big cities. Therefore, this period is called period of Industrial Revolution. This revolution generated employment to thousands of people. It began in late 1700 in Britain.
7. Mass Production means to produce goods in huge quantities at very low cost by using machines. Mass production led to large factories where goods in huge quantities were produced. People began to migrate to work in large factories. It led to the rise in number of big cities. Mass Production paved the way for Industrial Revolution. This revolution generated employment to thousands of people. It began in late 1700 in Britain.

Activity

- A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

6. Conserving Our Environment

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers:

1. (b) biodegradable waste & non-biodegradable waste (✓)
2. (a) leather belt (✓)
3. (c) mountain (✓)
4. (b) plastic bag (✓)
5. (c) reusing (✓)
6. (d) in garbage bins (✓)

B. Match the Columns:

1. Fruits rotting at home (d) recycle
2. Air pollution (c) air filters in factories
3. Broken glass disposal (b) reduce purchase
4. Water pollution (e) treating sewage
5. Land pollution (a) proper disposal of garbage

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The things that cannot be reused can be used for making other useful things. These are called recycling.
2. Any material that is no longer useful to us is called waste.
3. The harm caused to the environment is called pollution.
4. Jaundice, Gastroenteritis and Typhoid are diseases caused by drinking polluted water.
5. Land pollution is caused by solid wastes such as garbage, refuse from forests and agriculture and refuse from mines.

D. Write short answers:

1. The earth gives us air, water, land, plants, animals and other living and non-living things.
2. Pollution is the contamination or dirtying of the environment by the discharge of pollutant substances into air, water or soil. By damaging the environment, we are destroying our own future.
3. Water pollution can be reduced in the following ways:
 - (i) Stopping leakage from oil tankers on high seas.
 - (ii) Not bathing or washing of clothes in rivers and lakes.
 - (iii) No dumping of household waste and untreated sewage in water bodies.

- (iv) Not dumping of chemicals from factories in water bodies.

E. Answer these questions:

1. The difference between biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste is as follows:

Biodegradable Waste: These waste materials rot easily and mix with the soil. Micro-organisms such as bacteria, fungi and earthworms help to decompose such waste.

Examples:

- (i) Leftover food
- (ii) Fruit vegetable peels
- (iii) Paper and leaves

Non-Biodegradable Waste: These waste materials do not rot easily. They do not mix with the soil and remain in the environment for a long time. They take thousands of years to decompose. Until then they choke drains, clog the land and water bodies and pollute our surroundings. Animals feeding on plastic can choke and die.

Examples:

- (i) Plastic goods
 - (ii) Synthetic items
 - (iii) Aluminium cans
 - (iv) Silver Foils
2. Three ways we can contribute to reduce pollution are:
- (i) Make special arrangement for disposal of garbage.
 - (ii) By adopting 3 R's: Reduce, Recycle and Reuse.
 - (iii) By encouraging awareness and growing plants and trees.
3. The mixing of harmful gases and other particles in the air is called air pollution. The main causes of air pollution are: How can it be reduced Sandstorms, volcanic eruptions, forest fires and pollens from plants and flowers are natural causes of air pollution. Human-made factors of air pollution include smoke from factories, vehicles, burning of fuels and fire-crackers.
- (i) Use CNG (compressed natural gas) instead of petrol or diesel.
 - (ii) Do not burn garbage, leaves and wood.
 - (iii) Factories and industrial units should remove harmful pollutants before smoke is released in air.
 - (iv) Plant more and more trees.

4. Composting is making a compost pit with biodegradable waste, some soil and water. Then leaving it for a month and using the manure so formed for our plants. This manure is totally organic and very healthy for plants.

Activity Time

Do it yourself

7. Conquering Distances

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers:

- 1. (a) wheel (✓)
- 2. (d) roads and railway (✓)
- 3. (d) the British (✓)
- 4. (d) Grand Orient Express (✓)
- 5. (b) rafts and boats (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

- 1. The first train was run India in 1853 A.D.
- 2. The Grand Trunk Road runs between Kolkata in India and Peshawar in Pakistan.
- 3. The smoke given out by the vehicles causes air pollution.
- 4. The USA has the largest railway network in the world.
- 5. The Grand Orient Express connects Paris to Istanbul.
- 6. The busiest sea route in the world is between eastern North America and Western Europe.
- 7. The most busy airports in the world are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago Montreal, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Rome, Jeddah, Mumbai, New Delhi, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

C. Write short answers:

- 1. Wright Brothers built the first aeroplane called Flyer. Its first flight lasted about 12 seconds for a distance of about 230 metres.
- 2. Three major sea ports of India are:
 - (i) Mumbai
 - (ii) Chennai
 - (iii) Kolkata
- 3. Most dense air routes are in Europe and North America.

D. Answer these questions:

- 1. The invention of wheel brought about a revolution in the means of transport.
 - (i) Carts
 - (ii) Steam Engine
 - (iii) Aeroplanes
 - (iv) Bullet Trains

2. In some countries, railways connect cities on the eastern coast with those on the western coast. These railways are called Trans-Continental Railways. Examples are:
 - (i) Trans-Siberian Railway connecting St. Petersburg in European Russia and Vladivostok in Asian Russia.
 - (ii) Grand Orient Express connects Paris to Istanbul.
3. Suez Canal and the Panama Canal reduced the travel time as follows:
 Suez Canal: Suez Canal links the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. Ships from India travelling to Europe now go through this canal. They do not have to go around Africa to reach Europe.
 Panama Canal: Panama Canal links the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean. Ships going from Europe to Australia now go through the Panama Canal. Earlier they had to go around South America to reach Australia.
4. With the technology, aircrafts have been modernized with the help of latest technology and equipments. Modern aeroplanes can carry more than 500 passengers and a large amount of cargo. They can fly at a height of about 10 km above the Mean Sea Level and at a speed of over 1000 km per hour.
5. A few Indian cities that have air links are:

(i) New Delhi	(ii) Mumbai
(iii) Chennai	(iv) Kolkata
(v) Jaipur	(vi) Bangaluru
(vii) Lucknow	(viii) Hyderabad
(ix) Shimla	(x) Guwahati

Activity Time

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Do it yourself. | B. Do it yourself. |
| C. Do it yourself. | D. Do it yourself. |

8. Evolution of Writing And Communication

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (b) Sumerians
2. (b) 1876
3. (b) Samuel Morse
4. (a) Johannes Gutenberg
5. (b) Satellites

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Egyptian characters are called Hieroglyphs by the Greeks.
2. The word 'Cuneiform' means Wedge-Shaped.
3. Pictographs were the first phase of written communication.
4. Alphabets developed and communication became mobile.
5. Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

C. Write the full forms of the following:

1. STD - Subscriber Trunk Dialing
2. ISD - International Subscriber Dialing
3. SMS - Short Messaging Service
4. E-Mail - Electronic Mail
5. PCO - Public Call Office

D. Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [T] | 2. [T] | 3. [T] |
| 4. [T] | 5. [F] | |

E. Answer these questions:

1. When we share our thoughts, ideas and feelings or exchange information with people, we do this through communication. Speech is the fastest means of communication. But this works only when people are physically present before us. However, when we have to communicate to people who are not physically present, we send messages. There are many ways of sending messages. We can send a letter to a friend, talk to him over phone or send an e-mail.
2. The modes of communication in earlier times were:
 1. Pigeons
 2. Messengers on horseback
 3. Signals or drum beats
3. Telephones are fastest means of audio or spoken communication. They are also cheapest, easiest and most comfortable means. Telephones are quickest means of communicational with people anywhere in world. Therefore, they are a very popular means of communication today.
4. About 1900 years ago, Chinese probably made paper from bark of trees. This bark was converted into pulp with water. Pulp was spread on thin sheets. These sheets were dried. Chinese cut patterns on wooden block.

They applied ink on block which was pressed on paper. The impression of pattern or design was made on paper. Chinese used this method to print books. This process of printing also took a long time. But several copies of a book could be produced from such wooden blocks.

5. Computers have totally changed the way of communication. Computers help run our communication. Computers perform calculations in seconds. They are used as monitors in aircrafts, ships and cars to find geographical position, fuel usage and engine temperature. There are two kinds of computers: Desktop and Laptop. Desktop are fixed at a place. Laptops are portable and easy to handle.
6. A satellite revolves around a planet. There are natural and man-made satellites. The man-made or artificial satellites orbit the Earth and help in the following ways:
 1. Satellites predict weather and tract hurricanes.
 2. Satellites understand space and other heavenly bodies.
 3. Some Satellites are used mainly for communication such as beaming TV signals and phone calls around the world.

Activity

A. Find out the names of any six means of communication in the word-search given below.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. MOBILE | 2. COMPUTER |
| 3. SATELLITE | 4. TELEPHONE |
| 5. TELEVISION | 6. RADIO |

9. Globes and maps

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers:

1. (b) Oceans (✓)
2. (b) political maps (□)
3. (a) Title (□)
4. (b) top (□)
5. (a) 23 ½° S (□)

B. Fill in the blanks:






1. Water bodies are always shown on a map in blue colour.

2. Lines of longitudes are also called Meridians.
3. The Prime Meridian is also called the Greenwich Meridian.
4. The globe can be rotated on its axis.
5. The lines of Longitudes or Meridians are semi-circles that run from one pole to the other pole.

C. Write 'Yes' or 'No':

1. North-east is a sub-direction. : [Yes]
2. Latitudes are also called parallels. : [Yes]
3. Drawing without a scale is a map. : [No]
4. About a quarter of the earth's surface is water.: [No]
5. A book of maps is called an Atlas. : [Yes]

D. Match the Columns:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Post office | (c) PO |
| 2. Tunnel | (a)  |
| 3. Temple | (e)  |
| 4. Capital of a country | (f)  |
| 5. Bridge | (d)  |
| 6. Stream | (b)  |

E. Write short answers:

1. The real shape of earth is round.
2. The longitude drawn in the middle of a globe from north to south is called the Prime Meridian (0° Longitude). Prime Meridian divides the earth into western and eastern hemispheres. The Prime Meridian is central to all other meridians and all other longitudes are measured in degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian from 0 to 180°. The 180° East and 180° West longitudes meet and form a single line on the opposite side of the world called the 180° longitude. This line is also called the International Date Line.

Prime Meridian is also called the Greenwich Meridian as it passes through Greenwich in London.

The Longitude of a place helps us to know the local time of that place.

3. Latitudes and Longitudes from a network on the Globe and this network is called a Grid. The grid helps to locate places on a Globe or Map. The point at which Latitudes and Longitudes cross each other is the location of that place.

F. Answer these questions:

1. A Globe more accurate than a map because Globe more accurately represents the real shape of Earth. Globe is true model of earth.

It shows oceans and continents. Different colours are used for showing water bodies and landmasses. It also shows the shapes and locations of countries and cities.

2. **Latitudes:** Through Latitudes, we can easily form an idea of the temperature of a place and we can also divide the earth into Heat Zones. We can find out the distance of a place from the equator with the help of latitudes.

Longitudes: With the help of Longitudes, we can calculate the local time of a place easily and we can also find out the location of any particular place on the map or the globe.

3. A map represents world or a part of it on a flat surface as per our convenience. A map is useful in the following ways:

- (i) Map can be drawn on a paper to show entire world or part of it.
- (ii) It can be folded and carried more conveniently anywhere.
- (iii) Map can show various information such as mountain ranges, hills, plateaus, plains, rivers, valleys, etc.
- (iv) Map also shows crops, industries, forests, grasslands, etc.
- (v) Maps can be prepared of varying sizes as per our need.

4. The language of a map is different signs, symbols and colours used in it as follows:

- (i) Title : The Title of map tells what a map is about e.g. political map of India with international, state and other boundaries of countries, districts, etc.

- (ii) Scale : For example: The actual distance between two cities may be 100 km, but on map it may be shown as 1 cm.

- (iii) Directions: Map shows North with an arrow pointing upwards, South at bottom, East to right and West to left.

- (iv) Colours: Water-bodies are shown in Blue, Dark Brown for Mountains, Yellow for Hills and Plateaus, Green for Plains or Lowlands, Light Blue for Shallow Waters, Dark Blue for Deep Waters as seas and oceans.

- (v) Symbols : We show features such as temples, mosques, churches, forts, rivers, bridges, lakes, etc.

5. Latitudes and Longitudes form a network on the Globe and this network is called a Grid. The grid helps to locate places on a Globe or Map. The point at which Latitudes and

Longitudes cross each other is the location of that place.

The location of Delhi is 29° N 77° E. It means Delhi is located on a Globe where 29° N Latitude and 77° E Longitude cross each other.

6. For example: The actual distance between two cities may be 100 km, but on map it may be shown as 1 cm.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

10. Latitudes and Longitudes

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. (b) Equator | 2. (a) 90 |
| 3. (c) 900 | 4. (b) 181 |
| 5. (c) 1884 | |

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The part of the Earth located to the north of the Equator is called Northern Hemisphere.
2. The part of the Earth located to the south of the Equator is called Southern Hemisphere.
3. The Arctic and Antarctic circles are also called Polar Circles.
4. There are 360 Meridians in all.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Tropic of Cancer	(a) 23½° N
2. Arctic Circle	(d) 66½° N
3. Tropic of Capricorn	(c) 23½° S
4. Antarctic Circle	(e) 66½° S
5. Equator	(b) 0°

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. [T] | 2. [T] |
| 3. [F] | 4. [T] |

E. Answer these questions:

1. A Globe is a model of Earth. It has some vertical and some horizontal lines on it. They are imaginary lines and are called Latitudes and Longitudes.
2. Difference between Latitudes and Longitudes is as follows:

Latitudes : Through Latitudes, we can easily form an idea of the temperature of a place and we can also divide the earth into Heat Zones. We can find out the distance of a

place from the equator with the help of latitudes.

Longitudes : With the help of Longitudes, we can calculate the local time of a place easily and we can also find out the location of any particular place on the map or the globe.

3. Three features of parallels are:
 1. All parallels are complete circles except North Pole and South Pole. Length of parallels decreases as we move away from Equator towards Poles.
 2. All parallels are at an equal distance from one another. None of parallels touches or crosses one another.
 3. Each hemisphere has 90 parallels making them 181 parallels in all including Equator.
4. Three features of Meridians are:
 1. All Meridians are semi-circular and of equal length.
 2. As we move away from Equator towards Poles, distance between Meridians decreases.
 3. Meridians cut the parallels at 90°. Meridians help to measure distance in east-west direction.
5. Latitudes and Longitudes form a network on the Globe and this network is called a Grid. Grid helps to locate places on a Globe or Map. Point at which Latitudes and Longitudes cross each other is location of that place.
The location of Delhi is 29° N 77° E. It means Delhi is located on Globe where 29° N Latitude and 77° E Longitude cross each other.

Activity

Do it yourself.

11. Greenland

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (b) & (c) Inuits or Eskimos
2. (c) Jacket
3. (c) Meat of animal
4. (c) ship building
5. (c) Huskies

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Greenland is located towards the North-east of North America.
2. Greenland is 16 kilometers away from Canada.
3. Only small plants like Lichens and Mosses are grown in Greenland.
4. It is connected by air to many major cities.
5. Greenland has very difficult life.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Umiak	(b) Big boats
2. Huskies	(a) Strong dogs
3. Igloos	(d) Snow House
4. Mosses and Lichens	(c) Small plants

D. Answer these questions:

1. Yes, Eskimos are excellent hunters. They wait for hours on the mass of ice till seal, fish, walrus appear on the surface for breathing. When they appear, they pierce them with the harpoon or spear.
2. The floating bits of ice-caps are called Icebergs. Iceberg is a huge block of ice. It is actually much larger than it appears from its surface. That is because when an iceberg floats on water, most of it remains under water. Iceberg is a great danger to ships in the sea. A very large ship 'Titanic' sank after hitting a very huge iceberg.
3. No, the sun does not rise above horizon in Arctic Region. Greenland lies in Frigid Zone in Northern Hemisphere. Winter lasts nearly 10 months and is a period of extreme cold. The sun never rises above horizon.
4. Greenland has fast motorized sledges for transport. They are called Skidoos. They use motor boats for fishing. Greenland has air connection with the major cities of America and Europe. It is no longer an exclusive land. Greenland is developing with a great speed.
5. Yes, Skidoos are motorized sledges.
6. Greenland lies in the Frigid Zone in the Northern Hemisphere. The winter lasts nearly ten months. This is a period of extreme cold. Darkness and cold weather are the main features during these months as sun never rises above the horizon. Nearly 80% of the Greenland's surface is covered by ice. This is why most of Greenland is covered with snow throughout the year.

7. The life of people in Greenland has greatly changed in modern times. Most Inuits now lead a settled life. They live in small villages or towns on the sea coast. They have fast motorized sledges for transport. They use motor boats for fishing.
8. The people of Greenland wear clothes made from animal skins and fur. They cover their heads with fur caps. They wear double trousers and high boots. The hooded jacket is called Parkas. Men, women and children wear the same type of dresses. Long boots made of seal skin keep their feet warm in the snow.

Activity

- A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

12. The Prairies

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) central | 2. (c) grasses |
| 3. (c) extremely hot | 4. (a) Wheat |
| 5. (a) cattle-rearing | |

B. Match the following:

Column A

1. South America
2. Africa
3. Australia
4. Asia
5. North America

Column B

- (b) Pampas
- (e) Velds
- (c) Downs
- (d) Steppes
- (a) Prairies

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [T] | 2. [T] | 3. [T] |
| 4. [T] | 5. [T] | |

E. Answer these questions:

1. 'Prairie' is a French word which means grassland or meadow. The Prairie grasslands lie in the central part of North America. They are totally covered with tall grasses. The Missouri and Mississippi rivers flow through Prairies.
2. Missouri and Mississippi rivers flow through Prairies.
3. In Prairie Region, the soil is very fertile. Water is available in plenty from Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. So, crops can be grown in this region. The region produces so much wheat that it is rightly called the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.

4. Chicago is the main centre for meat processing. The processed meat is exported to European countries.
5. Prairies have extreme type of climate. The winters are extremely cold and the summers are extremely hot. The Prairies receive heavy snowfall in winter. Rainfall is moderate in summer. The soil and climate of Prairies are suitable for grasses.
6. The people of Prairies lead a very luxurious life. They enjoy every kind of modern facilities like cars, telephones, mobiles and air-conditioners.

Activity

- A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.
C. Do it yourself.

13. Fundamental Rights and Duties

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. (c) 1950 | 2. (a) 1947 |
| 3. (b) below 14 years | |
| 4. (a) Bhimrao Ambedkar | 5. (b) 6 |

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Every Indian citizen above the age of 18 years has a right to vote.
2. The Indian Constitution begins with the Preamble.
3. Democracy means rule by 'Rule by the people'.
4. Republic means rule by the 'Rule by the elected officials'.
5. President is the head of our Government.

C. Define the following terms:

1. Sovereign : Sovereign means that only citizens of India can decide what to do in their country or how they want the country to be run. No foreign country has a right to interfere with the decisions made by citizens of India.
2. Socialist: Socialist means all citizens will earn and share wealth of the country. Basic needs of all people shall be fulfilled without any discrimination of caste or community.
3. Secular : Secular means people of all religions are free to live and follow their religious practices in India. All religions shall be respected equally. Religion is not

taught as a subject in any school, nor is there a religion in Government.

4. **Democracy :** Democracy means 'Rule by the People'. Every Indian citizen above the age of 18 years has a right to vote. India is a democratic country. It is the largest democracy in the world. In a democracy, citizens vote to choose or elect their leaders to form the Government.
5. **Republic :** Republic means 'Rule by the elected officials'. A Republic is not governed by any king, queen or sultan. In a Republic, chosen or elected leaders elect a head of Government. Our elected leaders elect President who is the Head of Government.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. [T] 2. [T] 3. [T]
4. [F] 5. [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. The set of rules, based on which the government runs, is known as Constitution. A Constitution is a set fundamental principles according to which a state or an organization is governed. These rules together make up and constitute what the entity is.
2. The Indian Constitution gives some basic rights to all its citizens regardless of their caste, religion, gender or colour. Fundamental rights allow people to live peacefully in harmony with one another. Three Fundamental Rights given to us by Constitution are:
 - (i) Right to Equality
 - (ii) Right to follow any religion
 - (iii) Right to freedom of speech
3. Rights and duties go hand in hand. There are some fundamental towards the country, the society and fellow citizens.
Four Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution are:
 - (i) We must follow rules laid down by the Constitution.
 - (ii) We must honour National Flag and National Anthem.
 - (iii) We must help to keep our country united.
 - (iv) We must defend our country at the time of danger.
4. Directive Principles are certain guidelines or instructions are also laid in our Constitution. These guidelines are meant for the states to follow for the welfare of people.

Some of Directive Principles are:

- (i) To provide proper living conditions for all citizens.
 - (ii) To provide work for everyone.
 - (iii) To ensure that some people do not become rich by exploiting others.
 - (iv) To provide free and compulsory education to all children below the age of 14 years.
5. Three Directive Principles are:
- (i) To provide free and compulsory education to all children below the age of 14 years.
 - (ii) To provide proper living conditions for all citizens and to provide work for everyone.
 - (iii) To ensure that some people do not become rich by exploiting others.

Activity

- A. Ans: Do it yourself. B. Ans: Do it yourself.

14. Natural Disasters

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers:

1. (b) anywhere in the world (✓)
2. (c) famine (✓)
3. (b) Building dams (✓)
4. (c) an earthquake (✓)
5. (d) heavy rains (✓)
6. (a) in the open away from tall buildings and trees (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Tsunami occurs due to an underwater earthquake.
2. Floods generally occur when there is a very heavy rainfall.
3. An earthquake causes land to crack and break up.
4. A disaster relief agency is National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
5. Coastal areas often face the fury of Tsunami.

C. Write short answer for each one of the following:

1. The government organizations that help people during a natural disaster are:
 - (i) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
 - (ii) NGOs

- (iii) Red Cross Society
 - (iv) World Health Organization (WHO)
 - (v) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
2. An earthquake is a sudden tremor on the earth's surface. It is caused by movements deep inside the earth. A severe earthquake can cause death and widespread destruction. Buildings collapse, roads cave in, trees fall and bridges collapse.
 3. Drought is due to shortage of water due to less rainfall. It has a bad effect on crop production. A large part of our country can be affected by droughts. Droughts occur at frequent intervals in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha. Farmers are most affected during a drought. This results in shortage of food leading to Famine.

Some measures to prevent droughts are:

- (i) We must grow more trees.
 - (ii) We must take up rainwater harvesting.
 - (iii) We must grow drought-resistance crops.
 - (iv) We should use water sprinklers for irrigation.
4. A Tsunami is a series of very high waves created by some disturbance under the sea such as underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or landslides. The waves in Tsunami can range in height from 1 m to 20 m or more. Their speed is high, so they attack costs in no time to cause huge damage.
 5. A Cyclone is a very strong wind accompanied by heavy rain. Strong wind often causes high waves called Tidal Waves in the sea which lead to flooding of coastal area. States in India prone to cyclones are:
 - (i) Odisha
 - (ii) Andhra Pradesh
 - (iii) West Bengal
 - (iv) Gujarat
 - (v) Maharashtra

D. Answer these questions:

1. An earthquake is a sudden tremor on the earth's surface. It is caused by movements deep inside the earth. A severe earthquake can cause death and widespread destruction. Buildings collapse, roads cave in, trees fall and bridges collapse. The intensity of an earthquake is measured from 1 to 10 on a

Richter Scale. Earthquakes of intensity 3 or less are of low intensity and do not hurt life or property. Earthquake of intensity 6 or more causes massive destruction.

2. Floods occur when a river or a stream overflows its banks and water spreads to surrounding areas. Floods occur due to rainfall, dam collapse or blocking of rivers. Cyclones, Tsunamis and sudden melting of snow on mountains during summer season can also cause floods.

Two ways in which floods can be controlled are:

- (i) Trees should be planted as they prevent flood water from spreading fast.
 - (ii) Special dams be built to check the flow of water.
3. Drought is due to shortage of water due to less rainfall. It has a bad effect on crop production. A large part of our country can be affected by droughts. Droughts occur at frequent intervals in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha. Farmers are most affected during a drought. This results in shortage of food leading to Famine.

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 - (i) Odisha
 - (ii) Andhra Pradesh
 - (iii) West Bengal
 - (iv) Gujarat
 - (v) Maharashtra

Activity

Do it yourself.

15. India Wins Freedom

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers:

1. (b) violence (✓)
2. (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (✓)
3. (d) Subhash Chandra Bose (✓)
4. (c) non-violent protest against an injustice (✓)
5. (b) Non-Cooperation Movement (✓)
6. (d) people who were regarded as 'untouchables' (✓)

B. Write the years in which these events occurred.

1. Partition of Bengal : 1905
2. Jallianwalan Bagh Massacre : 1919
3. Non-Cooperation Movement : 1920
4. Civil Disobedience Movement : 1929
5. Quit India Movement : 1942
6. India gets freedom : 1947

C. Explain the following terms:

1. **Revolutionaries:** Revolutionaries were leaders of freedom struggle who were not in favour of 'soft approach'. They felt that they would gain nothing by following such a soft approach. They preferred a stronger and more effective opposition to the British. They wanted Swaraj or Self-Rule for Indians. They were called Radicals or extremists. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai were leaders of this group. Tilak declared "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it". He started a newspaper called Kesari in which he spoke against British.
2. **Quit India Movement:** In August, 1942, Gandhiji started Quit India Movement. British Government was asked to quit India. Gandhiji asked people to 'Do or Die' in their attempt to throw British out of country. There were nationwide protests. Many leaders were jailed.
3. **Swaraj:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai were leaders of revolutionary group. They wanted Swaraj or Self-Rule for Indians. They were called the Radicals or extremists. Tilak declared "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it". He started a newspaper called Kesari in which he spoke against British.

4. **Satyagraha:** In South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi developed technique of Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence. Satyagraha became his most important weapon against British. Gandhiji held the view that a true Satyagrahi was always fearless and truthful.

D. Write short answers for the following questions:

1. English decided to partition Bengal under their 'Divide and Rule' policy. One part had to get a large Hindu population while the other part had to get a Muslim majority. People strongly opposed the partition. The Congress launched Swadeshi Movement and Boycott Movement. As a result, British were forced to reunite Bengal in 1911.
2. In 1920, Gandhiji launched Non-Cooperation Movement against treatment meted out to people of Jallianwalan Bagh massacre and to attain Swaraj. He asked to disobey laws peacefully. In Chauri-Chaura, U.P. some people set fire a police station and 22 policemen died. Gandhiji turned against violence and he withdrew Non-Cooperation Movement immediately.
3. In December, 1929, Congress demanded 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) from British. Civil Disobedience Movement began in early 1930 under leadership of Gandhiji. The movement began with Dandi March. Indians were not allowed to make salt. Gandhiji and his followers walked from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi near Surat along the coast of Gujarat. Gandhiji made salt and broke the Salt Law. He was arrested, but the movement spread to other parts of India.

E. Answer these questions:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of Indian National Congress twice. He was arrested by British Government. He escaped from prison and went to Japan via Afghanistan and Germany. He set up Indian National Army and fought against Britishers. He gave popular Slogans – Jai Hind and Dilli Chalo.
2. Indian National Congress was moderate both in its demands and programmes. Leaders of this period had great faith in British. They believed in petitions and resolutions to achieve their objectives. Some moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Chandra Banerjee.

- British passed several acts that were harsh and infringed upon basic rights of human beings. Among them was Rowlatt Act of 1919. As per this act, any person could be arrested without a trial. Hartals and meetings were held all over country. On 13th April, 1919, one such public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. General Dyer came there and ordered his soldiers to fire at crowd. Hundreds of people were killed and thousands were injured. The country was shocked by this incident.

Activity Time

- Split between the Moderates and the Radicals:
Year : 1907
Place : Surat Session of Indian National Congress.
- Jana-Gana-Mana sung for the first time:
Year : 1911
Place : Calcutta Session of Indian National Congress.
- Purna Swaraj Resolution passed:
Year : 1929
Place : Lahore Session of Indian National Congress.
- Resolution on Fundamental Rights passed:
Year : 1931
Place : Karachi Session of Indian National Congress.

16. Our Government

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers:

- (a) P.M. (✓)
- (a) Central Government (✓)
- (a) Prime Minister (✓)
- (d) 543 members (✓)
- (a) President (✓)

B. Who elects whom?

- People above 18 years of age elect the members of the Legislative Assembly in the states.
- People above 18 years of age elect the members of the Parliament in the Central Government.
- Members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies elect the President.

C. Write short answers:

- Members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies elect the President.
- People above 18 years of age can vote in the general election.
- Difference between Supreme Court and High Court is as follows:
Supreme Court : Supreme Court, located in New Delhi, is the highest court of the country. Its decision on any matter is final.
High Court : High Court is highest court in a state.
- Any citizen of India, above 25 years of age, can contest the Lok Sabha elections.

D. Answer these questions:

- After the general election, which is held every 5 years, the political party that gets maximum number of seats forms the government. The President of India swears in the leader of that party as Prime Minister. Prime Minister is the head of the Government and all powers rest in his hands. The Prime Minister is helped in discharge of his functions by a chosen group of ministers.
- Three levels of government in India are:
(i) Local level (ii) State level
(iii) National level
- (a) President is the Head of our country.
(b) Prime Minister is the head of the Government.
- The responsibility of the courts is to secure the fundamental rights of each and every citizen of the country. Supreme Court, located in New Delhi, is the highest court of the country. Its decision on any matter is final. High Court is highest court in a state. There are also District Courts at the district levels.
- (a)(i) To maintain economic development and protect the country and its people.
(ii) Maintain law and order and providing health, education and employment.
(b) the State Governments?
(i) To promote general welfare of public.
(ii) To ensure domestic tranquility.

Activity

Do it yourself.

history

History

Travel

Beautiful Indian

Taj Mahal

Airplane

World Map

Words: passionate, wanted, hooked, British, course, went, teachers, remember, understand, still, interested, love, also, go, back-see, always, reading, think, now, came, much, one, school, years, got, military, American, books, great, way, even, year, different.

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