



Integrated Social Science

A textbook of SOCIAL STUDIES

For
Juniors



Teacher's
Resource
Book



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1. Continents and Oceans

Time to Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (Atlantic)
- B. 1. Japan and Korea 2. Africa
 3. Dark Continent 4. River Nile
 5. Yellow stone 6. South America
 7. Antarctica 8. Danube
 9. Australia
 10. Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean
- C. 1. Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica
 2. Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic Ocean
 3. Asia experiences a diverse variety of climates such as hot, cold, dry and rainy weather.
 4. Africa is located to the Red Sea and the Suez canal to the north-east, Mediterranean sea to the north, the Atlantic ocean to the west and the Indian Ocean to the south-east.
 5. North America is surrounded by North Atlantic Ocean in east, Arctic Ocean in north, North Pacific Ocean in west and Caribbean Sea and the South America in the South-east.
 6. Penguins, Seals, Tundra vegetation and several types of Algae are found in Antarctic.
 7. Europe is located to Black Sea and the connected waterways to the south east, the Arctic Ocean and other various water bodies to the north, Atlantic Ocean to the west and Mediterranean Sea to the south.
 8. The northern part of Europe sees long and colder winter and short and cooler summers than other parts of the continent. The eastern part sees longer and colder winters and shorter and hotter summers than the west.
 9. The large water bodies on the earth are called oceans. Oceans contain 97% of the earth's water.
 10. Oceans play an important role in many systems of the earth. Oceans support life to nearly half of all species on the earth, providing 20% of the animal protein and 5% of the total protein in the human diet.

D. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

2. Latitudes and Longitudes

Time to Review

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- B. 1. Two 2. 0 degree
 3. as angles 4. 181
 5. 360 6. 180°
- C. 1. A globe is a spherical model of the earth. It helps us to find a place on the earth.
 2. The axis of the earth meets the surface of the earth at two places namely - the North Pole and the South Pole.
 3. Equator is a latitude that passes through the center of the earth.
 4. The North Pole lies in the Northern Hemisphere and the South Pole lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
 5. Latitudes are the imaginary lines that run parallel to the equator.
 6. Geographic grid helps to get the latitude of a place.
 7. Longitudes are vertical imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
 8. Geographic grid helps to get the longitude of a place.

D. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

3. Weather and Climate

Time to Review

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Vertical 2. Near the equator
 3. high humidity 4. Frigid zone
- C. 1. Weather is the condition of the place that is affected by the air temperature, pressure, humidity and rainfall.
 2. The weather that remains at a place for a long period of time is known as the climate of the place.
 3. The climate affects the Flora and Fauna

grown, clothes worn by people, food eaten by people, houses in which people live.

4. As the height above the sea level increases the temperature decreases and when the height decreases, the temperature increases.
5. The areas located near the sea have moderate climate whereas the areas located away from the sea have hot climate.

For example, Chennai is near the sea, so it experiences moderate climate and Delhi which is far away from the sea experiences extreme climate.

6. Wind is moving air and is caused by the differences in the atmospheric pressure.
7. Winds bring hot weather, cold weather and rains.
8. The torrid zone extends from the Tropic of cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn.
9. The temperate zone extends from the Tropic of cancer to the Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere and from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Antarctic circle in the Southern Hemisphere.
10. The Frigid zone extends from the Arctic circle to the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and from Antarctic circle to the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere.

D. 1. There are many factors that affect the climate of a region.

- (a) Distance from the Equator— The rays of the sun fall vertically over the equator and spread over a small area. As we move away from the equator, the rays become slanting and spread over a large area. So, the areas near the equator are more hot than the areas away from the equator.
- (b) Height above the sea level— The hill stations are cooler than the plains both in summer and winter. This is because these regions are located at a high altitude. So as the height increases, the temperature decreases.
- (c) Distance from the sea— The areas located near the sea have moderate climate because of the cool breeze that comes

from the sea. The areas which are located away from the sea do not receive cool breeze and have a hot climate.

(d) Direction of winds— The winds bring the weather of a place from where they come to the place they reach. Winds coming from colder regions bring cold winds. Sometimes, winds bring rain clouds with them. Which result in rainfall in the area.

(e) Humidity and Rainfall— The amount of moisture and water vapour present in the air also affects the climate of a place. The areas located near the equator are hot, so they have high humidity. The high humidity results in rainfall. So these areas have hot and wet climate. The areas away from the equator have less humidity, so they receive less rainfall.

2. (a) Torrid Zone— The torrid zone extends from the tropic of cancer to the Tropic of capricorn. The zone that lies between the equator and the tropic of cancer, is known as the North Torrid Zone. The zone between the equator and the Tropic of capricorn is known as the South Torrid Zone. This region receives sun rays throughout the year. So this region receives heavy rainfall due to which the climate is hot, wet and humid. Winters are not very cold here.

(b) Temperate zone— The temperate zone extends from the Tropic of cancer to the Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere and from the Tropic of capricorn to the Antarctic circle in the Southern Hemisphere. The climate of this region is cooler than the torrid zone. The summers are very hot while the winters are very cold. The duration of day and night vary from season to season.

(c) Frigid Zone— The Frigid Zone extends from the Arctic circle to the North pole in the Northern Hemisphere and from Antarctic circle to the South pole in the Southern Hemisphere. This region is very cold throughout the year. There is continuous day light for six months and continuous night for six months.

Activity Time

Self-activity

4. Dense Forests Regions

Time to Review

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (a)
- B. 1. The equatorial region lies between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
2. Highway of Central Africa
3. Kinshasa
4. Pygmies
5. Kinshasa
- C. 1. It is located in Central Africa.
2. It is surrounded by Central African Republic and Sudan in the north, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania in the east, Zambia and Angola in the south and Republic of Congo in the west.
3. The Congo river is surrounded by Ruwenzori mountains in the north-east and plateaus in the eastern boundaries.
4. It experiences tropical climate and heavy rainfall throughout the year.
5. Animals like gorillas, chimpanzees, monkeys and Baboons
6. The forests that remain green throughout the year are known as evergreen forests.
7. The transport is less developed here. Water transport is important and commonly used transport system in this region.
- D. 1. Do yourself.
2. Majority of people of Democratic Republic of Congo live in villages. Only about 30 percent of population lives in towns and cities. They work in mines and factories. They have adopted modern style of life. The original inhabitants of the region are pygmies. They live in the forest areas of Ituri and live a life of an early man. They live in huts and move in search of food. Most of the people are Bantu negroes. They have a dark complexion and curly hair. The region has a poorly developed transport system due to dense forests. Water transport is important in this region.

Activity Time

Self-activity

5. The Snowy Land

Time to Review

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- B. 1. Yes
2. Mosses, lichens, grasses and bushes
3. Polar Bears, musk ox, reindeer and wolf like dogs.
4. Inuits
5. Dogs
- C. 1. The areas which are covered with snows are known as the polar regions.
2. It is located in the north-east of North America.
3. Huge pieces of ice often break away from the glacier and slide down in the sea. These are known as icebergs.
4. Greenland is very cold throughout the year.
5. They wear clothes made of skin of seals. They also wear jackets known as parkas to save themselves from the cold.
6. Inuits live in igloos which are made of snow.
7. Hunting and fishing.
- D. 1. Plants such as mosses, lichens, grasses and bushes grow in Greenland. Some flowers bloom during the short spring and summer season and make the land colourful. There are no forests in the region. Animals which have thick fur on their bodies, can survive in this region. Animals like polar bear, musk ox, reindeer and wolf-like dogs live in Greenland. These dogs are used for hunting and pulling the sledges.
2. The inhabitants of Greenland are known as Eskimos. They wear clothes made of skin of seals. They also wear jackets to save themselves from cold.
They build snow houses during the winter season. A hole is made in the center so that the smoke from the kitchen and the hot air may get out of house. The floors of houses are covered with furs and skins of animals.
During the summers, people live in tents made of animal skin. During summers people do hunting, fishing and gather food so that they could survive in the winter season. They

use boats to hunt sea animals. They hunt these animals for their meat, skin and fat.

Activity Time

Self-activity

6. The Desert Land

Time to Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Rocks and sand 2. Hot climate
3. No 4. Riyadh
5. Mecca
- C. 1. Saudi Arabia lies in the major part of the Arabian Peninsula.
2. It is surrounded by Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north; Persian Gulf, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates in the east; Arabian Sea, Oman and Yemen in the south; and the Red Sea in the west.
3. Hills of sand are known as sand dunes.
4. A sandstorm is a weather condition in which large amounts of wind lift up the top layer of sand from the ground and push it in every direction.

OR

The storms that make the sky hazy with sand are called sandstorms.

5. The plants which can survive without water for many days are grown in this region. They have thorns instead of leaves due to which there is less loss of water. They have soft and fleshy roots and stem which store water.
6. Camel is known as the 'Ship of the desert' because it can live without water for many days and it carries heavy loads and people from one place to another.
7. The men of Saudi Arabia wear a long sleeved, one piece dress on the whole body.
8. Most of the people work as traders, executives and in factories.
9. Yes, It is also the holiest center of the Muslims. Mecca and Medina are located in Saudi Arabia.
- D. 1. Plants need water to survive, As there is no rainfall in this region for years, plants

cannot be grown here. Cactus plants which can survive without water for many days are grown. They have thorns in place of leaves. They have soft and fleshy roots and stem which store water.

Camels are largely found in Saudi Arabia. It is very useful for the people living in the desert as it can survive for many days without food and water. It stores water in its hump. It carries heavy loads and people from one place to another. So, it is known as 'Ship of the desert'.

2. Most of the people live in towns and work as traders, executives and in factories. Industries such as petro chemicals, petroleum refining, cement, iron and steel are famous in Saudi Arabia.

The people living in villages lead a traditional lifestyle. They live by tending flocks of sheep, goat and camel. They also move from one place to another in search of pastures. These people are known as nomads.

3. Do yourself.

Activity Time

Self-activity

7. The Treeless Land

Time to Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (b)
- B. 1. Biggest farming region of the world is located in the Northern Hemisphere between the equator and the North Pole.
2. Mississippi and Missouri
3. Europeans
4. Grasslands
5. The farmers living in the Prairies are rich due to the improvement of technology and the bulk production. They lead a luxurious life.
- C. 1. Grasslands are large plains covered with grass.
2. Prairies are located in North America. They extend from Canada to Mexico.
3. The summers are hot and the winters are cold in the Prairies. There is a moderate rainfall that occurs here during the summer season.

9. Pollution in Environment

Time to Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Excessive burning of fuel for cooking, driving and other industrial activities release huge amounts of chemical substances in the air everyday that pollute air.
2. Almost 60% of the species live in water bodies.
3. Insecticides and pesticides are used to kill the unwanted plants and insects.
4. Cholera and diarrhoea are the water-borne diseases.
5. CO₂
- C. 1. Any contamination of air, soil, water and environment is called pollution.
2. Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Noise pollution.
3. Air pollution occurs when the air contains gases, dust, fumes or odours in harmful amounts.
4. Air pollution causes increased temperatures, erratic rains, droughts, many diseases like lung cancer, asthma and other problems.
5. Water pollution occurs due to several factors like the industrial wastes dumped into the rivers and other water bodies.
6. Spraying of insecticides, pesticides like DDT on plants pollutes the ground water system.
7. Pollution affects humans by harming their respiratory, Cardiovascular and neurological system.
- D. 1. (a) Air Pollution— Air pollution occurs due to burning of fuel for cooking, driving and industrial activities which release huge amount of chemical substances in the air every day.
- (b) Water Pollution— Water pollution occurs due to dumping of industrial wastes into water bodies, spraying of insecticides and pesticides on plants.
- (c) Soil Pollution— Soil pollution occurs due to adding of unwanted chemicals in the soil, use of insecticides and pesticides,

release of industrial wastes, mining and deforestation.

(d) Noise Pollution— Noise pollution affects our ears and causes problems such as stress, hypertension and hearing impairment.

2. Pollution not only affects humans but it also affect nature, plants, fruits, water bodies, forests, and animals. The increase in the amount of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide in the atmosphere leads to smog and environmental degradation. The decrease in quality of air leads to several respiratory problems like asthma, lung cancer, chest pain, congestion, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. Water Pollution causes skin irritation and rashes. The soil may become infertile due to use of insecticides and pesticides.

Activity Time

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge - 1

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge - 2

Self-activity

Model Text Paper - 1

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a), 6. (b), 7. (c), 8. (c), 9. (c), 10. (a)
- B. 1. Yellowstone 2. South America
3. 180° 4. High
5. Kinshasa 6. Inuits
7. Riyadh 8. Greenland
9. Magma 10. Cholera, diarrhoea
- C. 1. Asia sees a diverse variety of climates such as hot, cold, dry and rainy weather.
2. Equator is a latitude that passes through the center of the earth.
3. The North Pole lies in the Northern Hemisphere and the South Pole lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
4. As the height above the sea level increases, the temperature decreases and when the height decreases, the temperature, increases.
5. The forests that remain green throughout the year are known as evergreen forests.

D. 1. An earthquake is a sudden and violent movement within the surface of the earth. There are interlocking plates on the surface of the earth. These plates are known as tectonic plates. There is a layer of molten matter below these plates. These plates move slowly on this layer. When these plates hit against each other during their movement, then it causes a jerk which is called an earthquake. An earthquake can be of a lower or a higher magnitude. An earthquake of a higher magnitude causes mass destruction. It may uproot trees, damage buildings, roads and bridges.

2. Earthquake— An earthquake is a sudden and violent movement within the surface of earth. This movement causes the ground to shake which is known as tremors. When the tremors are of low magnitude, it causes less destruction. When the tremors are of higher magnitude, it causes uprooting of trees, collapse of buildings, damage to roads and bridges.

Flood— Floods are caused due to excessive rains in an area or overflow of water from river banks. Floods cause a lot of damage to life and property. Kutcha houses are washed away and crops are destroyed.

Volcano— The interior of the earth contains molten rock which is known as magma. When this magma erupts from the crust of the earth, it is known as volcano. It is very hot and can destroy every thing that comes in its way.

Drought— Drought means shortage of water. It is caused due to shortage of rains. When there is a drought, it destroys the crops and land. The land becomes infertile.

Cyclones— Cyclones are tropical storms which are caused by high rotating winds. It destroys everything in its path. Cyclone brings major destruction as nothing can survive in a cyclone. Sometime cyclone is followed by rain. Cyclones usually effect the areas near the sea.

3. There are three types of volcanoes—
(a) Extinct Volcanoes— These are dead volcanoes. These are those volcanoes

which have not erupted for hundreds of years and will not erupt in future.

(b) Dormant Volcanoes— These are those volcanoes which have not erupted for many years but may erupt in the future time.

(c) Active Volcanoes— These are those volcanoes which are active and are likely to erupt in future.

4. Do yourself.

Activity Time

Self-activity

12. Moving Here and There

Time to Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a)
- B. 1. Sledges and carts
2. James Watt
3. The Hindustan-Tibet Road
4. Kolkata, India and Peshawar, Pakistan
5. Rafts and boats
6. Fruits, Vegetables and processed goods
7. Airways
8. The Wright Brothers
- C. 1. The various means used to move from one place to another are called means of transport.
2. Industries need means of transport to get raw materials for manufacturing of goods and to take their finished products to various parts of the World.
3. We need means of transport for daily travelling. We need to move from one place to another for education, buying commodities, trips etc.
4. Roadways is the transport of passengers or goods on roads such as cycle, bus, car, scooter etc.
5. The roads of a country which are connected from one country to another are known as international highways.
6. Railways are an important means of transport for the public as well as goods which run on the rails, such as trains.
7. In some cities, Trans-continental railways are used as they connect the eastern coast cities with the western coast cities.

8. The waterways is any passable body of water. It can include rivers, lakes, seas, oceans and canals. Rafts, boats and ship are the means of water transport.
 9. The route between the Eastern North America and Western Europe is known as the North Atlantic Route.
 10. Airways are the fastest and the most expensive means of transport such as aeroplane, helicopter etc.
 11. The airways can fly at a height of 10km above the sea level flying with the speed of 1000km per hour.
- D. 1. Roads are used for transportation by using vehicles like scouter, car, bus, truck etc. Roadways are used for daily transportation in villages, towns and cities. We travel by roads to reach nearby or far destinations. Roads are used to carry goods to various places. There are some roads that connect major cities. These roads are known as national highways. The roads of a country which are connected with another country, are known as international highways.
2. Do yourself.
 3. Do yourself.

Activity Time

Self-activity

13. Communicating with each Other

Time to Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c)
- B. 1. Gutenberg's Bible
2. Johannes Gutenberg
3. Papyrus
4. Facsimile
5. Electronic Mail
- C. 1. The postman takes the letters from the letter box to the post office. Form there, the letters are delivered to us through various means of transport.
2. A telegraph is a communications system in which information is transmitted over a wire through some codes called Mosse code.
 3. Fax is an instant message on paper.
 4. Mass communication is used to communicate

with a large number of people at the same time.

5. Newspapers and magazines give us latest news about the various events and happenings of the world.
 6. Internet is the most recently used means of mass communication.
 7. Advertisements are the methods to give information about the products, we get to know about the features of the products through advertisement.
- D. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

14. Historical Inventions

Time to Review

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- B. 1. Archeologist found paintings on cave walls in Spain, France and India.
2. The pictorial symbols are found in China, Korea and Japan
3. Louis Braille
4. 1450AD
5. Devanagri Script
6. India
7. Hindu-Arabic System
- C. 1. Script is known as the system of writing. It is used to write many languages.
2. The braille Script is used by blind people. The letters are formed in the raised dots on a thick paper. Blind people read the dots by moving their fingers over the script.
3. In Asia and the Middle East, the quality of paper-making was improved by coating the rags in starch.
4. He was a German Goldsmith.
- D. 1. Early men used to count things by drawing figures or by using sticks, symbols and dots. But it was difficult to count large number of things in this way. This led to the development of decimal system in India.
- The number system of India was known as Hindsa by Arabs. The concept of zero was also invented in India. Nowadays this number system is known as Hindu-Arabic system.

After the invention of numbers, it was thought to do operations using the numbers. So the operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division were developed.

2. The word 'paper' is derived from 'papyrus' that was used to write on by Ancient Egyptians. Papyrus was made of reeds which grew along the river Nile. The earliest paper known to be used was made of cloth rags that were left over by the textile mills in early China.

It is not known who first invented paper. But it became very popular because it was light, smooth and could be used to write on by using ink. By the fifth century A.D. paper was being widely used in Japan. Later, it was also used to make the inner walls of houses and works of art such as paintings and paper flowers.

Activity Time

Self-activity

15. Medical World

Time to Review

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a)
1. The scale marked on the thermometer ranges between 95°F and 110°F.
 2. Dr. Rene Laennec
 3. Zacharias Janssen
 4. 1831
 5. Alexandor Fleming
1. A clinical thermometer is a tool for measuring the temperatures of humans or animals.
 2. Clinical thermometers are put in mouth or armpit of the patient for a few minutes.
 3. The problem with the mercury thermometer is that the device can break, spill mercury and pose a risk to human or animal health.
 4. Stethoscope is a medical instrument that is used to hear the heart and chest sounds.
 5. Stethoscope is used to hear the heart and chest sounds as well as the bowel sounds and blood flow noises in arteries and veins of a human being.
 6. The act of listening the heart and chest sounds is known as auscultation.
 7. A microscope is an instrument used to see objects that are too small for the naked eyes.

8. Chloroform is a nonflammable, colourless, clear liquid that is denser than water and has a pleasant etherlike odour.
 9. Penicillin is an antibiotic derived from the Penicillium mold.
 10. Penicillin is used to treat many different types of infections caused by bacteria.
 11. Vaccination is the use of injections to prevent specific diseases and boost up the body's immune system.
 12. Pasteurization refers to the process of heating a liquid, particularly milk, to a temperature to destroy harmful bacteria.
1. In the early 1800's, physicians used to perform physical examinations by placing their ear directly on the patient to hear internal sounds. This technique required physical contact between the physician and the patient. This technique was known as immediate auscultation. So a French doctor named Rene Laennec of Paris invented the stethoscope in 1816. During an examination of a patient, he got few diagnostic clues from application of hand to the chest. He was reluctant to perform immediate auscultation on the young female patient. So he used a rolled sheet of paper to create an aural tube and facilitate auscultation. He found that the heart sounds were clearly audible. This led to the development of the first stethoscope.
 2. Do yourself.
 3. Do yourself.

Activity Time

Self-activity

16. Our Heritage

Time to Review

1. Agra
 2. 31
 3. Ara
 4. Delhi
 5. Lahori Gate, The Delhi Gate
 6. Qutab-ud-din Aibak
1. Ajanta Caves are the world's greatest historical monuments. These caves have amazing paintings on their walls.
 2. Taj Mahal is famous for its flawless architectural beauty.

3. Sun Temple is the most notable marvel which was built is AD 1250.
4. The Red Fort is the famous historical fort of Delhi. It is famous for its architecture.
5. Qutub Minar is 73m high tower of victory. It has five distinct storeys. The first three storeys are made of red sand stone, the fourth and fifth storeys are made of marble and sandstone. It is said that if you encircle it with your hands while standing with your back to it your wish will be fulfilled.

C. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

17. Indian Freedom Struggle

Time to Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a)
- B. 1. 9 May 1857
2. Nana Sahib
3. 1885
4. In Mumbai, in December 1885
5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Aurobindo Ghose
6. In 1927
- C. 1. In Zamindari System, the peasants were ruined through exorbitant charges taken from them by the new class of landlords.
2. The Indian Mutiny started at Meerut and ended in Gwalior.
3. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1 November, 1858 declared that thereafter India would be governed by and in the name of British Monarch through a secretary of state.
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj.
5. Swami Vivekananda was the disciple of Rama Krishna Paramhansa and founder of Rama Krishna Mission.
6. Surendranath Banerjee
7. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was one of the most inhuman acts of the British rulers in India. Hundreds of people were killed by the General Dyer's armed police force at once.
8. The non-cooperation movement was pitched

under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and INC. This marked a new awakening in the Indian Independence Movement.

9. The Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927 by the British Government to suggest further reforms in the structure of Indian Government.
10. The aim of this movement was a complete disobedience of the orders of the British Government.

D. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

18. Indian Freedom Fighters

Time to Review

- A. 1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Martyr
3. 'Sar Kata Sakte Hai Lekin, Sar Jhuka Sakte Nahi', Inqalab Zindabad.
4. Jawahar Lal Nehru was born on 14 November, 1889
5. He died in May, 1964.
6. Sarojini Naidu
7. Sarojini Naidu
8. Subhash Chandra Bose
- B. 1. Mahatma Gandhi was the one to whom the nation owes its independence.
2. Bhagat Singh was a great patriot who was hanged to death by the British.
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. He was a great internationalist and one of the founders of the non-aligned movement.
4. As a top political leader.
5. Sarojini Naidu was a poetess and a social activist. She was the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state as well as the INC.
6. He was a very prominent figure in the Indian freedom struggle.
7. Dr. Ambedkar was born in a Dalit family. He was a victim of the Indian caste system. But being a genius he saw the light and converted to Buddhism. he became the President of Constituent Assembly of India.

- Rani Lakshmi Bai was a queen of the Princely state of Jhansi. She fought bravely a man's war against the British.

C. Self-activity

Activity Time

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge - 3

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge - 4

Self-activity

Model Text Paper - 2

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (b), 6. (a), 7. (a)
- B. 1. Leftover food 2. Plastic goods
3. Tsunami is a devastating wave of a giant size in an ocean or sea.
4. Fruits, vegetables, processed goods, petroleum etc.
5. Electronic mail 6. Devnagari
7. Alexander Flemming
8. Agra 9. 1885
10. Sarojini Naidu
11. Subhash Chandra Bose
- C. 1. Reuse means to use an item again after it has been used.
2. Recycling means to reuse an old product and make a new product from it.
3. When the tectonic plates hit against each

other during their movement then it causes a Jerk. This Jerk is felt as an earthquake.

- The transport helps the industries in getting raw materials for manufacturing of goods. It also helps to take their finished products to various parts of the world.
- Advertisements are the methods to give information about the products. We get to know about the features of the products through advertisement.
- The braille script is used by the blind people. The letters are formed in the raised dots on a thick paper. Blind people read the dots by moving their fingers over the script.
- Stethoscope is used to hear the heart and chest sounds of a human being.
- Red Fort is the famous historical fort of Delhi. It is famous for its architecture.
- The non-cooperation movement was pitched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and INC. This marked a new awakening in the Indian Independence Movement.
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