



CLASS : 6 1st MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

SOCIAL SCIENCE		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS
1. When, Where and How? 2. Early Human Life	1. Universe and Solar System	1. Understanding Diversity
I. Choose the correct answer		5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following		5 x 1 = 5
IV. Caption		2 x 2 = 4
V. Distinguish between		3 x 2 = 6
VI. Very short answer		5 x 2 = 10
VII. Answer in detail		3 x 5 = 15
		Total = 50

CLASS : 6 2nd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

SOCIAL SCIENCE		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS
CHANGES WROUGHT BY IRON	RESOURCES	NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE
I. Fill ups		10 x 1 = 10
II. Choose		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match		5 x 1 = 5
IV. Caption		5 x 2 = 10
V. Q / A		5 x 2 = 10
VI. Detail		2 x 5 = 10
		Total = 50

CLASS : 6 3rd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

SOCIAL SCIENCE		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS
SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN THE ANCIENT TAMIL KINGDOMS	EXPLORING CONTINENTS	DEMOCRACY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
I. Choose the correct answer		6 x 1 = 6
II. Fill in the blanks		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following		10 x ½ = 5
IV. Answer in one word		5 x 1 = 5
V. Differences between		2 x 2 = 4
VI. Answer the following (any 5)		5 x 3 = 15
VII. Answer the detail		2 x 5 = 10
		Total = 50



Class: 6 KEY ANSWERS ANNUAL

HISTORY

Chapter 1 WHEN, WHERE AND HOW?

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Halicarnasus Herodotus
2. Prehistory
3. Historians
4. Manuscript
5. Epigraphy
6. Archaeology
7. Biography
8. Harshacharita

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. b) pre-history
2. c) story
3. b) Sanskrit language
4. c) King Samudragupta

III. Match the following:

1. Archaeology - study of the remains of past
2. The process of digging up - Excavation
3. Inscriptions - Engraved on rocks
4. Megasthenes - Indica
5. Monuments - Buildings

IV. Who am I?

1. Coins
2. Megasthenes
3. Asvagosha
4. Tamil Nadu

V. Answer the following questions:

1. History: It relates to events that have actually happened in the past.
Myth: An idea or story without explaining why something happened.
2. i) We study history to understand the origin of our existence.

ii) When we read about other's mistakes in the past, we learn to lesson that we should not commit the same mistakes.

3. i) History is the branch of knowledge dealing with past events, usually written as a chronological account.
ii) It can also be described as a continuous, systematic narrative of past events as relating to a particular people, country, period, person etc.
4. Prehistory is about events that occurred before the existence of written records in a given culture or society.

History refers to the time period after the invention of written records in a given culture or society.

5. 325 BCE - 4th century
536 BCE - 6th century
1930 BCE - 20th century
1848 BCE - 19th century
1526 BCE - 16th century
2019 BCE - 21th century
6. A historian is a person who researches, studies, and writes about the past.
7. Before Common Era (B.C.E.) and C.E. (Common Era) are the two ways of count in the periodisation of History.
8. **Archaeology** is the "study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analysis of artifacts and other physical remains".

Literary sources are written information sources in the form of reviews, reports, or writing assignments (like biographies, poem etc).

Secular source is about wars, kings, people, soldiers and not about gods or religious beliefs.

9. Stone tools, a simple home, a skeleton covered with gold jewellery, a statue and a pyramid.
11. i) Guru Granth Sahib (holy book of the sikhs)
ii) Puranas
iii) Ramayana and Mahabharatha
12. The Silk Route was an ancient network of Land routes linking China with the west, passing through Asia and Africa. It covered a length of about 6400 kms. The Silk Route began in Xian (China) passed through the Pamir plateau, Afghanistan and ended at the Mediterranean sea.
The main items of trade were wool, spices, gold, silver, silk etc.
13. Archaeologists are excavating and they find the skeleton of a human.
People are working on the site.
An Archaeologist looks for artifacts and Physical remains.
- 14.

	Foreign travellers	Books
1.	Megasthenes	Indica
2.	Hiuen Tsang	[si-yu-ki] The Records of the Western World.
3.	Al Beruni	[Tarikh-al-hind] History of India.
4.	Marcopolo	The Travels of Marcopolo
5.	Ibn Batuta	[Rehla] The Travelogue

15. i) The Arthashastra by Kautilya
ii) Harshacharita by Banabhatta
iii) Prithviraj Raso by Chand Bardai
16. i) Dharmasutras
ii) Smritis
17. Some of the important sources of history are - Archaeology, Literary sources like Biographies and Autobiographies, Travelogues, secular and Non secular literature, stone tools, cave paintings and Inscriptions.

Chapter 2 EARLY HUMAN LIFE

I. Answer the following questions:

- Humans are greater in intelligence, moral worth, and are more evolved and adapted to survival other beings either adapt to changes in their natural environment or change their location or perish.
- i) Agriculture or Farming
ii) The Wheel
iii) Domestication of goats
- i) Archaeology is the "study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analysis of artifacts and other physical remains".
ii) Anthropology is the study of human cultures and behaviours in the present times.
iii) Fossils are physical remains that have been preserved by nature over a large time. Eg: a skull, a bone, a foot print. (or)
Fossils are the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. apes | - | c) primates |
| 2. neanderthal | - | d) hominid |
| 3. fossil | - | a) physical remains |
| 4. homo sapien | - | e) modern humans |
| 5. mesolithic | - | b) middle stone age |

III. CROSSWORD: Use the clues given below and fill the boxes with the right words:

Across:

- Nomads
- Foraging
- Evolution

Down:

- Anthropology
- Hominid

Chapter 3 INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro
2. Great Bath
3. Clay and ivory
4. 1000
5. Pasupathi
6. Goddess

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) Pakistan
2. c) Horse
3. b) Silver

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Most of the sites of this civilization have been discovered around Harappa and the objects found are similar to those found at Harappa.

That is why present day historians prefer to name this civilization as Harappan culture.

(or)

Scholars also call Indus civilization as Harappan civilization because Harappa [in Pakistan] was the first site to be excavated.

2. i) Kalibangan, Rajasthan
ii) Dholavira, Gujarat
iii) Lothal, Gujarat
3. i) During the reconstruction of the city no attention was paid to proper sewage system.
ii) Lack of rainfall, might have led to the decline in agriculture on which most of the trade was dependent and people started to migrate.
4. The Aryans came to the Indian Sub continent only in 1500 BC, and it is believed that the Indus Valley Civilization declined in 1700 B.C.

No material evidence is found of wars or massive migration of Aryans into India at that time.

5. We can guess from the seals of the Indus sites that the Indus people worshipped nature and some human forms. Some of these forms seen to resemble Lord Shiva and Rudra.
6. Domesticated animals included dogs and cats, humped cattle, domestic fowl and possibly pigs, camels and buffalo.
7. i) The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro is called the "earliest public water tank of the ancient world".
ii) It was found in 1926 during archaeological excavations.
iii) The pool is 12 metres long, 7 metres wide and 2.4 metres deep.
iv) To wide staircases, one from the north and one from the south, served as entry to the structure.
v) A hole was also found at one end of the Bath which might have been used to drain the water.
vi) To make the tank more watertight, a thick layer of bitumen was laid along the sides of the pool and floor.
8. i) It was an urban civilization.
ii) Town planning and drainage system were excellent.
iii) External trade was carried on through sea routes.
iv) The seals used by them were the forerunners of the modern coinage.
v) Beautiful glazed pottery was designed by them.

Chapter 4 ANCIENT TAMILAGAM

I. Answer the following questions:

1. The early people of Tamilagam buried objects along with the dead, believing that they could be used to travel to the other world.
2. Literary Age
3. Madurai, Kanchipuram, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur

4. They were capitals of ruling dynasties of ancient Tamilagam - Puhar was the Capital of the Cholas at a particular period, Madurai was the Pandya Capital and Kanchi was the Capital of Pallava rulers.
5. Puhar is also called Poompuhar, Kaveripoompattanam or Kaveripattinam.
- 6 i) Velir ii) Kudir iii) Thina
iv) Yavanas v) Hieun Tsang.

VELIR: The Velir were minor kings and aristocratic chieftains.

KUDIR: The word Kudi is used in some sangam poems to indicate social groups, which may have meant Cast/Jati.

THINAI: From the Sangam poems, we have come to know that the "Tamil looked at their land in environmental terms" and called it thinai.

YAVANAS: Foreigners who came to Tamilagam for trading purposes were called Yavanas.

HIEUN TSANG: Hieun Tsang, The Chinese Buddhist scholar visited kanchi in the 7th century CE. He studied the sacred Buddhist texts for 15 months at the Nalanda University.

II. Say if the following statements are correct or incorrect:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 3. False |
| 2. True | 4. True |

Chapter 5

CHANGES WROUGHT BY IRON

I. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Rig veda | 4. Cattle rearing and agriculture |
| 2. Cattle | |
| 3. Rajan | 5. Grey ware |

II. Write short notes on:

1. Rig Vedic Period

Early vedic period is called the Rig vedic period. Main occupations of the people were cattle

rearing and agriculture. The chief of the tribe was called as Rajan. Jana [tribe] and vish [clan] consisted of a group of villages. They used Bronze and Copper. They worshiped nature gods such as Varuna [water], Agni [fire], Atithi [the mother of the Gods] and Ushas [dawn].

2. Megalithic Period

Huge rocks of different sizes and shapes are called Megaliths [In Greek, Megas means 'great' lithos means 'stone']. The practice of erecting mega liths is believed to have begun over 3000 years ago. The period associated with megaliths is known as megalithic Age. Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district in south Tamil Nadu and Keezhadi in Sivaganga districts are megalithic sites.

III. Answer the following briefly:

1. Early Vedic Period:

- a) People worshipped nature gods such as Indra, Agni, Atithi and Ushas.
- b) Sacrifices and Chanting of verses started gaining significance.

Later Vedic Period:

- a) People worshipped Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
- b) Yagas or rituals were conducted.
2. Rig Vedic man prayed to nature to gain natural favour of Varuna [water], Agni [fire], Atithi [the mother of gods].

3. Megaliths:

Megaliths are structures made up of large stones without using cement or mortar.

Microliths:

Microliths are small stones usually made of flint or chert typically a centimeter in length and half centimeter wide.

4. Iron age in India emerged in the Vedic period [1500-600 BCE]. Several types in the Vedic period [1500-600 BCE]. Several types of Iron weapons, such as spades, knives, swords, javelins, spears, hatches and daggers were used. Iron weapons were heated and hammered into

shape rather than cast, making them stronger, less brittle and more reliable.

IV. Answer in the following in detail:

1. In the vedic period the people paid a lot of emphasis to cattle because:

- Cow is considered as a sacred animal as it provides milk.
- Cow is considered as a symbol of divine bounty of earth.
- Cow is used for ploughing the land for agriculture.
- Cow is considered as Devata because it takes less from us and gives us more (like milk and ghee).

2. The large scale spread of agriculture in an area under thick forest coverage was possible only on greater use of iron tools and implements for clearing land.

- Iron was also used for making weapons.
- Iron axes helped in the clearance of fertile gangetic plain. As a result agricultural production increased.
- Iron implements were also used for hunting.
- Iron was harder than copper and bronze. It was cheap and available in plenty.

3. • The tribe was under the rule of Rajan.

- Rajan exercised his powers accordingly to the will of sabha and samiti.
- Rajan was seen as the custodian of social order and the protector of the state.
- The position of the rajan started to become hereditary. (i.e. going from father to son).
- Rajan controlled the production of resources.

4. Brahmagiri megalithic site:

Skeletons were found with gold beads, stone beads, copper bangles and a conch shell. Other skeletons had been buried with only a few pots.

a. These differences show that some were rich, others poor, some chiefs and others followers.

b. The remains excavated also suggest the use of iron tool and implements.

c. The archaeological evidence and Iron artifacts that have been found show that people were engaged in several different occupations. These include carpenters, cobblers, craftsman and gold smiths.

d. In Adichanallur megalithic site 160 burial urns were found.

e. This area shows evidence of having mining centers where ores of gold, copper and iron were extracted.

f. A figurine of Mother Goddess tell us about religious beliefs.

g. Keezhadi: Excavation site on the banks of river vaigai in sivagangai district shows that there was trade with Rome in Italy.

V. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. d) Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra

Chapter 6

AWAKENING: THE WISDOM OF NON-VIOLENCE

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Siddhartha

2. 24

3. Hinayana, Mahayana

4. Lichchhavi clan

II. Write short notes on:

1. The Four Noble Truths

- Life is full of suffering.
- Desire is the cause of suffering.
- Suffering can be dispelled by giving up desires.
- We can give up our desires by following Noble Eightfold path.

2. The Noble Eightfold Path

- a. Right observation
- b. Right intention

- c. Right speech
- d. Right conduct
- e. Right livelihood
- f. Right effort
- g. Right mindfulness
- h. Right meditation

3. Numerous religious sects arose in the middle Gangetic plains in the 6th century BCE. Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautama Buddha both disputed the authority of the Brahmanas.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Buddha | - | Sarnath |
| 2. Jainism | - | Digambaras |
| 3. Samyak darshana | - | Triratnas |
| 4. Mahavira | - | Kevala Jnana |

IV. Analytical thinking:

1. a) Society was divided into different caste based on professions.
b) The caste system lead to inequality in society.
c) Common people could not afford to spend on expensive religious rituals.
d) Most of the common people could not understand Sanskrit which was the language of the scriptures.
e) There were caste clashes.
2. People who were following complex rituals and blind beliefs were drawn to Buddhism for its simplicity and religious tolerance.
People could easily understand and follow the Eight Fold path.
Buddhism (preached in Prakrit) was easily understood by the common people.
Buddha's calm composure, sweet words, his simple philosophy and his life of renunciation drew the masses to him.
Buddhism was inexpensive and had no rituals.
Buddhism did not believe in caste distinctions.

Nalanda and Vikramasila Universities played an important role in the spread of Buddhism because the students of these universities were attracted towards Buddhism.

3. Ahimsa, is a term meaning non violence or 'to do no harm'. Buddhists and Jains always condemned the killing of all living beings. Vegetarianism was favoured by both religions.
4. Salvation means moksha or mukti which means liberation or release from the cycle of births and deaths.

Right view: Our actions have consequences so our perception should be correct.

Right intention: This aims at peaceful renunciation.

Right speech: No lying and no rude speech.

Right conduct: Proper behavior with due respect to all.

Right livelihood: Only possessing, what is essential to sustain life.

Right effort: To do the right in order to achieve the goals.

Right meditation: Placing the mind's focus on the truth.

Right mindfulness: Right and positive thinking with the aim of doing good.

V. Answer the following in detail:

1. The chief objective of life according to Mahavira is to attain salvation.
He wanted to practise ahimsa for which advocated Tri Rathnas or Three Jewels that is Right faith, Right knowledge and Right character.
Non Violence (ahimsa), Truthfulness (satya), Non stealing (asteya), Chastity (brahmacharya), Non-possession (aparigraha) were observed by Jain monks.
Mahavira treated all the people equally and treated them with respect and dignity.
Mahavira also opposed the caste system as it is. From his teachings it is evident that Mahavira was more of a reformer than a founder.

2. Similarities:

- Both Gautama Buddha and Mahavira belonged to princely families and not priestly families.
 - Both denied the existence of God, performing sacrifices and rituals.
 - Both accepted the theories of Karma, Rebirth and Moksha.
 - Both of them preached in prakrit, the language of the common people.
 - Ahimsa was the prominent principle of both the religions.
 - Three gems of Jainism were Right philosophy, Right knowledge, Right character.
- Three gems of Buddhism were Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.

Differences:

- Buddhism did not believe in the existence of soul whereas Jainism believed that it existed.
- Buddhism emphasized eight noble truths whereas Jainism emphasized on Right faith, Right knowledge and Right character.
- Buddhism spread to foreign countries but Jainism did not travel outside the boundaries of India.

Chapter 7

THE AGE OF SECOND URBANISATION: FROM CHIEFDOM TO EMPIRE

I. Fill in the blanks:

- Ashwamedha Yagna
- 16
- Vajji
- Asmaka
- Gana mukhya

II. Write short notes on:

1. The Second Urbanisation:

The time period between 6th century BCE to 3rd century BCE which witnessed large-scale growth of urban centres and towns in the middle Gangetic basin, came to be known as the period of second urbanization.

2. Trade in the Mahajanapadas:

The use of iron implements in agriculture led to improvement in agricultural production. Internal and external trade flourished through land and sea routes.

3. Punch-marked coins:

As trade expanded, punch-marked copper and silver coins came into use for the first time in India during the period of Mahajanapadas.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Chola | – | Sangam period |
| 2. Magadha | – | Bimbisara |
| 3. Alexander | – | Macedonia |
| 4. Assaka | – | Godavari |
| 5. Vajji | – | Ganasangha |

IV. Answer in the following in detail.

- Magadha was located close to rivers like the Ganga and Son. These rivers made the land fertile for agriculture.
 - Magadha had large deposits of iron ore. The use of iron weapon was instrumental in the growth of Magadha politically and economically.
 - Magadha attained prosperity with the progress of agriculture and trade.
 - Elephants which could be trained to be used in wars, helped Magadha organize a huge army.
 - Rulers of Magadha annexed other Janapadas, thus making it a larger kingdom.
- The growth of trade and industry formed rich trading and industrial communities in towns. Later this led to the formation of several sub-caste.

3. Mahajanapadas

Many of the cities were fortified.

This might have been done to protect the territory from the attack of enemies.

Indus Valley

Most of the cities had a raised area called the citadel.

It is believed to have been used by the security guards to check the approach of enemies.

4. **Mahajanapadas**

The rajas of the janapadas fought among themselves for control over land.

Most mahajanapadas were monarchical in structure with the king as the supreme leader.

Vedic period

The Ashwamedha yagna was conducted to determine the power of a particular raja.

The rajan was seen as the custodian of social order and protector of the state.

5. With the expansion of population in the Gangetic area, large tracts of land were made ready for agriculture, and settlements were formed. The extensive use of Iron in agriculture and weaponry led to surplus agricultural production and the formation of large territorial states.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Probably for the first time in Indian history the kings of the mahajanapadas began to collect regular taxes from common people who were engaged in some form of employment.

The taxes were used to expand and safeguard territory, build forts and employ a standing army.

2. **First urbanization:**

First Urbanisation in India started around 3000 BCE.

It was centered on the bank of the river Indus known as Indus Valley civilization.

People did not know the use of Iron.

In trade, the barter system was followed.

The people worshipped mother goddess Mahayogi, Pasupathi, Sivalinga trees, snakes and bulls.

Second Urbanisation:

The second urbanization in India took place in about 600 BCE.

It was centered in the middle Gangetic basin.

The use of iron became extensive and led to surplus production.

With expansion of trade, punch-marked copper and silver coins came into use.

Two important religions Buddhism and Jainism arose at this time.

3. By the 6th century BCE the Aryan population had expanded to the Gangetic plains. By this time, same changes were taking place in the ways in which the rajas were chosen. In very early times, the raja was probably chosen by the people. Later some man came to be recognised as rajas by performing very big ritual sacrifices. The Ashwamedha was one such ritual conducted to determine the power of a particular raja.

With the expansion of population in the Gangetic area, large tracts of land were made ready for agriculture, and settlements were formed.

The extensive use of iron in agriculture and weaponry led to surplus agricultural production and the formation of large territorial states.

These new settlements had well developed trading centres and towns. They came to be known as janapadas instead of janas and their leaders came to be known as rajas. The janapadas had well-defined territories which extended up to the Godavari basin. This time period 6th century BCE to 3rd century BCE, which witnessed large-scale growth of Urban centres and towns in the middle Gangetic basin came to be known as the period of second urbanisation. The first urbanisation was that of the Indus valley civilisation. The rajas of the janapadas fought among themselves for control over land. Whoever controlled the maximum territory was considered the most powerful. The more powerful states that defeated several smaller states came to be known as the Mahajanapadas. Sixteen mahajanapadas gained prominence by the 6th century BCE. Ancient Buddhist texts like the Anguttara Nikaya make frequent reference to them.

Chapter 8 THE RISE OF EMPIRES

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Chanakya

3. Megasthenes
4. Kalinga war

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Kautilya | - | Arthashastra |
| 2. Chandragupta | - | Jainism |
| 3. Ashoka | - | Buddhism |
| 4. Indika | - | Megasthenes |

III. Answer the following:

1. Ashoka the Great (304-232 BCE) was a brilliant commander who crushed revolts in Ujjain and Taxila. He was ambitious and aggressive. After his father Bindusara's death, he attacked Pataliputra defeated his brothers and ascended the throne.

2. The empire was divided into four provinces (pradeshas) with the imperial capital at Pataliputra. No individual was allowed to own land privately.

Communications along the land and riverline routes were developed to administer the Empire.

Army was an important tool for not only extending the territories of empire but also for administering them. There was also a navy.

Ashoka held his Empire together by propagating the doctrine of Dhamma. The doctrine propagated the ideas of peace, non-violence and respect towards the elders.

3. Chandragupta Maurya is one of the most remarkable emperors of the ancient India. Before the arrival of Chandragupta on the Indian political scene, India was divided into several small Kingdoms into one kingdom and gave them central leadership. That's why we call the Mauryan kingdom as an empire. Chandragupta was considered as the first Indian empire builder.
4. The Kalinga war was fought in INDIA between the Mauryan Empire under Ashoka and the state of Kalinga located on the east coast. The Kalinga war is considered as one of the fiercest battles in Indian History. The loss of nearly 1 lakh lives in this war changed Ashoka's life forever. He found his consolation in Buddhism.

5.
 - a) Asoka died in 232 BCE and this was followed by a succession of weak kings due to which the empire gradually began to decline.
 - b) The weakened empire could not resist the frequent attack from the north.
 - c) Many of the outlying provinces broke away from the empire.
6. The major remnants of Mauryan are art and architecture discovered by archeologists belong to the period of Ashoka. They can be classified into stupas, pillars, caves, palaces and pottery. The lion capital on the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath is now India's national emblem.

IV. Answer the following in detail:

1. Ashoka's Administration:

- a) No killing of animals or birds was allowed in the kingdom.
- b) Wells, houses, roads and shelters were built all over the kingdom to help poor and needy people. Trees were planted for the convenience of travellers.
- c) He built around 84,000 stupas (pagodas) across his empire to house the sacred relics of Lord Buddha.
- d) Respect for other faiths and religions like Jainism and Hinduism co-existed.

2. Organisational structure of Mauryan administration:

The Mauryan empire was geographically extensive. Mauryan rule was backed by a structured administration with the organization of the empire in line with Kautilya's Arthashastra. The empire was divided into four provinces (pradeshas), with the imperial capital at Pataliputra. Each with its own governor. The emperor was assisted in administration by his Mantra Parishad (council of ministers).

3. Ashoka and Buddhism:

Emperor Ashoka was the first ruler in ancient India who embraced Buddhism as a tool for consolidating his empire. Ashoka's patronage led to the expansion of Buddhism not just across

the Mauryan empire, but to other kingdoms and even to other countries from about 250 BCE. Ashoka made Buddhism the state religion around 260 BCE. He implemented the Dasa Raja Dharma or the ten precepts outlined by Lord Buddha as the duty of perfect ruler. He undertook the propagation of Buddhist philosophy by engraving rock edicts and pillars and placing them at strategic places in his kingdom.

Chapter 9

SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN THE ANCIENT TAMIL KINGDOMS

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. South of India
2. Pandyas
3. Chera
4. Muziri

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Chola | - | Brihadeswara Temple |
| 2. Chera | - | Vanchi |
| 3. Pandya | - | Fish |

III. Write a short notes on:

1. During the Sangam age, the region known as Tamilakam (the Tamil country) extended from Tirupati in the north to Kanyakumari in the south
2. The word 'sangam' means 'association' and refers to the assembly of poets who were patronised by successive generations of Pandya kings. Sangam literature provides evidence about the Chola, Chera and Pandya kingdoms in the south, and hence this period is called the Sangam Age.

IV. Answer the following:

1. The Cheras, Cholas and the Pandyas, collectively known as the Muvendars (the three crowned kings in Tamil). Together they

ruled over this land with a unique culture and language, contributing to the growth of some of the oldest extant literature in the world.

2. The major specialities of :

Chera: The Cheras were known for its trade with West Asia, Greece and Rome.

Chola: The Cholas were the longest ruling dynasty in the Southern India. They were great patrons of the arts, literature and poetry. During their period, Grand anai cut or Kallanai and Brihadeeswara temples were built.

Pandya: They were the earliest of the Muvendars. The legendary Sangams were held under their patronage.

3. They had two Centres of power: one inland city (the Capital city) - to promote art and literature. One coastal city (port city)- to promote trade.

4. The Kalabharas, possibly Jain in origin. They invade Tamilakam during the period of Muvendars.

V. Answer the following in detail:

1. Impact of contact with foreign land:

- Trade was flourished.
- Goods were exchanged
- The major ports were established.
- Important harbour towns such as Puhar had light houses, warehouses for goods and custom houses were developed.
- Exports were increased.
- A wide variety of goods were bought and sold.
- Many of these goods were brought in India for trade and export.
- Archaeological findings have confirmed trading relations between the Tamil country and places such as
- Rome, Greece, Egypt, China, Sri Lanka and parts of Southeast Asia.

2. Women were treated on an equal status with men. Sons and daughters had an equal share in property. Education was not prohibited to women, and there were many wise and learned women, as is shown by the poetical works of over forty women poets. While karpu (chastity) was considered a womanly ideal, the decision to marry was a personal choice.
3. Inscriptions in the archaeological site help us to understand the Sangam age.

Examples:

Ashoka (273 – 232 BCE) of the Mauryan dynasty made reference to the three kingdoms in his 2nd and 13th rock edict.

- a. The Hathigumpha inscription of the Kalinga king Kharavela around 150 BCE refers to a Pandyan king, and also talks about the Tamil kingdoms that were present 113 years before him.
- b. The Mangulam cave inscriptions, near Madurai.
- c. References to the Chera dynasty are found on rocks in Edakal Hill in Wyanad in present-day Kerala.
- d. Another set of inscriptions from the 2nd century CE, found at Pugalur village near Karur, document the construction of a rock shelter by a Chera king of the Irumporai line for a Jain monk.

Inscriptions on pottery, burial urns (jars), beds carved into the rock in caves, seals and rings written in the Tamil-Brahmi script (a variation of Ashokan Brahmi) have been found from various archaeological sites in Tamil Nadu, as well as in places as distant as present-day Andhra, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Egyptian Red Sea coast.

The Tamilakam sites include Jambai, Mangulam, Kodumanal, Puhar, Samanarimalai, Uraiyur and, most recently and significantly, Keezhadi, which we read about earlier.

Chapter 10 POST-MAURYAN INDIA

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Pataliputra
2. Telangana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

3. Northwest China
4. Statues of Buddha
5. King Vasudeva

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Assassination is the killing of a prominent person, either for political or religious reasons for payment.

Example in Modern History: The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, occurred as a result of a suicide bombing in Sriperumbudur.

2. The major Contributions of the Kushan Empire are: They spread Buddhism across his empire. They also constructed many monuments of Buddhism. The Gandhara school of arts was flourished during this time.
3. The disciples of Buddha are Buddhists. Some kings considered Buddhism as an Un-Islamic religion and some believed them to be a danger to the Vedic way of Life. Hence they started persecuting Buddhism.
4. Many tribes from central Asia invaded north and north-western India. Many of them were able to establish their own territories. When Alexander, the king of Macedonia, attacked and conquered parts of north-western India, he left behind the administration of these areas to provincial governors. Later, these provinces, especially Bactria and Parthia in particular, started attacking more kingdoms to expand their territory during the post-Mauryan period, and this led to the formation of many Indo-Greek colonies. Thus Indo-Greek became part of India.
5. The Chinese began trading in silk and the route that was used to transport silk from China through Central Asia, Afghanistan and west Asia is known as the Silk Route. This route created a platform in helping the exchange of Chinese and western countries.
6. A stupa is a mound-like or hemispherical structure containing relics that is used as

a place of meditation. The stupas preserve Buddha's remains, relics of the Buddha as well as valuable Buddhist antiques.

III. State if the following statements are true or false:

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

Chapter 11 GUPTA EMPIRE

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Kumara Gupta I
2. Veena
3. Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda
4. Playwright
5. Banabhatta

II. Answer the following questions:

1. They kept northern India politically united for more than 200 art, literature and sciences flourishing under the patronage of the Gupta kings. Hence the Gupta period is often referred to as the Golden Age of India.
2. Navratna sere group of nine accomplished poets and artists in the court of Chandragupta II. Navaratna (the nine gems) were in his court at Ujjain. They were Kalidasa, Ghatakarpara, Kshapanaka, Vararuchi, Varahamihira, Vetalbhatta, Dhanvantari, Amarasimha and Sanku.

3. Contributions of the Gupta Empire:

ART AND ARCHITECTURE:

Art, music and poetry flourished during the rule of Samudragupta. He was a great patron of art and an accomplished poet and musician as well. Gold coins issued during his rule depict him playing the veena.

Kalidasa, the great playwright who wrote plays such as Shakuntala.

Chandragupta II was the patron of a group of nine accomplished poets and artists

known as the Navaratna (the nine gems) in his court at Ujjain.

EDUCATION:

The Gupta period was also one of great learning and advancement in science and medicine. Famous scholars in this period include Varahamihira and Aryabhata, the famous mathematician-astronomer who is believed to be the first to come up with the concept of zero.

Aryabhata is also believed to have suggested the theory that the Earth moves round the Sun, and studied solar and lunar eclipses.

The concept of surgeries first became popular during the Gupta period. Doctors developed surgical instruments for the first time in human history while the Sushruta Samhita, the first written work on Ayurveda and concepts of surgery, dates to the Gupta Period.

4. Decline of the Gupta Empire:

The successors of Chandragupta II were weak and could not face invasions from Central Asia and neither could they quell internal rebellions.

There are many reasons for the fall of the Gupta Empire.

Constant fighting arose within the imperial family, weak administrative structure of the empire, decline of trade with other countries, growing practice of donating land for religious purposes etc. contributed towards the disintegration of the Gupta Empire by the end of 5th century CE. The decline of the Gupta Empire also saw the rise of another power in the subcontinent.

5. A formal agreement establishing based on marriage is known as matrimonial alliance. Chandragupta II extended the limits of the empire by marriage alliances and conquests. He married princess Kubera of the Naga family. The Nagas were a powerful ruling clan and this matrimonial alliance helped the Gupta ruler in expanding his empire.

6. Fall of Harsha's Empire:

Harsha died in 647 AD, and the empire died with him. It is believed that he was married to Durgavati and had two sons named Vagyavardhana and Kalyanvardhana who were supposedly killed by a minister in his court, even before the death of Harsha himself. Therefore, Harsha died without any heir. As a result, Arjuna, one of the chief ministers, took up the throne. Later in 648 CE, Arjuna was captured and held prisoner in an attack by the Tibetians. This is the last documented ruler of the Vardhana Empire.

III. State if the following statements are true or false:

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

Chapter 12

PALLAVAS CHALUKYAS RASHTRAKUTA DYNASTY

I. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Simhavishnu | 4. Ghatika |
| 2. Hieun Tsang | 5. Dantidurga |
| 3. Aparatjita I | |

II. Match the following:

1. Founder of Pallava kingdom
2. Rajamalla
3. Vaikunta Perumal temple
4. Konkan Coast
5. Ruled for 13 years

III. Answer the following:

1. NarasimhaVarman I was known as Vatapikonda. Because he avenged the Chalukyas for the defeat of his father, and killed Pulakesin II in the year 642 CE and captured the capital Vatapi.

2. Decline of Chalukyas:

Kirtivarman II was the last king of the Chalukyas of Badami and was defeated by the Rashtrakutas in 753 AD.

Vijayaditya VII was the last king to rule the Eastern Chalukyas and lost his kingdom to a Chedi king in 1073 AD.

Somesvara IV was the last king to rule the Western Chalukyas and he was attacked by the Hoysalas and Yadavas, and with this defeat the Chalukyas dynasty came to an end in about 1189 AD.

3. The three phases of Chalukyan temples are:

Cave temples - Eg: Durga temple, Naganatha temple, Jambulingeswara temple
Structural temples - UNESCO world heritage site at Pattadakal

4. Simhavishnu, Mahendravarman I, Narasimhavarman I, Mahendravarman II, Parameswaravarman I, Narasimhavarman II are the kings of Middle pallavan dynasty

5. Dantidurga established the Rastrakuta Dynasty by overthrowing Kirtivarman II. He had his capital in Gulabarg.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. Pallavan Architecture:

The Pallava architecture is symbolic of the typical Dravidian art form. It mainly features the following sub-divisions

A. The 'Mahendra' group of monuments consisted of

- a. Cave temples made entirely out of rocks.
- b. Pillared halls cut out from mountains. These monuments were based on the Jain temples built during that period. Some of the famous examples are the cave temples at Mandagapattu, Pallavaram, Thalavanur and Tiruchirapalli.

B. The 'Mamalla' group of monuments consisted of individual and monolithic (made out of single stone) shrines that were called 'Rathas'.

These Rathas were built along huge pillared halls. These monuments also housed open-air galleries with miniature sculptures. Examples of these types of monuments are Panchapandavar Rathas, Arjuna's Penace, Mahishasuramardini mandapam, Thirumoorthimandapam and Varahamandapam.

C. The 'Rajasimha' group of monuments consisted of individual shrines constructed using stone blocks. Some examples are the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram and the Kanchipuram Kailasanathar temple.

D. The 'Nandivarman' group of monuments also consisted of structural temples that proved to be great models for some of the other monuments built later on by the Cholas. The Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram is an example of this type of monument.

2. Language and literature:

The Rashtrakuta used both Kannada and Sanskrit in their empires. Kannada was increasingly the court language but Sanskrit was also taught extensively. All the recordings and inscriptions were in Kannada. Kavirajamarga by Amoghavarsha I is a guide to poets attempting to standardise the different style of Kannada language.

Adikavi Pampa was another celebrated poet who was famous for his works on Adipurana (life of the first Jain thirtankara Rishabhadeva) and Vikramarjuna Vijaya (a different rendition of Mahabharatha). Not only literary works but even science and maths flourished in the Rashtrakuta period. Ganitasarasangraha,

a treatise of mathematics, was postulated by Mahaviracharya who was patronized by Amoghavarsha I.

3. I consider Mahendravarman-I (son of Simhavishnu) as a great king.

Mahendravarman-I ruled the Pallava kingdom between 600 CE and 630 CE. He was a follower of Jain principles but was converted to Saivism by the saint Appar (thirunavakarasar). He extended his kingdom all the way to the Kaveri delta.

He was a great patron of arts and it was in his period that Thirunavakarasar composed many songs that form a collection of Tevaram. He himself wrote plays in his style referred to as the 'Mahendra Style'. Mattavilasa Prahasana is one of his famous plays.

Mahendravarman-I was also a visionary builder. He initiated the construction of the cave temple in Mahabalipuram. He was a pioneer of rock cut temples, and an inscription Mandagapattu rock-cut temple hails him as Vichitrachitta.

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1 UNIVERSE AND SOLAR SYSTEM

Section 1:

I. Name the following:

1. Big Bang
2. Galaxy
3. Nebula
4. American - Astronaut
Russian - Cosmonaut

II. Answer the following in one sentence:

1. The Universe is 15 billion years old. The size of the earth is like a tiny speck of dust, when compared with the Universe.

Section 2:

I. Name the following:

1. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars
2. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune

II. Answer the following in one sentence:

1. Nebula - A big mass of matter from which stars are formed is called Nebula.
2. A celestial object made up of head [solid particles of ice] and tail [gases] is a comet.

III. Distinguish between:

1.

STAR	PLANET
Stars are dot shaped.	Planets are spherical in shape.
Stars have high temperature.	Planets have low temperature.
Stars have light on their own.	Planets reflect light from the sun.
There are billions of stars in our galaxy.	There are only eight planets in the solar system.

2.

PLANET	SATELLITE
Planet means Wanderer.	Satellite means follower.
Planets revolve around the sun.	Satellites revolve around the planets.

3.

VENUS	MERCURY
It is the second planet from the sun.	It is the smallest and closest planet to the sun.
It is the hottest and brightest planet.	It has extremes of temperature and it is an airless and waterless planet.

IV. Answer in a paragraph:

1. **Retrograde Motion:** Retrograde motion is an APPARENT change in the movement of the

planet through the sky. It is not real in that the planet does not physically start moving backwards in this orbit. It just appears to do so because of the relative positions of the planet and Earth and how they are moving around the sun.

2. The sun is a star. It is self luminous so it has light on its own. Sun is at the centre of the solar system. Each member of the solar system revolves around it. It has gases like Hydrogen and Helium. The sun is so huge and it consists of 99.8 percent of entire mass of the solar system. The ancient Greeks called it as 'Helios' and the Romans as 'Sol'. So it is called solar.
3. **JUPITER:** This is the largest of all planets. It is a gas giant planet. It has Hydrogen and Helium gases. It is the third brightest object, It is named after the king of Roman Gods. It has the largest number of satellites. IO, EUROPA, GANYMADE, CALLISTO are a few large satellites.
4. **EARTH:** The Earth is the third planet from the sun and the fifth largest planet of the solar system. It is called Blue planet or watery planet because 3/4 of earth is covered with water. It is the only planet that supports life, because of the presence of air, land and water. The equatorial diameter is 12,756 km. The only natural satellite of the Earth is the moon.

Section 3:

I. Give single terms for the following:

1. Sphere
2. Rotation
3. Revolution
4. Orbit
5. Elliptical Path or Elliptical Orbit
6. Solstice
7. equinox

II. Answer briefly in one or two sentences:

1. The curved path in which the planets move around the sun is known as orbit. Earth's orbit is elliptical or slightly oval shaped.

2. Rotation of the Earth causes Day and Night.
Revolution of the Earth causes seasons.

III. Distinguish between:

1.

ROTATION	REVOLUTION
Earth's Rotation causes Day and Night	Earth's Revolution causes seasons.
Earth's Rotation take 24 hours.	Earth's Revolution take 365 days.

2.

ELLIPSE	CIRCLE
In an ellipse all the points from the centre are different.	In a circle all the points are equidistant from the centre.

3.

SOLSTICE	EQUINOX
Solstice means "Sun" and "to stand still".	Equinox comes from Latin word "EQUAL" and "NIGHT".
Solstice happens during Summer and Winter.	Equinox happens during start of autumn season and spring season.

IV. The two days of equinoxes are Autumnal Equinox and Spring Equinox.

Autumnal Equinox - It comes on September 23rd. In this equinox the Days and Nights are equal.

Spring Equinox - It comes on March 21st. In this equinox the Days and Nights are equal all over the world.

The two days of solstices are Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice.

Summer Solstice - June 21st - Days are longer in the Northern Hemisphere.

Winter Solstice - December 22nd - Days are longer in the Southern Hemisphere.

Section 4:

I. Answer the following in your own words:

1. Bio means life in Greek. The interaction among Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, and Atmosphere

i.e., where life exists is Biosphere. It is the sum of all ecosystems.

Biosphere acts as a life support system for the planet, helping to regulate the composition of atmosphere maintaining soil health and regulating hydrological water cycle.

II. Think and answer:

1. The gravity of the sun keeps the planet in their orbits. They stay in their orbit because there is no other force in the solar system.
2. If Earth stops rotating:
 - All objects would fly at high speed.
 - Enormous tidal waves would occur.
 - A powerful wind would arise.
 - One hemisphere would become hot as a desert, the other as cold as the Antarctic.
3. If the earth did not revolve, seasons will not occur.
4. Scientists say that North could be South as Earth's magnetic poles switch and the mariners compass would point South.
5. A Meteors travel at a speed of tens of thousands of miles per hour. When the meteors hit the atmosphere the air in front of it compresses incredibly quickly. When a gas is compressed its temperature rises. This causes the meteors to burn out in the atmosphere.

Chapter 2 CONTINENTS AND OCEANS

Section 1 and 2

I. Answer in a word:

1. Isthmus
2. Gulf
3. Bay
4. Archipelago
5. Trench
6. Mid - Ocean Ridge
7. Pangaea

8. Global warming
9. Australia
10. Antarctica

II. Answer briefly:

1. A big land mass on earth is a continent. Pangaea remained intact till 200 million years ago. Later the landmass broke and drifted apart to form continents.
2. Islands were formed by volcanoes erupting from the ocean floor. An archipelago is made up of Oceanic Islands.

III. Distinguish between:

1.

GULF	STRAIT
Gulf is a deep inlet of sea almost surrounded by land with a narrow mouth.	Strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two large water bodies like ocean, seas.
Eg: Gulf of Khambat.	Eg: Palk Strait.

2.

ARTIC	ANTARCTIC
Arctic region is on the northern pole of the earth.	Antarctic region is on the southern pole of the earth.
Most part of the Arctic are at sea level as major part of the arctic are on Artic ocean.	Antarctic region are at an average height of over 2200 meter above the sea level.

IV. Quiz (use an atlas to find the answers):

1. Name the following seas:
 - a. Caspian Sea
 - b. Dead Sea
 - c. Red Sea, Black Sea, Yellow Sea, White Sea
 - d. North Sea, Southern Ocean, East Siberian Sea.
2.
 - a. Persian Gulf
 - b. Gulf of Carpentaria
 - c. Gulf of Saint Lawrence

d. Gulf of Kutch to the west, Gulf of Khambat to the East

3. Name the following islands that have the sobriquets.
 - a. Siguijor in Philippines
 - b. Bahrain
 - c. Ireland
 - d. Sri Lanka

Section 3:

I. Give single terms:

1. Peak
2. Escarpment
3. Plateau
4. Interior Plains

II. Answer briefly:

1.
 - Mountains are prominent landforms that have significant heights above sea level.
 - They are steeper than hills.
2.
 - The two types of plains are Structural Plains and Erosional Plains.
 - Structural Plains are relatively undisturbed horizontal surfaces.
 - Erosional Plains have been levelled by various agents such as running water, river, wind etc.
3. A landscape is the visible feature of land, its landforms and how they integrate with natural or man-made features. There are mountain landscapes, coastal landscapes and river line landscapes.
4. The five landscapes of Tamilnadu are:

Kurunji	-	Mountainous region
Mullai	-	Forests
Marutham	-	Cropland
Neithal	-	Sea shore
Palai	-	Mixture of Mullai and Kurinji

III. Distinguish between:

1.

MOUNTAIN	PLATEAU
A landform that rises over 120 metres above its surroundings and has steep slopes is called mountain.	Plateaus are the elevated portions of the earth that have flat surfaces bounded by steep slopes.
Eg: Himalayas	Eg: Chotanagpur Plateau

2.

DESERT	TUNDRA
Deserts are areas with less water.	Tundra is a landscape found beyond the Arctic Antarctic.
They have scanty vegetation.	Plants do not grow fast. The plants live for few months.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. **PLAINS:** Lands below 300 metres above sea level and flat surfaces with little variation in height are called Plains. The plains are most populated parts of the world because,

Plains of the world have large rivers and fertile soil brought by these rivers.

People have lived in plains and river valleys for thousands of years and established civilizations.

Man has changed the natural land of the plains into farmlands to provide food to the population.

Roads, railways and industries are easily built and offer many job opportunities.

V. Identify the landscape in which the following animals are found:

Sand cobra - Arid Desert

Camel - Desert

Scorpion - Desert and Semi - arid regions

- Locust - Desert [Sahara]
Polar bear - Tundra
Arctic fox - Arctic Tundra
snow geese - Bays, wet grasslands, southern coastal marshes
ermine - Temperate regions of Eurasia and North America
Elephants - Rain Forest and Scrub forests
antelopes - grassland, mountain, wetland, desert
buffaloes - Asia and Africa
giraffes - Savannas of Africa [dense forest and open plains]
Nilgiri langur - Western Ghats in South India, Kodagu in Karnataka, Kodayar hills in Tamilnadu
tiger - Forest [Tropical, Evergreen]
squirrels - Trees
loris - Tropical rain forests

Chapter 3 RESOURCES

I. Choose the correct answer in the following questions.

- paper
- leather shoe
- minerals
- thermocole sheet
- porcelain cup

II. Define the following terms.

1. Renewable and non-renewable resources:

A renewable resource is that which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally.

A non renewable resource is that which does not renew itself at a sufficient rate for sustainable economic extraction within human life frame.

2. Flora and fauna:

Flora refers to the plant life that occurs in a particular region or at a particular time, generally naturally occurring.

Fauna is all of the animal life of any particular region or time.

3. Eco friendly objects and materials:

They are things that do very little or no harm to the environment in any way and their residues or by products also are environment friendly.

4. Conservation:

This means to prevent over use. It is the well planned or careful use of resources.

III. Distinguish between the following.

1. Natural resources and manmade facilities:

Natural Resources	Manmade Facility
They are components of eco system obtained from nature Eg. soil, water, air etc.	They are manmade things Eg. Paper, pen, computer etc.

2. Evergreen forest and Deciduous forests:

Evergreen forest	Deciduous forests
Trees in these forests remain green all through the year. Trees like pine and shrubs grow here	The trees of these forests shed their leaves during dry season. Trees like teak and sal grow here

3. Troposphere and Stratosphere:

Troposphere	Stratosphere
It is the first layer on the earth surface Weather changes happen here	It is the second layer of the atmosphere next to troposphere. Ozone layer that absorbs the harmful radiation is a part of this layer

4. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle:

Reduce: The amount of waste produced should be reduced.

Reuse: Certain materials can be reused again.

Recycle: Certain materials like paper etc., can be recycled.

IV. Answer the following in points:

- Forest gives us wood and timber that we use for construction, making furniture, wooden carts and plough.
 - It provides us with fire wood.
 - It prevents soil erosion.
 - The trees supply large amount of oxygen to the environment.
 - It helps to reduce Global warming.
- We should preserve the precious resources like water, soil and minerals.
 - Avoid plastics and also recycle paper, glass and metals.
 - To convert vegetable wastes and garden wastes into manure.
 - Always follow 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
 - Usage of fossil fuels to be reduced.
- Mountains are the source of many rivers and beverage crops like coffee and tea, rubber, apples and pear.
 - Mountains are rich variety of flora and fauna.
 - Mountains receive heavy rainfall. Very high mountains are covered with snow, which gives waters to the rivers.
 - Preferred tourist's destinations.

Chapter 4 EXPLORING CONTINENTS

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Belgium
- Russia
- Caspian Sea
- Alps
- Hwang Ho

II. Answer in a word:

- Sobriquets
- A Strait

3. An Isthmus
4. Peninsula
5. Indented Coastline
6. Autumn
7. An Archipelago
8. Continental climate
9. Maritime Climate
10. Bio-diversity

III. Give the sobriquets for the following:

1. The playground of Europe
2. Peninsula of Peninsulas
3. Emerald Island
4. Land of the Midnight Sun
5. Land of the Rising Sun
6. Pearl of the Indian Ocean
7. Land of the Golden Pagoda
8. Forbidden City
9. Lighthouse of Mediterranean
10. Land of Thousand Lakes
11. Netherlands
12. Netherlands
13. Finland

IV. Study the following map and answer the questions:

- A. a. Choose the statement most appropriate:**
- ii. Only Europe lies entirely in the northern hemisphere.
- b.**
- i. The Arctic circle runs through both continents.
- B. Choose the statement that it false:**
- iii. Asia and Europe have the International Date line running through them
- C. Fill in the blanks:**
- i. Singapore
 - ii. Moscow

iii. Madrid

iv. Madrid

V. Find the names of six climatic and vegetation types mentioned in the chapter from the grid given below:

f	h	s	i	a	b	q	r	l	m	n	t	p
q	r	t	m	u	u	w	k	j	a	e	c	b
a	h	e	s	o	o	t	i	v	r	x	n	a
b	p	p	e	r	m	a	f	r	o	s	t	w
r	r	p	y	k	e	i	a	d	f	g	u	p
s	o	e	v	e	r	g	r	e	e	n	n	s
z	f	g	m	y	t	a	u	j	t	t	d	e
r	a	d	e	c	i	d	u	o	u	s	r	o
m	e	d	i	t	e	r	r	a	n	e	a	n

VI. Answer the following briefly:

1. The broken coast of Europe gives it a lot of peninsulas. While Europe itself is a peninsula, it has many smaller peninsulas in it. For example the Scandinavian Peninsula, Iberian Peninsula and the Balkan Peninsula. It is therefore rightly called 'a peninsula of peninsulas.'
2. Asia is bounded by the following oceans:
Caspian Sea and the Black Sea in the west, the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east.

Europe is bound by the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Mediterranean Sea in the south.
3. The Himalayas, Tien Shan, Karakoram, Hindu Kush and Zagros are the mountains of Asia. The mountain ranges of Europe are the Carpathians, the Caucasus, the Scandinavian mountains, Alps, Apennines.
4. River Volga – Longest river of Asia
Hwang ho – Longest river of Europe

5. Europe is far from the tropics, it is entirely in the zone of the cool climate. We call this the 'temperate zone'. The climate of the Europe is cool in most of its areas and through most of the year. Hence we say that Europe lies entirely in the temperate zone.
6. The influence of the Sea is felt in most parts of Europe particularly in the west and north. Warm winds blow from the Mediterranean and Africa. Wet winds blow from the Atlantic and the north sea while cold winds blow from the Arctic. These winds meet in parts of Europe making the weather very uncertain.
7. The variety of plants and animals wildlife of Asia. There is great variety in Asia as the continent is very large. Animals, plants, birds, insects and other living creatures of every kind about in Asia like in no other.
8. Tropical climates: Ex: South Asian countries of India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Indonesia.
Subtropical climates: Ex: Southern China, Iran, Iraq, Southern Japan.
Temperate climates: Ex: Northern China, Northern Japan, Mongolia, Southern Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia.
Polar climates: Ex: Northern Russia.
Highland climates: Ex: Tibet, Mongolia, Himalayas, Karakoram, Tien Shan, Zagros, Iran are some highland areas.

VII. Answer in detail:

1. Agriculture is the main occupation in Asia.

Reason:

All the long rivers of Asia have water throughout the year and other rivers are fed by the monsoons. Rice is the staple food crop in Asia.

Examples:

China	Leading producers of rice
-------	---------------------------

Thailand	Rice bowl of South East Asia
India, Sri Lanka	Tea and Coffee
Plantains, pineapples and dates	Tropical region

2. Germany, Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Italy.

Germany, France, Sweden	Britain, Belgium,	Steel
Germany		Automobiles and electronic goods
United Kingdom		Cotton textiles
France and Italy		Food
Switzerland		Dairy products

CIVICS

Chapter 1 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

I. True or False:

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

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cultural diversity
2. Thar desert
3. Pre - Judge/ Prejudice
4. Mahabalipuram

III. Match the columns:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Physical diversity | - | Deccan Plateau |
| 2. Linguistic diversity | - | Bengali |
| 3. Religious diversity | - | Sikhism |
| 4. Social diversity | - | Family |
| 5. Cultural diversity | - | Onam |

IV. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. Diversity can be defined as 'coexistence with a difference'. Diversity can be seen in the geography, religion, language, food and dress etc of a country.
2. **Agriculture** is the main occupation of the people in the plains, **cattle rearing** is the occupation of the people in hilly areas.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India, used the phrase 'unity in diversity' in his book 'Discovery of India'.
4. The two types of dance forms in India are Bharatanatyam and Kathakali.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY:

There are many languages spoken in India. 22 Indian languages and English are recognised as the official languages. Besides Hindi, Tamil, English, Punjabi, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu are also spoken.

The 22 Indian language recognised by the 8th schedule of language are Asamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Meitei (Manipuri), Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

There are also hundreds of dialects spoken by Indians. A dialect is a spoken language without a script. Konkani and Tulu are examples of a dialect.

2. Three ways in which India is diverse:

PHYSICAL DIVERSITY:

Geographically, India has tall mountains like the Himalayas, forests, vast green fertile plains and plateaus like the ocean.

India has many rivers like the River Ganges and the River Narmada. It has long coastal plains and dry deserts like the Thar Desert. It is surrounded by seas like the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

All these regions have different climatic conditions, different vegetation, different

animals living there etc. While the mountains are covered with snow the deserts have a very hot climate. These difference affect the lifestyle and occupations of the people who live in these regions.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the plains, cattle rearing is the occupation of the people in the hilly areas and fishing is an important occupation of the people living along the coast. The climate and physical features of a region also affect the clothing and the type of food eaten.

SOCIAL DIVERSITY:

The family is the most important group in society. Families can be classified as nuclear and joint families. Many families live peacefully together in a community. Social interdependence exists in a community. Whether it is a village, town or a big city, people depend on each other for essential things like food, water, education, housing, electricity etc. Although the customs, traditions and eating habits of people living together may differ, social interdependence binds them together and allows them to live in harmony.

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY:

India is a secular country, and the freedom of religion is one of our fundamental rights. All religions are treated equally in our country. Even though a majority of Indians belong to Hinduism, India has a large number of people from different religions like Islam, Christianity and Sikhism. We also have a small number of Jains, Buddhists and Zoroastrians. As Indians we may follow different religions, yet it is the respect for every religion that has kept us united and together in difficult times.

3. When we don't understand and then accept diversity, we prejudge a person. Pre judge (or prejudice) means judging (or forming opinions of) a person on the basis of their dress, speech, religion, appearance and so forth. This is unfair to the person since everybody has an equal right to live with dignity and equality in this world. Our prejudice leads to suspicion and wrong treatment of the person.

Only when we understand why people are different, we will be able to understand people.

When we understand and accept difference, we learn from others and they learn from us. This mutual learning helps all people become better human beings.

Chapter 2 ACHIEVING EQUALITY

I. True or False:

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

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Conflict
2. Inequality
3. Prejudice
4. Gender

III. Match the columns:

1. An employer does not interview a candidate because he is from a caste he does not like. – caste-based discrimination
2. An employer pays a worker from another state less than workers from his own state. – Indirect discrimination
3. A housing society advertisement offers apartments only to married couples. – marital status based discrimination
4. An employer dismisses a woman employee after her marriage because he feels married women do not make efficient workers. – gender-based discrimination

5. A university, because of a policy, conducts random security checks of hostel rooms only of students of a particular state. – Linguistic identity based discrimination

IV. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1.

PREJUDICE	STEREOTYPE
Prejudice is a preconceived idea that is not based on actual fact (or) truth.	Stereotype is a widely held but set and oversimplified image (or) idea about a particular type of person or a group.

2.

PREJUDICE	DISCRIMINATION
Prejudice is an unjustified and baseless attitude towards an individual only.	Discrimination refers to unjust (or) negative treatment of a person (or) a group of people.

3. India and South Africa
4. America and Canada

V. Answer the following questions:

1. i. Direct discrimination
ii. Indirect discrimination
2. i. Direct discrimination
An employer refuses to interview a candidate because he/she belongs to a caste he does not like (caste based discrimination).
A hospital hires only women nurses because it thinks that women are more caring than men (gender based discrimination)
- ii. Indirect discrimination
An employer pays higher wages to workers from his home state.
A housing society rents out apartments only to people of a particular community.

Chapter 3

NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

I. Fill in the blanks:

4. Strength and courage
5. Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
6. 26th January
7. "Satyameva Jayate"

II. Match the columns:

1. National Bird – Peacock
2. National Aquatic Animal – Gangetic Dolphin
3. National Animal – Tiger
4. State Emblem – The Lion Capital of Ashoka
5. National River – Ganges

III. Who am I?

1. Indus
2. Lotus
3. Field Hockey
4. Indian Banyan Tree

IV. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. National Symbols of India:
 - a) National Flag – INDIAN TRICOLOUR FLAG
 - b) National Emblem: THE LION CAPITAL OF ASHOKA.
 - c) National Flower- INDIAN LOTUS
 - d) National Fruit: MANGO
 - e) National Tree: INDIAN BANYAN TREE (OR) INDIAN FIG TREE
 - f) National Animal: ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
 - g) National Bird: PEACOCK
2. **Religious Festivals:**

Pongal or Makar Sankranti, Diwali, Rama Navami, Buddha Purnima, Mahaveer Jayanti, Bakrid, Ramzan, Christmas.
3. **National Festivals:**

Independence Day (15th August), Republic Day (26th January) and Gandhi Jayanthi (October 2nd) remind us of our common nationality.

4. National Currency:

The Symbol was designed by Udaya Kumar, a post graduate in design from Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. National Festivals:

National festivals are an important unifying force. Independence day, Republic day, and Gandhi Jayanthi are celebrated by all Indians, regardless of language or religion. These festivals remind us that we are all Indians.

Independence Day:

It is celebrated across the country every year on 15th August. It was on this day, in 1947, that India was declared Independent from British rule and the leaders of the country took over control.

On this day, the Prime minister of India hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort, New Delhi.

Republic day:

It was on the 26th of January in the year 1950 that India declared itself a sovereign, Democratic and Republic state and adopted the Constitution.

Every year on this day, the President of India unfurls the National Flag at New Delhi.

Religious Festivals:

Religious Festivals like Pongal, Makar Sankranti, Diwali, Durga Pooja or Navarathri by Hindus, Ramzan by Muslims, Christmas by Christians, Guru Nanak Jayanti by Sikhs. Buddha Purnima by Buddhists, Mahaveer Jayanti by Jains are all celebrated through out India and help the people come together in universal brotherhood.

2. Independence Day:

It is celebrated across the country every year on 15th August. It was on this day, in 1947, that India was declared Independent from British rule and the leaders of the country took over control.

On this day, the Prime minister of India hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort, New Delhi.

3. **National Flag:**

It is a horizontal tricolor with saffron at the top, indicating strength and courage; while in the middle, indicating peace and truth and green at the bottom, indicating the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land. All three colours are equal in proportion. In the centre is a navy blue wheel with twenty-four spokes known as the Ashoka Chakra.

4. **National Anthem:**

'Jana Gana Mana' was officially adopted by the constituent Assembly as the Indian National Anthem on January 24th 1950. It is composed by the late poet Rabindranath Tagore and was written originally in Bengali.

We must show respect to our National Anthem and always stand attention while singing it or hearing it. It should be sung in 52 seconds.

Chapter 4

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I. **Fill in the blanks:**

1. 552
2. President
3. Supreme court
4. Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
5. Privacy

II. **Match the columns:**

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lok Sabha | – The Lower House |
| 2. Prime Minister | – Head of State |
| 3. Chief Justice of India | – The Supreme Court |
| 4. President | – Head of Government |
| 5. Rajya Sabha | – The Upper House |

III. **Answer the following in one or two lines:**

1. He plays a major role during a crisis such as a Hung Parliament. He can declare a state of Emergency.

2. In India, we have National Parties and State Parties. The two main parties at the national and state level are the Indian National Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party.

3. It means that every citizen above the age of 18 years has the right to vote.

4. Directive Principles of state policy was given by the constitution to ensure equality and justice to all though they are not enforceable by law.

IV. **Answer the following questions:**

1. The Executive branch consists of the President, the Vice president, the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.

The PRESIDENT:

He is the Head of state of India and the Supreme Commander of the Defense forces.

The Vice President:

The Vice President chairs the Rajya Sabha. His term of office is for five years.

The Prime Minister:

The Prime Minister is the head of the government. He is appointed by the President on the nomination of the majority party in the Lok Sabha.

The Council of Minister:

The Minister are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

2. It consists of the President and the two houses of the Parliament.

a) **The Lok Sabha:**

It is the house of the people. Its members are elected directly by the people on the basis of secret Ballot and Universal Adult Franchise.

Currently the Lok Sabha functions with 545 members, 530 from the states, 13 elected from the territories and 2 nominated from the Anglo- Indian Community.

Lok Sabha is formed for a five-year term, after which it is automatically dissolved.

b) **The Rajya Sabha:**

The Upper house is the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States. It cannot be dissolved.

Out of 250 members, 12 are nominated and 238 are elected indirectly. Sometimes a joint sitting of the 2 houses is held.

3. The Judiciary:

The Supreme Court in New Delhi is the highest Judicial body in our country.

There are 26 judges including the chief justice of India. All of them are appointed by the President or the Prime Minister's recommendation.

They serve until the age of 65.

The High court is the highest Judicial body of a state which can have control over more than one state.

Each high court consists of a chief Justice and other Judges.

4. Right to Equality:

It ensures equal rights for all the citizens restricting discrimination. This right prohibits inequality on the basis of caste, Religion, place of birth, race or gender.

Right to Freedom:

It includes the rights of freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly without arms, freedom of association etc.

Right against exploitation:

It condemns and punishes acts of human trafficking, child labour, forced labour and compelling a person to work without wages.

Right to Freedom of Religion:

It guarantees religious freedom. All religious should be treated equally and impartially. We have the right to preach any religion of our choice.

Cultural and Educational Rights:

It conserves the heritage and protects the cultural, religious, linguistic minorities against discrimination. Educational rights ensure education for all without any discrimination.

Right to Constitutional Remedies:

This right allows us to approach the Supreme Court in case of violation of our Fundamental Rights. The Court awards compensation for affected individuals.

Chapter 5

DEMOCRACY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

I. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. b. Democracy | 4. c. 27% |
| 2. a. 6 | 5. b. Polygamy |
| 3. d. 17 | |

II. Say True or False:

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

III. Answer the following in one or two lines:

- Democracy has been defined as "A Government of the people, for the people and by the people."
- Untouchability is the practice of socially rejecting a minority group by segregating them from the mainstream by social custom or legal mandate. The 1950 national constitution of India legally abolished the practice of untouchability and provided measures for positive discrimination.
- Page No. 162 – Section: 7.3 //Note to the teachers: students can refer to the text and mention any two features//
- The 6 Fundamental Rights are:
 - Right to equality
 - Right to freedom
 - Right against exploitation
 - Right to freedom of religion
 - Cultural and educational rights
 - Right to constitutional remedies

III. Answer the following questions:

- The two main forms of Democracy are Direct Democracy and Representative Democracy.

Direct Democracy:

In a Direct Democracy, the people vote on all important decisions and have the power to make laws. Any changes must be approved by the people. This type of Democracy is possible in countries with a small population of people. Athens, in Greece, was one of the first direct democracies in the world. One country that has a successful history of Direct Democracy is Switzerland.

Representative Democracy:

In a Representative Democracy, the people of the country elect representatives to run the Government, on a daily basis. These representatives, make all the laws and take all the decisions on behalf of the people. Elections are held to select these representatives, and those who gain the maximum votes are given the posts. India, USA and the United Kingdom.

2. Socially and educationally backward classes are categorized as 'OBC'. Article 340 directs the Government to promote the welfare of the OBCs and Article 340(1) empowers the President to appoint a commission to review the condition of the OBCs.

27% of Government jobs are reserved for OBCs.

Other schemes, launched for their upliftment, are free coaching centres to prepare OBC candidates for various competitive exams, interest - free loans, scholarships, etc for higher education.

3. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy (30 July 1886 – 22 July 1968, Madras) was an eminent medical practitioner, social reformer and Padma Bhushan awardee in India.

Muthulakshmi Reddy was appointed to the Madras Legislative Council, in 1927. For her, this nomination marked the beginning of her lifelong effort, to 'correct the balance' for women, by removing social abuses and working for equality in moral standards.

She was one of the female pioneers who stood for the cause of liberating India from

the British. She was a women activist and a social reformer too.

She was the first female student to be admitted into a Men's College, the first female House Surgeon in the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospital, the first female legislator in British India, the first Chairperson of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, and the first female Deputy President of the Legislative Council and the first Alderwoman of the Madras

4. A SHG is a small, economically homogeneous affinity group, of the rural poor, voluntarily coming together to save small amounts regularly.

SHG is a medium for the development of saving habits among women. It enhances the equality of the status of women as participants, decision-makers and beneficiaries in the democratic, economic, social and cultural spheres of life.

Chapter 6

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a. Zila Parishad 3. c. Wards
2. d. Women 4. c. 6

II. Match the columns:

1. Elects Gram Panchayat members
2. Commissioner
3. Speedy justice
4. Chairperson

III. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. At the block level, there is a team of experts, to help the entire block in each and every field, such as agriculture, medicine, veterinary medicine, industries, education, etc.,
2. The Gram Panchayat gets income from:
 - Taxes on property and cattle
 - Grants from State Government

3. The population in urban areas has increased rapidly. To meet the demands of the urban population and to provide them with proper civic amenities, we need Local Government in urban areas
4. An aldermen is a member of a municipal assembly or council in many jurisdictions founded upon English law. Nathaniel Higginson was the first Mayor, and he appointed representatives from the English, Scottish, French, Portuguese and Indian mercantile communities as Aldermen.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. ZilaParishad:

This is the highest body in the system of the Panchayati Raj. It coordinates the working of Block samitis in the districts.

Functions:

The main functions of the ZilaParishad are:

- Preparing plans for the development of the district.
- Guiding and supporting the Gram Panchayats and Block Samitis.
- Constructing and running secondary and vocational schools in districts.
- Distributing funds received from the Government among the Panchayat Samitis.
- Improvement in agricultural production, health and sanitation, maintenance of roads.
- Overseeing the implementation of the Community Development Programme.

Sources of Income:

The main sources of income are State Government grants, taxes on water, pilgrimage and markets and rents from shops and houses that its own.

2. The Nyaya Panchayat settles minor disputes and provides speedy justice. There is one Nyaya Panchayat, provided for a group of 4 or 5 villages. It can pass judgement on civil and criminal cases. However, it can only

impose fines and cannot send people to prison.

3. Elections to the Municipality are based on Universal Adult Franchise. To stand for elections, the candidate should be 21 years of age or above. The number of members in a Municipality depends upon the population of the town or city. The entire town / city is divided into a number of wards. Each ward elects its representative or ward member. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and 1/3rd of the seats are reserved for women. MLAs and MPs elected from that area, are also a part of the Municipal Committee or Municipal Council. This committee is elected for a term of 5 years.

4. Some of the main functions of the municipal bodies are:

- Public health (maintaining dispensaries and hospitals, arranging for vaccinations, preventing adulteration of food stuff)
- Garbage disposal
- Provision of fresh and clean drinking water
 - Street lighting
 - Provision and maintenance of public conveniences like fruit and vegetable markets, food grain markets, etc.
 - Registration of births and deaths
 - Maintenance of public places like parks, museums and zoos
 - Maintenance of roads and bridges within corporation limits
- Education
- Maintenance of graveyards and crematoriums

5. Sources of Income:

Some of the sources from which the Municipal Corporation gets funds are:

- Taxes on property
- Taxes on occupations

- Water tax
- Motor vehicle tax
- Toll tax
- Fees for issuance of birth and death certificates
- Education tax Apart from some of the above-mentioned taxes, they receive grants from the State Government and also borrow money from the State Government, if approved.

ECONOMICS

Chapter 1

ECONOMICS-AN INTRODUCTION

I. Questions corresponding to the illustration given:

1. The data is about GDP of major countries and the EU.
2. United States
3. Russia
4. Brazil
5. Fifth place
6. China
7. Russia
8. Six countries

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Gross Domestic Product
2. Recorded or Unrecorded
3. Domestic
4. Directly
5. Production function

III. Answer the following in detail:

1. Economics tells us about how a country produces, distributes and consumes material commodities. It also tells us how the income from different activities distributed between businessmen, workers etc.
2. Economics gives rational solutions to human problems that arise due to scarcity of resources. Hence it is called the "Queen of Social sciences".

3. It is a means of knowing exactly how much money is coming in and exactly how much money is going out. For this, we should note down every single expense and every single income.

IV. Explain in detail:

1. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the overall market value of all the goods and services produced within our borders in one year.

The overall market value of all the goods and services that the country produces is known as GDP.

$$C + G + I + NX = GDP$$

Where, C = > Individual consumer Spending

G = > Government spending

I = > Business spending

NX = > Net exports (Exports-Imports)

The value is equal to the economic wealth of the country and includes all the things that can be bought or sold through Recorded or Unrecorded Transactions.

2. **Consumption:** It is the final purchase of goods and services by individuals becomes consumption. It is directly proportional to production.

Production: It is an act of creating wealth in the form of output, goods or a service which has value and contributes to the consumption of individuals.

Distribution: Distribution refers to the way the total output of the income or the wealth is distributed among the individuals. It can be done in various forms like rent, wages, interests, profits which are production factors.

3. Food items like bread and roti are highly consumed and are in heavy demand. Hence wheat is produced on a large scale.

A lot of labour, power, space, water and raw materials are required for wheat production. Post production wheat has to be transported to different places for consumption as well as production of various wheat products.