

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

CLASS – VI



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

Class - VI

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রতন লাল নাথ
মন্ত্রী
শিক্ষা দপ্তর
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

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CHAPTER I

WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

Archaeologists: People who study the objects made and used in the past are called archaeologists.

Excavation: The process of digging under the surface of the earth in order to find old objects is called excavation.

Historians: Scholars who study the past are called historians.

Inscriptions: These are writings on very hard surfaces like stone or metal.

Manuscripts : Books that were written long ago by hand on palm leaf or barks of trees are called manuscripts.

Skilled Gatherers: The people who gathered their food. They have lived on the banks of the Narmada for several hundred thousand years.

Tributaries: Smaller rivers that flow into a larger river are said to be its tributaries.

(8000 years ago) – beginning of agriculture

(4700 years ago) – the first cities

(2500 years ago) – the Magadha Kingdom

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

Question 1. Which river's bank did the people live along in the ancient time?

- (a) Ganga (b) Narmada
(c) Satluj (d) None of these

Answer

Question 2. On which river's bank were the cities developed about 2500 years ago?

- (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna
(c) Narmada (d) All of these

Answer

Question 3. Which city was established on the banks of Ganga?

- (a) Magadha (b) Vindhyas
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. How did merchants travel?

- (a) With Caravans
- (b) Ships
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. From where did the Iranians and the Greek come?

- (a) North west
- (b) North east
- (e) North south
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 6. Where were the manuscripts written?

- (a) On palm leaf
- (b) On peepal leaf
- (c) On banana leaf
- (d) On tulsi leaf

Answer

Question 7. Where did the manuscripts keep safe?

- (a) In temples and monasteries
- (b) In museums
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. Who are historians?

- (a) Who study past
- (b) Who study present
- (c) Who study future
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. How did the people of Andaman Islands get their food?

- (a) By fishing (b) By hunting
- (c) By collecting the forest products
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 10. What helps us ' to find out the records of hunters, fishing folk etc. ?

- (a) Archaeology
- (b) Astrology
- (c) Biology
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 11. When did agriculture start?

- (a) 4700 years ago
- (b) 2500 years ago
- (c) 8000 years ago
- (d) 5500 years ago

Answer

Question 12. In which language were the manuscripts written?

- (a) Sanskrit (b) English
- (c) Hindi (d) None of these

Answer

Question 13. People who gathered their food are called..

- (a) hunters (b) skilled gatherers
- (c) farmers (d) merchants.

Answer

Question 14. The places where rice was first grown are located in

- (a) north of the Vindhya
- (b) Sulaiman hills
- (c) on the banks of the Ganga
- (d) the Gaxo hills.

Answer

Question 15..... was not used in the old books.

- (a) Prakrit (b) Hindi
- (c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil

Answer

Question 16. The kingdom of Magadha was located

- (a) on the banks of the Indus
- (b) in the south of the Vindhya
- (c) in the area along Ganga's tributaries in the south of Ganga.
- (d) in the Garo hills region.

Answer

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. Men and women moved in search of..... and to escape from
2. The name India was given by the Iranians and the
3. The bark of the birch tree was used to prepare.....
4. Inscriptions were written on hard surfaces like.....
5. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the

III. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column-A	Column-B
i) The kingdom in the south of the Ganga	a) Prakrit
ii) Place where rice was grown first	b) Magadha
iii) Place where wheat and barley were grown first	c) Vindhya
iv) The language used by ordinary people	d) Sulaiman hills

IV. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago.
2. The Garo hills are located in the south of India.
3. The Magadha Kingdom was set up near the Ganga river.
4. The Rigveda is the earliest composition in the Sanskrit language.
5. The Iranians and the Greeks called India 'Bharat'.
6. Inscriptions were written on the palm leaf.
7. The years are counted with reference to the birth of Christ.

V. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you know about the location of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills?

Answer:.....

2. Name any two animals which the people of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills reared.

Answer:.....

.....

3. Where are the Garo hills located?

Answer:.....

4. What are tributaries?

Answer:

5. Name the tributary of the river Ganga.

Answer:

6. Where was Magadha located?

Answer:

7. Why was Magadha famous?

Answer:

8. What was the job of religious teachers?

Answer:

9. From where does the word India come?

Answer:

10. What is meant by the manuscript?

Answer:

11. What was used in ancient times to write manuscripts?

Answer:

12. What are inscriptions?

Answer:

13. Why do archaeologists look for bones of animals, birds, and fish?

Answer:

14. What are the occupations of the people of the Andaman Islands?

Answer:

VI. Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years?

Answer:.....
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.....

2. People in the earliest times used to travel from one place to another. But their journeys were full of dangers. What type of dangers did they face?

Answer:.....
.....
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.....
.....

3. Who are archaeologist? What do they do?

Answer:.....
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4. How are city people different from the people living in the Andaman Islands?

Answer:.....
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5. How can you say that historians and archaeologists are like detectives?

Answer:.....
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VII. Long Answer Type Questions

1. How was traveling an important part of the life of the people in the past?

Answer:.....
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CHAPTER II

FROM HUNTING - GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

Domestication: The taming of animals for various purposes is referred to as Domestication.

Levels: Layers of a mound formed by various waste material over hundreds of years, are called Levels.

Neolithic Age: The part of history after about 10,000 years ago is referred to as the Neolithic Age.

Tribes: Many farmers and herders lived in groups, which are called Tribes.

About 12,000 years ago: the beginning of Domestication.

About 8,000 years ago: the beginning of settlement at Mehrgarh.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

Question 1. What type of food do we get from plants?

- (a) Milk
- (b) Meat
- (c) Fruits, vegetable and grains
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 2. Name the animal who gives us milk.

- (a) Cow (c) Sheep
- (b) Goat (d) All of these

Answer

Question 3. Select the animal for domestication.

- (a) Lion (b) Bear
- (c) Dog (d) Elephant

Answer

Question 4. Why did people store grains?

- (a) For food (b) As seeds
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. Where is the evidence of wheat, barley, sheep, goat, cattle found?

- (a) Koldihwa (UP)

- (b) Gufkral (Kashmir)
- (c) Mehrgarh (Pakistan)
- (d) Hallur (Andhra Pradesh)

Answer

Question 6. Who have found the evidence of ancient farmers and herders?

- (a) Archaeologists
- (b) Astrologists
- (c) Biologists
- (d) Historians

Answer

Question 7. Which of the following is an important source of milk and meat?

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Dog
- (c) Goat
- (d) Cat

Answer

Question 8. Where is Mehrgarh located today?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) China

Answer

Question 9. In the ancient time dead person was buried with goats

- (a) to serve as food in next life
- (b) to serve as food in present life
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Answer

Question 10. When did the domestication begin?

- (a) About 12,000 years ago
- (b) About 8,000 years ago
- (c) About 6,000 years ago
- (d) About 4,000 years ago

Answer

Question 11. The first animal to be tamed was

- (a) the goat as we know today
- (b) the dog as we know today
- (c) the dog's wild ancestor
- (d) the goat's wild ancestor.

Answer

Question 12. Which was not a way of storing grains in the early days?

- (a) boxes (b) woven baskets
(c) clay pots (d) pits in the ground.

Answer

Question 13. Grains like wheat and barley have been found in

- (a) Koldihwa (b) Mahagara
(c) Mehrgarh (d) Hallur.

Answer

Question 14. A site in present-day Andhra Pradesh is

- (a) Hallur (b) Mahagara
(c) Mehrgarh (d) Burzahom.

Answer

Question 15. Pit-houses were made in

- (a) Burzahom (b) Mehrgarh
(c) Mahagara (d) Hallur.

Question 16. Archaeologists have found levels having

- (A) Bones of wild animals (B) Cattle bones
(C) Bones of sheep and goat (d) None of these

Answer

Question 17. The dead people in Mehrgarh were buried with

- (a) Cows (b) Buffaloes
(c) Goats (d) Dogs.

Answer

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. Bolan Pass is an important route into
2. Remains of square or rectangular houses have been found in
3. Rice requires water than wheat and barley,
(more/less)
4. Grain had to be stored for..... and
5. Animals were a source of..... and meat.

III. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column-A	Column-B
Neolithic site	Current location
i) Gufkral	a) Andhra Pradesh
ii) Koldihwa	b) Uttar Pradesh
iii) Chirand	c) Kashmir
iv) Mehrgarh	d) Bihar
v) Hallur	e) Pakistan
vi) Burzahom	

IV. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Sheep and goat are more comfortable in dry, hilly environments than cattle are.
2. Hunter-gatherers made and used pots.
3. Upper levels found by archaeologists reveal older objects.
4. Palaeolithic tools were still made and used in the Neolithic Age.
5. Paiyampalli is a Neolithic site in Madhya Pradesh.
6. The earliest domesticated animal was elephant.

V. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas/ and not in other areas?

Answer:

2. Which was the first animal to be tamed?

Answer:

3. Which animals were considered relatively gentle?

Answer:

4. Mention the two purposes for which grains had to be stored.

Answer:

5. What did people do to store grains?

Answer:

6. Name some important sites where archaeologists have found evidence of farmers and herders.

Answer:

7. How do scientists help in finding out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders?

Answer:

8. Name two sites found in Andhra Pradesh.

Answer:

9. What were pit-houses and where have they been found?

Answer:

10. Name two Neolithic tools which are used to grind grain even today.

Answer:

11. Give one feature houses in Mehrgarh.

Answer:

12. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

Answer:

VI. Short Answer Type Questions

1. How did people become farmers?

Answer:.....

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2. How did people become herders?

Answer:.....

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VII. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write about Mehrgarh civilization.

Answer:.....

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VIII. Map Skills

1. On the outline map of India, mark these sites : Burzahom, Mehrgarh, Koldihwa, Chirand, Mahagara, Daojali Hading, Hallu, Paiyampalli.

Answer:



CHAPTER III

IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

Life in the City: Harappa was a busy place. Rulers planned buildings, traders travelled to distant places to procure raw materials and scribes prepared exotic seals.

The Story of Harappa: The cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation are known as the Harappan cities. Rediscovered in the 1920s after excavations in Sindh and Punjab in present-day Pakistan, these cities flourished since 3300 BC.

The layout of the Cities:

- The Harappan cities were divided into two parts: the citadel and the lower town. Walls were fortified with bricks in interlocking patterns.
- Streets were laid out straight and cut each other at right angles.
- Drains ran parallel to each other and had covered.
- The citadel was located at a higher level and had special buildings.
- The Great Bath in Mohenjodaro was a tank used for bathing rituals.
- The lower town was the residential area where houses were one or two storeys high and built around a corridor.

Bronze: The alloy of tin and copper is called bronze.

Citadel: The part to the west of most cities was small but high in comparison to the eastern part. This part is called the citadel.

Crafts-Persons: Men and women who made all kinds of things-either in their own homes or in special workshops were the crafts-persons.

Lower Town: The eastern part of the cities is referred to as the lower town.

Plough: A new tool in the Harappan cities which was used to dig the earth for turning soil and planting seeds was the plough.

Raw materials: Substances that are either found naturally or produced by farmers/ herders are called raw materials. Raw materials are used to manufacture other materials.

Rulers: People who planned the construction of special buildings in the city were the rulers.

Scribes: People who knew how to write were the scribes.

Around 2700 BC, i.e. 4700 years ago: Beginning of cities.

Around 1900 BC, i.e. 3900 years ago: Beginning of the end of these cities.

Around 500 BC, i.e. around 2500 years ago: Beginning of newer cities.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

Question 1. When did Harappan cities develop?

- (a) About 4,700 years ago
- (b) About 3,700 years ago
- (c) About 2,700 years ago
- (d) About 1,700 years ago

Answer

Question 2. How many storeys of houses were generally found in Harappan cities?

- (a) One or two storeys
- (b) Four to five storeys
- (c) Multi storeys
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. Where did the crafts persons make the things in the earliest cities?

- (a) In their own home
- (b) In special workshops
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Which metal were the most of things found by the archaeologists made of?

- (a) Stone
- (b) Copper and gold
- (c) Silver
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 5. What was the thing used to shape sand or powdered quartz into an object?

- (a) Gum
- (b) Ink
- (c) Nails
- (d) Rubber

Answer

Question 6. Which colours were used for glazed material resulting in a shiny object?

- (a) Black and white
- (b) Red and yellow
- (c) Blue or sea green
- (d) Pink or brown

Answer

Question 7. From where did the Harappans get copper?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Rajasthan

Answer

Question 8. Who supplied food to craft persons, scribes and rulers in the cities?

- (a) Local citizens
- (b) Farmers and herders
- (c) Post men
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 9. How did the Harappans irrigate their fields and grow plants? Through

- (a) rainfall
- (b) stored water
- (c) streams
- (d) rivers

Answer

Question 10. From where did the boats and ships come into the sea and rivers?

- (a) Ports
- (b) Dockyards
- (c) None of these
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

Question 11. The Great Bath has been discovered in

- (a) Lothal
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Mohenjodaro
- (d) Kalibangan.

Answer

Question 12. Most cities had the western partand

- (a) smaller, higher
- (b) smaller, lower
- (c) larger, higher
- (d) larger, lower.

Answer

Question 13. Which of these groups of people did not usually live in cities, but the countryside?

- (a) rulers
- (b) craftsmen
- (c) farmers and herders
- (d) scribes

Answer

Question 14. The alloy of tin andis called bronze.

- (a) zinc
- (b) copper
- (c) gold
- (d) platinum.

Answer

Question 15. The city of Lothal was situated beside a river which was a tributary of

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Sabarmati
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Kaveri.

Answer

Question 16. What caused the end of Harappan civilization?

- (a) Deforestation
- (b) Rulers lost control
- (c) Flooding
- (d) Reasons unknown to us; but probably those listed in the other three options.

Answer

II. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. The western part of Harappan cities, which was usually smaller but higher, has been referred to as the
2. The eastern part of Harappan cities, which was usually larger but lower, has been referred to as the.....
3. The Great Bath was made water tight with a layer of.....
4. Scribes were people who knew how to
5. Metals like gold and silver were used to make and
6. Most Harappan seals are made of.....
7. Archaeologists have found spindle wheels, made of terracotta and
8. Spindle whorls were used to
9. The Harappans got copper from the present day.....
10. A tool called..... was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.
11. must have been used by farmers since the region of Harappa did not receive heavy rainfall.
12. Sealings are impressions of seals on

III. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The bricks in Harappa were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong.
2. Usually, the special buildings were created in the lower town.
3. The houses of Harappa were poorly built.
4. Harappan seals were made of metal
5. People knew about cotton much before Harappa.
6. All raw materials were available locally.
7. The rainfall, was low in the Harappa region.
8. We are not sure about what caused the end of the Harappan civilization.

IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column-A	Column-B
i) The Great Bath	a) Dholavira
ii) Fire altars	b) Mehrgarh
iii) Cotton	c) Mohenjodaro
iv) An important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal	d) Kalibangan
v) City divided into three parts	e) Lothal

V. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When and how was the site of Harappa first encountered?

Answer:

2. How old are Harappa cities believed to be?

Answer:

3. What was the citadel?

Answer:

4. Give some important features of the Great Bath.

Answer:

5. Name two cities which had fire altars.

Answer:

6. What were the three major categories of people in a Harappan city?

Answer:

7. What were objects in Harappan cities made of?

Answer:

8. How do we know that cotton was grown in Mohenjodaro?

Answer:

9. Who was a 'specialist' in Harappan context?

Answer:

10. Define 'raw material.

Answer:

11. Name some foreign countries from where raw materials were imported.

Answer:

12. What was the use of the plough?

Answer:

13. Give one point of difference between Dholavira and other Harappan cities.

Answer:

14. Which food grains were cultivated in Harappa civilization?

Answer:

VI. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the two parts of a typical Harappan city.

Answer:

2. How were bricks laid in houses of Harappan cities?

Answer:

3. Describe the drains of the cities.

Answer:

.....

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4. Write a short note on the craft practised by Harappan.

Answer:

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CHAPTER IV

WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

Burial Spots of Families: Some burial chambers have more than one skeleton, probably meaning that one chamber was used for many members of the same family. A hole in the wall allowed the chamber to be used over and over again. The burial sites were marked by stones.

Battles: Rig Veda tells us about battles fought for land and cattle. People met in assemblies and discussed war and peace. Wealth obtained thereafter was distributed amongst the leaders, priests and people.

Vedas: Initially, the Rigveda was not in written form, but was passed on orally. Knowledge passed on in this way is known as 'Shruti'. The Vedic teachers took great care to teach students to pronounce words and memorise hymns correctly.

Sanskrit and Other Languages: Scholars have discovered many similarities between Sanskrit and European languages such as Latin, English and German. Historians came to the conclusion that Sanskrit belongs to the Indo-European group of languages. Other languages like Hindi, Kashmiri, Sindhi, etc. also belong to the same group.

Special Burial at Inamgaon: We find burials dated back to 3600 and 2700 years ago. Adults were generally buried in the ground. Special mention may be made of a man who was found buried in a large, four-legged clay jar in the courtyard of a five-roomed house.

Other languages: Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam belong to the Dravidian family and the languages spoken in Jharkhand and parts of Central India belong to the Austro-Asiatic family.

There are four Vedas:

- Rigveda
- Samaveda
- Yajurveda
- Atharvaveda.

The oldest one is the Rigveda (3500 years ago). It contains over a thousand hymns ("Suktas"). The Vedas are religious texts of Hinduism. The hymns were composed by rishis and students memorised them. The Rigveda has been written in old (Vedic) Sanskrit.

Aryas: The people who composed the hymns used the word 'Aryas' for themselves.

Black and Red-Ware: The two distinctive pots, with which the dead were buried, have been called the Black and the Red Ware.

Brahmins: The priests were referred to as the 'Brahmins'. They performed various rituals.

Dasyus/Dasas: The opponents of the 'Aryas' were referred to as 'Dasas'/'Dasyus' by them. This word later meant 'slave'.

About 3600 years ago – beginning of the settlement of Inamgaon.

About 3500 years ago (i.e. circa 1500 B.C.) – beginning of composition of the oldest of the Vedas, the Rigveda.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option given below:

Question 1. Which of the following is the oldest Veda?

- (a) Samaveda
- (b) Yajurveda
- (c) Rigveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Answer

Question 2. Who is the 'god of fire' according to Rigveda?

- (a) Agni
- (b) Indra
- (c) Soma
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. In which language is 'The Rigveda' written?

- (a) Vedic Sanskrit
- (b) Vedic Hindi
- (c) Vedic Tamil
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Which of the two rivers are studied in the Rigveda?

- (a) Ganga and Yamuna
- (b) Beas and Sutlej
- (c) Saraswati and Brahmaputra
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 5. When was the Rigveda written?

- (a) About 3500 years ago
- (b) About 1000 years ago
- (c) About 500 years ago
- (d) About 1500 years ago

Answer

Question 6. On which bark was the Rigveda written?

- (a) Neem Bark
- (b) Cinkona Bark
- (c) Tulsi Bark
- (d) Birch Bark

Answer

Question 7. Where is birch bark found? In

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Pune
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Kashmir

Answer

Question 8. Who were the Priests in the ancient time?

- (a) Brahmins
- (b) Sikhs
- (c) Muslims
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. Which were the two words used to describe the people or the community as a whole?

- (a) Jana and Vish
- (b) Aryas and Dasas
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 10. In which region was the Rigveda composed?

- (a) North-east
- (b) North-west
- (c) North-south
- (d) Western-east

Answer

Question 11. When the dead body was buried with gold beads it means that the dead man was a

- (a) rich man
- (b) poor man
- (c) chief
- (d) follower

Answer

Question 12. The evidence of which fruits were found?

- (a) Ber, Amla, Jamun
- (b) Mango
- (c) Apple
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 13. Which of these was not a category of people in the society?

- (a) Shudra
- (b) Brahmin
- (c) Raja
- (d) Dasa.

Answer

Question 14. Inamgaon is situated on the river

- (a) Ghod (b) Bhima
(c) Son (d) Narmada.

Answer

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. The oldest of the Vedas is
2. The Rigveda was composed about years ago.
3. The hymns in the Vedas have been referred to aswhich means
4. The major gods praised in the hymns of the Rigveda wereand
5. Sanskrit is part of the family of languages.
6. The hymns in the vedas were composed by
7. The practice of erecting megaliths began about years ago.
8. Slaves were captured during

III. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The Rigveda was written for the first time by hand about 3500 years ago.
2. Soma was the warrior god.
3. Battles were fought for land, water, and to capture people.
4. Sons automatically succeeded fathers as 'rajas'.
5. Megaliths were used to mark burial sites.
6. Members of families were usually buried together.
7. Sanskrit and Tamil belong to the same family of languages.

IV. Match the items given in column A correctly with those given in column B

Column-A	Column-B
(Language)	(Family of language)
i) Sanskrit	a) Dravidian
ii) Tamil	b) Indo-European
iii) Greek	c) Tibeto-Burman
iv) Assamese	d) Dravidian
v) French	e) Austro-Asiatic
vi) Manipuri	
vii) Kannade	
viii) Tibetan	
ix) Languages used in Central India	

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name the four Vedas.

Ans:

2. In what language has the Rigveda been composed?

Ans:

3. What were the various purposes of fighting battles as depicted by the Rigveda?

Ans:

4. What were the groups of people in terms of their work?

Ans:

5. What were megaliths?

Ans:

6. Name some areas where megaliths were prevalent.

Ans:

7. How is it known that burial spots were meant for families?

Ans:

8. Where is Inamgaon situated?

Ans:

VI.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on the Rigveda.

Ans:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Describe in brief about how the Rigveda depicts cattle, horses, chariots, and battles.

Ans:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

CHAPTER V

KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

Janapadas: The powerful kings who performed big sacrifices and later ruled larger territories termed as Janapadas. The term “Janapada” literally means ‘foothold of a tribe’. A Janapada could be a republic like Vajji or a monarchy like Magadha.

Varna Hierarchy: The priests divided people into four groups called varnas. Each varna had different sets of functions.

Gana: This was the method of rule in early centuries where members of society met in assemblies and decided about administration through discussions and debates.

Mahajanapadas: A Mahajanapada was usually ruled from its capital city. There was intense rivalry among the Mahajanapadas, resulting in frequent wars. Huge walls made of mud, stone, wood or bricks were used to fortify these capital cities.

Taxes: Money was required by new rajyas for building forts and armies. They started collecting regular taxes from the people. The tax could be paid either in cash or in kind.

Changes in Agriculture: Agriculture prospered in most of the Mahajanapadas as they were located in fertile areas. Two major changes came in agriculture. One was the increasing use of the iron plough. Secondly, people began transplanting paddy which led to increased production.

‘Bhaga’: Taxes on crops (1/6 of the produce) was called ‘bhaga’.

About 3000 years ago (around 1000 B.C.)

– New kinds of ‘rajyas’.

About 2500 years ago (around 500 B.C.) –

Formation of ‘mahajanapadas’.

About 2300 years ago (around 300 B.C.) –

The invasion of Alexander the Great.

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

Question 1. How did men become rulers around 3,000 years ago?

- (a) By choosing rulers by voting
- (b) By ashvamedha yajna
- (c) None of these
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

Question 2. They allowed to pass 'horse'. What did it mean?

- (a) They accepted the raja was stronger
- (b) They accepted the raja was weaker
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. Who brought gifts for rulers?

- (a) Vaishyas
- (b) Shudras
- (c) Brahmins
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Where is Hastinapur located?

- (a) Near Delhi
- (b) Near Mumbai
- (c) Near Meerut
- (d) Near Agra

Answer

Question 5. Where is Purana Qila situated?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Agra
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 6. About 2,500 years ago what turned into Mahajanapadas?

- (a) Ordinary janapadas
- (b) Important janapadas
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 7. About 2,500 years ago where was Kaushambi situated?

- (a) Kurukshetra in Haryana

- (b) Allahabad in UP
- (c) Chandigarh in Punjab
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. Why did the rulers collect regular taxes?

- (a) For building huge forts
- (b) For maintaining big armies
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. How did herders pay taxes?

- (a) Forest products
- (b) Animals and animal products
- (c) By laboring
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 10. The 'Ashvamedha' was the sacrifice of

- (a) horse
- (b) cow
- (c) bull
- (d) goat

Answer

Question 11. Which of these groups of people were not allowed to take part in the rituals after the 'Ashvamedha'?

- (a) 'Vish'/'Vaishya'
- (b) Priests
- (c) Women
- (d) 'Shudras'.

Answer

Question 12. The two words that constitute the word 'janapada' mean:

- (a) woman and foot
- (b) citizens and foot
- (c) men and hand
- (d) goats and 'rajas'.

Answer

Question 13. Which of these was usually fortified?

- (a) all cities in 'mahajanapadas'
- (b) all cities in 'janapadas'
- (c) capital cities of 'mahajanapadas'
- (d) the whole 'mahajanapada'.

Answer

Question 14. One-sixth of the produce was taken as tax from

- (a) farmers
- (b) hunter-gatherers
- (c) crafts-persons
- (d) Traders.

Answer

Question 15. The present name of Rajagriha is

- (a) Rajgir
- (b) Rajmahal
- (c) Rajgaon
- (d) Patna.

Answer

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. Some changes took place in the ways of choosing new 'rajās' about..... years ago.
2. Purana Qila was a settlement in a 'janapada' and is now located in
3. The taxes on crops were called
4. Herders were supposed to pay taxes in the form of.....
5. Vaishali (Bihar) was the capital of
6. The term Janapada literally means
7. A ruler called extended the control of Magadha up to the northeast part of the subcontinent.

III. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The sprinkling of sacred water on the king was done by the 'Shudras'.
2. The word 'janapada' means the land where the 'jana' has set its foot.
3. Capital cities were fortified with huge walls of wood, brick, or stone.
4. The rulers of 'mahajanapadas' depended on occasional gifts brought by people,
5. The rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha.
6. Alexander was the only person who conquered Magadha.
7. Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to 'ganas' or 'sanghas'.

IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B

Column-A	Column-B
i) Magadha	a) Buddhist books
ii) Hastinapura	b) Janapada
iii) Bhaga	c) Mahajanapada
iv) Vaishali	d) Taxes
v) Sanghas	e) Capital city of Vajji

V.VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which group of people were not allowed to take part in the rituals of different occasions?

Ans:

2. Which category of people was excluded from the rituals?

Ans:

3. Name two 'janapadas' in North India.

Ans:

4. How were cities fortified?

Ans:

5. For what did rulers need taxes?

Ans:

6. Name two rivers that flowed through Magadha.

Ans:

7. Name some places conquered by Alexander.

Ans:

8. About 2500 years ago, what were the two important changes in agriculture?

Ans:

VI.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on the ‘Ashvamedha’ ritual.

Ans:

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

2. What were the different roles of different persons in the sacrifice?

Ans:

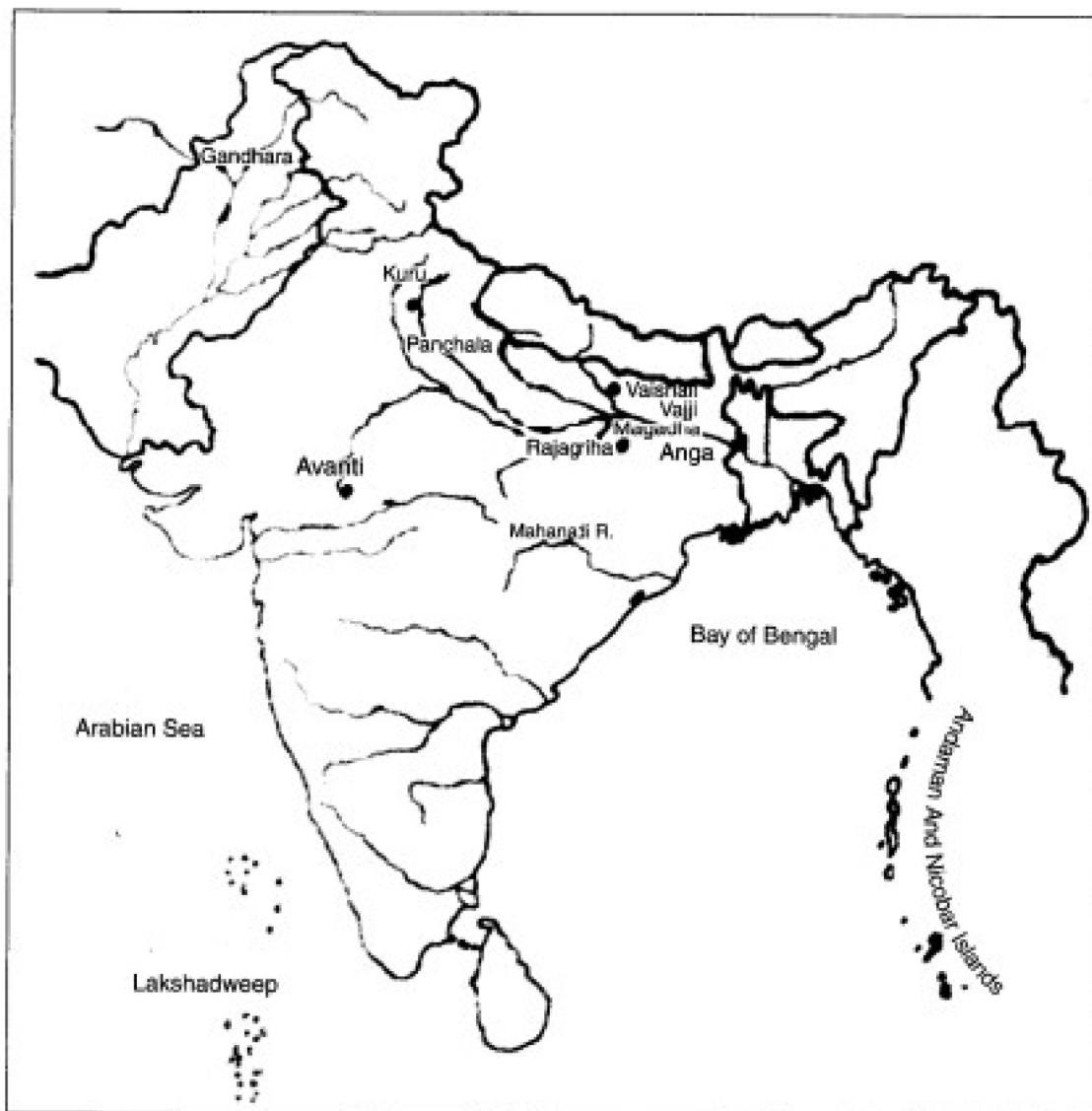
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VII. MAP SKILLS

1. On an outline physical map of India, mark these 'janapadas' or 'mahajanapadas'.

- (i) Gandhara (ii) Kuru (iii) Panchala (iv) Kosala (v) Avanti (vi) Magadha
(vii) Anga (viii) Vajji.

Ans:



CHAPTER VI

NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

Ahimsa: The Jain rule of ‘ahimsa’ means not hurting or killing living beings. According to Mahavira, each living being “long to live”.

Atman: The individual soul which remains permanent in the universe even after we die was called ‘atman’ by the thinkers.

Buddhism: The religion founded by the Buddha (Gautama/Siddhartha) was Buddhism.

Jainism: The religion founded by Vardhamana Mahavira is called Jainism.

Tanha: The desire for more things have been described by the Buddha as thirst or ‘tanha’.

Upanishads: The Upanishads were part of the later Vedic texts. The word literally means ‘approaching and sitting near’.

Viharas: The monasteries where monks lives were called ‘Viharas’.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

Question 1. When was Gautam Buddha born?

- (a) About 3,000 years ago
- (c) About 1,500 years ago
- (b) About 2,500 years ago
- (d) About 1,000 years ago

Answer

Question 2. What was the early name of Gautam Buddha?

- (a) Sidhartha
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Mahavira
- (d) Parsvanatha

Answer

Question 3. Where did Buddha decide to find his own path to realisation?

- (a) Gaziabad in UP
- (b) Bodh Gaya in Bihar
- (c) Kurukshetra in Haryana
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Where did Buddha go to teach first time?

- (a) Ringas
- (b) Sikar
- (c) Sarnath
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 5. Who thought that people should be kind and respect others?

- (a) Gautam Buddha
- (b) Bheronath
- (c) Shiva
- (d) Brahma

Answer

Question 6. Who is famous tirthankara of Jains?

- (a) Lord Krishna
- (b) Lord Shiva
- (c) Lord Mahavira
- (d) Lord Mahesh

Answer

Question 7. What does upanishad literally mean?

- (a) Approaching and sitting near
- (b) Go far away
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were developed by -

- (a) Jabala
- (b) Gargi
- (c) Shankaracharya
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. Who believed that the result of our action is karma?

- (a) Mahavira
- (b) Buddha
- (c) Indera
- (d) Ram Chandra

Answer

Question 10. At what age did Mahavira leave his home and go to live in a forest?

- (a) At 15 years
- (b) At 30 years
- (c) At 40 years
- (d) At 45 years

Answer

Question 11. What was Mahavira's teaching?

- (a) Live and let live
- (b) Neither live nor to be lived
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 12. Where does the word Jains come from ?

- (a) Jina
- (b) Tina
- (c) Vika
- (d) Dika

Answer

Question 13. What did bhikkhus mean?

- (a) Beggar
- (b) Achiever
- (c) Gainer
- (d) Loser

Answer

Question 14. Where did nuns and monks live?

- (a) In caves
- (b) In houses
- (c) In huts
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 15. Buddhism was founded by

- (a) Mahavira
- (b) Zoroaster
- (c) Ramkrishna Paramhansa
- (d) None of these.

Answer

Question 16 Jainism was founded by

- (a) Mahavira
- (b) Buddha
- (c) Zoroaster
- (d) Tao.

Answer

Question 17. Buddha used to communicate with people.

- (a) Prakrit
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Urdu
- (d) Hindi.

Answer

Question 18. The universal soul has been referred to as

- (a) 'atman'
- (b) 'brahman'
- (c) 'Karma'
- (d) 'tanha'.

Answer

Question 19. A woman Upanishadic thinker was

- (a) Jabali
- (b) Satyakama Jabala
- (c) Urmila
- (d) Gargi.

Answer

Question 20. Mahavira was the prince of the

- (a) Lichchhavis
- (b) Lumbini
- (c) Kusinara
- (d) Magadha.

Answer

II.Fill in the blanks with Appropriate words to complete each sentence :

1. The Buddha belonged to a small ‘Gana’ called
2. The Buddha got enlightenment at
3. The Buddha used the word for the desire for worldly things.
4. Satyakama Jabala was the son of a woman called Jabali.
5. Mahavira teaches in language.

III. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column-A	Column-B
i) Enlightenment of the Buddha	a) Valabhi
ii) Death of the Buddha	b) Kusinara
iii) First sermon of the Buddha	c) Sarnath
iv) Place where the Jaina teachings were first written	d) Bodh Gaya

IV. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The original name of the Buddha was Siddhartha.
2. The Buddha passed away at Kusinara.
3. The Buddha believed ‘tanha’ could be removed by the following moderation in everything.
4. The Upanishads are part of the Rigveda.
5. Mahavira was a prince in the Sakya ‘gana’.
6. The Jaina was supposed to lead luxurious lives.
7. Both Jaina and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year and taught people.

V.VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the aim of the thinkers in society?

Ans:.....

2. What did the Buddha do after his enlightenment?

Ans:

3. What was the 'Karma' according to the Buddha?

Ans:

4. How did the Buddha connect to everyone in society?

Ans:

5. What sort of people became Upanishadic thinkers?

Ans:

6. What did Mahavira do to attain enlightenment?

Ans:

7. State two basic rules of Jainism

Ans:

8. Name the book which gives the rules of the Buddhist 'Sangha'.

Ans:

9. Who all joined the 'Sangha'?

Ans:

10. How did monks take shelter in the rainy season?

Ans:

VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on the Buddha's teachings.

Ans:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Write a short note on Mahavira's teachings.

Ans:

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.....

.....

.....

.....

CHAPTER VII

ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR

Ashoka, a Unique Ruler: Ashoka was the first ruler in the history of the world, who gave directions to the people through inscriptions. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in Brahmi script.

Ashoka's views on Kalinga: Ashoka tried to conquer Kalinga. However, the violence and bloodshed led him to decide not to fight any more wars.

Ashoka's Dhamma: These were the set of instructions given by Ashoka to his subjects, which were inspired by Buddha's teachings. He appointed officials and Dhamma Mahamatta, who taught people about 'dhamma', which was one of the ways to make the society a better one.

The Capital City: We come to know about the capital through Megasthenes, who was an ambassador sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler of West Asia, Seleucus Nicator.

Ashoka's Messages to his subjects: Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars. He also sent messengers to spread the Dhamma to other lands such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.

The First Empire: Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire about 2300 years ago. He was supported by Chanakya or Kautilya whose ideas were written down in a book called Arthashastra.

Brahmi: It was a script used to write inscription in Ashoka's time.

Dhamma Mahamatta: The officials Ashoka sent from place to place to teach the people his 'dhamma' were called 'dhamma mahamatta'.

The Arthashastra: Chanakya's book 'Arthashastra' contains his ideas. The word means 'economics'.

Around 2300 years ago (about 300 B.C.) –

Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya empire.

273 B.C. – Ashoka's reign began.

232 B.C. – Ashoka's death.

185 B.C. – the end of the Mauryan empire

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. Which are the animals shown in our national Emblem?

- (a) Goats
- (b) Lions
- (c) Bulls
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 2. How many lions are shown in our national Emblem?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

Answer

Question 3. What was the name of Ashoka's grandfather ?

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Sidhartha
- (d) Chandragupta Maurya

Answer

Question 4. In which book were Chanakya's ideas written?

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Mahabharata
- (c) Arthashastra
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. Who was supported by a wise man named Chanakya?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Bindusar
- (c) Chandragupta
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 6. Who was Bindusar's son?

- (a) Chandragupta
- (b) Sidhartha
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Ram Krishna Paramhans

Answer

Question 7. From which area was Taxila and Ujjain ruled?

- (a) Pataliputra
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Agra

Answer

Question 8. In which language were the Ashoka's inscriptions written?

- (a) Dev Nagari
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Tamil
- (d) Brahmi Script

Answer

Question 9. What is the meaning of word Dhamma?

- (a) Environment
- (b) Dharma
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 10. How many towers supported the massive wall of Pataliputra?

- (a) 670 (b) 870
- (c) 570 (d) 470

Answer

Question 11. How many people were killed in the war of Kalinga?

- (a) More than 20,000
- (b) More than 40,000
- (c) More than 60,000
- (d) More than one Lakh

Answer

Question 12. Which is the other animal on Mauryan Pillar?

- (a) Lion (b) Cat
- (c) Dog (d) Bull

Answer

Question 13. Which city was a gateway to the northwest, including central Asia?

- (a) Ujjain (b) Pataliputra
- (c) Taxila (d) None of these

Answer

Question 14. The founder of the Maurya empire was

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Chanakya.

Answer

Question 15. The capital of the Mauryan empire was...

- (a) Pataliputra (b) Rajagriha
(c) Ujjain (d) Taxila.

Answer

Question 16. Ashoka was a

- (a) Hindu (b) Jaina
(c) Buddhist (d) None of these.

Answer

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. Ashoka was Chandragupta's
2. Chanakya was 's minister.
3. The Arthashastra was written by
4. was the gateway to the northwest of the empire.
5. were sent as governors to other provincial capitals.
6. South India was important for
7. Ashoka gave up war after winning over
8. 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term
9. Ashoka appointed to spread 'dhamma'.

III. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The lions on the currency notes come from the Rampurwa bull capital,
2. Ashoka founded the Mauryan empire.
3. Chandragupta has written the book Arthasastra.
4. Ashoka gave up war after losing in Kalinga.
5. Ashoka himself went from place to place to preach 'dhamma'.
6. The 'dhamma' also reached other countries.

IV.VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was Chanakya?

Ans:

2. Who lived in the Mauryan cities?

Ans:

3. Give one point of difference between empires and kingdoms.

Ans:

4. Give one point of information given by the Arthashastra

Ans:

5. What all was given as tribute by people in forested areas to Mauryan officials?

Ans:

6. What was special about Ashoka as a ruler?

Ans:

7. What change came upon Ashoka after the Kalinga war?

Ans:

8.What was the purpose of Ashoka’s ‘dhamma’?

Ans:

9. Name some countries where Ashoka spread his ‘dhamma’.

Ans:

10. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were written in which language?

Ans:

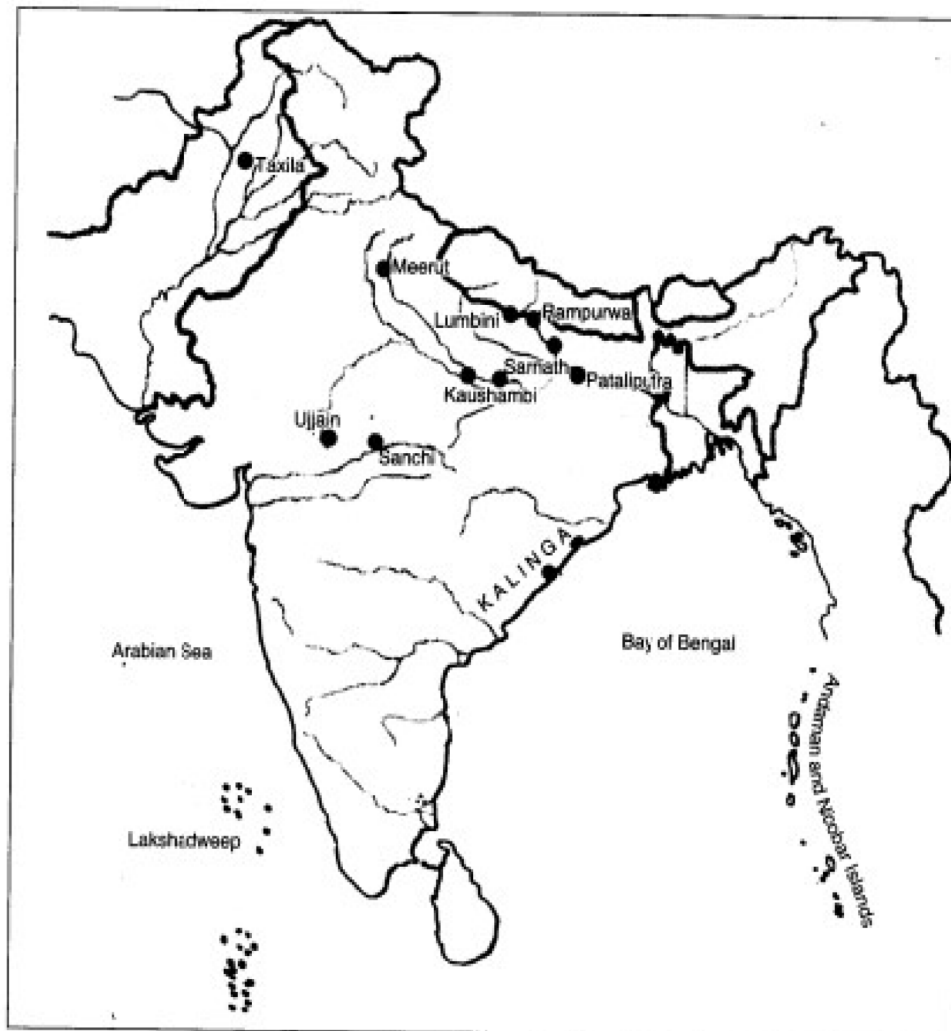
.....

V. MAPWORK

1. On the outline map of India locate and label the following Mauryan cities/regions.

- (i) Pataliputra (ii) Ujjain (iii) Taxila (iv) Sanchi (v) Sarnath (vi) Lumbini (vii) Rampurwa (viii) Kaushambi (ix) Meerut (x) Kalinga.

Ans:



CHAPTER VIII

VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS

Iron Tools and Agriculture: Iron came into use around 3000 years ago. About 2500 years ago, the use of iron tools increased. These included axes for clearing forests and expanding land and iron ploughshare in increasing production.

Landowners and Labourers: In the south, large landowners (Vellalar), ploughmen (Uzhavar), landless labourers and slaves (kadaiyiar and adimai) were amongst the main community members. In the northern parts, the village headman (grama bhojaka) was hereditary, who was the biggest landowner and used to collect taxes for the King.

Cities and Travel Accounts: Another way of finding out about early cities is from the accounts of sailors and travellers who visited these cities and kingdoms.

Coins: Punch marked coins, which were in use for about 500 years, were called so because the designs were punched on to the metal- silver or copper.

Cities and its Functions: Mathura was important because it was located on the crossroads of two major routes of travel and trade from the North-West to the East and from the North to South. Mathura was also a production centre of fine sculptures.

Ring Wells: Rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one over the other is known as ring wells.

Shreni': An association of craftspersons and merchants was called 'shreni'. 'Shrenis' provided training, raw material, etc. They also served as banks.

About 3000 years ago. (around 1000 B.C.)

– beginning of the use of iron in the Indian subcontinent.

2500 years ago (around 500 B.C.) –

increase in the use of iron, development of cities and the punch-marked coins.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. When did the use of iron begin in subcontinents?

- (a) Around 3,000 years ago
- (b) Around 6,000 years ago
- (c) Around 9,000 years ago
- (d) Around 12,000 years ago

Answer

Question 2. What was the method of irrigation in ancient time?

- (a) Canals
- (b) Wells
- (c) Tanks
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 3. In which region landowners were known as Vellalars?

- (a) Maharastra region
- (b) Punjab region
- (c) Tamil region
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Who were grama bhojaka?

- (a) Village head men
- (b) Ordinary people of village
- (c) Educated persons
- (d) Illiterate persons

Answer

Question 5. People who had no land of their own and worked for others were

- (a) Independent farmers
- (b) Dasaarkmakaras
- (c) Herders
- (d) Grihapatis

Answer

Question 6. Why were the sculptures used by the ancient cities?

- (a) To decorate railings, pillars etc.
- (b) To decorate cities
- (c) None of these
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

Question 7. What was ring well used for?

- (a) Bathing
- (b) Washing clothes
- (c) Irrigation
- (d) Drainage

Answer

Question 8. Why was Mathura famous for?

- (a) Religious centre
- (b) Forested area
- (c) Port
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 9. The use of iron in the Indian Subcontinent began about.

- (a) 2000 years ago
- (b) a million years ago
- (c) 3000 years ago
- (d) 500 years ago.

Answer

Question 10. Vellalar was the term used for

- (a) Large landowners
- (b) Small farmers
- (c) Common people
- (d) Slaves.

Answer

Question 11. Grambhojaka was a powerful man. He also worked as a

- (a) Judge
- (b) Policemen
- (c) Councillor
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

Question 12. Mathura is an important centre for worship of

- (a) Lord Rama
- (b) Lord Krishna
- (c) Lord Vishnu
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

Answer

Question 13. ‘Shrines’ were associations of:

- 1. Rulers
- 2. Crafts persons
- 3. Farmers
- 4. Herders.

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. The post of grambhojaka was
2. There were independent farmers also who were known as
3. Around 2000 years ago became the second capital of the Kushanas.
4. works that were built during that time included canals, wells, tanks and artificial lakes.
5. The associations of craftspersons and merchants were known as

III. MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column-A	Column-B
i) Large landowners	a) Gram bhojaka
ii) Ordinary ploughmen	b) Dasa Karmakara
iii) Landless labourers	c) Vellalar
iv) Village headman	d) Kadaiyyar and adimai
v) Men and Women who did not own land	e) Uzhavar

IV. TRUE/FALSE :

1. The plough share was used to increase agricultural production.
2. Most of the grihapatis were large landowners.
3. Extremely fine pottery was found in the southern part of the subcontinent.
4. Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money.

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where were some of the largest collections of iron tools found?

Answer:.....
.....

2. What was the use of iron tools?

Answer:.....
.....

3. What did irrigation works include?

Answer:.....
.....

4. Mention any one function that was performed by the grama bhojaka

Answer:.....
.....

5. How did the dasa karmakara earn a living?

Answer:
Answer:.....
.....

6. What were ring wells?

Answer:.....
.....

7. How did people use ring wells?

Answer:.....
.....

8. How was wealth measured during early times?

Answer:.....
.....

9. Mention the occupations of people who lived in Mathura.

Answer:.....
.....

10. Why were Varanasi and Madurai famous?

Answer:.....
.....

VI.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1.What steps were taken to increase agricultural production?

Answer:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.Who was the grama bhojaka? Write about him in brief.

Answer:
.....
.....
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.....
.....

3.What kind of information do we get from several inscriptions found in Mathura?

Answer:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
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4. What were shrenis? What functions did shrenis of crafts persons perform?

Answer:

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CHAPTER IX

TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

Traders and The Black Gold: South India was known for its gold, spices, especially pepper and precious stones. South Indian pepper was very popular in the Roman Empire and was known as the Black Gold.

Exploring Sea Routes: In the course of their trading activities, traders explored many sea routes. Other traders reached the western coast of the subcontinent from East Africa or Arabia, sailing during the South-West monsoon. **Muvender-Three Chiefs:** The Sangam Literature talks about Muvender, meaning three Chiefs—the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas. They were powerful around 2300 years ago.

The emergence of the Satavahanas: The Satavahana dynasty emerged after 200 years and was powerful in Western India. An important ruler of this dynasty was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni. **The Silk Route:** Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago. The Chinese went to distant lands carrying silk with them. The paths they followed came to be known as the Silk Route.

Controlling the Silk Route: Some of the rulers of the earlier times tried to control the Silk Route for collecting taxes, tributes and gifts brought by the traders. The Indian rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the Kushanas.

Buddhist Council: The Kushana ruler Kanishka, who ruled around 1900 years ago organised a Buddhist Council. Ashvaghosha, a poet, composed a biography of the Buddha known as Buddhacharita.

Spread of Buddhism: A new form of Buddhism, 'Mahayana Buddhism developed and spread throughout Western and Southern India and southeastwards to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia.

Buddhist Pilgrim: Traders journeyed to distant lands in caravans and ships. With them, pilgrims often travelled. Wellknown Chinese Buddhist pilgrims are Fa Xian, Xuan Zang and I-Qing. They left accounts of their journeys.

The Beginning of Bhakti: The word Bhakti (Sanskrit term 'bhaj') means 'to divide or share.' It suggests an intimate, two-way relationship between the deity and the devotee. Bhakti is directed towards Bhagwat.

Bhakti: It means a person's devotion to his/her chosen deity.

Pilgrim: Man and woman who undertake journeys to some sacred places to offer prayers.

Around 2300 years ago – the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas became powerful in south India.

Around 2500 years ago – the Satavahanas became powerful in western India.

Around 7000 years ago – techniques of making silk were first invented in China.

About 1600 years ago – Fa Xian, a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim came to the subcontinent.

Around 1400 years ago – Xuan Zang, another Chinese Buddhist pilgrim came.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. For what was the south India famous for?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Spices
- (c) Stones
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 2. Romans collected gold from –

- (a) South India
- (b) East India
- (c) West India
- (d) North India

Answer

Question 3. Which river valley was the most fertile?

- (a) Kaveri River
- (b) Yamuna River
- (c) Brahmaputra River
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. When did Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas become powerful in South India?

- (a) About 1,300 years ago
- (b) About 2,300 years ago
- (c) About 3,300 years ago
- (d) About 4,300 years ago

Answer

Question 5. Who was the most powerful ruler of Satavahanas?

- (a) Gautamiputra Sri Satakarni
- (b) Kaniska
- (c) Sidhartha
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 6. Who were known as lord of dakshinapatha?

- (a) Chandragupta
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Gautamiputra Satakarni
- (d) None of them.

Answer

Question 7. To whom did the Chinese rulers send gifts of silk?

- (a) Rulers of Iran
- (b) Rulers of Iraq
- (c) Rulers of Pakistan
- (d) Rulers of Kajakistan

Answer

Question 8. Men and women who undertook journey to the holy places in order to offer worship are called

- (a) Traders
- (b) Pilgrims
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) Theravada

Answer

Question 9. From where did the term 'India' derive?

- (a) River Indus
- (b) River Ganga
- (c) River Yamuna
- (d) River Mahanadi

Answer

Question 10. The most fertile river valley was

- (a) Kaveri
- (b) the Yamuna
- (c) Ganga
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

Question 11. The Satavahanas became an Important dynasty In

- (a) Northern India
- (b) Eastern India
- (c) Southern India
- (d) Western India

Answer

Question 12. The rulers who ruled over central Asia and north-west India around 2000 years ago were

- (a) Pandyas
- (b) Cholas
- (c) Kushanas
- (d) Cheras.

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Gold, and were in abundance in South India.
2. Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the
3. The famous Kushana ruler organized a Buddhist council.

4. The older form of Buddhism was known as
5. Buddha's attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the.....
.....tree.
6. Xuan Zang, a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim took the..... route to return to China.
7. was the most famous Buddhist monastery.
8. Famous ruler of Kushana dynasty was

III. TRUE/FALSE

1. Fa xian started his journey back home from Nalanda.
2. Pepper, a very important spice grown in South India was known as black gold in the Roman Empire.
3. Muvendar is a Bengali word meaning three chiefs.
4. Puhar or Kaveripattinam was the port of the Pandyas.
5. The statues of Buddha were made in Mathura and Taxila.
6. Bodhisattvas were persons who had attained enlightenment.

IV. MATCH THE ITEMS IN COLUMN A CORRECTLY WITH THOSE GIVEN IN COLUMN B

Column-A	Column-B
i) Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni	a) A poet who wrote a biography of the Buddha
ii) Mahayana	b) Satavahanas ruler
iii) Ashvaghosha	c) Controlled the Silk Route
iv) Bhakti	d) A new form of Buddhism
v) The Kushanas	e) It emphasised devotion and individual worship of a good or goddess

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. Where can evidence of trade be found?

Ans:

2. What was South India famous for?

Ans:.....

3. Name the three ruling families of south India.

Ans:.....

4. Why do you think Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni wanted to control the coasts?

Ans:.....

5. What qualities of silk make it a highly valued fabric?

Ans:.....

6. Who discovered silk route?

Ans:.....

7. Name two chinese traveller?

Ans:.....

8. Who was Kanishka?

Ans:.....

9. Who were Bodhisattvas?

Ans:.....

10. Name the countries where Buddhism became popular.

Ans:.....

VI. SHORT QUESTIONS :

1. Write about Goutamiputra Satkarni.

Ans:.....

2. Write about the main teaching of Bhakti movement.

Ans:.....

3. How Buddhism became popular?

Ans:.....

4. Define silk Route. Write about its significance.

Ans:.....

CHAPTER X NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

The Harshacharita: In the early seventh century, Harshavardhan became the ruler of Thanesar. Information about Harsha's reign is also available in Harsha's biography Harshacharita, written by Banabhatta. The Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang spent a lot of time in the court of Harsha.

Rulers in South India: After the decline of the Satavahanas, there arose smaller kingdoms in the South. Of these, the Chalukyas and the Pallavas were the important ones.

Prashasti of Samudragupta: Samudragupta was a famous ruler of the Gupta dynasty. Allahabad pillar inscription is a Prashasti on Samudragupta's military achievements. The poem was composed in Sanskrit by the Court Poet, Harishena. The poet praised the King as a warrior and equal to God.

Prashastis and Different Rulers: The Prashasti described four different kinds of rulers and Samudragupta's policies towards them. These are :

- The rulers of Aryavarta.
- The rulers of Dakshinapatha.
- Neighbouring states like Assam, Coastal Bengal and Nepal.
- States ruled by the descendants of the Kushanas.

Prashastis: Prashasti is a Sanskrit word, meaning 'in praise of'. Prashastis are long inscriptions, written in praise of the kings. From the time of the Guptas, Prashastis became very important.

The Chalukyas: The Chalukya kingdom was centred at the Raichur Doab. The Raichur Doab is located between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. Their capital was at Aihole. Pulakeshin II was a famous king of this dynasty. We know about him from a poem composed by his court poet Ravikirti.

The Pallavas: The kingdom of the Pallavas was in the far South. They ruled between the mid 6th to the 8th century. The capital of the Pallavas was Kanchipuram, around the Kaveri delta in present Tamil Nadu.

Fa Xian: Fa Xian was a Chinese pilgrim. He visited India and Sri Lanka. He is the most known for his pilgrimage to Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha.

Chandra Gupta I and Samudra Gupta took Kaviraj title.

Great ruler of Chalukya was Pulkeshine II. The court poet of Pulkeshine II was Ravikirti.

About 1700 years ago – beginning of the Gupta dynasty.

About 1400 years ago – the rule of Harshavardhana.

I. STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Harishena composed a prashasti, in praise of Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni.
2. The rulers of Aryavarta brought tribute for Samudragupta.
3. There were twelve rulers in Dakshinapatha.
4. Taxila and Madurai were important centres under the control of the Gupta rulers.
5. Aihole was the important trading town.
6. Local assemblies functioned for several centuries in south India.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :

Question 1. Who was the famous ruler of a dynasty known as Guptas?

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Samudragupta
(c) Ashoka (d) Sidhartha

Answer

Question 2. To which language does the term 'Prashasti' belong?

- (a) English (b) Hindi
(c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil

Answer

Question 3. What was the meaning of Kumar-amatya?

- (a) Minister
(b) Chief banker
(c) Scribe
(d) Ju dicial officer

Answer

Question 4. Who wrote the biography of Harshavardhana?

- (a) Surender Sharma (b) Amir Khusro
(c) Banbhatta (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. Who tried to cross Narmada to march into Deccan?

- (a) Harshavardhana (b) Banbhatta
(c) Sidhartha (d) Ashoka

Answer

Question 6. Which was the capital of Pallavas and Chalukyas?

- (a) Kanchipuram (b) Delhi
(c) Agra (d) Lucknow

Answer

Question 7. Who was the best ruler of Chalukyas?

- (a) Pulakeshin I
- (b) Pulakeshin II
- (c) Pulakeshin III
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. Who composed Aihole Prashasti?

- (a) Ravikirti
- (b) Harisena
- (c) Kalidasa
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. “Abhijana – Shakuntalam” is the story of love between which king and young girl named Shakuntala?

- (a) Dushyanta
- (b) Harshavardhana
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Pataliputra

Answer

Question 10. Who found the precious ring which the king had given to Sakuntala?

- (a) Fisherman
- (b) Businessmen
- (c) Brahmins
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 11. The first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who adopted the grand title of maharaj- adhiraja was

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Skandhagupta
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

Answer

Question 12. We learn about Gupta rulers from the

- (a) Inscriptions
- (b) Prashastis
- (c) Coins
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

Answer

Question 13. Harsha’s brother-in-law was the ruler of

- (a) Kanauj
- (b) Patliputra
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Prayaga.

Answer

Question 14. Pulakeshin II was a ruler of

- (a) Chalukya dynasty
- (b) Pallava dynasty

- (c) Gupta dynasty
- (d) Chola dynasty,

Answer

Question 15. We come to know about Harshavardhana from

- (a) The biography was written by Banabhatta
- (b) The account of Xuan Zang
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Kumara Devi, the mother of Samudragupta belonged to the gana.
2., a Chinese pilgrim, spent a lot of time at Harsha's court.
3. Harshavardhana's success was checked by, a chalukya ruler.
4. The two important ruling dynasties in south India during this period were the and the.....
5. The Raichur Doab was situated between the rivers and
6. The and were the new dynasties which took place of the Pallavas and the Chalukyas.
7. Whenever the Samantas found the ruler weak and inefficient, they tried to become

IV.TRUE/FALSE :

1. The military leaders collected revenue from the land granted to them and spent this on their families.
2. The rulers of dakshinapatha surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and were never allowed to rule again.
3. The descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas ruled the outlying areas during this period.
4. Harshavaradhana became the king of Thanesar after both his father and elder brother died.
5. Harshavardhana never got success in the east.
6. Aihole was an important centre of trade.
7. The capital cities of the Pallavas and Chalukyas were not very prosperous.
8. The prathama-kulika meant the chief craftsman.

V.MATCHING SKILL :

Column-A	Column-B
(i) Kalidasa	(a) The court poet of Pulakeshin II
(ii) Aryabhata	(b) The court poet of Samudragupta
(iii) Ravikirti	(c) A renowned poet during this period
(iv) Harishena	(d) The court poet of Harshavardhana
(v) Banabhatta	(e) An astronomer

VI.VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. Who was Samudragupta?

Ans:.....

2. How do we know about Samudragupta?

Ans:.....

3. What was prashastis?

Ans:.....

4. During which dynasty did prashastis gain importance?

Ans:.....

5. What does Samudragupta's prashasti tell us?

Ans:.....

6. Banabhatta wrote Harshavardhana's biography. What is the name of this book?

Ans:.....

7. In which language is Harshacharita written?

Ans:.....

8. When did Harshavardhana become the ruler of Kanauj?

Ans:.....

9. What happened when Harshavardhana tried to cross the Narmada?

Ans:.....

10. Name the capital of the Harshavardhana.

Ans:.....

11. Name the capital of the Chalukyas.

Ans:.....

12. What was the nagaram?

Ans:.....

VII. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How does Samudragupta’s prashasti describe him?

Ans:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Describe Samudragupta as a warrior as mentioned in the prashasti?

Ans:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. What was the difference between the way in which Samudragupta treated the rulers of Aryavarta and Dakshinapatha?

Ans:.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What do you know about Harshavardhana? Describe the main events of his career.

Ans:.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Discuss about Chalukyas & Pallavas.

Ans:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Pulakeshin II was the best-known Chalukya ruler. Explain in brief.

Ans:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

VIII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. Mention three authors who wrote about Harshavardhana.

Ans.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What changes do you find in the army at this time?

Ans.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?

Ans.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER XI

BUILDINGS, PAINTINGS AND BOOKS

Writing Books: During this period, epics were composed and compiled. Epics are grand and long compositions about the heroic men, women and God.

Building Temples: During this period, many temples for deities such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga were built.

Iron Pillar in Delhi: The Iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is the best example of the skill of Indian craftspersons. It is 1500 years old. Till today, the iron pillar has not rusted.

Paintings: Ajanta is a famous place for several caves and monasteries with paintings. Paintings were drawn inside caves in the light of torches. All paintings are 1500 years old and the artists are unknown.

Silappadikaram: A poet Ilango composed the Silappadikaram, a Tamil epic, around 1800 years ago. The Silappadikaram is about the story of a merchant and his wife, Kannagi. This epic mentions about the incident that happened in Madurai.

Writings of Kalidasa: During this period, Kalidasa contributed a lot to Sanskrit literature. Malavikagnimitra, Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Vikramorvasiya, Raghuvansham and Kumarasambhava were some of the popular works of Kalidasa.

Writing Puranas: Purana means 'old'. Many Puranas such as the Mahabharata and Ramayana were written during this period. The Puranas contain stories about Gods and goddesses such as Vishnu, Shiva, Durga, Parvati.

Stupa: Stupa means 'mound'. The common features of the stupa are round, tall, big and small. At the centre of a stupa, there is a small box known as a relic casket, which contains bodily remains such as teeth, bone and ashes.

Books on Science: During this period, Aryabhatta, a mathematician and an astronomer, wrote a book of science, "Aryabhatiyam". He also developed a scientific explanation for eclipses. Zero was invented in India during this period only.

Madurai: Madurai is one of the cities in Tamil Nadu known for its temples. In this city, Tamil Sangam (Assembly) emerged and contributed for the development of Tamil literature and it was the first Sangam assembly in the sequence of the three Sangams.

2300 years ago – Beginning of Stupa building

1600 years ago – Kalidasa

1500 years ago – Iron pillar, Temple at Bhitragaon, Paintings of Ajanta and Aryabhatta

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. In which city is the iron pillar of Mehrauli located?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Mathura
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Chandigarh

Answer

Question 2. What is the height of the iron Pillar of Mehrauli?

- (a) 12 m.
- (b) 7.2 m.
- (c) 5.0 m.
- (d) 8.2 m.

Answer

Question 3. What does stupa mean?

- (a) mound
- (b) round
- (c) tall
- (d) short

Answer

Question 4. Which God and Goddesses whose statues are worshipped in Temples?

- (a) Shiva, Vishnu and Durga
- (b) Animals and Birds
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. Name the hall where people could assemble.

- (a) Mandapa
- (b) Shikharas
- (c) Garbhagriha
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 6. Who composed Silappadikaram?

- (a) Ilango
- (b) Banbhata
- (c) Kalidasa
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 7. Who composed Meghaduta?

- (a) Banbhata
- (b) Kalidasa
- (c) Surdasa
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. In which language were the Puranas written?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Tamil
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) English

Answer

Question 9. Which war was fought between the Kauravas and Pandavas?

- (a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharat
(c) Both of these (d) None of these

Answer

Question 10. Which was the capital of Kosala?

- (a) Hastinapur (b) Ayodhya
(c) Kamal (d) Delhi

Answer

Question 11. Who was Aryabhata?

- (a) Mathematician (b) Zoologist
(c) Archaeologist (d) None of these

Answer

Question 12. The Puranas contained stories about

- (a) Kings and queens
(b) Gautam Buddha
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Gods and goddesses.

Answer

Question 13. Sanskrit Ramayana is written by.....

- (a) Valmiki (b) Vyasa
(c) Tulsidas (d) Vishnu Sharma.

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. The at Aihole was built about 1400 years ago
2. The small box placed at the centre of the stupa contains bodily remains of the and his followers.
3. The..... were recited in temples by priests and people came to listen to them.
4. Both the..... and the..... are supposed to have been composed by Vyasa.
5. developed a scientific explanation for eclipses.

III.TRUE/FALSE :

1. Most temples of this period had a hall like structure known as the mandapa.
2. Mahabalipuram and Aihole are known for the finest stone temples.

3. Merchant and farmers usually decided to build stupas and temples during this period.
4. The Tamil epic the Silappadikaram was composed by a poet named Ilango.
5. Meghaduta is a famous poem composed by Tulsidas.
6. Women and Shudras could hear the stories of the Puranas.
7. It was Ravana who abducted Rama's wife Sita.
8. The Jatakas and the Panchatantra are collections of stories told by birds and animals.
9. Aryabhatta was a famous storyletter.
10. The Bhagavad Gita is a part of the Ramayana.

IV.MATCHING SKILL

Column-A	Column-B
i) It was the capital of Kosala	a) Stupas
ii) It is about the war fought between Kauravas and Pandavas	b) Ayodhya
iii) They are of several kinds, round and tall, big and small	c) Ajanta
iv) Priest performed religious rituals here	d) Mahabharata
v) There are several monasteries here	e) Garbhagriha

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. When was the Iron Pillar of Delhi made?

Ans:

2. Mention the most striking feature of the Iron Pillar.

Ans:

3. What do you mean by the word 'Stupa'?

Ans:

4. Why did devotees walk around the stupa in a clockwise direction?

Ans:

5. Why was Amaravati famous?

Ans:

6. Name the deities worshipped in the earliest Hindu temples.

Ans:

7. What was the garbhagriha?

Ans:

8. Why was the garbhagriha so important?

Ans:

9. What was the shikhara?

Ans:

10. What do you know about the monolithic temples at Mahabalipuram?

Ans:

11. Why did only Kings or queens decide to build stupas and temples?

Ans:

12. How were the gifts brought by the devotees used?

Ans:

13. How were paintings done in the dark caves?

Ans:

14. What are epics? Give examples.

Ans:

15. Which gods and goddesses were mentioned in the stories of the Puranas?

Ans:

16. How were the Puranas different from the Vedas?

Ans:

17. Where are the stories told by ordinary people preserved?

Ans:

18. What is Jataka?

Ans:

VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a few lines on the Iron Pillar located at Mehrauli, Delhi

Ans:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. How were stupas and temples built?

Ans:
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.....
.....

3. What are the main features of Ajanta paintings?

Ans:
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4. Write in brief about Kalidasa's Meghaduta.

Ans:

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.....

5. What are Puranas? Mention some of their features.

Ans:
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6. Describe the contribution of Aryabhata in Astronomy.

Ans:
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.....

7. Discuss about Ajanta painting.

Ans:
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VII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are stupas? Mention some of their striking features.

Ans:

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2. Describe the earliest Hindu temples.

Ans:

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3. Describe the two Sanskrit epics the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

Or

Why are the epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana so popular even today?

Ans:

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Geography

CHAPTER - I

THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Solar System

The sun, eight planets, satellites, asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

The Sun

- The sun is in the center of the solar system.
- It is made up of extremely hot gases.
- The sun is about 150 million km away from the earth.

Planets

- There are eight planets in our solar system.
- The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.
- Mercury is the nearest planet.
- Neptune is the farthest planet.

Earth

- It is the third nearest planet to the sun and fifth largest planet of our solar system.
- The earth is a unique planet because it supports life.
- The shape of the earth is called Geoid.

The Moon

- It is the only satellite of the earth.
- Its diameter is one-quarter of the earth. ‘

Asteroids

- They are numerous tiny bodies which move around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
- The largest asteroid is the Ceres.

Meteoroids

- The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.
- Our solar system is a part of the Milky Way galaxy.

All the planets of the solar system are listed below: (in the order of their distance from sun)

- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

Mnemonic:

To memorise the names of the eight planets in order of their distance from the sun

My Very Efficient Mother Just Served Us Nuts

Celestial Body: An object in the universe (but not on the earth) is said to be a celestial body. Examples are sun, earth, moon, stars, etc.

Star: A celestial body that is characterized by being very hot and big, and made of gases is a star. A star typically has its own heat and light.

Full Moon Night: A night when the moon is visible from the earth as a full sphere is called the Full Moon night, and it occurs once a month.

New Moon Night: The fifteenth night after the Full Moon night, when the moon is not visible at all in the sky, is called the New Moon night.

Constellation: A group of several stars which can usually be recognized by a definite pattern is called a constellation. An example is Ursa Major.

Planets: A celestial body which revolves around a particular star in an orbit, and gets all its light from that star, is called a planet. Earth is a planet.

Satellites: A celestial body which revolves around a planet in a particular orbit is called a satellite. The moon is a satellite of the Earth.

Orbit: The particular and definite elliptical path in which a planet (or satellite) always remains, is called the orbit of that planet (or satellite).

Sun: The Sun is a star that acts as the “head” of the solar system and around which all planets revolve: Note that the sun is not at the center of the orbit.

Inner Planets: The Inner Planets are the planets that orbit around the sun between the sun and the asteroid belt, that is, are close to the sun. These are: Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.

Outer Planets: The Outer Planets are the planets that orbit the sun beyond the asteroid belt, that is, are very far away from the sun. These are: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Geoid: The shape of the earth is called a geoid. A geoid is spherical except for the flattening at two places diametrically opposite to each other.

Poles: The two places diametrically opposite to each other and which lie on the axis about which a spherical body rotates are called poles.

Galaxy: A galaxy is a collection of innumerable stars. Most stars have their own families like the solar system. The Milky Way is the galaxy in which we live.

Universe: The Universe is the largest unit in which we live. It is a collection of galaxies. There is only one Universe and everything that exists in this Universe itself.

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) How does a planet differ from a star?

Answer : Differences between a planet and a star:

Planet	Star
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A planet does not have its own light and heat. It derives its light from a star. • A planet is usually smaller than stars. • Example - Earth, Mars, Venus etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A star possesses its own light and heat. • Stars are very huge objects compared to a planet in general. • Example - The Sun.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The planet known as the “Earth’s Twin” is

- (i) Jupiter (ii) Saturn (iii) Venus.

Answer .

(b) Which is the third nearest planet to the sun?

- (i) Venus (ii) Earth (iii) Mercury.

Answer .

(c) All the planets move around the sun in a

- (i) Circular path (ii) Rectangular path (iii) Elongated path

Answer .

(d) The Pole Star indicates the direction to the

- (i) South (ii) North (iii) East.

Answer

(e) Asteroids are found between the orbits of

(i) Saturn and Jupiter

(ii) Mars and Jupiter

(iii) The Earth and Mars.

Answer

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. A group of..... forming various patterns is called a
2. A huge system of stars is called
3. is the closest celestial body to our earth.
4. is the third nearest planet to the sun.
5. Planets do not have their own and

4. Multiple Choice Questions :

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below :

Question 1. How is the sky filled with after sunset and in the night?

- (a) Bright objects (b) Dim objects
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 2. What is the name given to the full moon night?

- (a) Amavasya (b) Poornima
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. Which of the following name is given to the new moon?

- (a) Poornima (b) Amavasya (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. What are celestial bodies?

- (a) The sun (b) The moon
(c) All the shining bodies in the sky (d) All of these

Answer

Question 5. The celestial bodies which have their own heat and light are called

- (a) planets (b) stars (c) satellites (d) all of these

Answer

Question 6. Which is the most recognizable constellation?

- (a) The saptarishi (b) The moon (c) The sun (d) The mars

Answer

Question 7. The star which indicates the north is called

- (a) pole star (b) pole
(c) north pole (d) south pole

Answer

Question 8. The celestial bodies which do not have their own heat and light but are lit by the light of the stars are named as

- (a) stars (b) planets (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 9. The word 'planet' has been derived from the word 'planetai' which is named as

- (a) Latin word (b) German word (c) Greek word (d) English word

Answer

Question 10. Which celestial bodies form the solar system?

- (a) The sun
- (b) The planets
- (c) The satellites, asteroids and meteoroids
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Question 11. All the planets move around the sun in fixed elliptical path, these paths are called

- (a) axis
- (b) orbit
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Answer

Question 12. Why is the shape of the earth geoid?

- (a) It is slightly flattened at the poles
- (b) It is spheroid at the poles
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 13. The earth is called a unique planet due to

- (a) neither too hot nor too cold
- (b) presence of air and water
- (c) oxygen, light supporting gas
- (d) all of these

Answer

Question 14. The earth is called a blue planet because of the presence of

- (a) water
- (b) blue colour
- (c) brown colour
- (d) red colour

Answer

Question 15. Why do we see only one side of the moon from the earth?

- (a) Because of moon moving around the earth in 27 days
- (b) 27 days also taken in one spin
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Question 16. Why does the moon not have conditions favorable for life?

- (a) Because of non existent of water
- (b) because of non existent of air
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

[Answer](#)

Question 17. Apart from stars, planets and satellites, there are numerous bodies which also move around the sun, what are these called?

- (a) Stars (b) Asteroids
- (c) Meteoroids (d) Planets

[Answer](#)

Question 18. Asteroids are found between the orbits of Jupiter and

- (a) Mars (b) Earth
- (c) Venus (d) Neptune

[Answer](#)

Question 19. Meteoroids are made up of

- (a) dust (b) pieces of rocks
- (c) gases (d) none of these

[Answer](#)

Question 20. What is called a cluster of millions of stars, shining white in the starry sky?

- (a) Stars (b) Planets
- (c) Milky Way galaxy (d) Satellites

Answer

Question 21. What makes the universe?

- (a) Millions of galaxies
- (b) Millions of stars
- (c) Earth (d) Satellites

Answer

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

- 1. The Amavasya night occurs about days after the Poomima night.
- 2. Stars are celestial bodies that are and
- 3. The planets do not possess their own and
- 4. The Small Bear constellation is better known as the
- 5. The Greek word which is the origin of the word “planets” means
.....
- 6. Three planets having rings around them are,, and
.....

6. State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1. The Sun appears bigger and brighter than the other stars because it is indeed so.....
- 2. Saptarishi and Ursa Major are two different constellations.....
- 3. The Pole Star is known to have a fixed position in the sky.....
- 4. The earth is the only planet that has a natural satellite.....
- 5. Pluto was declared a “dwarf planet” in August 2006.....

7. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name two celestial bodies visible only in the night sky.

Answer:

2. Why do we not feel the heat and light of the stars, even though they are so big and hot?

Answer:

3. From which Greek word is the word 'planet' derived?

Answer:

4. What does the solar family consist of?

Answer:

5. What is the shape of the orbits in which planets revolve around the sun?

Answer:

6. Which planet is called "Earth's twin" and why?

Answer:

7. What is "Geoid"?

Answer:

8. Why is earth called "blue planet"?

Answer:

9. What are asteroids?

Answer:

10. What is a meteoroid?

Answer:

Do it yourself -

1. Why earth is called unique planet ?

Ans.....

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2. Draw the picture of Solar system.

Ans.....

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CHAPTER - II

GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Globe is a true model of the Earth.

A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner, which is called its **axis**.

The imaginary line running on the globe divides it into equal parts. This line is known as the **Equator**..

As we move away from the Equator, the size of the parallels of latitude decreases.

The four important parallels of latitude are :

- Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30' N$)
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23^{\circ} 30' S$)
- Arctic of Circle ($66^{\circ} 30' N$)
- Antarctic Circle ($66^{\circ} 30' S$)

Heat Zones of the Earth

- Torrid zone receives the maximum heat.
- The temperate zone has a moderate temperature.
- The frigid zone has a cold climate as the sun rays are always slanting.

Longitudes

- The line of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole is called Meridians of Longitude.
- The distance between them is measured in 'degrees of longitude'.
- All meridians are of equal length.
- The meridian which passes through Greenwich, where the British Royal Observatory is located, is called the Prime Meridian.

Longitude and Time

- As the earth rotates from West to East, those places East of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the West will be behind it.
- The earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours.
- At any place, a watch can be adjusted to read at 12 o'clock when the Sun is at the highest point in the sky.

Standard Time

- The local time of various places are different, so it is necessary to adopt the local time of some central meridian of a country as the Standard Time.
- $82^{\circ} 30'E$ is treated as the Standard Meridian of India. The local time at this meridian is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).
- India located East of Greenwich at $82^{\circ} 30'E$, is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What is the true shape of the earth?

Answers: The true shape of the Earth is geoid-earth like shape.

(b) What is a globe?

Answers: Globe is the three dimensional model of the earth.

(c) What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Answers:

(d) What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Answers:

(e) What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?

Answers:

(f) Why does the Torrid Zone receive the maximum amount of heat?

Answers:

(g) Why is it 5.30 p.m in India when it is 12.00 noon in London?

Answers:

2. Tick the correct answer:

(a) The value of the prime meridian is

(i) 90° (ii) 0° (iii) 60°

(b) The frigid zone lies near

(i) the Poles (ii) the Equator (iii) the Tropic of Cancer

(c) The total number of longitudes are

(i) 360 (ii) 180 (iii) 90

(d) The Antarctic Circle is located in

(i) the Northern Hemisphere (ii) the Southern Hemisphere (iii) the Eastern Hemisphere

- (e) Grid is a network of
 - (i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes
 - (ii) the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
 - (iii) the North Pole and the South Pole

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Tropic of Capricorn is located at.....
2. The Standard Meridian of India is.....
3. The 0° Meridian is also known as.....
4. The distance between the longitudes decreases towards
5. The Arctic Circle is located in the.....

4. Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1. What is a globe?

- (a) Earth (b) True model of the earth (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 2. Which of the following are shown on the globe in their true size?

- (a) Countries (b) Continents (c) Oceans (d) All of these

Answer

Question 3. What is called a needle fixed through the globe in a tilted manner?

- (a) Orbit (b) Axis (c) Latitude (d) Longitude

Answer

Question 4. What divides the earth into two equal parts. The northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere?

- (a) Tropic of Capricorn (b) Tropic of Cancer (c) Equator (d) Arctic Circle

Answer

Question 5. Name one of the following parallels of latitudes as Tropic of Cancer.

- (a) 0° (b) $23^\circ 30'S$ (c) $23^\circ 30'N$ (d) $66^\circ 30'N$

Answer

Question 6. Between which parallels of latitudes is the Torrid Zone situated?

- (a) Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
(b) Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle
(c) Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle
(d) None of these

Answer

Question 7. Which of the following zone is situated between $66^\circ 30'S$ and poles?

- (a) Torrid Zone (b) Temperate Zone (c) Frigid Zone (d) All of these

Answer

Question 8. Which of the following is called the Prime Meridian?

- (a) $23^\circ 30'N$ (b) $23^\circ 30'S$ (c) $82^\circ 30'E$ (d) 0° longitude

Answer

Question 9. What divides the earth into the eastern and the western hemispheres?

- (a) Equator (b) Prime Meridian (c) $82^\circ 30' E$ (d) None of these

Answer

Question 10. In which ocean are Tonga Islands situated?

- (a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean (c) Pacific Ocean (d) None of these

Answer

Question 11. On which parallel of latitude is Mauritius located?

- (a) $10^\circ N$ (b) $20^\circ S$ (c) $23^\circ 30' S$ (d) 0°

Answer

12. Which place is located at the intersection of 26° N and 90° E?

- (a) Dhubri (b) Mauritius (c) Tonga (d) Meerut

Answer

Question 13. What time does earth take, rotating from one degree longitude to next longitude?

- (a) 4 minutes (b) 15 minutes (c) 10 minutes (d) None of these

Answer

Question 14. What is the time difference between the time of Dwarka in Gujarat and time of Dibrugarh in Assam?

- (a) 2 hours (b) 1 hour and 30 minutes
(c) 1 hour and 45 minutes (d) 5 hours and 30 minutes

Answer

Question 15. The local time of $82^{\circ}30'$ E longitude is taken as a standard throughout India. It is known as

- (a) local time of India
(b) Indian Standard Time (IST)
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 16. The time of India is ahead of that of England by

- (a) 2 hours (b) 5 hours and 30 minutes
(c) 3 hours (d) none of these

Answer

Question 17. The globe and the earth are different in ..

- (a) shape (b) size (c) continents and oceans (d) none of these.

Answer

Question 18. The axis is parallel to the

- (a) equator (b) Prime Meridian (c) latitudes (d) all of these.

Answer

Question 19. The Tropic of Cancer is located at

- (a) $23^{\circ} 30' N$ (b) $66^{\circ} 30' N$ (c) $23^{\circ} 30' S$ (d) $66^{\circ} 30' S$

Answer

Question 20. The heat zone with the coldest climate is the

- (a) Torrid Zone (b) Northern Temperate Zone
(c) The Frigid Zones (d) either of the Temperate Zones.

Answer

Question 21. From the westernmost point to the easternmost point, the local times of India extend over a time difference of

- (a) no difference (b) 30 minutes
(c) 1 hour (d) over 1 hour.

Answer

Question 22. The time difference between Greenwich and India is

- (a) no difference (b) 3 hours
(c) 5 hours 30 minutes (d) 12 hours 30 minutes.

Answer

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given to complete each sentence:

1. Russia extends over..... time zones.
2. As we move away from the equator, the size of the latitudes
3. The poles fall in the.....
4. To locate a point, we need to know its latitude, as well as.....

5. The British Royal Observatory is located in UK.
6. A hemisphere is one of a sphere.
7. Latitudes and longitudes form a.....
8. All places lying on the same have the same time.
9. When it is 7.30 pm on August 16 in Greenwich, it is..... (time) on
.....(date) in Chennai.

6 . State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The axis of the earth is not actually tilted as depicted in a globe.
2. The equator is the 0° latitude.
3. The Prime Meridian is the 180° longitude.
4. More than half of India lies in the Frigid Zone.
5. The Tropic of Capricorn does not pass through India.
6. The two Temperate Zones maintain a moderate climate.
7. The time at a place in the east of Greenwich is ahead of that in Greenwich.
8. The earth rotates from west to east.
9. The standard longitude for Indian time is the 64° E longitude.

7. Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is a globe?

Answer.....
.....

2. What are the advantages of the globe?

Answer.....
.....

3. What are the two types of lines needed to locate any point on the earth's surface?

Answer.....
.....

4. Define latitude.

Answer.....
.....

5. Define longitude.

Answer.....
.....

6. What is standard time?

Answer.....
.....

7. What is freezid zone?

Answer.....
.....

8. What is temperate zone?

Answer.....
.....

CHAPTER - III

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

The earth has two types of motion - Rotation and Revolution

Rotation

- Rotation is the movement of the Earth, on its axis.
- The axis of the Earth, which is an imaginary line, makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane.
- The portion facing the Sun experiences day, while the other half away from the Sun experiences night.
- The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.
- The Earth takes about 24 hrs to complete one rotation around its axis, it is known as earth day.

Revolution

- The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path or orbit is called revolution.
- Earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve around the Sun.
- Every fourth year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year with 366 days is called a leap year.
- Earth is going around the Sun in an elliptical-orbit.
- Seasons change due to change in the position of the Earth around the Sun.
- Summer solstice is the position of the Earth when the Northern Hemisphere has the longest day and the shortest night.
- It occurs on 21st June.
- In the Southern Hemisphere, it is winter season at this time. The days are short and the nights are long.
- Winter Solstice is the position of the earth when Southern Hemisphere has long days and shorter nights.
- In the Northern Hemisphere, the days are short and the nights are long. It occurs on 22nd December.
- On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator and the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

1. Give one word answer -

a) In which dates day and night is equal?

Answer: 21st June & 23rd September.

b) How many days are there in February month in a leap year?

Answer: 29 days.

c) Which motion is responsible for day and night?

Answer:

d) What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane?

Answer:

e) What is circle of illumination?

Answer:

f) Which motion is responsible for season change?

Answer:

g) Why season change occur?

Answer:

h) when longest and shortest day and night occur in Northern Hemisphere?

Answer:

2. Short Questions -

a) What is leap year?

Answer:

b) What is equinox?

Answer:

c) Why summer solstice occur in winter in southern hemisphere?

Answer:

d) Why there is six months day and six months night in polar region?

Answer:

e) Differentiate between rotation & revolution?

Answer:

f) What is summer solstice?

Answer:

g) What is winter solstice?

Answer:

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The movement of the earth around the sun is known as

(i) Rotation (ii) Revolution (iii) Inclination.

(b) Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on

(i) 21 March (ii) 21 June (iii) 22 December.

(c) Christmas is celebrated in summer in

(i) Japan (ii) India (iii) Australia

(d) The seasonal cycle is caused due to

(i) Rotation (ii) Revolution (iii) Gravitation

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. A leap year has a number of days.
2. The daily motion of the earth is
3. The earth travels around the sun in
4. The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of on 21st June.
5. Days are shorter during

4. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences given below:

Question 1. Motion of the earth on its axis in about 24 hours is called

- (a) revolution (b) rotation
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer .

Question 2. Motion of the earth around the sun is known as

- (a) revolution (b) rotation (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

-

Question 3. What is orbital plane?

- (a) Plane formed by the axis (b) Plane formed by the orbit
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Which one of the following is the source of light on the earth?

- (a) The moon (b) The sun (c) The satellite (d) The space

Answer

Question 5. The circle that divides the globe into day and night is called

- (a) circle of darkness (b) circle of day and night (c) circle of illumination (d) none of these

Answer

Question 6. The period of one rotation of the earth is known as

- (a) the sun day (b) the moon day (c) the earth day (d) none of these

Answer

Question 7. What would have happened if the earth did not rotate?

- (a) Cold conditions on earth's half portion (b) Warm conditions on earth's another half portion
(c) No life possible in such extreme conditions (d) All of these

Answer

Question 8. A year with 366 days is called

- (a) leap year (b) normal year (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 9. Why do seasons change on the earth?

- (a) Due to change in the position of the earth around the sun
(b) Due to no change in the earth's position
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

Answer

Question 10. When do the longest day and the shortest night occur in the northern hemisphere?

- (a) June 21 (b) September 23 (c) December 22 (d) March 21

Answer

Question 11. In which season Christmas is celebrated in Australia?

- (a) Winter season (b) Summer season (c) Autumn season (d) Spring season

Answer

Question 12. When do equinoxes occur on the earth?

- (a) March 21 (b) September 23 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 13. Days and nights occur on earth due to

- (a) rotation (b) revolution (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 14. Change of seasons occurs on earth due to

- (a) rotation (b) revolution (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 15. The axis of the earth is a/an.....

- (a) imaginary line (b) straight line (c) curved line (d) real line.

Answer

Question 16. The earth receives light from the

- (a) Moon (b) Stars (c) Meteors (d) Sun.

Answer

Question 17. The time taken by the earth to complete one rotation around its axis is...

- (a) 24 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 36 hours (d) 18 hours.

Answer

Question 18. The earth completes one revolution in..

- (a) 366 days (b) 370 days (c) 365 1/4 days (d) 366 1/4 days.

Answer

Question 19. It is spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in the Southern Hemisphere on

- (a) 23rd September (b) 21st March (c) 22nd December (d) 21st June.

Answer

5. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. Days and nights occur due to,..... of the earth.
2. Only half of the earth gets light from the sun at a time due to its shape.
3. The period of rotation is known as the
4. The sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of on 22nd December.
5. On,..... it is autumn season in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

6. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The axis of the earth makes an angle of 23° with its orbital plane.
2. Every five years, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days.
3. Season changes due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun.
4. When there is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is spring in the Southern Hemisphere.
5. The longest day in Northern Hemisphere is in 21st June.

7. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define the circle of illumination.

Answer:.....
.....

2. Which motion of the earth is associated with the changes in season?

Answer:.....
.....

3. Why do seasons change?

Answer:.....
.....

4. Why do the areas near the poles receive less heat?

Answer:.....
.....

5. What would happen if the earth did not rotate?

Answer:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. How does leap year occur?

Answer:.....
.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER IV

MAPS

- A globe can be useful when we want to study the Earth as a whole.
- A map is a representation or a drawing of the Earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.
- There are three components of maps—distance, direction and symbol.
- The scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
 - If you know the scale, you will be able to calculate the distance between any two places on a map.
 - When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on paper, then we use a small scale map.
 - The conventional symbols give a lot of information in a limited space.
 - The blue colour is used for showing water bodies, brown for mountains, yellow for plateau and green is used for plains.
 - A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.
 - A rough drawing is drawn without scale is called a sketch map.
 - A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
 - There are certain things which we may sometimes want to know, for example, the length and breadth of a room.
 - A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.
 - A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
 - A large scale map is used to show a small area like a village or town on a paper.
 - It is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.
 - It is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
 - The four directions—North, South, East and West—are called cardinal points.

- To represent buildings, roads, bridges, etc. on the map we use symbols. These symbols are of universal significance.
- A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.
- A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What are the three components of a map?

Answers: The three components of a map are—distance, direction and symbol.

(b) What are the four cardinal directions?

Answers:

(c) What do you mean by the term ‘the scale of the map’?

Answers:

(d) How are maps more helpful than a globe?

Answers:

(e) Distinguish between a map and a plan.

Answers:

(f) Which map provides detailed information?

Answers:

(g) How do symbols help in reading map?

Answers:

2. Choose the correct answer:

Question 1. What is a map?

- (a) A globe (b) A drawing of the earth’s surface on a flat paper according to scale
 (c) A projection (d) None of these

Answer.

Question 2. What is physical map?

- (a) Showing natural features of the earth
 (b) Showing cities, towns and villages with boundaries

(c) Showing rainfall, distribution of forests etc.

(d) None of the above

Answer.

Question 3.

Which map gives more information?

(a) Small scale map (b) Large scale map (c) Ordinary map (d) None of these

Answer.

Question 4. What does 'N' with arrow show?

(a) Direction of North (b) Direction of East (c) Direction of West (d) Direction of South

Answer.

Question 5. The blue colour is used for showing

(a) mountains (b) plants and trees (c) water (d) none of these

Answer.

Question 6.

A scale is used for

(a) a map (b) a sketch (c) a symbol (d) all of these

Answer.

Question 7. Magnetic compass is used -

(a) For measuring distance (b) For showing symbols

(c) For finding the directions (d) For all of these

Answer.

Question 8. Plan is a drawing of

(a) small area on a large scale (b) large area on a small scale

(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer.

Question 9. Yellow colour is used for showing

(a) plateaus (b) water bodies (c) mountains (d) plants

Answer.

Question 10. Maps showing the distribution of forests are

- (a) Physical map (b) Thematic map (c) Political map

3. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. A..... is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
2. A..... is an instrument used to find out main directions.
3. Maps have a..... language that can be understood by all.
4. In a sketch map is not needed.
5. Maps are more informative than a
6. The worldwide used symbols for maps are called
7. is drawn without a scale.
8. colour represents plain on maps.

4. State true (T) or false (F).

1. A globe is used to study the earth as a whole.
2. Political maps show natural features of the earth.
3. A large scale map is used to show large areas like countries on a paper.
4. There are four directions on map.
5. Large scale maps give less information.
6. Scale is used to shown direction on map.

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When do you use a globe?

Answer:.....

2. What is an atlas?

Answer:.....

3. What is physical map?

Answer:.....

4. What is political map?

Answer:.....

5. What do you mean by a thematic map?

Answer:.....

6. What is called the north line?

Answer:.....

7. What is a compass?

Answer:.....

8. What are conventional symbols?

Answer:.....

9. What is a sketch ?

Answer:.....

10. What is a plan?

Answer:.....

6. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between a small scale map and a large scale map.

Answer:.....
.....
.....

2. What are cardinal points and intermediate directions?

Answer:.....
.....
.....

3. Write a note on 'compass'.

Answer:.....
.....
.....

7. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Define and discuss 'distance' as a component of a map.

Answer:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Draw a sketch of your school and show the elements of your school on that.

Answer :

CHAPTER V

MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

There are three main components of the environment – Lithosphere, Atmosphere and Hydrosphere.

The solid portion of the Earth on which we live is called the Lithosphere.

The gaseous layer that surrounds the Earth is the Atmosphere.

The area covered by water is called Hydrosphere.

The zone which contains all forms of life is called Biosphere.

- Lithosphere comprises the rocks of the earth's crust and the thin layers of soil.
- There are two main divisions of the earth's surface - The continents & the ocean basins.
- The large landmasses are known as the continents.
- The huge water bodies are called the ocean basins.
- There are seven major continents - Asia, Europe, Africa, North-America, South-America, Australia and Antarctica.
- The greater part of the land mass lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Asia is the largest continent.
- The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is called Eurasia.
- More than 71 % of the Earth is covered with water, therefore, the Earth is called the blue planet.
- More than 97% of the Earth's water is found in the oceans.
- The five major oceans are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
- The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.
- The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean.
- The Indian Ocean is the only ocean named after a country, that is India.
- The Southern Ocean encircles the continent of Antarctica.

- The Arctic Ocean is located within the Arctic Circle.
- The atmosphere protects us from the harmful effects of the sun's rays.
- The atmosphere extends up to a height of about 1,600 kilometres.
- The atmosphere is divided into five layers—the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.
- The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
- The biosphere is the narrow zone of contact between the land, water and air.
- All the living organisms including humans are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival.
- The organisms in the biosphere may broadly be divided into the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom.

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) What are the four major domains of the earth?

Answers: Major Domains of the Earth are -
Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere

(b) Name the major continents of the earth.

Answers: Major continents of the Earth Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica

(c) Name the two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.

Answers:

(d) Name the different layers of the atmosphere.

Answers:

(e) Why is the earth called the 'blue planet'?

Answers:

(f) Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the land Hemisphere?

Answers:

(g) Why is the biosphere important for living organisms?

Answers:

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia -

- (i) The Andes (ii) The Himalayas (iii) The Urals.

Answer.

(b) The continent of North America is linked to South America by

- (i) An Isthmus (ii) A Strait (iii) A Canal.

Answer.

(c) The major constituent of the atmosphere by percent is

- (i) Nitrogen (ii) Oxygen (iii) Carbon dioxide.

Answer

(d) The domain of the earth consisting of hard rocks is

- (i) the Atmosphere (ii) the Hydrosphere (iii) the Lithosphere.

Answer

(e) Which is the largest continent?

- (i) Africa (ii) Asia (iii) Australia

Answer

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. The deepest point on the earth is in the Pacific Ocean.
2. The..... Ocean is named after a country.
3. The..... is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.
4. The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as.....

4. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences given below:

Question 1. Which is the earth consisting of solid portion?

- (a) The Atmosphere (b) Hydrosphere (c) The Lithosphere (d) All of these

Answer

Question 2. Which is the largest continent?

- (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Australia (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. What is biosphere?

- (a) Narrow zone (b) Broad zone (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Which gas is responsible for global warming?

- (a) O₂ (b) CO₂ (c) N₂ (d) Hydrogen

Answer

Question 5. The Arctic Circle passes through

- (a) Asia (b) Europe (c) North America (d) All of these

Answer

Question 6. Longest river flowing through Africa -

- (a) The Ganga (b) The Yamuna (c) The Nile (d) None of these

Answer

Question 7. Which of the following is the smallest continent?

- (a) Africa (b) Asia (c) Australia (d) Antarctica

Answer

Question 8. Where is more than 97% of water found on the earth?

- (a) In rivers (b) In wells (c) In ocean (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. Why humans do not use the ocean water?

- (a) Too sour (b) Too salty (c) Too sweet (d) All of these

Answer

Question 10. The earth surrounded by a layer of gases is called

- (a) The lithosphere (b) The atmosphere (c) The hydrosphere (d) All of these

Answer

Question 11. Which gas is the major constituent of the atmosphere by percentage?

- (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Carbon monoxide (d) Nitrogen

Answer

Question 12. Life exists in this zone:

- (a) Lithosphere (b) Biosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Atmosphere.

Answer

Question 13. It is the only continent through which the tropic of Cancer, the Equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn pass:

- (a) Asia (b) Europe (c) Africa (d) North America.

Answer

Question 14. It is the world's longest mountain range

- (a) The Mt. Everest (b) The Ural Mountains (c) The Karakoram range (d) The Andes.

Answer

Question 15. Which ocean is 'S' shaped?

- (a) The Pacific Ocean (b) The Atlantic Ocean (c) The Indian Ocean (d) The Arctic Ocean.

Answer

Question 16. Which one is not the layer of the Atmosphere?

- (a) The Biosphere (b) The Troposphere (c) The Stratosphere (d) The Mesosphere.

Answer

Question 17. It is called an island continent

- (a) South America (b) Antarctica (c) Africa (d) Australia.

Answer

5. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. The South Pole lies almost at the centre of.....
2. Africa is the second largest continent after
3. The world's longest river the Nile flows through

4. The hydrosphere comprises water in the form of, water and
5. The Arctic Ocean is connected with the Pacific Ocean by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as
6. The Pacific Ocean is in shape.
7. The Coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is
8. Europe lies to the of Asia.
9. The amount of fresh water is percent.
10. The highest peak of the world is in Asia.

6. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The shape of the Pacific Ocean is almost triangular.
2. A very small part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
3. The level of seawater remains the same everywhere.
4. Air moves from low pressure to high pressure.
5. Carbon dioxide is an important constituent of air.
6. The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
7. The largest river of the world river Nile is located in Asia.
8. The amount of oxygen decreases with increasing height.
9. The deepest trench is Mariana Trench.
10. The highest peak of the world Mt. Everest is located in Nepal.

7. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which is the largest continent of the world?

Answer:.....

2. What is the amount of nitrogen in the atmosphere?

Answer:.....

3. Name the continents of the world?

Answer:.....

4. What is the height of the Mt. Everest?

Answer:.....

5. In which Hemisphere does Asia lie?

Answer:.....

6. Name the world's largest hot desert. Where is it located?

Answer:.....

7. How is North America linked to South America?

Answer:.....

8. Name the Oceans that surround the continent—North America.

Answer:.....

9. Which two oceans surround South America on the east and the west?

Answer:.....

10. Name the research stations of India in Antarctica.

Answer:.....

11. What percent of the earth is covered with water?

Answer:.....

12. What percent of the earth is covered with land?

Answer:.....

13. How much of the earth's water is found in the oceans?

Answer.....

14. Why is the ocean water not fit for human use?

Answer.....

15. Why do the mountaineers carry with them oxygen cylinders?

Answer:

16. What is the nature of the temperature?

Answer:.....

17. Name the continents that surround the Pacific Ocean.

Answer:.....

18. Which is the busiest ocean from the point of view of commerce?

Answer:.....

19. Mention two reasons of fast removal of soil from slopes.

Answer:

20. Name the five oceans of the world?

Answer:.....

21. Why the water of lakes and rivers are not suitable for human use?

Answer:.....

22. Name the lower most layer of atmosphere.

Answer:.....-

8. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention the three main components of the environment.

Answer:.....
.....
.....

2. Write a short note on the 'hydrosphere'.

Answer:.....
.....
.....

3. Explain biosphere the domain of life.

Answer:.....
.....
.....

5. What is atmosphere? Write about its different layers.

Answer:.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER VI

MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

- A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface.
- There are permanently frozen rivers of ice. They are called glaciers.
- Mountains may be arranged in a line known as the range.
- The Himalaya, the Alps and the Andes are mountain ranges.
- There are three types of mountains—Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and Volcanic Mountains.
- The Himalayan Mountains and the Alps are young fold mountains.
- The Aravalli range in India is one of the oldest fold mountain systems.
- Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically.
- Volcanic mountains are formed due to volcanic activity, e.g. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa.
- A plateau is an elevated flat land.
- The Deccan plateau in India is one of the oldest plateaus.
- The Tibet plateau is the highest plateau in the world.
- The African plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining.
- The lava plateaus are rich in black soils that are fertile and good for cultivation.
- Plains are large stretches of flat land.
- Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries.
- In India, the Indo-Gangetic plains are the most densely populated region of the country.

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

(1) What are the major landforms?

Answer: The major landforms are—mountains, plateaus and plains.

(2) What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?

Answer:

(3) What are the different types of mountains?

Answer:

(4) How are mountains useful to man?

Answer:

(5) How are plains formed?

Answer:

(6) Why are the river plains thickly populated?

Answer:

(7) Why are mountains thinly populated?

Answer:

B. Tick the correct answer.

(1) The mountains differ from the hills in terms of

(i) elevation (ii) slope (iii) aspect (iv) None of the above

Answer.

(2) Glaciers are found in

(i) the mountains (ii) the plains (iii) the plateaus (iv) None of the above

Answer.

(3) The Deccan plateau is located in

(i) Kenya (ii) Australia (iii) India (iv) Asia

Answer.

(4) The river Yangtze flows in

(i) South America (ii) Australia (iii) China (iv) London

Answer

(5) An important mountain range of Europe is –

(i) the Andes (ii) the Alps (iii) the Rockies (iv) The Himalaya

Answer

(6) A natural elevation of the earth surface is called -

(a) Mountain (b) Plateau (c) Plain (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

(7) Permanently frozen rivers of ice are called -

- (a) Horsts (b) Volcanoes (c) Graben (d) Glaciers

Answer

(8) The Satpura range is an example of which type of mountain ?

- (a) Block Mountain (b) Volcanic Mountain (c) Fold mountain (d) None of the above

Answer

(9) Mount Fujiyama is in -

- (a) North America (b) South America (c) China (d) Japan

Answer

(10) A flat-topped table land is a -

- (a) Mountain (b) Plateau (c) Plain (d) None of the above

Answer

(11) Highest plateau in the world is -

- (a) Tibetan plateau (b) African plateau (c) Deccan plateau (d) Chhota nagpur plateau

Answer

(12) The Most densely populated regions of India are -

- a) Indo - Brahmaputra plains (b) Indo - Gangetic plains (c) Ganga - Brahmaputra plains
(d) Krishna - Kaveri plains

Answer

(13) Large stretches of flat land is known as -

- (a) Mountain (b) Plateau (c) Plain (d) All of the above

Answer

(14) The lava plateaus are rich in which type of soil ?

- (a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Yellow soil

Answer

(15) In India huge reserves of Iron, coal and manganese are found in -

- (a) Deccan plateau (b) Chhota Nagpur plateau (c) Tibet plateau (d) None of the above

Answer

(16) Mt. Kilimanjaro is in -

- (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) South America (d) North America.

Answer

(17) Which one sport is not popular in the mountains?

- (a) Paragliding (b) Skiing (c) Hang gliding (d) Football.

Answer

(18) The India's highest plateau is the -

- (a) Deccan plateau (b) Tibet plateau (c) Chhotanagpur plateau (d) East African plateau.

Answer

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. A..... is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of.....types of mountains.
3. areas are rich in mineral deposits.
4. Mountains may be arranged in a line known as
5. The Areas are most productive for farming.
6. The climate of mountains is
7. Mountains are vary in their and shape.
8. The Ural mountains in have rounded features and low elevation.
9. Volcanic mountains are formed due to activities.
10. The and terraces are ideal for crop cultivation.
11. in the Pacific Ocean is an undersea mountain.
12. Plains are stretches of flat land.
13. Many of the mining areas are located in plateau.

D. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. A rich variety of flora and fauna is found in the mountains.
2. India's highest plateau is Tibet plateau.
3. Mountains are vast stretches of flat land.
4. Plains are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits.
5. As we go higher, the climate becomes hotter.
6. Mt. Fujiyama in Japan is an example of volcanic mountains.
7. Mauna kea in the pacific ocean is an undersea mountain.
8. Black soil enriched lava plateaus are not suitable for agriculture.

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is internal process?

Answer:.....

2. What is external process?

Answer::.....

3. What is called erosion?

Answer:.....

4. Give examples of young fold mountains.

Answer:.....

5. What are the features of fold mountains?

Answer:.....

6. What is special about Mauna Kea (Hawaii) in the Pacific Ocean?

Answer:.....

7. What is block mountain? Give example.

Answer:.....

8. What is Volcanic mountain? Give examples of Volcanic mountains.

Answer:.....

9. Name the plateau which is famous for gold and diamond mining.

Answer:.....

10. Name some plains of India.

Answer:.....

F. Essay Type Question answer :

(4/5 marks)

1. What are the major landforms? Describe them.

Answer

.....

.....

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.....

2. What are the different types of mountains? Describe each type with diagram.

Answer

.....

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CHAPTER VII

OUR COUNTRY - INDIA

India in the North is bounded by the Himalayas, the Arabian Sea in the West, the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Indian Ocean in the South.

India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km.

The North-South extent from Kashmir to Kanyakumari is about 3,200 km. Thus, the west extent from Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh is about 2900 km.

- The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'$ N) passes almost halfway through the country. From South to North. India extends between $8^{\circ}42'$ N and $37^{\circ}62'$ N latitudes. From West to East, India extends between $68^{\circ}72'$ E and $97^{\circ}25'$ E longitudes.

- There are seven countries that share land boundaries with India. The seven countries are Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
- Island neighbors are Sri Lanka and the Maldives.
- Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait.
- India is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories.
- Delhi is the national capital.
- Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state in terms of area.
- The Himalayas in the North are divided into three main parallel ranges.
- The three main parallel ranges are Great Himalaya or Himadri, Middle Himalaya or Himachal and Shiwalik.
- The Northern Indian plains lie to the South of the Himalayas.
- In the Western part of India lies the Great Indian desert.
- To the South of Northern plains lies the peninsular plateau.
- Aravali Hills is one of the oldest ranges of the world.

- The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the West and the Eastern Ghats provide the Eastern boundary.
- To the West of the Western Ghats and the East of Eastern Ghats lie the coastal plains.
- The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal.
- The Sunderban delta is formed where the Ganga and Brahmaputra flow into the Bay of Bengal.
- Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
- The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the South-East of the Indian mainland.

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) Name the major physical divisions of India.

Answer: Major physical divisions of India:

- The Himalayas
- The Northern Great Plains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands

(b) India shares its land boundaries with seven countries – Name them.

Answer:

(c) Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea?

Answer:

(d) Name the delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra

Answer:

(e) How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?

Answer:

(f) Why do a large number of people live in the Northern Plains?

Answer:

(g) Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?

Answer:

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The southernmost Himalayas are known as....

(i) Shiwaliks (ii) Himadri (iii) Himachal.

Answer.

(b) Sahyadris is also known as

(i) Aravali (ii) the Western Ghats (iii) Himadri.

Answer.

(c) The Palk Strait lies between the countries

(i) Sri Lanka and Maldives

(ii) India and Sri Lanka

(iii) India and Maldives.

Answer

(d) The Indian islands in the Arabian sea are known as

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(ii) Lakshadweep Islands

(iii) the Maldives

Answer

(e) The oldest mountain range in India is the....

(i) Aravali hills (ii) the Western Ghats (iii) Himalayas

Answer

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. India has an area of about.....
2. The Greater Himalayas are also known as.....
3. The largest state in India in terms of area is.....
4. The river Narmada falls into the.....
5. The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is

4. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

Question 1. In which direction of India is the Himalayas located?

- (a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South

Answer

Question 2. Where is the Bay of Bengal?

- (a) In the east direction of India
(b) In the West direction of India
(c) In the north direction of India
(d) In the South direction of India

Answer

Question 3. India is located in the

- (a) northern hemisphere (b) Southern hemisphere
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 4. Which country shares land boundaries with 7 countries?

- (a) China (b) Australia (c) India (d) Africa

Answer

Question 5. Where does the Great Indian Desert lie?

- (a) In the eastern part of India (b) In the western part of India
(c) In the northern part of India (d) In the southern part of India

Answer

6. What lies to the south of northern plains of India?

- (a) Great Indian desert (b) Peninsular plateau
(c) Vindhya (d) Western Ghats

Answer

Question 7. Where do the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain?

- (a) Western Ghats (b) Lakshadweep
(c) Bay of Bengal (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. The Indian island in the Arabian sea is known as

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Island (b) Maldives
(c) Lakshadweep (d) None of these

Answer

9. Which hills are located in Rajasthan?

- (a) Aravali hills (b) Western Ghats
(c) Himalayas (d) All of these

Answer

Question 10. Number of states in India divided for administrative purpose is

- (a) 21 (b) 23 (c) 25 (d) 28

Answer

Question 11. How many Union Territories are there in India?

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

Answer

Question 12. Which is the National Capital of India?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata (c) Chennai (d) New Delhi

Answer

Question 13. The USA has

- (a) Two time zones (b) Four time zones
(c) Seven-time zones (d) Eight time zones.

Answer

Question 14. India belongs to the

- (a) Northern Hemisphere
(b) Southern Hemisphere
(c) Eastern Hemisphere
(d) Western Hemisphere.

Answer

Question 15. The island neighbours of India are

- (a) Sri Lanka and Lakshadweep
(b) Sri Lanka and the Maldives
(c) Maldives and Andaman and Nicobar
(d)None of the above.

Answer

Question 16. Which state is the smallest one in terms of area?

- (a) Goa (b) Kerala

(c) Uttarakhand (d) Tripura.

Answer

Question 17. The other name of Middle Himalaya is

- (a) Himadri (b) Himachal
(c) Shiwalik (d) Great-Himalaya.

Answer

Question 18. Which island groups were affected by the Tsunami in 2004?

- (a) Lakshadweep
(b) Maldives
(c) Andaman and Nicobar
(d) Both (a) and (c).

Answer

5. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. India is the second-most populous country of the world after
2. The Himalayan mountains are divided into main parallel ranges.
3. The Great Indian Desert lies to the part of India.
4. and are west-flowing rivers that fall into the Arabian Sea.
5. Lakshadweep islands are located in the
6. The western coastal plains are very

6. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Lakshadweep islands are coral islands.
2. The eastern coastal plains are much broader.
3. The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.
4. The Bay of Bengal lies east to India.
5. Canada has five time zones.
6. High concentration of population is found in plateaus.
7. The Sundarban delta is triangular in shape.

7. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the north-south extent of India?

Answer:

2. What is the east-west extent of India?

Answer:

3. How does the local time change?

Answer:

4. What is the difference between the time of sunrise in Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat?

Answer:

5. What is tributary?

Answer:

6. What does Himalayas mean?

Answer:

7. Where is the world's highest peak located?

Answer:.....

8. What is a peninsula?

Answer:.....

9. Define the term desert.

Answer:.....

10. Name the two important hill ranges that lie in the peninsular plateau

Answer:.....

11. What is called the mouth of the river?

Answer:.....

12. What are called polyps?

Answer:.....

13. What is the difference between the western coastal plains and the eastern coastal plains?

Answer:.....

14. Name the rivers which fall into the Bay of Bengal?

Answer:

8. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Describe any two physical division of India.

Answer.....
.....
.....

2. Write a short note on the coastal plains of India.

Answer.....
.....
.....

3. Write a short note on the two groups of islands of India.

Answer.....
.....
.....

4. How are coral islands formed?

Answer.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER VIII

INDIA: CLIMATE VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

The weather is about day to day changes in the atmosphere.

The major seasons in India are:

- Cold weather season
- Hot weather season
- South-West Monsoon season
- Season of Retreating monsoon
- During the winter season, cool, dry winds blow from North to the South.
- The sunrays do not fall directly in the region.
- The sunrays more or less directly fall in this region.
- Hot and dry winds are called loo.
- The winds blow from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land.
- Winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.
- Most of the rain is brought by monsoon winds.
- The climate of a place is affected by its location, altitude, distance from the sea and relief.
- Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the world's highest rainfall.
- The grasses, shrubs and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation.
- Different types of natural vegetation are dependent on different climate conditions, among which the amount of rainfall is very important.
- Due to varied climate conditions, India has a wide range of natural vegetation.
- It is a hot and dry wind that blows during the day in Summer.
- Climate is the average weather condition which has been measured over many years.
- All the wild animals and birds found in the forests, national parks and Sanctuaries.
- Birds that migrate to our country in the winter season every year. They arrive in December and stay till early March.

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) Name the different seasons in India.

Answers: The different seasons in India are:

- Cold Weather Season (Winter)
- Hot Weather Season (Summer)
- Southwest Monsoon Season (Rainy)
- Season of retreating Monsoon (Autumn).

(b) Which winds bring rainfall in India? Why is it so important?

Answers:

(c) What is natural vegetation?

Answers:

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The world's highest rainfall occurs in..

(i) Mumbai (ii) Asansol (iii) Mawsynram.

Answer.

(b) Wild goats and snow leopards are found in.....

(i) Himalayan region (ii) Peninsular region (iii) Gir forests.

Answer

(c) During the South-west monsoon period, the moisture-laden winds blow from

(i) land to sea (ii) sea to land (iii) plateau to plains.

Answer

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hot and dry winds are known as..... blow during the day in summers.
2. The states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive a great amount of rainfall during the season of.....
3. forest in Gujarat is the home of.....

4. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

Question 1. Day to day changes in the atmosphere is known as?

- (a) Weather (b) Vegetation (c) Mausium (d) None of these

Answer

Question 2. What is the duration of cold season in India?

- (a) March to May (b) October to November (c) December to February (d) All of these

Answer

Question 3. During the winter season the sun rays

- (a) fall directly (b) don't fall directly (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 4. During the summer season

- (a) temperature becomes very low (b) temperature becomes very high
(c) heavy rainfalls (d) none of these

Answer

Question 5. What do moisture laden winds strike to cause rainfall?

- (a) River (b) Sea (c) Mountain (d) All of these

Answer

Question 6. Agriculture in India is dependent on

- (a) rains (b) drought (c) winds (d) all of these

Answer

Question 7. From which language is the word 'monsoon' taken?

- (a) Latin (b) Arabic (c) English (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. What would happen if the monsoons are weak in a year?

- (a) Water level will go-down
(b) Crops will be affected
(c) Summer will be longer
(d) All of these

Answer

Question 9.

Which state has freezing cold during the winter season in India?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Bihar (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer

Question 10. Which of the following is flowering plant?

- (a) Tulsi (b) Rose (c) Cactus (d) None of these

Answer

Question 11. Due to which condition India has a wide range of natural vegetation?

- (a) Climatic condition (b) Rainy condition (c) Summer condition (d) Winter condition

Answer

Question 12. Which of the following is India's national animal ?

- (a) Lion (b) Tiger (c) Cow (d) Dog

Answer

Question 13. In which direction does the wind blow during south west monsoon season?

- (a) Land to sea (b) Sea to land (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 14. Which of the following is India's national bird ?

- (a) Parrot (b) Pigeon (c) Peacock (d) Mynak

Answer

Question 15. What are natural habitat of wildlife?

- (a) Forests (b) Rivers (c) Plains (d) All of these

Answer

Question 16. During the night time, which gas is released by the plants?

- (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide (e) Hydrogen (d) Lithium

Answer

Question 17. What important programmes can we have to improve greenery of our earth?

- (a) Annual day of a school (b) Sport day of a school (c) Van Mahotsava (d) All of these

Answer

Question 18. Where is Gir forest situated ?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujrat (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer

Question 19. One - horned rhinoceros are found in -

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujrat (c) Assam (d) Kerela

Answer

Question 20. Which one forms the group of migratory birds?

- (a) Siberian Crane, Flamingo and Crow (b) Sparrow, Crow, and Stork
(c) Stork, Siberian Crane, and Flamingo (d) Duck, Bulbul and geese.

Answer

Question 21. Elephants and one-horned rhinoceroses are found in the forests of.....

- (a) Assam (b) Gujarat
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

Answer

Question 22. Wildlife week is observed every year in the first week of _____

- (a) November (b) August
(c) September (d) October.

Answer

5. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. Camels and wild asses are found in the and the
2. in Rajasthan receives the least rainfall.
3. Cold weather season remains from..... to
4. The climate of India has been described as type.
5. The is our national bird.
6. In India, most of the rain is brought by winds.
7. Parrots, pigeons, geese, etc. are examples of birds.

6. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. During the winter season, the sun rays fall directly in the region.
2. Due to India's location in the tropical region, most of the rain is brought by monsoon winds.
3. Camels found in the Himalayan region.
4. Plants release oxygen and absorb Carbon dioxide.
5. Weather is about day to day changes in the atmosphere.
6. Siberian Crane, Stork, Flamingo, etc. migrate to our country in the winter season every year.
7. The tiger is not our national animal.
8. Mawsynram receives the world's lowest rainfall.
9. Cobras and Kraits are special species of snake.
10. Cold and cool winds called loo, blow during the day.

7. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What happens in the season of the retreating monsoons?

Answer:

2. What is climate?

Answer:

3. Name the two regions of Rajasthan which are very hot.

Answer:

4. Name the two regions of Jammu and Kashmir which are very cold or freezing cold.

Answer:

5. What do you mean by moderate climate?

Answer:

6. Name some natural vegetation that are found in India.

Answer:

7. Why is Van Mahotsav arranged?

Answer:

8. Why are several species of wildlife of India declining?

Answer:

9. Name the project started by the government to protect tigers?

Answer:

10. Name some migratory birds.

Answer:

8. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the cold weather season and hot weather season.

Answer:
.....
.....

2. Mention the periods of various seasons of India.

Answer:
.....
.....

3. How are forests important for us?

Answer:
.....
.....

4. What should we do to conserve wildlife?

Answer:
.....
.....

Civics

CHAPTER I UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

Diversity in India: India is a country of vast diversity. People speak different languages, celebrate different festivals and eat various types of food. Diversity is a reality created by individuals and groups from a broad spectrum of demographic and philosophical differences.

Factors Influencing Diversity: Historical and geographical factors are the two factors that influence the diversity of a region. Life of people near the sea is different from the people living in the mountains.

Ladakh: Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain and is covered in snow for a large part of the year. There are very few trees that can grow in the region.

Kerala: Kerala is located in the South- Western part of India. It is surrounded by sea on one side and hills on the other.

Unity in Diversity: India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of its strength. When the British ruled India, women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them.

Songs and symbols that emerged during the freedom struggle serve as a constant reminder of our country's rich tradition of respect for diversity. It was Nehru, who coined the phrase, "unity in diversity" to describe the country.

I) Multiple Choice Questions :

Question 1. Samir Do thought Samir Ek did not know

- (a) English (b) Hindi (c) Punjabi (d) Urdu

Answer

Question 2. Samir Do's family lived in.....

- (a) Delhi (b) Meerut (c) Bihar (d) Jaipur.

Answer

Question 3. Which of these is not an example of inequality?

- (a) casting the vote for electing a government
(b) Belonging to a different religion
(c) speaking one language
(d) None of these

Answer

Question 4. Which of these is not a reason for diversity?

- (a) history of a region (b) habitat of a person
- (c) types of food (d) different festivals

Answer

Question 5. Ladakh is a desert in the state of.....

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Rajasthan.

Answer

Question 6. To which caste does Sameer Ek belong?

- (a) Muslim (b) Hindu (c) Sikh (d) None of these

Answer

Question 7. Which language does Sameer Do speak?

- (a) English (b) Hindi (c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil

Answer

Question 8. What does Sameer Ek do?

- (a) Goes to school (b) Sell the newspapers (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. Which religion does Sameer Do belong to?

- (a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Sikh (d) Christian

Answer

Question 10. On which source do the people of Ladakh depend for drinking water?

- (a) Rivers (b) Sea (c) Melting of snow (d) None of these

Answer

Question 11. Which region/state produces the Pashmina wool?

- (a) Ladakh (b) Jamshedpur (c) Kolkata (d) Delhi

Answer

Question 12. Where are the Pashmina shawls woven?

- (a) In Kashmir (b) In Tamil Nadu (c) In Mumbai (d) In Haryana

Answer

Question 13. Name the religion which reached Tibet via Ladakh

- (a) Jainism (b) Buddhism (c) Islam (d) Sikhs

Answer

Question 14. Name the state located in Southwest corner of India.

- (a) Kashmir (b) Haryana (c) Kerala (d) All of these

Answer

Question 15. Who wrote the travelogue in which the writer described the lives of Muslims’?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Ibn. Battuta (d) Indira Gandhi

Answer

Question 16. The utensils used for frying cheenavala are called

- (a) fry-pan (b) cheenachatti (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 17. In what manner Kerala and Ladakh are different from each other?

- (a) Geographical features (b) Biological features (c) Historical features (d) All of these

Answer

Question 18. Which is the major product grown in Kerala?

- (a) Wool (b) Spices like clove (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer

Question 19. Which of the following is a product of Ladakh?

- (a) Spices (b) Wool (c) Cotton (d) All of these

Answer

Question 20. While the British ruled India, women and men from different regions, cultural faith came together for

- (a) helping them (b) opposing them (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

Question 21. In which city of India is Jallianwalla Bagh situated?

- (a) Amritsar (b) Kurukshetra (c) Panipat (d) Mumbai

Answer

Question 22. Who wrote the book Discovery of India?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) Lal bahadur Shastri

Answer

Question 23. Who coined the phrase ‘Unity in diversity’ to describe the country?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Rajeev Gandhi

Answer

Question 24. Who composed our National Anthem?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. A caste system is a form of..... in our society.
2. Samir Ek goes to school and Samir do sells

3. India is a country of many
4. Diversity also comes about when people adapt their lives to the area in which they live.
5. Shawls are chiefly worn in Kashmir.
6. The boat race is an important part of the festival celebrated in Kerala.
7. Ibn Battuta, wrote a travelogue in which he describes the lives of
8. 'The Discovery of India' is a book by

III. TRUE/FALSE

1. All Indians share the national anthem.
2. All Indians have the same national language.
3. All Indians speak the same language.
4. Pt. Nehru was the first President of India.
5. The caste system is an example of diversity.
6. Kerala and Ladakh are in different parts of India.
7. The geography of Ladakh allows the cultivation of spices.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
Ladakh Kerala Rabindranath Tagore Jawaharlal Nehru Amritsar	The Discovery of India The National Anthem Jallianwalla Bagh Wool Spices

V. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Give an example of diversity in India.
Ans:
2. Give an example of unity in diversity among Indians.
Ans:

3. Why did Samir Do, the paper boy, think the author did not know Hindi?

Ans:

.....

4. Why was Samir Do tense?

Ans:

5. Give one example to show why diversity is important in our lives.

Ans:

.....

6. Write one way in which Kerala and Ladakh are different.

Ans.....

7. What is Ladakh known as?

Ans:

8. Mention the different religions that are practiced in Kerala.

Ans:

9. How can you say that the history of Kerala and Ladakh had similar cultural influences?

Ans:

10. How was the Indian flag used during the freedom struggle?

Ans:

VI. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 'India is a country of diversity'. Explain giving examples.

Ans:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. 'India's diversity has always been, recognized as a source of its strength' Explain.

Ans.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

CHAPTER II

DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

Difference and Prejudice: There are many things that make us what we are how we live, the languages we speak, what we eat, wear, the games we play and the things we celebrate. All of those are influenced both by the geography and history of the place where we live.

Sometimes when we meet people who are very different from us we may find them strange and unfamiliar. At times we may not understand or know the reasons why they are different from us. People also form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not like them.

Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.

Stereotype: When we fix people into one image we create a stereotype. When people say that those who belong to a particular country, religion, sex, race or economic background are ‘stingy’, ‘lazy’, ‘criminal’ or ‘dumb’, they are using stereotypes.

Discrimination: Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes. Discrimination can take place because of several reasons.

Striving for Equality: The struggle for freedom from British rule also included within it the struggle of large groups of people who not only fought against the British but also fought to be treated more equally. Dalits, women, tribals and peasants fought against the inequalities they experienced in their lives. So, the leaders set out a vision and goals in the constitution to ensure that all the people of India were considered equal.

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. The number of major religions in the world is

- (a) six (b) seven (c) eight (d) nine.

Answer

Question 2. the community was treated as untouchables in the Bombay Presidency.

- (a) Koli (b) Mahar (c) Nayar (d) Munda.

Answer

Question 3. is known as the leader of the Dalits.

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Guru Teg Bahadur (c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (d) Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel.

Answer

Question 4. India is a secular country. It means

- (a) People of different religions have the freedom to practise their religion with any discrimination.
- (b) People of a single religion, i.e. Hinduism are allowed to live in the country.
- (c) People of India have the freedom to live in any part of the country.
- (d) All Indians are equal on the basis of caste and creed.

Answer

Question 5.

How many languages are spoken in India?

- (a) More than 600 (b) More than 1600 (c) More than 2600 (d) More than 3600

Answer

Question 6. Judging other people negatively or as inferior this means?

- (a) Prejudice (b) Judice (c) Post judice (d) None of these

Answer

Question 7. How can we be prejudiced about many things?

- (a) People's religious beliefs (b) The colour of people's skin (c) The region they come from (d) All of these

Answer

Question 8. What does crying mean?

- (a) A sign of weakness
- (b) A sign of healthiness
- (c) A sign of bravery
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. When do boys and girls cry?

- (a) When they are angry
- (b) When they feel pain

- (c) When someone teases them
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 10. What term do we use for disabled person?

- (a) Challenged person
- (b) Ordinary
- (c) Genius
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 11. What happens when people act on their prejudice or stereotypes?

- (a) Crimination
- (b) Discrimination
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 12. In which state of India we find that distance between home and school is less?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 13. What does Government do to help the women teachers to reach the school?

- (a) Good bus service
- (b) Good trains service
- (c) Good roads but less bus service
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 14. The people of lower caste were not allowed to

- (a) enter the temples
- (b) sit with upper caste's child in schools
- (c) take water from village well
- (d) all of these

Answer

Question 15. Name the first leader of India, who shared his first experience on caste-based discrimination?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 16. Where is Koregaon located these days?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Haryana
- (c) U.P.
- (d) Maharashtra

Answer

Question 17. Who drafted the Indian constitution?

- (a) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- (b) Mayawati

(c) Kanshi Ram

(d) Lal krishan Adwani

Answer

Question 18. For what purpose did Dr. Ambedkar go to England?

(a) To become a lawyer

(b) To travel

(c) To become a leader

(d) None of these

Answer

Question 19. Which caste Dr. Ambedkar belonged to?

(a) Mahars

(b) Dalits

(c) Brahmins

(d) Sikhs

Answer

Question 20. When did India become a free nation?

(a) in 1947

(b) in 1948

(c) in 1950

(d) in 1960

Answer

Question 21. What happened to discrimination after Indian constitution come into force?

(a) The discrimination had gone away

(b) the discrimination intensified

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. fought for the rights of the Dalits.
2. The upper castes did not give the so called the same rights as they enjoyed.
3. If you do something to put other people down, you are against them.
4. People usually form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not them.
5. stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual with his/her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
Fixing people in to one image.	Prejudice
Judging other people negatively.	Untouchables
Treating some one less fairly than others.	Stereotype
The groups who were placed at the bottom of the caste ladder.	Discrimination.

IV.TRUE / FALSE

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. We have more than 1600 languages that are people's mother tongue.
2. We feel secure with people who are very different from us.
3. Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Tribe (ST).
4. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar caste which was considered untouchable.
5. Government jobs are open for the people who come from the upper caste.

V.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How do we feel in the company of the people who are very much like us?

Ans:

2. Define the term 'prejudice' with an example.

Ans:

.....

3. How do parents often console boys when they fall and hurt themselves?

Ans.

.....

4. Mention one drawback of stereotypes

Ans:

5. 'Some people may experience both kinds of discrimination.' What do you mean by 'both kinds of discrimination'?

Ans:

6. Mention some activities which are considered less valued.

Ans:.....

7. Who was Bhim Rao Ambedkar?

Ans:

CHAPTER III WHAT IS GOVERNMENT

Government: Every country needs a government to make decisions and get things done. The government also has the job of protecting the boundaries of the country and maintaining peaceful relations with other countries.

Levels of Government: The government works at different levels: at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level. The local level means in your village, town or locality, the state level would mean that which covers an entire state like Haryana or Assam and the national level relates to the entire country.

Types of Government: Government are of different types like a democracy, monarchy etc. In democracy people do not directly, but, instead, choose their representatives through an election process. These representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population.

In monarchy, the monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government. The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. The government also works at the local level. Here local level means

- (a) Village
- (b) Town
- (c) Locality
- (d) All the above.

Answer

Question 2. The court can intervene if.....

- (a) Any law passed by the government is not followed.
- (b) Anyone does not study well.
- (c) A child tells a lie
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

Answer

Question 3. American women got the right to vote in the year.....

- (a) 1928 (b) 1925 (c) 1920 (d) 1919

Answer

Question 4. The term suffrage means

- (a) Right to vote
- (b) Right to go anywhere in the country
- (c) Right to livelihood
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

Question 5. The two types of government mentioned in the chapter are:

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Dictatorship
- (d) (a) and (b).

Answer

Question 6. What do governments do for their people?

- (a) Build the roads and schools
- (b) Supply the electricity
- (c) Take action on social issues
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 7. Which agency of the government does the job of protecting the boundaries of the country and maintaining peaceful relations with other countries?

- (a) Gram Panchayat
- (b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- (c) Ministry of Defence
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer

Question 8. What is an important part of the government?

- (a) Courts (b) Private organisations
- (c) Public schools (d) Parliament

Answer

Question 9. At which level does a government work?

- (a) Local level
- (b) National level
- (c) State level
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 10. Which of the following is the capital of India?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Agra
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Aurangabad

Answer

Question 11. On which level does Indian Government take decision to maintain peaceful relation with U.S.S.R.?

- (a) Local level
- (b) State level
- (c) Central level
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 12. What does the Government make for everyone to follow?

- (a) Laws
- (b) Decisions
- (c) Relations
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 13. Any person who is caught driving without license can be?

- (a) jailed
- (b) fined a large sum of money
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of them

Answer

Question 14. Which type of government is chosen by the people?

- (a) Democratic Government
- (b) Dictatorship
- (c) Monarchy Government
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 15. What is a Monarchy government?

- (a) Chosen by the people
- (b) Rule by the King or Queen
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 16. In which type of government do the kings or queens not have to explain their action or decisions they take?

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 17. To whom did the government allow to participate in election in olden time?

- (a) Educated persons
- (b) Poor persons
- (c) Women
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 18. When was only a small minority allowed to vote?

- (a) After Independence
- (b) Before Independence
- (c) Ten years before
- (d) Twenty years before

Answer

Question 19. When was publishing of the journal “Young India” started?

- (a) 1931
- (b) 1941
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1961

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. The government works at different levels at the local level, at the level of the state and at thelevel.
2. In a..... the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.
3. Women in the UK got the right to vote in the year.....
4. In India, before Independence, only a small minority was allowed to
5. are also part of the government.

III. TRUE/FALSE

1. Kings and queens get their power from the people they rule.
2. There was a time when the government did not allow women and the poor to participate in elections.
3. It was Gandhiji who demanded that all adults should have the right to vote.
4. Men without property have no right to vote in a country like the USA.
5. In India, everyone who is eighteen or above eighteen enjoys the right to vote.

IV.MATCHING SKILL

Match the items given in column A and column B.

A	B
i) Power vested in one man	a) Voting right
ii) Government of people	b) Supreme Court
iii) It protects rights of unorganized workers	c) Monarchy
iv) Highest court of judgement	d) Democracy
v) Women’s suffrage movement	e) Government

V. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. In which year women of UK got the right to vote ?

Ans:

2.List any two functions of the government.

Ans:

3. What happens when someone commits a crime?

Ans:

4. Why is there a need to control resources and protect the territory of a country?

Ans:

5. At which three levels does the government work?

Ans:

6. Under which circumstances a person may approach the court?

Ans:

7. What do you mean by monarchy?

Ans:

8. What do you mean by representative democracies?

Ans:

9. What do you mean by universal adult franchise?

Ans:

.....

10. What was the unfair practice in Gandhi’s eyes?

Ans:

.....

11. What did Gandhiji demand?

Ans:.....
.....
.....

VI. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How does the government manage so many different things?

Ans:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER IV

KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Participation : Through voting in elections people elect leaders to represent them. These representatives take decisions on behalf of the people. In doing so it is assumed that they will keep in mind the voices and interests of the people.

All governments are elected for fixed periods. In India, this period is five years. Once elected, governments can stay in power only for that period. If they want to continue to be in power then they have to be re-elected by the people. This is a moment when people can sense their power in a democracy. In, this way the power of the government gets limited by regular elections.

Besides Voting there are other ways of participating in the process of government. People participate by taking an interest in the working of the government and by criticising it when required.

Need to resolve conflict:

Conflict occurs when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other, or when some among them feel they are being discriminated against. The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.

Equality and justice:

One of the key ideas of a democratic government is its commitment to equality and justice. Equality and justice are inseparable.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :

Question 1. Hector and his classmates wanted to learn their own language. What was their language?

- (a) Afrikaans (b) Zulu
- (c) English (d) Malayalam.

Answer

Question 2. The leader of the African National Congress was

- (a) Nelson Mandela
- (b) Vinni Mandela
- (c) Yasar Arafat
- (d) Kofi Annan.

Answer

Question 3. In India, the government is elected for the period of.....

- (a) Two years (b) Three years
- (c) Five years (d) Six years.

Answer

Question 4. The two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute are.....

- (a) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (d) Orissa and Kolkata.

Answer

Question 5. South Africa became a democratic country in the year.....

- (a) 1950 (b) 1970 (c) 1984 (d) 1994

Answer

Question 6. Who was shocked after hearing the story of earlier South Africa?

- (a) Maya Naidoo
- (b) Maya's Mother
- (c) Hector
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 7. What does Apartheid mean?

- (a) Allowed (b) Separation on the basis of race
- (c) Not allowed (d) All of these

Answer

Question 8. What was the condition of ambulances for black people in South Africa?

- (a) Fully equipped
- (b) Not equipped
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. What is the official language of South Africa?

- (a) Zulu (b) Hindi
- (c) Sanskrit (d) English

Answer

Question 10. When was Hector killed by the police bullets?

- (a) On 30 April 1966
- (b) On 30 April 1976
- (c) On 30 April 1986
- (d) On 30 April 1996

Answer

Question 11. Who was the leader of African National Congress?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Nelson Mandela
- (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Bill Clinton

Answer

Question 12. When did South Africa become a democratic country?

- (a) 1947 (b) 1948
- (c) 1984 (d) 1994

Answer

Question 13. For how many years is the Indian Government elected?

- (a) 5 years (b) 7 years
- (c) 10 years (d) 15 years

Answer

Question 14. If a government wants to be in power then it has to be

- (a) re elected by the people
- (b) elected thrice
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Answer

Question 15. If a country's people are alert and interested in go countrys governance that country will be-

- (a) stronger (b) weaker
(c) steadier (d) none of these

Answer

Question 16. Which issue can become a source of conflict between states?

- (a) Rivers (b) Roads
(c) Transports (d) All of these

Answer

Question 17. The dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu was for the

- (a) Yamuna (b) Ganga
(c) Mahanadi (d) Cauvery

Answer

Question 18. Which dam is used by Karnataka for irrigation?

- (a) Krishna Sagar Dam
(b) Hirakud Dam
(c) Bhakra Nangal Dam
(d) Mottur Dam

Answer

Question 19. Which agency steps in to promote justice by providing special provisions that helps girls to overcome the injustice that they are subjected to?

- (a) Government (b) Society
(c) Doctors (d) None of these

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. In South Africa, there lived black people, and Indians.
2. Blacks and coloured people were not considered to be to whites.
3. The African National Congress-led the struggle against
4. Through in elections, people elect leaders to represent them.
5. Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to

III.TRUE/FALSE

1. Non-whites could vote in South Africa before 1994.
2. It was the effort of Nelson Mandela that made South Africa a democratic country.
3. Conflicts and differences are resolved by the laws laid by our Constitution
4. The apartheid system in South Africa was abolished in the year 1990.
5. In our society boys and girls are valued equally.

IV.MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
(i) Untouchability	(a) Through voting
(ii) Equality and justice	(b) Black
(iii) Afrikaans	(c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
(iv) Hector Ndlovu	(d) Q Whites
(v) People elect leaders to represent them	(e) Key elements of democracy

V.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name the various races that live in South Africa
 Ans:
2. What do you mean by apartheid?
 Ans:
3. Name one black township.
 Ans:
4. Who was Hector? What did he want?
 Ans:
5. Name the party that fought against the system of apartheid.
 Ans:
6. Who is responsible for helping resolving conflicts or differences?
 Ans:
7. What is the role of police when there is a chance of violence?
 Ans:
 Ans:
8. How does our society view boys and girls?
 Ans:.....
9. What does the government do to promote justice among the girls?
 Ans:.....

11. What are apartheid laws?

Ans.....
.....
.....

12. What happened to Hector and his classmates? Why did it happen?

Ans:
.....
.....

13. Write a short note on 'The African National Congress'.

Ans:
.....
.....

14. How does the power of the government got limited?

Ans:
.....
.....
.....

15. When do conflicts occur? What happens after ward the constrict?

Ans:
.....
.....
.....

VII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How do rivers become a source of conflict between states?

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER V PANCHAYATI RAJ

Gram Sabha:

The gram sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by the panchayat. This could be only one village or a few villages. In some states, a village meeting is held for each village. Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the gram sabha.

The Gram Panchayat:

Every village Panchayat is divided into wards i.e., smaller areas. Each ward elects a representative who is known as the ward member (Panch). All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat president. The ward panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat is elected for five years.

The Gram Panchayat meets regularly and one of its main tasks is to implement development programmes for all villages that come under it. As you have seen, the work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha.

Three Levels of Panchayat:

Panchayat Raj system is a process through which people participate in their own government. In rural areas, the Gram Panchayat is the first tier or level of democratic government.

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. Where do people directly participate and seek answers from their elected representatives?

- (a) Gram Panchayat
- (b) Parliament House
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 2. Why was the first day special for the village people?

- (a) Gram Panchayat was holding its first meeting after election
- (b) There was a wedding ceremony
- (c) There was annual function of the school
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. Who is called the Sarpanch?

- (a) Member of Panchayat
- (b) Villagers
- (c) Panchayat Head
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 4. The member of Panchayat is also called

- (a) Member of Parliament
- (b) Panch
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. Who elects the Panchayat Head?

- (a) All members of Gram Sabha
- (b) Villagers
- (c) Secretary
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 6. Who appoints the Secretary of Gram Panchayat?

- (a) Government
- (b) Ordinary person
- (c) Election Commissioner
- (d) Landlord of a village

Answer

Question 7. From where do the village women fetch water?

- (a) Suru river (b) Ganga river
- (c) Yamuna river (d) Gomati river

Answer

Question 8. Who is responsible for calling the meeting of Gram Sabha?

- (a) President of Gram Sabha
- (b) Panchs of Gram Panchayat
- (c) Secretary of Gram Sabha
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. What is the full form of BPL here?

- (a) Bharat Petroleum Ltd
- (b) Below Poverty Line
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 10. Who was the earlier Zamindar?

- (a) Sukhi Bhai (b) Amir Chand
- (c) Birju (d) Anwar

Answer

Question 11. Whose names should be included, in BPL families?

- (a) Very poor person
- (b) Middle family person
- (c) High income group
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 12. What are the works of Gram Panchayat?

- (a) Maintain roads of villages
- (b) School buildings in villages
- (c) Collecting local taxes
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 13. What is a Zila Parishad?

- (a) District Panchayat
- (b) Block Panchayat
- (c) Gram Sabha
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 14. At which level does Zila Parishad actually make development plans?

- (a) District level
- (b) Panchayat Samiti
- (c) Block level
- (d) Government level

Answer

Question 15. The members of the Gram Sabha must be adults. It means they must be of

- (a) 18 years or more
- (b) 20 years or more
- (c) 22 years or more
- (d) 25 years.

Answer

Question 16. The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the

- (a) Members of the Gram Sabha
- (b) Zila Parishad
- (c) Ward Member
- (d) Gram Sabha

Answer

Question 17. Which one is not the source of funds for the Panchayat?

- (a) Collection of taxes on houses, market places, etc.
- (b) Donations for community works etc.
- (c) Donations contributed by the villagers for village welfare works
- (d) Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats.

Answer

Question 18. The Panchayat Raj System is the

- (a) First level of democratic government
- (b) Second level of democratic government
- (c) Third level of democratic government
- (d) Fourth level of democratic government.

Answer

II.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Gram Panchayat is elected for years.

2. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the

3. Every village Panchayat is divided into
4. The Gram Panchayat's main task is to implement programmes for all villages that come under it.

III.TRUE/FALSE

1. The Secretary of the Gram Sabha is an elected person.
2. There is no link between the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat.
3. It is the Gram Sabha that keeps control of the Gram Panchayat.
4. The Gram Panchayat meets regularly in order to perform its task efficiently and within a given time limit.
5. The Gram Panchayat does not collect any local taxes.

IV.MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Coloumn-A	Column-B
i) Sarpanch	a) Panchayat Samiti
ii) Panch	b) Zila Parishad
iii) Gram Panchayat	c) Member of the Panchayat
iv) Block Panchayat	d) President of the Panchayat
v) District Panchayat	e) Wards

V.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who calls the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?

Ans:

2. What problems do the women of village face?

Ans:

- 3.What does Anwar suggest?

Ans:

- 4.What was the next agenda for the Gram Sabha?

Ans:

5. Why is the Nirmal Gram Puruskar awarded and to whom?

Ans:

6. What is the Panchayati Raj System?

Ans:

7. Why are the Panchs and the Gram Panchayat answerable to Gram Sabha?

Ans:

.....

8. What various works does a Gram Panchayat do?

Ans:

.....

9. What are the various source of funds for the Gram Panchayat?

Ans:

.....

VI. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are the functions of the Zila Parishad?

Ans:

.....

2. Write a brief note on the three levels of Panchayats.

Ans:

.....

3. Why do Gram Sabhas in some states form committees?

Ans:

.....

4. Describe the function and formation of Gram Sabha.

Ans:

.....

.....

CHAPTER VI

RURAL ADMINISTRATION

Quarrel in the Village: Mohan noticed that Raghu had shifted the bund but Raghu refused to accept and instead he beats Mohan. Mohan's neighbours helped him and he was provided first aid.

Gram Sabha: The Panchayati Raj, through the Gram Sabha, can solve land dispute problems, instead of taking the issues to the police station.

Work at the Police Station: In the police station, Mohan met the Station House Officer and said that he wanted to give the complaint in writing. At first, the S.H.O. refused, but later, he agreed that he would register the case. The S.H.O. promised that he would send a constable to investigate the incidence.

Patwari's Duties: They include conducting land surveys, field supervision and reporting the crime to the police. The role of the Patwari is important in an investigation. The record of the Patwari helps the police to find out which person has extended his bund from the original boundary. Revenue Department: Keeping track of all these is the work of the revenue department. Senior people in this department supervise the Patwari's work.

Local Administration: All the States of India are divided into districts. For managing matters relating to land, these districts are further sub-divided. These sub-divisions of a district are known by different names such as Tehsil, Taluka, etc.

A New Law: (Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005)

Recently, the law was changed. In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share in the land. The same law will apply to all states and union territories of the country. This law will benefit a large number of women.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1. How many villages are there in India approximately?

- (a) One lakh
- (b) Three lakhs
- (c) Four lakhs
- (d) Six lakhs

Answer

Question 2. Who is Mohan in this chapter?

- (a) a farmer
- (b) a doctor
- (c) an engineer
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. What was the occupation of Mohan's friend?

- (a) Running a post-office
- (b) Running a cloth-shop
- (c) Running a clinic
- (d) Running a chemist shop

Answer

Question 4. Where did Mohan go after being beaten up by Raghu?

- (a) Hospital
- (b) Clinic
- (c) Police Station
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. To whom did Mohan meet at the Police station to lodge complain?

- (a) SHO
- (b) SI
- (c) ASI
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 6. Who does the work of measuring land and keeping land record?

- (a) Doctor
- (b) Chemist
- (c) Patwari
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 7. Patwari is also known as

- (a) lekhpal
- (b) karamchari
- (c) village officer
- (d) kanungo

Answer

Question 8. What is other work of Patwari?

- (a) Selling medicine
- (b) Collection of land revenue
- (c) Growing crops in a field
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. All the states of India are divided into

- (a) cities
- (b) nagars
- (c) grams
- (d) districts

Answer

Question 10. Who is the head of Tehsil?

- (a) District collector
- (b) Revenue collector
- (c) Ticket collector
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 11. District collector is also known as

- (a) Tehsildar
- (b) Zamindar
- (c) Sarpanch
- (d) Panchs

Answer

Question 12. Name the person/ persons who inherit the property of a person after his death,

- (a) His sons
- (b) His daughters
- (c) His wife
- (d) Sons, daughters and their mother

Answer

Question 13. Kanungo is the other name of

- (a) Tehsildar
- (b) Patwari
- (c) Talukdar
- (d) Landowner

Answer

Question 14. The person-in-charge of the police station is known as

- (a) Stationmaster
- (b) Superintendent of Police
- (c) Station House Officer
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

Question 15. A heated argument began between Raghu and Mohan because

- (a) Raghu had taken over some of Mohan's land
- (b) Mohan had taken over Raghu's land
- (c) Mohan had taken a loan from Raghu and denied to return it
- (d) All the above.

Answer

Question 16.

The sub-divisions of a district are known by different names such as

- (a) Tehsil
- (b) Taluka
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

II. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. The Patwari maintains and the records of the village.
- 2. Raghu’s uncle was the of the village.
- 3. It is the duty of the Station House Officer to write down the and then investigate them.
- 4. For managing matters relating to land, districts are subdivided into

III. True/False

- 1. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 gave equal rights to daughters.
- 2. Mohan went to the village Sarpanch to make complaints about Raghu.
- 3. It is the duty of the District Collector to supervise the work of the Patwaris.
- 4. The Station House Officer was not in the mood to hear Mohan.
- 5. The revenue officer organises the collection of land revenue from the farmers.

IV. Match the following

Column A	Column B
Patwari	Collect revenue
Tehsildars	Responsible for a group of villages
Mohan	Sons, daughters and their mothers have an equal share inland
Hindu Succession Act,2005	An influential person in the village
Raghu	A small farmer

V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is called bund?

Ans:

2. What did Mohan notice one morning?

Ans:

3. How can you say that Raghu was an influential person in the village?

Ans:

4. Where can one register the case?

Ans:

5. Why do you think the Station House Officer (SHO) did not want to entertain Mohan?

Ans:

6. What are the different names of the Patwari?

Ans:

7. Mention one responsibility of the Tehsildar.

Ans:

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is the work of the revenue department of the government?

Ans:
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2. What would have the Patwari done to resolve the dispute between Mohan and Raghu?

Ans:
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CHAPTER VII URBAN ADMINISTRATION

The ward councillor :

The city is divided into different wards and ward councillors get elected. The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken by groups of councillors who form committees to decide and debate issues. For example, if bus stands need to be improved, or a crowded more regularly, or there is a 'nala' or drain that cuts through the city that needs cleaning etc. It is these committees for water, garbage collection, street lighting etc. that decide on the work to be done. When the problems are within a ward then the people who live in the ward can contact their councillors. All of the ward councillors meet and they make a budget and the money is spent according to this.

How does the Municipality Corporation get its money ?

The Municipality Corporation collects money in different ways. A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the service the governments provides. People who own homes have to pay a property tax as well as taxes for water and other services. The larger the house the more the tax. Property taxes however form only 25-30 percent of the money that a Municipality Corporation earns.

A Community Protest :

In an area, there were garbage lying all over the street. People get ill from the smell. The women of that area met the ward councillor and described the situation of the locality to him. The commissioner began giving excuses for the situation saying that the corporation did not have enough trucks. Likewise, another larger and more noisy protest the sanitation service in this locality become more regular.

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. In which of the following are lives faster?

- (a) In village
- (b) In city
- (c) In both (a) and (b)
- (d) In none of these

Answer

Question 2. Munciple Corporation had put up signs around the city to inform people about _____ disease.

- (a) Malaria
- (b) Fever
- (c) Chollera
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 3. What type of game were Mala and her friends playing in the street?

- (a) Hockey
- (b) Cricket
- (c) Football
- (d) Badminton

Answer

Question 4. What was broken by the ball hit by Rehana?

- (a) Window glass
- (b) Street light
- (c) Glass of a car
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 5. Which agency replaces the broken street lights, collects the garbage, provides water supply, keeps the market clean?

- (a) Municipal Corporation
- (b) Hospital
- (c) Police
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 6. Which are the other tasks of a municipal corporation?

- (a) To run the schools
- (b) To run hospitals
- (c) To maintain parks
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 7. Who takes the complicated decisions that affect the entire city?

- (a) A group of council
- (b) A group of teachers
- (c) A group of doctors
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 8. What are Panchayat members called?

- (a) Sarpanch
- (b) Panch
- (c) Secretary
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 9. The big city like Delhi is divided into several

- (a) Districts
- (b) Janapads
- (c) Samitis
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 10. Who prepares budget and spends the money according to this?

- (a) Ward Councillors
- (b) Ward boys
- (c) Nurses
- (d) Teachers

Answer

Question 11. The uncollected garbage attracts dogs, rats, mosquitoes and flies, so we should

- (a) cover them
- (b) keep them open
- (c) throw them on to the roads
- (d) throw them here and there

Answer

Question 12. The jobs of contract workers are

- (a) temporary
- (b) permanent
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Answer

Question 13. If any housekeeping staff does not do his duty, whom should we contact?

- (a) Sanitation engineer
- (b) Local police station
- (c) Councillor
- (d) Chief Minister

Answer

Question 14. What was Gangabai protesting about?

- (a) The garbage was not removed for several days
- (b) She wanted to open a hospital
- (c) She wanted to open a school
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 15. Why was Gangabai loved and respected?

- (a) For being an active citizen
- (b) For being a lazy citizen

- (c) For helping the poor
- (d) all of these

Answer

Question 16. People who own homes pay

- (a) water tax
- (b) General tax
- (c) Property tax.
- (d) Education tax

Answer

Question 17. Yasmin Khala worked in the

- (a) Sanitation department
- (b) Water department
- (c) Garbage collection department
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

Question 18. The cleanest city in India

- a) Surat
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Nagpur.

Answer

Question 19. Which one is not the job of the Municipal Corporation?

- (a) It keeps the streets and markets clean.
- (b) It makes gardens and maintains them.
- (c) It builds hotels for the tourists
- (d) It runs schools, hospitals, and dispensaries.

Answer

Question 20. The Municipal Council is found in

- (a) Big cities
- (b) Small towns
- (c) villages
- (d) Metropolitan cities.

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Property taxes form onlypercent of the money that a Municipal Corporation earns.
2. Collecting garbage is quite a job.
3. The work in the city is divided into diffrent
4. The Ward Councillor is elected by the people of his

5. The children hearing Gangabai’s story immensely.

III. TRUE/FALSE

- 1. Gangabai was a timid lady.
- 2. Yasmin Khala was a retired judge.
- 3. Pune, being a big city, has a Municipal Corporation.
- 4. Larger houses have to pay fewer taxes.
- 5. The Commissioner and the administrative staff implement the decisions taken by the Councillor’s Committees and the councillors.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column-A	Column-B
i) Councillors	a) Provides basic amenities
ii) Commissioner and administrative staff	b) Collected by Corporation
iii) Municipal Corporation	c) Elected bodies
iv) Property taxes	d) Hit by plague in 1994
v) Surat	e) Appointed by the government

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1: Who was Yasmin Khala?

Ans:.....
.....

2. What had children done to the street light?

Ans:.....
.....

3. What did children want to know?

Ans:

4. Whose duty is it to replace the streetlights?

Ans:.....
.....

5. Who takes decisions like where a park or a new hospital should build up?

Ans:

6. What is the difference between the ward Commissioner and the ward Councillors?

Ans:

7. What is a tax?

Ans:

.....

8. What types of taxes people have to pay?

Ans:

.....

9. Name two departments of the Municipal Corporation.

Ans:

.....

10. How can common people keep their streets clean?

Ans:

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VI. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How are complicated decisions taken? Explain with examples.

Ans:

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2. Write a short note on the topic 'Subcontracting'

Ans:

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3. Explain the functions of the Ward Councillor and the Administrative staff.

Ans:

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CHAPTER VIII

RURAL LIVELIHOODS

Different Occupations: People in this village are involved in different professions such as blacksmiths, teachers, washermen, weavers, barbers, mechanics, shopkeepers and traders.

Shops: Kalpattu village has a variety of small shops such as tea-shops, grocery stores, barber shops, cloth shops, tailor shops, fertilizers and seed shops.

Life of a rural Woman: The woman, Thulasi works in farmland of Ramalingam and does various work like transplanting paddy, weeding and harvesting. She earns 40 rupees daily. She also does household tasks like cooking, cleaning and washing clothes.

On Being in Debt: Farmers borrow money to fulfil the basic needs of the farming land. Sometimes, they are unable to return the loan due to the failure of monsoon, which results in debt and finally a major cause of distress.

Farmers: In Kalpattu village, there are labourers and farmers. All of them depend on farming. Big farmers cultivate their land and sell their products in the market. Some people in the village depend upon a forest, animal husbandry, dairy produce, fishing, etc.

Sources of Livelihood: Farming and collection of mahua, tendu leaves, honey, etc. from the forest are the important sources of livelihood.

Rural Livelihood: People in rural areas earn their living in various ways. They undertake in farming or non-farming activities. However, some people do not find work to keep them employed throughout the year.

Pudupet: People earn their living by fishing in the sea in this area. Catamarans (fishing boats) are used for fishing. They return to the coast with their catch to sell in the market. Fishermen usually take loans from banks to purchase catamarans, nets and engines.

Terrace Farming: This is a type of farming in which the land on a hill slope is made into flat plots and carved out in steps. The sides of each plot are raised in order to retain water. This allows water to stand in the field, which is suitable for rice cultivation.

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1. What does Thulasi's husband do ?

- (a) Teacher (b) Bussiness
- (c) Day labour (d) None

Answer

Question 2. How many children does Thulasi and Raman have ?

- (a) 3 (b) 2
- (c) 1 (d) 4

Answer

Question 3. Who is sekar ?

- (a) Small farmer
- (b) Bussinessman
- (c) Big farmer
- (d) Vegetable seller

Answer

Question 4. Where does sekar sell the milk of his hybrid cow ?

- (a) In shops (b) Door to door
- (c) In cooperative (d) None

Answer

Question 5.What is working time in paddy fields in Kalpattu ?

- (a) 8.30 AM – 4.30 PM
- (b) 10.00 AM – 5.00 PM
- (c) 7.00 AM – 2.00 PM
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 6. What is the major cause of distress among farmers ?

- (a) debt (b) law quality seeds
- (c) pests attack (d) monsoon

Answer

Question 7. What is the name of Aruna's husband ?

- (a) Pratap
- (b) Paarivelan
- (c) Ravi
- (d) None

Answer

Question 8. Giving water to the crops is known as

- (a) weeding
- (b) harvesting
- (c) planting
- (d) irrigation

Answer

Question 9. How does Aruna's husband earn his living ?

- (a) by fishing
- (b) by agriculture
- (c) sells milk
- (d) none

Answer

Question 10. How does the people of coastal area earn their living ?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) fishing
- (c) sells milk
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 11. If the farmer fails in repayment of loan he commits

- (a) suicide
- (b) murder
- (c) theft
- (d) all of these

Answer

Question 12. Indian cultivators are dependent on which factor for their crop production ?

- (a) Area of land
- (b) Produced crop
- (c) Nature
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 13. What is the main occupation of 80% of Indians?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Business
- (c) Trading
- (d) Garments

Answer

Question 14. Who was Thulasi?

- (a) Agricultural labour
- (b) Baildar
- (c) Contractor
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 15. What is the main occupation of people living in rural areas?

- (a) Working on farms
- (b) Working in banks

- (c) Working at shops
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 16. Name the process of farming on a hill slope ?

- (a) Terrace farming
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Irrigation
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 17. Thulasi earns

- (a) Rs. 40 per day
- (b) Rs. 60 per day
- (c) Rs. 70 per day
- (d) Rs. 100 per day

Answer

Question 18. Thulasi sold her cow to

- (a) Purchase jewellery
- (b) Pay the instalment of the loan that she took from bank
- (c) Pay the fees of her daughter
- (d) Pay back the money she borrowed from Ramalingam.

Answer

Question 19. The percentage of large farmers in India is

- (a) 80
- (b) 20
- (c) 10
- (d) 5

Answer

Question 20. Which one is not a farming activity?

- (a) Ploughing
- (b) Harvesting
- (c) Basket making
- (d) Weeding.

Answer

II.FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. The people of Chizami village do farming.
2. Nearly of all rural families are agricultural labourers in India.
3. Sekar has a hybrid cow, whose milk he sells in the local
4. This is one of the few times in the year when Thulasi find work.
5. Apart from working on the land, Thulasi do all the tasks at

6. Tulsi's husband is a
7. The gave seeds and fertilizers as loan.

III.TRUE/FALSE

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Sekar sells the milk of his hybrid cow in the local milk cooperative.
2. Thulasi's husband is Biren.
3. Indian farmers are mainly dependent on nature for their crop production.
4. The people of coastal area earn their livelihood by agriculture.
5. Paarivelan is Aruna's husband.
6. Nearly fifth out of fifth of all rural families are agricultural labourers in our country.

IV.MATCHING SKILL

Column A	Column B
Thulasi	Fishing
Sekar	A poor landless labourer
Arona	Hill slope
Terrace farming	A small farmer

V. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the main crop of Kalpattu village?

Ans:

2. How is Ramalingam different from others according to Thulasi?

Ans:

3. What does Thulasi's husband do when he finds no work on the farm?

Ans:

4. Why did Thulasi borrow from Ramalingam?

Ans:

5. How did she pay back the loan to Ramalingam.

Ans:

6 Name some other activities apart from farming which poor families in rural areas often do for the household.

Ans:

7. Why do people migrate?

Ans:

8. How much land does Sekar own?

Ans:

9. How does he pay back the loan to trader?

Ans:

10. Why does Sekar need to earn some extra money?

Ans:

11. What work does Sekar do at Ramalingam's rice mill?

Ans:

12. Why do farmers like Sekar need to borrow money?

Ans:

13. Why do fishermen go far into the sea?

Ans:

14. During which period do fish breed?

Ans:

15. How do fishermen manage during the monsoon period?

Ans:

VI. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Describe different types of work that Sekar do for a living.

Ans:

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2. List the three situations in which crops can be ruined.

Ans:

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3. Write a brief note on the lifestyle of the people of Chizami.

Ans:

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.....

4. Write a note on the lives of fishing families.

Ans:
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5. What different activities are done by the people of Kalpattu village?

Ans:
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CHAPTER IX

URBAN LIVELIHOODS

Vendors and Government Measures:

There are large number of street vendors in the country working in urban areas. Street vending was till recently looked upon only as an obstruction to traffic and to people walking. The government is thinking about modifying the law that banned street vendor, so that they have a place to work and that there is also a free flow of traffic and people. Hawking zones have been suggested for towns and cities.

Business persons:

There are many people who own shops in various markets of the city. These shops may be small or large and they sell different things. Most business-persons manage their own shops or business. They are not employed by anyone.

Factory:

Most workers are employed on what is known as casual basis i.e., they are required to come as and when the employer needs them. They are employed when the employer gets large orders of during certain seasons. At other times of the year they have to find some other work. These jobs are not permanent. There is no job security or protection if there is ill treatment. They are also expected to work very long hours.

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option :

Question 1 Who is Bachchu Manjhi?

- (a) Engineer
- (b) Dentist
- (c) Rikshaw-puller
- (d) Teacher

Answer

Question 2. How much does Bachchu Manjhi earn per day?

- (a) Rupees 50
- (b) Rupees 100
- (c) Rupees 150
- (d) Rupees 200

Answer

Question 3. The life of people in urban areas is _____ than that of the rural area.

- (a) slower
- (b) faster
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Answer

Question 4. According to the survey in Ahmedabad city, how many workers work in the street?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 12%
- (c) 14%
- (d) 15%

Answer

Question 5. If we feel a problem in our teeth, where should we go?

- (a) To a physician
- (b) To an orthopaedic
- (c) To a veterinary clinic
- (d) To a dentist

Answer

Question 6. Where are readymade clothes sold?

- (a) At garments' shop
- (b) At shoes' shop
- (c) At chemist's shop
- (d) At none of these

Answer

Question 7. What does Vandana do?

- (a) Sales woman
- (b) Dress designer
- (c) Nurse
- (d) Peon

Answer

Question 8. Which of the following places are nearby Delhi?

- (a) Mumbai and Goa
- (b) Kullu and Manali

- (c) Noida and Gurgaon
- (d) Panipat and Kurukshetra

Answer

Question 9. Most businessmen are

- (a) self employed
- (b) employed by others
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Answer

Question 10. The shopkeepers are given a license by

- (a) State Government
- (b) Municipal corporation
- (c) Central Government
- (d) Court

Answer

Question 11. Where do labourers on daily wages wait with their tools?

- (a) Labour Chowk
- (b) Ramlila ground
- (c) Cinema Halls
- (d) None of these

Answer

Question 12. Where does Sudha work?

- (a) In a company
- (b) As sales person in a shop
- (c) In a cinema hall
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 13. How much salary does she get?

- (a) Rs. 5,000/- PM
- (b) Rs. 10,000/- PM
- (c) Rs. 15,000/- PM
- (d) Rs. 30,000/- PM

Answer

Question 14. What benefits does Sudha get along with her salary?

- (a) Savings for old age
- (b) Gets off on Sundays and national holidays
- (c) Medical facilities
- (d) All of these

Answer

Question 15. Vandana is a

- (a) Doctor
- (b) Sales manager
- (c) Dress designer
- (d) Dentist.

Answer

Question 16. The authority that issues a licence to the permanent shops is the

- (a) Municipal corporation
- (b) Electricity department
- (c) Home Ministry
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

Question 17. Nirmala works in a

- (a) Showroom
- (b) Garment factory
- (c) Company
- (d) Call centre.

Answer

Question 18. Workers who are employed on casual basis usually get

- (a) Handsome salary
- (b) Poor salary
- (c) Medical leave
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

Answer

Question 19. Foreign companies usually set up call centres in India because

- (a) They can get people who will work for lower wages
- (b) They can get people who can speak English
- (c) They can get cheap land to establish the centre
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

Answer

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

(i) There are almost street vendors in the country working in

(ii) Like Bacchu manjhi, a large number of people in the city work on the

(iii) It is the..... that decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.

(iv) Call Centers in cities provide a new form of employment to the people.

(v) Street vending is now recognized as a general benefit and as a..... of people to earn their

III.TRUE/FALSE

- (i) A large number of people in the city work on the streets.
- (ii) Shops on streets are usually temporary structures.
- (iii) Call Centres are usually seen in small towns.
- (iv) Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions.
- (v) Permanent workers get only medical facilities.

IV.MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Harpreet and Vandana	(a) Works as a Marketing Manager
(ii) Bachchu Manjhi	(b) Works as a tailor
(iii) Sudha	(c) Business persons
(iv) Nirmala	(d) Work as helpers to masons
(v) Daily wage workers	(e) Rickshaw puller

V.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name some activities which are carried out on the streets.

Ans:

2. What was found in a Survey of Ahmedabad city?

Ans:

3. What types of things do vendors usually sell?

Ans:

4. How was street vending looked upon till recently?

Ans:

5. How does street vending look now?

Ans:

6. Mention two features of business persons.

Ans:

7. What is essential for the permanent shops?

Ans:

8. Define 'labour chowk'.

Ans:

9. What is the normal working day in a garment factory?

Ans:

10. What is a Call Centre?

Ans:

11. Mention two features of permanent jobs.

Ans:

12. What works does sudha do?

Ans:

VI. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are various ways of earning livelihood in the urban areas? Discuss.

Ans:

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2. Write in brief on 'Call Centres'.

Ans:

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3. How do hawkers manage their work? Discuss.

Ans.....
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4. Discuss the drawbacks of casual jobs.

Ans.....
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