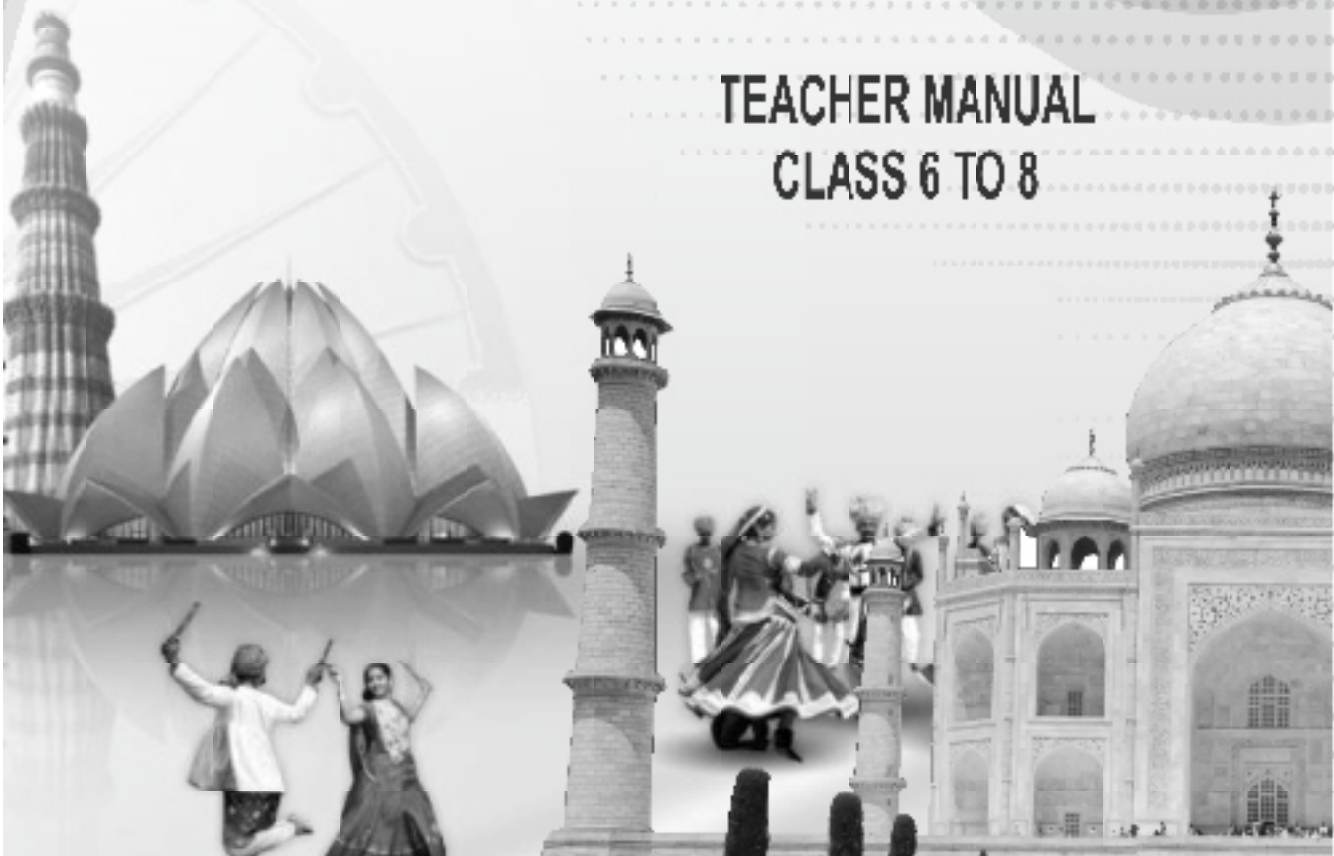




Social Science

TEACHER MANUAL
CLASS 6 TO 8



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Book - 6
HISTORY

Chapter - 1

Quest For the Past

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. History is the record of the past events. It is the story of how people lived in earlier times. **2.** Four great personalities are- Gautam Buddha, Guru Nanak, Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Vivekananda. **3.** Two great Indian epics are the Ramayan and the Mahabharata.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (c) **4.** (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. archeology **2.** ornament **3.** inscription **4.** pre-historical **5.** coins.

D. State True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer questions :

1. We study history to know about our past. It is about what people did and how they lived in the past. **2.** BCE means Before Common Era and CE means Common Era. **3.** Different types of archaeological sources are— (i) Monuments (ii) Inscription and excavations. **4.** The hand written records of the past are manuscripts. They are important because they are literary sources. **5.** Pottery, coins, ornaments, tools and weapons tell us about the lifestyle and culture of the past.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The name of our country India comes from the name of the river Indus. The Iranian and the Turks who came India about 2500 years ago called the river by names of Hindus or Indus and the land of the east of this river come to be called as India. **2.** Inscriptions are written records engraved on hard surfaces like rocks, pillars, stones etc. They are important because they tell us about the name and dates of the kings, events of a certain period etc. **3.** Coins tell us about the trade and commerce and also language. Coins often had images of Gods and religious symbols which tell us about the religious beliefs of those times. **4.** Non-religious literature like plays of Kalidas, Arthashastra by Kautilya, foreign accounts like accounts of Chinese pilgrims Fa-Hien and Hiuen-Tsang and Greek ambassador Magasthenes' Indika are some examples of the great variety of non-religious or secular literature of India. **5.** Many foreign travellers like Magasthenes, Fa-Hien and Hiuen-Tsang visited India. During the time they stayed in India, gave a vivid account about what they saw here. A Greek ambassador, Magasthenes who visited Chandragupta's Court, wrote the Indika. In this book, he gave the detailed account of Mauryan administration.

Chapter - 2

Earliest people

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The three phases of stone age are— (i) Palaeolithic Age or Old Stone Age (ii) Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age (iii) Neolithic Age or New Stone Age. **2.** The palaeolithic Age is called old age because it was the period when stone was most widely used material for making tools and weapons. **3.** Two places in India where oldest stone tools have been found are Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (a) **3.** (d) **4.** (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Palaeolithic age; 2. Mesolithic Age; 3. Old stone; 4. Neolithic Age, 5. Hunsgi.

D. State True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Stone Age is called so because during this age, stone was the most widely used material for making tools and weapons. 2. Three divisions of Stone Age are- (i) Palaeolithic Age (ii) Mesolithic Age (iii) Neolithic Age. 3. Our sources of knowledge of the stone age are tools made up of stone, stone flakes, a stone ball etc. 4. The old stone age people have to move from place to place in search of food and water. 5. The microlithics are tools that had sharp edges and were typically less than 3 cm in size.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The stone age was the period during which stone was the most widely used material for making tools and weapons. It started more than 1 million years ago when the first tool using ancestor of modern man appeared. The sources are- (i) Tools and weapons (ii) Shelter and clothing (iii) Art (iv) Discovery of fire (v) Invention of the wheel. 2. The Paleolithic humans made simple and crude stone tools and weapons. For example- axe-heads, hammers, choppers etc. In the beginning, the tools were just stone flakes that had been struck off from bigger stones. 3. The Mesolithic age was a period of transition between the Palaeolithic age and Neolithic age. Human used to eat cooked food because they had discovered fire. 4. The microlithis are tools that had sharp edges and were typically less than 3 cm in size. They are probably used as the barks of arrow and spreads. Tools at this time were different from old stone told because they helped quicker movements and hunting became easier. 5. The favourable conditions for human settlement that existed in the Hunsgi Baichbal valleys were Krishna river on which it was situated. There was a variety of stones.

Chapter - 3

Man Becomes A Food Producer

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The neolithic revolution brought the change that man became a food producer from food gatherer. 2. For the first time, man began to tame dog, horse, pig, goat, donkey, sheep etc. 3. The period which began after Neolithic age.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. food gatherer, food producer 2. a dog 3. wheel 4. pottery.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Define :

1. The man who grow and take care of crops is known as farmer. 2. When farmers domesticated animals and started protecting themselves from animals is known as Herders.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Human evolved as farmers by growing and learning to take care of crops. 2. Humans started domestication of animals for agriculture and food products such as milk, meat etc. 3. Invention of wheel helped human beings in travelling and transportation. 4. Invention of pottery was important

to store grains and cook food. **5.** The chalcolithic age was around 6000 years back that humans started using copper.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. In the life of farmer, earlyman became a food producer from a food gatherer. He learnt to take care of the crops he sowed. He also reared animals like dog, horse, pig, goat, donkey, sheep etc. Animals provided milk, meat etc. In this way, he became a herder also. **2.** Mehrgarh emerged as a centre of Chalcolithic age because at this site there was found tools of stones and copper. **3.** Evidence of early settlement here also been found in northern-eastern states. In Garo Hiles, material remains of stone age and chalcolithic age have been found.

Chapter - 4

Advent of City Life

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer the questions orally :

1. Civilisation is a very developed stage of society in which people lead a settled and prosperous life. **2.** Indus Valley civilization is the first civilisation of India. It is called so because archeologist found it very first. **3.** Few cities of Indus Valley Civilisation are Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat and Baluchistan. **4.** The main occupation of the people of Indus Valley civilisation was agriculture and trade.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. civilisation **2.** citadel **3.** health, cleanliness **4.** agriculture **5.** 1750 BCE.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Town planning is one of the unique feature of the Harappan Civilization. Most of the cities were divided into two parts-the citadel on a raised ground; and the lower town at a lower height. **2.** Art and crafts were an important industry in Indus Valley Civilizations because, the Harappan people practised numerous other arts and crafts. **3.** Distinguishing feature of Mohajodaro, Harappan, Lothal and Kalibangar etc. (i) In Mohanjodaro, one of the largest building so fare is the Great Bath (ii) The Harappan culture zone fell in low rainfall area and is likely that irrigation was necessary for cultivation. (iii) Rice was cultivated at Lothal, where rice husks embeded in clay and pottery have been discovered. (iv) Kalibanyan is on Ghaggar river in Rajasthan. **4.** Harrappan people worship many female figurines. They worshiped the earth as a fertility goddess. The peepal tree was considered to be sacred. The most striking deity was the horned god on the seals. **5.** Various causes have been suggested for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization. These are- (i) All the Harappa sites planning and construction become weak under the pressure. (ii) There was an influx of refugees into the city. **6.** One of the recently excovated sites of the Harappan civilisation is located at Dholaira in the kutch district of Gujarat.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. There were class differences which is evident through the division of cities into bigger and smaller houses. In Indus Valley, for knowledge about dress and fashion we depend on the statues and figurines exculpates people were upper and lower garments. **2.** The main features of Indus Valley civilisation are as- (i) Town planning (ii) Citadel (iii) Grid System (iv) Draining System (v) Important Building etc. Indus valley civilisation was characterised by those features which set it apart from all other cultures of that time.

Chapter - 5

What Books and Burials Tell Us

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The Rig Veda was composed in Sapta-Sindhu region of the land of seven rivers. 2. The Sabha and Samiti was the earliest form of democracy because here the people met to discuss matters of war and peace.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. four vedas 2. brahmins 3. sabha, samiti, 4. chalcolithic, ghod.

D. Match the following :

1. used in battles 2. assembly 3. superior 4. early vedic period.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. It is generally believed that the Aryans were nomadic people. Who lived in central Asia. 2. The Upanishads deal with the Indian philosophy and evolved theories of Karma, Maya and Mukti. 3. The Rig Veda is the oldest of the Vedas and contains 1028 hymns in praise of the god and goddesses. The same veda contains hymns to be sung by a special class of priests in some sacrifices. The Major Veda contains hymns that are to be followed in ordinary sacrifices. The Atharva Veda is a collection of songs, spells, magical charms of evil spirits etc. 4. Megaliths have more than one skeleton. It indicates that people belonging to the same family were buried at the same place though at different times.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The people who composed the Vedas called themselves Aryans whereas people whose opposites are called Dasas. 2. Two significant characteristics of Megalithic culture are— (i) Its being closely related to the Iron Age. (ii) Use of black and red pottery. 3. We came to know that there were social differences in Megalithic culture through the objects found. 4. Inamgaon is the name of a Chalcolithic site in Maharashtra, near the river Ghod. The site was excavated in the 1960's, and 1970s.

Chapter - 6

Early States

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The group of people (Jana or Tribe) settling together in one territory was called Janapada. 2. Jataka Tales are Buddhist texts through which we came to know about the life of people.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. kings, monarchs; 2. Dighe Nikaya 3. Hereditary 4. Two.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Monarchies are the kingdoms ruled by the hereditary kings or monarchs. Monarchy is a kind of Mahajanapada. 2. There were 16 Mahajanapadas. The states which became popular are - Taxila,

Champa and Bharukaccha etc. **3.** Two examples of monarchies are Kosala and Avanti. Two examples of republics are Vajji and Punjab. **4.** Punch marked coins are marked with symbols of hills or trees. These coins were used in trading activities. **5.** Sources of information of this period are vedic texts and Buddhist texts.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Similarities in Monarchies and Republics are– (i) Collecting sources from different sources. (ii) The king was very powerful and maintained a large army. Differences in Monarchies and Republics are–

(i) A republic kingdom was ruled by a king who was elected by the common people. (ii) A monarch kingdom was ruled by hereditary kings.

2. The Mahajanpandas had two types of Government. (i) Monarchies (ii) Republics or Ganasanghas **3.** Trade in Mahajanpada increased and spread. It became a very important activity. Sources tell us how merchant carried textiles, pots and other types of crafts. **4.** Magadha became a successful empire because of the following reasons :– (i) Megadha had large deposits of iron-ore, which was used to make agriculture implements and weapons. (ii) Natural barriers like hills and rivers protect the capital from any attack. (iii) Tiger and elephants, provided by the eastern forest to Magadha were used for constructing buildings and elephants also used in the army.

Chapter - 7

Great Thinkers and New Beliefs

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Vardhmana Mahavira was the founder of Jainism. He was born in the sixth century. **2.** People moved towards Buddhism and Jainism because both the religions were easy to practise.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (b) **3.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Hindu **2.** sixth **3.** Vinay Pitaka, Dhamasutra Pitaka and Abhidhamma. Pitaka.

D. State whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True **2.** True **3.** False.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The Upanishads are Hindu scriptures which discuss philosophy and meditation and gives interpretation on the Vedas. **2.** Buddha taught that one could escape the cycle of rebirth by following the middle way. **3.** Four noble truths are– (i) The world is full of suffering and mystery. (ii) Suffering is caused by material desire. (iii) Suffering ends when desire ends. (iv) Desire can be overcome by following the eight fold path which ultimately leads to Nirvana.

B. Long Answer Questions.

1. Teachings of Gautam Buddha are– Right belief, Right speech, Right means of livelihood, Right knowledge, Right thought, Right action, Right effort, Right meditation. **2.** Upanishads contain issues like meaning of human life, life after death, the meaning of Atman etc. Traditionally, there are 108 upnishands. These are Isha, Kena, Katha, Parsha, Hundala, Kaushik, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Chandogya and Brihadaranyaka. **3.** The essence of Mahavira's Teachings are that a person's position in life depends on Karma of the previous life. He believed that everyone even a low born person could attain moksha. He preached ahimsa and forbade his followers to cause harm.

Chapter - 8

The Age of the Mauryas

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mouryan Empire 2. Megasthenes wrote the Indika.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a).

C. Correct the following statements :

1. Chandragupta Maurya converted to Jainism. 2. Cholas were the first powerful Mauran empire. 3. Megathenes was a Greek ambassador. 4. The Maurya Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Potaliputra 2. King 3. Battle of Kalinga 4. 25.

E. Match the following :

1. cavalry 2. Indika 3. superintendents 4. subordinates; 5. Arthshashtra.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Dhamna is the prakrit form of the Sanskrit word 'Dharma'. 2. Arthshashtra and Indika tell us about Mauran administration. 3. The battle of Kalinga was a turning point in Ashoka's life. The horrors and killings in the war of kalinga changed his heart. 4. The various branches of administration such as revenue, military etc were under officers called 'Amatyas'.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The king was the supreme authority. He took all the important decisions. He was assisted by a council of ministers (Mantri Parishad). The Prime Ministers, Purohita and Senapati were some of the important central ministers. 2. In history, Ashoka is known as 'Ashok the Great' for his noble deeds. Historians learnt about Ashoka from inscriptions on the pillars, rocks, found in various parts of India. 3. The Mauryan applied taxes on water and road. Other sources of income for their state include forests, mines etc. The Mauryan army was massive and was commanded by the senapati. 4. The main reason for the decline of the great Mauryan empire after Ashoka is that his successors were weak and could not handle the affairs of the state efficiently.

Chapter - 9

The Second Urbanisation of India

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Black Polished ware includes extremely fine pottery. It is normally black in colour and has a fine sheen. 2. The grazers were called 'Gopalakas'. 3. For early kingdom, a major source of revenue is trade.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Madurai 2. guilds 3. iron 4. Gram Bhojka.

D. Match the following :

1. Vellarars 2. Pandays of Tamil 3. guild 4. first coins 5. Jataka Tales.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Urbanisation took place during the time of Harappan Civilisation. It means the rise of city. 2. There were three categories of cultivators. The land owners were called Vellalors, ordinary farmers uzhavor and land less labourers admai or Kadaisiyar. 3. Punch marked coins are the coins of metal which were punched with design on them. 4. Mathura considered to be significant

because it is located at the crossroads of major routes of travel and trade from the north-west to the east and from north to south. It is significant center for worship of Krishna. **5.** Imports were gold, silver coins, copper, tin and coral and exports were white cotton silk, ivory and perfume.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Different groups of people in the villages of northern India are Headman, grihapatis and dasa or Karmakara. In southern India they are - Vellalar, uzhavar and Admai or Kadaiyyar. **2.** Increase in agriculture production helped in development of towns because earlier towns and cities did not produce their own food and they were dependent on villages for food. **3.** Many craftsmen and merchants formed associations called guilds. Their function was to fix rules of work and wages and the prices of commodities produced by its members. **4.** Main reasons for second urbanisation– (i) Increased agriculture production led to surplus food supply. (ii) People took up new occupations and specialised in crafts like weaving, jewellery-making and pottery. (iii) Surplus food could now be exchanged or traded for other goods. (iv) The growth of kingdoms and empires in northern India also encouraged the growth of cities.

Chapter - 10

Flowering of culture and commerce

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Chinese pilgrims visited India to know about India. **2.** The most powerful successors of the Mauryas in the Deccan are the Sakas.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Satavahana **2.** Madurai **3.** Kanishka.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sea-route **2.** Bodhisattavas **3.** Chola **4.** 326; Gondopherners.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The silk route was a famous route controlled by the Kushvas. **2.** The Pandays had trade relation with the Roman empire. The Pandya rulers perform Vedic sacrifices and held the brahmins in high esteem. **3.** The coins issued by king Kanishka used in trade and other money related activities hence they are important. **4.** I-Tsing was a famous scholar. He studied and translated Buddhist texts in India.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Kanishka was deeply influenced by Buddhism. The worship of Bodhisattvas also became popular in central Asia, China and Japan. Kanishka built many stupas and viharas. This is how Buddhism spread in India and outside. **2.** Kingdoms of South are– Cholas, Cheras and the Pandays. Chola Kingdom : It was situated between the Penner and the Velur rivers and was popularly known as Cholamandlam. Cheras Kingdom : They are also known as Keralaputras, ruled over an area comprising north Travancore, Kichi and South Malabar. Panday Kingdom : The Pandya kingdom roughly included the modern district of Tiruvenveli, Remand and Madurai in Tamil Nadu. **3.** Steps taken by Kanishka to spread Buddhism are– (i) He built many stupas and viharas. (ii) He built a monastery at Peshawar **4.** South India provided spices especially pepper, gold, precious stones pearls, sandalwood and ebony. The traders also brought finished goods of the artisans.

Chapter - 11

New Empires And Kingdom

Our Surrounding World 6 to 8

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Oral Questions :

1. Prashanti is known as Prayag Prashati. It is inscription on a pillar in Allahabad. 2. Harishena was a court poet of Samudragupta. 3. During the Gupta period, India had trade relations in the part of Bharuch, Sopara and Kalyan.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Alvars 2. Chandragupta 3. art, literature 4. Sabha, Uracted and Nagaram.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The foundation of Gupta Empire was laid by Sri Gupta. 2. In the Court of Chandragupta II, there were many famous poets. These are with their work :- (i) Pandit Vishnu Sharma :- He compiled the Panchatantra, a collection of fables. (ii) Panini- He composed Ashatadhyayi. (iii) Kalidas- He wrote a famous play Abhijanana Shakuntlam. 3. Gupta Age is known as the Golden Age because it had well organised administration. People lived a happy, comfortable and prosperous life. Trade flourished in Gupta period, Hinduism was served. A large number of beautiful temples were built during Gupta period. 4. Harshvardhana wrote three plays in Sanskrit. These are- (i) Ratnavali (ii) Priyadarshika (iii) Nagananda.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Samudragupta was one of the greatest conquerors in Indian history. In his lifetime, he had conquered twenty kingdoms. His rule extended from the Himalayas to the river Narmada in the south and from Brahmaputra in the east to the Yamuna in the north. 2. Harshwardhan's administration was decentralised and it was similar to that of Guptas. Local officer could take decisions. The empire was divided into provinces. 3. During the time of Pallavas and the Chalukyas village was the basic unit of administration. The assemblies are the Sabha was an assembly of Brahmin land owners. The Ur-acted was also a village assembly where the brahmins were not landowners. The Nagaram was an assembly of the merchants. 4. Harsha's administration was decentralized and it was similar to that of the Guptas. Local officer could take decisions. The empire was divided into provinces. The provinces were divided into districts and the districts were into villages.

Chapter - 12

Ancient India—Contribution to Culture and Civilisation

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally.

1. Charak wrote Charak Samhita. 2. Three works written in vedic literature are vedangas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d).

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Tamil literature was developed to a great extent during that period. Sangam literature was composed in Tamil. The quality of Sangam literature reflects the high intellectual standard of the Tamil composers. 2. There were many secular literary works such as the Arthshastra, Harshcharitra and the Sangam texts. 3. The architecture of ancient India include a number of temples, stupas, viharas and chaityas. 4. Sangam literature provided high intellectual information.

5. Aryabhata calculated the position of the planets, discovered the causes of the lunar and solar eclipses, correctly calculated the circumference of the earth.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Two Religious epics of India are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The Ramayana is the story of Rama and Sita who were the incarnations of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi. In the Mahabharata, the main story is about conflict between the Pandawas and the Kauravas. 2. Secular literature of ancient period are the Arthashastra, Harshaschrita and the Sangam texts. 3. Progress made in medicine by Indians is there was Atharva Veda mentions the different methods used to diagnose diseases. 4. Sculpture in the ancient period was both religious and secular in nature. Many stone age paintings have been found in India. The temples of Ajanta also contain beautiful paintings.

Geography

Chapter - 1

Wonders in the Sky

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer the questions orally :

1. Galaxies are huge groups of stars, planets, gas, dust. etc. 2. Meteorite are shooting stars but are not stars in the real sense at all. Comets are also heavy bodies.

B. Tick (✓) the right answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. 3,00,000 2. Proxima Centauri 3. Uranus, Venus, 4. Elongated Orbit.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Question :

1. Earth is called blue the planet because oceans cover the major area of the earth than land. 2. Constellation is a group of stars forming a certain shape. 3. Saptarishi is a constellation which is formed from a group of seven stars. 4. Planets are opaque bodies with no heat or light of their own. There are eight planets in the solar system. These are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

B. Tick (✓) the right answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b).

C. Short Answer Questions :

1. The Solar System consists of eight planets and the sun. The sun is the centre of Solar System. It units out a lot of heat and light in the solar system. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. 2. The favourable conditions that make life possible on earth are-(i) Moderate Temperature (ii) Water in liquid form. (iii) Favourable atmosphere. These conditions are necessary for human life.

Chapter - 2

Latitudes and Longitudes

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. A great circle is that in which latitudes, longitudes and prime meridian can be drawn. 2. A hemisphere is half part of a sphere. 3. The local time of a place is a noon when the middy sun is right above it.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True.

Summative Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. Northern Hemisphere passes through the middle of our country Southern Hemisphere lies the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South. 2. Torrid Zone is the hottest zone of the world. Frigid Zones are the coldest regions. 3. Local time differs by 4 minutes at every longitude. Therefore each country selects a central meridian and the local time of this meridian is called the standard time of the country. 4. The imaginary lines joining the two poles at regular distances are called the latitudes. The longitude of a place is drawn and measured in degrees.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. The imaginary lines joining the two poles at regular distance are called the lines of longitudes. 2. Important Parallels of latitudes are– (i) Tropic of Cancer (ii) Tropic of Capricorn (iii) Arctic Circle (iv) Antarctic Circle. 3. The line of meridian passing through British Royal Observatory at Greenwich be called the Prime Meridian. 4. Torrid zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn and is also known as Tropical or Torrid Zone.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Local time differs by 4 minutes at every longitude, it would create a lot of confusion regarding for any country as a whole which may stretch across several longitudes. Therefore, each country selects a central meridian and the local time of this meridian as the standard time of that country. For example– To avoid confusions the local time of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitude is selected as the standard time of country. 2. Important parallel of Latitudes are– (i) Tropic of Cancer : It is the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N in the Northern Hemisphere. It passes through the middle of our country. (ii) Tropic of Capricorn : It lies the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in the Southern Hemisphere. (iii) Arctic circle : It is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N of the equator. (iv) Antarctic Circle : It lies $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of the equator. 3. Three Heat Zones of the Earth are– (i) Torrid Zone : It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. (ii) Temperate Zones : The zone outside the Torrid Zone between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S receives slanting rays of the sun. (iii) Frigid Zones. These zones lie beyond the Arctic circle in the northern hemisphere. 4. Parallel of latitude and Meridians of Longitude help us in locating place on the globe by showing different regions in correct direction.

Chapter - 3

Motions of the Earth

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these Questions orally :

1. When the earth goes around the sun, an extra day is added to February once in every four years. The resulting year is called a leap year. 2. The inclination of the earth's axis is responsible for the varying duration in the length of day and night. 3. When Christmas is being celebrated in Delhi, winter season occurs in Canberra in Australia.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d).

C. Unscramble the letters to write correct words for each of the following :

1. revolution 2. morning 3. leap year 4. equinox 5. winter.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. rotation 2. autumnal season 3. north, south; 4. elliptical 5. february.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Match the following :

1. spring equinox 2. autumnal equinox 3. summer solstice 4. winter solstice 5. 24 hours.

Summative Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. The spinning of the earth around its axis is called rotation. When the earth moves round the sun, it is called revolution. 2. When February has 29 days instead of usual 28, and the year has 366 days. Such a year is called a leap year. 3. When the sun reaches its maximum distance from the equator, it is known as 'Summer Solstice'. The earth moves gradually and after three months of Summer Solstice, the sun reaches the position of Autumnal Equinox.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Effect of rotation :- (i) Rotation of the earth causes a distinct day and night-12 hours days and 12 hours night. (ii) Due to rotation, weather occurs on the earth, and life of plants and animals is possible. 2. Day and night occur due to the rotation of the Earth. 3. Inclination of the earth's axis is responsible for the varying duration in the length of day and night.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Moving on its orbit, the earth reaches the position of spring Equinox. 2. The earth moved gradually and after three months of summer of Autumnal Equinox. 3. The different inclinations of the sun's rays cause different amounts of heating because days and nights are different in different regions.

Project/Activity

1. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$; 2. Tropic of Capricorn 3. Tropic of Cancer.

Chapter - 4

Maps

Formative Assessment

Exercise

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Map is a representation of the earth's surface or part of it on a flat surface, in an accordance with some scale and direction where at a time we can see half of the globe. 2. Maps of different scales, size and measurements has information containing different symbols about it.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. atlas, book 2. Portable; 3. Legend, keys; 4. The.

D. Match the following symbols to what they represent :

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a).

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. A large scale of drawing which shows a small part of the Earth's Surface in great detail is called a plan. 2. We need maps to know about a particular place and to locate different locations. 3. The thematic maps show specific information. They deal with a great theme like population, crops, industries, temperature etc. 4. Components of a map are- (i) Title (ii) Distance (iii) Direction (iv) Legends.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Scale of a map is the ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. Maps can be expressed or written in three ways :- (i) By statement :- It can be represented by words or a statement. (ii) By Representative Fraction :- It can be represented by a ratio or fraction. (iii) By Linear Scale :- Linear Scale method represents the map distance through a scale. 2. Advantages of maps are : (i) Maps can be drawn for smaller as well as larger areas. (ii) They are

portable and easy to handle which serve many purposes. (iii) Maps provide us a lot of information. **3.** Large scale maps show a small area of the earth in great detail where as small scale map represent large areas of the Earth and show less details. **4.** A 'sketch' is a rough drawing often drawn quickly to indicate the location of a place. A large scale drawing which shows a small part of the Earth's surface in greater details is called a 'plan'. A 'Map' is a drawing of a plan of the earth's surface on a part of it on a flat surface.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 5

The Four Realms of the Earth

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The biosphere is the narrow zone of all forms of life on the earth. **2.** There are five major oceans. These are– (i) Pacific ocean (ii) The Atlantic ocean (iii) The Indian Ocean (iv) The Southern Ocean (v) The Arctic Ocean.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. (c) **2.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. countries **2.** Australia **3.** North-America **4.** oceans

D. Write True or False for the following :

1. True **2.** True **3.** False.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer questions :

1. The outermost solid layer of the earth is called the lithosphere. **2.** The earth has three realms :- Lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere. **3.** Pressure causes air to move. **4.** Man must also check the pollution of land, water and air.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Major landforms on the earth's surface are– (i) Mountains–It defined by any natural elevation of the Earth's surface. (ii) Plateaus–It is an higher area than its surroundings. (iii) Plains–They are low lying flat lands. **2.** Importance of atmosphere are– (i) It protects us from the harmful solar radiation. (ii) It provides us life giving gases, oxygen. (iii) Atmosphere is the medium through which sound travels. **3.** The main constituents of the atmosphere are– troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere. These are various layers of atmosphere. They are very thick in size. Atmosphere is divided into these layers hence they are important.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 6

Major Relief Features of Features of Earth

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. A part of the continent found at the edges of the ocean floor is called continental shelf. **2.** The oldest plateau of the world situated in India is the Tibet plateau.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (c) **3.** (c) **4.** (a).

C. Answer in one sentence :

1. A block of land subsides between the faults, it forms a Trench called a Rift Valley or Graben. **2.** The Himalayas are the fold mountain. **3.** Young fold mountains are– (i) Himalayas (ii) Anticlines (iii) Synclines. **4.** Some residual mountains are Aravalli, Appalachians and Uralas. **5.** Plains are low lying flat lands. **6.** The steep slope that link the continental shelf to the sea floor is called the continental slope.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. trench **2.** Philippines **3.** Himalayas **4.** India **5.** variety of landforms.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Match the following :

1. Hawaii **2.** Tibet **3.** Europe **4.** Karnataka **5.** India.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Internal and external process results in formation of land. **2.** Young fold mountains are comparatively younger in terms of origin. Old fold mountain ranges have rounded tops with decreasing height due to erosion caused by natural forces. **3.** Benefits of plains are– (i) The land is excellent for cultivation. (ii) Transport network can be established with ease. (iii) Life is not very hard as it is in mountains. **4.** Some volcanic mountains Mount Vesuvius, Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Fujiama.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Types of mountains are– (1) Fold Mountains; (2) Block Mountains (3) Volcanic Mountains; (4) Residual Mountains. **2.** A 'Plateau' is a level area of land higher than its surrounding, often in a upland area. Its types are– (i) Intermontane Plateaus (ii) Piedmont Plateaus (iii) Continental plateaus **3.** Some of the relief feature of sub-marine are given below–(i) Sea mount (ii) Ocean trench (iii) Continental shelf (iv) Continental slope. **4.** With the passage of time, landforms changes because of internal and external process. Movement of molten rocks under the lithosphere and is termed as internal process.

Chapter - 7

India-Location Physical Features and Climate

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Peninsula is a plateau, situated to south of northern plains. **2.** The important rivers of Deccan plateau are the Narmada, Tapti and Godavari. **3.** In Anaimali Hills, the highest reape of peninsular India is Annaimalai.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. one of the **2.** tropid, temperate **3.** 68°7' east, 77°25 west, **4.** Malabar.

D. Write True or False for the Following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer questions :

1. The hills which cover Western Ghats are Satmala, Nilgiri, Annaimali and Cardamom hills. **2.** The parallel ranges of the Himalayas are Himadri, Himachal and Shivalik. **3.** Dry and hot winds of summer seasons are called 'loo'. **4.** Our climate is called the Monsoon climate because rain is brought by monsoon winds.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The Deccan Plateau is bounded by a narrow coastal plain in the west along the Arabian Sea. The Western coastal plain extends from Gujarat to Kerala. The northern part of this plain is called Konkan while its Southern part is called Malabar. The eastern coastal plains lie east of the Eastern Ghats along the Bay of Bengal. **2.** Main features of the Himalyan ranges are– (i) They are snow covered for most of the year. (ii) Many important hill stations such as Shimla, Nainital, Mussoorie, Dalhousie and Darjeeling are located here. (iii) Shivalik or Terai region is found here. **3.** Seasons occur in an almost fixed sequences to form an annual cycle. It is known as the cycle of seasons. There are four distinct seasons. (1) The cold weather, (2) The Hot weather (3) The advancing monsoon; (4) The retreating monsoon. **4.** The distribution of rainfall in India is highly uneven. The amount of rainfall varies not only from season to season but also from place to place.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 8

India-Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The shorter trees do not get sunlight in a tropical evergreen forest because commonly found trees are very high. **2.** Monsoon forest are called Deciduous forest because it has 100-200 cm rainfall in a year. **3.** Peacock is the national bird of India.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (b) **3.** (a) **4.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. 5 cm **2.** Western Ghats, Assam **3.** zoo **4.** coast, the deltas **5.** Kaziranga, Assam.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. Bharatpur **2.** mangrove forest **3.** Gujarat **4.** national animal.

Summative Assessment

A. Give reasons for the following :

1. The Himalyan vegetation has varied belts ranging from Tropical Deciduous to Alpine forests within a height of 4000 metres because they are divided according to their altitude. **2.** The Indian government has set up various projects for tigers and the one-horned rhinoceros for their protection .because they are nearly reached to the extinction. **3.** Wild life reserves have been set up in different parts of India to protect wild animals.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Mangrove forests are found along the coast and in the deltas. **2.** The evergreen forests are called so because the trees do not shed their leaves at the same time. **3.** Van Mahotsav involve planting thousands of trees along roads, railways and hill slopes. **4.** Tropical Deciduous trees are called monsoon trees. **5.** Deciduous trees are usually met as close together as in the tropical rain forest, so more light can reach the forest floor specially when the deciduous trees have spread their leaves.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Tropical rain forests are found in regions with rainfall above 300 cm. The climate is highly moist and humid. They are called evergreen forests because the temperature is even and forests of any type are found always. **2.** Need for the conservation of forests is essential. Forests avoid soil erosion. They produce optimum substitution of wood with other products. They should be

conserved to protect natural vegetation and wildlife. **3.** Wildlife refers to all those animals that have not been tamed or domesticated by humans. Wildlife is also called fauna. **4.** Steps taken by government to conserve our natural vegetation and wildlife are– (i) Chipko Movement in Uttar Pradesh, 1947 under the leadership of Gura Devi and Sunder Lal Bahguna. (ii) Bishoni Movement started 400 years ago in Rajasthan to resist cutting of trees. **5.** Silent valley movement against a nydel project on Periyar river in Kerala that would have destroyed a dense forested region on Western Ghats.

Project Activity

Do yourself.

Social and Political Life

Chapter - 1

Diversity

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. People in India speak different languages. This is called linguistic diversity. **2.** Few religions practised in India are Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism Jainism etc.

B. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. (a) **2.** (e) **3.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. diversities **2.** geographical, climate **3.** sanskrit **4.** mosque **5.** unity in diversity.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Do yourself **2.** Main religions in India – Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism. **3.** Holy book of the Hindus is Bhagwad Gita. Holy book of the Muslims is the Quran. Holy book of the Christians is the Bible. **4.** A classroom can easily be compared to our country as it comprises students who have different academic, capabilities, food habits, family backgrounds belong to different religions and castes and speak different languages.

B. Answer the following questions in details :

1. India is called a land of diversity because it consist of people who are extremely divers in many respects. **2.** India's culture is ever-changing always adapting to changes caused by internal factors or contract with external culture. **3.** Unity in Diversity has been India's greatest strength. It is a land of diversity has been India's greatest strength. It is a land of diversity and many different religious groups, sects, castes and races are found here.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 2

Diversity : Prejudice, Inequality and Discrimination

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. All persons are not similar in physical features, behaviours, thinking, attitude and nature. **2.** The lower caste were called untouchables.

B. Tick (4) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. soft spoken, well behaved **2.** treatment **3.** caste system **4.** stereotype

D. Write True or False for the following :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True.

Summative Assessment

A. Correct the following statements :

1. All persons are not similar in physical features, behaviour, thinking, attitude and nature. 2. We must not judge people on basis of our preconceived ideas. 3. Inequality can be caused by racial differences. 4. Laws should be made to decrease discrimination and inequality.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Ill effects of prejudice– (i) Biased opinion on a subject. (ii) Result in hatred, which is not good for anybody. 2. Stereotype created by adopting certain old ideas or superstitions about a particular thing. 3. Reasons for the inequality in the society are prejudices, religion, caste or class. 4. Causes of discrimination are– (i) Social (ii) Religious (iii) Majority vs Minority.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Discrimination refers to an unfavourable action, behaviour, outcome or treatment, when people act on the basis of their prejudices, they are discriminating. 2. Some common stereotypes found in our society- (i) Boys are physically stronger. (ii) Boys should study science subjects while girls should study arts and social science. (iii) Girls should be soft spoken and well behaved. 3. Effects of Inequality are– The different forms of inequality, whether caste inequality, religious inequality, race inequality or gender inequality give rise to discrimination which proves very harmful for the society. 4. Steps to reduce the prejudice, discrimination and inequality are- (i) Education (ii) Laws (iii) Inter-caste marriages Medla (iv) Religion should not breed hatred.

Chapter - 3

The Government

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Government makes laws and ensures that they should be followed. 2. Judiciary safeguards the rights of the people.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Central Government 2. single individual 3. Prime Minister.

D. Write True or False for the following :

1. True 2. True 3. True.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. In a democratic country, government is run by the representatives of the people. Citizens have right to vote. 2. A dictatorship is a form of government where a person or a small group of people rule the country without the collective approval of the people. 3. A monarchy is a system of government dominated by a single individual.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. In the Parliament form of a government, Prime Minister is the real head. He is the leader of majority party. He appoints ministers. He stays in power for its full term as long as it has the support of the majority. 2. Different forms of Government– (i) Monarchy- A system of government dominated by a single individual. (ii) Dictatorship- A form of government where a person or small group of people rule the country. (iii) Democracy- In a democracy, government is run by the representatives of the people. Citizens have the right to vote. Democratic Government can be of two types : (a) Parliamentary (b) Presidential.

Chapter - 4

Panchayati Raj System

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally ;

1. Two sources of funds for the Panchayat are– (i) Taxes on houses, shops, fairs and purchase or sale. (ii) Fund from the state government. (iii) Donations given by villagers. 2. Its duty is to improve the condition of village.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. three, four; 2. woman representative, member of scheduled caste; 3. the panchayat secretary; 4. Indian Constitution; 5. welfare.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. Gram Sabha 2. Sarpanch 3. Three 4. Block-Samiti 5. Zila Parishad.

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer questions :

1. The organization at the apex of the Panchayat Raj System called the Zila Parishad. 2. The Nyaya panchayat is headed by a Sarpanch. 3. The sources of Income of Gram Panchayat are– (i) Donations from the people of village. (ii) Aid from the state government. (iii) Different taxes. 4. The Gram Sabha elects their representatives for the Gram-Panchayat.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The functions of village panchayat : (i) To improve the condition of village. (ii) To handle construction and maintenance of schools and electricity. (iii) To provide clean drinking water and water for irrigation. 2. Source of income of Gram Panchayat are taxes on houses, shops, fair, purchase or sale of cattle and property. The state government provides funds. A part of funds come from the donation of people or villagers. 3. The Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system. It works at three levels- the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the block Samiti at the block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level.

Project Activity

Do your self.

Chapter - 5

Rural Administration

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The Patwari maintains the land record. 2. Hindu Succession Amendment Act came into force from 9th September 2005.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. districts 2. land 3. patwaries 4. patawari

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Answer the following questions in short :

1. Revenue officers with the District Manager are known as Tehsildar. **2.** HSA stands for Hindu Succession Amendment. **3.** The maintenance of land records by the patwari including maps etc helps to resolve any disputes. **4.** New Inheritance law helped women to be at par with man as far as the agriculture and residential property is concerned.

B. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. Responsibility of Patwari : (i) Keeping Record of land (ii) Settle disputes in village. **2.** The Patwari plays an important role in the village. His main job is to maintain the land records and solve the disputes regarding land ownership or possession. His works is supervised by the District Magistrate with revenue officers (tehsildars). **3.** The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 is significant step toward advancing women's rights. In its essence, the act has been enforced to remove gender discrimination.

Project Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 6

Local Self-Government in Urban Areas

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer the questions orally :

1. Saving money by hiring private contractors for various activities is known as Sub-contracting. **2.** The elected representatives of the municipal corporation are known as councillors. **3.** Ward Committees are set up for solving any problem of ward.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (b)

C. Choose the correct option :

1. 10 **2.** state **3.** clean **4.** clean.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. butter **2.** councillors **3.** five **4.** commissioner **5.** councillors.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Main functions of Municipal Corporation are– (i) Water purification and supply. (ii) Sewage treatment and disposal **2.** The Mayor is elected by the peoples. **3.** State Government appoints the Municipal Commissioner.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Main functions performed by Municipal Corporation : (i) Water Purification and Supply (ii) Maintenance of public municipal roads/school etc. **2.** Role of ward Councillor is to maintain roads, sanitation, dispose garbage fulfil the shortage of water, electricity etc.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 7

Making A Living

Exercise

Formative Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. An occupation is a method through which we earn our livelihood. **2.** Large farmer own large

land where as small farmers own small land or they cultivate on other's land. **3.** An entrepreneur is a person who runs a business venture, involve a certain amount of risk.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. occupation 2. agriculture 3. farming 4. factory 5. migration.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Summative Assessment

A. Short Answer questions :

1. In villages most people do agriculture related works for living. In towns, most people do service in different factories for living. **2.** Unemployment mean a situation where there is a shortage of human resources. **3.** Government provides loans to self-help-groups to start small and cottage industries.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The primary occupations are those where people are engaged in extracting or harvesting things from the earth. Secondary occupations are those which convert raw material to manufactured goods. Tertiary occupations are those services that are required for distribution. **2.** Two examples of primary occupation : Agriculture, Fishing Two examples of secondary occupation : raw material such as cotton and wheat. Two examples of tertiary occupation : Railways, airways. **3.** Non agriculture activities are : Collection of forests, animal husbandry, diary produce, fishing etc.

Project/Activity

Do your self.

Reasons of unemployment.

(i) Our educational system due to which people have theoretical knowledge but are not good at its practice. (ii) Stubborn nature for the salary.

Book - 7

Prionisation and Major Development

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. In the early medieval period, dynasties were the slave dynasties, the Khalji dynasty, The Tughluq Dynasty, the Sajjid dynasty etc. 2. The dynasties which rules in later medieval period are the Portugese and the British dynasty.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Gulabadan Begum 2. Bharatwarsha Jambudvipa, Aryavarta 3. Prithviraj Raso 4. christianity.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. Tuzuk-e-Babri 2. Akbarnama 3. Rihla 4. Kitab-ul-Hind.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Chronicles is a record of rule of kings and life at the court. 2. In medieval times, a foreigner or a pardesi came India to trade to rule India but now a days, foreigner came to visit India.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Historical trends in medieval period are– (i) The earlier invaders who came to India followed Indian religion. (ii) Due to interaction between old and new religions, a new composite culture emerged in India. (iii) Two new religious cultures Bhakti Movement and new religions a new composite culture emerged in India. (iv) The medieval Indian History saw many new developments in social and economic field. 2. Some major sources of medieval India are— (i) Archaeological Sources : It includes monuments, temples, inscriptions, coins, utensils, tools, weapons, ornaments. painting etc. (ii) Literary Sources : It includes certain things. These are : chronicles; Autobiography and biography, administrative records/farmans, important foreign travellers and their accounts.

Chapter - 2

New Kings And Kingdoms

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad Ghaori in 1191. 2. Pala ruler named Dharamapala founded Vikramshila university. 3. Eastern Part of India was controlled by Pala rules.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. sovereignty 2. Somnath Temple 3. Ellora, Pallavas 4. Kanchi; 5. Chauhans, Solankis.

D. Match th following :

1. Pala 2. Pallava 3. Rashtarkuta 4. Gurajara-pratihara 5. Chola.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Learned Brahmins, especially those, who helped rulers in running administration and wrote in praise of them are given land. Their writings are known as 'Prashastis'. 2. Reasons for downfall of Rajput kingdoms are– (i) Struggle for Kanauj (ii) Attack of Turkish. 3. Revenue was collected

either in cash or kind by the village assembly. **4.** Indian rulers fought over Kanauj to capture the control of the Ganga Valley.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Rajputs were group which played an important role in the history of Medieval Period. The Rajput clans were- Chauhans of Ajmer, Gahadavalas of Kanauj, Chalukyas of Gujarat etc. **2.** The Pallavas managed their administration through a number of local assemblies. **3.** Mahmud of Ghazni made temple towns his special target because these temples were wealthy. **4.** Features of local-self government features during the Chola period are- (i) New methods of irrigation helped in prosperity and settlements of peasants. (ii) Collection of taxes and delivering justice. (iii) The decisions of the assembly were recorded on the stone walls of temples.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 3

The Sultans of Delhi

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Three prominent Sultans of Slave dynasty are : (i) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak (ii) Iltutmish (iii) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban **2.** Five dynasties of Delhi Sultane are : (i) The Slave Dynasty (ii) The Khalji Dynasty (iii) The Tughlaq Dynasty (iv) The Sayyid Dynasty (v) The The Lodi Dynasty. **3.** Turks was the founder of Delhi Sultanate.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (b) **4.** (a) **5.** (a)

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Iltutmish **2.** Razia Sultana **3.** sajdah, paibos **4.** Jalaludin Khalji **5.** Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The main achievement of Qutub-ud-din-Aibak was that he extended the muslim empire in main parts of the northern India. **2.** Iltutmish became the successor of Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. In this way, he consolidated slave dynast. **3.** Balban strengthen the Delhi Sultanate by gaining support of Sultans. **4.** Alaud-din-Khalji was a great ruler because he conquered territories in quick session. **5.** Firoz-Shah-Tughlaq faced a difficult situation. Though a distinguished military ruler, lacked courage and conviction. **6.** Timur's invasion weakened Delhi because he attacked Delhi Sultanate. **7.** Sikander Lodi succeeded Bahlol Lodi. He suppressed the rebellious chiefs. Sikander moved the capital from Delhi to Agra to govern better. **8.** Ibrahim Lodhi was responsible for downfall of India. Daulat Khan Lodhi was jealous of Ibrahim Lodhi and he invited Babur. **9.** Under Delhi Sultanate, the rich nobles and the sultans lived in a great luxury. **10.** We know about Delhi Sultanate through inscriptions, coins and monuments, history in written form etc.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Under the Delhi Sultanate, the administration depended on the four groups. Throughout the Sultanate period, the relation between crown and nobility varied according to the character and personal ability of the Sultan. **2.** The utility of Iqta system was that under this system, revenue which was collected, a certain amount was kept as salary and another amount was to maintain coldiers for the Sultan. **3.** Delhi Sultane consolidated itself as it depended on the loyalty of the Afghan noble, Daulat Khan Lodi. Delhi Sultanate was ruled by the five dynasties. **4.** Alaud-din-Khalji was better ruler than Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq because Alauddin-Khalji reign marked the beginning of the imperial age under Islam. He followed the policy of defending

the kingdom from the invasions of Mongols but the failure of Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq's experiments lowered his prestige.

Project/Activity

Do yourself

Do yourself

The ruler was Ghiyas-ud-din-Balban.

Chapter - 4

The Creation of An Empire

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The word 'Mansab' means a rank or a position
2. Mughals were descendents of the Mongols.
3. At Panipat 1528, Rajputs were defeated.
4. Sher Shah Suri built Grand Trunk Road.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1526
2. Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
3. Baburnama
4. Sher Khan
5. Rupiya
6. Hunayain, Sher Khan
7. Akbar
8. Captain William.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Babar was invited by Maharana Sangram Singh and Daulat Khan Lodi to engage and fight Ibrahim Lodi.
2. Humayu had to flee from his kingdom because Sher Khan defeated him in the battle of Chausa. He returned after the death of Sher Shah Suri.
3. Babar and Rana Sanga were participants. They defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in that battle.
4. Din-e-Ilahi is a divine religion started by Akbar. It contained the best principles of different religions such as honesty, truth, justice and peace.
5. Land revenue or the tax which was fixed according to productivity of land is called Zabat.
6. In the Court of Jahangir, William Hawkins was sent by the king James-I of Great Britain.
7. Akbar created an imperial service based on merit and rank of position is called Manasabdaro system.
8. The execution of the fifth guru Arjun Dev antagonized Sikhs against Jahangir.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Personal qualities of Babur :- (i) Babur was a scholar, shrewd observer and a poet with a sensitive understanding of fine arts. (ii) Babur was a military genius who skillfully combined his artillery with his cavalry to win battles.
2. Akbar's military victories and conquests : (i) In 1564, Akbar attacked Gondwana, where the brave Rani Durgawati bravely resisted the Mughal forces but was defeated. (ii) Akbar attacked Chittor in 1567. The battle continued for four months. Mewar passed to the hands of Mughals. (iii) Akbar conquered Bengal in 1576 and Gujarat in 1578.
3. Reforms and welfare activities carried out by Sher Shah. (i) Sher Shah brought crime under control. (ii) He built the Grand Trunk Road and a network for travellers. (iii) Sher Shah's reforms in coinage were later adopted by Akbar.
4. Akbar is known as Akbar the Great because during his fifty years of the rule, he proved himself a worthy king of a great country. He won many battles and thus spread his Mughal Empire.
5. Aurangzeb's policy towards Rajput, Deccan and Sikh led to the decline of Mughal Empire because he failed to crush the power of Marathas. His policies generated a kind of dissatisfaction in people.

Project/Activity

Do your self.

Do your self.

The Kingdoms are :- Delhi, Gondwana, Mewar, Bengal, Gujarat, Kashmir, Sind, Kandhar.

Akbar was the Mughal Emperor who was responsible for making the empire so vast.

Chapter - 5

A Journey Towards Cultural Assimilation

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer the questions orally :

1. Qutub-ud-din Aibek built Qutub Minar. **2.** Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal. **3.** In India, the largest mosque is the Jama Masjid.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Iltutmish **2.** Lord Shiva **3.** Fatehpur Sikri **4.** Hamida Bam Begam.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. Modhera **2.** Tanjore **3.** Qutub Minar **4.** Akbar **5.** Lahore.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Five buildings built by Akbar— (i) Diwan-e-Aam (ii) Rang Mahal (iii) House of Birbal (iv) Buland Darwaja (v) Tomb of Sher Shah. **2.** Monuments constructed under Delhi Sultanate— (i) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque (ii) Qutub Minar (iii) Firoz Shah Kotla (iv) Alai Darwaza etc. **3.** Features of monuments built under sultanate period are : architectural forms were used in the buildings of this period were the true arch and dome. These two forms dispensed with the need to construct pillars to support the roof. Some building also used minaret. **4.** Qutub Minar was constructed under Delhi Sultanate. It was built by Qutub-ud-din-Aibak.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. North Indian temples of early medieval period are Sun temple at Modhera in district Mahera of Gujarat. Ginar and Shatunjay are known for Jain Temples. **2.** The Delhi Sultans built many fine buildings. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak at Delhi is one of the earliest monuments of the Delhi Sultanate. Later Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, the tombs of Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq. **3.** The Taj represents all that is beautiful, delicate, symmetrical and elegant against the perfect backdrop of the river Yamuna. The Taj Mahal was built in memory of Mumtaz-Mahal, the wife of Shah Jahan. It is made of glistening white marble.

Chapter - 6

Regional Cultures

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions

1. Sanskrit is spoken in Karnataka **2.** Jayadeva wrote Gita Govinda **3.** Famous dance of Odisha is Odissi.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (a) **3.** (d) **4.** (a) **5.** (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Tamil **2.** Vishnu **3.** architecture **4.** religions **5.** Jayadeva.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions.

1. The ancient Chera dynasty of Kerala has links with the Pandya and Chola dynasty of ancient Tamil Nadu. **2.** Temples were built in Bengal to show the power of rulers. The double roofed and four roofed structure of thatched hut was copied by temples. **3.** Dance of different states are different. The dances which have been going on from earlier period are known as classical dance. Some classical dances of different states are : (i) Kathak - North India (ii) Bharatnatyam - Tamil

Nadu (iii) Kathakali - Kerala (iv) Oddisi - Odisha (v) Manipuri - Manipur (vi) Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh. **4.** Hindustani music was promoted by different gharanas and Delhi gharana. Each gharana has its own style. **5.** Bengali literature in fact began in the form of musical composition known as 'Charya'.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Malayalam, the local language of Kerala, was influenced by Tamil, the language of Tamil Nadu. After this Brahmins, mainly from Karnataka, migrated to Kerala in large numbers. **2.** Kathak was the dance style that the Mughals favoured. Kathak was originally used to dramatise dance stories from the epics. It involved intricate and fast movements of the feet and a variety of Bhaavs or facial expressions. **3.** Features of temples of Bengal are :- Many rulers got temples and religious structures built to show their power and their piety. Many low social groups like Kalu and Kansari worked for building and terracotta temples in Bengal. **4.** Small size paintings are called Miniatures Paintings. These paintings were made on various materials. The miniatures depicted various themes. Muslim rulers of medieval India patronised Persian style miniatures.

Project/Active

Do yourself.

Chapter - 7

Towns of Medieval India

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. We can get information through the contemporary sources and accounts given by travelers. **2.** Merchant guilds sell goods and make them available in the medieval Indian economy.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (a) **3.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Akbar, Jahangir **2.** Krishna **3.** Kasim Bazar **4.** Vijayanagar.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Pilgrimage centres of middle India is Dargahs of Moin-ud-din Chisti at Ajmer, Khwaja, Salim Chisti at Fatehpur Sikri, Golden Temple at Amritsar and Vaishno Devi temple near Jammu. **2.** In the medieval period there were large towns and small towns large towns are referred to as 'Shehar'.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Architectural Glory of Hampi- (i) The construction of Vithhleo Temple. Its pillars are carved with sculptures. (ii) At Hampi, we also come across 21 feet high statue of Ugra Narasimha. (iii) The House of Victory is found here. **2.** During the medieval period, Surat was a chief trading centre and sea port because several products were found in the region or their proximity to the sea shore. **3.** Masulipatam is located in Andhra Pradesh in the eastern coast of India also called Coromondal Coast. The city stands on the mouth of river Krishna.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Do yourself.

Chapter - 8

Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The Ahoms belonged to the Shan tribe of Southern china and South-East Asia. 2. The Gonds were the largest tribe in central India.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. second 2. banjaras 3. Gonds 4. Southern China, South-East Asia.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Mirabai, the Rajputs Princess was a devotee of Krishna. 2. Versa of Kabir are called dohas.

B. Long Answer questions :

1. The Gonds were the largest tribe in central India. They were spread over the states of Madhya Pradesh, Eastern-Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Northern Andhra Pradesh and Western Odisha. A little information is available about the early Gonds. 2. Tribal people share the same customs, religion and language and do the same economic activities. There are hundreds of tribal groups. Their source of income was the products they sell in different area.

ProjectActivity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 9

Reaching God Through Devotion

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Nayanar and Alvar saints used Tamil for preaching and composing their hymns. 2. Ramanuja was born in Tamil Nadu in 11 century. 3. The Marathi Saint Poets rejected any type of renunciation. 4. The suffices preferred to put on woollen rather than silk and cotton.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Adi Grantha 2. Krishna 3. Lord Vishnu 4. Ajmer 5. Ramayana.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Correct the following statement :

1. Nayanar and Alvar saints used Tamil for preaching and composing their hymns. 2. Ramanuja was born in Tamil Nadu in 11 century. 3. The Marathi saint poets rejected any type of renunciation. 4. The sufies preferred to put on woollen rather than silk and cotton.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Islam is the religion of Muslims. The way sufi saints showed is known sufism. 2. Sufism is the simplest way to be a good human. Its two principles are : (i) Equality of the human-beings. (ii) Simplicity and believing, giving alms to poor. 3. The Nathpantis, Siddhas and Yogi believed Nirguna bakti. 4. Kabir is believed to have had the greatest influence on people and society. He was a great Bhakti Saint. This two teachings were- (i) God is everywhere and everything. (ii) Do not believe in the districtions of religion. 5. Nayanar were the saints who were devotes of Religion.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. The principles that all Bhakti Saints emphasised are-(i) These saints promoted caste equality. (ii) Some of them preached equality of men and women. (iii) They stood against social evils. 2. Alvars were the devotees of Lord Vishnu. The Nayanar were the devotees of Lord Shiva. Their contribution in Bhakti movement began in South India around the seventh century in the Vishnu and Shiva temples of Tirupati and Kanchi. The Alvar saints and the Nayanar saints began this movement. They promoted caste equality and equality of men and women. They helped reduce

social evils and social discrimination. They composed hymns and hagiographies. The hymns tell us that the saints came from various castes as brahmins, non-brahmins, Shudras and uncountable. **3.** Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. He was born at Talwandi later called Nankkana Sahib (now in Pakistan), son of an accountant. He became a great Bhakti saint, and a religious teacher. He taught the only way to God was to love God. He disapproved of caste system and created of Common kitchen (langar) and sacred space called Dharmasal (Gurudwara). His words Nam (right worship), San (welfare of others) and Insan (Purity of conduct) became very popular which later recalled as vand-Chhakna (helping others.) **4.** Kabir was a great, mystic, great teacher and great religious reformer who transcended all barriers of caste and creed. Through his sakhis, dohas and bhajans, he preached to the world a life of demotion, dispassion and love for all. Kabir is believed to have been born sometimes between 1398 CE and 1440. Nothing is known about his parents, some say he was born of Hindu parents and was brought up by a muslim weaver and his wife. He believed that God is everywhere and in everything. He did not believe in the distinctions of religion. He brought out the essential, similarity between all religions. He was equally reversed by the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 10

Rise of Autonomus States

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The rulers who ascended the throne of Delhi after Aurangzeb are called the later Mughals. **2.** Sawai Raja Jaisingh built the city of Jaipur. **3.** Guru Govind Singh provided shelter to Jahangir's rebellious son Khusro.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1761, Peshwa and Maratha **2.** Nadir Shah **3.** Lucknow **4.** Lucknow **5.** Govind Singh.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the columns :

1. (e) **2.** (c) **3.** (f) **4.** (a) **5.** (d) **6.** (b).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Awadh was a prosperous region as it controlled the Ganga plains and was on the trade between Bengal and the north. Saadat Khan was appointed as the governor of Awadh by Mughal emperor. He exercised political (subedari), military (faujdari) and financial (diwani) powers himself. **2.** Abdullah Khan and Hussain Alikhan were Sayyid Brothers. They helped farukhsiyar in ascending the throne in 1713. **3.** Balaji Baji Rao became the leader of the Marathas after the death of Shahu in 1749. During his reign, the Maratha armies reached as far as Bihar and Odisha in the east and Delhi and Punjab in the north. Under him, the Maratha power was at its peak. **4.** Nadir Shah's invasion had exposed the weakness of the Mughals. His occupation of Delhi resulted into a slaughter of thousands of innocent people of Delhi. He looted incense treasure, the famous peacock throne and the kohinoor diamond.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Sambhaji, successor of Shivaji, was tortured to death by the Mughals. His step brother, Raja Ram, fought against Mughals until his death. Tarabai, Raja Ravi's widow took the leadership. In the meantime, Shahu, the son of Sambhaji took the throne from Tarabai. He appointed Balaji as his Peshwa (Prime Minister) Soon under his capable leadership Peshwa became a very dominant figure. After Balaji's death Peshwa ruled on powers until 1818. During the rule of Peshwas,

Maratha empire saw it greatest extent. **2.** Another important power that emerged in South India during the 18th century was Mysore. Haidar Ali rose from a petty officer in the Mysore army to the rank of commander-in-chief. In 1761 he overthrew Nanjaraj and established his authority over the whole of the Mysore state almost from the beginning. He was engaged in armed conflict with the Maratha Sardars, Nizams and the English. He, suppressed the rebellious Zamindars. Tipu Sultan, his son, succeeded him. He modernised his army and built a navy. **3.** Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the governor of the Deccan under the Mughals. As the Mughal power crumbled, he moved back to the Deccan and founded Hyderabad in 1724 CE. He ruled like an independent rule. Asaf Jah's successors were called the Nizams. They set up an administration and tried to bring the powerful zamindars under their control. **4.** Shivaji was a great general and astute statesman and an efficient administrator. The total land of the empire was divided into two parts swarajya lands and Mughlai lands. Swarajya lands was under direct Maratha rule. But Shivaji had no direct control over the Mughals lends. He charged to types of taxes (Chauth and Sardeshmukhi) from the people living in the Mughali lands. The Chauth was $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the revenue. While Sardeshmukhi was $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the revenue. It was charged as an assurance that there would be no further raids from the outsiders on then.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Geography

Chapter - 1

Our Environment

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The lithosphere provides us land to settle and is a rich source of minerals. **2.** The hydrosphere is consists of water bodies.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (d) **3.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. four **2.** biological **3.** lithosphere **4.** carnivores.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Biotic Components	Abiolic Components
1. (i) Components comprises of living beings	Abiotic components comprises no living elements.
(ii) Biotic components are of the earth.	Abiotic components are the physical components of the earth.
(iii) Biotic components includes all the life forms present in all the spheres.	Abiotic components include soil, water and air which lend to make up all the spheres.
2. Atmosphere	Hydrosphere
(i) Atmosphere is a thin layer of air around the earth.	Hydrosphere consists of water bodies as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes.
(ii) It supports life on land.	It supports life in water.
(iii) It provides vegetarian and non-vegetarian food.	It provides only non-vegetarian food.

B. Short Answer Questions :

Our Surrounding World 6 to 8

1. We should protect our environment for our survival. We live in atmosphere. If it will be in danger, our lives also be in danger. No living being could survive in a polluted environment. **2.** Pollution is that state which provides or adds unwanted and harmful substances to our environment. **3.** The arrow belt of living organisms both plants and animals is called biosphere. It cannot sustain life itself without land, air and water.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. The physical or non-living components of the earth are abiotic components. It includes soil, water and air which tend to make up the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. The biological or living components of the earth are biotic components. It includes all the life forms (plants, animals and human beings) present in all the spheres. **2.** Our environment and hydrosphere. (i) Lithosphere– It is the soil part of the earth’s surface which comprises of rock materials. The rock materials extend both over the continents and oceans basins. It is about 100 km thick. (ii) Atmosphere The thin layer of air which surrounds the earth is called atmosphere. It consists of air which is a mixture. of gases–Nitrogen (78.1%), Carbon dioxide (0.03%) and other gases (1%). (iii) Hydrosphere-Hydrosphere consists of water bodies as oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. It supports life on earth. We get food and minerals from oceans. **3.** Man is endangering the environment. Man-made environment causes extinction of wildlife and many varieties of plants. It led to soil erosion and changes in climate too. Pollution is the contamination and unfavourable alteration of environment caused by various activities of man. His activities are affecting the ecosystem and its balance.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

**Chapter - 2
Inside The Earth
Exercise**

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Sima stands for the rocks rich in silica and magnesium. **2.** Sediments are the deposition of broken rock materials.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. changed, altered **2.** 300 **3.** core **4.** solid.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions.

1. Sedimentary Rocks	Metamorphic Rocks
(i) These rocks are formed by the hardening and cementing of layers of sediments.	These rocks are formed by changing their original structure due to intense heat or pressure
(ii) Shale, lime stone, gypsum are sedimentary rocks	Marble, quartzite and graphite metamorphic rocks.
2. Rocks	Minerals
(i) Rocks are solid particles of the earth’s crust.	Minerals are the main components of rocks.
(ii) Rocks could be hard or soft.	Minerals comprise of fixed chemical compositions and physical attributes.
(iii) Granite and marble are rocks	Iron, gold, salt are minerals.

B. Short Answer questions :

1. There three layers of the earth crust, mantle and core. **2.** Rocks are solid particles of the earth’s crust. Minerals are the main components of rocks. Rocks are categorized on the basis of their

formation. They are– igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks. **3.** Metamorphic rocks change their original structure due to intense heat or pressure. When these rocks are exposed to tremendous heat and pressure or contacted with lava, it can change into igneous rocks.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. The rocks found in an area change their physical and chemical forms. The pre-existing rocks undergo a cycle of change due to changing weather conditions and forces of nature. The rocks are continuously being formed, destroyed and reformed. Igneous and metamorphic rocks can change into sedimentary rocks, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks can change into igneous rocks and igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks. This cycle of change from one type of rock to another is called rock cycle. **2.** The uppermost layer of the earth is known as the crust. The crust is very thin, with an average thickness of about 35 km. The upper part of the continental crust, which is rich in silica and aluminium, is called sial (si is for silica and al is for aluminium). The lower part of the continental crust and the whole of the oceanic crust are composed mainly of denser materials rich in silica and magnesium. They are together called sima (si is for silica and ma is for magnesium). **3.** When the molten material (magma) solidifies the rock formed as igneous rocks. Basalt, dolerite, granite are igneous rocks. These have great economic importance. These rocks provide building materials. These are also a source of foreign currency.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 3

Our Changing Earth

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The two types of plate movements are vertical movements and horizontal movements. **2.** A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which hot material is thrown out.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (a) **3.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. tension **2.** vertical **3.** earthquake **4.** three.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Movements that occurs horizontally are called horizontal movements. Mountains, trenches and widening of water bodies are caused due to horizontal movements. **2.** Active volcanoes are those that have erupted recently. **3.** Flood plains are formed due to the vertical movements of tectonic plates. **4.** The drifting of land or continents from their original place is called continental drift theory.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The two types of plate movement are–(i) Vertical movements which causes land to uplift or subside or both. This can cause the formation of new plateaus, plains or drift valleys. (ii) Horizontal movements which can result in the formation of mountains, trenches and widening of water bodies. It can cause both folding and faulting of structures. **2.** Folding is caused by compression when block of land come closer to each other and form wrinkles or folds on earth's surface. A simple fold mountain has 'down folds' or valleys called synclines and up folds mountains; e.g. Rockies, Andes, Alps and Himalayas. **3.** Causes of earthquakes– (i) Faulting :– It causes major earthquakes. It may result in horizontal or vertical displacement of one great body of rock. (ii) Volcanic Eruptions :– These are also main cause of earthquakes. (iii) Landslide :– Big landslides and avalanches in the mountainous areas also cause minor earthquakes. **4.** There are

three types of volcanoes. These are– (i) Active Volcanoes : Such type of volcanoes have erupted recently. (ii) Dormant Volcanoes :– Such volcanoes have been quiet for a long time but show signs that they could erupt again. (iii) Extinct Volcanoes :– These volcanoes show no indications of future eruption. But no volcano can be called extinct with complete certainty.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 4

The Air Around Us

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The weight of the air is called atmospheric pressure. **2.** The three temperature zones of the earth are– Torrid, Temperate and Frigid.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. gravitational force **2.** mesosphere **3.** temperature **4.** heat zones.

D. The Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer questions :

1. Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular place time. **2.** The ozone layer is found in lithosphere. It protects the earth from the harmful ultra violet (uv) rays of the sun. **3.** Precipitation is the process of descending down of moisture from the clouds in the form of rain, snowfall, hail, sleet. **4.** The amount of moisture present in the air is called humidity.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Composition of the Atmosphere– The atmosphere is composed of the following gases : (i) Nitrogen (about 78%) and oxygen (about 21%) (ii) Other gases argon, carbon dioxide, ozone, hydrogen, helium etc. (about 1%) (iii) The lower layers contain water vapour and dust particles. Their level is not definite. (iv) The heavier gases like oxygen are found in the lower layers. The proportion of these gases in the atmosphere varies from place to place. **2.** The heat zone of the earth are– (i) Torrid zone : This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23°30'S). The sun remains overhead throughout the year in this zone, keeping temperatures at high levels. This zone is said to have a tropical climate. (ii) Temperate zone : It lies between 23°30' and 66°30' latitudes in both the hemispheres. It has a moderate climate. In the Northern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle. In the Southern Hemisphere, it lies between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle. (iii) Frigid zone : It lies between 66°30'N and North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere, it lies between 66°30'S and South Pole. These are two polar regions and extremely cold throughout the year. **3.** The three types of rainfall– convectional, orographic and cyclonic rainfall. (i) Convectional Rainfall : When the warm, moist air rises up in the convection currents, it loses its heat in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The cooling of the air results in condensation and formation of cumulus clouds. Heavy rainfall takes place with thunder and lightning. (ii) Orographic Rainfall : When the relief features, such as mountains come in the way of a moist wind, the wind is forced to rise up the mountain. These clouds then bring rainfall largely on the windward side. (iii) Cyclonic Rainfall : Cyclones are the centres of low pressure. When the air converges from all directions towards the low pressure, it is forced to rise up.

Chapter - 5

Water

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The gravitational force of the moon causes tides. 2. The tsunami is a very long and high wave caused by a sub-marine or coastal earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption. 3. Planetary winds, shapes of coastlines, rotation of the earth and variation in the density of ocean waters.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. the polar and high mountain regions 2. water 3. cold polar 4. transpiration.

D. Write True or False for the following :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Give reasons for the following :

1. Because only a few percent of water is drinkable and a large amount of water is saline. 2. Because human is discharging a lot of waste into the water bodies. 3. Because they have enough energy which can help to produce electricity 4. When hot and cold current mix they form thick mist which hampers navigation but these areas are rich in fishes.

B. Short Answer questions :

1. A tsunami is a very long wave caused by a sub-marine or coastal earthquakes landslide or volcanic eruption. 2. The continuous process of evaporation during the water cycle made the sea water saline. 3. Tides are of two types high tides and low tides. 4. The action of winds causes waves.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. The processes taking place in the cyclic movement of water are evaporation, condensation and precipitation. Sunlight falling on the surface of the ocean causes sea water to evaporate. Evaporation also takes place from all creatures in the biosphere. The return of water vapour into the atmosphere by plants is called transpiration. For evaporation to take place, the temperature should remain below the boiling point. When water vapour rises in the atmosphere, condensation starts. This occurs because the temperature decreases with altitude. At higher levels due to cooling, air has less capacity to hold water vapour. During condensation, vapours are changed into tiny water droplets or ice crystals. They rise further up water droplets of ice crystals join together to form bigger droplets. When the air is not capable to hold them, they fall down on earth in the form of precipitation. 2. Utility of tides— (i) Tides help in navigation. Ships come into harbour during high tide as the water in the harbour becomes deeper at this time. (ii) Low tides are used to go out into the open sea for fishing. They return to land with the incoming high tide. (iii) Tidal power can be used to generate electricity. (iv) Tidal action helps mix up nutrients and makes coastal regions rich in marine life. Such regions are excellent fishing grounds. 3. If the sun, the moon and the earth come in one line, as seen on a new moon or a full moon night, the tides become higher. These tides are called spring tides. Even on half-moon nights, the sun and the moon create a right angle with the centre of the earth. The gravitational forces thus gets balanced and the tides are not so high. These tides are called neap tides. 4. The factors which give rise to ocean currents and modify their courses are : (i) Action of planetary winds on the surface of ocean waters (ii) Shapes of coastlines, (iii) Rotation of the earth, (iv) Variations in the density of ocean waters due to differences in temperature and salinity. (v) The places where warm and cold currents meet are rich in tiny organisms, known as plankton, that serve as food for fish. Such places are good fishing grounds. (vi) Ocean currents influence navigation too. If a ship sails along a current, its speed increases. If it sails against a current, its speed decreases. So in order to save time and fuel, ships generally sail with the current.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 6

Natural Vegetation And Wildlife

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The natural growth of plant life from the smallest grass to the tallest tree is called natural vegetation. 2. Vegetation in deserts have succulent stems and long roots and leaves are reduced to pines.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. cold 2. desert 3. unique.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The forests that are found in the warm temperate regions along the eastern margins of continents are temperate evergreen rainforests. 2. These forests are found in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Central America, parts of Brazil, East Africa and Northern Australia. 3. Plants in desert are scarce but adapted to extreme drought conditions. Camels, several kinds of snakes, rats, lizards, insects yak, and lamas are found in hot deserts.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. (i) The main trees found are oak, pine, wattle, eucalyptus etc. These are evergreen trees. (ii) The main animals are sheep and cattle which are good for wool and meat. Wildlife : Rodents like beavers, mice, rats, squirrels, chipmunks and porcupines are common here. One can also come across marsupials (animals with pouches on their body to carry their young ones and feed them) like kangaroos in Australia.

2. Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forests
(i) These are found in the warm temperate regions along the eastern margins of continents.	They are found in the cool temperate regions on the eastern and western margins of continents.
(ii) The climate is rainy throughout the year	Rainfall is moderate.
(iii) Trees do not fall their leaves at the same time.	Trees fall their leaves in autumn season.
3. Tropical Grass lands	Temperate Grasslands
(i) These are found in the tropical rainforests.	These are found in cool temperate area in interiors of continents.
(ii) Temperature is high.	Temperature is warm in summers winter is cold and snowy.
(iii) These are also referred to as Savana.	These have different names as Steppes, Prairies, Pampas, Veld and downs.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 7

Human Environment- Settlement, Transport and Communication

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Rural settlement and urban settlement. 2. Rural settlements are the backbone for economy in an area. 3. Railways is used for transporting cargo and passengers.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. communication 2. rural, urban, 3. Dhanbad 4. rural, urban settlements, 5. Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Give reasons for the following :

1. Because rural settlements provides thing of primary needs and raw materials to industries and urban settlements provide finished goods to rural areas. 2. Because it has a wide network on the cheapest cost.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. A settlement is a place where level and carry out a variety of activities. 2. Administrative towns from which the governments of a state or nation functions. 3. The four types of transport are- Roadways, Railways, Waterways and Airways.

4. Rail Transport	Air Transport
(i) It runs on land	It runs in air.
(ii) It is the cheapest mode of transport	It is the costliest mode of transport.
(iii) It cover the long distances	It covers the far-flung areas.

5. Mass communication is very helpful in communication with a large number of people at a time.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Transport and communication have played an important role in the progress of settlement. Earlier people settled near the place where they could get all things easily. But after the development of means of transport and communication, people started to live wherever they wanted. They can get things easily from a distant place. Businesses and industries were started to establish. It provided a lot of comfort and ease to human and increased his living status and style.

2. Nucleated Settlements : (i) In these settlements, the dwellings are close together in one area. (ii) Scattered Settlement : They are found in hilly or forested regions. The space between each dwelling, therefore, depends on the amount of land required to grow enough food. (iii) Circular Settlement : In level countryside, a pond, a bank etc. houses are built around such a feature that they develop a circular shape. (iv) Radial settlement : Settlement which emerge and radiate from a central point and form a radial or star-shaped pattern are called radial settlements. 3. Do yourself. 4. Various means of communication are telephone, mobile, television, newspapers, fax, e-mail, radio, letters, cellular phones, satellite phones, magazines etc are the means of communications. They helped us in many ways. They connect us, provide us knowledge, give us news round the world, help us in finding jobs. They are a great sources to know different cultures. They are very useful in business around the world too.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 8

Human Environment Interaction-The Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The Amazon River basin lies between Guiana and Brazilian highlands in South America. 2. Wheat and rice are the two main crops of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin. 3. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. equatorial 2. Selva 3. Bhagirathi 4. Tsang-ho 5. thickly.

D. Write True or False in the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The Amazon basin has a dense cover of tropical rainforest. These forests have several layers of vegetation. Mahogany, Amazonian cedar, ebony, rosewood, carnauba, Cinchona are found in the basin. The forest yield resins, cellulose, oils, gums and fibres. 2. In shifting agriculture, people clear a patch of forest by cutting down and burning the trees. They, then, grow crops in the clearing. 3. The Amazon basin is sparsely populated. Primitive tribes live in the core forests. The tribal people live in thatched huts. They use the timber provided by the forest. They follow the shifting agriculture.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The Amazon basin is not thickly populated. Primitive tribes live here. They live in beehive shaped huts or molocas. Many of the people are foragers in hunting and women grow crops, as sweet potato, tapioca, banana, pineapple etc. 2. People of the Amazon basin practise the shifting agriculture. Tapioca, sweet potato, pineapples, banana and yam are some of the crops, cassava is a staple food grown by them. 3. It lies to the south of the Himalaya mountains and extends for about 2,500 km from Satluj river in the west to the Brahmaputra river in the east. Its width varies from about 100 km in Assam to about 400 km in the Ganga plains.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 9

Life in Temperate Regions

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Maize, wheat, barley, oats and potato. 2. The large cattle farms in the prairies are known as ranches. 3. Machines are used in farm operations.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Johannesburg 2. velds 3. chinook 4. minerals 5. precious minerals, diamond.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Correct the following statements :

1. A characteristic feature of grasslands is the varied presence of trees. 2. In the prairies, farming is commercial in nature. 3. The veld lies in the Southern Hemisphere. 4. Droughts are common in veld.

B. Give reasons for the following :

1. Because it is closer to the sea. 2. Because the prairies produce a huge surplus of wheat.

C. Short Answer Questions :

1. The climate is of continental type with extreme temperature. The summers are warm and winters are very cold. Annual rainfall is moderate. 2. The word 'prairie' is derived from Latin word 'priata' meaning meadow. 3. Tall grasses are found in the more humid eastern regions, while short grasses grow in the drier western parts. 4. The veld is closer to the sea than the

prairies of North America. The climate gets cooler as the elevation of the land increases. **5.** The veld is rich in minerals such as coal, iron, gold, diamond etc.

D. Long Answer Questions :

1. The prairies—Climate – The climate is of continental type with extreme temperatures. The summers are warm and winters are very cold. Annual rainfall is moderate and is ideal for the growth of the grass. A local wind ‘chink’ blows here. It is warm and increases the temperature. People—are farmers here. Their main occupation is farming and cattle rearing. Farming is commercial in nature. They procedure a huge surplus of wheat, besides wheat and corn, barley, oats, soya bean, potatoes, flax and oilseed are grown. Farmers also grow vegetable for the local market. People kept animals too. They are kept at large cattle farms known as ranches.

2. Velds—Climate— The climate is moderate. Summers are warm and short and winters are cold and long. Rainfall is generally low. Most of the rainfall takes place in summer. Droughts are common in the veld. Flora and Fauna— Crops do not flourish in the veld. Poor and thin soils, frequent droughts and limited water resources hamper crop cultivation. Maize is the chief crop. Other food crops include wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. Tobacco, cotton and sugarcane are the commercial crops. These grasslands are home to a great variety of animals like zebra, elephants, leopards, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, antelopes, buck and elands. **3.** Prairies are lies in the North America. These grasslands extend to the West and South of the Canadian shield. They are bounded by the rocky mountains in the west and the great lakes in the east and a zone of plateaus and low hills in the south. There is no barriers to the north.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 10

Life Desert Regions

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer the questions orally :

1. The Sahara is the longest hot desert in the world. **2.** The Nile and Niger are the main rivers of the Sahara. **3.** Leh is the commercial and political capital of Ladakh.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (d) **3.** (c) **4.** (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. camel **2.** Emi Koussi, Tibesti **3.** camel **4.** 10.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (e) **4.** (a) **5.** (b).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. (i) The Sahara (ii) Ladakh. **2.** Do yourself **3.** The green spots near source of water in deserts are called Oasis. **4.** Goat, yak, sheep and kiang are reared in Ladakh.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The Sahara is the longest hot desert in the world. It is located in North Africa. It extends across the northern part of the continent from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east. Its land is not uniform in shape. Much of it, is plain but there are a few mountain ranges and plateaus. **2.** Life in the Sahara is difficult. They do not lead life as in the cities. They live in harsh conditions. But in recent times, mining activities and oil exploration have enabled them to develop their economy and import their requirements from other countries. **3.** The main species of plants are cactus, acacia, baobab trees, etc. Palm trees grow widely near the oasis. The animal species found in the Sahara include the sand fox, jerboa, gerbil, jackal, gazelle, oryx, camel, sheep, etc. Reptiles include lizards, cobras, chameleons, etc. Many birds like ostriches, desert eagles, owls etc. are also found here. **4.** People in the Sahara desert region have adjusted themselves to live in the harsh climate. However, the density of population is very low. The

Sahara desert is home to nomadic tribes namely Bedouins and Tauregs. They practise nomadic herding, moving from place to place with their animals in search of foods and water. They rear sheep, goats, camels, and horses. **5.** The people in this cold desert have evolved methods of meeting the challenges posed by their inhospitable environment. The main work during the winter season is weaving which is mostly done on primitive loom. Each oasis has its village with scattered houses in the fields or clustered along a road. Most of the people live in small villages where farming is possible. Ladakh is one of the last place where Tibetan Buddhism continues to be practised as a living religion.

Social and Political Life

Chapter - 1

Equality : The Soul of Democracy

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Equality is the non-discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, economic and social status. **2.** Midday meal scheme is introduced to improve the lives of the poor.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. boys, girls, **2.** knowledge, skills **3.** midday meal **4.** want of money.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The inequality based on caste is caste based discrimination. **2.** Midday Meal Scheme promotes equality in India. **3.** The inequality based on sex is gender inequality. It begins at a very young age. Boys are much preferred than girls so as in the case of men and women.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Midday Meal Scheme— The midday meal scheme is one such scheme which the government has introduced to improve the lives of the poor. This programme has been introduced in all government elementary schools. Under this programme, children are provided with cooked food during their school hour. This programme proved to be advantageous from several points of view. **2.** Our Constitution ensures equal status and opportunity to each individual. It guarantees fundamental rights to all its citizens. These rights are essential for an individual to develop his/her personality and lead a life with dignity. Thus, equality is guaranteed to all. This is recognised in democratic India. Everyone is equal before law. One can be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth etc. **3.** Universal adult franchise, which means that all adults have the right to vote irrespective of their race, sex, religion, economic or social status. In India, for example, the Constitution ensures that anyone who has attained the age of 18 has the right to vote. But as a matter of practice in a country like India it is not so much successful. There are various reasons for it. Illiteracy and poverty are the prime factors which make people in India to experience inequality in different ways even though they have the right to vote.

Chapter - 2

How the State Government Works?

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The governor, the state legislature and the state council are the different levels of government in India. **2.** The opinions of the people are voiced and action is taken at judiciary.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (d) **3.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. constitutional **2.** unicameral **3.** vidhan sabha **4.** MLA.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. President is the real head and Governor is the nominal head of the state government. 2. Legislative function is the most important function of the state legislature.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Functions and powers of the Governor– The Governor of a state exercises legislative, executive, judicial and discretionary powers. He is answerable to the President and on many occasion executes the order of the President. A governor is only the constitutional head of a state– The judicial power of the governor includes reducing judicial punishments. The governor has discretionary powers like recommending president’s rule in the state. If president’s rule is imposed in he state, it is the governor, who runs the state on behalf of the president. 2. The duties of the Chief Minister of a state in India are exactly the same as those of the Prime Minister of India at the centre the area of operation of Chief Minister is the state concerned. The Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister occupies an important place in the formation of his cabinet. He can ask for the resignation of any minister. He presides over the meetings of the cabinet and distributes the portfolios to his ministers as he desires. He also occupies an important place in the State Legislature as well. He is the leader of Vidhan Sabha. He is the prime spokesman of the government. 3. A proposal to pass a new law or to change an existing one is called a bill. A bill introduced in any house of the legislature is discussed and debated in three stages. Then it is put to vote. If the majority of the members present vote for the bill, it is sent to the other house. There it goes through a similar process. Before signing a bill, the governor can return it to the legislature with suggestions before sending the bill back for the governor’s signature. This time, the Governor has to sign it.

Chapter - 3

Role of the Government in Health

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Public health services and private health services. 2. District hospitals 3. Public health services provide treatment for all kinds of illness.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. fear anxiety 2. district 3. medical 4. ? 5. healthiest.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. WHO defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being not merely an absence of disease or infirmity. 2. Primary health centre is a healthcare institution in the primary tier. 3. Multi speciality hospitals are the hospitals that have facilities to cure many diseases. 4. The health services that are not organized by the government are private health services. These are expensive. These are good but are found mostly in cities. 5. The easy accessibility and coverage of medical care in the state made Kerala the top ranked state in providing healthcare facilities to its people.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. India is facing problems with respect to health. people cannot get timely medical help as they have to travel long distances. Many cannot bear the medical expenses. Many Indians do not get clean water for drinking to drying and enough food to eat. 2. After independence, healthcare facilities increased. The government organised many health programs to attain health of citizens.

The government provide public health services for this purpose many awareness camps also arranged to spread health awareness.

3. Private Health Facilities	Public Health Facilities
(i) These facilities are provided privately.	These facilities are provided by the government.
(ii) These are expensive.	These are not expensive.
(iii) These are provided in cities only.	These are provided in cities as well as in villages.

Chapter - 4

Media and Advertising

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Media is important for communication and information. **2.** USP means Unique Selling Proposition.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (a) **3.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. television **2.** conscious **3.** the seller, buyer **4.** obscene, immoral **5.** good, evil.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Give reasons, why :

1. Because it affects our minds at a great extent. **2.** Because they make aware and realizes our social and moral duties.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Advertising is a means of communication between the seller and the buyer. **2.** Print media is in the printed form while electronic media is related to electronic means. Print media is not as fast as electronic media. People are more attracted towards electronic media in comparison to print media. **3.** Media plays vital role in communication. It provides us a lot of knowledge and information.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Various purposes of media are– (i) forming public opinion. (ii) provide means of mass communication (iii) avail information. (iv) attract people to buy things. (v) to convey message tot he mass. **2.** Television, radio, computers, e-mail, fax machines etc. are the means of electronic media of mass communication. **3.** The Right to Information Law means that the people have the right to know everything that affect their lives directly or indirectly. It gives any citizens an opportunity to personally check the deeds/misdeeds action taken, of any government agency concerned with him. **4.** The media and advertising play in important role in the working of a democracy by informing people about the government’s activities and by making people’s opinion known to others.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 5

Unpacking Gender

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Gender is a pattern of behaviours recognized as feminine or masculine. **2.** Freedom, education, jobs etc are the matters in which Indian women face discrimination.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh 2. low 3. gender 4. gender empowerment.

D. Write True or False for the following :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Discrimination based on gender is known as gender inequality. It can be reduced by educating women, making them aware about their rights. 2. Traditional expectations based on gender bias in our society and families affect men. This can have severe consequences on the health and well-being of men as well as women. 3. Gender inequality found in economic fields too. People discriminate in offering jobs to women. If they are employed, they are not paid as much as men are paid. More work is assigned to them but they are not promoted easily.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Gender inequality is also seen on social grounds. They are not given more respect and honour. Their opinion is not considered and decisions are finalized by men. They are not meant important in big family matters and issues. If they oppose against something, they are kept silent. 2. Discrimination against women in India– (i) Women lack power to decide who they will marry and are often married off at a very young age. (ii) Women work for longer hours and their work is more difficult than men's yet their work is unrecognized. (iii) In villages, families are less likely to educate girls, than boys. (iv) Lack of awareness and social awareness is the root cause of dowry deaths, killing of the girl child and selling of young girls into marriages. (v) Females receive less health care than males. (vi) Tradition in India requires that women eat late and least throughout their lives, even when pregnant.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 6 Markets Around Us

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. We need to go to market to buy things for daily use. 2. A market is a system that enables buyers and sellers to exchange goods and services.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. need 2. consumer 3. intermediary, shopkeeper 4. retailer 5. vendor.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Market that are held once in a week on a particular day and place. 2. Retailer kept the things of daily usage and sold them near the housing areas. 3. Availability of things, quality and price affect the people's access to market.

4. Neighbourhood shops	Malls
(i) These are very near our houses.	These are at some distance.
(ii) These provide particular things.	These sell many things under one roof.
(iii) These do not provide facilities.	These provide many facilities.

5. A weekly market	Shopping Complex
(i) These are held on particular day once in a week.	These are not hold once in a week.
(ii) These are temporary	These are permanent.
(iii) Things are sold at a economic rate.	Things are sold at a high rate.

6. Minimum Support Price is the lowest price at which rate the government buys things from farmers.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. A market is a system the enables byers and sellers to exchanges goods and services. There are different kinds of markets as weekly market which held once in a week, neighbourhood market that are permanent or temporary near our houses and shopping complex a house for shops of different goods and facilities. **2.** Any product is purchased from a producer by a wholesaler who kept many kinds of goods at the lowest price. From a wholesaler sold his goods to retailers at a higher price with some profit. This is why retail price is high them its wholesale price. **3.** Retailers often charge different amount to different types of consumers. Some retailers allow bargaining. In other retail outlets, such as fixed-price shops, the price is fixed and usually low. Some retailers give discount sales to attract customers or to get rid of unwanted stocks.

Project Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 7

Chain of Sale

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Weavers take loans to buy looms. **2.** Fruits in bulk are found in a mandi or fruit market.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. low **2.** workers **3.** ripening, harvesting **4.** market **5.** laws.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (b) **4.** (a).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Do yourself. **2.** The cloth market of Erode is operated from the farmer to trader, wholesaler, retailer and consumer. **3.** There is law benefit from export of shirts to USA.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Export centres make shirt's. They purchase products at lowest price from the supplier. They set light quality standard and time. They get the work done at a lowest price and export them to the US at the cost of Rs. 200 per shirt. **2.** The journey of fruit is long; to trader at local mandi from producer it makes its way in bullock cart and then a larger mandi in trucks from one wholesaler to another in different states and then to a retailer and finally to the consumer. It involves the producer, wholesaler, retailer and finally the consumer. As fruits are perishable; they have to be transferred quickly, even though refrigeration facilities have improved. **3.** No, chain of markets do not promote equality.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Class - 8

History

Chapter - 1

Transition to the Modern Period

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. It is difficult to earmark an exact date in history because the time frame of each period is not uniform. 2. Primary sources can help us to know about modern history.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d).

C. Tick (4) the correct answer :

1. uniform 2. periodisation 3. Nijam-ul-Mulk, 1724, 4. Mughals's 5. monuments, artefacts.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Dates are important as they provide the accurate information of the events happened in the past. 2. Primary sources are the original sources that inform us about our history. The conclusions that are arrived from the original sources. 3. The British were interested in preserving official documents as they provide first hand information about leading issues.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. James Mill regarded Asians are uncivilized. He believed that Europeans could civilize Indians. For him, Indian history before British was marked by Hindu and Muslim despots. India was characterised by religious intolerance, caste hierarchy, ignorance and orthodoxy. 2. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal period was ended. And this period is considered as the beginning of the modern age. This age was quite different from the Mughal period. The life style was changed completely. The society economy, culture and politics were quite different. All these were improved and altered by the British.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 2

The Establishment of British Empire in India

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Europeans were the traders to discover a sea route to India. 2. The British defeated the Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Plassey to establish his power. 3. The Mysore wars were stretched from 1766 to 1799. 4. Lord Wellesley introduced the subsidiary Alliance.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Surat 2. J.F. Dupleix 3. Plassey, Buxar 4. Lord Hastings.

D. Match the following :

1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Mercantilism means that a business enterprise makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheaper and selling them at higher prices. 2. The East India Company rapidly extended its

power in India. The company started trading with India. In 1801, it established the first factory at Surat. It was used as a storehouse and a residence. In 1691 Aurangzeb permitted it to purchase three village and gradually it spreaded its power. **3.** The French formed their French East India Company in 1664 and set up its base at Pondicherry. It later opened its factories at Mahe, Yanam, Karaikal and some other places. The real power was in the hands of government. **4.** The British came India to trade. They found it profitable here. They started to spread their business and gained a lot of profit. Gradually, they started to overcome India and were successful in doing so because of the failure of Indian princes.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The Treaty of Allahabad 1765, gained the permanent diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British. They were, now, a free to take the land taxes. It made them a great power and made them matter of Bengal. **2.** The Battle of Buxar established the system of dual government in Bengal whereby the British had the right to collect revenue. The right of nizamat including maintenance of law and order, dispensation of criminal justice, and that of defending the frontiers remained with the Nawab, who was paid an annual amount by the British to meet the expenses. In reality, the East India Company appointed Mohammed Reza Khan to exercise diwani functions in Bengal. However, the Nawab was also forced to appoint Mohammad Reza Khan to look after nizamat functions. Hence, the effect both diwani and nizamat came under the control of the British. **3.** The failure of Indian princes, particularly the Rajputs and Marathas to unite, provided one of the most solid grounds for the success of the British. As the Indian rulers lacked national perspective, the colonial system spread its tentacles on Indian rulers from this weak point. Other causes related to the lack of efficient administration and oppressed revenue collection system of Marathas. The British also gave a full play to divide and rule policy and various other policies, the potential of which the Indian rulers failed to understand in time. **4.** Lord Wellesley introduced subsidiary Alliance. Under this system, the British granted the protection to the local rulers against any attack by local or foreign power. The rulers were given set of conditions of comply with the British orders. They were not allowed to negotiate with any other power without British permission. The British reserved the power to depose a ruler if they were dissatisfied with the administration. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1798. He ceded to the British some territories including Bellary. The Nizam's example was followed by many other rulers including the Marathas. Under the alliance system, Tanjore and Surat were annexed in 1799 and Carnatic in 1801.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 3

Administration Under the British

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. A charter is written statement of rights. **2.** The Pitt's India Act was implemented in 1784. **3.** The Indian Civil Service was founded in 1793. **4.** The pillars of British administration were the civil services, army, police and judiciary. **5.** Millions of people lost their lives in the Bengal famine of 1770.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (b) **4.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Regulating Act **2.** 1774 **3.** company **4.** India **5.** darogas.

D. Write True or False for the following :

1. False **2.** False **3.** False **4.** False.

E. Match the following :

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed to regulate and control the company's affair. 2. The governors of Madras and Bombay resented the control imposed on them. They took independent decisions. The members of the council had differences with the governor-general. 3. The police remained unpopular because of corruption and harassment of common people. 4. Indians were completely excluded from Indian Civil Service. They were appointed at subordinate posts at a lower salary instead of being on at higher posts. 5. The soldiers of Indian rulers were unruly and ill paid while the soldiers of British ruler were loyal and disciplined.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The provisions of Pitt's India Act included : (i) a board of control comprising of six cabinet members was formed to enhance control over the East India Company's government in India. The board of control comprised of the secretary of finance, secretary of state for India, and four privy councillors of state for India. (ii) The board had the power to appoint the governor-general. (iii) The governor-general had to take permission from the board before entering into any treaty or declaring war against native kings. 2. Pillars of British Administration : (i) Civil Service— There were a large number of officials for carrying out day-to-day administrative tasks at various levels. For the purpose of administration, British India was divided into provinces. Every other province was under a lieutenant governor or chief commissioner appointed by the governor-general. (ii) Army— Indian sepoys formed the bulk of the company's army. The British army had loyal and disciplined soldiers. These soldiers were the soldiers of a colonial power. (iii) Police— To maintain law and order the British felt the need of a regular police force. But it never became popular with the people because of corruption and harassment of common people. (iv) Judiciary— The English introduced the Rule of Laws, law was the same for all people irrespective of their positions.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 4

Ruling of Countryside

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Permanent settlement, Ryotwari settlement and Mahalwari Settlement. 2. The company introduced the Permanent Settlement. 3. Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Northern Madras, Banaras, Mysore, Carnatic, Bombay, and North Western provinces.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1765 2. 1765 2. by the company, 1793 3. Alexander Read, Thomas Munro, 4. Neel Darpan 5. company.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The zamindars did not invest in the improvement of land. The failed zamindari was sold off at

auctions. The zamindars gave out the leased land to tenants. The peasants became tenants due to increased rent, the peasants became indebted and landless. **2.** In the permanent settlement, revenue was collected through the rajas and taluqdars and in Ryotwari Settlement, revenue was collected directly from the ryots (cultivators). **3.** Exploitation by the British resulted in rebellion revolts. **4.** The British wanted to grow commercial crops in India because they grew them at lower cost in India and earned a great profit by selling them at a higher rate. **5.** In ryoti system, the planters or the village headman on behalf of the ryots) forcibly got an agreement signed. Planters gave them cash advances at low rates of interests to produce indigo but it was paid for at last 25 per cent of the area under his holding for cultivation indigo.

B. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. Effects of the Permanent Settlement :- (i) The zamindars did not invest in the improvement of land. The failed zamindari was sold off at auctions. The zamindars gave out the leased land to tenants at higher rent. Due to increased rent, the peasants became indebted and landless. The zamindars were not interested to improve the land. Which resulted in declined agriculture. The failure of the monsoon worsened the condition. Peasants had to left their land and migrate to other region. **2.** By the mid-eighteenth century the British tried to control over the growth of the crops that Europe required and to expand the cultivation of opium and indigo. And also forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce other crops i.e. tea in Assam, jute in Bengal, sugarcane in United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), rice in madras, wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra. **3.** Initially the peasants were tempted by the loan but very soon they realized the harshness of the system. They got very low price for the indigo and cycle of loans never ended. Secondly, indigo exhausted their fertile soil rapidly. After an indigo harvest, the land was not suitable for growing rice. **4.** Circumstances for the Rebellion Revolt :- (i) Exploitative land revenue systems. (ii) The oppression of the zamindars. (iii) The atrocities of the moneylenders. (iv) Increasing burden of taxation. (v) Heavy debts faced by the peasants. (vi) Forceful cultivation of indigo instead of food crops. (vii) Very low price in exchange of indigo.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 5

Tribal Societies and the Challenge of Colonialism

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The tribal, people, opposed the policies of the East India company because of its exploiting practices. **2.** Jhum cultivation is shifting cultivation in which the tribes cut the forest for agricultural purpose. After harvesting the crops, they shift from there and left the field to regain its fertility. **3.** Birsa belonged to the Chotanagpur region.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. the British **2.** land settlement **3.** shifting **4.** British rule.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (d) **2.** (a) **3.** (c) **4.** (c) **5.** (b).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Some tribes practised Jhum Cultivation. In this type of cultivation the tribe people cut and burn the small piece of forest and spread the ash to make the soil fertile. Once harvesting was done

farmers shifted to another field and left the field for some years so that it may attain its fertility again. **2.** The forests were the source of income and power for the British. **3.** Birsa Munda was a tribal man. He started the revolt against the British. He protested against the non-tribals occupying tribal lands and ill-treatment by moneylenders and landlords. His efforts raised him as a hero. People looked upon him as God. He passed away in 1901. **4.** The santhal rebel rose due to the oppression by the Mahajans and traders from Bengal and upper India who swarmed their territory and exploited them ruthlessly and due to inactiveness of the government for them. **5.** The British desired to construct a road which passed through the land of the khasis. It was resented by them. They desired to turn out the British not only from the hills but also from the plains of Assam.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Jhum cultivators were exploited by the British. The British did not allow them for Jhum Cultivation in the reserved forests. Later, the British put a condition that if the Jhum cultivators provide labour to the Forest Department when required they could live there. This was not accepted by the Jhum cultivators. **2.** Tribals lived in forests. They were hunters and gatherers, cultivators and animal rearers. The British when they came to these areas, they started to exploit the tribes mainly Khasis, Nagas, Khunds, Santhals, Kharwars, Kapis and Mundas. They wanted to use them for their own purposes. The British did nothing in favour of the tribes. They were forced to work on the British conditions. All these reasons caused rebels and revolts by the tribes against the British. **3.** Yes, the tribal revolts posed a threat to the British rule. People became aware about the British sole aim. They became united and started to oppose them freely and courageously. **4.** Birsa Munda's struggle was an important struggle against the British. He gathered a lot of people against the British. His efforts and dare provided favourable conditions for the tribes. An act called Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 banned the forced labour and assured local customary land rights.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 6

Crafts and Industries in the Colonial Period

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Economic drain of India means that the loss of Indian economy caused by the East India company. **2.** Dadabhai Naoroji proposed the theory of Drain of Wealth.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (d).

C. Fill in blanks :

1. nothing **2.** de-industrialization **3.** Calico Act **4.** nineteenth **5.** 1912.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The de-industrialization means to stop the traditional industries of India. **2.** The British were sending millions of pounds every year from India to England. India's wealth was being drained in the form of raw materials, profits, gifts and administrative expenses without equivalent return. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to acknowledge it and the famous Drain of Wealth theory. **3.** Cotton, industry, jute industry, coal mining, sugar industry, cement industry and iron and steel industry.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. British policies, on the traditional industries in India were not good. It had to face decline. Rural

craft was broken up. Artisans and craftsmen had to turn to agriculture. It affected the village economy. Many of the craftsman became agricultural labourers. **2.** Modern industries in India were introduced in the second half of the nineteenth century. Some of these industries are cotton textile, jute, tea, coal mining, sugar and cement industries. Iron and steel Industry was also introduced in the nineteenth century.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 7

The Revolt of 1857

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Rani Laxmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi. **2.** The rulers of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Sarhind, Gwalior, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Baroda and Kashmir were loyal to British. **3.** Mangal Pandey was a sepoy of the thirty-fourth regiment.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (c) **3.** (c).

C. Choose the correct option :

1. Nana Saheb **2.** 10 May **3.** Bahadur Shah Zafar **4.** western.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1857 **2.** religious **3.** Meerut **4.** Bahadur Shah Zafar

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Match the following :

1. (e) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (b) **5.** (d).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Bhakt Khan, Azimullah and Maulvy Ahmadullah. **2.** Begum Hazarat Mahal was the leader of the rebellious from Lucknow. **3.** The land revenue settlements were the reasons of discontentment among the peasants. **4.** The soldiers were discontented with the British due to the religious resentment. **5.** The General Service Enlistment Act made it compulsory for sepoys to travel beyond India's frontiers by land and sea if needed. It hurt their religious sentiments.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Causes of the failure of the revolt :- (i) Breaking out before the fixed date. (ii) Cooperation of native states with the British. (iii) Lack of cooperation of the elite. (iv) Limited resources of the rebels. (v) Incompetent leadership. (vi) Competent British Generals. **2.** On 9 May 1857 some soldiers were severely punished the use of cartridges. At this on, 10 May 1857, the rebel soldiers killed their British officers, released the jailed comrades and raised the revolt flag. Very soon the revolt covered the entire territory from Delhi to Bihar in the East. In June, revolt occurred in Lucknow, Kanpur and Jhansi. Later, it raised in Punjab, Rajasthan, Gwalior and Indore. Revolt occurred at one or two places in South India but the attempts of revolted in Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Sindh etc. were thwarted. **3.** Reinforcements from England were brought; new laws were passed to convict the rebels and then the Company moved into the storm centres of the revolt. Delhi was recaptured in September 1857. In March 1858, Lucknow was recaptured. Rani Lakshmi Bai was defeated and killed in June 1858. Tantia Tope escaped to the jungles of central India. He was later captured, tried and executed in April 1859.

Chapter - 8

Spread of Modern Education In India

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The educational system introduced by the British in India is known as Modern Education System. 2. Sultan Jahan Begum was the first chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a, d) 2. (c) 3. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. culture 2. asiatic 3. pathshalas, Madrasas 4. Rabindranath Tagore, Shantiniketan.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Under the Macaulay system of education, Persian was abolished as the Court language and was substituted by English. 2. The declaration of creating properly articulated system of education from the primary school to the university is known as Wood's Despatch of 1854. It was an important step in the development of education in India. 3. It was the new teaching scheme introduced by Mahatma Gandhi. 4. The main aim behind the introduction of English education was the need of literate Indians to participate in administration.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Drawbacks of the Modern Education System :- (i) The children of peasants were unable to attend the school. (ii) The time-table of schools were not flexible. (iii) It created a gap between the English educated and the others. (iv) It was more expensive and only the rich could afford it. 2. When the inadequacies of the education system came to the force, enlightened Indian rulers and intellectuals like Raja Rammohan Roy, Rabindranath Tagore etc themselves played a leading role in the spread of education. During the early years of the 20th century, leaders of the freedom movement. He formed a National Council of Education, as a revolt against British control over education. They set up National Schools and National Colleges. Later they established Vidyapeeths at Banaras and Ahmedabad and the Jamia Milia Islamia Institute at Aligarh, which was later shifted to Delhi. They also tried to give shape to a new enlightened vision of education.

Chapter - 9

Colonialism and the Capital City

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Delhi 2. Delhi 3. Mussourie, Shimla, Darjeeling.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. cantonments 2. de-industrialisation 3. Fort William 4. Calcutta, Delhi.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. De-urbanization means the decline of the old towns of importance. 2. The British wanted an

altogether new layout of the city of Delhi to create awe among the conquered colonial citizens and domination of British empire. **3.** Cantonments were British military settlements laid out wherever the British were present in sizeable numbers. **4.** Public works Department works for the public utility works. Various roads canals, bridges were set up at a great speed. This department constructed Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Peshawar.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Changes due to urbanization were the growth of cities like Madras, hill stations like Shimla, cantonment likes Meerut and new planned cities like Delhi and Chandigarh and establishment many institutions as Public works department, Railways, Post and Telegraph department etc. **2.** The new urban centres were different from the older ones in respect of their area and population. New Delhi and Chandigarh were planned cities. Public buildings, municipality offices, central markets and clock towers also become an integral part of these cities. These were built on a European plan with broad streets and open spaces and separation of residences and businesses. **3.** Designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker, 'British New Delhi' is now a small but significant part of the greater metropolis of New Delhi, which is the capital of modern India. The sub-city is now popularly called Lutyens' Delhi. Lutyens' Delhi borders along the southern fringes of Shahjahanabad (the older city of Delhi) and lies to the west of the Yamuna river. Starting in 1913, the project took two decades to complete.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 10

Change in Arts and Architecture

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Bakim Chandr Chatterjee **2.** Uday Shankar **3.** Uday Shankar is regarded as the pioneer of modern dance in India as he adapted the western theatrical techniques to traditional Indian classical dance, combining elements of Indian classical, folk and tribal dance forms.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (b) **3.** (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Town Hall **2.** piano **3.** 1911 **4.** Rabindranath Tagore **5.** Le Corbusier.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (e) **4.** (b) **5.** (d).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Rabindra Sangeet was a new style in Bengali music evolved by Rabindranath Tagore. **2.** The Bengal School of art flourished on early 20th century. This school blended traditional Indian themes with the western and emerging nationalist art. **3.** Kesari and Maratha, Hindu, Indian Mirror, Amrit Bazaar Patrika; Young India, Voice of India. **4.** Architecture under British also saw adaptation of Gothic, Graeco-Roman style, Swiss-French architecture at many places like Mumbai, Chennai etc.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Raja Ravi Verma's paintings were a fusion of modern and national style. He was master of western art of oil painting and realistic life study. His paintings depicted stories of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. **2.** 19th century was the period when the actual literacy

renaissance of Bengali took place. Michael Madhusudan Dutta (1834-1873) and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-1898) were the founders of the modern age in Bengali literature. Madhusudan was the first Bengali poet to write in blank verse, who combined western influences with the essence of Indian literature. **3.** The British constructed monumental buildings primarily to reflect the glory of the line. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as the Victoria Terminus is one such edifice and an extremely fine example of Victorian Gothic Revival. It is essentially European Gothic in style with highly pointed arches. The exquisite statue of a lady, over 50 feet high with a flaming torch in one hand and a wheel in the other is located at the place. **4.** This school blended traditional Indian themes with the western and emerging nationalist art. Rabindranath Tagore, Havell and Coomarswamy were important figures belonging to this school. Kala Bhavan of Rabindranath Tagore's Visva Bharati at Shantiniketan near Kolkata served as a centre for the Bengal School of Painting.

Chapter - 11

Indian National Movement

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer the questions orally :

1. The Swadeshi Movement was the boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian goods. **2.** Landlord's Society (1838), Bengal British India Society (1843), Madras Native Association (1852); Bombay Association (1852) **3.** W.C. Bannerjee was the President of the first session of INC. **4.** The Muslim League was formed in 1906.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (a) **4.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Punjab **2.** Swaraj **3.** 1905 **4.** 1914.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The extremists were in the favour of widespread agitation. But in 1907, after Surat Session of INC, They moved away from the party. **2.** Two decisions were made in the Delhi Darbar (1911) :- (i) The partition of Bengal was cancelled. (ii) The capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. **3.** The methods of the revolutionaries were entirely different from those of the Extremists and the Moderates. They were inspired by an intense love for the motherland and were spurred by enthusiasm to wrest freedom quickly from the hands of the foreigners by violent means. **4.** The All Muslim League was formed. Its objectives were to be loyal to the government, to protect the interests of the Muslims and to promote goodwill with people of all communities.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Punjab was hot with agitation. Gandhi Ji was not allowed to enter Punjab. Some leaders were departed from Amritsar on 10 April. On the same day, a peaceful procession in Amritsar was fired upon. In protest, the people held a meeting in Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919. To disperse the gathering, General Dyer reached with his troops and ordered firing. Hundreds of people were killed and thousands were wounded. **2.** When national consciousness awakened among Indians several associations were formed. A need was felt for an all India organization which would ideally involve the masses and would be assertive in putting forward the demands of the people of India. This led to the formation of Indian National Congress. **3.** The earlier policies of the congress were moderate. The outlook and policies were polite and were in favour of peaceful manners while the Swadeshi and Boycott movements were not of this kind. They were not polite and were aggressive in nature. **4.** Angered by the rigid attitude of the British, the Congress decided to start the

Non-Cooperation Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. Gandhiji urged Indians not to cooperate with the British. The movement aimed at protesting against British repression in Punjab and their policy towards Turkey. It was also for the attainment of 'Swaraj'.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 12

National Movement— Fulfilment

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Azad Hind Fauj. **2.** The main objective of the Quit India Movement to drag out the British and obtain Swaraj. **3.** Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die'

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. CR Das, Motilal Nehru **2.** mysterious circumstances **3.** Do or Die **4.** Direct Action Day **5.** the Japanese.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Gandhi chose to break the salt law because he found in salt, a powerful symbol that would unite the nation. **2.** The end of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 led to a riot in the Congress and resulted in the formation of the Swaraj Party. **3.** Dandi march was actually the Civil Disobedience Movement. It broke the salt law. Dandi March was started by Mahatma Gandhi whom 78 volunteers joined. It was over 240 miles from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. **4.** The Two Nation Theory was the theory to divide India into India and Pakistan in the reference of independence of India.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The period from 1919 to 1947 has been described as the Gandhian Era in Indian politics. The passing of the Rowlatt Act brought Gandhi to the national political arena. Gandhiji started Non-cooperation Movement in 1920. Later, he started many movements to oppose the policies of the British. These movements were Civil Disobedience Movement or the Dandi March, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Cripps Mission and the Quit India Movement. **2.** During the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, it was decided to celebrate 26th January as an Independence Day and upto 1947 every year 26th January was celebrated as Independence Day. But when India gained freedom on 15th August 1947 it was decided to celebrate 15th August as Independence Day and 26th January as Republic Day. **3.** The British government passed the Indian Act, 1935 and gave provincial autonomy. The government announced the elections will be held in 1937. The Congress formed government in 7 out of 11 provinces. In September 1939, the Second World War broke out. The Congress agreed to help the British in the war if they grant freedom after the war. It was not accepted by them. Later in 1906, the Muslim League was formed and in 1915 the Hindu Mahasabha. In 1942, Gandhiji started Quit India Movement. Finally, after a lot of struggles and sacrifices India got freedom for the cost of two nations— India and Pakistan. **4.** The British started negotiations between the Congress, the league, and themselves for the independence of India. In 1946, elections to the provinces were held once again. The League's success in the seats reserved

for the Muslims were very good and the Congress also did well. However, the league continued to press for “Pakistan”. In March 1946, British sent the Cabinet Mission— a three member team under Stafford Cripps, to examine the demands but their suggestions failed to satisfy them. So partition was unavoidable.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Geography

Chapter - 1

Our Resources

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. land, soil, water and vegetation 2. solar energy and water. 3. forests, animals and coal.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d).

C. Choose the correct option :

1. utility 2. ethical 3. potential 4. damaging.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. resource 2. utility 3. biotic resources 4. potential 5. unevenly.

E. Match the following :

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
1. Renewable Resources	
(i) The resources can be renewed or reproduced by physical or mechanical forms.	These resources can be used only once and cannot be renewed or reproduced.
(ii) These are known as inexhaustible resources.	They are exhausted quickly and cannot be formed quickly.
2. Natural Resources	Human Resources
(i) Land, soil, vegetation etc are natural resources.	Human being are called human resources.
(ii) These resources provide raw material to industries.	Human resources use the raw material provided by natural resources.
(iii) It is source of food.	Food provided by natural resources consumed by humans.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. Utility of resources for human beings— (i) for satisfy the primary needs as food, cloth and shelter. (ii) for industrial purposes. (iii) for economic progress. (iv) for raw material. (v) for agriculture. (vi) for being alive. 2. Conservation of resources is important because their excessive use and wastage are running towards their end. The use of resources more is leading towards pollution and degrading of many valuable resources and extinction of certain species of plants, birds and animals, their misuse and overuse of the resources leading their existence under threat. 3. The resources on the basis of the stage of development— (i) Actual Resources : These are the resources whose existence has been proved and whose quality, quantity and location has been determined for utilization. (ii) Potential Resources : These are the resources which are found in a region but have not been utilized. They can be used in future. (iii) Reserve Resources : Resources

which can be put into use with the help of existing technology but their use has not been started are called reserves. They can be used in the future. (iv) Stocks : Resources which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but we do not have appropriate technology to access it, are called stocks.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 2

Natural Resources : Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Over-exploitation of land resources and concretisation causes land degradation. **2.** Soil is made of very small particles of sand and humus. **3.** All the plants and trees altogether are called natural vegetation.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (d) **4.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. two-thirds **2.** even **3.** physical, chemical **4.** uppermost **5.** wildlife.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (c) **2.** (e) **3.** (a) **4.** (b) **5.** (d).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Correct following statements :

1. Land covers 29% of the total area of Earth's surface. **2.** Community land is owned by the community for common use. **3.** Planting of trees, shrubs and grasses provide base for forming humus. **4.** Water is a renewable resource. **5.** The Wildlife Protection Act was passed in the year 1972.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. To use the land for various purposes is called land use. **2.** The steep slopes of mountains have poor soil quality because on steep slopes soil erosion occurs rapidly. **3.** Soil is made from weathering or breakdown of rocks. **4.** To retain and maintain the fertility of the soil and to check soil erosion is called soil conservation. **5.** The benefits of trees are— (i) They provide food and shelter. (ii) Gives raw materials. (iii) Pacifies the atmosphere and causes rain. (iv) Prevent soil erosion.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Weathering of rocks, climatic conditions, biota or biomass and the topography are the factors affecting soil formation. **2.** The following steps can go a long way in the conservation and reclamation of land : (i) Afforestation and control on overgrazing. (ii) Plantation of shelter belts of plants. (iii) Growing of thorny bushes to stabilize the sand dunes. (iv) Proper discharges and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes. (v) Environmental friendly mining. **3.** Afforestation, farming techniques like contour ploughing, strip cropping, terracing etc, mulching, contour barriers, rock dam inter cropping and shelter belts are the various methods of soil conservation. **4.** Soil may be conserved by the following methods :— (i) Afforestation : The humus in soil is a substance obtained from plant and animal remains. Therefore, planting of trees, shrubs and grasses provide base for forming humus. (ii) Mulching : Mulching is the practice of spreading a protective layer of material on top of the soil. This helps to retain moisture, reduce erosion, provide nutrients, and suppress weed growth. Mulches can either be organic (like : grass, straw, bark pieces) or inorganic (like : stones brick, pieces, plastic.) (iii) Contour Barriers : It is the using of

stone, grass, soil to build barriers along contours. (iv) Rock Dam : Rocks are piled up to slow down flow of water. It prevents gullies and further soil erosion. **5.** Many steps have taken to preserve the wildlife in India. 84 national parks, 441 wildlife sanctuaries and 11 biosphere reserves have set up. More attention is now being paid to conserve 15 mangrove forest areas, 4 coral areas and 6 wet lands. There are 200 zoological parks or gardens for keeping wildlife animals for studying their needs and for making people are of their importance.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 3

Natural Resources : Mineral sand Power Resources

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Coal, petroleum, natural gas are the main sources of power. **2.** Energy obtained from the tides is called tidal energy. **3.** Russia and Europe are rich in natural gas resources.

B. Tick (4) the right answer :

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (a) **4.** (b).

C. Give one word for the following :

1. Rock **2.** solar collectors **3.** ore **4.** mining.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. non-ferrous **2.** ores **3.** organic **4.** renewable **5.** silicate

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

F. Match the following :

1. (b) **2.** (d) **3.** (a) **4.** (e) **5.** (c).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. Rocks	Minerals
(i) Rock are found above the crust of the earth.	Minerals are found under the crust of the earth.
(ii) Rocks are found everywhere	Minerals are not found everywhere.
2. Metallic Minerals	Minerals
(i) Metallic minerals contains metals.	Metallic minerals do not contain minerals
(ii) These can be divided further.	They cannot be divided further.
3. Wind Energy	Geothermal Energy
(i) It is produced from wind.	It is produced from heat.
(ii) Wind farms are found in Denmark, UK, USA, Spain etc.	Its plans are in New Zealand, Phillips, Italy etc.
4. Low Grade Ores	High Grade Ores
(i) These have more impurities than minerals	These have more minerals than impurities.
(ii) These are not much useful.	These are much useful.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Minerals are used in various industries. Some minerals are used to make jewellery, some are used a food ingredient as salt. Some minerals are great source of energy as coal, mineral oil,

natural gas. **2.** Mining is a process of digging under the ground in order to extract the minerals from the Earth. Different types of mining are open-cast mining, shaft mining, drilling and quarrying. **3.** The distribution of mineral is not even Some places are rich in mineral and some place have not enough of them and some are quite mineral less. Minerals are very important. These are the base of many industries such as computer industry, automobile industry, iron and steel industry, airplane industry, battling industry, jewellery industry etc. These are also used as a source of energy. **4.** Coal, mineral oil and natural gas are called fossil, fuels because they are found from plant and animal remains that got buried under the soil, millions of years ago. **5.** The heat energy from underground rocks is known as geothermal energy.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. Uses of Iron—mechanical parts, building structures, tool and equipments, vehicles etc. Uses of Copper— electrical equipments, electrical tools, utensils, to make hard the softmetals etc. Uses of alluminium— door knobs, window frames, utensils, skylight, shutters, ladders etc. **2.** Minerals are exhaustible resources. Their demand is increasing. They need to be conserved. Increased demand and continuous mining of metallic, non-metallic and power resources may led to their exhaustion. It is therefore necessary to use them economically. **3.** The following steps can be helpful in the conversation of minerals and power resources. (i) Efficient utilization of resources, (ii) Improvement in th techniques of extraction and purification, (iii) Recycling of resources, (iv) Saving of mines from collapse, and (v) Use of alternative sources. If implemented properly, the conservation of minerals and power resources will ensure a better economy for the future generations.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 4

Agriculture

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Agriculture is the primary economic activity and source of food. **2.** It refers to the practice of farming in which herdsmen move from one place to another with their families and live stock in search of pasture, fodder and water. **3.** The farming that is done with the help of machines like tractors, combine harvesters, seeds drills etc. is called commercial grain farming.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) **2.** (b) **3.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. monsoon, Asia **2.** staple crop **3.** average, 22°C and 40°C **4.** rice **5.** India.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (e) **4.** (b) **5.** (d).

Scholastic Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
(i) It is done to consume the goods locally.	It is done to earn money and as a business.
(ii) It is divide into two types— Primitive Subsistence Agriculture and Intensive Subsistence Agriculture.	It is divide into three types— Extensive Commercial Farming, Intensive commercial, Farming and Mixed Farming.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. Agriculture is the art and science of producing plants from the soil. **2.** The temperature and rainfall affect a lot any crop. Certain crops need hot and wet climate while certain crops need dryer or cooler climates. **3.** Cattle rearing, particularly rearing of milch cows, to meet the demand of milk and milk products in urban areas are referred to as dairy farming. **4.** Temperature : 10°C to 35°C. Average 25°C is most suitable. Rainfall : About 200 cm per annum distributed evenly over the year. It requires sandy loams, well drained, special on hill slopes upto an altitude of 2000 cm suit the plant best. About 10,000 plants are grown in one hectare.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. Factors influencing agriculture :- Climate : Climate controls the pattern of agriculture around the world. Certain crops need hot and wet climates to grow (like rice), while certain crops grow in dryer cooler climates (like wheat). Soil : The kind of soil found in a place affect the kind of crops grown there. Relief : Flat land like plains, valleys, the flat top of plateaus and deltas are better suited for agriculture than mountainous terrain. **2.** Mixed Farming : Equal emphasis is laid on crop farming and livestock rearing in this kind of farming. Farmers produce cereal crops but also fodder and cash crops. Modern machinery, selected seeds and chemical fertilizers are used. **3.** Food crops are crops that form the basic food of people. Food crops include chief cereal grains like wheat, rice, corn (maize) and millets. When any such crop forms the chief food of an area it is known as the staple crop. In India, pulses and oilseeds also form part of major food crops. **4.** In USA, farmers have much larger farms than in India. They use latest technologies and know about the care of soil. They test the soil in laboratories to check its fertility. They use computers to know the weather changes and conditions. Farming is done using agricultural machines and have automated grain storage areas. They work like a businessman not as a farmer.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 5

Industries

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The industries that derive their raw materials from the agricultural sector are called agro based industries. **2.** A region is known as an industrial region if a number of industries are located close to each other.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (d).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Vegetation, chemicals **2.** Private **3.** Indus **4.** Sugarcane, Sugarbeet **5.** 7000.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

E. Match the following :

1. Private Sector Industry **2.** Mineral based Industry **3.** Forest based Industry **4.** Co-operative Industry **5.** Large-scale Industry.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. Agro-based Industries	Mineral-based Industries
(i) These industries derive their raw materials from the agriculture sector.	They get their raw materials from minerals.
(ii) The cotton textile industry and the food processing industry are agro-based industries.	The automobile industry and the aluminium industry are mineral based industries.

2. Small Scale Industries	Large Scale Industries.
(i) The investment is less than one crore in such industries.	The investment is more than one crore in such industries.
(ii) These employ less labourers	These employ thousands of labourers.
(iii) Cloth, paper goods toys etc are small scale industries.	Aviation, ship building industry, iron and steel industry are large scale.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. The industry deals with the storage, processing and distribution of information. **2.** Cloth Industry and Paper Goods Industry. **3.** USA, Japan, India, China and Canada. **4.** These industries acquire their raw materials from animals and make products like wool, milk etc.

C. Long Answer questions :

1. Manufacturing is very important in today's life. If it is not done, we cannot get things to do any kind of work. It provides us finished goods. Without manufacturing, things would be in raw state and could not be used. It will make our lives very uncomfortable and troublesome. **2.** Factors affecting the location of industries are– (i) availability of raw material (ii) power (iii) labour (iv) transport (v) market (vi) capital (vii) water supply (viii) land (ix) climate (x) government policies. **3.** Iron and Steel Industry is the base for all the industries in the world. Almost everything we use is made out of iron. Iron is the most abundant mineral in the Earth's crust. The iron and steel industry is widely distributed in USA, almost all the European countries except Switzerland, Russia, Japan, China, India etc. **4.** It is one of the oldest industries in the world. It originated in the Indus Valley about 5000 years ago. The Industrial Revolution of the 18th century brought about a drastic change in the textile industry. Before the revolution, cotton cloth was made by hand spinning on wheels and handlooms. Powerlooms were used first of all in Great Britain and later in other parts of the world. India, China and Japan are the important producers of cotton textiles.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 6

Human Resources

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 people. **2.** Kenya has a high growth rate because birth and death rates both are high. **3.** Density of population refers to the number of people living in one unit area.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (a) **3.** (a).

C. Give a single term for the following :

1. sex ratio **2.** birth rate **3.** death rate **4.** natural growth rate.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. box **2.** low density of **3.** high density **4.** China.

E. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Between the areas of low and very high population density there are areas of medium or average population density. **2.** Sex ratio means the ratio between males and females in the total population. According to 2011 census the sex ratio was 940. Kerala- 1058-1000, Delhi-921-1000

and Haryana 861-1000. **3.** The way of studying the population composition of a country is known as population pyramid. **4.** River valleys are densely populated because of fertile land, enough water, sources of living are easily available and soothing climatic conditions.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The number of people living in an area does not remain the same. Many factors influence the changes in population. (i) High difference between birth rate and death rate is the cause of population growth. (ii) Migration of people. (iii) Rising standard of living. **2.** In census year 1901, India's population was 23,83,96, 327. A hundred and ten year later, according to census 2011, it stood at 1,21,0193,422 comprising 62,3700,000 men and 58,6500,000 women. Among all the countries, India's growth rate of population is too high. **3.** Pyramid helps to know the about population composition in the following manner– (i) The population pyramid of a country in which birth and death rates both are high is broad in the younger age groups. (ii) In countries where deaths are less than the birth rate. The pyramid is broad in the younger age groups. (iii) In countries where birth rates is low, the pyramid will be narrow at the base. **4.** The population of the world is characterised by uneven distribution. The spatial distribution of population of more than 7.2 billion people in 2015 over the total geographic area of 136 million square kilometers of land is marked by many contrasts. Areas of South-east Asia and Europe are more crowded. Few people live in deserts, forests and high altitude area. 3/4th of the world population lives in Asia and Africa. 60% of the world's population stays in 10 most populous countries. **5.** Human beings are the most important resources because only they can convert or transform the other resources into beneficial goods. It is they who utilized the other resources in many ways and produced a lot of things and made favourable and important changes.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Social and Political Life

Chapter - 1

The Indian Constitution

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Secularism means that the state does not declare any religion as the state religion. **2.** The Indian constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949 and enacted on January 28, 1950.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. laws, rules, regulation **2.** preamble **3.** constitution **4.** government.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Constitution provides fundamental rights to the citizens of a democratic country. **2.** Federalism is the existence of more than one level of government. **3.** The right to Constitutional Remedies guarantees that if any fundamental right is violated of a person he/she has right to go to court.

B. Answer these questions orally :

1. Features of our constitution are— federalism, parliament form of government, separation of power, secularism and welfare state. **2.** The Fundamental Rights— (i) Right to Equality (ii) Right to Freedom (ii) Right against Exploitation (iv) Right to freedom of Religion (v) Cultural and Educational Rights (vi) Right to Education (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies. **3.** The preamble is an introduction to the constitution, which contains the fundamental values, philosophy, aims,

and objectives on which our constitution is based. The preamble highlights the fundamental values and guiding principles of our constitution as well as the judges who interpret the same.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 2

Parliamentary Government and Laws

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. () 2. The proposal for a law is called a bill.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. elections 2. six 3. Rajya Sabha 4. Lok Sabha 5. 45,1222.

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the state Legislatures and by the President. 2. A person can be a member of the Lok Sabha if he/she is a citizen of India, he/she should not be less than 25 years of age, does not hold any office of profit under the government and he/she should not be an offender or have criminal record against him/her. 3. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is the act that provided for fixation of minimum wages for notified scheduled employment in India. 4. Ordinary bills can be introduced in either of the two houses of the parliament and Money bill can be only introduced in the Lok Sabha.

B. Answer the following questions in detail :

1. The Parliament may be understood as the law-making body in a system of Parliamentary democracy. It is the supreme sovereign legislative organ of the government. Here executive is accountable to the legislature. The President is the head of the executive, but all the executive powers are actually exercised by the council of ministers with the Prime Minister as head. The Prime Minister and his council of ministers are members of the parliament. 2. The process of passing a bill includes three readings. In the first reading, the bill is introduced along with a statement of purposes. The second reading, has two stages; a general discussion is held regarding the merits and demerits of the bill. In the second stage amendments are made that may be accepted or rejected. In the third and the final reading, the bill is put to vote in houses respectively. If both the houses pass the bill, it is sent to the President for his/her assent. After the President's assent, the Bill becomes a law or an act. 3. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in all democracies. In India too, Parliament has the power to make new laws, modify or abolish existing laws. 4. Main provisions of the Act— (i) It regulates the payment of wages in time not later than seventh day from the last day of the wage period for factories employing less than 1000 employees and tenth day for factories exceeding 1000 employees. (ii) Wages are to be paid in cash in current currency within the working hours. (iii) Wages are to be paid in cash in current currency within the working hours. Only authorised deductions can be caused from the earned wages; Workers are to be issued wages slips giving all the details of their earned wages along with the wages paid (iv) Fines can be imposed as per the rules specified.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 3

The Union Executive

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India. 2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the First Prime Minister of India. 3. The President is known as the first citizen of the country.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. impeachment 2. president 3. emergency.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Electoral College elects the President of India. It consists the elected members of both the houses of Parliament and the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. 2. He is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces. He appoints the Prime Minister and on his advice, the other Ministers. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the High Courts, the Governors of the States, Ambassadors to foreign countries, Chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission are all appointed by him. The Commissioner and members of the Election Commission are appointed by the President. 3. The President appoints the Prime Minister. He should be a citizen of India and a member of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. If the person is chosen as Prime Minister is neither a member of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha at the time of selection.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. The powers of the President of India can be considered under five heads : (i) The Administrative and Executive Powers (ii) The Legislative Powers (iii) The Judicial Powers (iv) The Financial and Others Powers (5) The Emergency Powers. 2. Qualification of the President- (i) He/She should be a citizen of India. (ii) His/Her age should be 35 or above. 3. The real powers of the executive lie with the Prime Minister and his council of ministers. The executive words through different departments of government, called portfolios, like defence, finance, industry agriculture, and railways. The council of ministers comprise of cabinet ministers, ministers of state with independent charge, ministers of state who work with cabinet ministers and deputy ministers.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 4

The Indian Judiciary

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. 65 is the age of retirement of the judge of Supreme Court of India. 2. Civil Court, Criminal Court and Lok Adalat, consumer Court Labour Courter. 3. The chief justice is appointed by the president.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

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

D. Write True or False for the following :

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

Scholastic Assessment

A. Compare and Contrast :

1. Original Jurisdiction	Appellate Jurisdiction
(i) Cases that come directly in the Supreme Court come original jurisdiction.	The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decision of high Courts or other courts.
(ii) Disputes between two more states comes in original jurisdiction.	Here cases sent by the High Courts.
2. Subordinate Courts	Lok Adalat
(i) These Courts are at district level or below.	Lok Adalats are people's court based on Gandhian principals.
(ii) The civil cases of lesser amounts are decided here.	Matrimonial or maintenance cases are decided her.

B. Short Answer Questions :

1. The levels of judiciary of India are the Supreme Court, High Court and District or Subordinate Courts. **2.** The Supreme Court is called the Court of Record because all decisions and proceedings are recorded and printed here. **3.** Cases that come directly before the Supreme Court come under Original Jurisdiction. These are mainly cases related to : (i) disputes between Government of India and one or more States. (ii) disputes between two or more States. (iii) disputes between Union and State or amongst States. **4.** The work of the Lok Adalat is to give speedy justice at minimum cost as there is no Court fee. **5.** Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the constitution of India.

C. Long Answer Questions :

1. To be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person : (i) should be a citizen of India (ii) must have served as an advocate in a High Court for at least 10 years; or (iii) must have been a Judge of a High Court for 5 years; or (iv) must be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President. **2.** There are five types of cases on which the Supreme Court can pass judgment. The powers of the Supreme Court can broadly be categorised a : (i) Appellate jurisdiction (ii) Original jurisdiction (iii) Advisory jurisdiction (iv) Supervisory jurisdiction (v) Court of Record. **3.** Lok Adalats are presided over by a sitting or retired judicial officer, with two other members, usually a lawyer and a social worker. Thus Lok Adalat give speedy judgment.

4. Civil Cases	Criminal Cases
(i) All cases related to property damage to goods etc come in civil cases.	Cases of theft, murder, robbery etc. come under criminal cases.
(ii) Civil cases cause threat only to persons.	Criminal cases can be a threat to a nation.

5. It means that if a person is not satisfied with the judgment got in the lower courts, he/she can appeal to higher court.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 5

Marginalised Groups and Social Justice

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. No, manual scavenging is not permitted by law. **2.** The caste system and the practice of untouchability. **3.** A caste is a group whose, members occupation and social status are determined by birth.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. illegal 2. untouchability 3. adivasis 4. the constitution.

Scholastic Assessment.

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Marginalized communities are those which are not allowed to mix with the rest of the society and are discriminated against in various ways. These are STs, SCs, OBCs, Minorites. 2. The tribal who are confined to forests are Adivasis. 3. People who are not covered in the Scheduled caste and Schedule Tribes list are referred to as other Backward Classes. 4. Social inequality affected economic inequality as a large group of people do not allow the marginalised or minority people to rise. They exploit them and use them illegally. Thus their financial status could not uplift and leads to economic inequality. 5. Manual scavenging refers to people lifting human excreta with their hands and carrying loads on their head, hips or shoulders.

B. Long Answer Questions :

1. A primary effort is being made to encourage education amongst the tribal people. Different facilities are provided to improve their standard of living . Several multipurpose development blocks and cooperative societies have been set up to improve their lot economically. 2. Our Constitution makers, prohibited any kind of discrimination by the state on grounds of caste, creed or colour. Untouchability was legally abolished. All public places including the religious ones have been thrown open to all the Hindus including the Scheduled Castes. No person belonging to the Scheduled Caste can be denied entry to public places like shops, hotels, restaurants, cinema halls, fairs etc. 3. People who are not covered in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes list, even though they have been subjected to discrimination, are referred to as Other Backward Classes. They are weaker sections of the society. The backward classes have not been defined by the Constitution of India. The Mandal Commission has estimated that they constitute about 52 per cent of the total population of the country. The government of India used the term 'Backward Class' as a collective term for castes which are economically and socially disadvantaged, or face discrimination on account of birth.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 6

Public Facilities

Exercise

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The government provides people with essential facilities. 2. Water, sanitation and electricity.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. water 2. public facilities 3. government, private.

Scholastic Assessment.

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Facilities like water, healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport, schools and collages, parks et. are called Public facilities. 2. Government work with private companies to provide safe water. It organizes awareness programmes to use water wisely and not to waste. 3. No, public facilities are not available universally.

B. Long Answer questions :

1. Public facilities should be available to all, it is a fact that there is acute shortage of water in Chennai. It is supplied by municipality. While the rich people do not face problems, middle class is able to cope through a variety of private means like digging borewells, or buying water. Further, safe access to drinking water is not available to all as wealthy people buy water bottles. In reality, it is the majority population, the poor, who do not get general access to sufficient and safe water. **2.** Public facilities relate to basic needs like water, health, education, electricity etc., as part of Right to Life. Government has to ensure adequate public facilities for all. There are shortages and inequalities may not be the answer. Any solution needs to take into account the important fact that every citizen of the country has a right to use these facilities, to use them in an equitable manner.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.

Chapter - 7

Economic Presence of the Government

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer these questions orally :

1. The programme that is organized to increase the agricultural production is called the green revolution. **2.** The sector that includes industries producing consumer goods is known as private sector.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) **2.** (c).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. government **2.** economical prosperity, social welfare **3.** agriculture **4.** small-scale.

Scholastic Assessment

A. Short Answer Questions :

1. Five years plans have given the largest portion of resources of the government towards the development of agriculture. Other resources are directed to transport, communication, electricity, irrigation, industries and also reduce poverty. **2.** The green revolution helped to increase the agricultural production by increasing high-yielding variety (HYV seed), fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation and modern technology. **3.** Agriculture is improved in India through the Green Revolution that emphasizes high on yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation sources and modern technology. **4.** Private sector is non-government sector and run by individuals and public sector is government sector and run by the government.

B. Long Answer questions :

1. The Planning Commission put emphasis on expansion of the existing industries, setting up of new industries. At the same time encouragement was also to be given to cottage industries. **2.** Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy and earns a valuable foreign exchange. Several reforms have been introduced to improve the condition of agriculture. **3.** Industries plays a vital role in the Indian economy. Our industries have been a lot of progress. This provides the presence of foreign currency that is very useful in many ways. It gained honour and prestige to over country.

Project/Activity

Do yourself.