

Assignment

Class V

Chapter 8: Respecting Regional Differences

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

Help Box

hunters , Climate and crops, Animism, shells, British, islands, Food, languages, 572 islands, Teej, Gangaur, Khud

- a) People living in different regions of our country have different _____ habits, and speak different _____.
- b) The food habits of the people of a region depend upon the _____ grown.
- c) Andaman and Nicobar is a group of _____.
- d) Cellular jail was built by _____.
- e) In earlier times all tribal of Andaman islands were _____.
- f) Spices like pepper, clove, nutmeg and cinnamon form important ingredients of the food of the _____.
- g) Their necklaces, arm and waist bands are made of _____ and barks of trees.
- h) The religion of the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is called the _____.
- i) _____ is a famous Rajput speciality.
- j) _____ and _____ is a famous festival of Rajasthan.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) India is a vast country.
- b) Wheat is the staple diet of the people of south India.
- c) Andaman and Nicobar islands are in the Bay of Bengal.
- d) Rice is the staple diet of the islanders.
- e) The followers of animism DO NOT believe in souls, ghosts and spirits.
- f) In earlier times the tribals of Islands did not wear clothes.

- g) Andamanese are fond of their traditional music and move gracefully to the music and songs of the Onge tribe.
- h) Only the Andaman dialect has a script of its own.
- i) The colourful dresses, made from bandhini, lehariya and motra, are not liked anywhere in the world.

Q3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1) In Andaman and Nicobar the islands inhabited are:

- (a) 48 (b) 38 (c) 39

2) In olden times the islanders lived in —

- (a) Cemented house (b) caves, tree houses (c) Mud Houses

3) The tribals believed that in earlier times their deity resided at the highest mountain peak of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands called—

- a) Haddle Peak b) Sad Peak c) the Saddle Peak

4) Which city of Rajasthan is called as Pink City—

- a) Udiapur (b) Jaipur (c) Jodhpur

5) The dyers of Rajasthan are masters in the art of

- a) tie and dye b) Phulkari c) Chikenkari

Q4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1) These tribes does not wear clothes even now. | A) Paluga |
| 2) These tribes wear clothes only below their waist. | B) Jarawas |
| 3) The Jarawas use a lot of jewellery to adorn their bodies. | C) Nicobari |
| 4) The deity of tribals is called | D) Shompens |
| 5) Traditional dance of Andaman and Nicobar. | E) Sentinelese |

Q5. Short answer questions:

Q1. Name the tribal inhabiting Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Q2. Name some popular crafts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q3. List the main crops grown in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q4. Name the festivals celebrated by Adman and Nicobar Islanders. Also name their famous festival.

Q5. Name the common languages spoken by people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q6. Name the few traditional dresses worn by Rajasthani men and women.

Q6. Reasoning questions:

Q1. Almonds grow in Kashmir and therefore, form an important ingredient of many Kashmiri dishes. Give reason in support of this statement.

Q2. Why Indian culture has become rich and unique?

Q3. Give reason why sea food such as fish, prawns, crabs, lobsters are quite popular in Andaman Island.

Q4. State the reason that makes Andaman and Nicobar Islands famous as 'Mini India'?

Q5. Give reason why Rajasthan is a favourite tourist destination?

Q6. a) Why was the original Rajasthani food was largely dependent on pulses?

Q6 b) Give reason for a change in food habits of Rajasthani people.

Q7. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the:

State in which Brahma Temple is located

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Food , language
- b) Climate and crops
- c) 572 islands
- d) British
- e) hunters
- f) islands
- g) shells
- h) Animism
- i) Khud Khargosh
- j) Teej, Gangaur,

Ans2. True or false:

- a) True b) False c) True d) True e) False f) True
- g) True h) False i) False

Ans3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) (b) 38
- 2) (b) caves, tree houses
- 3) (c) the Saddle Peak
- 4) (b) Jaipur
- 5) (a) tie and dye

Ans4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1) These tribes does not wear clothes even now. | Sentinelese |
| 2) These tribes wear clothes only below their waist. | Shompens |
| 3) They use a lot of jewellery to adorn their bodies. | Jarawas |
| 4) The deity of tribals is called | Paluga |
| 5) Traditional dance of Andaman and Nicobar. | Nicobari |

Ans5. Short answer questions:

Ans1. Name of six groups of tribal inhabiting Andaman and Nicobar Island are:

- Great Andamanese,
- the Jarawas,
- the Sentinelese,
- the Onges,
- the Nicobarese
- the Shompens.

Ans2. Some popular crafts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are –

palm mats, wooden show pieces, cane and bamboo wall hangings.

Ans3. The main crops grown in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, coconut, areca nut, mango, sapota, orange, banana, papaya, pineapple and cashew.

Ans4. The islanders celebrate most Indian festivals like Durga Puja, Pongal, Panguni Uthiram, Onam, Mahashivaratri, Janmashtami, Holi, Diwali, Christmas and Good Friday with dance and music. Ossuary Feast, commonly known as the Pig Festival is their famous festival.

Ans5. The most common languages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are Hindi, English, besides people also speak Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Kannada, Oriya, Gujarati and Karen.

Ans6. The Rajasthani men wear traditional dresses like dhoti, banda and angarkha.

Rajasthani women wear ghagras, odhins and cholis with embroidery, block printing, mirror and gota work.

Ans6. Reasoning questions:

Ans1. Almonds grow in Kashmir and therefore are a major ingredient of Kashmiri dishes as it is easily available. People tend to use products which are easily available or locally produced. As being locally produced these things are always cheaper.

Ans2. The understanding and respect for the food habits, languages, culture, faiths and beliefs of others have made Indian culture rich and unique.

Ans3. Sea food like fish, prawns, crabs, lobsters, etc. is quite popular in Andaman as Andaman and Nicobar are Islands and surrounded by sea hence sea food is easily available.

Secondly they are basically hunters hence, catching sea food is easier for them.

Ans4. The harmonious blend of different religions, languages and ethnic groups has made the Andaman and Nicobar Islands famous as 'Mini India'.

Ans5. Rajasthan has its colourful history, beautiful and colourful art and architecture, folk music, dances and handicrafts which attracts tourists.

Besides Rajasthan has innumerable forts, palaces, havelies and step wells.

They are a great attraction for tourists from all over the world. The buildings have huge courtyards, gardens, corridors and jharokhas. The use of red stone, marble inlay and filigree work add beauty to the buildings. The walls of most buildings are decorated with beautiful paintings.

Ans6 a) Rajasthani food was largely dependent on pulses, beans, gram and spices as it was difficult to grow vegetables in the desert due to scarcity of water. Hence, their traditional dishes, like gatte-ki-kadi, pakodi and dal-batti-choorma, are based on channa (horse gram) and pulses.

Ans6 b) Food habits of Rajasthani people are changing because they are able to grow fruits and vegetables due to irrigation canals, which are now supplying sufficient water for irrigation.

Chapter 9: Exploring India

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

Help Box

Cantonment , Vrindavan Garden, Imphal, Golden Triangle, Mahishur, red, 1631, Delhi , Amar Singh

- a) Delhi-Agra-Jaipur is popularly known as the _____.
- b) Agra Station is known as Agra _____ Station.
- c) The work on Taj Mahal started in _____ A.D.
- d) The two main entrances to the Agra Fort are called the _____ gate and the _____ Gate.
- e) Fatehpur Sikri town was built completely in _____ sandstone.
- f) The capital of Manipur is _____.
- g) Mysore was called _____ in ancient times.
- h) The _____ is located on the terrace of the Krishna Raj Sagar Dam in Mysore across River Cauvery.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) Agra is 204 kilometres from Delhi and it takes 40 minutes by flight.
- b) Taj Mahal was built on the banks of River Ganga.
- c) Agra Fort lies 22 kilometres away from the Taj Mahal.
- d) Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating national park in the world.
- e) The Royal Elephant Throne contains 84 kilograms of 24 carat gold.
- f) Vrindavan Garden was built in 1732 by Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV.

Q3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) Agra is located in the North Indian state of -

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Himachal Pradesh

2) Taj Mahal was built in-

- a) 22 years by 20,000 people
- b) 23 years by 20,000 people
- c) 22 years by 22,000 people

3) Distance between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri is-

- a) 34 kilometres
- b) 37 kilometres
- c) 39 kilometres

4) Due to its natural beauty it is known as the Jewel of India-

- a) Mizoram
- b) Meghalaya
- c) Manipur

5) Mysore, the historical city of –

- a) Karnataka
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu

Q4. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) Train between Delhi and Agra | A) Silchar |
| 2) Shahjahan built Taj mahal in memory of his wife | B) Mysore |
| 3) The nearest railway junction to reach Manipur | C) Shree Govindajee Temple |
| 4) Located close to the Royal Palace, has two domes, a raised congregation hall | D) Palace on Wheels |
| 5) Bengaluru is 139 km and is the nearest airport to | E) Mumtaj Mahal |

Q5. Short answer questions:

Q1. Under whose rule the construction of the Agra fort started and under whose regime it completed?

Q2. List the name of some of the buildings of Agra Fort.

Q3. Mention the name of some important buildings of Fatehpur Sikri.

Q4. Guide your friend regarding tourist destinations, which she must visit during her visit to Manipur.

Q5. Briefly describe the main attraction of Mysore palace.

Q6. Explain why musical fountains of Vrindavan Gardens are special attraction.

Q7. Mention in brief why monuments of our country should be preserved.

Q6. Reasoning questions:

Q1 Your sister will be travelling through Palace on Wheel. You wish to guide her regarding her travel.

a) If she travels by Palace on Wheels, through which all states she will be travelling to?

b) What will be the duration of her journey?

Q2. Your friend is visiting Manipur. You advise her to visit Loktak Lake and Sendra Island and Keibul Lamjao National Park. She wants to know why you are recommending these two tourist destinations.

Give reason to her for recommending these two destinations.

Q3. List ONE most important factor for a tourist destination to become popular.

Q4. Prepare a TO DO and DO NOT list while visiting monuments.

Q5. Find out how Petrol and Diesel vehicles effect monuments made of White Marble.

Q7. MAP Skill

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the following

a) The state where Vrindavan Gardens are located.

b) States which are called seven sisters.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Golden Traingle
- b) Cantonment
- c) 1631
- d) Delhi and Amar Singh
- e) red
- f) Imphal
- g) Mahishur
- h) Vrindavan gardens

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE

Ans3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) (b) Uttar Pradesh
- 2) (a) 22 years by 20,000 people
- 3) (b) 37 kilometres
- 4) (c) Manipur
- 5) (a) Karnataka

Ans4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1) Train between Delhi and Agra | Palace on wheels |
| 2) Shahjahan built Taj mahal in memory of his wife | Mumtaz Mahal |
| 3) The nearest railway junction to reach Manipur | Silchar |

- 4) Located close to the Royal Palace, has two domes, a raised congregation hall Shree Govindjee Temple
- 5) Bengaluru is 139 km and is the nearest airport to Mysore

Ans5. Short answer questions:

Ans1. The construction of Agra fort was initiated by emperor Akbar and was completed during Shahjahan's period.

Ans2. Agra fort consists of many buildings like Jahangiri Mahal, Khas Mahal, Musamman Burj, Diwani-i-Khas and Sheesh Mahal etc.

Ans3. Some important building of Fatehpur Sikri are Jami Masjid, Buland Darwaza, Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti, Panch Mahal, and Anup Talao.

Ans4. She must visit following tourist attraction in Maipur, Shree Govindajee Temple, Loktak Lake, Keibul Lamjao floating national park, Shaheed Minar, etc.

Ans5. Mysore palace was the residence of the Wodeyar Rulers which is a museum that houses great treasures of paintings, jewellery, royal costumes and other items.

The Golden Royal Elephant Throne, the Durbar Hall and the Kalyan Mandap (wedding hall) are the main attractions here.

Ans6. The musical fountains are the special attraction as they showcase a wonderful harmony of water, colours and music.

Ans7. Monuments must be preserved to tell the tales of our glorious past to our future generations.

Ans6. Reasoning questions:

Ans1 a) Pink City—Jaipur, Chitturgarh, Udaipur—the City of Lakes, Ranthambore National Park, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Fatehpur Sikri and of course, the Taj Mahal.

Ans1 b)The journey will be of eight days and seven night.

Ans2. Loktak Lake is the largest fresh water lake in eastern India and is a big attraction for fishing. The tourists can enjoy their stay in the beautiful bungalows situated close to the Sendra Island. The Loktak Lake is also world famous for a great variety of orchids and is worth visiting.

Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating national park in the world. It is 53 kilometres from Imphal. The park is composed of massive mass of floating weeds. The fishermen live in floatinghuts. The park is famous for the endangered brow-antlered deer of Manipur-Sangai.

Ans3. It should be easily reachable therefore, should be well connected by road, railway or air.

TO DO List

- Keep monuments clean
- Buy ticket if applicable
- Walk carefully
- Read instructions carefully
- Make notes
- Click photos if allowed

DO NOT list

- Do not litter
- Do not write on walls
- Do not break or take out things
- Do not steal
- Do not shout or act in a way which disturbs others

Ans5. Carbon pollution or air pollution around the monument causes its white marble to turn yellow.

Chapter 10: Mapping India

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

Help Box

Grid, North Pole, Five , parallel, Atlas, types, Meridians , flat

- In the earlier times, people believed that the Earth was ____.
- The voyage had started with _____ ships and a crew of 270, but only 18 members survived.
- The northern most point on the globe is called the _____.
- Equator is the basic line for drawing _____ of Latitude.
- The vertical imaginary lines are the _____ of Longitude.
- The Meridians of Longitude and the Parallels of Latitude form a _____.
- A book of maps is called an _____.
- Different _____ of information can be provided on a single map

Q2. State true or false:

- In the olden times people feared that if they if they travelled to the edge of the Earth they might fall off.
- Magellan was not among the survivors .
- The Lines of Longitude run from south to north.
- Map outside a locality is drawn on a reduced scale.
- A map CAN NOT give only one type of information.

Q3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan, and his crew began a voyage from-
 - England
 - Spain
 - Germany
- The earth is round and does not have any corners that can be used as reference points, Hence, two end points of the imaginary axis of the earth are used as-

a) Mid point b) end points c) reference points

3) We can locate the exact position of places and time on the Earth.

a) Grid b) Map c) Globe

4) All maps of India are prepared by-

a) States of India b) Survey by India c) Survey of India

5) Most symbols used in a map are common all over the world to make it easy to understand. They are known as-

a) Conventional symbols b) Convenient symbols C) Common symbols

Q4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1) The axis of the earth is | A) South Pole |
| 2) The southern most point of globe is called | B) Scale Key |
| 3) the actual distance between two places can be measured using. | C) Tilted |

Q5. Short answer questions:

Q1. Define Globe and what is its purpose?

Q2. Define Equator?

Q3. Define and differentiate the two motions of Earth?

Q4. Define Map? Name the types of map based on size?

Q5. Explain why Maps are preferred over Globes?

Q6. Explain the three types of maps?

Q7. Explain the components of map in detail?

Q6. Reasoning questions:

Q1. By using compasses try to find out the four Cardinal directions and four Intermediate Directions. Name them.

Q2. Using a compass try to find the directions of various rooms, kitchen etc. in your home.

Q7. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the following

Name the direction of your city with respect to the capital of your state.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Flat
- b) Five
- c) North Pole
- d) Parallel
- e) Meridians
- f) Grid
- g) Atlas
- h) Types

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) TRUE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE

Ans3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) B) Spain
- 2) c) reference points

- 3) a) Grid
- 4) c) Survey of India
- 5) a) Conventional symbols

Ans4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1) The axis of the earth is | Tilted |
| 2) The southern most point of globe is called | South Pole |
| 3) The actual distance between two places can be measured using. | Scale Key |

Ans5. Short answer questions:

Ans1. A globe is a small model (miniature form) of the earth.

We cannot see the whole earth at the same time as it is huge thus, It represents a a three-dimensional view of the earth. It also shows the shape and location of the oceans and continents.

Ans2. The horizontal imaginary line drawn around the globe, exactly halfway between North Pole and South Pole, is called the **Equator**.

Ans3.

a) Rotation—The movement of the earth on its axis, from west to east, is called Rotation.

(b) Revolution- The earth also moves around the Sun on a fixed path called—The Orbit.

Difference

Rotation	Revolution
Movement on its axis	Movement around the sun
Takes 24 hours to complete one rotation	It takes 365¼ days.
It causes day and night.	It causes change in seasons.



Ans4. Map is a drawing of the earth on a flat surface. It can be drawn to show the whole world, a country, a city or even small neighbourhood.

Based on size maps can be small or large sized.

Ans5. A globe is a true representation of Earth, but it is not easy to carry it around. It can only give limited information, whereas maps can give detailed information of any part of the earth. Moreover, it is easy to carry a map.

Ans6. The three types of maps are:

1. Physical maps show natural features of the earth, such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc.
2. Political maps show the boundaries of cities, towns and villages, countries and states of the world.
3. Thematic maps focus on particular information like roads, population, parks, etc.

Ans 7.

1. Direction: Most maps show an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the top. It means 'North'. Referring to north, other directions—East, West and South can be found. There are four Cardinal directions and four Intermediate Directions on the Compass. They help us to locate the exact position of the places.

2. Scale: The actual distance on ground is shown on a reduced scale. **Scale** is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

3. Symbols: It is not possible to show the actual size of buildings or roads on a map. So they are indicated by some common symbols (picture, lines, etc.). We can easily read a map with the help of these symbols.

4. Colours: Specific colours are used to show different features of the earth. For example, blue colour is used for water bodies, green colour represents plains and low lands, brown colour is used for showing hills and snow capped peaks are shown by white colour. It makes the reading of maps very easy.

Chapter 11: Transport in Modern Times

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

Help Box

tonnes, advancement , slurry, Lifelines , SherShah Suri , 34, Metros,145,
non-renewable, pipelines ,

- a) The means of transport are known as the _____ of a Country's Economy.
- b) Since independence, India has made great _____ in the transport system.
- c) Efforts are being made to reduce the consumption of _____ sources of energy.
- d) The National Highway No. 1 is known as _____ Marg and runs between Delhi and Amritsar.
- e) The journey of first train lasted for one hour and fifteen minutes and covered a distance of ____ kilometres.
- f) Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains speed at _____ kilometres per hour.
- g) In recent times _____ have emerged as the most comfortable and clean mode of transport in cities.
- h) _____ transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries and thermal power plants.
- i) Even solids can be transported through pipeline when converted into _____.
- j) An aeroplane can carry hundreds of passengers and _____ of cargo.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) Transport system has nothing to do with the development of a country.
- b) The development in science and technology helped to replace the steam engines with petrol and electric engines.
- c) Indian Railways connect only some part of the country.
- d) Indian Railways have brought people from different regions into a close contact.

- e) Metro trains have no effect on road traffic.
- f) Mumbai monorail is the first monorail in India.
- g) Waterways are the oldest means of transport.
- h) In the beginning, the aircrafts were huge.
- i) Compressed Natural Gas is not an environmental friendly fuel.
- j) If we control the vehicular pollution, we would lead a healthier life.

Q3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) The three modes of land transport are-
 - a) Domestic, International
 - b) Inland, Overseas
 - c) roadways, railways, pipelines

- 2) The first train was steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in-
 - a) 1853
 - b) 1852
 - c) 1843

- 3) The total distance covered by Indian Railways every day equals to-
 - a) three and a half times the distance to the moon
 - b) two and a half times the distance to the moon
 - c) five and a half times the distance to the moon

- 4) Wright Brothers made the first successful flight in an airplane in year-
 - a) 1910
 - b) 1908
 - c) 1808

Q4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1) They are suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. | a) importing fuel |
| 2) Man fulfilled his desire of flying | b) boiling water |
| 3) Helicopters are used | c) Hot air balloon |
| 4) India spend foreign exchange | d) waterways |
| 5) The early vehicles used steam energy produced from | e) Surveys |

Q5. Answer the following questions:

Q1. List four ways by which transport plays an important role in our day to day life.

Q2. Name three means of transport.

Q3. Give reason for increasing the use of solar power.

Q4. How the advancement of roads has helped in development of country.

Q5. Name the various types of roads of India and describe each briefly.

Q6. Name various activities in which Indian Railways play an important role.

Q7. Name two types of waterways and describe both in detail.

Q8. Give two benefits of air travel which makes it better than other mode of transport.

Q9. Write a brief note on fossil fuels.

Q6. Reasoning questions:

Q1. Explain how Roads play an important role in national unity, social and economic development of India?

Q2. Anu who lives in Jammu loves to eat Alphonso Mango which is supplied in Jammu from Maharashtra where this mango is cultivated. Her mother has told her that this year she will not be able to buy Alphonso mango as the prices of petrol has gone up and commodities have become expensive.

Anu is not sure what Mangos have to do with Petrol price. Explain it to Anu why the increase in the prices of petrol and diesel affect the prices of fruits and vegetables?

Q3. Find and state the importance of regular vehicle service and pollution check?

Q4. Explain why water transport is considered as a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport?

Q5. Find out about electronic vehicles and how they are environment friendly and cause less pollution. Also how they will help in conserving fossil fuels.

Q7. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the following
Locate all states in which the 12 major ports are located.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) Lifeline
- b) advancement
- c) non-renewable
- d) Shershah Suri
- e) 34
- f) 145
- g) Metros
- h) pipelines
- i) slurry
- j) tonnes

Ans2. State true or false:

- a) FALSE
- b) TRUE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE
- f) TRUE
- g) TRUE
- h) FALSE
- i) FALSE
- j) TRUE

Ans3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) c) roadways, railways, pipelines
- 2) a) 1853
- 3) b) two and a half times the distance to the moon

4 b) 1908

Ans4. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1) They are suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. | waterways |
| 2) Man fulfilled his desire of flying | hot air balloon |
| 3) Helicopters are used | survey |
| 4) India spend foreign exchange | importing fuel |
| 5) The early vehicles used steam energy produced from | boiling water |

Ans5. Answer the following questions:

Ans1. The four ways by which transport plays an important role in our day to day life:

- The means of transport help in the movement of raw materials to the factories and finished goods to the markets.
- A well-developed transport system helps in the distribution of goods and services to the local, national and international markets.
- It also helps us to meet people from different parts of the world.
- We learn about their thoughts, ideas, languages, customs, traditions, etc.

Ans2. The three means of transport are
Land, air and water

Ans3. Use of Solar power should be increased as it is renewable source of energy and can be renewed easily, in comparison to non-renewable sources of energy like coal and petrol which will finish soon.

Ans4. Roads stretch across the length and breadth of our country and help in movement of people and goods.

Ans5.

- National Highways act as the main road network in the country by linking all states of India.
- State Highways- The roads that connect state capital with different district within the state.
- District Road - The branch roads that connect district headquarters with other places of the district.

- 4) Village Roads link the villages with towns.
- 5) Border Roads are constructed and maintained along the borders of India, are important for the defence of our country and the movement of army.

Ans 6. Indian Railways play an important role in various activities like business, industry, agriculture, tourism, etc.

Ans7 Two types of waterways are inland and overseas.

Inland waterways has a wide network in India in the form of rivers, canals and backwaters (Kerala). The total length of inland waterways in India is 14,500 kilometres.

Overseas waterways are mainly used over seas and oceans for trade and tourism. India has a long coastline of 7,617 kilometres with 12 major and 185 minor ports.

Ans8. Two benefits of air travel which makes it better than other mode of transport are:

- 1 Air travel is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.
2. The chief advantage of air travel is that it can cover difficult landforms like mountains, deserts, forests and water bodies, without any problem.

Ans 9. Fossil fuels are formed from the decomposed, remains of plants and animals, buried deep in the earth's crust for millions of years ago.

They are found in the form of oil, coal and natural gas.

They are non-renewable as they cannot be used again.

We must conserve the use of fossil fuels, otherwise they will disappear from our earth.

Ans6. Reasoning questions:

Ans1.

- a) Through Road transport people move from the remotest place to other places and thus are able to unite with people of other states.
- b) Roads support other means of transport like railways, waterways, airways, etc. and thus leads to social development.

c) Through roads goods and services are supplied to those areas where they required, thus helps in economic development.

Ans2. Most vehicles run on petrol or diesel.

Most of goods are transported from one state to another part of country using various mode of transport.

They affect the prices of all commodities like fruits, vegetables, pulses, clothes, etc.

Ans3. importance of regular vehicle service and pollution check

Reduces pollution as less pollution emitted

Less heat generated

Engine efficiency increases

Running cost is reduced as less fuel is used

Ans4. Emits less pollutants and less emission

Chapter 12: Communication in Modern Times

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

Help Box

Telegraph, postal system, telephone, Text Messaging, pigeons, horse riders,
Updated, Wifi , Twitter, Business, Mars,

- a) In earlier times written messages were delivered by _____ and _____.
- b) The _____ was able to connect even the remotest of the places.
- c) One major development in the means of communication was the invention of _____.
- d) _____ has been discontinued because mobile phones and e-mail are used for sending urgent messages now.
- e) _____ is the most popular, instant, convenient and cheapest form of communication through a mobile phone.
- f) Moon Orbit Mission (MOM) was India's first satellite to receive signals and information from _____.
- g) E-mail is the most popular way of personal or _____ communication.
- h) _____ facility allows computers, smart phones or other devices to connect to the Internet wirelessly, within a particular area.
- i) _____ is a popular social networking site created in 2008.
- j) The concept of twitter is that people can stay _____, without spending a lot of time.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) In some parts of the world, messages were conveyed by drum beats or smoke signals.
- b) Pigeon is the most popular method of communication.
- c) Telephone is a most popular and wonderful means of two-way communication.
- d) A mobile phone is used by a rickshaw-puller to a top official.
- e) Use of Skype does not need internet.
- f) e-mails can be forwarded to limited contacts at a time.

- g) Through email you can also send a voice mail.
- h) Wifi facility is NOT provided free in India at many airports, hotels, public places, business houses etc .
- i) Tele Conferencing system is like a video telephone.
- j) Video Conferencing is perfect for staff meetings.

Q3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) Telegraph was used for sending urgent messages through a –
 - a) System of crows b) system of codes c) system of telegraph
- 2) Modern means of communication have made human communication –
 - a) Easier, slower b) faster but difficult c) easier, faster and instant
- 3) Tele conferencing and video conferences are arranged through –
 - a) Satellite b) signals c) telephone

Q4. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Short Messaging Service | a) MOM |
| 2. Multimedia Message Service | b) SMS |
| 3. Moon Orbit Mission | c) MMS |

Q5. Answer the following questions:

Q1. Define Communication?

Q2. How and what developed in to the written language?

Q3. It is said that “A revolutionary change has taken place in the means of communication.” Justify the statement

Q4. Name and differentiate between two main types of means of communication?

Q5. Explain how the modern means of communication has brought change in the society?

Q6. Name a few services provided by mobile phones.

Q7. Explain why Television programmes can be viewed from any part of the world?

Q8. What role internet playing in today's world?

Q9. Explain how email works?

Q10. Define Video Conferencing? Name the infrastructure needed to conduct video conferencing. How it is conducted?

Q7. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the following

City where DRDO office is located

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Pigeons, Horse riders
- b) Postal system
- c) Telephone
- d) Telegraph
- e) Text Messaging
- f) Mars
- g) Business
- h) Wifi
- i) Twitter
- j) updated

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE
- f) FALSE

- g) TRUE
- h) FALSE
- i) FALSE
- j) TRUE

Ans3. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- 1) b) system of codes
- 2) c) easier, faster and instant
- 3) a) Satellite

Ans4. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Short Messaging Service | SMS |
| 2. Multimedia Message Service | MMS |
| 3. Moon Orbit Mission | MOM |

Ans 5. Answer the following questions:

Ans1. Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages by speaking, writing or using some other medium.

Ans2. The sign language, cries, shouts and hoots of laughter of ancient man gradually developed into spoken language and script—the written language.

Ans3. A revolutionary change has taken place in the means of communication as we can make instant contact with anyone in any part of the world using mobile phones and the Internet.

Ans4. Two main types of means of communication are:

- a) Personal Communication
- b) Mass Communication

Personal Communication	Mass Communication
It is the communication only between the sender and the receiver	It is a means of conveying a message to a large number of people at the same time.

letter, fax, telephone, internet, etc.	radio, television, newspaper, books, etc.
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Ans5. The modern means of communication have brought a great change in the way people think and share ideas, conduct business, spread awareness and education, spend their leisure time, etc.

Ans6. Mobile phones provides a lot of services like text messaging, videos, radio, games, calculators, compass, light, internet, GPS (Global Positioning System), etc.

Ans7. Television programmes can be viewed from any part of the world with the help of man-made satellites. These satellites are sent high into the space through big rockets which once installed in space help to telecast programmes in different cities or countries.

Ans8. Internet is playing an important role in communication, business, industry, education, health care, travelling, entertainment, etc. Internet has brought in new forms of social interaction.

Ans9. The message is typed on a computer screen at one end and is conveyed to the other end through an internet which can be used to send messages, images, graphs or any type of data.

Ans10. Video conferencing is conducting a conference between two or more participants, who are at different places, by using computer networks to transmit audio and video information.

Each participant must have a video camera, microphone and speakers on his/her computer.

As the two participants speak to one another, their voices are carried over the network and heard by the other participants, through their speakers. The images that appear in front of the video camera, can be seen on the other participant's monitors.

Chapter 13: India's Neighbours

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

Help Box

Sri Lanka , Pakistan, Hindi and Urdu, seven, ,
Devanagari, Persian and Arabic, peace, Nepal

- a) India has _____ immediate neighbours.
- b) _____ is our southern neighbour in the sea.
- c) India has always followed a path of _____.
- d) _____ came into existence only in 1947.
- e) The commonly spoken languages in India and Pakistan are _____.
- f) Hindi is written from left to right in the _____ script.
- g) Urdu uses vocabulary from _____.
- h) _____ is influenced by Tibetan and Chinese cuisines.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) India has never attacked any country for gaining territory.
- b) SAARC is an economic and political organisation of eight neighbouring countries located in EAST Asia.
- c) Urdu and Hindi evolved from Sanskrit.
- d) Hindi uses vocabulary from Arabic.
- e) Urdu is written from left to right.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Ladakh and Bhutan | a) Sanskrit |
| 2) Mother of all languages | b) in the North |
| 3) Nepal and Bhutan | c) Hanfu of China |

Q4. Answer the following questions:

Q1. Which policy of India has helped us to share cultural and trade relations with our neighbours since ancient times?

Q2. List the names of all SAARC nation.

Q3. List the reasons of similarities between India and Pakistan.

Q4. What is the difference between Nepali and Indian food?

Q5. Name some common traditional dresses worn by women in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Q5. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate its immediate neighbors.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Seven
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Peace
- d) Pakistan
- e) Hindi and Urdu
- f) Devanagari
- g) Persian and Arabic
- h) Nepal

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) FALSE
- e) FALSE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Ladakh and Bhutan | a) Hanfu of China |
| 2) Mother of all languages | b) Sanskrit |
| 3) Nepal and Bhutan | c) in the North |

Ans 4. Answer the following questions:

Ans1. India's policy to maintain friendly relations with its neighbor, as well as far away countries and belief in solving mutual differences through peaceful means has helped India to share cultural and trade relations with its neighbours since ancient times.

Ans 2. They are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Ans3. Pakistan came into existence only in 1947. Till then, Pakistan was a part of India and therefore both the countries share a common history and culture. There are many similarities in language, food and dress between India and Pakistan.

Ans4. The difference between Indian and Nepali food is that Nepali food is much less spicy than Indian food.

Ans5. Saree and salwar-kameez