



1 Our Environment

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.**
- Environment is surrounding of an organism. It refers to all those conditions in which human beings, animals and plants grow and survive.
 - Physical environment consists of the abiotic components such as land, water and air. On the other hand, biological, environment consists of biotic components such as plants and animals.
 - The objects created by human beings like; buildings, parks, bridges, roads, industries etc. are man-made components.
 - Biosphere is a very small part of earth where land, water and air interact with each other to sustain life.
 - The human beings began to change the natural environment to fulfil his needs.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Aquarium 2. (iii) Forest 3. (iii) Road 4. (ii) Growing population

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Environment** : All natural and man-made things present around us can be termed as environment.
 - Ecosystem** : Ecosystem is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical environment in which they live, all linked by transfer of energy and material. There can be an ecosystem of tropical rain forests, grassland, desert, mountains, lakes, river, ocean and even a small pond.
 - Hydrosphere** : All the water bodies of the earth form hydrosphere. It covers about 70% of the earth's surface.
 - Natural environment** : All the natural components of the environment such as, land, water, air, plants and animals.
 - Natural environment is made by the natural components such air, water and land. Human made environment is made of components made by man such as, roads, buildings, bridges, railway lines, canals, electricity etc.
 - Lithosphere is the solid part of the earth. It is made of rocks and minerals, and is covered by a thin layer of soil.
Hydrosphere is that part of the earth that consists all the water bodies such as oceans, rivers, ponds.
 - Biosphere is that domain of the earth which is made by the combination of all other three domains lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. The main elements of Biosphere are producers and consumers.

Producers (autotrophs) : The producers produce their food directly from the environment e.g. plants.

Consumers (heterotrophs) : The consumers cannot produce their food directly from the environment e.g. animals and humans. The consumers are of three types:
 Carnivores—flesh eaters
 Herbivores—plant eaters
 Omnivores—flesh and plant eaters.
 - It is important to study Natural Environment for the following reasons :
It helps us to understand the diversity, nature and mechanism of operation of various forces on the earth.



- We can understand the impact of man's activities on Environment.
- The origin and distribution of surface, features of land can be studied only when we have a total view of the environment.
- Even when we study only a certain part of the earth, we can establish the relationship only when we have a view of the totality of the environment.
- Even when we study only a certain part of the earth, we can establish the relationship only when we have a view of the totality of the environment.
- Since, we live only on the surface of the earth, so the study of the atmosphere and oceans becomes essential because of their interactive and interdependent nature.

C. Match Column A with Column B.

Ans. Column A

- (a) Biosphere
- (b) Atmosphere
- (c) Hydrosphere
- (d) Environment
- (e) Man
- (f) Parks
- (g) Bridges
- (h) Land

Column B

- (iv) Narrow zone where land, air and water interact
- (i) Blanket of air which surrounds the earth
- (ii) Domain of water
- (iii) Our surroundings
- (vi) Social animal
- (viii) Green area
- (vii) Human made
- (v) Natural resource

Project Work
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2 Inside the Earth



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Seismic waves are the vibrations produced underneath the surface of the earth.
 2. Crust, mantle and core are the three layers of the earth.
 3. A rock is the mass of natural deposit that makes earth's crust. Three types of rocks are igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic rocks.
 4. Minerals are substances which occur naturally in rocks. Minerals are useful to us because they provide us mental and chemicals.
 5. Rocks have many uses. They are widely used in the construction of roads and buildings. Some chemicals found in some rocks are used in the making of fertilizers.
 6. The igneous rocks are called primary rocks because other types of rocks are formed from the igneous rocks only.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Eratosthenes 2. (iii) 7000 km 3. (ii) Shale

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer these questions :

- Ans.**
1. The shape of the earth is very close to that of a sphere. The earth is slightly bulging at the Equator and flattened at the Poles. The polar diameter is about 43 km shorter than the equatorial diameter. For all practical purposes, we assume the earth to be a sphere. Technically, is it called a spheroid.

The equatorial circumference of the earth is about 40,075 km.

2. The structure of the earth has the following features :
 - The interior of the earth is not composed of the same material.
 - The density of the earth's material increases gradually from the surface towards the centre.

On the basis of varying density and other physical and chemical properties of earth's



material, the earth is roughly divided into three concentric layers—crust, mantle and core. This arrangement can be compared to that of an onion, with its shells one inside the other.

3. The main features of mantle and core are as follows :

Mantle :

- (i) It is made up of dense and heavy materials.
- (ii) It extends up to an average depth of about 2900 km.
- (iii) The temperature of this layer is between 900°C to 2200°C.
- (iv) The average density of the mantle varies from about 3.5 to 5.5g/cubic centimetre.
- (v) The main elements of the mantle are silicon (SI) and magnesium (MA).
- (vi) Very hot rocks normally form magma in this layer.

Core :

- (i) It is made up of dense and heavy metals.
 - (ii) The diameter of the core is about 7000 km.
 - (iii) The temperature of this layer is between 2200°C to 5000°C.
 - (iv) The average density of the core varies from about 5.1 to 13.0 g/cm³.
 - (v) The main elements of the core are nickel and iron (NIFE).
 - (vi) This layer is considered to be permanently in the molten state.
4. Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of the molten magma inside the earth or on the surface of the earth. It takes thousands of years for large masses of molten magma to cool down and become rocks.
These are actually igneous or sedimentary rocks which have been changed due to excessive heat and pressure inside the earth. Small crystals combine together and form large crystals. Various minerals combine to form new minerals. The rocks, thus transformed are called metamorphic rocks.
5. The sedimentary rocks have the following characteristics :
- (i) These rocks are made up of the particles of various sizes.
 - (ii) They have horizontal layers one over the other.
 - (iii) As they are mostly formed under water, these rocks have mud cracks and marks of waves.
 - (iv) The sedimentary rocks are softer than igneous rocks.
 - (v) These rocks also contain remains of animals and plants between the layers or sediments.
 - (vi) The main examples are sandstone and limestone.
6. The characteristics of minerals are as follows :
- Each mineral usually contains two or three simple substances called elements.
Minerals have a definite chemical composition.
The minerals provide us metals and chemicals.
Minerals are thus chemical substances found in nature.
A rock in which a particular mineral is found in large percentage, is called the ore of that mineral. Mining is mostly done in those areas where ores occur.
7. Igneous, Sedimentary and metamorphic are the three groups of rocks.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The outer part of the earth is called **crust**.
 2. The crust is **thicker** on the continents than on the ocean floor.
 3. The main elements of the core are **nickel** and **iron**.
 4. The **Sedimentary** rocks have remains of animals and plants.
 5. The common minerals found in the rocks are **quartz** and **feldspar**.

C. Write True or False against the following sentences :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

Project Work
Do yourself



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The surface of the earth is undergoing continuous changes either by the external forces or the internal forces.
2. The main agents of denudation are rivers, rainwater, glaciers, wind and waves.
3. Parent rock, topography and climate are the factors which contribute to the soil formation.
4. The Alluvial soils are formed by the fine silt brought down by rivers from the mountains. These are found in the flood plains and the delta regions.
5. Black soils are formed by volcanic eruptions and lava flow. These soils are found on the Deccan Plateau mainly in Maharashtra and Goa.
6. We should conserve soil because all life on the earth depends on the soil.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) weathering 2. (ii) volcanic eruptions

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Weathering is the disintegration of rocks due to change in weather. The disintegrated rock material is eroded by running water, moving ice (glacier), wind or sea waves. This material is transported and deposited at various places by the same agents of erosion.
2. The main agents of denudation are rivers, rain water, glaciers, wind and waves. The work of each agent is as follows :

(i) Rivers : A river on its natural course flows from the highlands towards the lowlands. It erodes the rocks of the highlands where its speed is high due to steep slope. It makes valleys and gorges on its course.

(ii) Rain water : When rain falls, some of the water seeps underground through fissures (cracks) of porous rocks. In regions having soluble rocks like limestone or salt, the seepage of the underground water creates caves and other landscape features.

(iii) Glaciers : Glaciers are moving mass of ice. They melt away along their edges and give rise to rivers. The movement of the glacier erodes the 'V' shaped river valley into the 'U' shaped river valley.

(iv) Winds : Wind action is more significant in desert areas where the winds can remove the particles of dust and sand from the surface very easily.

(v) Waves : When the sea waves strike the coast, they erode the rocks along the sea coast.

3. The work of a river in different stages are as follows :

(a) Mountain Stage (Young Stage) : This is the first stage of a river. In this stage, the river flows through a mountains regions, where the slope is steep. It erodes the mountain rocks and makes 'V' shaped river valleys or even 'I' shaped river valleys in some regions, which are called canyons or gorges. Waterfalls are also formed in this stage. These waterfalls can be used to generate Hydro-electric power. In this stage, the speed of the river is very fast and its main action is erosion.

(b) Plain Stage : It is the second stage of a river. When the river comes down to the plains, its speed becomes less as it flows through almost even surface. In this stage the work of erosion and deposition goes on side by side. Some special features made by the river action in this stage are the flood plains; ox-bowlakes and meanders. Flood plains are formed by the river deposits. The river deposits fertile soil in the plain. It is called Alluvial soil. When the river takes some turns, they are called meanders. In between the meanders a lake is formed called an ox-bow lake.

Delta Stage (Old Stage) : It is the third and the last stage of a river. In this stage the speed of the river becomes very slow. It divides itself into various branches called distributaries.



The main work of the river in this stage is deposition. A triangular shaped lowland called a 'Delta' is formed in this stage. This delta region is very fertile.

4. The different types of soils found in India are : alluvial soils, black soils, red soils, laterite soils, desert or sandy soils and mountain soils.

A brief account of each type is as follows :

(i) Alluvial Soils : These soils are made up of fine silt brought down by rivers from the mountains and deposited in the flood plains and the delta regions. These soils are very fertile. These soils are found in the northern plains and the river deltas along the east coast.

(ii) Black Soils : These soils are formed by volcanic eruptions and lava flow. They are also very fertile. They can retain moisture. Locally they are called regur. These soils are good for cotton cultivation. These soils are found on the Deccan Plateau mainly in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(iii) Red Soils : These soils are formed as a result of breaking up of the crystalline igneous rocks. They have a mixture of clay and sand. Red soils are found in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, South-eastern Maharashtra and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) Laterite Soils : Laterite soils are found in heavy rainfall areas. These soils are acidic and unsuitable for cultivation because they are leached by rain water. These soils are found in the rainy regions of the Western Ghats and north-east hilly states.

(v) Desert of Sandy Soils : These soils are found in Western Rajasthan. These soils have low humus contents and are not suitable for agriculture.

(vi) Mountain Soils : They are found in the Himalayan region. They are rich in iron but deficient in lime. Tea is grown in those areas which receive sufficient rainfall.

5. The various methods of soil conservation are as follows :

(i) We shouldn't remove the existing forest cover indiscriminately and plant more and more trees wherever possible. 'Vanmahotsava' is a step taken for this purpose.

(ii) Farms should be levelled and bunded so that the soil does not get washed away.

(iii) Construction of terraces on hill slopes helps in checking soil erosion.

(iv) Gully erosion can be also be checked by constructing checkdams on hills slopes.

(v) Overgrazing by domestic animals must be checked.

(vi) Floods should be controlled by building dams on rivers.

(vii) The fertility of the soil can be maintained by rotation of crops and using fertilizers.

6. Delta is a triangular shaped lowland formed in the last stage of a river.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The main work of the river in the mountain state is **erosion**.
2. The main work of the river in the data state is **deposition**.
3. The decayed plant and animal material mixed with the soil is called **humus**.
4. The disintegration of rocks due to changes in temperature and rain is called **weathering**.
5. Black soils is also called **regur**. It is good to grow **cotton**.
6. The decayed plant and animal material called **humus**.
7. Glaciers are moving mass of **ice**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements.

- Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False 7. True

Project Work
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4

Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans. 1. Natural Vegetation includes all types of plants, grass, bushes and scrubs that grow naturally on the earth.





Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans. 1. Early settlements grew near the river valleys due to availability of water and fertile soil.
2. Some of the earliest civilizations developed in the river valleys were—Indus Valley civilization, Nile Valley civilization, Tigris and Euphrates Valley and Hwang-ho valley civilization.
3. A compact settlement is a closely built area of dwelling wherever flat land is available. In a scattered settlement dwelling are spaced over an extensive area.
4. Agriculture, fishing, forestry crafts and trading are some of the activities practised by the rural people.
5. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans. 1. (ii) table 2. (ii) subway 3. (i) cycle 4. (ii) North America

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer these questions :

- Ans. 1. **Rural Settlements** : The villages are rural settlements where people are engaged in activities like agriculture, fishing, forestry, crafts work and trading etc. In the rural settlements there is lot of open space and fresh air to breathe.
Urban Settlements : The towns are smaller and the cities are larger in urban settlements. In urban areas the people are engaged in manufacturing, trading and services. In the urban settlements you can see a large number of vehicles moving on the roads. The number of vehicles is increasing day by day due to the growing population in the cities.
2. Settlements which are occupied for a short period are called temporary settlements. The people living in deep forests, hot and cold deserts and mountains often dwell in such temporary settlements.
3. In rural areas people build houses to suit the environment in the following ways : In regions to heavy rainfall they have slanting roofs. Places where water accumulates in the rainy season the houses are constructed on a raised platform.
4. Air transport has many advantages such as :
(i) By it we can cover the distance of thousand kilometres in few hours.
(ii) It is the only mode of transport to reach the most remote areas especially where there are no roads and railways.
(iii) It is very helpful in time of calamities for rescuing people and distributing relief.
5. Individual means of communication such as letters, etc. are used to communicate with one person at a time. On the other hand means of mass communication such as television, newspaper, etc. are used for communicating with large number of people at the same time.
6. Satellites and internet have helped in communication in a big way. Satellites has made it possible to see activities going on in the other part of the world, live in our own rooms. This has turned the world into a small village. Internet in the same way has made it possible for us to send our messages etc. anywhere in the world, instantly. Now we can communicate with any person anywhere in the world.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Mumbai** is the most important sea port as well as airport of India.
2. **Kolkata** and **Delhi** have metro railway lines in India.
3. Very fast trains are called **Superfast** trains.
4. The longest railway line of the world is the **Trans Siberian railways**. It runs between **St. Petersburg** and **Vladivostok**.
5. One of the highest roads of the world in India is **Manali-Leh** highway.



6. The house made of snow is called **igloo**.

C. Write True or false against the following statements:

Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. Match the following:

Ans. (a) Metro (iv) underground railway line
(b) Igloos (iii) house made up of snow
(c) Raft (ii) boat made by logs of wood
(d) Internet (i) e-mail
(e) Flyover (vi) road over raised structure
(f) Mobile phone (v) sending messages
(g) Airport (viii) air-transport
(h) Satellite (vii) weather forecasting

Project Work
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6

Life in the Tropical and Sub Tropical Lands



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.** 1. Brazil, parts of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and a small part of Venezuela are the countries of South America through which the Amazon river pass.
2. The climate of Amazon basin is hot and wet all the year around.
3. Monaco, Tapoica, Pineapple and sweet potatoes are the main crops grown in Amazon basin.
4. Thatched houses and Maloca are the two types of houses built by the people of Amazon basin.
5. The new changes has adversely affected the environment in the Amazon basis in the big way. Due to this, a large area of the rainforest was destroyed.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Ans. 1. (ii) Argentina 2. (ii) Tista 3. (ii) Narmada

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The plains of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is densely populated because here the soil is very fertile. As the land is flat and even it is easy to build houses roads, factories, etc.
2. The vegetation cover of the area varies according to the type of landforms. In the Ganga and Brahmaputra plain tropical deciduous trees grow along with teak, sal, sheesham, neem and peepal etc. Thick bamboo grovers are common in the Brahmaputra plain.
3. Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi and Patna are the major cities when are located on the bank of River Ganga.
4. The rivers and lakes of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin are getting polluted because the pollution from the nearby towns are discharged into the rivers and lakes.
5. We can divide the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin into following three topographical features : The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountain and the foothills of the Himalayas and the Sundarbans.
6. Terraced farming is practised in the hilly areas because terraces are built on steep slope to create flat surface and remove the slope so that water does not run-off rapidly.
7. The Amazon rainforests are rich in wild life. Among the animals found here are tree-dwelling sloths, monkeys and ant-eating tapirs. Various type of reptiles and snakes also thrive in these jungles. Crocodiles, snakes and pythons anaconda and boa constrictor are some of the species.



8. Allahabad, Varanasi, Buddhist Stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Imambara of Lucknow are the famous tourist place of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Lucknow is located on the bank of **Gomti** river.
2. Calcutta (Kolkata) is an important port on the river **Hugli**.
3. Ganga-Brahmaputra plain is dotted with **Ox-bow** lakes.
4. **Allahabad** is situated on the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna.
5. Agra is famous for **Taj Mahal**.
6. Imambara is in **Lucknow**.
7. **Manioc** is the staple food of the people of Amazon basin.
8. Amazon river drains into the **Atlantic** ocean.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. True

D. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Maloca** : It is a large apartment like house found in the Amazon basin. It has a steep slanting roof.
2. **Cash crops** : These are the crops grown mainly for sale in the market. For example, rubber, sugarcane, jute, etc.
3. **Plantation** : A large area in which usually a single perennial crop like tea, coffee, rubber and bananas etc., is grown.
4. **Sunderban delta** : It is the largest delta in the world. It is located in Bengal. It is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers at their mouth.

Project Work
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7 Life in the Deserts

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. Sahara desert is located in North Africa. It touches eleven countries. these are : Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara.
2. The main landscape features of the Sahara desert include vast stretches of sand (erg), gravel plains (reg) and rocky plateaus (hammada).
3. Oasis is a area in the desert where under groundwater comes to the surface. Date Palms, rice, wheat, barley, maize, millets and beans are crops grown around the oasis.
4. The natural vegetation of Sahara consists mainly of scattered patches of grass, cactus and shrubs.
5. Hares, desert foxes, hedgehogs, hyenas, Jackals, scorpions, gazelles, Snakes and lizards etc. are the wild animals found in the Sahara desert.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) 8.54 million sq. km 2. (ii) Zoji-la 3. (i) Ladakh 4. (i) Very hot

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The cultural landscape of Sahara is undergoing a change. Motor cars and trucks now ply on these routes. Tuaregs are seen acting as guides to foreign tourists. The scenic beauty of the desert attracts many tourists to the Sahara. More and more nomadic herdsmen are taking to city life finding jobs in oil and gas companies.
2. The climate of the Sahara desert is extremely hot and dry. It has a short rainy season. The sky is cloudless and clear. The northern part of the desert receives some rainfall in winter,



while the southern part receives some rainfall in summer. Here, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates.

In the Sahara, the summers are very hot. The winters are quite cold in the sub tropical north, but milder in the tropical south. Diurnal as well as annual ranges of temperature are quite high. The western coastal region has a relatively cooler climate due to the influence of the cold Canary Current flowing along the coast. In summer, days are extremely hot, the temperatures during the day may soar as high as 50°C. The nights during winter may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.

3. The date palm tree is highly valued in the Sahara. It produces dates, which are eaten. Its trunk provides timber. Its leaves are used for weaving baskets and thatching roofs, and also as fodder and fuel. The sap of the tree is used as beverage.
4. The Bedouins and Tuaregs are the two main nomadic tribes of the Sahara. These groups rear livestock such as, goats, sheep, camels and horses. These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles, etc. Hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.
5. Ladakh is located in Jammu-Kashmir in India.
6. Ladakh being situated in the high altitude and at a great distance from the sea has an extremely cold and dry climate. It receives most of its precipitation in the form of snow.
7. Due to cold and dry climate, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze. Groves of willow and poplars are seen in the valleys. Junipers are found on the higher slopes. The finest cricket bats are made from the wood of the willow trees.
The wild animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, wild yaks and a type of wild ass called Kaing and special kinds of dogs. Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snow cock, raven and hoopoe are common. Some of these are migratory birds.
8. The people of Ladakh make excellent shawls, carpets and blankets of wool. Crafts like weaving and embroidery have flourished. The women are very hardworking. They work not only in the house and fields, but also manage small business and shops.
9. Gompas, meadows, glaciers, ceremonies and festivals are the main attractions for the tourists in Ladakh.
10. The Sahara is sparsely populated. Scattered clusters of human settlements are found around oases where permanent sources of water are available. The houses are built close together for shade, and are designed to keep out the heat and sand. They have thatched roofs, walls of reed or mud, and small windows.
11. The camel which is still used for carrying goods and people is often called the 'Ship of the Desert'. It has broad padded feet that do not sink in the sand. Besides, the stores of fat in the camel's hump enable it to go without food and water for many days.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The two important commercial crops grown in the Nile valley are **Cotton** and **Sugarcane**.
2. A place in the desert where underground water comes to the surface is called an **Oasis**.
3. **Ladakh** is one of the coldest inhabited places in the world.
4. Leh is connected to Kashmir valley by the National Highway **1A**. It passes through the **Zoji-La** Pass.
5. **Manali-Leh** highway is one of the highest roads in the world.
6. The climate of the Sahara desert is **hot and dry**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements.

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False

D. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) Nile 2. (a) Cold 3. (b) borax and sulphur 4. (c) Muslim or Both

E. Distinguish between :

- Ans.** 1. Desert and Oasis :

(i) **Desert** : A desert is a place where the rainfall is less than 25 cm in a year. Here the

vegetation is very scarce.

(ii) Oasis : An Oasis is an area in the desert where underground water comes to the surface. Here water is available in plenty and people grow crops like date palms, rice, wheat, barley, maize, millets and beans.

2. Hot desert and Cold desert :

(i) Hot desert : In the hot deserts, the climate is extremely hot and dry. For example, Sahara in Africa.

(ii) Cold desert : In the hot deserts, the climate is extremely cold and dry. For example, Ladakh in India.

3. Erg and Reg :

(i) Erg : These are the vast stretches of sand in the Sahara desert.

(ii) Reg : These are the extensive gravel plain in the Sahara desert.

4. Diurnal and annual range of temperature

(i) Diurnal range of temperature : It is the difference between the maximum and minimum temperature of a body (24 hours).

(ii) Annual range of temperature : It is the difference between the maximum and minimum temperature during a year (365 days)

Project Work

Do yourself



8

Life in the Temperate Grasslands

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The Prairies are located in Chicago region of North America.
 2. As the prairies are situated far inland the climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures.
 3. The prairies are also known as the “Granaries of the world” due to the huge surplus of wheat production.
 4. A local warm wind blowing down the eastern slopes of the rocky mountains in winter is called Chinook.
 5. Chicago and Winnipeg are the important cities of the prairies of the U.S.A. and Canada.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.**
1. (ii) velds
 2. (iii) Maize Triange
 3. (ii) Merino

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Velds are located in south Africa bound by the Drakensburg mountain in the east and Kalahari desert in the west.
 2. The Velds have a moderate climate due to the influence of the Indian Ocean.
 3. The wild animals of the Velds are primarily lions, leopards, cheetah and Kudu.
 4. The soil are not very fertile in the Velds due to sparse vegetation cover and barren surface.
 5. The velds are rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100 m. On the north eastern part, high velds are located that attain a height of more than 1600 m in some places. The tributaries of rivers Orange and Limpopo drain the region.
 6. **(a) The Climate of the prairies :** As the prairies are situated far inland, the climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures. The summers are warm and winters are very cold.
(b) The Climate of the velds : The velds have a moderate climate due to the influence of the Indian Ocean. During winter temperatures vary between 5°C and 10°C. Summers are short and warm.



6. Windward side is the side of the mountain which faces the rain bearing winds and receive heavy rainfall. Leeward side is other side of the mountain which is away from the rain bearing winds and do not receive heavy rainfall.
7. **Convictional Rainfall** : This rainfall is caused by the warm moist air rising up in the atmosphere. It produces convectional air currents.
Orographic Rainfall : This type of rainfall is caused by the warm moist air rising up and striking against the mountains.
8. Cyclonic rain is caused when warm air and cold air from opposite directions meet at a place. Warm air being lighter rises over the cold heavier air. As the warm air rises above the cold air, it cools, condenses and causes rain. This type of rain is common in the subpolar low pressure belts. Here, cyclones occur when the warm Westerlies are forced to rise over the cold polar winds.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The unit of temperature is **degree celsius**.
 2. Wind speed is measured by **anemometer**.
 3. **Barometer** is used to measure the pressure of air.
 4. **Carbon-di-oxide** is called the green house gas.
 5. Land breeze and sea breeze are **local** winds.
 6. Ozone layer is found in the **stratosphere**.
 7. The topmost layer of the atmosphere is **exosphere**.
 8. The air pressure is highest at the **sea level**.

Project Work
Do yourself



10 The Hydrosphere

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The process by which water continuously changes its form and circulate between hydrosphere, atmosphere and lithosphere is called water cycle.
 2. A huge wave rising very high is called tsunami.
 3. Japan is very rich in fish because here the cold Oyashio and warm Kuroshio currents meet.
 4. The tides are caused by the rising and falling of sea water at regular intervals.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.**
1. (i) 3%
 2. (i) Destructive huge wave in sea

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The warm Gulf stream affect the climate of north western coast of Europe because the warm currents flow from the warmer region to colder regions.
 2. Three different forms of water are : Vapour, liquid and solid. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water and it changes into water vapour. It is the gaseous form of water. When the water vapour cools down, condenses and forms clouds. Then it may fall on the earth in the form of rain (liquid water) or snow or sleet (solid water).
 3. Tsunami is caused when an earthquake, a volcanic eruption or underwater landslide shift large amounts of ocean water. The tsunami of 2004 caused wide spread destruction in the coastal areas of India. The Indira Point in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands got submerged after the tsunami.
 4. (i) At the time of high tide, the water level close to the shore rises. It enables the ships to arrive at the harbour more easily.
(ii) The high tides also help in fishing. Many more fish come closer to the shore during the



Several villages were governed by a chieftain. Together they were only one small unit of a state.

4. The word Hindustan according to Minhuj-i-Siraj meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.
5. The medieval period witnessed major developments in religious traditions. These included the worship of new duties. The construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Bharmanas, the Priests, as dominant groups of society were the main developments that took place in this period.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Among the European traders **Portuguese** were the first to arrive in India.
2. The word 'Hind' used by **Amir Khusro** had almost the same meaning as the word 'Hindustan' used by Babur.
3. Muslims were divided into two sects **Shia** and **Shunni**.
4. **Kayasthas** was a caste of scribes and secretaries.
5. In the rivalry of French and English the **English** ousted the **French**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements.

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

Project Work

Do yourself



2 Kings and Kingdoms of The Early Medieval Period

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The Gurjara Pratiharas ruled large parts of the areas extending from Gujarat and southern Rajasthan to eastern Uttar Pradesh.
2. Mahmud of Ghazni's attack on Kannauj in 1018 A.D., reduced the Gurjara-Pratiharas to the status of local chieftains.
3. The Palas patronized Buddhism. This can be proved by the fact that Devapala built Mahabodhi temple of Bodhi Gaya and also the Pala rulers also made reforms in Nalanda University.
4. Krishna-I built the famous rock cut Kailash temple of Ellora in 753 A.D. He belongs to the Rasktrakuta dynasty.
5. The Pratiharas, Chauhans, Solankis and Paramaras were the Rajput clans that established kingdoms in North India.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (ii) Dharamapala 2. (iii) Rashtrakutas 3. (iii) Chalukya dynasty 4. (i) Kerala

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mihir Bhoja (840-890 A.D.) was the most famous ruler of Gurjar Pratihara dynasty. He was a devotee of Vishnu. He adopted the title of Adivarha. His kingdom extended from Kashmir in the north to river Narmada in the south. He also captured Kannauj. Mahendrapala (890-910 A.D.) was the son and successor of Raja Bhoja. During his reign the Pratihara empire extended from the Himalayas in the north to the Vindhyas in the south and from Bengal in the east to Gujarat in the West.
2. The Palas gave Bengal a long period of stable government. The Palas extended their territories right across the Ganga plain, established control over Kannauj and conquered parts of Orissa and Assam (Assam). The Palas patronized Buddhism. The Pala rulers also made reforms in the Nalanda



University. Dharmapala founded the famous University of Vikramshila. Devapala built the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya.

The Palas established trade relations with South East Asia. The Pala dynasty ruled for about 400 years.

3. In the tenth century, a Turkish conqueror captured Ghazni in Afghanistan and started a new line of rulers called the Ghaznavids. An outstanding ruler of this line was Mahmud of Ghazni.

He raided India 17 times between 1000 and 1027 A.D. He defeated many princes of north western India, and plundered many cities, palace and temples. His most famous and disastrous invasion was on the famous Somnath Temple in Kathiawar (Gujarat) in 1025 A.D.

4. Cholas undertook many naval expeditions. Rajendra I sent a huge naval force against the South-East Asian kingdom of Shrivijaya. The ruler of Shrivijaya was defeated and he accepted the Chola lordship. It helped in the extension of India's trade with South East Asia and China.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Nagabhat-I** was the first ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.
2. In the eleventh century, the Palas suffered a defeat at the hand of the **Cholas**.
3. The Rashtrakutas were overthrown by a Chalukya noble **Tailapa or Taila**.
4. Prithviraj Raso was composed by **Chand bardai**.
5. Tahqiqi-e-Hind was written by **Alberuni**.
6. **Rajendra Chola** assumed the title of Gangaikonda.

C. Write true or false against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Nadu (ii) districts of Chola kingdom
(b) Prithviraj Raso (i) Chandbardai
(c) Parmars (iv) malwa
(d) Vikramaditya (iii) chalukya
(e) Brahamadeya (vi) tax free land to Brahamins
(f) Taniyar (v) large town

E. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Ur** : The assembly of common villagers in the Chola kingdom.
2. **Sabha** : The assembly of Brahmans in the Chola kingdom.
3. **Nagaram** : The assembly of traders and artisans in the Chola kingdom.
4. **Nadus** : Districts of Chola kingdom.
5. **Mandalam** : The association of traders in the Chola kingdom.
6. **Tailpa** : A Chalukya noble who overthrow the Rashtrakutas in 973 AD.
7. **Kurram** : Groups of villages of Chola kingdom.
8. **Chettis** : The prosperous merchants in the Chola kingdom.

F. Distinguish between following :

- Ans.** 1. Chettis and guilds
(i) **Chettis** : These were the prosperous merchants in the Chola kingdom.
(ii) **Guilds** : These were the groups of merchants in the Chola kingdom.
2. Gangaikonda and Maduraikondavan
(i) **Gangaikonda** : This was the title assumed by Rajendrda-I after his victory over the Pala ruler of Bengal. The name means the conqueror of Ganga regions.
(ii) **Maduraikondavan** : This was the title assumed by Parantaka-I after he defeated the Pandyas of Madurai. The name means 'the conqueror of Madurai'.
3. Shahnama and Tahqiq-i-Hind
(i) **Shahnama** : This was a book written by a great scholar called Firdausi.
(ii) **Tahqiq-i-Hind** : This was a book written by the great Persian Scholar called Alberuni. He wrote an account of India in this book.



4. Matsyanayaya and Olai
 - (i) **Matsyanayaya** : The internal disorder in Bengal before the Palas established their rule in Bengal.
 - (ii) **Olai** : These were the groups of special officers in the Chola administration. They were entrusted with the task of writing the king's orders on palm leaves.

Project Work



3 The Delhi Sultanate

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The dynasties of Delhi Sultanate were—The slave dynasty, the Khilji dynasty, the Tughlaq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodhi dynasty.
 2. Qutub-ud-din-Aibek founded the Slave dynasty in 1206 A.D. by setting up an independent kingdom at Lahore. This laid the foundation of Delhi Sultanate.
 3. Qutub-ud-din-Aibek built Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi. He started the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi but he could not completed it.
 4. Chalisa was a group of forty powerful Turkish nobles. It was organised by Iltutmish to overcome his enemies.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Lodi 2. (ii) Tughlaq dynasty 3. (ii) Agra 4. (iii) Ibrahim Lodi

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer these questions :

- Ans.**
1. In 1221, Iltutmish refused shelter to the ruler of Iran, who had been ousted by the Mongol Chief Chenghiz Khan. This diplomatic move saved India from a Mongol attack.
 2. Ghiyasuddin Balban to consolidate his position as a king, followed the policy of blood and iron. He called himself a Shadow of God on earth and next only to the prophet.
 3. Alauddin Khilji took strong measures a well equipped regular army. He paid his soldiers in cash. The horses were branded to prevent theft. A detailed description of each soldier was kept to prevent substitution.
 4. Alauddin took several measures for the welfare of the people. He began the market control system. He got the land reassessed in the doab area and the land revenue was fixed on the basis of the produce. Revenue was half of the produce.
 5. Alauddin took several steps to check the power of nobles. Some of these were :
 - (i) Grants to nobles were abolished.
 - (ii) Parties and social gatherings of nobles were restricted.
 - (iii) Drinking wine in public places was prohibited.
 - (iv) Heavy taxes were imposed on the nobles to extract excess money.
 - (v) An efficient spy system was introduced to check any disloyalty.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of **Tarain** in **1192**.
 2. The construction of Qutub Minar was completed by **Iltutmish**.
 3. The piece of land given to high officials in lieu of salary was called **Sqtas**.
 4. **Balban** followed the policy of blood and iron.
 5. Padmavat was written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi.
 6. **Ghazi Malik** ascended the throne by the name of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.

Project Work

Do yourself





4 The Mughal Empire



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Babir founded Mughal Empire in India after defeating Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.
 2. Sher Shah Suri captured Agra and started the Suri dynasty by defeating Humayun in the battle of Kannauj in 1540.
 3. Akbar won over the powerful Rajput chief by giving them high positions in his court and through matrimonial alliance.
 4. The extent of Akbar's empire was from Himalaya and Kashmir in north to the Godavari in the south and from Kandhar in the West to Bengal in the east.
 5. The Sikh Guru Arjun Dev had helped Khusro, so Jahangir summoned the Guru and imposed fine of Rs. two lakhs, Guru Arjun Dev refused to pay the fine so Jahangir put Guru Arjun Dev to death.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) 1540-45 2. (i) Abul Fazl 3. (ii) 1707

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Sher Shah is known for his efficient administration. He enforced equal laws for justice and introduced the silver coin rupee which lasted throughout the Mughal period and was used by the East India company till 1835 A.D.
 2. Bairam Khan was a trusted friend of Humayun. After Humayun's he became the regent of Akbar. Immediately, after ascending the throne, Akbar had to deal with the rising power of Hemu, a general of Sur dynasty. Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the second historic battle of Panipat in 1556 and occupied Delhi and Agra. In this way he helped Akbar.
 3. Akbar followed a liberal policy towards other religious communities. He propounded a new religion called Din-e-Ilahi. Akbar abolished the pilgrim tax and the jaziya which were taxes payable by non-Muslims. In the new city that Akbar built at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, there was a hall called the Ibadat Khana. Akbar greatly respected the Sufi saint Salim Chisthi and Ramdas, the fourth Sikh guru. He granted Guru Ramdas a plot of land in Amritsar on which the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built.
 4. Akbar never received formal education. But he was a great patron of learning. It is believed that Akbar's library had more than four thousand manuscripts. Akbar patronised talented persons from all fields. The nine famous persons in various fields called nine gems adorned the court of Akbar. They were : Abul Fazl, Faizi, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, Birbal, Raja Todarmal, Raja Bhagwan Das, Raja Man Singh, Tansen and Daswant.
 5. The loss of Kandhar to the Persians in 1622 was a great set back for Jahangir. As a result of this the Mughals lost control over the trade routes to Afghanistan, Persia and Central Asia. The loss of Kandhar also exposed India to invasions from the north west.
 6. During the reign of Akbar mansabdar's rank and salary depended on the number of sawar or horsemen he maintained. This numerical value was called zat. The higher the zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in the court and the larger his salary. According to Abul Fazl, it ranged from 10 horsemen to 10,000 horsemen.
 7. Under the Mughals, the King controlled the entire administration. He was assisted by a council of ministers. Among his ministers were the Wakil (prime minister) the Diwan or Wazir (minister of revenue and expenditure). The mirbakshi (minister of military administration), the mir samant (minister of the royal household) and the sadr (minister for enforcing the shariat, that is Islamic law).



B. Write True or False against the following statements.

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Babur wrote his own biography **Tuzuk-i-Baburi**.
2. Akbar was coronated at **Kalanaur**.
3. Akbarnama was written by **Abul Fazl**.
4. **Aurangzeb** assumed the title of Alamgir.
5. **Todar Mal** was Akbar's revenue minister.

Project Work



5 Rulers and Buildings

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. Forts, Palaces, garden residences and tombs structure made by kings and temples, mosque, tanks, wells and sarain were meant for public activity.
2. Kandariya Mahadeva temple, Lingaraj and Mukteshwara are some of the best temples built in the Nagara style.
3. The special feature of the Shikhara of the Rajarajeshwara temple is that it has a pyramidal vimana with a single stone weighing near 90 tonne.
4. The rulers constructed tanks and reservoirs for use of ordinary people.
5. **Trabeate** : A style of architecture for making roofs doors and window by placing a horizontal beam acrosses two vertical columns.
Arcuate : A style of architecture in which weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Pallavas 2. (iii) Dhangadeva 3. (iii) Amritsar

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Kandariya Mahadev temple was constructed in 999 by the King Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty. An ornamental gateway led to the entrance and the main hall where dances were performed. The image of the chief deity was kept in the main shrine.
2. The construction of the shikhara of the Rajarajaeshwara temple was very difficult because it has a pyramidal vimana with a single stone weighing nearly 90 tonne. There were no cranes in those days and the 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually. So the architects built an inclined path to the top of the temple, placed the boulder on rollers and rolled it all the way to the top. The path started more than 4 km away so that it would not be too steep. This was dismantled after the temple was constructed.
3. Temples and mosques were beautifully constructed because they were places of worship. They were also meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron.
4. The kings built temples to demonstrate their devotion to God and their power and wealth. These temples were attacked by other kings mainly to plunder the wealth of these temples and to establish their political power.
5. The special features of Mughal Chahar Bagh are that these were in fact four gardens, symmetrically divided into quarters.
6. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple was built by the king **Dhangadeva** in the year.
2. The Kailashnath temple was built by the **Pallavas** at **Kanchipuram**.



3. In the Dravidian style of temples, the tower above the garbhagriha is usually **pyramidal** in shape.
4. One of the most elegant building within the Red Fort is the **Diwan-i-khas**.
5. In Akbar's capital Fatehpur Sikri many of the buildings show the influence of the architecture styles of **Gujarat** and **Malwa**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements.

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

Project Work
Do yourself



6 Towns, Traders And Craftspersons



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral:

- Ans.**
1. The medieval towns performed the various functions. They were the centres of administration, they were the temple towns and pilgrimage centres and also they were the centres of trade and commerce.
 2. Ten important administrative centres of the medieval period were, Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Kannauj, Kanchi, Badami, Kalyani, Madurai, Devagiri, and Malkhed.
 3. The important temple towns of the medieval period were Bhillasvamin in Madhya Pradesh and Somnath in Gujarat.
 4. Ajmer became an important pilgrimage center as Dargah of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti attracted devotees from all creeds. Near Ajmer is a lake, Pushkar, which has attracted pilgrims from ancient times.
 5. Many small towns emerge during the medieval period because of the trading activities carried out by different people in land or on sea. These town were developed to serve as the centre of trading activities.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) (a) and (b) both 2. (iii) Gateway to the west 3. (i) Krishna river

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The main features of the small trading towns which emerged in the medieval period were that these towns usually had a mandapika (mandi) to which nearby villagers brought their produce to sell. They also had market streets called hatta (hat) lined with shops. Besides, there were streets for different kinds of artisans such as, potters, oil pressers, sugar makers, toddy makers, smiths, stonemasons, etc.
 2. The craftspersons of Bidar were famous for their inlay work in copper and silver.
 3. Surat Hundis were honoured in the far off markets of Cairo in Egypt, Basra in Iraq and Antwerp in Belgium.
 4. The craftspersons declined in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries because they now began to work on a system of advances which meant that they had to weave cloth which was already promised to European agents. Weavers no longer had the liberty of selling their own cloth or weaving their own patterns.
 5. Temples of Hampi were the hub of cultural activities. Devdasis used to dance before the deity, royalty and masses in the many pillared halls in the Virupaksha (a form of Shiva) temple. The Mahanavami festival known today as Navaratri in south, was one of the most important festivals celebrated at Hampi.
 6. Masulipatnam or Machhliapatnam (literally, fish port town) lay on the delta of the Krishna river. In the seventeenth century it was a centre of intense activity. It had become the most important port at the Andhra Coast. Both the Dutch and English East India company tried



to control Masulipatnam. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the Dutch. Fierce competition among the various trading groups—the Golconda nobles, Persian merchants, Telugu Komati Chettis and European traders made the city populous and prosperous.

7. Some of the new towns emerged in the sixteenth and seventeenth century were Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. These were emerged as being the nodal centres of the trading activities of the different European companies. The people which lived in the black towns established by Europeans were the merchants and artisans (such as weavers).
8. The traders usually travelled in carvans and formed guilds to protect their interests. There were several such guilds in south India, from the eight century onwards the most famous being the Maingraman and Nanadesi. These guilds traded both within the peninsula and with South East Asia and China.
9. The main trading communities in medieval period were Chettiars, Marwari Oswal, Gujarati traders including the communities of Hindu Baniyan and Muslim Bohras.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Hampi is located in the **Krishna-Tungabhadra** basin which formed the nucleus of the **Vijaynagar** Empire.
 2. The English chronicler **Ovington** wrote an account of **Surat Port** in 1869.
 3. **Ajmer** provides an excellent example of religious coexistence.
 4. The fort of Masulipatnam was built by the **Dutch**.
 5. The two main items of exports from India during the medieval period were **textiles** and **spices**.

Project Work
Do yourself



7

Tribes, Nomads And Settled Communities

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The Brahmanas and Kshatriyas enjoyed high status in the society in the medieval period.
 2. The societies which did not follow the social rules prescribed by the Brahmins were called the tribes.
 3. Agriculture and hunters were the main occupations of the tribal people.
 4. Nomads earned their livelihood by trading.
 5. Rani Durgavati was the queen of Gond kingdom. She fought against the Mughals in 1556.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Banjaras 2. (ii) Barnots 3. (ii) Cheros 4. (iii) Agriculturist 5. (i) Hindus

C. Give a single word for the following :

- Ans.** 1. Nomads 2. Clan 3. Garhs 4. Paiks 5. Banjaras

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Gond kingdom was divided into Garhs. Each garh was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into Chaurasis. A Chaurasi was a unit of 84 villages. The Chaurasis were divided into barhots. A barhot was a unit of 12 villages.
 2. The Ahoms : Ahom society was divided into clans or kehls. A khel often controlled several villages. The peasant was given land by his village community. Even the king could not take it away without the community's consent. Ahom society was very sophisticated. Poets and scholars were given land grants.
 3. As the economy and needs of society grew, people with new skills were required to satisfy the needs of the growing society. Specialised artisans, smiths, carpenters and masons etc., began to be recognised as separate jatis. Jatis rather than varna became the basis for



organising society.

4. Garha Katanga was a rich state. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.
5. By subjugating landlords and annexing the kingdom of the Chhutiyas and Koch Hajo, and many other tribes, the Ahoms built a large state.
6. We still find the tribal people in north-west in the western Himalayas, north east part etc.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **Akbarnama** mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
 2. **Aman Das** the Gond raja of Garha Katanga assumed the title of Sangram Shah.
 3. The Mughal forces under **Asa Khan** attacked Garha Katanga.
 4. The **Ahoms** used fire arms as early as 1530s.
 5. In 1662, the Mughals under **Mir Judha** attacked and defeated the Ahoms.
 6. **Buranjis** were historical works written by the Ahoms.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Khokhar | (iii) Punjab |
| (b) Santals | (iv) Orissa Bengal and Bihar |
| (c) Nagas | (v) North East |
| (d) Kolis | (vi) Maharashtra and Karnataka |
| (e) Balochis | (i) North West |
| (f) Bhils | (ii) Western and Central India |

E. Define the following:

- Ans.**
1. **Chaurasi** : A unit of 84 villages, a part of a Garh.
 2. **Varna** : The early division of Hindu society on the basis of their occupations into four groups Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Viashyas and Sudras.
 3. **Jatis** : The division of society on the basis of occupation into higher or lower level. The people belonging to one Varna were divided into various jatis.
 4. **Chaurasis** : These were the political divisions in the Godn Kingdom. Under the Gond administration the Garh was divided into Chaurasis.
 5. **Tanda** : The name given to the caravan of the banjaras.
 6. **Garha Katanga** : It was the Gond Kingdom during the Medieval period. This was a rich state that consists of nearly 70,000 villags.
 7. **Khokhar** : A very influented tribe in Punjab during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
 8. **Banjaras** : These were the most important trader nomads. They bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer.

Project Work
Do yourself



8 Religious Beliefs

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The belief of Bhakti was that one could approach his supreme God with full devotion.
 2. Alvar saints were Vaishnavas whereas Nayanar saints were Shaivas.
 3. Virashaiva movement was initiated by Baravanna in Karnataka in mid twelfth century.
 4. The most important Bhakti saint poet of Maharashtra were Janeshwar,
 5. Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogi advocated renunciation of the world. To them the path of salvation lay in meditation on the formless.



(f) Ramanuj

(i) Tamil Nadu

E. Distinguish between following :

Ans. 1. Advaita and Vishesh advaita

Advaita : The philosophy preached by Shankaracharya i.e., the doctrine of oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God.

Vishesh advaita : The philosophy preached by Ramanuja, i.e., the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct.

2. Thought of Ramanuja and Shankaracharya

Thought of Ramanuja : According to Ramanuja, the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu. He propounded the doctrine of Vishisht advaita. According to him, the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct.

Thought of Shankaracharya : He taught that Brahma, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless. He considered the world around us to be an illusion or maya, and preached renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahma and attain salvation.

3. Jikra and Sama

Jikra : Chanting of a name or sacred formula is called Jikra or Jikra.

Sama : Singing as a form of devotion is called sama.

4. **Alvars :** The bhakti-saints of south India. They were the worshippers of Lord Vishnu.

Nayanars : The bhakti saints of south India. They were the worshippers of Lord Shiva.

Project Work

Do yourself



9 The Development of Regional Cultures

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

Ans. 1. The word culture is used to describe people in terms of their language, food, clothes, performing arts, religious beliefs and social customs etc.

2. Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil are the four main regional languages of south India.

3. Manipravalam was a kind of language referring to languages Sanskrit and the regional languages. It was prevalent in Kerala. A fourteenth-century text, the Lilatilakam, dealing with grammar and poetry was composed in it.

4. The ideal associated with the heroism of Rajputs is that, it is better to choose death in the battle field rather than face 'defeat'.

5. As the temple gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage, conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannath at Puri.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Ans. 1. (i) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri 2. (ii) Qawwali 3. (iii) (a) and (b) both

4. (ii) Akbar 5. (iii) Bengal

C. Give a single word for the following :

Ans. 1. Nataraja 2. Ras lila 3. Sati 4. Kamban's Ramayana

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer these questions :

Ans. 1. The intermixing of regional cultures was largely due to the migration of people of one region to other regions. Due to this, the regional cultures with the traditions of other regions within the sub-continent as well as outside the sub-continent. Thus migration was largely due to carrying out the trade activities and also for the religious purposes.

2. Rajatarangini, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchatantra and Atharvaveda, the Upanishads



Shah Alam II were blinded by their nobles.

2. Ijaradars were revenue farmers.
3. In order to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan transferred all Mughal Jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.
4. Asaf Jah appointed mansabdars and granted Jagirs while still being a servant of Mughal emperor. This shows that he ruled quite independently in Hyderabad.
5. Rajpal rulers of Amber and Jodhpur permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy in their watan jagirs because Amber and Jodhpur had served under the Mughal with distinction.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Hyderabad 2. (iii) 1722 3. (iii) military

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb were generally weak and inefficient rulers. They were unable to check the gradual shifting of political and economic authority into the hands of provincial governors, local chieftains and other groups. This led to the fragmentation of the Mughal empire after the death of Aurangzeb.
2. Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan tried to decrease the Mughal influence by reducing the number of jagirdars appointed by the Mughals. He also reduced the size of jagirs, and appointed his own loyal servants in vacant positions.
3. As the authority of the Mughal emperors declined, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent regional states. These states can be divided into three overlapping groups :
- (i) States that were old Mughal provinces such as Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. They became quite independent and powerful but they did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.
 - (ii) States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as Watan jagirs. These included several Rajput principalities.
 - (iii) States under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and Jats. They had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.
4. Bengal gradually broke away from the Mughal control under Murshid Quli Khan, who was appointed as the naib deputy to the governor of the province. Although never a formal Subadar, Murshid Quli Khan quickly seized all the powers that went with that office. He commanded the revenue administration of the province.
5. Raja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber was governor of Malwa. They also tried to extend their territories by seizing portions of Mughal territories adjacent to their watan jagirs. Nagaur was conquered and annexed to the house of Jodhpur while Amber seized large portions of Bundi. Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the Subedari of Agra in 1722.
6. The Sikhs under Banda Bahaduri leadership declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Gurugobind Singh. They established their own administration between the Satluj and the Jamuna.
7. Maharaja Ranjit established a powerful Sikh kingdom by reuniting the various groups of Sikhs with his capital at Lahore in 1799.
8. Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.
9. The Jats consolidated their power during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Under their leader, Churaman, they acquired control over territories situated to the west of Delhi, and by the 1680s they had begun dominating the region between the two imperial cities of Delhi and Agra.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Guru **Gobind Singh** had inspired the Khalsa with the beliefs that their destiny was to rule.

2. In **1674** Shivaji declared himself ruler of the Marathas and took the title of **Chhatrapati**.
3. Savai Raja Jai singh formed his new capital at **Jaipur**.
4. Under Suraj Mal Jat kingdom of **Bharatpur** emerged as a strong state.

C. Write True or False against the following statements.

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

Project Work
Do yourself



1 Struggle for Equality

Unit-3 :
Civics

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The feeling of equality, that the ballot box provides because the vote of one person is as good as that of another, does not extend to people's lives because there are many poor who do not have access to different facilities provided by the government, on account of increasing privatisation of different services.
 2. There are many-poor people, who do not have access to adequate health or educational facilities. This is because of the increasing privatisation of health and education services.
 3. Dalits, Adivasi, landless labourers domestic helpers, daily wage earners, petty traders and peasants are the people generally living below poverty line in India.
 4. Many children are forced to work as child labour in India to earn some money to help fulfil the basic requirements of their families.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Ans. 1. (iii) Madhya Pradesh 2. (iii) 1958-1978 3. (ii) 1994

C. Give a single word for the following :

Ans. 1. Lease 2. Poverty Line 3. Fisher folk 4. Ballot box

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Dams are built across the rivers to make proper use of river water. They help in controlling floods, providing water for irrigation, generation, hydroelectric power and development of fishermen in the reservoirs. They are necessary for the economic development of the country.
 2. Tawa Matsya Sangh is a federation of Fisherworker's cooperatives and an organization fighting for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers of the Satpura forest into Madhya Pradesh due to the construction of Tawa Dam.
In 1994, the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors. These contractors drove the local people away and got cheap labour from outside. The contractors began to threaten the villagers, who did not want to leave, by bringing in hooligans. The villagers stood united and decided that it was time to set up an organisation and do something to protect their rights. They formed TMS for this Purpose. After a long struggle, the fishing rights were given to the TMS.
With the TMS taking over, the fishworkers were able to increase their earnings substantially. This was because they set up the cooperative which would buy the catch from them at a fair price. The cooperative would then arrange to transport and sell this in market where they would get a good price. They have now begun to earn three times more than they earned earlier. The TMS has also begun giving loans to the fishworkers for repair and the buying of new nets.
 3. The various causes of the displacement of people from their original land or home can be described as follows :



When dams are built thousands of people are displaced and people are forced to go and build new homes, start new lives elsewhere. The same thing happens when forest areas are declared sanctuaries for animals. In urban areas too, bastis in which poor people live are often uprooted. Some of them are relocated to areas outside the city. Their work as well as their children's schooling is severely disrupted because of the distance from the outskirts of the city to these locations.

4. People faced many problems when they are displaced from their original homes such as employment, building of home, education etc.
5. The ideal of equality and justice recognised in the Indian constitution is not achieved to a great extent. It is so because of poverty prevailing in our country. Also the people still discriminate on the basis of caste, creed, gender or religion. Because of this there is a big inequality among the various sections of the society.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Tawa river rises in the **Mahadeo** hills and joins **Narmada** river in **Hoshangabad**.
 2. Tawa dam began to be built in **1958**, and was completed in **1978**.
 3. About **one-fourth** of India's population lives below poverty line.
 4. In 1994, the government gave the right for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to **private contractors**.
 5. People from **33** villages of Tawa started the new year with the first catch.
 6. A river is built across a river at site where **one collect** a lot of water.

C. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| (a) Madhya Pradesh | (v) Tawa Matsya sangh |
| (b) Ballot box | (i) Box kept for cast vote |
| (c) Child labour | (ii) Children below 14 years forced to work as labourer |
| (d) Lease | (iii) Contract for house |
| (e) Tehri dam | (iv) Uttarakhand |

D. Write short notes on the following:

- Ans.**
1. **Child labour** : It refers to children below 14 years of age, who are forced to work to earn money for their families due to poverty.
 2. **Ballot box** : The box in which people cast their votes at the time of election to elect their representatives who run the government.
 3. **Dam on river** : Dams are built across the rivers to make proper use of river water. They help in controlling floods, providing water for irrigation, generation, hydroelectric power and development of fishermen in the reservoirs. They are necessary for the economic development of the country.

Project Work
Do yourself



2 Equality in Democracy

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Universal adult franchise is important in democracy because it makes sure that all people are eligible to take part in the formation of a government of their choice.
 2. **Midday meal scheme** : This refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch.
 3. Inequalities are still observed in the Indian society on the basis of caste, religion, class, background and gender.
 4. Afro-Americans are the people whose ancestors were the slaves who were brought over from Africa continent. They are discriminated in the United States on the basis of their colour.
 5. India cannot be described completely democratic because no country can be described as



someone who ate meat because the building did not have any non-vegetarian residents. The couple and the property dealer were surprised to hear this because they could smell fish being cooked in the neighbouring house. In the end, it took a whole month of looking at apartments before they found a landlord who was willing to give them a place on rent.

9. The Civil Rights Movement started by the refusal of Rosa Parks, led the Government of the United States of America to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Every person is **equal** before the law.
 2. Equality of all citizen is a **feature** of democracy.
 3. Inequality on the basis of cast is still **prevalent** in rural India.
 4. Rosa Parks was an **African-American** women.
 5. Om Prakash Valmiki is a famous **Dalit writer**.
 6. **Dr BR Ambedkar** is the architect of Indian Constitution.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Ans. | A | B |
| | (a) Roaa Parks | (ii) Afro-American women |
| | (b) Civilirigh movement | (vi) USA in 1950 |
| | (c) Om Prakash Valmiki | (i) Dalit writer of Joothan |
| | (d) Mid-day meal | (v) free lunch given in school to student |
| | (e) Dr. B.R. Ambdedkar | (iv) arcitect of Indian constitution |
| | (f) Universal adult franchiese | (iii) all adult citizen have right to vote. |

Project Work
Do yourself



3 Gender and Inequalities



Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The society in which we grow upon, teaches us what kind of behaviour is acceptable for boys and girls, what boys and girls can or cannot do. Being a boy or girl is an important aspect of one's identity.
 2. A gender role is a set pattern of behaviour that a man or a woman is expected to follow in a society.
 3. There are cases of female infanticide and female foeticide. This is the main cause of unfavourable sex ratio for female in some societies.
 4. The literacy rate of women is lower than man because in some societies girls' education is not considered as important as boys' education.
 5. In India, posts are reserved for women in some government bodies to give more decision making powers to women.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Gender role 2. (i) 8th March 3. (ii) 934

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Women's labour in home is not valued because it does not bring money for the family.
 2. The role of girls differ from the boys in the family. It is so because a boy is usually encouraged to behave like a father and a girl is usually encouraged to behave like a mother. According to tradition girls are expected to do the house work and take care of the children, when they grow up, they are brought up to be kind and gentle and they are usually



encouraged to develop skills such as, cooking and sewing, while boys when they grow up, expected to work outside home and earn money to support the family.

3. It is true that gender based inequalities do exist in many societies, but the societies are changing very fast. In many families, there is no discrimination between boys and girls. Both boys and girls are treated equally in matters of providing enough and nutritious food, healthcare facilities and educational opportunities. Girls are now getting higher and professional education and employed on very high posts.
4. Earlier there used to be separate schools for boys and girls. Even today there are some schools where only boys are admitted or only girls are admitted. But most of the schools today are co-educational where boys and girls learn together.
Most of the rules are the same for boys and girls, but some rules are different. School uniforms, for example are usually different for boys and girls. There may be different playgrounds for boys and girls in some schools. The outdoor games played by boys and girls may also be different in some cases. Certain subjects like home science are usually opted only by girls. It is also observed in some schools, that the boys and girls sit in separate rows in the class room. In residential schools there are separate dormitories for boys and girls.
5. In some societies girls' education is not considered as important as boys' education. In these societies, women are expected to stay at home, look after the children and do the housework, hence girls are not encouraged to go to school.
6. The importance of Women's Day is that it valued the importance of women in our lives and also unite the women all over the world. It is celebrated every year on the 8th March.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Gender** is the concept of being male female.
2. In some society women are expected to depend on men for **money**.
3. Family is the first unit of **society**.
4. In residential schools there are separate **dormitories** for boys and girls.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True

Project Work
Do yourself



4 How The State Government Works

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The member of the legislative Assembly are called MLAs. They are elected directly by the people.
2. Bicameral legislature is a two house legislature. It consists of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. The legislature of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh are bicameral.
3. Any person, who is a citizen of India and is atleast 25 years old, can become the member of Legislative Assembly.
4. After the elections the MLA's belonging to ruling party elect their leader who becomes the Chief Minister.
5. A bill passed by both the houses or by Legislative Assembly only, and signed by the governor becomes a law.
6. The various government departments implement the laws made by the Legislative Assembly.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Governor 2. (iii) Governor 3. (ii) Executive power



Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the numbers of constituencies in a state can be said to be in majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party. In the elections held in 2003 in Himachal Pradesh, the Indian National Congress with 43 MLAs had the majority and became the ruling party.
 2. The members of the opposition play an important role in democracy. Due to their criticism of the government policies, the ruling party always remains alert to carry out its responsibility.
 3. After the elections the MLAs belonging to ruling party elect their leader who becomes the Chief Minister. In this case, the Congress Party MLAs choose Shri Virbhadra Singh as their leader and he became the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister then selects other people as ministers.
 4. In the Legislative Assembly, MLAs can raise various issues related to the problems of their constituencies or general problems related to the welfare of the people of the whole state. The concerned minister then replies to the questions and tries to assure the Assembly that adequate steps are being taken.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. For the purpose of electing MLAs each state is divided into a number of **constituencies**.
 2. **Uttar Pradesh** has the largest number of MLAs in its Legislature Assembly.
 3. The **Speaker** presides over the meetings of the Legislative Assembly.
 4. The governor of a state is appointed by the **President**.
 5. In Himachal Pradesh the **Congress** party won the largest number of seats in the Assembly elections of 2012.

C. Write True or False against the following statements.

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True

Project Work
Do yourself



5

Role of The Government in Health

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. Usually, the word health, refer to be remain free from diseases and injuries.
 2. The people living in slums in big cities are more prone to diseases because they live in most unhygienic conditions.
 3. A number of foreigners came to India for treatment because some of our hospitals are compared with the best in the world.
 4. Diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis etc. are main water borne diseases.
 5. Primary Health centre is a health centre which covers many villages in a rural area.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) Costa Rica 2. (i) Aganbadi

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer these questions :

- Ans.**
1. The cost of Medical treatment for the same illness in the private hospital is much more than the government hospital because the facilities of private hospital are very expensive.
 2. The adequate health care is not available in to all India because government hospitals are not easily available for all. Rich people however, can go it private doctors or private hospitals and nursing homes to get proper treatment, but poor people have to stand in a big



- line in the government hospitals.
3. Various factors which affect the health of a person are :
 - (i) Drinking water
 - (ii) Diet
 - (iii) Pollution in environment
 - (iv) Disposal of waste
 - (v) Mental strain
 4. The patients faced many problems in the Government hospitals such as patients are not taken to a doctor in a proper manner, they are not provided basic necessities like clean water, adequate housing, clean surrounding etc.
 5. Ajit's father had to spend so much money on Ajit's treatment because took him to a private hospital with the best of facilities. It looked like a five star hotel. They carried out various tests which were expensive.

B. Write True or False against the following statements.

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. True

C. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Public :** An activity or service that is meant for all people in the country and is mainly organised by the government.
 2. **OPD :** This is the short form for 'Out Patient Department'. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward.
 3. **UNO :** It stands for United Nations Organisation. It is world body which works for the welfare of people through its specialised agencies.
 4. **Aanganvadi :** A place where the mother's and their children's health is taken care of.
 5. **DHC :** It stands for District Health Centre. It is a district hospital which supervises over PHCs to improve health conditions in rural areas.
 6. **PBKMS :** It stands for the Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity. It is an organisation of agricultural labourers in West Bengal.
 7. **Health :** To remain free from diseases.
 8. **Communicable diseases :** The diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as, through water, food, air etc.

Project Work
Do yourself



6 Markets Around Us

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The market is a system that enables buyers and sellers to exchange goods and services.
 2. There are many kinds of markets such as small markets in our neighbourhood. Weekly markets and large shopping complex and malls.
 3. Wholesale traders buy goods in large quantities and sold them to other traders. While a retailer buy good in small quantities and sold them directly to consumers.
 4. It is not always necessary that one to go to the market to purchase the goods because now we can order the goods over the phone and they came at our doorsteps.
 5. The small farmers forced to sell their products to the local traders at cheaper rates because the farmer had borrowed money from the local traders.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. (iii) market 2. (ii) seller

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. In the weekly markets, things are available at cheaper rates. This is because when shops are in permanent buildings, they incur a lot of expenditure. They have to pay rent,



electricity charges, fees to the government and wages to the workers. In weekly markets, these shop owners store the things they sell, at home.

2. Shops in the neighbourhood are useful in many ways. They are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week. Usually, the buyer and seller know each other and these shops also provide goods on credit. Some people who buy things on credit carry a note book in which the shopkeeper date writes the amount of the purchases they have made.
3. In some cases the yarn dealers don't sell the yarn to the weavers. They distribute the yarn to the weavers and ask them to make the kind of cloth based on the orders they received. The weavers get the yarn from the merchants and supply them the cloth. For the weavers, this arrangement has two advantages. The weavers do not have to spend money on purchase of yarn. Also the problem of selling the finished product is taken care of, but weavers are paid much less in this arrangement.
4. The cooperative societies can save the small producers from exploitation by the local traders making sure that the laws are followed strictly.

B. Write True or False against the following statements.

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True

Project Work

Do yourself



7 Understanding Media

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.**
1. The means by which large number of people get information, knowledge and entertainment are collectively known as media.
 2. T.V., radio and newspapers are some examples of mass media. They are called means of mass communication because they reaches millions of people across the country and the world.
 3. News papers and magazines are termed as print media while T.V. and radio as the electronic media. Print media use the technology of printing. They use papers for this purpose whereas the electronic media uses the digital equipments such television and computer.
 4. A balanced report is the one that the discusses all points of views of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds.
 5. The government owned media units are the press information Bureau, The Publication Division and the Prasar Bharti.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Ans. 1. (i) 15th Century 2. (iii) Printing machine 3. (ii) Democracy 4. (i) 1975-77

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer these questions :

- Ans.**
1. Changing technology, or machines, and making technology more modern, helps media to reach more people. It also improves the quality of sound and the images that we see.
 2. The different technologies that mass media use are expensive. For example, in a T.V. studio in which the news reader sits, there are lights, camera, sound recorders, transmission satellites, etc., all of which cost a lot of money.
 3. By independent media, we mean media which is free from the control of government. It is so because only then it could criticize the policies of government. Media in India is not fully independent. It is so because some of media units are under the control of government. Some others are under the influence of big business houses.
 4. Recognising that the media will not be interested in covering small issues that involve ordinary people and their daily lives, several local groups have come forward to start their



own media. Example is a fortnightly newspaper called Khabar Lahriya.

5. Writing a balanced report, however, depends on the media being independent. A independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news. No one should tell the media what can be include and what should not be included in a news story.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The art of printing was invented by **John Gutenberg** of Germany in the **15th** century.
 2. The first book printed was the **Gutenberg's Bible**.
 3. With **electronic** typewriters, journalism underwent a sea-change in the 1940s.
 4. The power of the government to disallow media from publishing certain stories is called **censorship**.
 5. The Right to Information Act came into force on **12 Oct, 2005** in all states except **Jammu & Kashmir**.

C. Write True or False against the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

D. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Media :** The means by which large number of people get information, knowledge and entertainment are collectively known as media. The word media refers to various means of communication such as, radio, T.V., newspapers, Internet and several others. The media affects our daily lives in various ways.
 2. **Publish :** This refers to news reports, articles, interviews, stories etc., that are printed in newspapers, magazines and books for a large number of people to read.
 3. **Broadcast :** In this lesson this word is used to refer to a T.V. or radio programme that is widely transmitted.
 4. **R.T.I. :** It stand for The Right to Information Act. According to this act people can get information from government offices.
 5. **Print Media :** Newspaper and magazines are termed as print media. They deal in printed matter.
 6. **Electronic media :** T.V. and radio are termed as the electronic media. This media uses the electronic means.
 7. **Khabar Laharia :** It is fernightly newspaper. It is run by eight Dalit women in Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh, written in the local language, Bundeli. This eight page newspaper reports on Dalit issues and cases of violence against women and political corruption.
 8. **Print Machine :** It is a machine used for the purpose of printing writting matter, especially newspaper. This machine was invented by John Gutenberg of Germany in the 15th Century.

Project Work
Do yourself