

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL
CLASS: 5
SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES, 2ND TERM

LESSON -8 [pg 49, 50]

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the Savannahs?

- Savannahs are grasslands with short trees.

2. In which three continents are the Savannahs found?

- Savannahs are found in Africa, South America and North America.

3. Describe the climate of the Savannahs in your own words.

- The Savannahs have two seasons. A hot-wet season and a cool-dry season. Summers are very hot and winters are fairly warm and dry.

4. When does most of the rainfall occur in the Savannahs?

- In the Savannahs most of the rainfall occurs in summer season.

5. What is the main natural vegetation of the Savannah region?

- Grass is the main natural vegetation of the Savannah region.

6. Name any three grass eating and three flesh eating animals of the Savannahs?

- Elephant, Zebra, Giraffe are three grass eating animals. Lion, Cheetah, Leopard are three flesh eating animals of the Savannahs.

7. What were the two big dangers facing the wild life in this region in the past?

- Hunting and cutting down of trees are the two big dangers.

8. Who are the Masai?

- Masai are the famous herdsmen of East Africa.

9. Where do the Masai live?

- The Masai live in huts.

10. What is the duty of the Masai warriors today?

- The duty of Masai warriors today is protect the cattle from the wild animals and cattle raiders.

11. What is the importance of cattle in the life of the Masai?

- The Masai regard the cattle as the symbol of wealth.

12. Why do the Masai wander from place to place?

- The Masai wanders from place to place in search of grass and water for their animals.

13. Why do the Masai not kill their cattle for meat?

- The Masai do not kill their cattle for meat because they are very fond of their animals.

14. What are the two main items of food of the Masai?

- Milk and Cheese are the two main items of food of the Masai.

15. How do the Masai dress themselves?

- Both men and women wear loose robes of cotton. they also wear cloaks and different ornaments.

16. In what type of houses do the Masai live?

- The Masai live in simple huts made of bricks, grass and mud .

17. What is a Kraal?

- The Masai village is known as Kraal.

18. What are the problems faced by the Masai people?

The problems faced by the Masai people are:

- not enough grass and water for the animals.
- the Tsetse fly that carries the germs of a disease.
- lack of transportation.

19. What efforts are being made by the government to improve the life of the Masai?

- A large number of wells have been dug to supply water, better breeds of cattle are being developed and insecticides are sprayed regularly to control the tsetse fly.

20. By which two different names are the Savannahs of South America known?

- The Savannahs of South America are known as the Llanos and Campos.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. rainforest and hot-desert
2. wet season and dry season
3. desert area
4. elephant grass
5. Acacia
6. warrior
7. blood
8. married
9. tsetse
10. south

LESSON- 9 [pg 58, 59]

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is communication? How is it important in our day to day life?

- Communication is exchanging ideas and feelings with others. It is very important in everything we do, in school, at home, at work, at play etc.

2. Name all the possible ways in which you can send a message to your friend in Tokyo. Which is the fastest way?

- We can send a message through telephone, telegraph, television, radio, speed post etc.

Telephone is the fastest way.

3. How did early men communicate with each other?

- Early men communicate with each other through speech and writing.

4. How have modern means of communication made our world smaller?

- Modern means of communication has made our world smaller as they can put us in touch with almost any part of the world within a few minutes.

5. Why is it important to communicate with people of other countries?

- In the modern world, people in one country need to understand the people living in the other countries as our own welfare is very much bound up with the welfare of others. So it is very important to communicate with people of the other countries.

6. How is the postal service useful to us?

- Postal service is important to us as it delivers the letters at their respective destinations and it is also the cheapest means of communication.

7. How does the telegraph system work?

- Telegraph system work with the help of telegraph machine. We can produce long signals as well as short signals.

8. How are telegrams sent from one place to another?

- Telegrams are sent from one place to another by Tele printers.

9. What is a Morse Code?

- A special code to represent letters and numbers using dots and dashes in various combination developed by Morse is known as Morse Code.

10. What is a Tele printer?

- A Tele printer is like a typewriter on which the operator types out message on the keyboard of the machine.

11. What is the telex system? How is it useful to a common man?

- The telex system helps in sending and receiving printed messages directly from one person to another.

12. In what ways is the telephone useful to a common man?

- The telephone enables a common man to converse directly with people in distance places.

13. Describe the working of a radio?

- The radio is a remarkable instrument which helps us to keep in touch with the world. The radio sets a distance place receive the signal and again these waves are converted into sounds and the loudspeakers in the radio sets amplify the sound.

14. Why is television the most popular means of communication today?

- Because television is the latest kind of radio communication and it educates, entertains and influence our ways of living.

15. What is communication satellite? How does it help international communication?

- Communication satellite is a relay station in space. It helps the international communication to share reports through satellite with each other.

16. How is newspaper an important means of communication?

- Newspaper is a part of our daily life. Many of us begin our day with newspaper. They bring us news about people, governments, war, accidents, business, sports and other important happenings around us.

17. How do newspapers collect news from all over the world?

- A large number of reporters and correspondents all over the world collect important news and supply them to different countries. News agencies work day and night to gather news and exchange them with other international news agencies and it gives information to different print media.

B. Make out correct pairs from the two columns.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Telegraph | [a] Alexander Grahm Bell [2] |
| 2. Telephone | [b] John Lagre Baird [4] |
| 3. Radio | [c] Samuel F.B Morse [1] |
| 4. Television | [d] Gugliemo Marconi [3] |

LESSON - 10 [pg 65, 66]

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by the term script? Which scripts are used in writing [1] English and [2] Hindi languages?

- Forms of writing is called script. The Roman script is used for writing ENGLISH and Hindi language is written in Devnagri script.

2. What is hieroglyph? Where was it developed?

- Egyptians used small pictures about which they wanted to say something. These pictures or signs were called hieroglyph. It was developed in Egypt.

3. What is Cuneiform? Where did it developed?

- Cuneiform is a writing form in cut wedge-shaped signs on small tablets of soft clay with sharp sticks. It was developed by the Sumerians.

4. Why is the invention of scripts considered important in the story of civilization?

- Because it helps to keep records and send messages and gives a chance to learn from the experience of others.

5. How did counting begin? What is the importance of ten and zero?

- Counting began when early man started counting things using counters and pebbles. The importance of ten and zero is that it can be used in combination with other nine numbers.

6. Where do we still use the Roman way of writing numbers?

- We still use the Roman way of writing numbers in book chapters and on the faces of some clocks.

7. Who invented the most scientific way of writing?

- The most scientific way of writing were invented by some unknown Indians.

8. Name three kinds of money used by the early man?

- Copper, shells, oaks were three kinds of money used by the early man.

9. What is barter system?

- Exchanging goods for goods is known as barter system.

10. Why is paper money more convenient than various other things as currency?

- Paper money is more convenient because it is easier to carry.

B. Give one word for the following.

1. Devnagri
2. Hieroglyph
3. Mesopotamia
4. Cuneiform
5. Alphabet
6. 0
7. Barter system
8. China

LESSON- 11 [pg, 72, 73]

A. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.

1. Superstitious are there in the modern society. [true]
2. Influenza is a non infectious disease. [false]
3. Medical facilities help us keep fit and lives longer. [true]
4. Stale food should never be used as it is harmful. [true]

B. Cross out the wrong word.

1. The first vaccine was made by Louis Pasteur/ Edward Jenner.
- The first vaccine was made by **Edward Jenner**.
2. Infectious diseases are caused by stress/ germs.
- Infectious diseases are caused by **germs**.
3. A damaged brain / heart can be replaced by a healthy one.
- A damaged **heart** can be replaced by a healthy one.
4. Blood and urine tests are done using a telescope / microscope.
- Blood and urine tests are done using a **microscope**.

C. 1. Clinical Thermometer

2. stethoscope
3. microscope
4. fluoroscope
5. antibiotics

D. Answer the followings.

1. What are the two major classes of diseases? Explain.

- The two major classes of diseases are infectious and non-infectious diseases
Infectious diseases are those diseases which can be spread from one person to another and are caused by bacteria and viruses. Non- infectious diseases are caused by breakdown of tissues, birth defects, poor diet, occupational dangers etc and they cannot be spread to another person.

2. How did Edward Jenner develop the fox vaccine?

- Edward Jenner injected cowpox germ into the body of a young boy late he injected him with smallpox germs. The boy was not infected. since then vaccine have been develop against many diseases such as polio, tuberculosis, hepatitis, cholera, tetanus etc.

3. Write a short note on Pasteurization?

- Many diseases which are caused by tiny germs and also carried diseases from one person to another can be killed by heat. Milk or water can be boiled to kill germs and prevent diseases. This process of killing germs by boiling followed by rapid cooling especially in milk is called pasteurization.

4. How can we take care of our health?

- To take care of our health we must eat good nutritious food. To keep our self and our surrounding clean. To keep strengthens the body of fighting diseases. To prevent the breeding and spreading of germs we must keep our body clean, wash our hand before and after eating. Always keep garbage covered.

5. Name five infectious diseases?

- Chicken-pox, Measles, sore throat, mumps, fever.

LESSON - 12 [Pg 80, 81]

SOCRATES:

1. Who was Socrates? To which country did he belong?

- Socrates was a scholar, teacher and philosopher. He belongs to Ancient Greece.

2. What thoughts kept him busy?

- The thoughts on great questions concerning life and seeking their answers kept him busy.

3. What were some of his important beliefs?

- Socrates believed that 'knowledge is virtue' and thought that goodness in a man was based upon wisdom. He also believed the evil had its roots in ignorance.

4. What did he teach to the people of Athens?

- Socrates taught them to search truth.

5. What do you know about his method of teaching?

- His method of teaching was to ask searching questions about old beliefs .

6. Why did the important people of Athens begin to dislike him?

- People begin to dislike him because he would not allow injustice to be done to the people.

7. Why was Socrates ordered to drink a cup of poison?

- Socrates was ordered to drink a cup of poison because the dishonest judges of Athens found him guilty.

8. What advice did Socrates give to his friends before passing away?

- He told his friends not to be sorry about his death and he also told them that no man in the world has the power to defy death.

9. Why was Socrates not afraid of death?

- Socrates was not afraid of death because he performed his duties honestly and sincerely.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

1. Who was Abraham Lincoln?

- Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth President of the United States of America.

2. What do you know about his early life?

- Lincoln was born in 1809 in Ohio State. His father was a farmer; his mother was an intelligent kind lady. He was very fond of reading books. His mother died when he was just nine years old.

3. How were the slaves treated in the Southern States of USA at that time?

- At that time slaves were sold and bought like animals and were treated cruelly by their owners.

4. What did he believe about the slaves?

- He believed that the evil slavery should be removed from America.

5. When was Lincoln elected the President of the USA for the first time?

- He was elected the President of USA in 1861.

6. What was the greatest success of Lincoln as the President of the USA?

- The greatest success of Lincoln was the end of the civil war and abolishing of the slavery system.

7. How did Lincoln die?

- Lincoln was shot by a mad man in a theatre in Washington.

8. Why is Lincoln remembered as a great President of USA?

- Because he stands as a symbol of the ideals of freedom and equality.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY:

1. Who was Leo Tolstoy?

- Leo Tolstoy was one of Russia's most famous writers.

2. To which country did he belong?

- He belongs to Russia.

3. What do you know about his early life?

- Tolstoy was born in a rich family. His parents died when he was very young and he was brought up by his relatives. He received his early education from foreign tutors.

4. Why did he feel unhappy after visiting the countries of Europe?

- He felt unhappy because of the class divisions in European society.

5. What was the condition of the workers of Russia at that time?

- The conditions of the workers of Russia was very bad, they were maltreated. They lived like animals and got no education.

6. What did he do to improve the conditions of Europe?

- He opened several schools for the children of his workers. He himself taught them.

7. What were some important beliefs of Tolstoy?

- He loved mankind and believed that love and kindness bring real happiness.

8. What are the two great books written by Tolstoy?

- War and Peace and Anna Karenina are the two great books written by Tolstoy.

9. What ideas did he teach? Which of his ideas influenced Mahatma Gandhi?

- He taught the idea of non-resistance to evil and desire to spread good in the world of every person. His teachings on non-violence had a great influence on Mahatma Gandhi.

KARL MARX:

1. Who was Karl Marx?

- Karl Marx was one of the most famous thinkers of the world.

2. To which country did he belong?

- He belongs to Germany.

3. What do you understand by the term 'socialism'?

- Socialism is an economic and political system control by the government.

4. Why Karl Marx had to leave Germany?

- He wanted to change in the society as well as in the government, his ideas were not like by the German government so he had to leave Germany.

5. What is the name of the famous book written by Karl Marx?

- The famous book written by Karl Marx was Das Kapital.

6. What appeal did he make to the workers of the world?

- He appealed to the workers of the world to unite.

MAHATMA GANDHI

1. Who was Mahatma Gandhi?

- Mahatma Gandhi was the Father of the Indian Nation.

2. Why did he go to England?

- He went to England to study Law.

3. How did he get a chance to go to South Africa?

- A Gujarati businessman who had his business in South Africa gave him an offer to go to South Africa to argue a case on his behalf.

4. Why Gandhiji was sad when India won freedom?

- Gandhiji was sad when India won freedom because India was divided into two Nations- one was India and the other was Pakistan.

5. What did he do to protect the interest of the Muslims in Bengal?

- He started a fast unto death for the protection of the Muslims in Bengal.

6. What are the two most important ideals which were dear to Gandhiji?

- Non-violence and Truth are the two most important ideals.

LESSON - 13 [pg 86, 87, 88]

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS:

1. Who was Columbus?

- Columbus was a great sailor who was born in 1451 in Italy.

2. What did he know about the shape of the earth?

- He knew that the earth was not flat in shape.

3. Who paid for the expedition of Columbus?

- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain paid for the expedition of Columbus.

4. What difficulties did Columbus face in his first expedition?

- It was a long and difficult journey and some of them even felt sick. Drinking water on the ship was running slow and the crew members were restless. Some of them threatened to throw him into the sea, but he persuaded his men to sail on.

5. Where did he land in October 1492?

- He landed on one of the islands known as the West Indies.

6. Why did he name these islands as Indies?

- He named these islands as Indies because he believed that the native people of these islands were Indians.

7. What did he believe on reaching the West Indies?

- He believed that he had reached India.

8. What did he discover?

- He discovered America.

9. Why are the Americas called the New World?

- Americas are called the New World because no one knew of this new landmass.

GALILEO:

1. Who was Galileo?

- Galileo was an Italian scientist and the Father of Science.

2. What was the famous experiment performed by Galileo?

- The famous experiment performed by Galileo was dropping of two balls of different weights from the Top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa and both the balls hit the ground at the same time surprising many people.

3. What did he find about the Milky Way?

- He found that the band of light called the Milky Way is the light from millions of stars.

4. Why did he become unpopular?

- He became unpopular because he dared to doubt the churchmen.

5. Why was he threatened with death?

- He was threatened with death if he preached or wrote anything against the beliefs of the church.

6. Write some discoveries and inventions made by Galileo?

- Galileo made a telescope and he invented the pendulum which paved the way for making the first mechanical clock.

NEWTON:

1. Who was Newton?

- Sir. Isaac Newton was one of the greatest scientist and mathematicians of the world.

2. In what kind of things was Newton interested as a boy?

- As a boy he was greatly interested in scientific experiment.

3. What do you understand by the term 'gravity'?

- Gravity is a force that attracts objects to the earth instead of flying off into the air.

4. How did he explain his laws of motion?

- He explains how motion occurs and also explains the relation between the moving object and the forces which act on the object.

5. What did he discover about light?

- He discovered that sunlight is made up of seven colours.

EINSTEIN:

1. Who was Einstein?

- Einstein was a very famous scientist of modern times.

2. How did he plan his scientific theories?

- He planned his theories in mind and used a lot of mathematics to explain them. He did not do his experiments on laboratories.

3. What was his most important theory?

- His most important theory was the Theory of Relativity.

4. Name two things which could be possible due to his new theory?

- Two things which could be possible due to his new theory are the Atom Bomb and Television.

Fill in the blanks:

1. America
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Santa Maria
4. Galileo
5. Pendulum
6. Telescope
7. Gravity
8. Three laws of motion
9. Mathematics and physics
10. Noble price