

Key to

Our Social Environment

5

A Book on Social Studies



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1. Continents and Oceans

- A. 1. continents 2. oceans 3. Pacific
4. Suez 5. Isthmus of Panama
- B. 1. Asia 2. Nile 3. Africa
4. Atlantic 5. Pacific
- C. 1. Australia 2. Pacific Ocean 3. Arctic Ocean
4. Antarctica 5. Australia
- D. 1. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia are the names of continents of the world.
2. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean are the names of oceans of the world.
3. The continent Asia has the largest population.
4. Antarctica is called Frozen Continent because it is permanently covered with thick ice sheets.
5. The two important parts of the Indian Ocean are the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

2. Latitudes and Longitudes

- A. 1. equator 2. latitude 3. equator
4. parallels 5. Hemisphere
- B. 1. 0° latitude 2. 180° 3. 360
4. 23½°N 5. 23½°S
- C. 1. The important latitudes are :
a. The Tropic of Cancer
b. The Tropic of Capricorn
c. The Arctic Circle
d. The Antarctic Circle
2. The equator is the other name for latitude line at 0 degree.
3. The line which passes through Greenwich, near London, is called Prime Meridian.
4. The imaginary circular lines parallel to the equator running east-west around the globe are called latitudes.

The imaginary semi-circular lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are called lines of longitudes.

5. Latitudes - Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere

Longitudes - Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere

3. Movements of the Earth

- A. 1. rotation, revolution 2. axis
3. orbit 4. Japan 5. seasons
- B. 1. orbit 2. elliptical 3. 29 days
4. equal day and night 5. longest day
- C. 1. d 2. c 3. e
4. a 5. b
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. F
- E. 1. Day and night are caused by the earth's rotation. The earth spins on its axis from west to east once in 24 hours. This movement of the earth is called rotation. The part of the earth which faces the sun has day. While the part of the earth away from the sun, has night.
2. Seasons are caused by the effect of revolution of the earth around the sun. It is due to the tilting of the earth's axis.
3. A year, occurring once every four years, which has 366 days including 29 days in February is called a leap year.
4. An equinox occurs twice a year when the earth's axis has no tilt, so the sunlight hits the earth evenly at the equator and day and night are of equal length.
5. Days and nights are equal on September 22 or 23 and on March 21 or 22.

4. Heat Zones of the Earth

- A. 1. Climate 2. poles 3. moderate
4. humidity 5. torrid
- B. 1. Equator 2. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$
3. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ 4. decreases 5. thinner

- C. 1. c 2. a 3. e
 4. b 5. d
- D. 1. Latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, humidity and wind are the factors that affect the climate of a place.
 2. The sun rays fall almost vertically throughout the year over the equator. So equator is very hot.
 The slanting sun rays spread over a larger surface of the earth specially near the areas of the poles throughout the year. So poles areas are very cold.
 3. Humidity is the amount of moisture or water vapour present in the air. The humidity causes sweat or perspiration.
 4. The hot or torrid zone, the temperate zone and the frigid zone are three heat zones of the earth.
 5. The temperate zone is found in both the hemispheres. The north temperate zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) in the Northern Hemisphere. The south temperate zone lies between the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) in the Southern Hemisphere.
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5. Equatorial Regions

- A. 1. sun 2. temperature 3. evergreen
 4. habitat 5. torrid
- B. 1. hot and humid 2. forest layer 3. anaconda snake
 4. Pygmies 5. tsetse flies
- C. 1. c 2. a 3. d
 4. e 5. b
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T
 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. The equatorial forest region is located in the torrid zone between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
 2. The climate is hot and humid in the equatorial region because of its great uniformity of temperature. There are no seasons in this region.
 3. The high temperature and heavy rainfall are the two main factors responsible for the luxuriant vegetation in the equatorial region.

4. The equatorial forest is a natural habitat for gorillas, chimpanzees, monkeys, elephants, flying foxes, alligators, snakes turtles, etc. Colourful birds like toucans, hummingbirds, macaws and parrots are found in these forests.
5. Tea, coffee, rubber and cocoa are four plantation crops.

6. Desert Regions

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. 1. 25 centimetres | 2. equator | 3. Sahara |
| 4. oasis | 5. Africa | |
| B. 1. 9,100,000 | 2. 40°C - 50°C | 3. small leaves |
| 4. active at night | 5. oasis | |
| C. 1. d | 2. c | 3. b |
| 4. a | | |
- D. 1. A desert is actually a piece of land, no matter hot or cold, that has small amount of precipitation throughout the year.
2. Australia - Great Australian Desert
Africa - Sahara Desert
Asia - Thar Desert
3. The climate of a hot desert is extremely hot and dry with cold nights. A desert heats rapidly during the day time and similarly cools rapidly during the night.
4. An area in a desert where the underground water comes to the surface is called an oasis.
5. Its ability to store water in the stomach, store food in the hump, its broad padded feet with long legs to walk in the sand, and eyes with eyelids which protect eyes during sandstorms, make a camel the ideal form of transport in deserts.

7. Grassland Regions

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. 1. grasslands | 2. Grasslands | 3. chinook |
| 4. Prairie | 5. Argentina | |
| B. 1. Antarctica | 2. Downs | 3. Prairies |
| 4. cattle | 5. grasses | 6. coasts |

- C. 1. d 2. e 3. a
 4. b 5. c
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F
 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. We find grasslands, in north temperate zone and south temperate zone. Pampas, Velds, Downs, Prairies and Steppes are the different types of grasslands.
 2. Prairies is called the Wheat Basket of the World because they grow crops such as wheat, barley, rye, flax, oat and other nutritious grasses.
 3. The grasslands of the Southern Hemisphere have moderate climate throughout the year because they are located near the coasts.
 4. Ranches are big traits of land covering a few kilometres.
 5. Giraffe, elephant, zebra, grizzly bear, deer and bison are some grazing animals of grasslands of the Northern Hemisphere.

8. Polar Regions

- A. 1. frigid 2. Antarctica 3. penguins
 4. ocean 5. Inuits
- B. 1. Lapps 2. to kill animals 3. Inuits
 4. Huskies 5. Kayak
- C. 1. d 2. a 3. e
 4. b 5. c
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. F
 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. Global warming is the warming of earth by gases that have been released into the atmosphere. These gases trap heat and so earth warms up.
 2. It is not possible to grow crops in a frigid zone because of the severe cold.
 3. Lapps, Samoyeds, Yakuts, Chukchis and Nenets are some tribes found in the polar regions.
 4. Right at the poles, the sun shines for half the year and it is dark for the other half of the year. This makes the year like one day.

5. They live in permanent wooden houses, use automatic rifles to hunt animals and motorboats for fishing. Many of them work in mines and oil fields.

9. Earth's Four Spheres

- A. 1. hydrosphere 2. atmosphere 3. lithosphere
4. biosphere 5. life
- B. 1. rivers 2. water vapour 3. blue
4. crust 5. atmosphere
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Hydrosphere, atmosphere, lithosphere and biosphere are the four spheres of our environment.
2. Hydrosphere is the part of the earth's surface which is covered with water. Life exists on the earth because of the presence of water.
3. The clouds become bigger and heavier as more water droplets gather together. When the droplets in the clouds become very heavy, they fall to the earth in the form of rain. Most of the water that falls on the land surface goes back into lakes, rivers and oceans. It again evaporates and again comes down as rain. This goes on repeating. This repeated change of water to water vapour, and then back to water, is called water cycle.
4. The uppermost solid layer of the earth is called lithosphere. It is formed of rocks and soil.
5. Abiotic components are non-living things namely air, water, land, soil, rocks, minerals, sun and light. Biotic components are living things, namely humans, animals and plants. Biotic components of the environment cannot survive without abiotic components.

10. India Wins Freedom

- A. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar 2. 1857
3. Khilafat 4. 1942 5. Pakistan

3. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose formed Rani Jhansi Battalion.
4. The two factions of Indian National Congress were Garam Dal (Hot Faction) and Naram Dal (Soft Faction)
5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel convinced the princely states to merge into the Union of India.

12. India and Its Neighbours

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. 1. eight | 2. Pakistan | 3. Sri Lanka |
| 4. Taka | 5. Burmese | |
| B. 1. 1947 | 2. Yuan | 3. North |
| 4. Dzongkha | 5. Kyat | |
| C. 1. d | 2. a | 3. f |
| 4. b | 5. c | 6. e |
- D. 1. The neighbouring countries are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal and China.
 2. SAARAC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
 3. Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal. The official language of Nepal is Nepali. The currency of Nepal is Nepalese Rupee.
 4. China has the highest population in the world while Bhutan has the lowest.
 5. China has the largest area while Bhutan is the smallest.

13. Our Rights and Duties

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. 1. August 15, 1947 | 2. 26th January 1950 |
| 3. rights | 4. caste, creed, religion or sex |
| 5. duties | |
- B. 1. to choose their government
 2. all people are equal before the law
 3. to set up their own educational institutions
- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| C. 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. F | |
- D. 1. Democracy, Socialism, Secularism and National Integration are the goals as laid down by our constitution, to be achieved by our nation.
 2. The right to freedom includes the rights to -
 - a. freedom of speech and expression.

- b. form association.
 - c. assemble and hold peaceful public meetings.
 - d. move freely and reside in any part of the country.
 - e. practise any profession, occupation or business.
3. This right allows Indian citizens to practise, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.
 4. Young boys and girls should join the Defence Forces of the country to stand if any kind of exploitation from other nations i.e. to defend freedom of our country.
 5. We should keep our environment clean because it is our fundamental duty to protect natural environment and help it making better for living beings.

14. Our Government

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. 1. Union | 2. President | 3. coalition |
| 4. Governor | 5. Supreme | |
- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| B. 1. people | 2. 35 years | 3. 25 years |
| 4. High Court | 5. President of India | 5. President |
- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| C. 1. c | 2. a | 3. e |
| 4. b | 5. d | |
- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| D. 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. F | 5. T | |
- E. 1. The President of our country is elected by the members of the two houses of Parliament (MPs) and State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs).
 2. The President appoints the Prime Minister.
 3. The Lieutenant Governor is the head of the union territory.
 4. Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) are elected by the people of India by voting system.
 5. The Judiciary takes care of the maintenance of law and order in the country. It consists of a network of judicial bodies or law courts.

15. Concern for Pollution

- A. 1. environment 2. pollutants 3. air
4. ozone 5. fertility
- B. 1. carbon monoxide 2. jaundice 3. soil
4. noise 5. carbon dioxide
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. T
- D. 1. b 2. c 3. e
4. a 5. d
- E. 1. The addition of harmful substances to the environment is called pollution.
2. The various sources of air pollution are -
a. smoke from domestic sources.
b. poisonous gases released from automobiles and jet planes.
c. poisonous gases released from factories, petroleum refineries and coal burning power plants.
3. Excessive smoke from different sources increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the air. This carbon dioxide does not allow the heat escape from the earth. This causes an increase in the earth's temperature. This is called global warming.
4. Ozone layer is important for us because it protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.
5. Important causes of noise pollution are -
a. Noise from motor vehicles and car horns.
b. Noise from musical instruments.
c. Noise from low flying aircraft.
d. Noise from barking animals.
e. Noise from loudspeakers.
f. Noise from audio instruments.
g. Noise created by people.

16. Protecting the Environment

- A. 1. Biodegradable 2. liquid 3. Recycling
4. polluting 5. waste

- B. 1. biodegradable 2. reduces soil erosion
 3. leftover food 4. paper 5. liquid
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F
 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. Waste is anything that is no longer needed for use.
 2. Biodegradable waste decomposes easily and mixes up with the soil. For ex. vegetable and fruit peels, waste paper, etc.
 Non-biodegradable waste does not decompose and thus pollutes the environment. For ex. plastic, glass, etc.
 3. The simplest way to control the waste material lies in the three R's - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
 4. Glass, metals like aluminium, iron, paper and plastic are some common materials that can be recycled.
 5. Waste generated by burning of things like petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. is called gaseous waste. It pollute the air and causes harm to living and non-living things.

17. Natural Disasters

- A. 1. disaster 2. epicentre 3. Floods
 4. magma 5. drought
- B. 1. focus 2. earthquake
 3. cannot be predicted 4. active volcano
 5. flood
- C. 1. e 2. d 3. c
 4. a 5. b
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. T
 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. Earthquakes are caused due to internal pressure inside the earth. The crust of the earth is made up of hard rock and the mantle is mainly lava on which the crust is floating. It is believed that the earth is divided into plates which are floating on the mantle. When two floating plates collide, the vibrations or tremors in the earth's crust occur. These sudden and devastating vibrations cause earthquakes.
 2. Flood occurs when water flows or rises above and beyond its natural course and covers land that is normally dry.

Floods are very harmful. They destroy crops, houses and other properties and even carry off the topsoil leaving the land barren.

3. Tsunami cannot be prevented or predicted but there are some warning signs and many systems have been developed to reduce the damage from tsunami.

* Many animals sense danger and flee to higher grounds before tsunami.

* Tree plantation along the coastline could offer a much cheaper and longer lasting means of tsunami control.

4. The three types of volcanoes are -

a. Active Volcanoes

The volcanoes that erupted recently and probably going to erupt again soon are called active volcanoes.

b. Dormant Volcanoes

The volcanoes that are quiet for many years and may erupt again are called dormant or sleeping volcanoes.

c. Extinct Volcanoes

The volcanoes that have not erupted for the last 10000 years and are not expected to erupt again are called extinct or dead volcanoes.

5. The causes of drought are -

a. cutting down trees.

b. not taking care of ponds and tanks.

c. drawing out too much ground water.

The effects of drought -

Drought leads farmers to starvation. Plants and animals also die due to less or no rain.

18. Great Inventions

- A. 1. 105AD in China 2. Bible
3. Charles Babbage 4. Karl Benz
5. Thomas Alva Edison

- B. 1. China 2. trains 3. aeroplane
4. JRD Tata

- C. 1. c 2. d 3. e
4. b 5. a

- D. 1. Flyer was the name of the first plane.
2. Robert Hutchings Goddard invented the world's first liquid-fueled rocket.
3. Before the invention of paper, people used to write on clay, papyrus, wood, slate, leaves and parchment. The Romans wrote on waxed tablets with a pointed pen for temporary notes and messages.
4. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of telephone has proven a boon to the entire mankind. It is the most popular and widely used means of communication and has literally changed the world and made it smaller.
5. A steam engine is a heat engine that makes use of the potential energy that exists as pressure in steam, converting it to mechanical work. Steam engines were used in pumps, locomotive trains and steam ships.

19. Modern Communication

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. 1. e-mails | 2. personal | 3. Telephone |
| 4. Internet | 5. mass | |
| B. 1. mobile phone | 2. mass | 3. Internet |
| 4. literate people | 5. relay | |
| C. 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. F | |
- D. 1. Radio, television, newspapers and other print media are various means of mass communication.
 2. Cell phones played an important impact on our lives. It is one of our most valuable means of communication. In just a few seconds, we can telephone a person across the street, in another part of the country, or in another continent. Cell phones have given new meaning to the term multitasking.
 3. Internet is helpful for us in many ways -
 - a. We can book railway and air tickets.
 - b. We can get all the information about the time of arrival or departure of trains and flights.
 - c. We can do our bank work online instead of going to the bank. We can check our accounts, pay our bills etc.

- d. Every major news channel on TV has a website which we can access at any time to keep ourselves updated.
- e. We can buy things online by just placing our order at a website. The things we order are delivered at our doorstep.
- 4. Electronic mail, commonly called email or e-mail, is a method of exchanging messages from one to one or more recipients. We can send the e-mail through Internet.
- 5. Satellites are the bodies placed in orbit that move round the earth or another planet to collect information or for communication.

20. The United Nations

- A. 1. 1945 2. six 3. Security
- 4. 54 5. Secretariat
- B. 1. 1945 2. New York 3. 15
- 4. General Assembly 5. One
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
- 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. The UN charter was formed on 24 October, 1945.
- 2. The main functions of the General Assembly of the UN are -
 - * To admit new members.
 - * To appoint Secretary General of the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.
 - * To elect ten temporary members for the Security Council.
 - * To pass the annual budget.
 - * To receive and discuss reports of main bodies of the UN.
- 3. The main role of International Court of Justice is to settle disputes which are referred to it. It acts when both the parties agree to go to it for a decision.
- 4. The six official languages of the UN are English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic.
- 5. The UNESCO stands for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The WHO stands for The World Health Organisation.
The ILO stands for The International Labour Organisation.
The IAEA stands for The International Atomic Energy Authority.

21. World Celebrations

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. 1. Earth | 2. Worker's | 3. human beings |
| 4. global | | |
| B. 1. WHO | 2. increased | 3. May Day |
| C. 1. d | 2. a | 3. e |
| 4. c | 5. b | |
- D. 1. Earth Day is celebrated because it is the only planet which sustains all living things including the humans. The celebration raises awareness about conservation efforts and help protect the environment by preserving natural resources.
2. World Health Day is celebrated every year on April 7 under the sponsorship of the World Health Organisation (WHO).
3. On this day workers, particularly those who work in factories, mills and workshops with their unions bring out a procession to mark their demands.
4. The main objective of the Human Rights Day is to help promote discrimination free societies and a world of equal treatment for all.
5. The key aspect of the observance of International Literacy Day is the need to mobilise public opinion in favour of the struggle against illiteracy.