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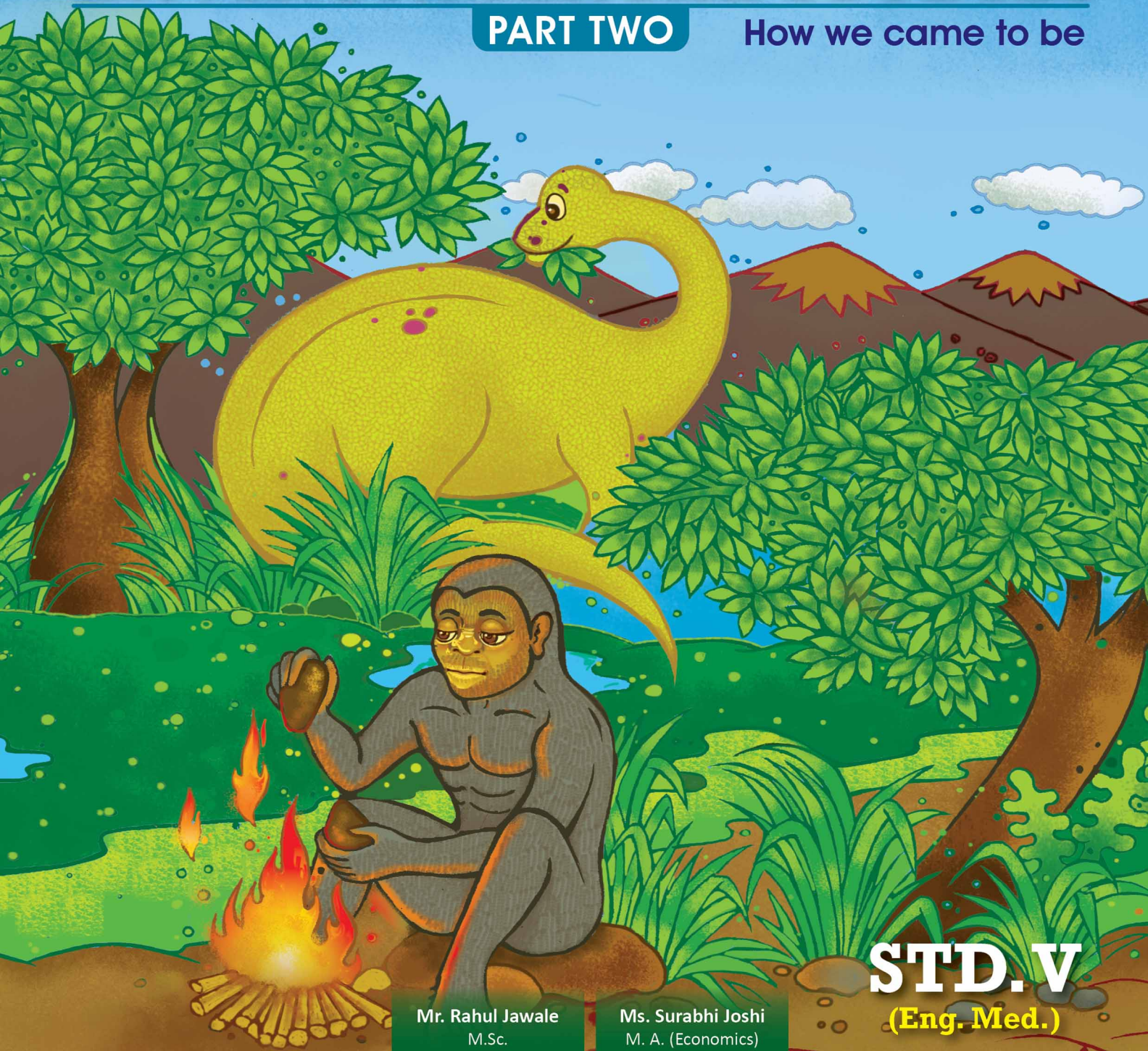
Perfect Notes



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

PART TWO

How we came to be



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STD.V
(Eng. Med.)

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

PERFECT
Environmental Studies
(Part Two)
How we came to be
Std. V (English Medium)

Key Features:

- ☞ Helps to Build Powerful Concepts
- ☞ Concise Theory to revise important concepts in the chapters
- ☞ Variety of Questions to ensure complete chapter coverage
- ☞ Activity Based Questions to widen the knowledge spectrum
- ☞ Chapter wise Assessment with Answer Key for knowledge testing
- ☞ Glossary for meaning of difficult terms

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PREFACE

While designing the book, our main intention was to create a book that would act as a single point of reference for students. We wanted this book to provide students, the much needed answers for their textual questions as well as build up their knowledge quotient in the process.

Target's Perfect Environmental Studies (Part Two): Std. V has been prepared as per the new 'Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) pattern which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning and making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

Environmental Studies is divided into two parts; Part I (Science, Geography and Civics) and Part II (History). We have infused the book with a liberal sprinkling of real life examples and additional questions.

Every chapter begins with **Point wise Theory (Let's study)** which gives the readers a better understanding of the chapter. It further covers the **Summative Assessment** section which includes Questions and Answers based upon the chapters. The **Important words** in long answers are underlined so that students can remember these words and write answers in the exams. The questions which have more than one possible answer are marked as **Open Ended Question**.

The section that follows consists of **Formative Assessment**. It is divided into Oral Test and Activities/Project. The Oral Test section consists of questions to evaluate students' understanding of different concepts and information given in the chapter. In Activities/Project section, we've provided answers to Questions wherever deemed necessary. However, students are expected to answer a few Activity based questions on their own so that they can dig deeper into the given topics.

At the end of every chapter, we've included **Chapter Assessment** with Answer Key. It stands a testimony to the fact that the child has understood the chapter thoroughly. To provide general and understandable explanation of the difficult terms, **Glossary** is included at the end of the book. **Fun Facts** are added to trigger the students' thought process.

With absolute trust in our work, we hope, our holistic efforts towards making this book an ideal knowledge hub for students pays off.

- Publisher
Edition: Third

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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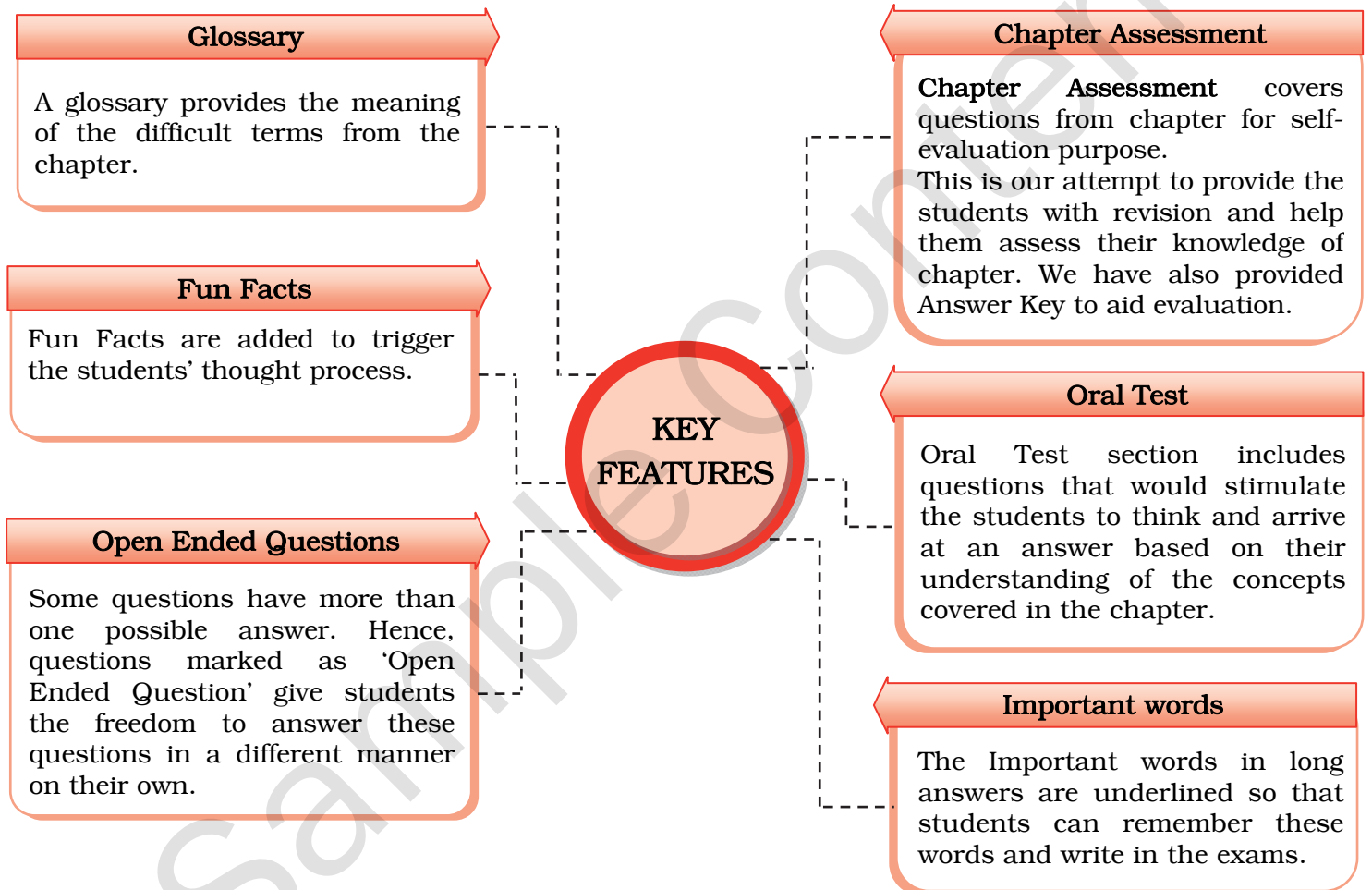
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Note: Textual Questions are represented by * mark.

© symbol after a word in theory indicates that the meaning of the word is provided in the glossary section.

1 What is History?

Let's Study

1.1 History: A Science that Tells Us About Events in the Past

1. **Division of time:** Time can be divided into past, present and future to enable easy understanding of the sequence of events.

Time	It includes:	It is generally described by the terms:
Past	Time which has already gone by and events which have already taken place	Some time ago, yesterday, last year etc.
Present	Time which we are in now	Now, today, this year etc.
Future	Time that is yet to come	After some time, tomorrow, next year etc.

2. **History:** History is the science that tries to understand the events of the past.

1.2 The Scientific Method of History

1. **Special characteristic of sciences:** The special characteristic of all sciences is that their facts or evidences can be tested. It is done by conducting experiments with the help of scientific method.
2. **Difficulty in conducting experiments in History:** Unlike other sciences, it is not possible to conduct experiments to recreate the events from the past. As a result, the method of presenting History is different from that of other sciences.
3. **Scientific method of History:** Although it is difficult to conduct experiments, History is not written solely on the basis of imagination. It is considered to be a scientific discipline because:
 - (i) It uses the scientific method at every stage such as while collecting and examining the evidence.
 - (ii) It takes help from other sciences, as and when required.
4. **Sources of history:**

Meaning	Anything which provides information about the past
Examples	Ancient [®] objects, structures, sculptures, pots, coins, inscriptions [®] , copper plates, books, manuscripts [®] , traditional stories and songs remembered etc.
Types	Material sources, Written sources, Oral sources
Use	The sources of history provide with us the evidences required to understand the past.

5. **Sources of history and scientific method:** The evidence from all the sources is collected and thoroughly examined by using the scientific method. The evidences which pass the tests of reliability[®] help us to write a historical account by putting the events in a proper sequence.

1.3 History and Us

1. **Focus of History:** Every science has its own field of study. History studies the events of the past.
2. **Impact of human beings on society:** The thoughts and actions of human beings in the past as well as in the present have major impact on the future of the society.
3. **Aspects studied under History:** History studies the thought process of past societies, their actions and the consequences of these actions on the society as a whole.



4. **Benefits of studying History:**

- (i) History guides us about how we should behave today in order to shape a good future.
- (ii) History inspires and motivates us by telling the life stories of great people.
- (iii) History helps in learning about the progress of human civilization[©].

5. **History of different places, objects and people:** Not only every village, city, district, state and country, but also the earth, its mountains, water bodies, the animal world and mankind have their own history.

6. **History of sciences:** Science also has its own history which tells us about the various scientists, their discoveries and the important changes which they brought about in human civilization.

1.4 **The Past and the Future**

1. **Link between different time periods:** The past, present and future are linked by a continuous chain of events. The study of History enables us to understand this link.

2. **History teaches us that:**

- (i) The events of today are linked with the actions of the past.
- (ii) The actions of today will determine the future.
- (iii) Inventions[©] of today are only possible on the foundation of the inventions of the past.

Do you know this?

Archaeology

- 1. The Latin word 'archaeos' means 'ancient'.
- 2. **Archaeology:** It is the science that studies past cultures with the help of ancient remains. These remains may be found above the ground or are buried under the layers of soil.
- 3. **Archaeological excavation[©]:** It is method of digging the ground in order to bring to light any ancient remains that lie buried there.
- 4. **Steps involved:**
 - (i) Archaeologists first locate the place where the excavation is to be carried.
 - (ii) Then they plan where to dig and how to go about the digging.
- 5. While studying the ancient remains, archaeologists try to find out the answers to questions like:
 - (i) Period and civilization to which the remains belong
 - (ii) Daily life of people in that civilization and ways in which they used natural resources[©]
 - (iii) Relations between different civilizations of that era



Fun Fact

With the help of archaeology, dinosaur fossils[©] have been found on every continent of Earth, including Antarctica.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

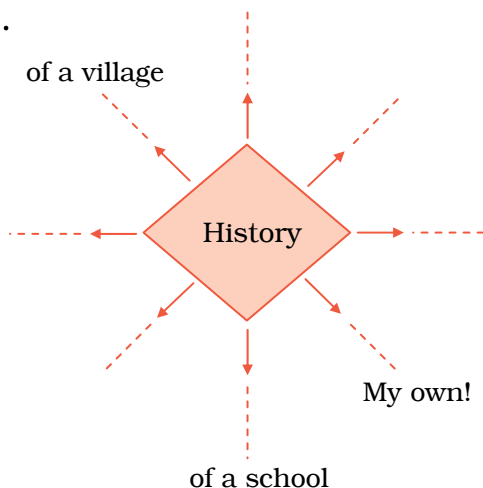
Fill in the blanks

- *1. The science that tries to understand past events is called
- *2. History is not written solely on the basis of
- 3. The time that is yet to come is known as the

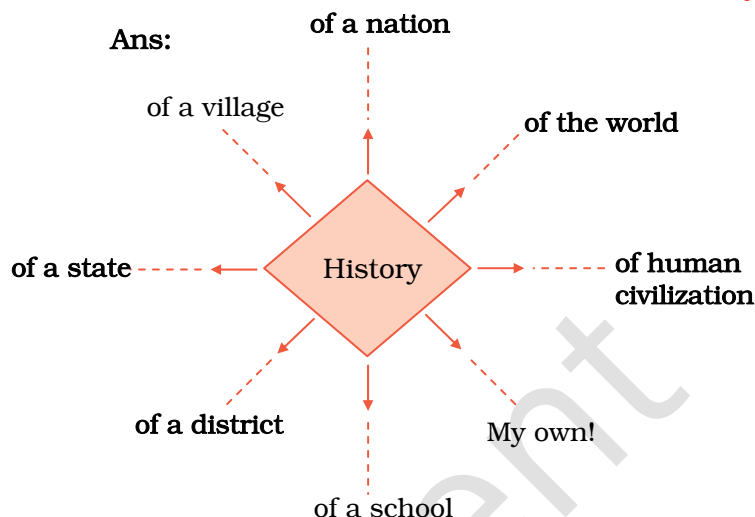
History
imagination
future

**Complete the concept chart**

*1.



Ans:



[Note: Students should write answers in the chart as shown here in all chapters.]

Choose the correct alternative

- Which of the following is an event of the future?
 (A) Birth of Shivaji Maharaj
 (B) Day of our birth
 (C) India's Independence from British government
 (D) Our age after 10 years
- Which of the following method uses different tests to determine whether the evidence is reliable?
 (A) Scientific (B) Archaeological (C) Historical (D) Ancient
- Identify the written source of History.
 (A) Ancient objects (B) Folk songs (C) Manuscripts (D) Pots

Answers:

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (C)

Right or Wrong? If Wrong, write the correct sentence

1. The terms 'some time ago', 'yesterday' and 'last year' are used to indicate the future.

Ans: Wrong:

Correct sentence: The terms 'some time ago', 'yesterday' and 'last year' are used to indicate the past.

2. It is possible to conduct experiments to recreate the events of the past.

Ans: Wrong:

Correct sentence: It is not possible to conduct experiments to recreate the events of the past.

3. The method of presenting History is same as that of other sciences.

Ans: Wrong:

Correct sentence: The method of presenting History is different from that of other sciences.

Underline the correct word

1. Historical account is written on the basis of imagination/ evidence.

Ans: Historical account is written on the basis of evidence.



2. Traditional stories and songs remembered over generations are oral/ material sources of history.

Ans: Traditional stories and songs remembered over generations are oral sources of history.

Answer in one sentence

*1. What is the scientific method?

Ans: The scientific method is the method of using a number of different tests to determine whether the evidence is reliable.

*2. Of which action is India's Independence the result?

Ans: India's Independence (on 15th August 1947) is the result of the freedom struggle by the people of India against the British government.

*3. What does the study of History make possible?

Ans: The study of History makes it possible for us to study what is and what is not favourable[®] for the progress of human society and thus, guides us on how to behave today to shape a good future.

4. What is the special characteristic of most of the sciences?

Ans: The special characteristic of most of the sciences is that their facts or evidences can be tested with the help of experiments which can be repeated anywhere, anytime.

5. What are the three types of sources of History?

Ans: The three types of sources of History are material sources, written sources and oral sources.

6. What is studied under the Environmental Science?

Ans: Environmental science studies the problems such as degradation[®] of the environment, pollution, etc. as well as finds solutions to these problems.

Answer the following

*1. Why is History considered to be a scientific discipline?

Ans: (i) History uses the scientific method at every stage.
(ii) It uses scientific approach while looking for and collecting the evidence[®] as well as while examining and putting the evidence together.
(iii) It also takes help from other sciences wherever required.
Hence, History is considered to be a scientific discipline.

*2. What is it that puts obstacles in the way of village development?

Ans: (i) Individual or collective actions of human beings have consequences on the society as a whole.
(ii) Their actions can result in an environment which is unfavourable for the progress of a society.
(iii) Thus, if the people of a village do not work together or do not help each other, it can put obstacles in the way of village development.

*3. Classify the sources of history using the chart given here.

Sources of history – Coins, Letters, Forts, Traditional songs, Pots, Copper plates[®], Old structures, Stone Inscriptions, Folk songs, Pillars, Biographies[®], Rock-cut caves, Folk tales

Material	Written	Oral



Ans:

Material	Written	Oral
Coins	Letters	Traditional songs
Forts	Copper plates	Folk songs
Pots	Stone inscriptions	Folk tales
Old structures	Biographies	
Pillars		
Rock-cut caves		

4. Explain the scientific method used in the study of History.

- Ans: (i) The scientific method of History begins with collecting the evidences from various sources.
- (ii) These evidences are then thoroughly examined to determine their reliability.
- (iii) The reliable evidences are then used to put the events in a proper sequence and write a historical account.

5. How are the past, present and future linked?

Ans: The past, present and future are linked by a continuous chain of events. It means:

- (i) The events of today are linked with the actions of the past.
- (ii) The actions of today will determine the future.
- (iii) Inventions of today are only possible on the foundation of the inventions of the past.

6. How has the study of History benefitted you? (*Open Ended Question*)

Ans: The study of History has benefitted me in the following ways:

- (i) It has enabled me to study the events of the past.
- (ii) It has improved my knowledge regarding the link between past, present and future.
- (iii) It has motivated me to be more cautious of my actions in the present.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Oral Test

1. What is the time gone by between today and the day of one's birth called?

Ans: The time gone by between today and the day of one's birth is called the past in the life of a person.

2. What is History?

Ans: History is the science that tries to understand past events.

3. What are the different types of sources of history?

Ans: The different types of sources of history are material sources, written sources and oral sources.

4. Which type of source of history are manuscripts, copper plates and inscriptions?

Ans: Manuscripts, copper plates and inscriptions are written sources of history.

5. What does the History of Science tell us?

Ans: The History of Science tells us about the different scientific discoveries which brought about important changes in human civilization as well as about the scientists who made these discoveries.



Activities / Projects

- *1. Collect information and pictures of the historical structures and ancient religious places in your village/ city/ neighbouring area.

Ans: Some images of historical structures and ancient religious places of Maharashtra have been shown below.



Ajanta caves



Gateway of India



Pandharpur

(Students are expected to find information about these as well as other historical structures and ancient religious places on their own.)

- *2. Make a list of the sources that you would use to find out the history of your school. Write down the kind of information that you could get from each of them, for example, the foundation stone of the school: the date of foundation, the person who inaugurated it, etc.

Ans:

Sr. No.	Sources of history of a school	Information collected from these sources
(i)	Current principal, teachers and non-teaching staff members	Growth of school, change in the number of students over the years, etc.
(ii)	School website and magazines	Date of foundation, list of past principals and teachers, various events organised in past, etc.
(iii)	Collection of trophies/ awards won by the school	List of interschool competitions in which the school has participated
(iv)	Merit list displayed on the school notice board	List of students who have topped in the various examinations in different years
(v)	Ex-principals, ex-teachers and ex-staff members	Curriculum taught in the past, community service work done by the school at that time, etc.
(vi)	General register, meeting reports, etc.	Number of students, changes introduced in the school
(vii)	Trustees of the school	Purpose with which the school was built, list of people who donated funds, reason behind change of curriculum if any, etc.

[Note: The answers of activities are provided only for reference. Students may answer it in a different way.]



CHAPTER ASSESSMENT

1. **Fill in the blanks.**
 - (i) The time gone by between today and the day of your birth is your
 - (ii) studies events of the past.
2. **Find the odd one out.**
 - (i) Some time ago, Now, Last year, Yesterday
 - (ii) Traditional songs, Ancient objects, Pots, Sculptures
3. **Answer in one sentence.**
 - (i) What is the effect of the individual or collective actions of human beings on society?
 - (ii) How are the past, present and future linked?
4. **Answer the following.**
 - (i) Why is the study of History necessary?

Answers:

1. (i) past (ii) History
2. (i) Now
Reason: It indicates present while the remaining words indicate the past.
(ii) Traditional songs
Reason: They are oral sources of history while the rest are material sources.
[Note: Reasons are given only for understanding.]
3. (i) The individual or collective actions of human beings can result in an environment that may be favourable or unfavourable for the progress of the society.
(ii) The past, present and future are linked by a continuous chain of events.
4. (i) (a) History is the science which tries to understand the events of the past.
(b) It enables us to understand the progress of human civilization.
(c) It also helps us to study what is and what is not favourable for the progress of human society.
(d) It shows that History provides us with guidelines for our today's behaviour which can shape a good future.
Hence, it is necessary to study History.



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