

## Social Studies CLASS-5

### **Chapter 1 : The Globe**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Chapter 2 : Maps**

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

parts of equal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Maps

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

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

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

### **Chapter 3 : The Varied Climates**

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

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

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

d. Frigid means very cold.

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

2. The tempature decreases with an increase in

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

3. Torrid Zone, Frigid Zone and Temperate Zone.

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

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

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

5. moderate

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

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

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

**G.** 1. Cancer to Capricorn.

2. Tropic of Cancer to Arctic - Temperate Zone

3. Arctic circle to North - Frigid Zone

4. Tropic of Capricorn to Antarctic Circle.

5. Antarctic circle to south - Frigid Zone.

#### **Chapter 4 : Congo - The Land of Dense Forests**

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

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

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

**B.** 1. DRC means Democratic Republic of Congo.

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

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

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

3. Tropical Rain forests are also known as evergreen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Chapter 5 : Ice and Snow Land**

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

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

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

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

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

4. Eskimos live in Igloos.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Chapter 6 : Saudi Arabia - The Land of Hot Sand**

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

### **Chapter 7 : Prairies - The Grassland**

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

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

### **Chapter 8 : Conquering Distances**

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

known as means of communication.

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

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

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

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

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

**C.** 1. Satellite 2. radio 3. documentary

4. telephone 5. Long

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

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

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

### **Chapter 10 : The World of Growing Knowledge**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Braille

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

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

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

### **Chapter 11 : Living Longer and Healthier lives**

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

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

d. Vaccine prevents diseases from occurring.

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

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

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

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

called pasteurisation.

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

**C.** 1. Fahrenheit 2. Galileo 3. X-ray 4. 98.4<sup>0</sup> F

5. Edward Jenner

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

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

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

### **Chapter 12 : The Age of Machines**

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

b. Invention of new machines was known as Machine age. c. Make a deep hole in the ground in search of oil or water is known as drill.

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

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

3. Industrial revolution was a great change in quantity and quality of goods produced by big factories. 4. The force of flowing river water is used to generate electricity. This is called hydroelectricity. 5. Renewable and non-renewable sources are known as alternative sources of energy.

**C.** 1. Iron 2. copper 3. stones 4. steam 5. alternative

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

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

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

**Chapter 13 : People Who Never Die**

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The ideas of Karl Marx were

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

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

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

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

**C.** 1. Greece 2. President 3. Factory

4. Satyagraha 5. Kolkata

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

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

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

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

3. Lincoln 5. Gandhi

Down :- 2. King 4. Satyagraha

## Chapter 14 : The Birth of the United Nations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 15 : How the United Nations Works

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The major achievements of the United Nations.

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

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

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

5. UNICEF

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

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

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

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

3. World Health Organisation

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

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

### Chapter 16 : India and the United Nations

- A. a. Apartheid means discrimination between the dark skinned and fair skinned people.  
 b. Non-alignment means not a part of major alliance of the power blocks.c. Political support given to one country or group by another is known as Alignment.  
 d. The basic principles of NAM is known as Panchsheel.
- B. 1. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first woman president of the UN General Assembly in 1951.  
 2. Soviet Union and the USA were the super powers of the world after the World War-II.  
 3. NAM was formed because smaller nations started aligning with one group or other.  
 4. Marshal Tito, Dr. Sukarno and G.A. Naseer were the founders of the Non- Aligned movement.  
 5. India supported U.N. in Iran-Iraq border issue, Palestinian freedom and apartheid in South Africa.
- C. 1. Apartheid 2. brain- child 3. Belgrade  
 4. Egypt 5. Movement
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv
- F. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. a

### Chapter 17 :

#### The British Rule and the Revolt of 1857

- A. a. Explorer means somebody who travels to places that are previously unknown.  
 b. Revolt means state of rebelling.c. East India

Company was formed by British merchants.

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

- B. 1. The Europeans came to India to trade.  
 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the Mughal Emperor.  
 3. The Indian weavers were unhappy with the British because they could not compete with the prices of the British mill made clothes. Millions of weavers lost their jobs in the process.  
 4. The Revolt of 1857 failed because the rebels were no match for the British, who had superior weapons. The Indian sepoys fought with outdated weapons.  
 5. The Revolt of 1857 marked the end of the East India Company's rule in India.

C. 1. Portuguese 2. Buxar 3. Avadh 4. Sepoys 5. Bahadur Shah - II

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

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

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

### Chapter 18 : The Struggle for Independence

- A. a. Social means concerned with human beings in their relations to each other. b. Swadeshi means 'Own Country'.c. Patriotism is a love and loyal support of one's Country.  
 d. The custom of having more than one wife at the same time is known as polygamy.
- B. 1. According to the social reformers because of social evils like caste system, killing of female babies, sati, child marriage and polygamy, India was divided and backward.  
 2. Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Home.  
 3. Extremists leaders did not like such a 'soft'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Chapter 19 : Gandhiji leads the Nation**

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

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

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

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

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

5. Indian National Army formed by Subhash Chandra

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

**C.** 1. Caste 2. Satyagraha 3. Simon

4. Dandi March 5. 1935

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

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

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

### **Chapter 20 : Natural Disaster**

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. i) Save water as much as possible

ii) Grow more trees

iii) By building dams

5. Red Cross society and World Health Organisation.

**C.** 1. Calamity 2. drought 3. Seismology

4. rain 5. flooding, coastal

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

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

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