



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Ist MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	ECONOMICS
Sources of Medieval India	Interior of the Earth, Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Production
I. Choose the correct answer		5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following		10 x ½ = 5
IV. Captions		4 x 1 = 4
V. Distinguish between		2 x 3 = 6
VI. Answer the following		5 x 3 = 15
VII. Answer in detail		2 x 5 = 10
		Total 50 marks

II nd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS		
HISTORY		GEOGRAPHY
The Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdom		Classification of Resources
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.	Answer in a word or two	4 x 1 = 4
V.	Dishinguesh between	2 x 3 = 6
VI.	Answer the following briefly	5 x 3 = 15
VII.	Answer in detail	2 x 5 = 10
		Total 50 marks

IIIrd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS		
HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	ECONOMICS
New Religious Ideas and Movements	Exploring Continents - North America	Tax and its Importance
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. Difference in 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 marks





Class: 7 KEY ANSWERS ANNUAL

HISTORY

Chapter - 1 SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a. Firdausi
2. c. 647 C.E
3. b. South India
4. a. Al-biruni
5. b. Thiruvagam

II. Pick out the odd one and State the reason:

1.	Amirkhusrau	-	poet	
2.	Artifacts	-evidence of archeology		
3.	Ain-i-Akbari	Biography of Babur	- incorrect pair. Ain-i-Akbari	Biography of Akbar.
4.	copper plate inscription	-	Inscription	

III. Answer the following:

1. If I am a historian, then I will use the following sources to gather the information:
 - Literary
 - Numismatics
 - Inscriptions
 - Archeological Evidence
 - Foreigner's Account
2. The following are the religious literature of the Medieval Period:
 - Kamba Ramayanam by the poet Kambar
 - Sekkizhar's Periyapuram
 - Nalayara Divya Prabandham composed by Twelve Alwars
 - Moovar Thevaram composed by Appar, Sundarar, Gnanasambandar
 - Manicavasagar's Thiruvagam
 - 15th century mystic poet Kabir's Dohe

3. Brahadeshwara Temple, Gangai Konda Chalapuram Temple, Khajuraho monuments in Madhya Pradesh by the Rajputs of Rajasthan and The Sun Temple at Konark(Odisha) built by King Narasingha of Ganga Dynasty, Vitala and Virupaksha temples at Hampi by Vijayanagara rulers.
4. Numismatics means study of coins or medals. Coins are important source of historical information. Even the quality and the material with which the coins are made help archaeologists and historians understand how trade and commerce functioned during the time. It also reflects the advancement in metallurgy during those times.
5. Whenever I see a historical monument, I feel like gathering the following information:
 - Period in which it built.
 - Person who built it.
 - Materials used and style of architecture followed.

I will feel like maintaining and protecting the monument.

6. He could gather the following information about the Medieval Period:
 - Art and architecture
 - Life style of the people
 - Foreigners who visited the country.
7. The Sun Temple at Konark(Odisha), Vitala and Virupaksha temples at Hampi. A few examples of Islamic architecture such as Balban's Red Palace, the Jamait Khan Masjid, the tomb of Tughluq Shah, the city of Tughluqabad and Kuffa Firoz Shah built by the Tughluqs; Qutub-ud-din Aibak constructed the famous Quwat-ul-Islam mosque at Delhi, the Dhaj-Din ka Jhupra at Ajmer, and the Qutub Minar in Delhi.

8. a. Rock inscription
- b. As a source
- c. Rock edicts of Khalsi, Ashokan Edicts in Delhi

IV. Answer in Detail:

Many foreigners who travelled to India during the period have contributed their accounts of their journey through India in their works. Of the many foreigner accounts available, the following are considered the most important:

1. **Al-biruni** - Iranian scholar and polymath who accompanied Mohammad Ghazni to India and authored Tahqiq ma li-l-hind. For his work, Al-biruni is considered the father of Indology (study of the Indian subcontinent).
2. Italian traveler **Nicolo Conti's** accounts provide the details of the life and customs of the people of India.
3. **Ibn-Battuta**, an explorer from Morocco visited India during the rule of Mohammed-bin-Tughluq, who was considered to be the richest man alive during the time
4. **Domingos Paes**, a Portuguese traveler has written a detailed description of life during the Vijayanagara Empire in south India.
5. Italian traveler **Marco Polo's** account of his journey through India is a rich source of information about the Sultanate period.
6. **Abdur Razzaq**, a Persian traveler came to South India. He stayed in Vijayanagar from 1442 to 1443. He wrote about his experience.

Chapter - 2 RISE OF NEW KINGDOMS – NORTH INDIA

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Son of a king
2. Sun
3. Sisodias
4. Vesara
5. Suryavanshi clan

II. Write a sentence about the following in your own words:

1. **Prithviraj Chauhan:** Prithviraj Chauhan is considered to be the greatest king of the Chauhan dynasty. A historian **Chand Bardai** has written about the wars and deeds of Prithviraj in his famous book **Prithviraj Raso**.
2. **Mihir Bhoja:** The greatest Pratihara ruler was Mihir Bhoja. He took the title of Adivaraha.
3. **Khajuraho monument:** Khajuraho monuments are group of temples built in the Nagara style during the Rajput period.
4. **Kumbalgarh fort:** The Kumbhalgarh fort in Mewar was built by Rana Kumbha and is known to be the highest fort in Rajasthan.

III. Answer in brief:

1. Rajputs are descended from the thirty-six royal Kshatriya clans. Few are Gujara-Pratihara, Chauhan, Sisodias.
2. AS THEY WISH
3. Suryavanshi – Clans belonging to the Sun Dynasty
Chandravanshi – Clans belonging to the Moon Dynasty
Agnivanshi – Clans belonging to the Fire Dynasty (Agnikula)
4. The Gurjara-Pratihara also known as Pratihara Empire ruled much of Northern India from mid of 8 to 11th century. Dynasty claims its lineage from the **bloodline of Lakshmana**. **Harichandra (King of Jodhpur)** laid the foundation of the Gujara dynasty. Gujara-Pratihara are known for their sculptures, carved panels and temples. The greatest style of their temple building was at Khajuraho, now a UNESCO World heritage site.

IV. Answer in Detail:

1. The **Chauhans** were powerful kings. The Chauhans ruled between 956 C.E and 1192 C.E. **Prithviraj** is considered to be the greatest king of the Chauhans on whom the most records

exist from multiple sources, including folk tales and historical records. A historian **Chand Bardai** has written about the wars and deeds of Prithviraj in his famous book **Prithviraj Raso**.

Prithviraj Chauhan also managed to repel the attacks by Mohammed Ghori in the **First Battle of Tarain** (1192 A.D.) He was defeated and killed a year by Mohommed Ghori later in the **Second Battle of Tarain**.

The kingdom broke into the Satyapura and Devda branches after the invasion of Qutubuddin Aibak (first sultan of Delhi Sultanate) in 1197.

Chapter – 3 INVASIONS FROM THE NORTH AND RISE OF ISLAMIC RULE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Muhammad Ghori 3. Somanath
2. Kayadra 4. Srihind

II. Answer in brief:

1. He is known as an ambitious ruler because he wanted to have crossed the Indus River and plundered parts of modern-day Afghanistan, Pakistan and India nearly seventeen times.

2.

	First battle of tarain	Second battle of tarain
Year	1191	1192
Who defeated whom?	Prithviraj chauhan defeated muhammad ghori	Muhammad ghori defeated prithviraj chauhan.
Result	Ghori withdrew.	First muslim kingdom was established.

3.

Muhammad Ghazni	Muhammad Ghori
1. He was the first independent ruler of Ghaznavid dynasty.	1. He established Muslim kingdom in India.

2. He came to India through Punjab.	2. He came to India through Gujarat.
3. He lost the battle seventeen times.	3. He made several conquest in India.

4. The Khokhar are people from Rajput community in Punjab. In 1205, Muhammad Ghori undertook many campaigns against the Khokhar in Punjab. Khokhar killed Ghori in 1205, at Lahore.

III. Answer in detail.

Conquests of Gujarat, Bundelkhand, Bengal and Bihar (1195-1202 A.D.) by Qutubuddin Aibak:

Qutubuddin Aibak attacked **Bhimdev**, the king of Gujarat. Though he was defeated, in the next battle he defeated Bhimdev and conquered Gujarat. His next target was Bundelkhand, ruled by the Chandel Rajputs. He defeated them too and conquered **Bundelkhand**. During this time, Muhammad Khilji, a slave of Mohammed Ghori attacked Bihar in 1197 and Bengal in 1202. Both Bengal and Bihar came under the control of Ghori, and **Khilji** became the viceroy of Bengal and Bihar.

Chapter – 4 EMERGENCE OF NEW KINGDOMS – SOUTH INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Malay Archipelago and China
2. Rajendra Chola and Rajendra Chalukya
3. Nataraja
4. Temples and Mutts
5. Sundara Pandyan
6. Vikrama Pandya

II. Answer in brief:

1. Kallanai dam is the fourth oldest water-diversion/ water-regulator structures in the world and the oldest in India which is still in use. This dam became a model to later engineers.
2. The primary source of information on the rule of the Pandyas is from accounts by foreign travellers and traders. The land of the Pandyas was described as Pandya by Megasthenes, as

Pandi Mandala in the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea and as Pandyan Mediterranea and Modura Regia Pandionis by Ptolemy. The accounts of Marco Polo also mention later Pandya rulers

3. Tamilakam or Ancient Tamil country refers to the geographical region inhabited by the ancient Tamil people. Tamilakam covered today's Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, Lakshadweep and southern parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

4.

Current Social life	Pandyas social life
1. The society was divided into caste categories like SC, BC, etc.	1. The society under the Pandyas was based on the traditional fourfold division namely the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudra.
2. The caste system is not rigid.	2. The caste system was not rigid.
3. Women are generally treated on a par with men in possessing property and providing education.	3. Women were generally treated on a par with men.

5. Pearl fishing was flourished during the Sangam age. The Pandyan port city of Korkai was the center of pearl trade. Written records from Greek and Egyptian voyagers give details about the pearl fisheries off the Pandyan coast.

6. During the Second Pandyan empire, internal trade was active. Many trade guilds emerged in the Pandya region.

- The wide use of coins, weights and measurements by the merchants showed flourishing trade.
- To promote trade sometimes the kings were liberal and exempted some traders from paying taxes.
- The Tamilians were great traders. This is because of the increase in the agricultural production and availability of natural resources and minerals in the Pandya region.

III. Answer in detail:

1. Cholas has great patron towards Tamil literature and in building temples. Their rule has resulted in some great works of Tamil literature and architecture.

The world famous UNESCO Site, Brahadeshwara Temple at Tanjur is a well-known Chola architecture built by Rajaraja Chola I.

Airavateswara temple: Situated in Darasuram near Thanjavur, the Airavateswara temple was built during the reign of **Rajaraja Chola II**.

Kampaheswarar temple: Another example of the fine architecture from this period is the **Kampaheswarar temple** at **Tribhuvanam**, near Kumbakonam **Sculptures and Bronzes**.

The Chola period is also remarkable for its sculptures and bronzes. Most sculptures depict the god Shiva in various forms accompanied by his consort Parvati and the other gods, demigods and goddesses belonging to the Shaivaitic belief, and other Shaiva saints.

2. **The Pandyan Dynasty:** extended from parts of modern-day Madurai, Thirunelveli, Trichy, and parts of Travancore. They initially ruled their country Pandya Nadu from Korkai, a seaport on the southernmost tip of the Indian Peninsula, and in later times moved to Madurai.

The First Pandya Empire: The dynasty revived under Kadungon in the early 6th century. After the defeat of the Kalabhras, the Pandya kingdom grew steadily in power and territory.

The Second Pandya Empire: From 13th century onwards, the Pandyas wanted to restore their kingdom. So again they fought with the Cholas and Pallavas and established their kingdom in Madurai. **Vikrama Pandya** captured Madurai with the support of Kulottunga III.

He was succeeded by his son **Jatavarman Kulasekara I**.

The Later Pandyas (1216–1345) entered their golden age under **Maravarman Sundara Pandyan and Jatavarman Sundara Pandyan (C.E. 1251)**, who expanded the empire into Telugu country, conquered Kalinga and Sri Lanka.

Decline of the Pandyan Empire: During their history, the Pandyas were repeatedly in conflict with the Pallavas, Cholas, Hoysalas and finally the Muslim invaders from the Delhi Sultanate.

Chapter – 5 DELHI SULTANATE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Qutb ud-din Aibak
2. Qutubuddin Aibak
3. Iltumish
4. NAVroz
5. Ibrahim Lodi

II. Prepare a timeline of the Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate:

The Mamluk dynasty/ Slave dynasty (1206–90)

The Khilji dynasty (1290–1320)

The Tughluq dynasty (1320–1414)

The Sayyid dynasty (1414–51)

The Lodi dynasty (1451–1526)

III. Give the relationship of:

1. Father
2. Youngest son
3. Son
4. Father
5. Father

IV. Answer in brief:

1. Mohammed Ghori, after winning the second battle of Tarain against Prithviraj Chauhan, immediately started his plunder in India. Soon after, he returned to his kingdom and left his trusted lieutenant and former slave Qutubuddin Aibak to rule on his behalf. This marked the beginning of centuries of Islamic rule that was to follow in India.

2. Few examples of Muhammad bin Tughluq hasty decisions:

When he ordered minting of coins from base metals with face value of silver coins. This created a lot of confusion and failed miserably because ordinary people minted counterfeit coins from base metal they had in their houses and used them to pay taxes and

Another example was:

Shifting of Capital Tughluqabad to Daulatabad:

Mohammed bin Tughluq ordered the transfer of his capital from Delhi to Devagiri(i.e. Daulatabad) by forcing the mass migration of Delhi's population. Those who refused to do so were brutally killed and few died in the journey. The move to the new failed because Daulatabad did not have enough drinking water. After two years, the Sultan realized his mistake and the capital was shifted back to Delhi.

3. Firoz Shah Tughluq built towns such as Firozpur, Firozabad and Hissar.
4. Balban is referred to as the strongest ruler of the Slave Dynasty after Iltumish until Alauddin Khilji. He consolidated the power of the Slave Dynasty while also repelling constant attack by the Mongols. In spite of having only a few military achievements, Ghiyasuddin made civil and military reforms that earned him the position of being a strong ruler.
5. The greatest setback to the Tughluq dynasty came from the invasion of Timur, a Turkish chieftain from Central Asia, who attacked Northern India in the year 1398 C.E. He plundered the country. There was no opposition to his army when he ransacked the city of Delhi and they returned to Samarkhand with the wealth. The dynasty came to an end with the death of Mohammed Tughluq III in 1413 C.E.
6. Sikandar Lodhi encouraged trade and commerce and suppressed the powerful Afghan nobles. He organized an efficient spy system. He improved agriculture and industry. During his period, several Sanskrit books dealing with mathematics, medicine,

astronomy and yoga were translated into Persian.

7. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq Shah, Abu Bakr Shah and Nasiruddin Mohammed Tughluq were the successors of Firoz.

V. Answer in Detail:

1. Right after the fall of the Tughluq Dynasty, the Sayyid Dynasty arose. When Timur left India after his plunder, he appointed Khizr Khan as the Governor of Multan in 1413 C.E. Slowly, Khizr Khan used his power and influence to slowly bring other territories under his control. He was succeeded by his son Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 C.E.) Only in his reign, Hindu nobles were appointed in the court of Delhi. He was murdered in 1434 C.E., after which he was succeeded by his nephew Mohammed Shah who entered into a military alliance with Bahlol Lodi, the Governor of Lahore. Bahlol Lodi taken the throne from Mohammad Shah's son Alam Shah by occupying Delhi in 1457 C.E. The Sayyid Dynasty ended with the death of Alam Shah in 1467 C.E.
2. In Mamluk dynasty, the Women ruler Raziya Sultana took the power.
 - Raziya was the first woman ruler of Delhi.
 - She defeated and killed Firoz Shah, who ascended the throne after the death of Iltutmish. She was highly talented and won the praise of her father.
 - Raziya was favoured Jamaluddin Yaqut. The Turkish nobility became jealous because she was favouring Yaqut, who was not a Turk. Soon a rebellion broke out in which Yaqut was killed and Raziya was taken as prisoner.
 - Later, Raziya married Malik Altunia one of her nobles. Raziya's brother, Muzuddin Bahram Shah, killed Raziya and her new husband in 1240 C.E.

Chapter - 6 THE VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Hampi
2. Hasan Gangu

3. 1336-1646
4. Portugal
5. 1347-1527

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. Vazir
2. Chandra giri
3. 1422
4. Saluva Narasimha

III. Match the following:

1. Nayaks - Gingee
2. Battle of Talikota - Rakasa Tangadi
3. Ashtadiggajas - Krishnadevaraya
4. Gulbarga - First Capital of bahmani
5. Jama masjid - Gulbarga Fort

IV. Assertion and Reason questions:

1. c) A is correct and R is wrong

V. Find the wrong pair:

- b. Ekambaranatha temple - Hampi

VI. Find the odd one:

Alauudin Hasan Bahman Shah

VII. Consider the following statements and find out which one is/ones are correct:

- d. Tenali Ramakrishna was the most famous poet among the *ashtadiggajas*.

VIII. Answer in brief:

1. He introduced several administrative and economic reforms that provided order, stability and reliable income to the Sultanate.

He increased the number of tarafs to eight and reduced the power of the tarafdars.

To promote learning and research he established a *madrasa in Bidar*.

2. The best examples of this style of temple architecture are the Vithala temple and the Hazara Rama temple in Hampi and the Varadharaja temple and the Ekambaranatha temple in Kanchipuram.
3. Bukka I fought against the Bahmani Sultan and sent his son Kumarakampana to take Madurai. He gained control over Goa and the Krishna

Tungabhadra **doab** thus laying a strong foundation for the kingdom, which paved the way for expansion and consolidation by his successors.

4. The power of the Sangama dynasty began to weaken following the death of Devaraya. The kingdom was faced with wars of succession, civil wars and political uncertainty.
5. The Bahmani Sultanate developed a distinct architectural style that borrowed elements from Persia, Turkey and Arabia and blended them with local ones. Their military architecture (forts) was modelled on medieval European architecture and their civil architecture was highly influenced by Persia. Examples are Mahmud Gawan Madrasa (Bidar), the Gol Gumbaz Tomb (Bidar) and the Jama Masjid inside the Gulbarga fort.

IX. Answer in detail:

1. The Sultans who followed Muhammad Shah III were too weak to curb the powers of the nobles and played into the hands of one group or the other.

Shahabuddin Ahmed (1482 – 1518) was the last Sultan to exercise any real power. His four sons who succeeded him were rulers only in name with the nobles exercising power. After the reign of Sultan Kalim ullah Shah, which ended in 1527, the Bahmani/Deccan Sultanate disintegrated. In its place arose five new independent sultanates in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golkonda, Berar and Bidar.

Chapter - 7 THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Akbar
2. Humayun
3. Chagtai-Turkic
4. Shahjahan
5. 1540-1555

II. Fill in the blanks with correct responses:

1. Haldighati
2. Badshahi
3. Rank/Position
4. Arjundev
5. Shershah

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Farghana | - | Babur |
| 2. Prince Khurram | - | Shahjahan |
| 3. Humayun's Tomb | - | Akbar |
| 4. Biwi-ka-Maqbara | - | Aurangzeb |
| 5. Subahdar | - | Governor |

IV. Say whether the following statements are correct or not. If a statement is incorrect, write the correct one:

1. Aurangzeb stayed in Deccan for twenty-five years.
2. Jahangir had conflict with Rajput.

V. Assertion and Reason questions:

1. R is not the correct explanation of A.
2. R is the correct explanation of A.

3. Identify the correct statements:

(ii) a, c and d are correct

4. Arrange the names of the Mughal rulers in chronological order:

Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Shahjahan

5. Name the Mughal rulers who commissioned the following monuments:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|
| Humayun's Tomb | - | Akbar |
| Biwi-ka-Maqbara | - | Aurangzeb |
| Red Fort | - | Shahjahan |
| Agra Fort | - | Akbar |

VI. Answer in three-four precise sentences:

1. He faced challenges from three quarters:
 - his own brothers(Kamran, Hindal and Askari),
 - Sher Shah Sur (original name: Farid Khan),
 - the Afghan ruler of Bengal and Bihar,

He neither had the will nor the military capability to take on his brothers. He was forced to leave Agra.

2. The mansabdari system introduced by Akbar.

Mansab means rank/position.

The mansabdari system was practised both in military and civil departments.

A mansabdar's rank was dependent on one's *zat* (status) and *sawar* (the number of horses and horsemen one had to maintain).

3. The Mughal architectural style began with Akbar. It is a fusion of Turkic, Persian and Indian architectural traditions/elements. The characteristic features of Mughal architecture are vaulted entryways, large domes and ornate decorations.

Humayun's Tomb in Delhi is the earliest example of Mughal architectural style.

VII. Answer in detail:

1. Mughal central:

The emperor was at the head of the administrative structure with absolute power. The following are some of the important central ministers under Akbar, each in charge of a department.

- the *wakil* (prime minister)
- the *diwan* or vizier [*wazir*] (finance minister)
- the *mir bakshi* (chief of the army)
- the *qazi* (the chief justice) and
- the *ṣadr al-ṣudur* (in charge of religious matters).

They were appointed, promoted and dismissed by the emperor and their duties were well defined.

Provincial Administration:

The Mughal empire was divided into *subahs* (provinces).

Each subah had a *subadhar* (governor), a *diwan*, a *bakshi*, a *ṣadr* and a *qadi* (judge/magistrate) along with agents who supplied information to the central government.

The provinces were divided into *sarkars* (districts). Each sarkar had a *fowjdar* (the administrative head). Large towns had a *kotwal* (in charge of law and order). *Sarkars* were further classified into *parganas* (or *mahals*) consisting of groups of villages.

2. The Mughal rulers were followers of the Islamic faith but their subjects were predominantly non-Muslim. Akbar was the first Mughal ruler to realise the importance of support from his subjects and abolished the *jizyah*, included Hindus in his administration at the highest levels and married Hindu princesses. Akbar also created a new order called the *Dīn-e Ilahi* (Divine Faith, Religion of one God).

Akbar **commissioned** translations of Indian classics from Sanskrit into Persian including the *Mahabharat* and the *Upanishads* and filled his court with artists and intellectuals of all faiths and ethnicities. Akbar's religious and non-discriminatory policy was followed by his successors, with the exception of Aurangzeb who too did not do away completely with hiring Hindus in high offices. *Sulh-i kull* (peace for all) guaranteed State protection to people of different religious backgrounds.

VIII.

1. As patrons of painting, the Mughals gave the world a legacy of enduring beauty in the form of miniature paintings. These paintings served as illustrations for books and albums. **Humayun** is credited with founding the Mughal school of painting since he brought and invited artists from Persia and set up the first Mughal painting studio.

The reigns of Jahangir and of Shah Jahan saw the highpoint of Mughal portraiture. Mughal painting combined Persian and Indian sensibilities and techniques. Paintings from Jahangir's period focus on animals, birds and scenes of life at court.

Thus the foundation for Mughal miniature painting style was laid by Humayun and it reached its heyday under Jahangir.

Chapter - 8 RISE OF THE MARATHAS AND THE PESHWAS

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) the Mughal ruler 4. c) Deshpande
2. d) Raigarh 5. c) Raghoji Bhonsle
3. c) Balaji Baji Rao

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Sardeshmukhi 4. Satara
2. Shivaji 5. Kulkarni
3. Shaniwarwada

III. Match the correct pairs:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Prince Akbar | - | Sambhaji |
| 2. Tarabai | - | Kohalpur |
| 3. Balaji Baji Rao | - | Nana Saheb |
| 4. Shaista Khan | - | Aurangzeb |
| 5. Ahmed Shah Abdali | - | Afghanistan |

IV. State whether the following assertions are correct or wrong:

1. Correct 4. Correct
2. Wrong 5. Correct
3. Correct

V. Assertion and Reason questions:

1. a) R is the correct explanation of A
2. b) II is correct

VI. Find the odd one out:

Poona

VII. Identify the wrong pair:

Gaekwad - Kolhapur

VIII. Arrange the following events in chronological order

- b) Shivaji crowned himself chhatrapati of the Marathas
- d) Shambhaji lost his kingdom to the Mughals
- c) Shahu was released by the Mughal emperor
- a) Baji Rao I was appointed Peshwa

IX. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. The Sultan of Bijapur made peace with Shivaji and acknowledged him as an independent ruler of the territories he had managed to conquer. Shivaji resumed his raids after Shivaji's Father's death.
2. Tarabai was nephew of Shahu. Shahu claimed the Maratha throne, defeated Tarabai, occupied Maratha territory.
3. Raghoji Bhonsle was a prominent general in Shahu's reign. He expanded the territory till Nagpur.
4. Prince Akbar, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb, found shelter with Shambhaji in 1681, which brought Aurangzeb to the Deccan in 1682. The Shambhaji led Maratha forces were engaged with the Mughal army for eight consecutive years. In 1689, Shambhaji was captured and executed by the Mughals.
5. Jai Singh besieged the Maratha fort at Purandhar and made Shivaji sign the Treaty of Purandhar in 1665. In compliance with the terms of the treaty Shivaji surrendered several forts to Aurangzeb and agreed to visit his court.

X. Answer in detail:

1. He instituted the system of *ashtapradhan* or a collective of eight officials/ministers to assist him in governing this territory.

Each pradhan headed a department. They were appointed and dismissed at will by Shivaji.

They were the

- **peshwa – prime minister** - first among the eight pradhans who looked after the general administration
- **amatya or majumdar** - Finance Minister
- **waq-i-nawis** - Home/Interior Minister
- **dabir or sumant** - foreign department
- **sachiv** - official correspondent
- **pandit Rao** - religious officer
- **sar-i-naubat or senapati** - in charge of army affairs
- **nyayadhish** - chief justice

2. Shivaji built up a strong, standing army by personally supervising the recruitment, training and promotion of soldiers.

Officers in the infantry and cavalry were ranked and soldiers were paid in cash.

He paid particular attention to the maintenance of forts and built new ones.

Shivaji also organised a fairly powerful navy to safeguard the coastline and trade of the kingdom.

Chapter - 9

NEW RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND MOVEMENTS

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. d. Shiva
2. c. Rajasthan
3. d. Andal
4. a. Divyaprabhandam
5. b. Sekkizhar

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ba-shara
2. Bhai Maradana
3. Vijayak
4. Angad

III. Match the following:

1. Doha
2. Nirguna
3. Tevaram
4. Visishtadvaita
5. Guru Granth Sahib
- d. Kabir
- e. Nameless and formless
- a. Nayanmars
- b. Ramanujar
- c. Sikhism

IV. Assertion and Reason questions:

6. b) R is the correct explanation of A

V. Identify the wrong pair:

4. Nanak - Ramananda

VI. Find the odd one out:

Tasawwuf

VII. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct:

- b) 1 and 2 are correct.

VIII. True or False:

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

IX. Write about the following in one or two sentences:

1. Tirumurai is the saiva hymns compiled by Nambiyandar nambi into a series of eleven volumes. It contains the biographies of the sixty three nayanmars.
2. In the 10th century, under orders of Rajaraja Chola I he compiled the Tirumurai into a series of eleven volumes.
3. Andal was a woman alvar who composed Tiruppavai.

She was born in the garden of Perialvar in Srivilliputhur.

She saw Ranganatha of Srirangam temple as her spouse and is believed to have merged with him.

4. Visishtadvaita is religious philosophy of Ramanuja. According to Ramanuja, god is not the impersonal brahman but had a name form. That is Vishnu.
5. Both ill-treated Kabir. Subsequently, he was forced to leave Benaras and spend his last days wandering.

X. Answer in detail:

1. • The Bhakti poets emphasised direct contact with one's personal god.
• They used the local language instead of

Sanskrit, which were the norm till then.

- Music was an integral part of Bhakti poetry, which was meant to be sung either at temples or at home.
 - The Bhakti poets did away with holy books, rituals, ceremonies and priests as intermediaries between themselves and God.
2. The Bhakti poets of the Tamil region sparked a movement of devotional worship throughout the Indian subcontinent that was active for about a millennium. They composed beautiful poetry that was at once both passionate and philosophical. They established a new religious tradition of intensely emotional bhakti, whose impact is still felt in India. The Bhakti saints did not seek to overthrow the caste social order but they opened a window to the 'lower' castes to assert their religious preferences. The Bhakti movements produced enormous poetic literature and enriched the regional and local languages. They continue to influence Indians' religious behavior.

Chapter - 10

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF TAMIL NADU

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. b) Pandya
2. a) Brihadeeswara
3. b) Narasimhavarman I
4. b) Nataraja
5. d) Darasuram

II. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Mamallapuram | 4. Nagara |
| 2. Pandya | 5. Vimana |
| 3. garbagriha | |

III. Match the following:

6. e. Mamallapuram
7. d. Kanchipuram

8. b. Passage
9. a. Finial
10. c. Wall painting/mural

IV. True or False:

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

V. Consider the following statements. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. a) R is the correct explanation of A.
2. b) II is correct
3. Find the odd one out:
Thanjavur temple
4. Find the wrong pair:
Krishna cave temple – pallavaram
5. Arrange the dynasties in chronological order:
Pallavas, Cholas, laterPandyas,
Vijayanagar rulers, Nayakas

VI. Write brief notes on:

1. The cave temple at Mandagapattu (Vizhuppuram district) is the earliest surviving Pallava stone shrine in Tamil Nadu, excavated by king Mahendravarman I (600-630 CE) for Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma.
2. The temple is built along very similar lines as the one in Thanjavur. Because of its delicate appearance and gentle curve, it is often called the feminine version of the one of the Thanjavur temple.
3. Kailasanatha temple is a Shivan temple in Kanchipuram. The characteristic feature of this temples is the high vimana diminishing in size like a pyramid.
4. It is Mamallapuram. The Krishna Mandapa has a panel called govardhanadhari, portraying Krishna holding up the mythical Govardhan hill to protect the people of his village from torrential rains.

VII. Answer in detail:

1. The Rajarajeswara (or Brihadeswara) Temple in Thanjavur built by RajarajaChola in 1010 CE is the largest and highest of Chola temples.

- A huge stone dome weighing about 80 tons crowns the vimanam.
- The garbhagriha houses an enormous monolithic Shivalinga.
- The temple from the top of the base is covered with exquisite sculptures.
- The gopuram is decorated with beautiful sculptures.

RajarajaChola I (985-1014 AD) took about 6 years to build the temple. It was originally called the Peruvudaiyar Temple.

2. More than a century later, Rajaraja II (1143 – 1173 CE) built the Airavateshwara Temple in Darasuram (near Kumbakonam).

The architecture is more complicated. Inside the temple, a series of pillared mandapams lead to the garbhagriha. Episodes from Hindu mythology - like the wedding of Shiva and Parvati, the birth of their son Subramanya - are carved on the pillars of the mandapams. It is designated as a UNESCO heritage site.

Chapter - 11

JAINISM, BUDDHISM AND AJIVAKA PHILOSOPHY IN TAMIL NADU

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. c) Agamas
2. Buddhism
- (// *Correction in text book: the options are wrong in the book)
3. a) livelihood
4. b) Nagapatnam
5. b) Ilango Adikal

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sittanavasal
2. 3rd
3. Sky-clad
4. Vardhamana
5. The enlightened one

III. Match the correct pairs:

1. d. Kanchi
2. c. Female Jain ascetic

3. e. Thoothukkuddi
4. b. Aritapatti
5. a. Ajivakam

IV. Answer the following:

1. Find the odd one out:
Kaveripoompatnam
2. a) A is correct and R is the right explanation of A
3. Identify the correct statements:
d) I and IV are correct
4. Identify the wrong pair:
Valayapathi – jain text

V. True or False:

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

VI. Write about the following briefly:

1. Buddha's teachings were written down in 1st century BCE and are called tripitakas (three baskets). The core of the Buddha's teaching is that the nature of life is suffering.

Desire is the root cause of suffering.

Suffering (or pain) can be overcome by following the eight-fold path of right action, right speech, right livelihood, right thought etc.

2. They believed in 'absolute determinism' or the absence of free will. According to this philosophy, everything is pre-determined by cosmic principles. Human beings can do nothing to change their environment or destiny. They also did not believe in the existence of god. They promoted leading a simple life without worrying about moksha.
3. Scores of stone statues of the Buddha have been discovered at Thyaganur and Perambalur recently. This has led historians to declare that Buddhism was not confined to the coastal town of Tamil Nadu.
4. While dismantling the chudamanivihara in mid-19th century, discovered five exquisitely carved Buddha statues in a brick chamber under a tree near the structure. This discovery

resulted in major archaeological excavations at the site, and by the 1930s around 350 bronze statues of the Buddha and the Bodhisattvas were unearthed from various parts of Nagapattinam.

VII. Write about the following in detail:

1. Kazhugumalai (Thoothukudi district) has a large gallery of sculptures of Jain tirthankars carved between the 8th and 12th centuries CE. Some panels illustrate stories of Jain yakshas and yakshis (protector gods and goddesses).

It also has the largest collection of Jain inscriptions in Tamil Nadu. They provide information on the donors who had commissioned the sculptures, the panels of the tirthankaras and kurathars and kurathis (male and female teachers and ascetics). Thus it serves as a Jain centre.

2. Jain contribution to Tamil literature:

The Jains of Tamil Nadu wrote in Tamil and Pali. Silappadikaram and Jivakachintamani, two of the five great Tamil epics are works of Jains.

Silappadikaram is the earliest epic poem in Tamil written in 5th – 6th century CE by the Chera prince IlankoAdikal, who was a Jain monk.

Jivakachintamani was written by Thiruthakkathevar in 9th/10th century CE, a Madurai based Jain ascetic. Many of the pathinenkeezhkanakku works – eg. naladiyar, yapperungalam – have Jain authors. Tirukkural is considered to be highly influenced by Jaina philosophy. Many of the Jain works are on ethics and morality (eg. nannul by Pavananthi).

3. Buddhism in Kanchipuram:

Kanchipuram had been a major Buddhist centre in 6th and 7th centuries CE. According to Hieun-Tsang, who visited Kanchi in 637 CE, there were hundreds of Buddhist viharas and thousands of Buddhist monks living in and visiting Kanchi. The Mahayana form of Buddhism was popular in Kanchipuram. Even though there is not a single Buddhist vihara in Kanchi now, hundreds of Buddha and Bodhisatva statues can be seen in the Vishnu and Shiva temples in Kanchipuram.

GEOGRAPHY

Lesson – 1 INTERIOR OF THE EARTH, VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a. Lithosphere
2. c. plate boundaries
3. c. Silica and aluminium
4. d. Deccan Plateau
5. d. Richter scale
6. d. Pacific

II. Fill in the blanks

1. crater
2. Barren Island in the Nicobar Islands
3. The Mariana's trench
4. Magma
5. Tectonic movements

III. Find the odd one out

1. Vent
2. Magma
3. Lakshadweep Island

IV. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The Earth | - Rocky planet |
| 2. Mid Atlantic Range | - longest range under sea |
| 3. Riff valley | - Africa |
| 4. The core | - Barysphere |
| 5. Tectonic movements | - Convection current |

V. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. b. A and R are correct and A explains R.
2. b. A and R are correct and A does not explain R

VI. Give single words for the following:

1. Crust
2. Mt. Popo Africa
3. Tsunami
4. Epicentre
5. Himalayan mountain in India

VII. Answer briefly:

1. An earthquake refers to trembling of the earth's surface due to a sudden release of energy from within the earth's interior. The sudden release of energy creates a vibration on the earth surface. It may last only for a few seconds.
2. A volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten magma erupts suddenly toward the earth's surface. Lava is the name given to the molten rock material magma spewed on the earth's surface.
3. Volcanoes can also be grouped according to their periodicity of eruptions as active, dormant and extinct.
4. The boundary between the mantle and core is called as Weichert-Gutenberg discontinuity.
5. Earthquakes cause buildings collapse, vibrations often set landslides in mountaineous region.

VIII. Give Reason:

1. The outer core of the earth is made up of Nickel (Ni) and Iron (Fe). Hence the core is also called as Nife layer. This layer extends from 2,900 to 5150 km.
- 2 The heat in the interior of the earth keeps the surface in motion. The movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates is termed as tectonic movements. Tectonic movements are likely caused by convection currents in the molten rock in Earth's mantle below the crust.

IX. Distinguish between:

1.

Sial	SIMA
The continental crust is made up of minerals silica and aluminium. So it is referred as Sial.	The oceanic crust is composed of dense rocks such as basalt mainly of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called Sima.

2.

Active Volcano	Dormant Volcano
Active: volcanoes are volcanoes that erupt frequently, if the eruption occurred currently or have erupted in recent times. These are 600 active volcanoes in the world. Eg. Mt. Stromboli - Mediterranean Sea	Some volcanoes may erupt in the future. At present they are quiet or 'sleeping'. They are called dormant volcanoes. Eg. Mount Fuji in Japan

3.

Exogenic Forces	Endogenic Forces
The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as exogenic forces.	The forces which act from the interior of the earth is called as endogenic forces.

X. Answer in Detail:

1. Classification of Volcanoes:

Volcanoes can also be grouped according to their periodicity of eruptions as active, dormant and extinct.

Active volcanoes are volcanoes that erupt frequently, if the eruption occurred currently or have erupted in recent times. These are about 600 active volcanoes in the world.

Eg. Mount Stromboli - Mediterranean Sea, Mount Etna in Italy are examples of active volcanoes. Hawaiian Islands. India's only active volcano is in Barren Island in the Nicobar Islands. Mauna loa in Hawaii is the world's biggest active volcano.

Dormant Volcanoes:

Some volcanoes may erupt in the future. At present they are quiet or 'sleeping'. They are called dormant volcanoes.

Eg. Mount Fuji in Japan, Mt Vesuvius (Italy), Mt. Krakatoa-Indonesia.

Extinct Volcanoes:

1. Some volcanoes erupted in the past but have not erupted within human history. They are called 'dead' or extinct volcanoes. They no longer have a supply of lava under them.

Eg. Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, Mt. Kenya, Mt. Popa Africa.

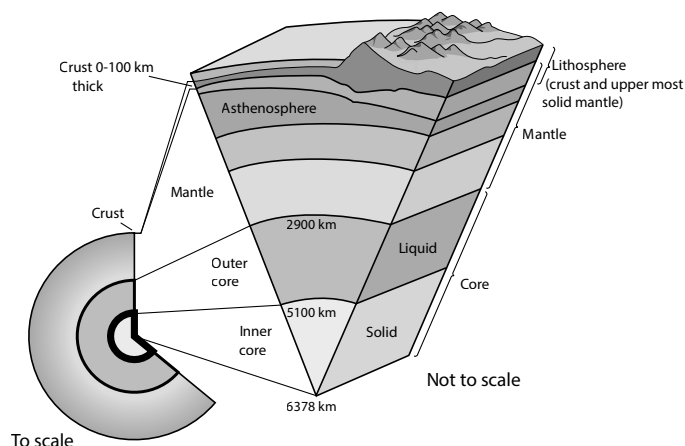
2. Volcanoes and Earthquakes are distributed along the plate boundaries. They are the most active zones of the world. The volcanic belts are also the principal earthquake belts of the world.

There are three major zones of volcanic activities in the world.

They are the circum pacific belt, the mid continental belt and the Atlantic belt. The circum pacific belt occurs as a ring around the Pacific Ocean which is itself roughly circular in shape. Therefore, it is called the "Pacific Ring of Fire" or simply "Ring of Fire".

Volcanoes and earthquakes are ways by which the earth adjusts itself to changes. Volcanoes bring out the magma as lava. In some plate boundaries, the rocks are slipping into the earth where one plate goes under another when they meet. Thus the earth cycle goes on.

3. The earth is divided into different layers. They are the **crust, mantle and core**.



The Crust is like the skin of the apple or even our own skin. It is very thin and made up of hardened rocks. It is the outermost layer of the earth. The surface is not uniform. The Crust along with the layer just beneath it is called the **lithosphere**.

Earth's crust is divided into two - continental crust and oceanic crust.

The continental crust is made up of minerals silica and aluminium. So it is referred as **Sial**.

The oceanic crust is composed of dense rocks such as basalt mainly of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called Sima. The Sial and **Sima** together forms the Earth crust.

The layer beneath the crust is the '**mantle**'. It is so hot in this layer that all minerals exist only in a semi liquid state called **magma**.

The core is the innermost layer of the earth. It is also known as the **barysphere**. The core is divided into outer core and inner core. The outer core is made up of Nickel (Ni) and Iron (Fe). Hence the core is also called as Nife layer.

Chapter – 2 LANDFORMS - WORK OF RIVER, DESERTS, COASTS AND ICE IN COLD AREAS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Plunge pool
2. Inselbergs
3. Lagoon
4. 'U' shaped valley
5. Source

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Distributaries
2. Barchans
3. Glacier
4. Cirques
5. Moraines

III. Match the following:

1. Water falls – Courtalam
2. Loess – Gobi desert
3. Tributary of River Ganga - Yamuna
4. River kosi – Sorrow of Bihar
5. Lagoon – Pulicat lake

IV. Answer in one word:

1. rapids
2. Mouth

V. Give single words for the following: (this belongs to previous lesson)

1. Crust
2. Mt.Popa Africa

VI. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. b.A is correct but R is wrong
2. a. Both A and R are correct

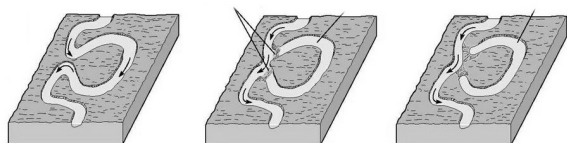
VII. Answer briefly:

1. Weathering:

It involves the breakdown of rocks into smaller and smaller particles until they become fine soil.

2. Ox-bow Lake:

Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop comes closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a lake called as Ox-bow Lake. The name ox-bow is because the bend of the river resembles the hoof of an Ox.



3. Meander:

It means Zig-zag path. When the alluvial silt blocks the path of the river, the river bends around it and takes curved path known as Meander.

4. Tributaries are found in the journey of the long rivers to the sea. The small rivers joins them in the mid-way known as tributaries. Eg. River Kaveri's tributaries are Bhavani and Hemavathi.
5. Waves, tides and Currents are three movements of Ocean water.
6. Features of
 - Waves – Sea cliff, Sea arches
 - Wind – Sand dunes, Barchans
 - Glacial erosion – ribbon lakes, Moraines

VIII. Distinguish between:

1.

Continental Glacier	Valley Glacier
Glaciers in large plains. Eg. Glaciers in Russia and Cannada	Glaciers in mountains. Eg. Himalayas, Alps

2.

Delta	Estuary
The triangular feature of distributaries formed before joining the sea.	A River joining the sea as a single mouth without forming a delta.
It joins the sea as many mouths.	They are usually deep and form good harbours and are important for fishing.
They are very fertile.	
Eg. Ganga-Brahmaputra delta	

3.

V-shaped Valley	U-shaped Valley
The valley formed when a river erodes through the mountains cutting vertically like a knife cuts through a cake.	Glaciated valley which has flat bottom and steep sides.

4.

Weathering	Gradation
Weathering involves the breakdown of rocks into smaller and smaller particles until they become fine soil.	Gradation is the process of wearing of rocks, transporting them and depositing them elsewhere by moving agents.

IX. Give Reasons:

1. The river deposits the load that it carries silt and other materials as sediments, called alluvium. This alluvial soil becomes the plains fertile.
2. Glaciated Valleys have flat bottoms and steep sides when they erode. Thus it has U shape. Whereas River valleys erode through mountains cutting vertically forming V shape.

X. Answer in detail:

1. The rivers in its course do its gradational work under three types of work: erosion, transportation and deposition.

The landforms formed by the rivers in its course are:

Waterfall, Valley, Plains course

Waterfall:

Falling of river water over a vertical step in the river bed is called Waterfall. Smaller waterfall are called rapids.

Valley:

Rivers erode through the mountains cutting vertically like a knife cuts through a cake. The result is a V-Shaped valley and a steep gorge.

Plains course:

In the mature stage or in the plains course of a river, the wide plains and the slowing down of the river speed makes the river bend and curve. It lays down some of the load that it carries silt and other material as sediments, called alluvium. The alluvial silt is laid down blocking the path of the river. So the river bends around it and takes a curved path known as a meander.

2. **Landforms formed by wind deposition:**

Sand dunes, Barchans, Loess

Sand dune:

A sand dune is a heap of sand that may be a mound of a metre or so to hills of sand that may be 200 metres high. The sand that gets carried finds the rock as obstruction, falls and then gets deposited in low hill like structures. These are called sand dunes.

Barchans:

The crescent shaped sand dunes are called Barchans.

Loess:

Very fine particles of sand can get blown long distances from their place of origin. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess. Large deposits of loess from Gobi deserts are found in China.

3. **Aretes:**

When a glacier moves down snowy peaks of mountains, it forms sharp edges on mountain tops by plucking and freezing.

Cirques

An arm chair - shaped depression with a steep side wall and head wall.

When many arêtes and cirques form successively around a mountain, they leave behind a sharp-edged peak that looks like a pyramid. Such peaks are called pyramidal peaks.

Glaciated valleys unlike river valleys are U shaped. They have flat bottoms and steep sides. When the glacier melts, the eroded depressions are left with the melt water and form long lakes that show the path of the glacier. They are called ribbon lakes. The sharp deposits such as rocks, sand, silt that the glacier carries are called moraines. Agents of gradation sculpt and carve out land features and add beauty to them. Each feature has a form and a way of forming.

Chapter-3 POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT

I. Choose the correct answer

1. b. Rural
2. b. Star-like settlement

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Villages
2. Nucleated Settlement
3. Urban

III. Match the following:

1. Caucasoid – European
2. Negroid - African
3. Mongoloid - Asiatic
4. Australoid - Australian
5. Apartheid – South Africa

IV. Answer in one word

1. demography
2. anthropology
3. Migration
4. Scriptures

V. Answer the following:

1. Major Human Races of the world are. Caucasoid, Negroid, Mongloid, Australoid.
2. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism are the major religions of India. Other major religions of the world are Judaism, Shintoism, Confucianism, Taoism.
3. The city is an urban region which is very much advanced in terms of infrastructure, real estate, communication and market facility are called Smart city. Eg.
4. Urban Settlements are classified into Large towns, Cities, Metropolises, Megapolises, Smart Cities, Satellite town
5. After Independence the different territories of India are reorganised as States and Union Territories based on languages to highlight the diversity and culture of different regions.

VI. Give reason

1. In, Urban Settlements agriculture is almost absent. Hence most people are engaged in shops and other business. Services like transport, piped water supply and sewage disposal, schools, medical facilities are readily available.

Due to all this, In the urban settlement people are mostly engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

VII. Distinguish between:

1.

Rural Settlement	Urban Settlement
Villages are called Rural settlements.	Towns and cities are called Urban Settlements.
Agriculture is the main occupation.	Agriculture is almost absent.

People involve themselves in primary activities.	People involve themselves in secondary and tertiary activities.
Services and Facilities are poor.	Services and facilities are good.

2.

Negroid	Caucasoid
Negroid have dark eyes, black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head and thick lips.	They are with fair skin, dark brown eyes, wavy hair and narrow nose.
They are living in Africa.	They are in Europe.

3.

Compact Settlement	Dispersed Settlement
Compact settlement is also known as nucleated settlement.	Dispersed settlements are found in areas of extreme climate, hilly areas, forests etc.,
In this type large number of houses are built very close to each other.	The houses here are far apart with space. Eg: In Thar Desert, Rajasthan
Such settlements are found along the river valleys and in plains.	

4.

Metropolis	Megapolis
Towns with over 1 million.	Very large metropolises.
Eg. Chennai, Bangalore	Eg. Boston, Newyork in USA

VIII. Answer in Paragraph:

1. The most widely found human racial types are based on visual traits such as head shape, facial features, nose shape, eye shape, skin colour etc.,

The major Human Races of the World are:

1. Caucasoid (European)
2. Negroid (African)
3. Mongloid (Asiatic)
4. Australoid (Australian)

The Caucasoid is known as European race. They are with fair skin, dark brown eyes, wavy hair and narrow nose. They are found in Eurasia.

Negroid have dark eyes, black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head and thick lips. They are living in Africa.

Mongoloids are known as the Asian-American race. They have light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose.

Australoids live in Australia and Asia. They have wide nose, curly hair, short in hair and dark skin.

2. Urban Settlements:

Towns and Cities are Urban Settlements.

These are the towns with over 10,000 population and cities with over 1,00,000 population. They have houses and buildings close to one another and are connected by a good network of roads.

Services:

Services like transport, piped water supply and sewage disposal, schools, medical facilities, recreation and entertainments are readily available. Most people are engaged in shops and other business establishments. Agriculture is almost absent. Hence, In the urban settlement people mostly are engaged in Secondary and Teritiary Activities.

Types:

Cities, Large towns, Metropolis, Megapolis, Smart city, Satellite town.

A Conurbation is a region comprising of that through population growth and physical expansion have merged to form on continuous urban area.

3. The rural settlements are broadly classified into linear settlement, rectangular settlement, circular settlement, star like pattern etc.,

- Some village may be along a river, road or railway line. They are called as linear settlements.
- Rectangular settlements are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. This is found in plains.

- Houses built around a central area are known as circular pattern of settlements. These are found around lakes and tanks.
- In the places where several roads converge and houses spread out along the sides of roads in all directions we find star like pattern of settlements.

Chapter - 4 CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

Evaluation:

I. Group the following as:

1.

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
a community of trees water plastics solar energy a herd of goats	soil minerals metals

2.

Biotic	Abiotic
cotton wood wool coal petrol silk	salt bricks cement wind sun

II. Answer the following based on instructions in each question

1.

Biodegradable	Non-biodegradable
Banana leaf Carrot Peels	Plastic plate Pencil Ball-point pen Tooth brush Light bulb

2. Recycle shop:

Cardboard boxes, old newspapers and magazines, broken pressure cooker.

III. Choose the correct answer:

1. c. nuclear energy
2. a. Bhakra Nangal
3. d. Kamuthi
4. d. Copper
5. a. Haematite

IV. Match the following:

1. Electricity - China
2. Bauxite - Australia
3. Silver - Mexico
4. Copper - Chile
5. Petroleum - USA

V. Fill in the blanks:

1. Petroleum
2. aluminium
3. China

VI. Distinguish between the following with examples:

1.

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
Resources that can be renewed or replenished naturally once used are called renewable resources.	Natural resources that cannot be renewed or regenerated once used are called nonrenewable resources.
These resources do not pollute the environment when they are harvested and used carefully.	Careless use of these resources may lead to its exhaustion.
Eg: Solar energy, Wind energy	Eg: Coal, Copper etc.

2.

Metallic resources	Non-Metallic resources
These resources are composed of metals. They are hard and good conductors of heat and electricity.	Non-metallic resources are mineral resources that do not contain metals. They are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
Examples include Iron, copper, gold, bauxite, silver, manganese etc	Examples include limestone, mica, coal, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, salt, manganese, granite etc.

3.

Biotic resources	Abiotic resources
Biotic resources are resources derived from the biosphere such as living things and from forest and the materials derived from them. This mainly include fossil fuels like petroleum, coal gas, etc.	Abiotic means other than living things that mean non-living things examples are fresh air, land ,heavy metal.

VII. Answer in Brief:

1. Natural resources are obtained from the environment and are very essential for life. They exist without the action of humankind.
2. They satisfy human needs. They help in proper functioning of the system. they are used to sustain life and meet people's requirements.
3. oxygen, fresh water, solar energy and wind.
4. Three types of Non-renewable resource:
 - 1) Metallic resources
 - 2) Non-metallic resource
 - 3) Fossil fuel resources

5. Different types of coal are:
- Anthracite
 - Bituminous
 - Lignite
 - Peat
6. It cannot be renewed or regenerated once used are called nonrenewable resources. Careless use of these resources may lead to its exhaustion.

VIII. Give reasons:

1. It is a soft ore that becomes strong when alloyed with carbon and manganese. It is found as the ore of haematite and magnetite.

IX. Fossil Fuel resources:

Fossil fuels are formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. Examples are coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Coal

Features: Coal is the most commonly available fossil fuel. Plants that get buried are turned into carbon over million of years. Coal is classified into four types based on its carbon content.

- Anthracite
- Bituminous
- Lignite
- Peat

Uses: It is used in ironing and for cooking; in boilers; and in power stations to generate electricity. It is also used to make tar to surface our roads.

Found in: China, Russia, India and Australia are the largest producers of coal. In India, Raniganj fields of Bengal and Bokaro, Jharia and Dhanbad in Jharkhand are the largest producers. In Tamil Nadu, Neyveli produces lignite.

Petroleum

Features: Petroleum is found between the layers of sedimentary rocks. It is brought to the surface by drilling oil fields found in coastal and offshore areas.

Uses: It is processed in refineries to produce kerosene, diesel, petrol and aviation fuel which are sources of energy. Petroleum is known as Black Gold.

Found in: The chief producers are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Qatar. The others are USA, Russia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Algeria. In India, the leading producers are Mumbai High in Mumbai.

Natural Gas

Features: It is a fossil fuel formed under similar conditions like petroleum.

Uses: Natural gas has provided an easy and efficient way of cooking. We use it as LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) in homes and as CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) in vehicles. It is also used to make chemical fertilisers.

Found in: Natural gas reserves are found in the United States of America, Russia, Iran, and Qatar. In India, Krishna and Godavari Delta, Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai.

Chapter - 5 TOURISM IN THE WORLD, INDIA AND TAMIL NADU

Page No. 155 - 157

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. d. visa
2. d. school leaving certificate
3. d. markets
4. d. on an adventure tour
5. a. To draw up a plan or schedule of a trip II.

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Grand Canyon | - | USA |
| 2. Great Wall | - | China |
| 3. Stonehenge | - | England |
| 4. Pyramids of Giza | - | Egypt |
| 5. Colosseum | - | Italy |

6. Parthenon - Greece
7. Machu Pichu - peru
8. Taj Mahal - India

III. What kind of tourism is common to each of the following groups

1. Religious tourism
2. Tourism for Recreation

IV. Choose the odd one out and state the reason for choosing it:

1. a. Jim Corbett - National park
2. d. Dwaraka - religious place
3. b. Mount Abu - mountain
4. a. Gokarna - pilgrimage town
5. c. Kaziranga - a national park

V. If you included the following groups of places, in which state would you be travelling?

- i. Rajasthan
- ii. Kerala
- iii. Uttarakhand

VI. Fill in the blanks:

1. Chittar
2. Kodyakkarai
3. Kanchipuram
4. Yercaud
5. Kanyakumari

VII. Answer in Brief:

1. Travelling for pleasure or work involves tourism. Some people may travel for treatment, education, research and studies or for pilgrimages and festivals.

Tourism involves travelling for more than 24 hours. The word tourism is derived from the word tour, which is derived from the old English word 'tourian'.

2. Ooty, Kodaikanal, Darjeeling, Shimla, Yercaud etc.
3. The components of tourism are the three As namely, accessibility, amenity and attraction.

4. The types of tourism are religious or pilgrim, recreational, ecotourism, historical, adventure, etc.
5. A place has its attractions on account of its unique physiography, weather and climate, natural features, its people and their culture, its history, its flora and fauna, its towns and cities.

VIII. Distinguish between the following:

1.

Passport	Visa
An official document issued by a government, certifying the holder's identity and citizenship and entitling them to travel under its protection to and from foreign countries.	A visa is a document issued to a person or a stamp marked on the passport of a person who wants to visit another country.

2.

Itinerary	Travelogue
It is a travel plan. Today, there are many tour operators who help us plan a trip.	Travelogue is an account of one's travels. It could be written or in the form of a video.

IX. Write a note on the positive and negative impacts of tourism:

Positive impacts

- International tourists bring in a lot of foreign exchange.
- They bring in finance through sale of goods and taxes and create employment opportunities.
- They help us develop different kinds of facilities.
- Tourists help promote cultural exchange between different states and countries.
- They promote national integration at the

national level and global outlook at the international level

- Domestic and international tourists provide opportunities to learn many different languages.

Negative impacts

- Tourism leads to environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources.
- Space and water have to be provided for tourists, and if there is a short supply then local residents suffer.
- Sanitation and health facilities will have to be upgraded.

Chapter - 6A

EXPLORING CONTINENTS – NORTH AMERICA

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. c. Hudson
2. d. The Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle pass through North America
3. a. Great Slave Lake
4. b. Appalachian Mountain

II. Match the following natural vegetation types with their special names:

1. b. Tundra
2. c. Boreal
3. d. Prairie
4. e. Chaparral
5. a. Evergreen

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Breadbasket of the world
2. // *Correction in text book: The steep slopes of the Appalachians, down which rivers come tumbling down as waterfalls, the gives enormous hydro power.
3. Hurricane
4. Yellowstone
5. Eskimos

IV. Match the animals with their names and their biome/natural vegetation given:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. brown bear | 4. rattlesnake |
| 2. Arctic wolf | 5. American bison |
| 3. alligator | |

V. Answer briefly:

1. The Physiographic divisions of North America are Western Cordillera, The Great Plains, the Canadian Shield, the eastern region, the Caribbean region.
2. The cordilleras has different chains of mountains enclose within them areas of low rainfall forming deserts. It has many volcanoes. Hence it has arid and semi-arid regions within.
3. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway is a deep draft waterway extending 3,700 km (2,340 miles) from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes, in the heart of North America
4. The Innuits are people of the far north (they used to be called the Eskimos). These original inhabitants have become modernised can hardly be recognised in their original appearances. Apart from the Native Americans and Europeans, there are people from Africa.
5. This region grows plenty of grains to feed a large part of the world. Hence it is called the 'Breadbasket of the world'.

VI. Reasoning:

1. c. The warm Gulf Stream brings stormy weather
2. a. Statement I is correct

VII. Answer in detail:

1. Most industries are concentrated in the eastern plains for the following reasons:
 - The rich mineral region provides a raw material base.
 - Close at hand are also the agricultural regions that provide agricultural raw materials.
 - The Plains provide easy movement of goods and people by various modes of transport.
 - The numerous rivers that tumble down the steep cliffs of the Appalachians along the Fall Line provide enormous amounts of hydro power

- The climate is not hot or severely cold.
- The Atlantic Ocean provides direct access to Europe and the rest of the world.
- On account of all these, many people tend to choose to live here and therefore manpower is readily available.
- The numerous towns that have sprung up support one another in the industrial chain like those between Boston, New York and Washington.

Examples:

Iron and steel industries - Pittsburgh, Chicago, Birmingham in the US and Hamilton in Canada.

The important heavy Engineering Industrial Centres are Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo,

Indiana Polis, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, New York, Baltimore and Atlanta. Canada is the largest producer and exporter of all types of papers in the world.

The US (Texas) one of the largest producer of cotton textiles. North America is the second largest producer of synthetic fibres.

Chicago, Kansas City, Saint Louis in the US and Winnipeg and Calgary in Canada are the important meat-packing centres.

Chapter - 6B

EXPLORING CONTINENTS – SOUTH AMERICA

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. a. Western Hemisphere
2. c. Temperate grasslands
3. b. North westerlies
4. c. Amazon

II. Match the following:

1. d. tropical rainforests
2. e. tropical grasslands
3. b. interior dry scrub vegetation
4. a. high altitude region
5. c. temperate grasslands

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. The rhea
2. Andean condor

3. capy bara
5. Lake Titicaca
4. Angel falls

IV. Answer briefly:

1. Chimbarazo and Cotopaxi are two active volcanoes of the Andes.
2. Falkland current and Peruvian current are the two cool/cold currents that flow along the coast of South America.
3. The Roaring Forties, Furious Fifties and Stormy Sixties are the westerlies of the southern hemisphere.
4. There are two deserts—the Atacama on the west coast and the Patagonia on the east.
5. Galapagos Islands off Ecuador is the island off the western coast of the continent in which Charles Darwin spent much of his time as a naturalist in the nineteenth century.

V. Reason out the following given as Assertion Statements and their Reasoning:

1. iii. assertions and reasons are correct.
2. i. assertions and reasons are correct.

VI. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. The mighty Amazon is another very outstanding physiographic feature of South America. Along with all its tributaries, it occupies a drainage basin of about 7 million square kilometres or 40% of South America, which is nearly three times the size of India. It carries about 20% of all the river waters of the world. The river gets wider as it flows through the plains, and during the rainy season it can be as wide as 100 km.
2. The continent is influenced by three oceans greatly. The warm Brazilian current flowing down the east coast along with the trade winds shed heavy rain in the Amazon plain and the east coast. The cold Falkland Current brings cold weather and fog. The Peruvian current keeps the west coast cool and dry.
3. South America is rich in natural resources. The plains that are drained by numerous rivers have fertile soils. More than half of the people of South America practice farming.

Agriculture:

Corn soy, sugarcane and Wheat are grown. The major wheat produces are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile. Quinoa, a kind of millet, barley and potatoes are grown in the mountain slopes. Coffee is grown in Columbian and Brazilian Highlands. Dairy farming is carried on in the cool and moist Chuqicamata in Chile has the largest open pit copper mine in the world.

Cattle are raised for their meat extensively in Argentina and Brazil. Brazil is the largest producer of sugar in South America. The forests of South America produce hard wood for timber used for various construction purposes and soft wood from coniferous trees for the pulp and paper industry.

Minerals:

The continent is rich in mineral resources. Brazil is one of the leading producers of iron ore and manganese. Copper, Petroleum, tin, lead and zinc are more.

4. The continent has been populated for thousands of years. Different civilisations have developed and faded away in different parts of the continent. The most famous of them, are the Inca, a group of people who lived for many centuries on the Andes Mountains. The Spanish, Italians and Portugese conquered different parts of South America and colonised them, earning from the continent along with their neighbours in Central America and the Caribbean the name 'Latin America'. The descendants of the original inhabitants mixed with the European settlers and adopted and merged their culture and religion. Migrant labourers from Africa and Asia were used as slaves and their descendants now live here too. Modern world trade and tourism have opened up the continent to world culture and tourism.

VII. Answer in detail.

1. The climate of the continent of South America is influenced by the latitude:

- Latitudinal location: The area from 12° N to the Tropic of Capricorn gives the continent a tropical climate.
- The region from northern countries to 10° S has an equatorial climate. So it is very hot and wet throughout the year.

- The equatorial region receives convectional rainfall, which is called 4 o'clock rain. It is called so because this convectional rain occurs every day in the afternoon generally around 4 p.m.
- With the equator running through the continent, the mountain slopes facing these winds receive heavy rainfall as winds rise up their slopes, condense and shed heavy rain.
- A little south of this is the tropical region where it is still warm throughout the year
- On the western side is the hot desert of Atacama.
- The regions between the Tropic of Capricorn and 40°S latitude experience subtropical climate. Here the summers are warm and winters are cool. Rain is not heavy and mostly occur only in winter. Central Chile experiences this climate.
- From 40 to 50° S, the land has a temperate climate. The continent narrows down and the region is open to winds from the Pacific and the Atlantic. The Southern Ocean is not too far either. It is rainy and cold.

2. Characteristics of Equatorial forest:

Climate: Hot and wet throughout the year

Region: Amazon Basin, North East Brazil, and Columbia Coast

Flora: Rubber, Mahogany, Ebony, Brazil nut

Fauna: Anaconda, Armadillo, Piranha, Snake, Monkey, Crocodile

Chapter - 7 MAP READING

Evaluation:

I. Fill in the blanks suitably from the choice given:

1. d. Compass Rose
2. b. Legend
3. b. Large scale maps
4. a. Ratio
5. d. Large area with less details

II. Consider the following:

- a. All statements are true

III. Match the following:

1. c. Population
2. e. Mountains
3. a. States and capitals
4. b. Meteorology
5. d. Education

IV. Distinguish between:

1.

Large scale map	Small scale map
Maps drawn to a large scale such as 1 cm represents 1 km show many details and represent a small area.	Maps drawn to small scale such as 1cm represents 100 kms or more, show countries or continents and represent a large area.

Physical map	Thematic map
Relief or Physical Maps show the physical features of a region. It maybe of a country, continent, the world or smaller regions like a district. The chief aim of these maps is to show major landforms like mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, rivers and smaller features like important mountain peaks, waterfalls etc.	These are maps that are drawn to depict a topic or a theme. They are different from general purpose maps that may show physical features, towns and cities, political divisions, transport lines etc.

3.

Map	Atlas
A map is a visual representation of the spherical surface of the earth's or a part of it drawn to scale on a flat surface like a paper. The function of a map is to show by illustration, a specific, detailed or general information of an area of the world or whole world.	An atlas is a collection of maps. Atlas maps are drawn to small scale. It is used for educational purpose. School atlas, Special atlas, Regional atlas are the types of atlases.

V. Answer in brief:

1. Large scale and small scale are the different scales used in Map.
2. The basic elements of a map are title, direction, scale, key (or) legend, sign and symbols.
3. An atlas is a collection of maps. Atlas maps are drawn to small scale. It is used for educational purpose. School atlas, Special atlas, Regional atlas are the types of atlases.
4. Cartography is the science and art of map-making. 'Carte' means 'map' and graphic means drawing.
A cartographer is a person who draws maps.
5. **Types of Maps:**
Special maps: Satellite maps, Weather maps, Google Maps
Based on content: Physical maps, Thematic maps
Based on scale: Large scale maps, Small scale maps
6. Google maps can be viewed through mobiles or computers by clicking a button. They are also satellite images on which the names of places and roads along with some others details are marked.
7. To be done by the students (Refer page: 166)

VI. Answer in detail:

1. Maps help us understand locations of places.
 - They help us calculate distances correctly
 - We can find our way while travelling, especially with Google Maps
 - The army, navy and air force need maps to guard our country
 - Weather maps are useful for weather forecast.
Atlas is used for educational purpose
Physical map shows the natural resources.
Political map shows the administrative divisions of a country.
 - Satellite maps are images that the man-made satellites pick up go around the earth.

2.

Map	Globe
- It represents the details of the earth in two divisions. - Easy to carry. - It gives more details about an area. - It represents small or large areas.	- It is three dimensional model of the earth. - Cannot carry easily. - It gives less information about our area. - It is a true model of the earth.

3. Based on content:

Physical maps show natural features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts and vegetation. They usually include major rivers and their tributaries.

Thematic maps are also small scale maps. They show a selected theme or topic. They show forest or only rivers or lakes, population distribution, agricultural crops of different regions, minerals and industries, tourism.

- Soil maps show the distribution of different types of soil.
- Political maps show administrative divisions of a country, state or district. They help government in planning and management.

Chapter - 8 NATURAL HAZARDS – UNDERSTANDING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. c. Disastrous
2. b. a disaster can always be predicted
3. c. Industrial disaster
4. d. building house for the affected

II. Match the following locations in A with the type of disaster they must be prepared for in B:

1. d. fire
2. c. landslides
3. a. floods
4. e. industrial disaster
5. b. tsunamis

III. Pick the odd one out in terms of the phases of disaster management. One of them is not part of a particular phase. Identify the phase to which all of them belong except one:

Giving short term loans

PHASE: POST DISASTER PHASE

IV. Distinguish between:

1.

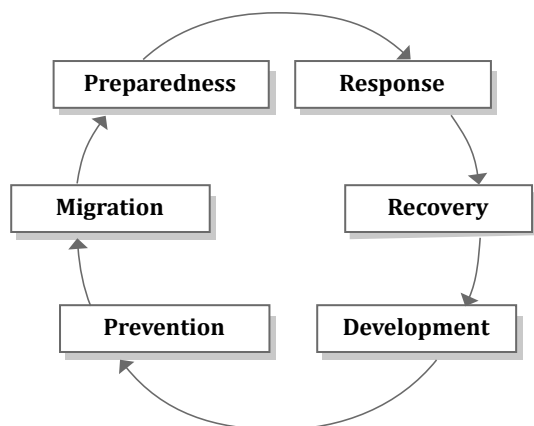
A risk	A disaster
They cause several types of risks like slipping and falling, accidents, electric short circuits, lightning strikes, landslides in hilly areas, etc. During heavy or very heavy rains, we may not go out unless essential. Schools declare holidays for this purpose.	The actual event of electrocution causing death or damage due to faulty wiring; death or damage due to flooding after heavy rain.

2.

Preparedness	Recovery Phase
Keeping first aid kits, ambulances, fire tenders, doctors, nurses, etc. ready and on call always is one way of being prepared to face disasters. Training people, keeping a list of helpers and volunteers, emergency numbers of agencies that can help is another way of being prepared.	It refers to how quickly the affected people can overcome the ill-effects of the disaster and get back to normal life. Help must be rendered in terms of money, material and emotional support.

V. Answer in brief:

1. **Hazard:** A faulty connection is a hazard particularly during rains as it is likely to cause damage in terms of electrocution.
2. **Disaster:** The actual event of electrocution causing death or damage due to faulty wiring; death or damage due to faulty wiring; death or damage due to flooding.
3. **Disaster management cycle:**



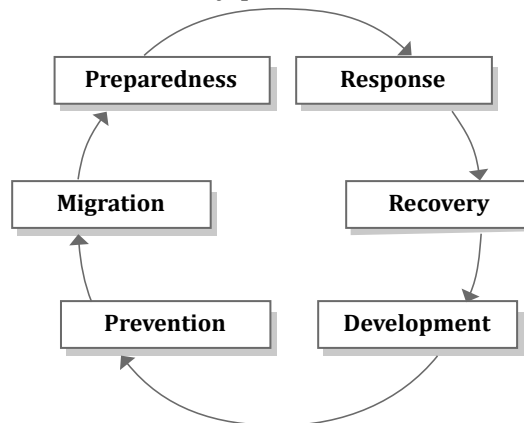
4. The India Meteorological Department (IMD), Department of Science and Technology, Department of Space, the laboratories of The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSRI) have set up systems for early warning of disasters.

VI. Answer in detail:

1. Learn emergency relief measures and first aid in training sessions.
 - Practice quickness and alertness
 - Be alert to emergency calls and keep help line numbers handy or memorise them
 - Stay under a table or chair during an earthquake.
 - Sit near a study wall on the floor.
 - Listen to the local radio stations / watch local news channels.
 - Follow the rule: Don't run. Stop, Drop and Roll in case clothes are on fire.
2. After a disaster strikes the initial phases of disaster management must be undertaken, that is, we must be prepared for response

and relief during the next disaster. This is known as disaster management cycle. Nobody wants a disaster but it is good to be prepared; prevention is better than cure; it is better to be safe than sorry. The concept of disaster management has six phases.

They come under pre-disaster risk reduction and post disaster recovery phase.



3. There are special types of constructions that can prevent buildings from collapsing due to earthquakes.
 - Implementation of earthquake resistant building codes
 - Generators or power systems to be kept ready
 - Check yourself and others for injuries. ...
 - Check water, gas, and electric lines for damage.
 - Turn on the radio. ...
 - Stay out of damaged buildings.
 - Be careful around broken glass and debris. ...
 - Be careful of chimneys.
 - Stay away from beaches. ...
 - Stay away from damaged areas.

VII. Name two central and two state agencies responsible for disaster management.

Central agencies:

The National Disaster Management Authority was set up under the ministry of Home affairs called NMDA DM Act, 2005.

NIDM – National disaster response force

State Agencies:

TNSDMA – Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management authority works at the district level.

IX. Assertion and Reasoning questions:

1. i. A and R are correct
2. iv. A is correct but R is incorrect

CIVICS

Chapter 1 EQUALITY

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Humanity
2. England
3. Discrimination
4. Untouchability
5. 18

II. Match the following:

Civil Equality	Enjoyment of civil rights by all citizens.
Political Equality	Equal chance and opportunity to participate in political life.
Social Equality	Equal status in society.
Gender Equality	Men and women should be treated equally.
Economic Equality	Vast difference between income, wealth and property.

III. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. Equality means that all human beings are equal. They have equal worth, equal social status and can enjoy the same rights and opportunities, regardless of their caste, religion, gender, race, place of birth etc., to develop their skills and talents and follow their goals and ambitions.
2. Universal Adult Franchise means that all citizens who have attained the age of 18 and above, have the Right to vote without any discrimination based on caste, religion, economic status, gender, etc.

3. The Constitution provides for joint electorates, where all the voters of a particular constituency must vote for the same candidate irrespective of his religion caste ,gender etc.
4. According to Article 21 A of the Indian Constitution, the state should provide free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14 in such a way as the state, may by law determine. No person can be denied admission to any educational institution run by the state on the grounds of religion, gender, caste , etc.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. In India, women are discouraged from taking up certain jobs and activities. The Government of India has stepped in with policies and programmes preventing discrimination and harassment of women in places of employment, and even encouraging them to take up higher education, opening up job opportunities for them in different fields, reserving seats for women and several other measures.
2. In a democracy equality is very important as it protects the dignity of its citizens. Very often the religion practiced, caste, economic status in life etc. are reasons why people are treated unequally. When people are treated with inequality, their dignity is violated. Dignity means self respect. It has often been defined as “the state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect. It also means the respect a citizen has to be given from others, simply because he is an important member of the community, and a fellow human being. Human dignity has prime importance as every other fundamental right is derived from this human right.
3. Articles in the Indian Constitution guaranteeing equality to all citizens are as follows:

Article	Provisions
Article 14	Guarantees equality before law and protection by law
Article 15	Prohibits discrimination

Article16	Equal opportunity in matters of employment
Article17	Abolishes untouchability and its practice in any form
Article18	Abolishes titles

4. The Indian Constitution, guarantees equality to every citizen. Every individual is recognised as equal even though they may differ in caste, creed, religion, gender, economic status, educational background etc. This however does not mean that inequality does not exist or is not experienced by certain communities in our country. The daily lives of Indian citizens are far from equal, and inequalities are still visible in different ways, in our society today.

The fight against equality is a struggle that still continues. Every measure is being taken by the government through laws and policies to ensure that people are not ill-treated or discriminated against, and that every citizen is respected and treated with dignity.

Chapter 2 POLITICAL PARTIES

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Stasiology
2. Formal membership
3. Party Manifesto
4. articulation , aggregation
5. symbols
6. Bal Thackeray
7. Mahatma Gandhi
8. National Democratic Alliance (NDA), United Progressive Alliance (UPA)
9. Indian National Congress

II. Match the following:

Campaigning	Electoral function
Communist Party of India	Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy
Nationalist Congress Party	Sharad Pawar
Bharatiya Janata Party	Amit Shah
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Sitaram Yetchury
Bahujan Samaj Party	Mayawati
Shiv Sena	Uddhav Thackeray
Joint candidates	Pre-election agreement

III. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. A party that is recognized by the Election Commission and secures at least six per cent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha election, in four or more states, is called a National Party. They participate in elections all over India.

A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is called a State or Regional Party. They participate in elections only within their own state. But they are recognized in the neighbouring states as well.

2. The following are the characteristics of political parties :
 - Political parties are organizations that have a formal membership.
 - They vary in size, organisation and policies.
 - The members of a political party share the same political ideologies.
 - They aim to form the government, and to exercise political power through constitutional means.
 - They work towards promoting national interests and national welfare.
3. Symbols are allotted by the Election Commission to recognised political parties and candidates for an election. These electoral symbols are easy to identify and are recognised and remembered by the voters. The Election Commission has some symbols that are reserved, and some that are free.

4. 'Articulation' means political parties educate, instruct and make the citizens aware of the party's motive.

'Aggregation' means to bring together people from various sections, on a common platform, and make them understand their future policies.

5. If a political party fails to win a majority and acquire power, but gets the majority seats, next to the ruling party, then it is called the 'Recognized Opposition party'. All the other losing parties are collectively called Opposition parties.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Political parties that fail to acquire power are described as Opposition parties. They play a key role in a democratic country, like India. They act like a check and balance to the ruling party by pointing out their lapses and errors. They are expected to provide constructive criticism to help the government rule the nation effectively. Question hours and debates are conducted to arrive at alternative solutions and strategies. They keep the public abreast with every step taken by the government. Because of their importance, prominent leaders of the main Opposition parties enjoy the same privileges as that of the ruling party leaders. The leader enjoys the rank of a cabinet minister.
2. India has a Multi-party system, formed by small Regional parties. This pattern is common in France too. Political parties that wish to contest local, state or national elections are required to be registered by the Election Commission of India. If they are registered in two or three states, then they are called Regional parties. If political parties are recognized in four or more states, then they are declared National parties by the Election Commission. State parties are those which are recognized in one state alone.
3. As with any other democracy, political parties represent different sections, regions or tribes, and their core values play a key role in the politics of a country.

In India, both the Executive branch and the Legislative branch of the government are run by representatives of the political parties who have been elected by the voters. Through voting, the people of India decide which representative and which political party should run the government. Through the elections, any party may gain a single majority in the Lower House. Coalitions are formed by political parties in case no single party gains a single majority in the Lower House. Unless a single party or a coalition party has a majority in the Lower House, a government cannot be formed by that party or the coalition.

4. Independent candidates are candidates who participate in elections without the support of any party. Very rarely do the larger parties support independent candidates. In Indian politics, there are also many independent candidates who stand for elections.

Many of the large National parties have a pre-election agreement with other smaller parties to field joint candidates in some constituencies. This is done to avoid the splitting of votes by many minor parties, thereby causing the big rival party to win.

5. Generally, there are three types of political party systems in the world. They are as follows:

Single-party System	Bi-party System	Multi-party System
In this system, only one party exists. There is no Opposition party. It has complete control over the state	In this system, there are two parties- the ruling and the Opposition.	In this system, there are more than two political parties with different policies and objectives.
Example: China	Example: The USA (The Republican Party and the Democratic Party)	Example: France and India

Chapter - 3 THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Page No. 165 - 167

Evaluation:

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. President
2. Bicameral
3. Vidhan Parishad
4. Constituencies

II. State True or False:

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

III. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. A federal system of government means that there are two sets of governments that coexist; the Central and the State government. The powers of the government are shared between the Union and the States.
2. As of August 2019, India has 28 states and 9 Union territories.
3. A Legislature that has only a single House is called a Unicameral Legislature. A state with two Houses is said to have a Bicameral Legislature.
4. All elections are conducted and monitored by the Election Commission of India.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. MLAs are elected by the people through general elections. The entire state is divided into several constituencies on the basis of the population, for any election. Political parties then nominate their candidates for each constituency. All the citizens that reside in a particular constituency and who have completed 18 years of age can vote. The candidate who gets the most votes is declared elected. He becomes a MLA. On completion of the elections, the party that gets the most number of MLAs is declared

as the majority party. The Governor asks the leader of the majority party to form the State government.

2. The qualifications for a person to be appointed as Governor of a state are:
 - He must be a citizen of India.
 - He should have completed 35 years of age.
 - He should not be a Member of Parliament or the State Legislature.
 - He should not hold any office of profit.
3. The Chief Minister is the most powerful person and the real Executive head in the State. He is also the chief administrator of the state, and his authority in the State is very similar to the Prime Minister of the country.

He decides the size of the Council of Ministers and allocates portfolios to them. He plays an important role in formulating the policies and programmes of the government. Under his leadership, the Council of Ministers work as a team and are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state.

V. Assertion and Reason questions:

1. c. A is correct and R is wrong
2. a. A is correct and R explains A

Chapter - 4 MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY

Page No. 173 and 174

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct option:

1. newspaper
2. broadcasting
3. personal
4. opinion

II. State true or false:

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

III. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. Since modern media, like the television, news paper, internet etc., reach people or the masses

anywhere, be it in your own state, country, or across the globe they are also referred to as mass media.

2. Democracy is a form of Government. It means 'ruled by the people'. The people of the country have a say in how their Government is run. The three main pillars of democracy are the legislature (make the laws), executive (execute the laws) and the judiciary (ensures that the laws are followed).
3. Ethics is a set of values or moral principles that effect how we make decisions and lead our lives. They help us identify between what is right and what is wrong and lead a good life accordingly.
4. In India, people in the villages have been communicating with each other for years through many traditional forms. Different forms of storytelling in South India were carried out through song, dance and drama. Harikatha and Koothu started off as religious forms of media. Harikatha, one of the oldest forms of storytelling used to be performed in temples and other holy places. They helped spread religion, customs, traditions and folklore from one generation to the next.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1.

Personal communication	Mass communication
Communication between one person and another - helps two individuals to communicate.	Communication with one person or a group of person with the masses- helps to communicate with several people at one time.
Used by an individual for his/her personal activity.	Used to provides entertainment, information and create mass awareness.
Letters, postcards, telephones, emails, SMS	Books, magazines, newspapers, television, radios, films, etc.

2. The media is also called the watchdog of the government as it makes sure that the other three organs of the government are transparent and accountable. It brings out both the strengths and weaknesses of the government and ensures the smooth and proper functioning of the government and the country. It keeps reminding the government of its unfulfilled promises to the people.
3. Any three points from the textbook can be used.
4. Local media covers issues that involve ordinary people in the localities where they live. Be it a tree falling at a local public garden and injuring citizens, or a student excelling in a competitive exam, all these issues are covered by the local media. The local media is also used in rural areas to educate farmers about crops, seeds, fertilizers to be used, etc. Many of these are in the local languages which is even more useful and easy to follow by the people in those localities.

V. Assertion and Reason questions:

1. a. A is correct and R explains A
2. a. A is correct and R explains A

Chapter - 5 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Evaluation:

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Savitribai Phule
2. Gender
3. Feminism
4. Lord William Bentinck

II. State True or False:

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

III. Match the columns:

1. d. Arundhati Roy
2. e. The custom of polygamy as illegal.

3. a. Financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/-
4. c. Junko Tabei
5. b. 1961

IV. Answer the following in one or two lines:

1. What is essential to ensure the sustainable development of the country?
- 2.

Sex	Gender
Physical or physiological differences between males and females.	A term that refers to social or cultural distinctions associated with being male or female.

3. The factors responsible for women empowerment are education, elimination of gender discrimination and elimination of discrimination based on caste, creed, etc.
4. According to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, poverty and illiteracy are the two factors responsible for making women the most vulnerable to trafficking. This can only be eradicated by providing young girls with fundamental skills, work and other opportunities.

V. Answer the following questions:

1. The meaning of gender is fluid means that it is not fixed; it may or may not depend upon biological traits. Ideally, it describes how society determines and manages sex categories. It is the cultural meaning attached to the roles played by both men and women. It is how individuals understand their identities. These socially determined differences can change or vary over time and even within a given society. Gender includes, but is not limited to, being a man, woman, transgender or any other gender position. Gender involves certain social norms or standards, attitudes and activities that society believes are more appropriate for one sex over another. It is also determined by what an individual feels and what he does.
2. When you look at the two phases of Indian society on one hand, women have left their indelible mark in the fields of government, social welfare, medicine, and so on, and on

the other hand, we still have instances of girls being married off against their wishes, dowry deaths, female infanticide, and discrimination in the family and at work. This is called 'gender inequality'. In many societies, women are given an inferior status. Specific roles are assigned to men and women. A man is supposed to provide food and shelter for the family. Women are supposed to be docile and take care of the family. Although biologically there are differences between men and women, society has exploited these differences to place women in a lower position.

3. One of the most important methods of empowering women with knowledge, skills, and the self-confidence necessary to participate totally in the development process is education. Education gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions. This was mentioned over 40 years ago, by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which stated clearly that 'everyone has the right to education'.

It all begins with educating the girl child. This leads to educated mothers who, in turn, will educate their children, take care of their families and provide their children with both care and support. Every girl child should be educated so that she can acquire knowledge and the skills required to advance her status in life, for social interactions as well as self-improvement.

4. Some of the factors responsible for poor female literacy rate are as follows:
 - Gender based inequality
 - Low enrolment of girls in schools
 - Low school retention rate of girls
 - High dropout rate of the girl child from schools
 - Social discrimination and economic exploitation
 - Occupation of the girl child in domestic chores

VI. Assertion and Reason questions

1. a. A is correct and R explains A
2. b. A is correct and R does not explain A

Chapter - 6 MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Batch number of the commodity
2. Unfair trade practices
3. Decision on purchase of goods
4. Three tier system
5. Adulteration

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Exchange
2. Government rules
3. Monopoly
4. COPRA

III. Match the following:

1. d. 1986
2. c. 2009
3. b. 1986
4. a. 1955

IV. Assertion and Reason questions:

1. b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

V. Assertion and Reason questions:

1. A market is a place where two parties can gather to facilitate the exchange of goods and services.
2. Consumer protection is a set of laws enacted to protect the interest of consumers, fair trade, competition and accurate information in the market place.
3. Right to safety
Right to information
Right to choose
Right to seek redressal
Right to be heard
Right to consumer education

4. Consumer protection councils are established at the national, State and District levels to increase the consumer awareness.

Under consumer protection, every district has at least one consumer court called DCRDF – District Consumer Disputes redressal forum. Claims upto ₹ 20 lakh should be file with the district forum.

SCDR – State Consumer disputes redressal Commission established by the state government. Claims less than one crore to be filed with State Commission

At the top is the NCDRC – National Consumer Disputes Commission in New Delhi. Claims of more than one crore are dealt directly with the National Commission.

The court allows consumers to file their complaints with the court from anywhere. Besides, the Act also enables the consumer to seek a hearing through video conferencing, saving him both money and time.

5. Tpes of market and its functions:

Refer Text Book Page No.: 195 to 197 –
Section : 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3 and 8.4.7 (any two)

ECONOMICS

Chapter 1 PRODUCTION

I. Choose the correct option:

1. c. Capital
2. c. Tertiary sector
3. b. Needs
4. b. Richard Branson
5. a. Derived

II. Answer the following:

1. Factors of production describes the inputs used in the production of goods (or) services in order to make a profit. Factors of production can be categorized as:-
 - Primary Factors - labour and land

- Derived Factors - Capital and Organization

2. Advantages:

- Workers are trained in one task and specialise in that area. This increases efficiency and output.
- Less time is wasted moving from one work bench to another.

Disadvantages:-

- Workers can become bored doing just one job – efficiency might reduce.
- If one person is absent and no one else can do the job, production might be stopped.

3. When the production process is split up into different tasks and each worker performs their assigned tasks. It is known as specialisation.

4. Production can be classified into three:-

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary (or) Service production

a) Primary Production: - The primary sector of the economy extracts (or) harvests products from the earth. It includes the production of raw materials and basic foods.

b) Secondary Production: - The secondary sector of the economy manufactures finished goods.

c) Tertiary (or) Service Production: - The Tertiary sector is that part of the economy where businesses produce services.

5. Things cannot be produced unless someone makes them. Therefore labour is important.

Labour represents the people that are available to transform resources are

available to transform resources into goods (or) services that can be purchased.

6. Act of creating output- goods (or) services that satisfy the consumer's wants and needs is called utility.

Types of Utilities:

- **Form Utility:** - It is the value a consumer sees in a finished product. Eg. Sugarcane is changed to sugar, and then we consume it.
- **Place Utility:** - The process of shifting a product from one place to another, so that its utility increases is known as place utility.
- For example, the apples grown in abundance in the Himalayan valleys are transported to the southern parts of the country where there is a lot of demand for it.
- **Time Utility:** - When a commodity is stored for use in the future, we will call it time utility. Eg. Woollen clothes are stored for Winter.
- 7. More business would result in jobs, more generation of wealth for the nation. This would also result in the decline of poverty. Hence we need businesses.

II. Case Study (Pg. No. 216):-

- The two factors of production that Geeta has used was labour, land which are essentially required for production.
- Yes, it will help Geeta is recruiting two other people in her business.

Reason: Geeta splits up the production work into physical labour and mental labour. So, she has work specialisation and it leads to efficiency and output.

- Yes, because she is a hard worker, creative maker, self-confidence and innovative person.

Brand name	Primary factors	Secondary factors	Tertiary factors
Britannia biscuits “good day”	Physical labour and mental labour are used. Physical labour: It includes the manual power. How the man power was used and how it is shifted from one place to another place. Mental labour: It includes the organisation or a control over an organisation which is important.	• Machinery • Manufacturing • Any Artificial Ingredients used. • Usage of Ingredients Machinery: Machinery like a lif ovens in India offers a variety of Biscuit making machines • Ingredients: Wheat flour, sugar, edible vegetable oil, nuts etc. and artificial flavours and synthetic food colour.	• Transport • Advertising • Warehousing Warehousing: • It may be used for storing up of Natural Ingredients • And also the finished products are stored in a place called godown (or) warehouse.

Brand name	Primary factors	Secondary factors	Tertiary factors
Britannia biscuits	Raw materials used:		Transports:
	• Wheat flour • Sugar, Vegetable oil • Butter and skimmed milk powder cashews etc.		Material Handling is the movement, storage, protection and control of materials through the process.
	“Place or land”		Advertising:
	The Brittanian biscuits manufacturing company had its headquartered in ‘Kolkata’ (Where the business started)		• Through Televisions, Radios, Facebook and Other Social Medias. • By preparing hoardings on the centre of the areas that are catchy to the public.
	Capital:		
	It was started up with the capital of Rs. 5 Crores.		

Chapter - 2 TAX AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Evaluation:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Compulsory
2. Canon of economy
3. Regressive
4. Direct tax
5. Service

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Taxation
2. Proportional
3. Gift tax
4. Direct tax
5. More elastic

III. Match the correct pairs

1. Adam Smith
2. Direct Tax
3. Indirect Tax
4. Goods and Service Tax
5. Less elastic

IV. Find the odd one out:

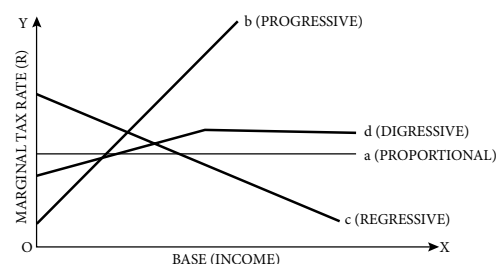
1. c) Estate duty

V. Pick the correct one:

1. b) Wealth tax

VI. Give short answers:

1. According to Saleemi N A (1981), tax is a compulsory contribution imposed by a public authority, irrespective of the exact amount of the service rendered to the taxpayer in return.
2. Everybody is obliged by law to pay taxes. Taxes are the largest source of income for the government. This money is deployed for various purposes and projects for the development of the nation.
3. Taxation types:
There are four types of taxation.
 1. Proportional tax
 2. Progressive tax
 3. Regressive tax and
 4. Degressive tax



4. 1. Health 2. Education
3. Governance
5. In modern times tax are classified into two types.
 1. Direct tax
 2. Indirect tax
6. Gift tax is paid to the Government by the recipient of gift depending on value of gift.
7. Service tax is raised on provision of service. This tax is collected from the service recipients and paid to the Central Government.
8. Refer Page No. 298 - Section - 2.8.1 Difference between Direct tax and Indirect tax

VII. Give brief answers:

1. Principles of taxation:

Canon of equality: Tax payers must be asked to pay taxes according to their ability. This ensures the burden on every person is fair and just.

Canon of certainty: Taxpayers must be certain and clear about when to pay, to whom to pay and how much to pay before they are asked to pay taxes. There should be no doubt about any of this.

Canon of convenience: The time and manner of payment must be convenient for the tax payer so that he is able to pay taxes in due time without any problem.

Canon of Economy: Collecting tax from the tax payers must be as cheap as possible. It should not involve high administrative expenses.

2. Explain the taxation types:

Refer Page No. 293 - Section - 2.6 - Types of taxation

3. Importance of tax:

Taxes are the largest source of income for the government. This money is deployed for various purposes and projects for the development of the nation.

Health: The government gives money for hospitals, medical research and other health services. This contribution to the health sector from the government will not be possible without the revenue from taxes.

Education: An active education sectors very important to train students for jobs. Government puts a lot of importance to the human capital and education is central in this development.

Governance: Governance is crucial component in the smooth running of country's affairs. Good governance ensures that the money collected is utilised in a manner that benefits citizens of the country.

Apart from social projects, governments also use money collected from taxes to fund sectors that are crucial for the well being of the citizens such as security, scientific research, environmental protection etc.

Some of the money is also channelled to fund projects such as pensions, unemployment benefits, child care etc.

4. Direct tax:

1. A direct tax is a tax whose burden is directly borne by the person on whom it is imposed, i.e., its burden cannot be shifted to others.
2. It is deducted at source from the income of the person who is taxed.
3. Income tax is a direct tax because the person, whose income is taxed, is liable to

pay the tax directly to the government and bear the burden of tax himself. For example: corporation tax, wealth tax, gift tax etc.

Indirect tax:

1. On the other hand when liability to pay a tax is on one person and the burden of that tax shifts on some other person, this type of tax is called as indirect tax.
2. Indirect tax is a tax whose burden can be shifted to others. For example: service tax, sales tax, entertainment tax etc.
5. The levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governing or to alter prices in order to affect demand.

Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructures like transportation, sanitation, public safety, education, health care systems etc., military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works, public insurance etc. and the operation of government itself.

When expenditure exceeds tax revenue, a government accumulates debt. A portion of taxes may be used to service past debt.

Governments also use taxes to fund welfare and public services. These services can include education systems, pensions for the elderly, unemployment benefits and public transportation.

Energy, water and waste management systems are also common public utilities.

It creates a safe and stable environment in which people can live. It ensures everyone in the community enjoys the services provided by the government.