

HALF YEARLY QUESTION BANK 2020-21

SST STD-5

Chapter 1

Globe

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Earth is _____ in shape. (Spherical)
2. The _____ is the biggest latitude. (Equator)
3. The size of latitude decreases as we go towards the _____. (poles)
4. _____ helps us in locating places. (grid)
5. The _____ divides the earth into eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere. (prime meridian)

B. Answer the following

1. Who confirmed that the Earth is spherical in shape?

Ans. The astronauts and explorer have confirmed that the Earth is spherical in shape.

2. How many types of globes are there?

Ans. There are 3 types of globes.

big globes, pocket globes and inflatable globes.

3. Why do we need a globe?

Ans. We need the globe to know the correct position and location of all continents and oceans. We can also look for the countries on it.

4. What is an axis?

Ans. An axis is an imaginary line on which the Earth rotates.

5. Explain the meaning of lines of latitudes.

Ans. The lines drawn parallel to the equator are called lines of latitudes.

6. Write the names of four special latitudes that you have learnt.

Ans. The names of four special latitudes are as follows

- The Tropic cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}$ N)
- The Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}$ S)
- Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}$ N)
- The Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}$ S)

7. What are the lines of longitude?

Ans. The lines that are drawn from the north pole to the South pole are called meridians or lines of longitude. They are 360 in total number and of equal length.

8. Which meridian divides the earth into two equal parts and how?

Ans. The Prime Meridian divides the earth into two hemispheres, the eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere. The eastern hemisphere has 180 degree east longitude and the Western hemisphere has 180 West longitude.

9. How does a grid help us?

Ans. Grid is a network formed by intersecting latitudes and longitudes and helps in locating places.

10. How will you locate your city on the globe?

Ans. Cuttack is at a point where 29 degree north latitude intersects 85 degree east longitude. So Cuttack is at 29 degree north and 85 degree East.

11. Why Earth is called the blue planet?

Ans. Earth is called the blue planet because 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with water and it looks blue from space.

12. Which is the biggest latitude and are all the parallel latitude equal?

Ans. Equator is the biggest latitude and all the parallels are not equal and goes on decreasing as we go away from the equator towards the pole.

Chapter 2

Maps our Guides

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The colour, symbols, directions and scale which helps us to understand maps is called _____ of the map.
(Language)
2. The ratio between the distance on the map and the ground is called the _____ of the map. (scale)
3. _____ is represented on a map by a small circle enclosed within the bigger circle. (Capital city)
4. _____ is depicted by two straight lines. (Metalled Road)
5. A map without a scale is called a _____. (Sketch)

B. Write True or False

- a. Green colour depicts water bodies on the map. (False)
- b. Plateaus are marked by brown colour. (False)
- c. Maps can be folded. (True)
- d. Different landforms on the map are shown by different colours. (True)

C. Answer the following Questions.

1. How is a map useful?

Ans. Maps give more specific and detailed information. It is very handy to carry and can be folded and put in the pockets.

2. Describe the three types of maps.

Ans. The three types of maps are as follows

- 1. Physical map which shows the physical features like mountains, plains, plateau, rivers, oceans etc.
- 2. Political map shows the boundaries of different countries and States
- 3. Thematic map shows the specific information like rainfall and vegetation etc.

3. Name the four sub directions.

Ans. The four sub directions are North-West, North-East, South-West and South-East.

4. What is a scale?

Ans. Scale is a ratio between the distance on the map and distance on the ground.

5. How is the language of map helpful in reading in the map?

Ans. Language of the maps helps to understand the map correctly and accurately

6. You want to know the climate of a famous hill station. What type of map will you require?

Ans. I will require a thematic map to know the climate of a hill station.

7. What is a map?

Ans. A map is a drawing of an earth surface or a part of it on a flat surface.

8. How are globes useful?

Ans. Globes are useful when you want to study the earth as a whole.

9. What are conventional signs and symbols give example?

Ans. Conventional signs and symbols show various information and help to read the maps. For example, a metalled road is depicted by two straight lines.

Chapter 3

Weather and climate

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The places near the _____ receive the slanting rays of the sun which spreads on large areas. (poles)
2. The _____ gets direct rays from the sun and has a hot and humid climate. (torrid zone)
3. The _____ zone has neither hot nor cold climate. (temperate)
4. The climate in hill stations are cooler due to _____. (high altitude)
5. Amount of water vapour in the air is called _____. (humidity)

B. Answer these questions.

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?

Ans. Weather is the condition of a given place at a given time.

Climate is the average weather condition over a long period of time.

2. Mention the factors which influence the weather of a place.

Ans. The factors that influence the weather of the place are as follows-

- Temperature of air
- Precipitation
- Wind
- Atmospheric pressure
- Cloudiness
- Humidity

3. How does the climate of a region affect the lifestyle of the people?

Ans. Types of climate influence the different types of houses we live, the varieties of food we eat and the kind of clothes we wear.

4. How does the distance from the equator influence the climate of a place?

Ans. The sun rays are vertical on the equator and places are hotter as we move away from the equator, the sun rays become slanting and spread over the larger area so it is cooler as we move away from the equator towards the poles.

5. Why is Shimla cooler than Ludhiana?

Ans. Though Shimla and Ludhiana are located on the same distance from the Equator. Shimla is cooler due to its altitude at 2150 metres above the sea level, whereas Ludhiana is only 250 metres above the sea level.

6. How does wind influence the climate of a place?

Ans. winds modify the climate of a place winds blowing from the hot areas increases the temperature and wind blowing from the cold areas decreases the temperature.

7. Name the three heat zones of the earth.

Ans. The three heat zones of the earth are as follows

- Torrid Zone located on both sides of the equator lying between tropic cancer and Capricorn.
- Temperate zone located between Torrid Zone and Frigid Zone in the hemisphere.
- Frigid Zone located between Arctic Circle and North Pole and between Antarctic Circle and South Pole.

8. Why is the climate very cold in the Frigid Zone?

Ans. The Sun rays are slanting and spread over a large area. So it is very cold in the Frigid Zone.

9. How does an ocean current affect the climate of a place?

Ans. Ocean has warm and cold currents which make the coastal area warm and cold.

CHAPTER-4-

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO- LAND OF DENSE FOREST

I.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is an Equatorial region?

Ans- Equatorial region lie on both sides of the Equator and have hot and wet type of climate throughout the year. These areas have thick evergreen forests.

2. Name the neighbouring countries of Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ans-The Democratic Republic of the Congo is surrounded by nine countries. These countries are –

- Central African Republic and South Sudan in the north
- Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi in the east
- Republic of the Congo in the west
- Zambia and Angola in the south

3. What is the importance of the Zaire River?

Ans- The river Congo which also known as Zaire river, is the second longest river in Africa as it helps for transportation.

4. Describe the climate of Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ans-The temperature is very high throughout the year due to its location near the Equator. It has a hot and wet climate. At noon the temperature is very high and unbearable. Humidity is very uncomfortable. Evening and nights are cool and comfortable.

5. Why are the forests in Democratic Republic of the Congo called 'Evergreen Forests'?

Ans- The forests remain green throughout the year, so they are called Evergreen Forests.

6. Why is Democratic Republic of the Congo called the 'natural zoo of the world'?

Ans- The forests of Democratic Republic of the Congo provide habitat to a large number of animals, birds, reptiles, insects, etc. It looks like a gigantic zoo and becomes the natural zoo of the world.

7. Describe the lifestyle of the Pygmies.

Ans- Pygmies are the primitive tribe who lives in dense forests. They are extremely short stature and live in houses made from twigs, leaves and tree branches. They live by hunting, trapping animals and gathering honey and food.

8. What is Cassava? Explain.

Ans- Cassava is the staple food crop of the people of Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Cassava plant has long and fleshy roots or tubers under the ground. Its tubers are used to make flour. Cassava plant can grow to a height of one and a half metre.

9. Why is water an important resource in Democratic Republic of the Congo?

Ans- Water is an important resource because it is used for producing hydroelectricity which makes up for shortage of fuels like coal and petroleum.

10. What type of transport system does Democratic Republic of the Congo have?

Ans- Democratic Republic of the Congo has an underdeveloped transport system.

11. The climate and vegetation of which state of India is almost similar to those of Democratic Republic of the Congo? How?

Ans- The climate and vegetation of Kerala is almost similar to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The climate of Kerala is hot and humid throughout the year as in Congo. The trees like rubber, coconut, bamboo and oil palms are grown in Kerala as well as Congo.

Extra Questions

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 1- The river Congo is called the Highway of Central Africa.
- 2- Okapi is an animal with head resembling a Giraffe and body resembling a Zebra.
- 3- Pygmies are a primitive tribe who live in dense forests.
- 4- The main occupation of people of Democratic Republic of the Congo is farming and mining.
- 5- Cassava plant can grow to a height of one and a half metre.

CHAPTER-5

GREENLAND:THE LAND OF SNOW

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Where is Greenland located?

Ans- Greenland is located to the north-east of North America.

2. What are icebergs?

Ans- The floating mass of ice in the sea is called iceberg. It is broken from a glacier or an ice shelf.

3. State the features of polar climate.

Ans- The climate of Greenland is called polar climate. It is extremely cold and chilly throughout the year. The temperature is below 0°C all the year. Due to heavy snowfall, more than three-fourth of the island is covered with snow and ice. In summer, the climate is bright, sunny and dry.

4. Describe a harpoon and its use.

Ans- A harpoon is a long spear which is thrown from a distance at the prey. A rope attached to harpoon is used to pull back the animal which has been killed.

5. Describe the kind of clothes Eskimos wear.

Ans-The Eskimos wear clothes made from seal, walrus and reindeer skin. Waterproof shoes were made of seal skin, sewn with reindeer thread. Jackets with hoods lined with fur called parka are worn by men, women and children.

6. Explain how the houses of Eskimos are made. How are they useful?

Ans- The houses made by Eskimos are called Igloo. It is made of ice, snow or even wood. Eskimos live in snow houses only in winters. These houses are made of blocks of ice. Animal skin is used to make floors.

7. Name the most important animal of Greenland. Why is it so important for Greenland?

Ans- The most important animals of Greenland are the large dogs called huskies which are domesticated and used for pulling sledges.

8. What do you know about the city of Godthab?

Ans- The city of Godthab or Nuuk is the capital of Greenland. It is a modern city with a high school.

9. How is the seal hunted by Eskimos?

Ans- During winters, the Eskimos hunt for seals. They adopted a special technique for hunting. A round hole is made on the top of a frozen river. The seal or fish swimming or present under the ice comes near the hole to breathe. Then the Eskimos kill them with their spears.

10. How have the Eskimos adopted modern lifestyles?

Ans- The Eskimos have changed a lot. They have started adopting modern means to hunt. They have an access to modern machinery as well as radio, TV, steel knives, motorized sledges for transport. They use motorboats for fishing. There are hospitals, shop, college and schools in many towns. Hunters use rifles for killing animals. Small scale industries have developed. Farms have been set up for animal breeding.

Extra Questions:

1. Who are Eskimos?

Ans- Eskimos or Inuit are the original inhabitants of Greenland. They are short and stout people with a yellow coloured skin. They are mainly hunters.

2. Why is Greenland called the 'The Land of the midnight Sun'?

Ans- Greenland is often known as 'The Land of the midnight Sun'. because in summers the sun shines even at midnight.

3. Describe the vegetation of Greenland.

Ans- Extremely cold climate and absence of sunlight for six months makes it a barrow land for plants to grow. The only plants that can be seen are short grass, lichens and that too in scattered areas. There is no greenery to be seen or found. Some flowers can be seen during the spring season.

CHAPTER-6

SAUDI ARABIA:THE LAND OF SAND

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What type of climate does Saudi Arabia have?

Ans- The climate is extremely hot and dry. There is hardly any rainfall. During occasional heavy rain, wide gullies get filled up with water and due to extreme heat, it is evaporated quickly. During summer days are very hot and night are cool. In winter, the days are warm and nights are cool. Dust storms are quite common.

2. What are Sand dunes?

Ans- Sand dunes are large masses of windblown sand and are most common in deserted environment.

3. What is an 'oasis'?

Ans- An oasis is a place where underground water comes to the surface.

4. What type of crops are grown in an oasis?

Ans- Date palm trees and grass are grown in an oasis.

5. Why is a camel called the 'Ship of the desert'?

Ans- A camel is called the 'Ship of the desert' as it can live without food and water for many days.

6. How has the petroleum changed the life of the people of Saudi Arabia?

Ans- The discovery of petroleum or liquid gold has changed the lifestyle of people. It has increased employment of the people enhancing the standard of living.

7. What is the importance of Mecca and Medina?

Ans- Mecca and Medina are the two holy places for Muslims. Millions of Muslims come to Mecca and Medina on annual pilgrimage called Haj.

8. What type of clothes do people of Saudi Arabia wear?

Ans- Men wear long-flowing cotton robes called thawb which is sometimes covered by a jacket or robe. To protect their head from the sun they use a head covering called gutra. Women wear long robes called aba. They cover their faces with a veil.

9. What is the lifestyle of Bedouins?

Ans- The nomads or Bedouins lead a traditional life. They move from place to place in search of green pastures for their goats, sheep, camels, etc. They live in tents made of camel or goat skin.

10. Compare the lifestyle of people living in Saudi Arabia with that of the people living in Greenland.

Ans- Before the discovery of petroleum most of the people of Saudi Arabia were poor. After that the standard of living became high. The cities have all modern facilities. Schools and colleges have come up.

In Greenland, the Eskimos were mainly hunters. But in recent times, they have started modern means to hunt. They have an access to modern machineries. There were hospitals, shops, colleges and schools in many towns

Extra Questions:

1. Describe the vegetation of Saudi Arabia.

Ans- Very few plants grow as the area is dry and barren. Most desert plants have long roots which go deep into the earth in search of water. The date palm trees are the only trees which grow easily in the region.

2. What are the industries found in Saudi Arabia?

Ans- Oil-related industries like petroleum and petrochemicals, iron and steel, cement and fertilizers are main industries found in Saudi Arabia.

3. Describe the important city – Riyadh of Saudi Arabia.

Ans- Riyadh is the capital and the largest city of Saudi Arabia. It is a modern well-planned city with huge skyscrapers, parks, markets, malls, hospitals, schools, etc.

CHAPTER 7

PRAIRIES - THE GRASSLAND

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What are Prairies? Where are they located?

Ans. The grasslands of North America is known as Prairies.

Prairies are located in the centre of North America the Temperate zone.

2) Why are Prairies called the 'Wheat basket of the World'?

Ans. They are called the wheat basket of the world because the farmers produce enough for their country and also for export. It is the biggest farming region of the World.

3) Describe a ranch?

Ans. Ranch is an open grassland where cattles are reared.

➤ They are found in the Western part of the Prairies.

- It is a hilly area and the soil is fertile here, so it is used for animal rearing, dairy farming etc.

4) Name the major crops grown in Prairies.

Ans. Wheat, maize, rye, oats and barley are the major crops grown in Prairies.

5) Why is cattle rearing important in the hilly west?

Ans. Cattle rearing is important in the hilly west because open grasslands are found here with rich and fertile soil.

6) Why were the bison slaughtered on a large scale by European Settlers?

Ans. For meat, which was exported to other countries as well.

7) Describe the climate of Prairies.

Ans. a. It is located in the temperate zone.

b. It has cold winters and hot summers.

c. Moderate rainfall occurs during summer.

d. There is occasional rainfall and snowfall in winters.

8) Name the major temperate grasslands of the world.

Ans. Prairies of North America, Pampas of South America, Steppes of Russia, Downs of Australia and Velds of South Africa are the major temperate grasslands of the world.

EXTRA QUESTIONS:

Define the following:

a. Silos- Big storage bins for storing food grains.

b. Temperate Zones- The zone which lies between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

Name the following:

a. A farm which is huge, covering thousands of acres of land. Homestead

b. The rivers which supply water to prairies. Mississippi and Missouri.

- c. The word which means meadows. Prairies.
- d. An important centre for slaughtering animals in North America. Chicago.
- e. The main crop grown in Prairies. Wheat.

Ch-8

Means of Transport

Answer the following

1) How has railways enhanced its speed and capacity?

Ans-Railways has enhanced its speed and capacity by constructing multiple tracks and installing modern signalling system.

2) What are transcontinental Railways?

Ans- In USA and Canada many trains connect eastern coast to the western coast .These are called the trans continental Railways.

3) Why are waterways cheap?

Ans- As waterways do not require building of tracks and roads. It provides a continuous link between the land masses on the earth it is a cheap means of transport.

4) What is a flyer?

Ans- The first aeroplane developed by wright brothers which flew for 12 seconds at a height of 3 meters covering a distance of 230 meters was called a flyer.

5) Write the disadvantage of modern means of transport?

Ans-Disadvantage of modern means of transport are:-

- The roads have becomes crowded due to the increase in the number of vehicles.
- Increased numbers of vehicles have lead to the slow movement of traffic.
- It has increased the risk of accident and air pollution.

6) What do you know about the Suez canal?

Ans- The Suez canal was built in 1869.

- It links the Mediterranean sea with the Red sea.
- It has reduced the travel time between India and England.

7) Why is wheel considered as the most important invention in the field of transportation?

Ans- Wheel is an important invention because:-

- The activity to search for food becomes easier for the early man.
- Wheels were used by potters to make pots from clay using wheels (potters Wheel)
- They could travel to different places by using wheels in carts.

8) Why does CNG cause little air pollution?

Ans-CNG causes little air pollution because it gives out less smoke on burning or when used in vehicles.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

- a) Ocean liner-It is a ship which has air conditioned cabins, cinema halls and restaurants.
- b) Metro – An underground or elevated railway system running within a city.
- c) Air India- India’s public or government airlines. It operates within India as well as in several foreign countries.
- d) Golden Quadrilateral –It is a road system that connects the four metro cities namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
- e) Bullet Trains- Trains with a speed of over 300kms per hour.

Name the following;

- A)The canal that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean – The Panama Canal.
- b) The state whose lagoons are used for navigation-Kerala.
- c) The busiest sea route of the World- The North Atlantic Route.

d) The fastest train in the world – TGV (Train in a grand Vitesse)

e) The costliest and fastest means of transport – Airways.

CHAPTER-9

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Answer the following:

1. What do you understand by the term ‘means of communication’?

Ans. Different means by which we can communicate with people are called means of communication.

2. Why do we write PIN codes on the letters?

Ans. We write PIN codes so that the letters reach the correct places.

3. Write the full forms of ISD, STD, SMS and Email.

Ans. The full forms of:-

ISD- International Subscriber Dialling.

STD- Subscriber Trunk Dialling.

SMS- Short Messaging Service.

E mail- Electronic Mail.

4. Explain the term Mass Communication.

Ans. When information or messages are sent to a large number of people at the same time it is called as Mass communication.

5. How is cinema useful as a means of communication?

Ans. a. Cinema is a very effective means of communication.

- b. It entertains people throughout the world.
- c. They are used to spread knowledge and education through short films and Documentaries.
- d. It helps to know the different cultures and brings the world closer.

6. Do you think advertisements influence our lifestyle and attitude? How and Why?

Ans. Yes, they influence our lifestyle.

- a. It is used by companies to launch new products through advertisement in radio, TV, bill boards, hoardings, newspapers and magazines.
- b. They have a remarkable influence on our minds; we are attracted towards the products through advertisements.

7. Which is the most influential and effective means of mass communication? How?

Ans. Television is the most effective and influential means of communication.

Because of the following reason:

- a. It is found in both cities and rural areas.
- b. People get information about everything and consider it as valid.
- c. Every household has a TV but may not have a internet connection.

EXTRA QUESTION:

Define the following:

- a. Telegrams- It is used to send short and urgent messages through telegraphs.
- b. Couriers –Private Postal Services.
- c. Aerogramme- Way of sending letters to people staying in other countries.
- d. Fax- A machine through which we can send a printed matter or pictures and an exact copy of the document reaches the receiver instantly.
- e. Mobile or Cellular Phones- Phones that can be used by a person any time while travelling.

Answer the following:

1. Write two uses of cellular phones.

Ans. a. We can talk to persons anywhere and at any time.

b. It has extra facilities like voice recording Internet phone banking, FM radio etc.

c. We can chat with friends, send and receive photographs also.

2. Write uses of FM radio.

Ans. a. They provide music for 24 hours like film songs, devotional songs etc.

b. They are a source of local advertisement programmes.

c. They provide wholesome entertainment education as well as information.

3. Write two negative effects of communication:

Ans- a. Increased Television viewing and computer games has reduced reading habit among children.

b. Too much playing of computer games is harming the eye sight.

c. It has decreased the outer playing and made our lives sedentary.

Annual Question Bank 2020-21

Social Studies

Std- 5

CHAPTER 10

THE WORLD OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE

Answer the following

1) Explain the term Cuneiform.

Ans. The earliest form of script which used wedge shaped strokes for writing were called Cuneiform. It was developed by the Sumerians.

2) What do you understand by the word hieroglyphics' ?

Ans. The system of picture writing used by the Egyptians was called hieroglyphics.

3)How is the Brahmi script different from the other scripts?

Ans. The letters used in Brahmi script is based on sounds and not on pictures and other scripts use pictures and not sound.This makes it different from other scripts.

4)State the contribution of Indians to the number system.

Ans.a) The method of counting one to ten on fingers had developed in India.

b)Indian scholar Aryabhatta had contributed zero which has made counting possible and the most difficult calculation easy.

c)The number system we use today i.e The Hindu Arabic System was also developed in India.

5)Write in brief about the invention of printing press.

Ans.Man used sharp tools on birch barks ,palm leaves and clay tablets to write but it was a very slow process .

In 5th Century AD China developed the art of printing but it was not successful as it was a difficult process.

Finally in 1440 Johann Gutenberg of Germany developed a simpler process for printing using movable metal types to print and this led to the invention of printing press.

6)Who developed the Braille script and why?

Ans.Louise Braille developed the Braille script .He developed it so that the blind people could now read by putting their fingers on the raised dots

7)How is it useful to the blind students?

Ans.The Braille helped the blind students to compete with normal students in the field of education.

8)Why is literacy important?

Ans. Literacy helps us in making progress by driving away superstition and backwardness.

9)How did the invention of printing press brought about a revolution in the field of knowledge?

Ans. The invention of printing press has brought about a great revolution in the field of knowledge:

a)We are able to produce more number of books at a low cost.

b)It has reduced the time and labour .

c)It has helped us in printing newspaper which has helped us to get the news about the world at our door step.

10)Why is Indus Valley script still difficult to understand?

Ans.The Indus valley script is still difficult to understand because :

a)It has used pictorial characters with many abstract signs and about 400 numbers .

b)It was written from right to left to left to right .

c)It is not similar to any other form of script.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

a)Name the countries who used script based on pictorial symbols.

Ans .China ,Korea and Japan use script based on pictorial symbols.

2)Name the country where paper was first made?

Ans. Paper was first made in China by Tsai Lun. It was made by pounding the bark of mulberry tree.

c)Which book in the World has maximum printed copies?

Ans.Bible has the maximum printed copies in the World.

d)What is Papyrus?

Ans.The local name of a reed used for making paper which grows in the deltas of river Nile in Egypt is called Papyrus.

e)What is a Devanagiri script?

Ans. A script in which the letters are based on sounds and not pictures is called a Devanagiriscript.It was developed from the Brahmi script .

NAME THE FOLLOWING

a)The first book printed by Johann Gutenberg.....THE BIBLE

b)The number system that we use today.....THE HINDU ARABIC SYSTEM

c)The man who invented zero.....Aryabhata

d)The material used by people to make pictures.....Burnt pieces of wood

e) The means of communication used by early men.....signs and gestures

CHAPTER 11

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINAL SCIENCE

Answer the following

1) What is the thermometer used for?

Ans. Thermometers are used for measuring body temperatures.

2) Who invented the stethoscope and why?

Ans .Rene Laennec, a doctor invented the stethoscope.

It was invented to check the patient's heart and lungs whether they are working as well as they should.

3) How did Galileo make microscope?

Ans .Galileo made a microscope by combining two lenses.

4)Name four medical inventions and their inventors .

Ans .Inventions

Inventors

a) X-ray

i) W.K Roentgen

b) Microscope

ii) Galileo

c) Stethoscope

iii) Rene Laennec

d)Thermometer

iv)Daniel Fahrenheit

5) What is surgery?

Ans .Surgery is a process by which the doctors can cut or remove the sick or damaged part of the body.

6) Why do we use antibiotics?

Ans. We use antibiotics to kill the germ inside the body and cure infection.

7) How does vaccination help the body?

Ans. Vaccination helps to develop a defence system in our body which makes it immune from diseases.

8) Describe the story behind the discovery of small pox vaccine.

Ans .Small pox was a dreaded disease in the 18th century.

A milkmaid told Dr Jenner that she would never have small pox as she already had cowpox.

To test this when the pus of a cowpox patient was injected into a young boy he suffered from cowpox for some days and then recovered later.

Now Dr. Jenner injected the boy with the small pox but no reaction was observed that he did not get small pox .This led to the discovery of anti small pox vaccine.

9) What is Pasteurisation?

Ans.The process of boiling milk at high temperature and then cooling it to kill the germs is called pasteurisation.

10) How can you take care of your health?

Ans .We can take care of our health by :

a)By eating nutritious food and keeping the body and surrounding clean.

b)By exercising regularly to strengthen the body's defence system.

c)By drinking clean and boiled water.

11)You want to see the bacteria present in curd. How will you see them? Name the bacteria .How is it useful?

Ans .We can see the bacteria in the curd by observing it under a microscope after adding a few drops of Methyl blue.

The bacterium present in the curd is Lactobacillus.

Curd has probiotic property which helps to maintain human well being as we can treat diarrhoea, eczema with it.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

a)What is the normal temperature of the human body?

Ans.The temperature of the human body is 98.4 degree Fahrenheit.

b)What does the word microscope mean?

Ans.The word microscope is a combination of two Greek words----micros or small and skopos or watcher. So,it means the watcher of small things.

c)What is the use of X -ray machine?

Ans.i) X-ray machine helps to see inside the patient's body.

ii)It helps in finding the diseases which cannot be detected by blood tests etc.

iii)It helps to locate fracture in the body.

d)Name few machines which give a complete picture of the organs of our body?

Ans. X-ray ,CAT Scan, Ultra sound and MRI machines which give us a complete picture of the body.

e)What is the use of a LASER?

Ans. A laser is used to perform delicate operations without cutting the diseased part of the body.

f)What is the use of Chloroform?

Ans. Chloroform is used widely in operation theatres to make a patient unconscious so that the patient does not feel the pain and discomfort during surgery.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

a)The drug used for the treatment of malaria.-----Quinine

b)The first antibiotic.-----Pencillin.

c)The substance which prevent the action of poison.-----Antidotes

d)The two commonly used scales in a thermometer.....Celcius and Fahrenheit

e)The liquid present in a thermometer.-----Mercury

CHAPTER 13

GREAT PERSONALITIES

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1)Who was Socrates? What were his teachings?

Ans. Socrates was a great philosopher of Greece.

He believed in thinking and reasoning and urged people not to believe and follow anything blindly.He spent his whole life in search of truth.

2)What slogan did Karl Marx give to the worker?

Ans .Karl Marx gave the slogan 'workers of the world unite'.He wanted the workers to fight against capitalists.

3) Why is Abraham Lincoln considered as the greatest Americans?

Ans. Abraham Lincoln is considered as one of the greatest Americans because he kept the country united by making sincere efforts to end the problem of slavery in America.

4)How did Mahtma Gandhi fight the British?

Ans. He followed the principle of truth and non violence in his words and in his deed to fight against the British.

5) Describe the work being done by the Missionaries of Charity?

Ans. Missionaries of Charity works for:

i) Poor, sick and ill fed slum children.

ii)Nirmal Hirday Home a part of the Missionaries of Charity helps the physically challenged people.

iii) The sisters of Missionaries of Charity work for the needy in orphanages, dispensaries, schools and hospitals.

7)Which values were cherished by Mother Teresa?

Ans.The values of compassion for the poor and needy and selfless love and service for destitute and diseased were championed by Mother Teresa.

8)Why is Mahtma Gandhi called the father of the nation?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi is called the father of the nation as he was the chief architect of freedom struggle which he fought on the values of truth and nonviolence .

EXTRA QUESTIONS

a)Who is a freedom fighter?

Ans.A freedom fighter is a person who wants his people to have own Nation and independency.

b)Whom do we call' the Iron man of India'?

Ans We call Sardar Vallabhai Patel the Iron Man of India.

c)Who started the Civil Rights Movement in USA?

Ans. Martin Luther King started the Civil Rights Movement in USA.

d) Who are popularly known as Lal,Bal,Pal?

Ans.Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal are known as the Lal,Bal and Pal.

e) What does the word Swaraj mean?

Ans.The word Swaraj means self rule.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

a)The charismatic Indian Socialist revolutionary who was executed at the age of 23.----- Bhagat Singh

b)The freedom fighter who attempted to get rid of British rule in India during the World war II.-----Subhash Chandra Bose

c)He was one of the extremist member Indian National Congress and is also known as Punjab Kesari.-----Lala Lajpat Rai

d)The chief disciple of Socrates.-----Plato

e)The writer of communist Manifesto and Das Kapital.-----Karl Marx

CHAPTER...14

THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Answer the following

1) Why the league of Nation fail?

Ans.The league of Nation failed because:

i)USA one of the world's most powerful countries was not its member.

ii)The league members did not oppose the aggression by Japan, Italy and Germany in 1930,which led to the world war II.

2)Give a cause and effect of the world wars.

Ans One major cause of the world war I was the Industrial Revolution in England as a result of which powerful nations wanted to flourish their own empires by acquiring the non industrialised Asian and African countries for raw materials and markets.

Effect: Many cities were devastated; millions of people lost their lives.

3) Explain the main principles of the UN charter.

Ans.The Principles of UN Charter are to be agreed by all its member countries and the principles would help the UN to achieve its goals:

i)All member states are Sovereign and equal.

ii) All are pledged to settle their International disputes by peaceful means without endangering international peace, security and Justice.

iii) They are refrain in their international relation from the threat or use of force against any other state.

4)List the main objectives of the United Nations.

Ans .The objectives of the United Nations as set forth in charter are the following.

i)To maintain international peace and security based on respect for the principles of equal human rights and self determination of peoples.

ii) To develop friendly relation among nations.

iii) To cooperate in solving international problems of an economic ,social, cultural or humanitarian character.

5) Which values are cherished by the United Nations?

Ans .The United Nations has cherished universal values like peace, freedom ,social progress ,equal rights and human values and dignity.

6) Has the UN fulfilled its objective? How ? Explain.

Ans. Yes, the UN has fulfilled its objectives by preventing further World wars after 1945.

i) There is international peace and all the Nations are in friendly relation among themselves.

ii)All the members are trying to protect the environment and justifying the use of natural resources also.

iii)It has given all people a life of freedom.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

a)How many countries are the members of UN now?

Ans.The UN has 193 members.

b)When was the UN formed?

Ans.The UN was formed in the year 1945.

c)Name the four Allies of the UN initially?

Ans .The United kingdom , the Soviet Union and China were the four allies of the UN initially.

d)Where is the head quarter of UN located?

Ans.The head quarter of UN is located in New York city.

e)What does the olive branches in the flag of UN symbolise?

Ans.The olive branches symbolises peace.

f)What was the reason for formation of UN?

Ans. The need for peace among the countries gave birth to the United Nations in 1945.

g) What was the aim of industrialised countries during the Industrial Revolution?

Ans. The aim of the industrialised countries was to get the raw materials and sell the raw materials in the non industrialised Asian and African countries.

h) Name the five permanent members of the security council of the UN.

Ans. USA, UK, France, Soviet Union and China are the five permanent members of the security council of UN.

FILL UP THE BLANKS

a) World war I broke out in 1914 and lasted till 1918.

b) 24th October is celebrated as UN day.

c) The industrial Revolution had started in England.

d) The industrialised countries started colonising the countries to make themselves wealthy.

e) In 1941 Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic charter.

CHAPTER-15

THE WORKING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Answer the following :-

1) Name the main organs of the UN.

Ans- The work of the United Nation is carried out with mutual cooperation of six main organs:-

a) General assembly

b) Security council

c) Economic and social council

d) Trusteeship council

e) International court of justice

f) Secretariat

2) Describe the structure and function of the security council.

Ans- The security council has fifteen members out of which five are permanent members while other ten are non permanent members.

The five permanent members are the most powerful and the decision taken by them are final as they have the veto power.

Function

It is responsible for the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

3) What is the function of the Secretariat ? Who is its chief officer ?

Ans- It is the administrative organ of United Nation.

The Secretary General is the chief officer or head of the secretariat.

4) Which UN body launched the campaign "freedom from hunger"?

Where is it based ?

Ans- The FAO (food and agriculture organisation) of UN launched the campaign 'Freedom from hunger'

The FAO is located in Rome.

5) Describe briefly the achievements of UN

Ans-The primary aim of the UN is to maintain peace and security in the world .

- Any incident or event which may lead to world war III is controlled by the UN.
- It has been successful in preventing the use and spread of destructive weapon and atom bombs.
- It has been successful in reduction of proverty, illiteracy, hunger and other diseases.
- It is also unitedly working in rescuing and providing relief work during the occurrence of any natural disaster.

6) Has the UN been Successful in establishing international peace and security ?

Ans- yes, UN has been successful in establishing international peace and security of course cold wars between powerful Nationals are always present.

Extra questions

1) Which organ of UN is not functional now ?

Ans-The Trusteeship council is no more functional now.

2) Write three aims of UNESCO.

Ans-The UNESCO promotes scientific education in back ward countries.

- It aims to educate people in the world especially women.
- It teaches new methods of farming and promotes hygienic living.

3) What is the aim of WHO ?

Ans- The aim of WHO is the fight to prevent and cure diseases all over the world

- They provide inoculations against deadly diseases in backward countries.

4) Write two functions of the UNICEF.

Ans-Two functional of UNICEF are:-

- It provide food and medicine for children all over the world .
- They station medical officers to provide vaccination and basis health care to children all over the world.

FILL UP THE BLANKS

a) The Trusteeship council helped countries to achieve self government.

b) The ILO works for welfare of the working classes all over the world.

c) The head quarters of WHO is in Geneva in Switzerland.

d) Anganwadi is one of the programmes of the UNICEF.

e) The ECOSOC works for the welfare of people and human rights and fundamental freedom.

CHAPTER-16 -

INDIA AND UNITED NATIONS

Answer the following questions:

1- What is NAM?

A- The Non- Alignment Movement (NAM) is an international organization who never wanted to be officially aligned with or against any major power bloc.

2- Name the founding fathers of the NAM.

A- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President Abdul Gamal Nasser of Egypt and President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia were the founding fathers of the NAM.

3- What was the policy of Apartheid?

A- Apartheid is the policy that governed relations between South Africa's white minority and nonwhite majority and sanctioned racial segregation and political and economic discrimination against the whites.

4- Name one contribution each of the following UN agencies in India: FAO, WHO, UNICEF.

A- India has received help from UN agencies to solve the problems. The FAO has contributed to the development of fishing industry in India. WHO has helped in training nurses and health officers to be stationed in the backward areas of the country. The UNICEF has taught mothers take care of infants and raise healthy children.

5- How has Non- Alignment Movement (NAM) contributed to world peace?

A- The Non- Alignment Movement has been playing major role in disarmament and in the struggle for world peace. He has worked for peace, security, disarmament and on the other hand independence, development and co-operation among developing countries.

6- Is NAM relevant even today? Explain.

A- NAM is no longer relevant because of the changed international environment, from bi-polar to uni-polar. Membership of NAM has increased from about 25 states in 1961 to 118 today.

Extra Questions:-

1- Give a short note on the two blocs after World War II.

A- After the end of the World War II, all the nations of the world were divided into two blocs. One block was led by USA and the other by USSR. These blocs were on the basis of the military pacts.

2- Who addressed the 72nd session of UN General Assembly?

A- Former Minister of External Affairs, Late Sushma Swaraj addressed the 72nd Session of UN General Assembly on 23rd September, 2017.

3- Write about the programmes launched by India for empowerment of the poor.

A- The programmes launched by India for empowerment of the poor are Digital India, Skill India, Clean India, Start-up India, Stand up India, etc.

CHAPTER-17 -

THE REVOLT OF 1857

Answer the following questions:

1- What was India famous for in the 16th century?

A- India was famous for its spices, pearls, silks and gold.

2- Which foreign traders came to India?

A- The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British traders came to India.

3- Why was there three discontentments among the Indians against the British rule?

A- The British forced the Indians farmers to grow indigo and sell at a low price. Raw cotton was bought from India. The British did not allow Indians to establish their own mills or factories. They wanted to acquire more land through the Doctrine of Lapse. So the farmers, traders, kings and common people were dissatisfied with the British rule.

4- What was 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

A-The British made unjust laws to take more and more kingdoms. This implemented 'Doctrine of Lapse' which said that if a king died without a male child, his kingdom would be taken over by the British.

5- Why were the Indian soldiers unhappy with the Enfield rifle?

A- A rumour spread that the cartridges of the Enfield rifle were greased with fat of cows and pigs. The covering of these cartridges had to be bitten off before loading the gun. As Hindus regarded cows as holy and Muslims regarded pigs as unclean, these rumours made the Indian soldiers unhappy.

6- Give reasons for the success of the British in the Revolt of 1857.

A-The British had better trained soldiers and superior weapons. Moreover, the Indians were disorganized. Hence the British succeeded.

7- Mention the importance of the Revolt of 1857.

A- The Revolt of 1857 created an urge among the Indians to achieve freedom. They realized that if they united and fought the British, they would be able to drive them out.

8- Why is the Revolt of 1857 called the First War of Independence?

A- The Revolt of 1857 is called the First War of Independence because the revolt was started by the Indian soldiers (sepoys) in the British army. It was the first war against the Britishers to make India an independent country.

Extra Questions:-

1- Describe the Battle of Plassey.

A- Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was the ruler of Bengal. He asked the British not to build forts and to remove their troops. The British refused; hence a big battle was fought at Plassey in 1757.

2- When was the anniversary of Revolt of 1857 celebrated?

A- 150th anniversary of Revolt of 1857 was celebrated all over the country on 10th May, 2007.

Ch-18 - Beginning of the Freedom Struggle

Answer the following questions:

1- Mention some of the social evils that were present in India in 19th century.

A- Social evils like sati, child marriage, polygamy, purdah and caste system were present in India in 19th century.

2- Name any three social reformers.

A- Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan were the social reformers.

3- What was the goal of the Indian National Congress?

A- The goal of the Indian National Congress was to draw the attention of the British towards the difficulties and demands of the people.

4- Who were the Moderates?

A- Early leaders of the Congress like Dadabhai Naoroji, SN Banerjee, GK Gokhale were the Moderates, who believed in methods of patience and persuasion.

5- Name any two Radicals or Assertive nationalists. How were their ideas different from those of the Moderates?

A- Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were the two Radicals or Assertive nationalists. They felt that strong actions was needed to make the British understand and had a desire to be free, whereas the Moderates believed in methods of patience and persuasion.

6- Why did the British follow the policy of 'Divide and Rule'?

A- The British realized that they could not suppress the growing popularity of the Indian National Congress which aroused patriotic feelings in the Indian youth. So they thought of the 'Divide and Rule' policy.

7- Describe the Swadeshi Movement.

A- People started the Swadeshi Movement in order to protect against the British 'Divide and Rule' policy. In a meeting in August 1905, Indian leaders decided to boycott British goods. People were not allowed to visit shops selling British goods. Bonfires were lit and British clothes were burnt. People started wearing only Indian clothes.

8- Who were the revolutionaries? Which values did they cherish?

A- Revolutionaries were people who thought that the violence should be fought with violence. They laid down their lives for the sake of motherhood.

9- What were the difference between the Moderates (Early Nationalists) and the Assertive Nationalists?

A-

Early Nationalists	Assertive Nationalists
a) They believed in the method of patience and persuasion.	a) They believed in strong actions to be taken against British and had the desire to free India.
b) Dadabhai Naoroji, SN Banerjee, G.K Gokhale were the important leaders.	b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were some of the important leaders.

Extra Questions:-

Fill in the blanks—

1- The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay.

2- The first President of Indian National Congress was W.C Bannerjee.

3- Burning a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband is called Sati.

4- The Swadeshi Movement was started to fight against the Partition of Bengal.

CHAPTER-19 -
INDIA WINS FREEDOM

Answer the following questions:

1- Explain what Gandhiji meant by “Satyagraha”?

A- According to Gandhiji, “Satyagraha” was the method to change the mind of the wrong doer and not to force them. He believed that truth would prevail and violence would provide no answer.

2- What was the Non-Cooperation Movement?

A- Non-Cooperation Movement was the movement where people did not cooperate with the British Government, students left British-run schools and colleges, British articles were burnt and people renounced the titles given by the British.

3- Name the leaders who joined Gandhiji in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

A- Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai, Subhash Chandra Bose and Maulana Azad were the leaders who joined Gandhiji in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

4- Why was Sir John Simon sent to India?

A- In 1928, Sir John Simon was sent to India to investigate what was wrong among the people, so that new changes could be implemented because no Indians were included in the Simon Commission.

5- What is Poorna Swaraj? Who gave this slogan?

A- Poorna Swaraj means complete freedom or independence. In 1929, Congress under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru , declared the demand for Poorna Swaraj.

6- Who was Frontier Gandhi?

A- Abdul Ghaffar Khan was called Frontier Gandhi.

7- Give two reasons why we remember Subhash Chandra Bose.

A- i) Subhash Chandra Bose formed the India National Army to free India.

ii) He gave the slogans 'Jai Hind' and 'DilliChalo'.

8- How was the problem of Salt tax solved by Gandhiji?

A- The British Government forced poor people to buy salt and pay salt tax. These problems were solved by Gandhiji with the help of Dandi March. He marched on bare foot from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on seashore and at Dandi, he picked up a handful of salt and broke the Salt Law.

9- Name the first President and the Prime Minister of independent India.

A- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of independent India.

10- What was the effect of the British Policy of 'Divide and Rule' policy?

A-The British agreed to free India, but they tricked, on the basis of 'Divide and Rule' policy, they divided the country into two nations- India and Pakistan.

11-Why did Subhash Chandra Bose break away from the Congress and formed his own party?

A- Subhash Chandra Bose broke away from the Congress to form Azad Hind Fauj with the help of Japan with the aim to free India from British rule.

Extra Questions:-

1- Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.

A- On 13th April 1919, a large meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. The people were gathered to protest against the arrest of local leaders. General Dyer, a British officer asked his troops to open fire without warning. More than 1000 people were killed and some were wounded.

2- Why did Gandhiji withdrew from the Non-Cooperation Movement?

A-In Chauri Chaura, some protestors got violent and set fire to a police station, in which British officers and Indian sepoys were burnt alive. This made Gandhiji sad. As he followed the path of Satyagraha and Non- violence, he withdrew from the Non-Cooperation Movement.

3- What was the Civil Disobedience Movement?

A-The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1930. In this movement, people boycotted foreign goods, did not pay taxes and held demonstrations against the Government.

