

**CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA**  
**SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**3<sup>RD</sup> TERM 2020**  
**CLASS-5**

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**LESSON -14**  
**THE AGE OF MACHINE**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The age in which we live can be called the Age of machine.
2. The first metal to be discovered was copper.
3. Bronze was made by mixing copper and tin.
4. Dams are built across river to produce hydro electricity.
5. Goods started getting produced in larger quantities using Machine.

**B. Match the following.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Copper      | a). Generators [ 5 ]                   |
| 2. Bronze      | b). First metal to be discovered [ 1 ] |
| 3. Bronze      | c). Petroleum [ 3 ]                    |
| 4. Diesel      | d). Mixture of copper an tin [ 2 ]     |
| 5. Electricity | e). Big machine [ 4 ]                  |

**C. Answer the following question:**

**1. Which was the first metal to be discovered? How did the discovery Benefit humans?**

**Ans:** The first metal discovered was copper. It was used to make better tools.

**2. Why is the discovery of iron considered to be very important in the history of humans?**

**Ans:** the discovery of iron was very important because better tools and Weapons are made from it and also for agriculture. Iron weapons make it It easier to hunt animals, humans becomes better hunters. Discovery of iron bought considerable progress with it.

**3. What was the effect of the discovery of the steam engine on industry at that time?**

**Ans:** Before people used the power of their own muscles, animals or the force of wind to do all kid of work. With the invention of the steam engine people got a powerful method of running their machine.

**4. What do you mean by the Industrial Revolution?**

**Ans:** Goods started getting produced in large quantities using machine. Goods were cheaper and of better qualities. This led to the beginning of the factory People from villages came to work in these factories and cities grew larger this significant change from hand—made goods. Which began from Britain in the 18<sup>th</sup> century is known as the Industrial Revolution.

**5. During the industrial revolution, cities became larger. Why did this happen?**

**Ans:** During Industrial revolution cities became larger because goods were Cheaper and of better qualities. The demand for it grew further which also led to the beginning of factory system and many villagers tend to move to Cities to seek job and employment lead to the rise or larger cities.

**6. What are the problems in using fuels such as coal and petroleum as a source of energy? How can this problem be solved?**

**Ans:** The problem in using fuel such as coal and petroleum as a source of energy led to pollution. This problem can be solved by using atomic energy, wind energy, solar energy and hydro electricity.

**7. What is Hydro electricity? What force is used to generate Hydroelectricity?**

**Ans:** The force of flowing water of river or dams which is used to generate Electricity is called hydroelectricity.

## **CHAPTER-15**

### **THE UNITED NATION ORGANISATION (UNO)**

#### **A. Answer the following question.**

##### **1. When and why was United Nation Organisation formed?**

**Ans:** The United Nation Organisation was formed on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945. It was formed after Second World War was over a group of People from 50 different countries including India met at San Francisco. They thought rightly that all people need to live in peace to make Progress. The way to stop war is to develop friendship among Nations.

##### **2. What are the four main aims of the UNO?**

**Ans:** the four main aim of UNO are.

- a). To maintain peace and security.
- b). to develop friendly relations among nations.
- c). to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of poverty Illiteracy and diseases and to promote respect for human rights and freedom.
- d). to be a centre for achieving these common goals.

##### **3. Name the Six organs of the UNO.**

**Ans:** The six organs of UNO are.

- 1). The General Assembly.
- 2). The Security Council.
- 3). The Economic and Social Council
- 4). The Trusteeship Council.
- 5). The International Court of Justice.
- 6). The United Nation Secretariat.

##### **4. Name the three main Functions of the General Assembly?**

**Ans:** The General Assembly discussed problems affecting peace and Security and make recommendations for their peaceful settlement. It admits new members to the United Nation.

##### **5. What is the main function of the Security Council?**

**Ans:** The Security Council look after peace and security in the world

It recommends peace solution of the problems if needed send peace keeping force against aggressors.

##### **6. What does the term 'VETO' Power means? Which countries have this power?**

**Ans:** Each members of the Security Council have a vote. All the five Permanent members of the Security Council must agree to the resolution. Even if one of the five members says No, the resolution is not passed. This is known as the 'VETO' power. USA, CHINA, RUSSIA, FRANCE, England have veto power and are permanent members.

##### **7. What are the main functions of the United Nation Secretariat? Where is it situated?**

**Ans:** The Secretariat is the administrative wing of the UN, it carries out the day to day work of the UN. It keeps records, makes studies and handles letters. It is located in New York, USA.

##### **8. Write any three important achievements of the UNO.**

**Ans:** The UN has been doing remarkable service to mankind. It has been Successful in settling a numbers of disputes among nations. One of the most important achievement of the UN is Universal Declaration of Human Right. It provided education to millions.

##### **9. How has India playing an important role as a members of the UNO?**

**Ans:** India has always played an important role as a member it has always raised it voice in favour of freedom and against racial conflict. India sends its Soldiers several times to join peace-keeping forces of the UN. India is the highest contributor in sending troops to Peace-keeping force. India has both given and also received aid from the United Nation.

### 10. Explain the meaning of Human Rights?

**Ans:** Human Rights mean freedom to live. These include many good things for all the people of the world. Human Rights are the basis of Right to Equality.

### B. Name the following organs of the special Agencies of the UNO.

1. It looks after the interest of the people in the trust territories The trusteeship council.
2. It looks after the health of the people throughout the world World Health Organisations.
3. It is like the parliament of the world where every nation can have its Say The General Assembly.
4. It helps the countries to increase their Food production food and Agriculture.
5. It is just like the world court The international court of justice.
6. It has five permanent members The security council.

## Chapter-18 Our Constitutions and National Goals

### A. Answer the following question.

#### 1. What is a constitution? What does it contain?

**Ans:** A constitution is a body of laws according to which a country is Governed and it contain the definition of powers of the different ways of the government. It also guarantees to all its citizens some fundamental rights and lays down their duties.

#### 2. When did our constitution came into force?

**Ans:** Our Indian constitution came into force on 26 January, 1950.

#### 3. What is given in the Preamble of our constitution?

**Ans:** The Preamble of our constitution gives to all its citizens, Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

#### 4. What is the meaning of the word 'Sovereign'?

**Ans:** Sovereign means that we are a free nation and we are the real ruler of our country.

#### 5. Why is the government of Indian called a 'Republic'?

**Ans:** "The Government of India is called Republic" this means that the President is the Supreme Head of the state.

#### 6. Who is the present President of India?

**Ans:** Ram Nath Kovind is the present President of India.

#### 7. How is free India a Democracy?

**Ans:** India is a free nation and we are the rulers of our country and the people of India elect their representative to rule.

#### 8. Who elect the representative?

**Ans:** The people of India elect their representative. Every citizen who reach 18 years, get their Right to Vote in India.

#### 9. How is India a Secular State?

**Ans:** India is a Secular state because it gives equal respect for all religion. Every citizen in our country has the right to practise his/her own religion.

#### 10. What do you mean by a Socialist State?

**Ans:** Socialist state means achieving economic and social equality among all the people in the country.

**B. Make out the correct pairs from the following two columns.**

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. A person who is born in our country<br>And enjoy rights in that country | a). Preamble [3]         |
| 2. A government formed by the people<br>Through election                   | b). Republic [4]         |
| 3. Introduction to constitution  | c). Citizen [1]          |
| 4. A country in which the head<br>Of the state is an elected               | d). Sovereign Person [5] |
| 5. A country which is independent of<br>Any outside control                | e). Democratic [2]       |

**CHAPTER-19  
OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES**

**A. Answer the following question:**

**1. What is meant by the term Fundamental Rights? What is their importance?**

**Ans:** The Citizen of a free country have many important rights, these rights are called Fundamental Rights. Their Importance are that even the central or state government cannot make any law against them.

**2. Name the six fundamental Right guaranteed to every Indian citizen by our Constitution.**

**Ans:** The six Fundamental Rights guaranteed are:-

- a). Right to Equality.
- b). Right to Freedom.
- c). Right against Exploitation.
- d). Right to Freedom of Religion.
- e). Cultural and Education Rights.
- f). Right to Education.

**3. Explain 'Right Against Exploitation'.**

**Ans:** 'Right Against Exploitation' means that nobody can force a citizen to work without wages or against his/her wishes and this rights protect the citizens against 'begar'.

**4. Why is 'Right to Freedom of Religion' is important?**

**Ans:** 'Right to freedom of Religion' is important because it gives the right to a citizen to follow any religion he/she likes and practise it.

**5. Name any five important duties of an Indian citizen.**

**Ans:** five important duties of an Indian Citizen are:

- a). it is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws of the government.
- b). Respect to the National Flag and National Anthem.
- c). It is the duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural Environment.
- d). It is the duty of every citizen to serve our Nation and must be ready to defend our country in time of need.
- e). It is the duty of every citizen to vote for the right and honest person in the election whenever they take place.

**6. What do you mean by the term 'Directive Principles'?**

**Ans:** The Directive principle are the great ideal which the Government should try to achieve and it cannot be challenged in any court.

**7. What is the important of the Directive principle?**

**Ans:** It cannot be challenged in any court.

**8. Explain any three important Direct Principles.**

**Ans:** The three important Directive Principle are:

- i). To provide all citizen and adequate means of livelihood.
- ii). To provide, Free and compulsory Education to all children up to the age of 14 years.
- iii). To provide equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

**9. What two steps have been taken by our government to achieve the Directive Principles?**

**Ans:** The Five Year plans and the Prime Minister's Twenty-point Programme were two steps achieve the Directive principles.

**B. Fill in the blank:**

1. The fundamental rights are guaranteed to us by our constitution.
2. All Indian Citizens are Equal before law of the country.
3. Freedom is the basis of democracy.
4. Children below 14 years of age should not employ in risky job.
5. Right to occupation means the citizen can follow any profession or trade.
6. Fundamental Right and duties go together.
7. Preservation of wildlife and plant life is a duty.
8. All of us should pay the taxes on time.