

**Book
5**



NAVNEET



SOCIAL STUDIES

An Environmental Approach



Based on the latest NCERT syllabus and NCF guidelines

Book
5

NAVNEET

SOCIAL

STUDIES

An Environmental Approach

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- ▶ Simple, exciting and concept-based activities for individual and group work.
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PREFACE

Navneet Social Studies Series is based on the latest Social Studies Syllabus of the NCERT and as per the guidelines laid down by the National Curriculum Framework which emphasises that learning at school must be in correlation with the life outside the school.

The series endeavours to help children understand themselves and their relationship with the environment, starting from home and expanding progressively to school, neighbourhood, community, nation and the world at large.

The basic idea behind this series is to emphasise the fact that the teaching-learning process should be child-centred. This encourages children to become active participants in the learning process and not merely passive recipients of bookish knowledge. Given space and freedom, children, with their wealth of imaginative and creative skills, will seize the opportunity to generate new ideas and new knowledge.

This series has been developed with great care to make learning at school an enjoyable and interesting experience.

Suggestions and comments to improve the quality of this series are most welcome.

– The Publishers

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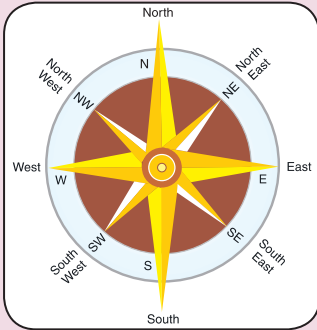
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NAVNEET — SIXTY DEVOTED YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF EDUCATION!

Founded in 1959, **Navneet Education Limited** is now a sixty-year young organization. During this journey, Navneet has marked many significant milestones from publishing to stationery, the domestic to overseas market, and further now from Print Products to e-Learning. We joyously celebrate this Diamond Jubilee as a complete service provider in the field of education.

As often said: Quality is never an accident; it is always the result of intelligent effort. **The Founders of Navneet** took great effort to deliver quality. We continue to cherish their devotion and try our best to adhere to their norms.

The discerning students, parents, teachers, principals, educational institutions and booksellers have been our great source of strength. Their vision and confidence in quality products has helped us a lot. We look forward to reaching greater heights with their support and good wishes.

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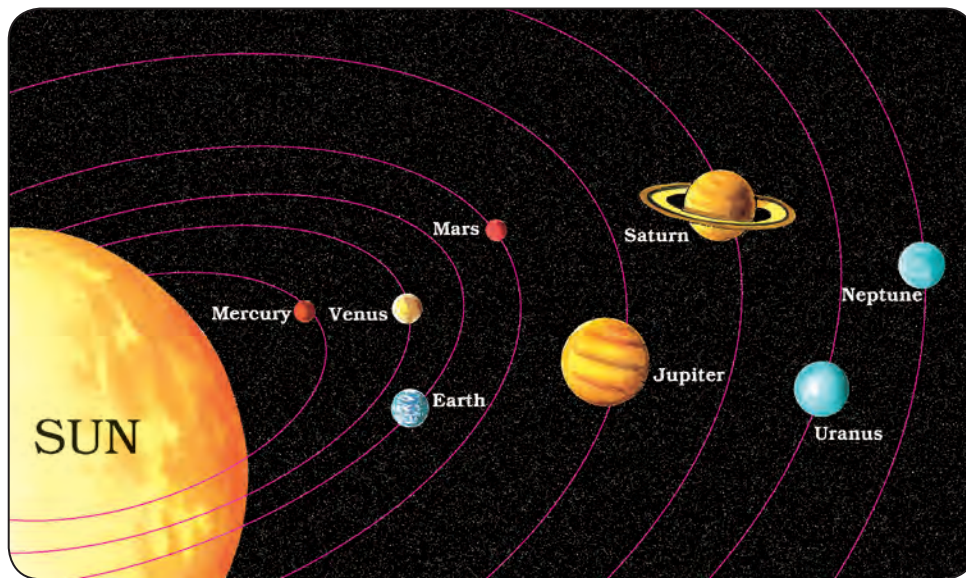
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Learning points :

- The shape and size of the Earth
- The globe and its study in detail
- The lines of latitude and longitude
- Locating places on the global grid

The night sky is studded with stars. These stars are far bigger than our planet Earth. A large group of stars and planets is called a **galaxy**. The earth occurs in the galaxy called the **Milky Way**, which contains as many as 100,000 million stars. There are many such galaxies in the Universe.

The earth belongs to the solar system comprising the sun and its eight planets.



Our Solar System

As of now, we know that life exists only on the earth. Scientists and astronomers are constantly making efforts to find out whether there is life on any other planet in our solar system. Scientists are also in search of other solar systems.

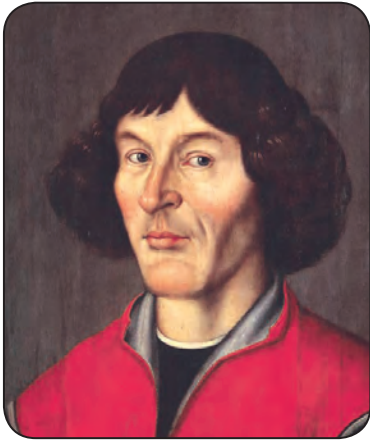
Interestingfact : India is the fourth nation in the world to reach Mars with its first interplanetary mission Mangalyaan or Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) launched on 5th Nov 2013 and orbiting Mars since 24 Sept. 2014.

The earth is our home. It is home to various types of plants and animals, too. Many centuries ago, people believed that the sun revolved around the earth.



The Earth

Aryabhata, an ancient Indian astronomer and mathematician, who lived in the 5th century put forth the point that the earth is spherical and rotates on its own axis.



Nicolaus Copernicus

Much later, **Nicolaus Copernicus** (1473-1543), a Polish astronomer, put forward the theory that the planets revolved around the sun and that the earth had a spherical shape, like that of a ball.

In recent years, astronauts have taken photographs of the earth from space and from the moon. These photographs confirm the fact that the earth is round like a sphere.



Photograph of the Earth from the Moon

However, the earth is not a perfect sphere. It is slightly flattened at the top and the bottom, like an orange. The shape of the earth is thus described as '**geoid**'.

The Globe – The Model of the Earth

The earth is a huge planet. It is not possible to see the entire earth from one place. But by studying the **globe**, which is a model of the earth, we get an idea of the location of the landmasses or continents and the waterbodies, like the oceans and the seas. The globe is a replica of the earth drawn to scale.

More than 70 per cent of the earth's surface is covered with water. The surface of the landmasses is not the same. It is made up of plains, plateaus and mountains. These features are found even at the bottom of the oceans.



A globe

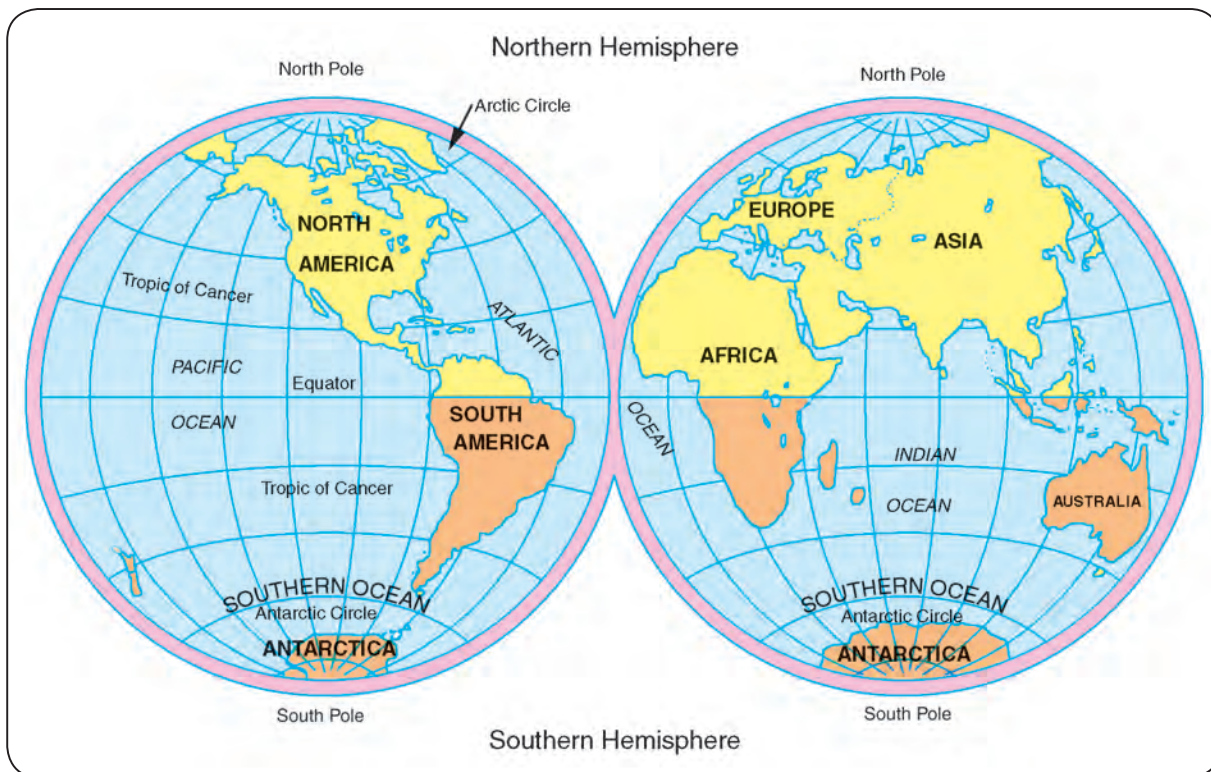
Interesting fact:

- The highest mountain on land is Mount Everest, but the highest mountain on the earth's surface is Mauna Kea in Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean, which is an undersea mountain.

We will now study the globe in detail.

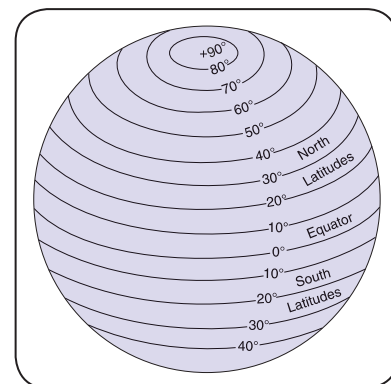
The poles : The earth rotates around an imaginary line called the axis. The two extreme points of the axis are called the **North pole** and **South pole**. The axis is not vertical but is tilted at an angle. The earth rotates on its axis from west to east. It takes approximately 24 hours to complete one full rotation.

The equator : In order to make an accurate study of the earth, imaginary lines are drawn on the globe. The **equator** is an imaginary line drawn around the globe dividing it exactly into two equal parts called hemispheres. The area north of the equator is the **Northern Hemisphere** and the area south of the equator is the **Southern Hemisphere**.



Northern and Southern Hemispheres

Latitudes : A number of imaginary lines running east to west and drawn parallel to the equator are called the lines or parallels of **latitude**. These lines decrease in size as we move towards the poles. Latitudes are measured in degrees. They are numbered from 0° to 90° north or south of the equator at intervals of 1° . The equator is the longest latitude and is represented as 0° . Parallels to the north of the equator are labelled as N (north) and those to the south of the equator as S (south). The two poles, hence, become mere points; the North Pole being 90° N and the South Pole being 90° S.

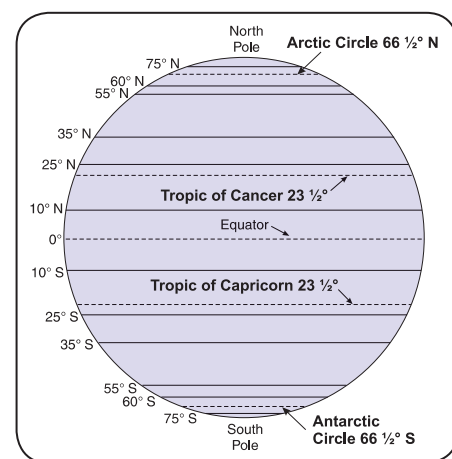


Parallels of Latitude

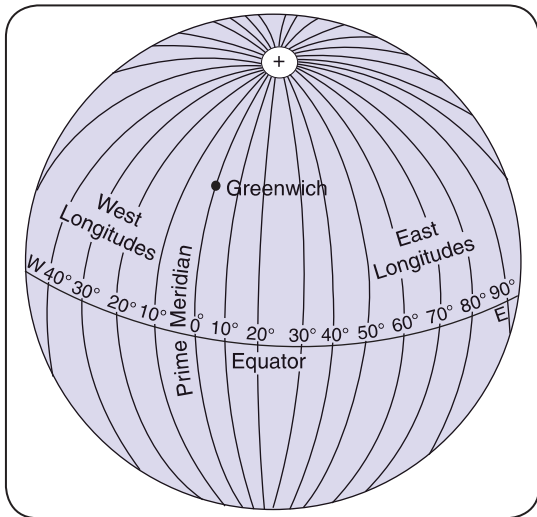
Some of the latitudes on the globe have been given special names. These are :

- 0° = Equator
- $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N = Tropic of Cancer
- $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S = Tropic of Capricorn
- $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N = Arctic Circle
- $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S = Antarctic Circle

Latitudes help us to determine the location of a place north or south of the equator. They even help us to understand the climate of a place to a certain extent.



Parallels of Latitude

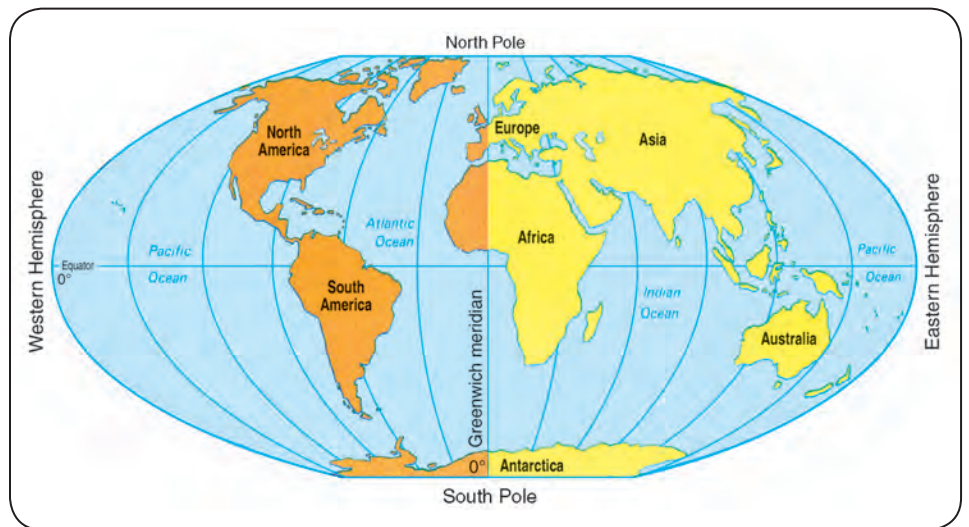


Meridians of longitude

There are 180 meridians east of the Prime Meridian. They are marked 1° to 180°E at intervals of 1°. The letter E indicates the Eastern Hemisphere. Likewise, there are 180 Meridians west of the Prime Meridian. They are marked from 1° to 180° W. The letter W indicates the Western Hemisphere.

Longitudes : There are a series of semi-circular imaginary lines running from pole to pole. These lines are called **meridians** or **longitudes** and are measured in degrees as well. There are a total of 360 meridians and all of them are of equal length. The line of longitude that passes through Greenwich town (near London) is numbered 0° and is called the **Prime Meridian**.

The other meridians lie east and west of the Prime Meridian. These divide the globe into the **Eastern** and **Western Hemispheres**. India lies in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres.



Eastern and Western Hemispheres



Greenwich Mean Line passing through Greenwich Observatory

The purpose of drawing the lines of longitude on the globe is to determine the local time of a place. The time in Greenwich (Prime Meridian) is followed as mean time. It is called **GMT** or **Greenwich Mean Time**. Now, the earth takes approximately 24 hours for one rotation which covers 360° of longitude. That means it takes one hour to cover 15° of longitude. Local time of a particular place can be calculated according to the difference in the degree of longitude of that place from the Prime Meridian. We have to add one hour for every 15° of longitude **east** of Prime Meridian. Similarly, we have to subtract one hour for every 15° of longitude **west** of Prime Meridian.

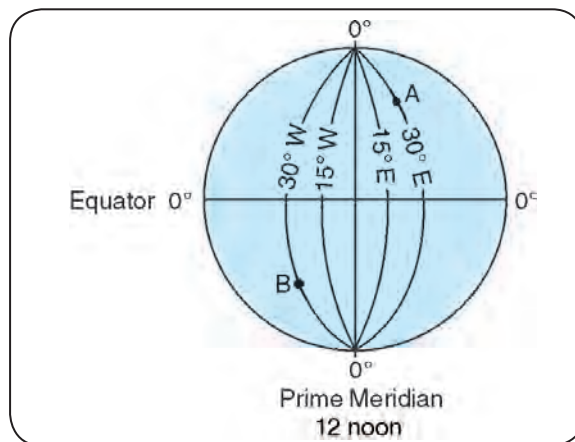
So, if it is 12 noon in Greenwich, the local time in place A in the Eastern Hemisphere on longitude 30° E will be 2 p.m.; and in place B in the Western Hemisphere with a longitude of 30° W will be 10 a.m.

As we know now, every 15° of longitude has a time difference of 1 hour. There can be many longitudes passing through one country. Hence a country can have different time zones within it. To avoid such confusion of changing time, every country adopts its own local time called standard time of that country. Very large countries have more than one time zone. In India, there is only one time zone and the longitude of Allahabad ($82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E) is taken to determine the Standard Time for the whole country. The Indian Standard Time, referred to as IST, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

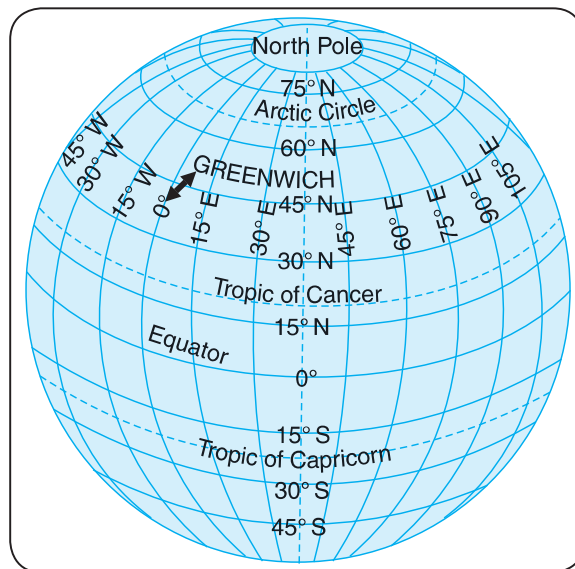
The parallels of latitude and the lines of longitude intersect each other at right angles. The network thus formed is called a **grid** or a **graticule**. This grid helps us to locate places on a globe or a map.

Let us find out the location of Mumbai on a map. First, locate the latitude of Mumbai (which is 19° N) and then the longitude (which is 73° E). Mumbai lies at the intersection of these two lines.

Thus the parallels of latitude and the lines (meridians) of longitude can be used to locate any place on a globe or on a map.



Calculating time



Grid of Latitudes and Longitudes

Interesting fact :

- Russia has nine time zones, Canada and the USA each have six time zones while China, although a large country, has only one time zone.

Now I Know :

- (1) The earth belongs to the Solar system comprising the sun and the eight planets.
- (2) The globe is a model of the earth, drawn to scale.
- (3) Lines of latitude and longitude are imaginary lines on the globe that help us to locate places on the earth.
- (4) The lines of latitude and longitude intersect each other to form a grid.

NOW DO THIS

I. Fill in the blanks :

- (1) The divides the earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres.
- (2) The run east to west on the globe.
- (3) The latitudes are to each other.
- (4) The North and South Poles are shown as on the globe.

II. Name the following :

- (1) The longitude which is 0° :
- (2) The galaxy which includes the earth :
- (3) A network of latitudes and longitudes :
- (4) This person stated that the planets revolved around the sun :

III. Give the measurement in degrees :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Tropic of Capricorn | (5) North Pole |
| (2) Tropic of Cancer | (6) South Pole |
| (3) Antarctic Circle | (7) Equator |
| (4) Arctic Circle | (8) Prime Meridian |

IV. Explain the following terms :

- (1) Orbit :
.....
.....
- (2) Equator :
.....
.....
- (3) Axis :
.....
.....

(4) Lines of latitude :

.....

.....

(5) Lines of longitude :

.....

.....

V. Say True (T) or False (F) :

- (1) The Prime Meridian passes through Greenland.
- (2) The largest circle on the earth is the Equator.
- (3) The standard meridian of India passes through Ahmadabad.

VI. Think and answer :

The length of the latitudes gradually decreases from the equator to the poles. Why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

FUN TIME

I. Things to do :

Using a globe, locate and name any one for each of the following :

Northern Hemisphere

A continent : An ocean :

Southern Hemisphere

An island : A continent :

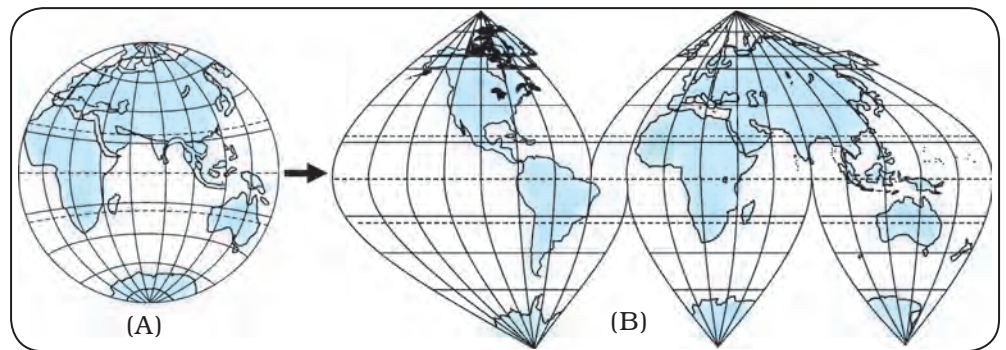
II. Use an atlas to locate the latitude and longitude of your city and the following places : Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Washington and Sydney. Note them in your scrapbook.

* * *

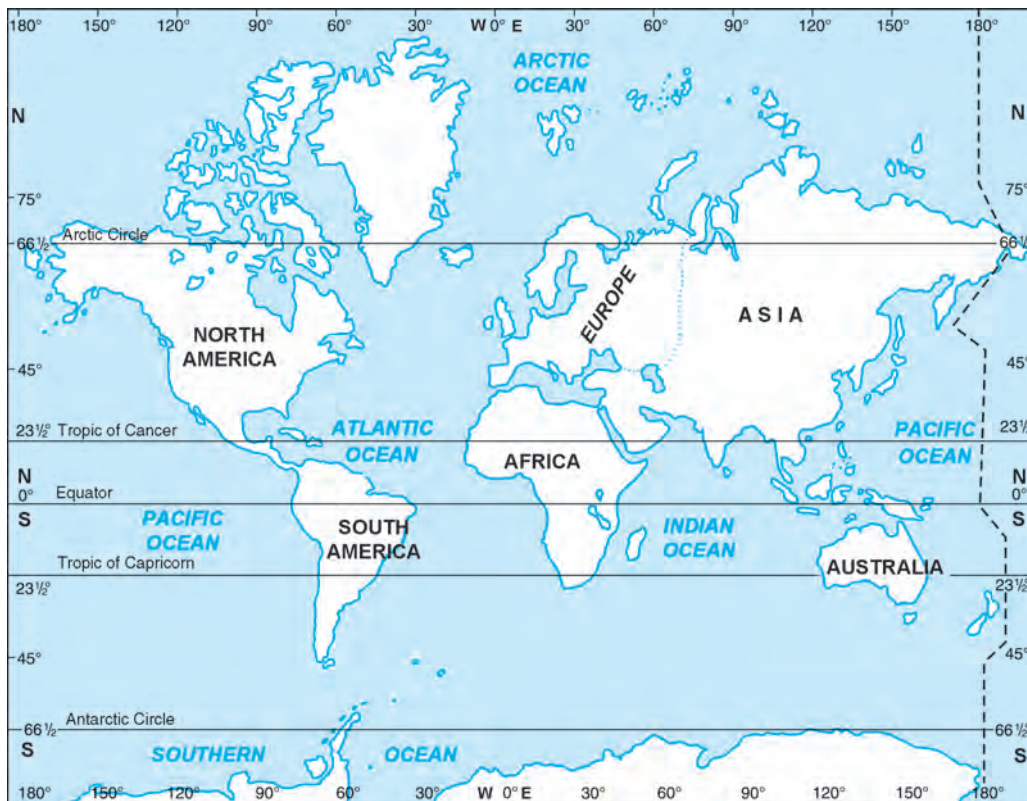
Learning points :

- Advantages of using maps instead of a globe
- Different kinds of maps
- Various elements of a map

A **globe** is a three-dimensional model of the earth. It shows the earth as a sphere. We can study our planet earth with the help of a globe. However, there are certain difficulties in using a globe. A globe is not always easy to carry around. Further, it is not possible to show the details of small areas, on a globe. For example, the island country of Sri Lanka on a small globe would not look bigger than a dot. Land features and water bodies too cannot be shown very clearly on a globe. For these reasons **maps** have been developed. The science of making maps is called **cartography**.



(A) Globe (B) Flat projection of the globe



World Map

A **map** is a diagrammatic representation of the earth or a part of it on a two-dimensional surface.

A map has many advantages. It is easy to carry and can be hung or folded. A map can display large areas such as continents and oceans, as well as small areas with all the details, such as the plan of a city.

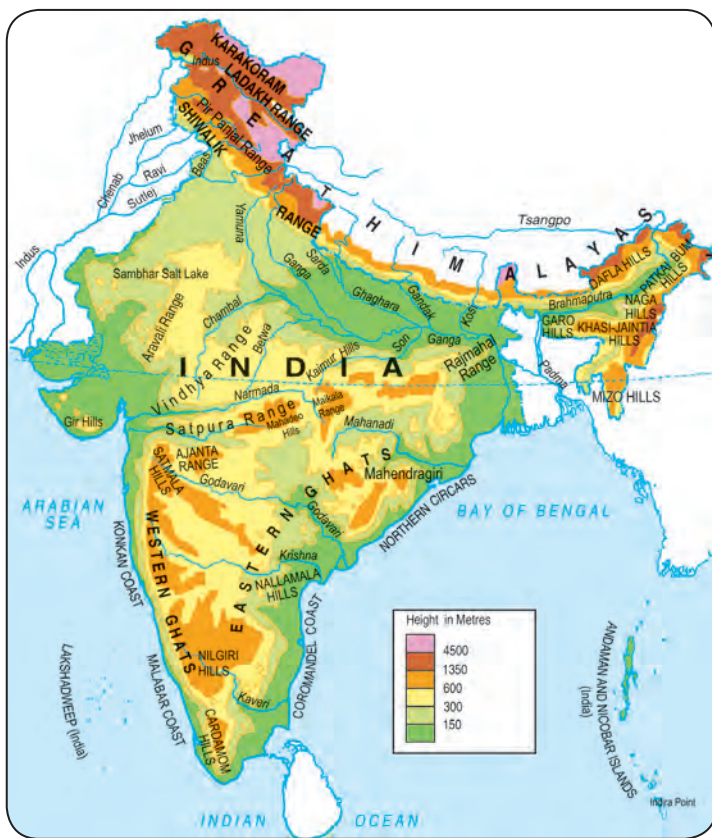
Maps can display a great variety of information.

Types of Maps : **Physical** maps depict physical features like landforms such as mountains, plains, plateaus and valleys, and waterbodies such as oceans, seas and rivers. **Political** maps display boundaries of countries, states and capitals. Special maps show climate, distribution of population, agricultural resources, minerals and forests of a continent or country. Maps can also show man-made features like industries, roads, railways, waterways and air routes, dams, villages, towns and cities.

A compilation of such varied maps in a book form is generally called an **atlas**.

Interesting fact :

- The map book came to be called an 'Atlas' in the 16th century after Gerhardus Mercator showed the picture of Atlas, the Greek hero, holding the globe on his shoulder on the cover of the map book he compiled.

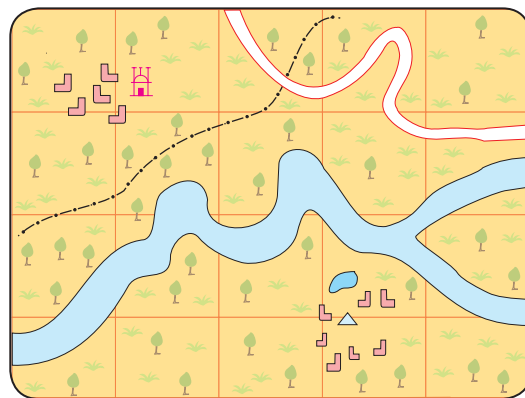


India - Physical



India - Political

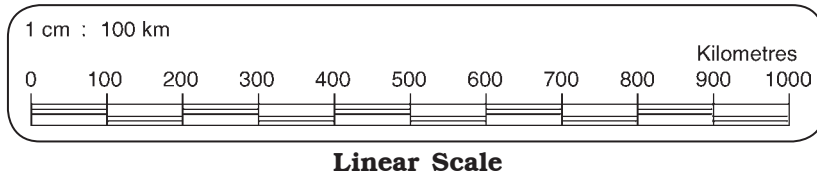
Topographical maps are detailed maps of small areas showing both natural as well as man-made features. Topographical maps are useful in the study of land features, planning of settlements, defence purposes, agriculture and so on.



Topographical Map

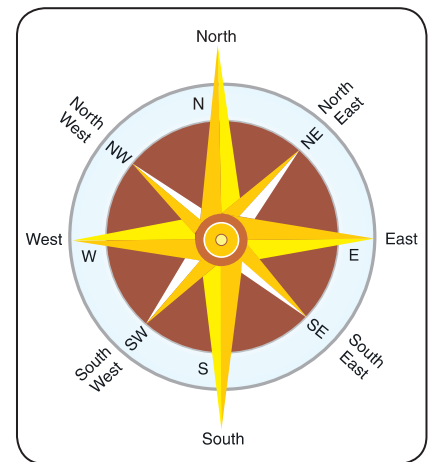
Elements of a map : The elements of a map include a title, scale, direction, key and signs and symbols.

The **title** indicates the type/nature of a map. For example, **India – Physical** or a **Topographical** map of a specific area.



The **scale** gives the ratio of the actual distance between any two points and the corresponding distance shown between the same points on the map. For example, the actual distance between Place A and Place B is, say, 120 km. The scale used is 1 cm : 100 km. The distance between these two places will be shown on the map as 1.2 cm. The scale on the map may be shown in the form of a line or it may be written in words. The units of measurement on the scale vary from map to map. The scale on a map can be shown as 1 cm : 100 km.

The **direction** shown on any map always indicates the north. Once we know the north, we can easily locate the other directions. The south is directly opposite to it, the east is to its right and the west to its left. These four main directions are called **cardinal points**. Places may not lie exactly in these four directions. Hence, we can also use the intermediate directions, north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west to locate different places.



Directions and Sub-directions

Conventional Signs and Symbols	
Boundary	Water Sources
International - - - - -	River
State - - - - -	Tank
District - - - - -	Well
Road	Structures
Metalled	Fort
Unmetalled	Temple
Footpath	Church
Railway Line	Mosque
Broad Gauge	Natural Vegetation
Metre Gauge	Grass
Narrow Gauge	Trees
Human Settlement	Reserved Forest R F
Settlement	Protected Forest P F
Town	
Capital Town	

The **key** or **legend** indicates the colours and/or symbols used for various purposes in a map. Generally, the colour green stands for plains and low lands, brown for mountains and high lands, yellow for deserts and blue for water bodies.

All maps have certain signs and symbols that show various features on a map. Boundaries are shown by dashes and dots, cities are shown as dots, while other features have specific signs and symbols.

Maps are our true guides while learning about geographical regions.

Now I Know :

- (1) A map is a diagrammatic representation of the earth or parts of it on a two-dimensional surface.
- (2) Maps can display a great variety of information.
- (3) The elements of a map include a title, scale, direction, key, signs and symbols.

NOW DO THIS

I. Fill in the blanks :

- (1) maps show detailed man-made and natural features.
- (2) A indicates the type/nature of a map.
- (3) The in a map indicates the colours and symbols used in that map.
- (4) in a map indicate the boundaries between countries.

II. Answer the following :

- (1) Why is a map preferred to a globe?

.....
.....
.....

- (2) What are the elements of a map?

.....
.....

- (3) What do you understand by the scale of a map?

.....
.....

- (4) Which direction is always indicated on a map?

.....

- (5) Name the four main cardinal points and the intermediate directions.

.....
.....

III. Think and answer :

Why is the earth called the Blue Planet?

FUN TIME

I. Work in groups :

Draw a map of your school with the classrooms, staff room, library, principal's room, canteen, etc. Show the major roads leading out from your school. Draw the key or legend for all the landmarks that you have shown.

II. Work in pairs :

Using signs and symbols each of you draw a map/plan from your house to your school and check whether your friend is able to describe the route properly.

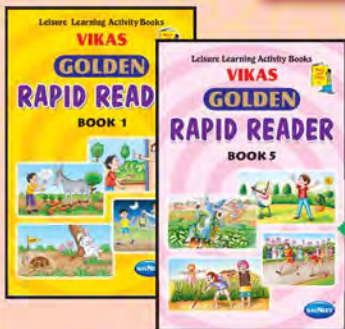
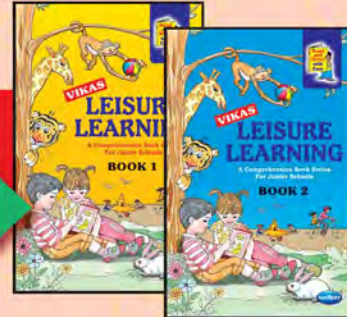
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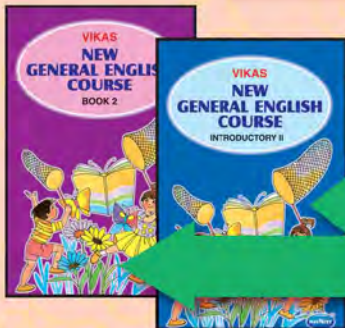
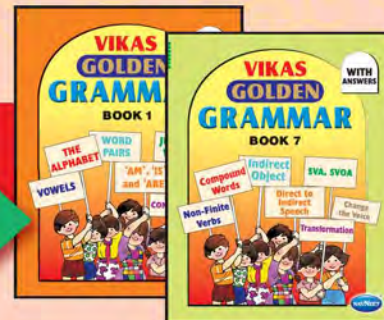
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