

Chapter-1: Locating Places on Earth

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sketches 2. Very small 3. Cartography 4. 82 M⁰E 5. Equator

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Very short type questions:

1. These maps show boundaries of countries, cities, town, etc.
2. These maps are drawn with definite purposes or themes like distribution of rainfall and temperature, crops, minerals, etc.
3. The word map has been derived from the Latin word 'Mappo' meaning napkin.
When we want to show a true picture of a small or a large area on a flat surface, maps are used. A map is a true representation of any area of the earth, big or small, on a flat surface (paper). A map represents the earth drawn to scale on a flat surface.

Difference between a Map and Globe

- i. The globe is the most accurate representation of the spherical earth. But the problem with globe is that they cannot show the details of smaller areas such as mountains and plateaus, or towns and cities. It is also difficult to carry a globe from one place to another. For this, maps are widely used.
 - ii. A map has two dimensions whereas a globe has three dimensions.
4. The main directions shown in the map are called cardinal points. These are north, south, east, west.
 5. **1. Political Maps:** These maps show boundaries of countries, cities, town, etc.

2. Physical Maps: These maps show landforms such as mountains, plateaus, rivers, plains, etc.

3. Thematic Maps: These maps are drawn with definite purposes or themes like distribution of rainfall and temperature, crops, minerals, etc.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Latitudes Fact

- a. Latitude lines circle the globe in an east-west direction.
- b. Latitude measures how far north or south a point lies from the equator.
- c. Latitude lines are also called parallels, as they are parallel to the equator.
- d. The equator is at 0° latitude and separates earth's northern and southern hemispheres.
- e. Locations north of the equator have latitudes between 0° (the equator) and 90°N (the North Pole).
- f. Locations south of the equator have latitudes between 0° (the equator) and 90°S (the South Pole).

Longitudes Facts

- a. The Prime Meridian (0°) and the 180° meridian form one circle. 180°E and 180°W join to form one line of longitude. So, all the longitudes are in Great Circles.
- b. In 1884, geographers decided to take the Greenwich Meridian, where the Royal Astronomical Observatory is situated, as the Prime Meridian.
- c. Meridian is other name for longitude because time is calculated when the sun is at Zenith on the longitude. Meridian means the mid-day sun.
- d. In England, time is measured as the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) from the meridian 0° . The prime meridian passes through the Greenwich observatory located in the Great Britain and opposite this meridian is the longitude of 180° .

e. The longitudes cut the Equator at right angle and meet the poles. Hence, they are wider at the Equator and narrower towards the poles. These angles are calculated from the Prime Meridian (0°).

2. Usefulness of Latitudes

a. Equator: It divides the earth in northern and southern hemispheres.

b. Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$): It marks the northern limit overhead rays of the sun.

c. Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$): It marks the southern limit of the overhead rays of the sun.

d. Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$): It marks the northern limit beyond which there can be daylight or darkness for more than a day (24 hours).

e. Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$): It marks the southern limit beyond which there can be daylight or darkness for more than 24 hours.

Usefulness of Longitudes

The imaginary semi-circular lines running from North Pole to South Pole are called the **Longitudes**, also known as the meridians of longitude. In other words, angular distance of any place from the Prime Meridian is called longitude. It is also measured in degrees, minutes and seconds. The Prime Meridian is at 0° and is known as the **Greenwich Line** as it passes through Greenwich, in London. The part of the earth on the eastern side of the Prime Meridian is called **Eastern Hemisphere** and that on the western side of it is called **Western Hemisphere**.

3. The Prime Meridian is the Greenwich Meridian. The Prime Meridian divides the earth into

Eastern and Western Hemispheres. So, if the add the time to Greenwich time given place is in East of Greenwich Time. If it is in west of Greenwich, subtract the time from Greenwich Time.

4. **Torrid Zone or Tropical Zone:** This zone is the hottest region of the world as sun rays fall vertically in this region throughout the year. This region lies between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$).
5. **Parallel lines of latitude:** All lines of latitude are drawn west to east parallel to the **Equator**. The distance between these parallels is equal. So, latitudes are also called **Parallels**. If we go from the equator towards the poles, the circles formed by latitudes will keep on decreasing in size and at the poles, they are merely points.
Parallel lines of longitudes: The part of the earth on the eastern side of the Prime Meridian is called **Eastern Hemisphere** and that on the western side of it is called **Western Hemisphere**.

F. Define the following:

1. Latitude may be defined as the angular distance between the Equator and any point north or south of it on the surface of the earth.
2. The globe is the most accurate representation of the spherical earth. But the problem with globe is that they cannot show the details of smaller areas such as mountains and plateaus, or towns and cities. It is also difficult to carry a globe from one place to another.
3. The imaginary semi-circular lines running from North Pole to South Pole are called the Longitudes.
4. The top and bottom centres of these hemispheres are North Pole and South Pole respectively.
5. The Prime Meridian I at 0° and is known as the **Greenwich Line** as it passes through Greenwich, in London.

Chapter-2: Oceans and Continents

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Asia 2. Sima 3. Lithosphere 4. Pacific Ocean 5. Islands

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Australia, Europe, Antarctica, America, South America, North America, Africa, Asia.
2. The major landmasses surrounded by water bodies called continents.
3. The different layers of atmosphere are- The Troposphere, The Stratosphere, The Mesosphere, The Thermosphere and The Exosphere.
4. The air is made up of a mixture of various gases. The gases that form the mixture are Nitrogen — 78%, Oxygen – 21% and 1% percent consists of Argon, Carbon Dioxide, water-vapours and other gases. Nitrogen is required for maintaining soil fertility and plants to manufacture their food. It also keeps Earth warm. Apart from these gases, there are dust particles and water-vapours.
5. This is the most important sphere or realm of the earth as it is life-giving. 'Bio' means life. Life exists in the narrow zone of contact between the other three spheres namely lithosphere and hydrosphere, lithosphere and atmosphere and finally hydrosphere and atmosphere. In these contact zones, we find living organisms ranging from tiny bacteria to huge whales. Each living organism has its own range of requirements for a suitable environment habitat where it can survive and exist comfortably.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Atmosphere is the region of the earth that surrounds the earth like a blanket. The gases that form the mixture are Nitrogen — 78%, Oxygen – 21% and 1% percent consists of Argon, Carbon Dioxide, water-vapours and other gases. Nitrogen is required for maintaining soil fertility and plants to manufacture their food. It also keeps Earth warm. Apart from these gases, there are dust particles and water-vapours.
2. Atmosphere is the region of air that surrounds the earth like a blanket. It is the presence of air that saves life on the earth from extremes of temperature and also gives air to breathe. The atmosphere extends up to about 1,600 km above the earth's surface but 97 per cent of the density of the air column is found within a height of 27 km. The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties. These layers starting from earth's surface are called the **Troposphere, the Stratosphere, the Mesosphere, the Thermosphere and the Exosphere**. The air is made up of a mixture of various gases. The gases that form the mixture are Nitrogen — 78%, Oxygen – 21% and 1% percent consists of Argon, Carbon Dioxide, water-vapours and other gases. Nitrogen is required for maintaining soil fertility and plants to manufacture their food. It also keeps Earth warm. Apart from these gases, there are dust particles and water-vapours.
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4. South America, Africa, Asia.

5. **a. Asia:** Asia is the largest continent and most of it lies in the northern and eastern hemispheres. It extends from about 10° S to 80° N latitudes and from about 25° E to 170° E longitudes. The Tropic of Cancer passes through this continent. Asia occupies one-third of the land area of our planet
- b. Africa:** Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. It is surrounded by oceans on all sides. It lies between 37° N and 35° S latitudes and between 18° W and 51° E longitudes. In North, the Mediterranean Sea separates it from Europe; on its East is the Indian Ocean; and to the West lies the Atlantic Ocean.
- c. North America:** North America is the third largest continent in the world. It lies completely in the northern hemisphere. This continent was discovered by Christopher Columbus. It is separated from South America by a narrow stretch of land called the Isthmus of Panama.
- d. South America:** It lies in the southern hemisphere. It is the fourth largest continent. The Equator passes through the mouth of its greatest river, the Amazon. On the East lies the Atlantic Ocean whereas on the West is the Pacific Ocean. It is shaped roughly like an inverted triangle.
- e. Antarctica:** Antarctica is the fifth largest continent. Antarctica is surrounded by Pacific, Atlantic and the Indian ocean. This large landmass is the most bleak and barren part of the world. This region is around the South Pole. It is circular in the shape. It is even colder than Arctic and is surrounded by the stormiest seas. Winds can reach over 300km per hour. Antarctica is uninhabited except for wildlife such as penguins, seals and whales.

f. Europe: It is the sixth largest continent. It looks like a peninsula. Europe is quite small in size but has some of the most advanced nations in the world. It lies completely in the Northern Hemisphere. It has the most indented coastline in the world, which is the reason why it has numerous seaports and the finest harbours in the world.

g. Australia: Australia is the seventh and the smallest continent in size. As there is water on all four sides, it looks like an island or an island continent. It lies in the Southern and Eastern Hemispheres. It extends from about 10°S to 44°S latitudes and from about 112°E and 154°E longitudes

Chapter-3: Landforms and Life

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Fold 2. Plateau 3. Cold 4. Black soil 5. Volcanic plateau

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

D. Distinguish between:

1. **Horst:** Block Mountains are formed by the horizontal tensional forces which causes cracks or faults in the earth's crust. Fractures in the earth's surface, a process referred to as taphrgeny, the result in formation of Block Moutntains. If there are two parallel faults, the crustal block between them may rise to produce a block mountain or horst. The most famous block mountains are the, Block Mountains of Europe, salt mountain ranges of Pakistan and Sierra Nevada in California, USA

Graben: The rift valley is known as Garben. It also has parallel faults like horst. It has its crust upside down in the ground.

2. **Fold mountain:** Distinguished by large scale folding, fold mountains are caused by lateral compression and simultaneous or subsequent uplifting of rocks. A simple fold mountain has ‘down folds’ or valleys called synclines and ‘up folds’ or ridges called anticlines. There are many ‘old fold mountains’ in the world. They were formed 200 to 300 million of years ago. Aravalli and Appalachians are the examples of old fold mountains. They have rounded peaks and are low due to weathering. Some fold mountains ranges are called ‘young fold mountains’ as they were formed only 60 to 70 million years ago. These are Himalayas, Alps, Andes, Rockies and Elbruz mountains. They are young and have high and conical peaks.
3. **Block-mountain:** Block Mountains are formed by the horizontal tensional forces which causes cracks or faults in the earth’s crust. Fractures in the earth’s surface, a process referred to as taphrgeny, the result in formation of Block Moutntains. If there are two parallel faults, the crustal block between them may rise to produce a block mountain or horst. The most famous block mountains are the, Block Mountains of Europe, salt mountain ranges of Pakistan and Sierra Nevada in California, USA.

E. Match the following:

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

F. Very short answer type questions:

1. There are three types of mountains- Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and Volcanic Mountains.
2. The process that leads to upliftment of submergence of earth’s surface is called internal process.
3. Tibetan Plateau
4. Continental plateau
5. Volcanic plateaus

G. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Block Mountains are formed by the horizontal tensional forces which causes cracks or faults in the earth's crust. Fractures in the earth's surface, a process referred to as taphrgeny, the result in formation of Block Moutntains. If there are two parallel faults, the crustal block between them may rise to produce a block mountain or horst. The most famous block mountains are the, Block Mountains of Europe, salt mountain ranges of Pakistan and Sierra Nevada in California, USA.
2. Overlapping lava flows and layers of consolidated volcanic dust, called tuft, are responsible for the formation of volcanic mountains. Such volcanoes occur in the Pacific, north-west of North America and in Japan. They are typically steep sided cones that are built up around a central vent. This shape may be modified by lateral eruptions. Mountains like Mt. Fuji (Japan), Mt Mayon (Philippines), Mt. Merapi (Sumatra) and Mt. Cotopaxi (Ecuador) are the examples of volcanic mountains.
3. Mountains, plateaus and plains are the three major landforms:
 - a. **Mountains:** Mountains are high elevated land having steep slopes and high peaks. These are formed by folding, faulting, or eruption of volcanic material onto earth's surface. Most of them are found in ranges and chains. Mountains which have long and continuous ranges are generally referred to as mountain chains. The Himalayas of India, the Alps of Europe and the Rockies of North America form chains of mountains.
 - b. **Plateaus:** A plateau is a highland with deep steep slopes and a large summit area which rises abruptly from the surrounding region. Plateaus can best be described as tablelands or flat topped mountains that are of a relatively uniform height. Their size can be quite vast or very small stand much taller than the land that surrounds them.

c. Plains: Plains are the lowest features and are flat and level regions not more than 200 m above sea-level. Most of the plains have been formed by alluvial soil brought by the rivers and they are very fertile areas. These plains are called Alluvial plains. The Indo-Gangetic Plains of India, the Nile basin of Egypt and the Mississippi basin of North America are well-known.

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5. Distinguished by large scale folding, fold mountains are caused by lateral compression and simultaneous or subsequent uplifting of rocks. A simple fold mountain has 'down folds' or valleys called synclines and 'up folds' or ridges called anticlines. There are many 'old fold mountains' in the world. They were formed 200 to 300 million of years ago. Aravalli and Appalachians are the examples of old fold mountains. They have rounded peaks and are low due to weathering. Some fold mountains ranges are called 'young fold mountains' as they were formed only 60 to 70 million years ago. These are Himalayas, Alps, Andes, Rockies and Elbruz mountains. They are young and have high and conical peaks.

Chapter-4: Timelines and Sources of History

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Wanders 2. Chipped pebbles and flaked stone 3. India
4. Mesolithic age 5. Paleolithic age

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. We get information about our near past through the study of history.
2. History is the study of our past. The word history come from the Greek word ‘Historia’ which means ‘learning or knowing by enquiry’. It is made up of events that occurred in the past.
3. The earth began to get warmer about 13,000 BC during the Mesolithic period.
Then, about
10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution began. The New Stone Age tools were a further progress on the earlier variety of tools. It started in the Middle-East and spread to Asia, the Western Mediterranean and Northern Europe. As populations grew, hunting grounds filled up. People started to stay in one place like river valleys.
4. Studying history educates us and helps us make better decisions in the present, and for the future, as we can learn from the mistakes made by people in the past.
5. The first tools they carried were sticks. But soon people began to make tools out of stone. At first, these were just chipped pebbles or flaked stones. The same tools were used for everything. But gradually people began to develop special tools for special purposes like hunting or skinning animals. So, they could use animal hides and fur for clothing.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. A Manuscript is a hand written record of information. This could be in the form of a letter, on leaves and barks of trees or scrolls.
2. Secular literature refers to writings on subjects other than religion like politics, grammar, medicine and law. Among the personal accounts of ancient period, Banabhatta’s

Harshacharita, dealing with the character and achievements of king

Harshvardhana is also a history of his times. Bakpatiraja's Gaudabaho describes how Yasovarman conquered Gauda deserves special mention.

3. People began to make tools such as sticks to dig up wild tubers (vegetables) and poles to knock fruit from the trees. Eventually, about 2 million years ago, they started to make tools from stone. The Stone Age had begun.
4. Inscriptions are the most reliable evidence. Their study is called epigraphy. These are mostly carved on gold, silver, iron, copper, bronze plates, stone pillars, rocks temple walls and bricks and are free from interpolations. Inscriptions again are mainly of three types: royal eulogy; official documents like royal rescripts, boundary marks, deeds, gift, etc.; and dedicative. Inscriptions in Prakrit, Pali, Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil and other languages have been discovered. But most of the inscriptions are in Brahmi and Kharosti scripts. James Prinsep, the Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, succeeded for the first time in deciphering the Brahmi script. Among the inscriptions of ancient past, those of emperor Ashoka, are by far the best historical evidence about his reign. Inscriptions of Kharvela, Kalinga, Saka ruler Rudradamana, Allahabad Prasasti by Harisena, the court poet of Samudragupta, are also important evidences for the reconstruction of the history of India.
5. The Bhimbetka shelters exhibit the earliest traces of human life in India. A number of analyses suggest that some of these shelters were inhabited by hominids like Homo Erectus more than 100,000 years ago. Some of the Stone Age rock paintings found among the Bhimbetka rock shelters are approximately 30,000 years old (Palaeolithic Age).

Chapter-5: India, That is Bharat

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sindhava 2. Jambudvipa 3. Bharata 4. Chinese 5. Xuanzang

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. A document that spells out the basic principle and laws of a nation is called constitution.
2. The Rig Veda is the India's most ancient text. It is several thousand years old.
3. People who lived in a particular place is called inhabitant.
4. Indian constitution came into force in 1950.
5. Bharatvarsha, Bharat, Jambudvipa, Sapta Sindhu

Chapter-6: The Beginning of India Civilisation

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Indus 2. Streets 3. The great granary 4. Steatite 5.
Bronze

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. **India-** Lothal, Dholavira

Pakistan- Ganeriwala, Harappa

2. Thousands of seals have been discovered not only from the Harappans sites but also

from the remains of other world civilisations. Every merchant and his family had a seal bearing an emblem and a brief inscription. But it is still unknown whether they used these seals as currency or not. In absence of evidence, it is safe to assume that the Harappans practised barter system and got goods they needed in exchange of their articles.

3. Since Harappa was the first site to be discovered, the Indus Valley civilization is also referred to as the Harappan civilization.
4. Several Indus seals with Harappan script have also been found in Mesopotamia, particularly in Ur, Babylon and kish.
5. The town planning system of the Indus valley civilization impressed many archaeologists. They systematically planned their residential houses, public buildings, and streets and had proper drainage system. All homes are connected to the drain of the roads.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. The Harappan culture flourished until about 1800 BC. Afterwards, the culture began to decline. There is no unanimity among historians on the exact reason of the decline of this urban civilization. Scholars cite climate change as one possible reason. The Indus River is thought to have begun flooding the region more regularly (as evidenced by approximately 30 feet or 9 metres of silt at Mohenjodaro) and the great cities were abandoned. Other scholars cite the Aryan migration as more of an invasion of the land which brought about a vast displacement of the populace.
2. The Indus people sowed seeds in the flood plain in November, when the flood water receded, and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April before the onset of the next flood. The Harappans probably used the wooden plough with wooden or copper ploughware. They produced wheat, barley, peas, kodon, sanwa, jowar, ragi, etc. They produced two types of wheat and barley. A good quantity of

barley has been discovered at Banwali. In addition, to this, they produced sesame and mustard. The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton.

3. The Indus Valley religion is polytheistic and is made up of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. There are many seals to support the evidence of the Indus Valley Gods. Some seals show animals which resemble the two gods, Shiva and Rudra. Other seals depict a tree which the Indus Valley believed to be the tree of life.
4. Mohenjo-daro was a great industrial center. Weaving was probably the chief industry. Harappans were also acquainted with the art of dyeing. Pottery was an important industry. We should not forget that Harappan pictographical scripts are mainly found on potteries. Harappans used to export these pots made on potter's wheel and

burnt in kilns not only to nearby areas but also to the far-flung places. The art of smelting metals were well-known to the people of Harappa. They also attest to a class of mesons. The Harappans also practised boat-making, seal-making and terracotta manufacturing.

Arts: The Harappans were utilitarians although not completely devoid of artistic sense. They were well-acquainted with the manufacture and use of bronze. Bronze-smiths made images and utensils. They also made several kinds of tools and weapons such as axes, knives and spears. Jewellery of silver, gold and copper were also made on a large scale.

5. The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, extended from Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. It covered a large area, including parts of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh.

Chapter-7: India's Cultural Roots

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. 1500BCE-1000 BCE 2. Vedic Sanskrit 3. The Rigveda 4. Yasodhara
5. horse

C. Write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Mahavira did not believe in cast system. He preached that it’s a person’s karma or action and not birth that determines his social status. He also taught that any persons, belongings to nay caste, could attain liberations through right deeds.
2. Objects found in megalithic graves indicate the position of the buried person in the tribe.
3. Aryans worshipped the different forces of nature as gods and goddesses. They worshipped Indira, Agni, Vayu, Varuna, Soma, Prithvi, Yuma and Usha.
4. The four sights are an old man, a sick person, a corpse being carried to cremation, and a monk in the meditation beneath the tree.
5. The main source of information for the period between 1500 and 600 BC. The vedas are structured into four different collections containing hymns, poems, prayers, and religion instructions.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Agriculture and cattle-rearing were the main occupations. The Aryans did not lead a settled life. Although they used several animals, the horse played the most significant role in their life. The Rig Vedic people possessed better knowledge of agriculture. Ploughshare is mentioned in the earliest part of the Rig Veda though some consider it an interpolation. The term for war in the Rig Veda is gavisthi or ‘search for cows’. The Rig Veda mentions such artisans as the carpenter, the chariot-maker, the weaver, the leather worker, the potter etc. This indicates that

they practiced all these crafts. The term 'ayas' used for copper or bronze shows that metal working was known.

Ornaments of gold, silver and other metals were worn by both men and women.

The early Vedic religion was naturalistic. Evidently, there were neither temples nor idols. The mode of prayer was recitation of mantras. Sacrifice was offered for Praja (children), Pasu (cattle) and Dhana (wealth) and not for spiritual upliftment or misery.

2. Jainism taught five doctrines:

- a. Non injury
- b. Non lying
- c. Non stealing
- d. Non possession
- e. Obeserve continence

3. In the upnishads, the idea of karma is explained as the universal justice that governs all human behavior. The basic concept behind karma is that all actions have consequences.

4. assembly. This word was usually used for Buddhist and Jain monks. Roughly around 470 C.E an academy called Dravida Sangha was established by a Jain called Vajranandi.

The members of this academy had much interest in literature and Tamil language. In early Sangam age poems, one finds the mention of Jain cosmology and mythology.

5. The archeological sources of the vedic age include iron implements and tools and remains of poetry.

F. Give reasons:

- 1. Buddhism lost ground in India due to a lack of archaeological and literary evidence.

2. Gautama Buddha renounced the world to seek enlightenment and understand suffering.
3. Buddhism emphasizes the eightfold path to help people achieve nirvana and end suffering.

Chapter-8: Unity in Diversity or ‘Many in the One’

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Economic assests and income 2. Tolerance 3. Spirituality 4. Saree 5. Talents

C. Write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Things that make us diverse are the places we live, the jobs we have, our education, our ethnic heritage, our religious beliefs, the languages we speak, our thoughts and feelings, our abilities and challenges in our day-to-day life.
2. Customs, civilization, and achievements of a particular time or people is called culture.
3. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism were orginated in India. Islam and Christianity came from outside.
4. Difference between things and people which make them unique is known as diversity.
5. Social diversity refers to the combination of different types and cultures in a community. It is used to determine the uniqueness of each person. India is a country divided by social differences.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. The outstanding feature of Indian culture which are responsible for bringing unity in diversity may be summarized as follows:
 - (a) We Indians lay emphasis on spirituality, not on material wealth.
 - (b) Religion has the most important place in India. We believe in Karma and Sanskar.
Performance of duty is our religion.
 - (c) Religious tolerance is the unique feature of religions in India. Hence, there is no difficulty in
coexistence of follower of different religions.
 - (d) Hinduism, which forms majority of the population, has the capacity to absorb all good
cultures. It has either absorbed the immigrant cultures or has largely influenced them.
 - (e) We have a very broad outlook. We preach and follow religion and spiritualism without
ignoring married life and worldly things.
2. Tolerance is important in diversity as Opinions differ on the morality and utility of inequality and its effects. Some studies consider it necessary and beneficial, while others consider it a growing social problem. While some inequality promotes investment, too much in equality is destructive.
3. **Regional Diversity:** Both the history and the geography of a land influence its diversity. Each region of India enjoys a culture that is greatly different from that of other regions. Traditionally, India has had people of different cultures emigrating into the country at regular intervals. People living on the coast have different food habits, dress differently and enjoy a very different culture from those who live on the mountains. We can understand these differences better if we study few places in detail.

4. Religion is also an important factor of difference. There are many different religions around the world. Such as Christianity, Jainism, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism. Many people base their beliefs and values upon things they have learned about in their religious teachings. The way of offering prayer is quite different from each other. Hindus worship their different gods and goddesses. A Muslim offers namaz. Sikhs sing hymns from Guru Granth Sahib. We can learn so much from other people by learning to communicate with each other.

Chapter-9: Family and Community

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Relationships 2. Simple dress 3. Grandmother 4.
Community 5. society

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. A nuclear family is limited to a couple and their children.
2. A joint family have several generations live together.
3. Families are not only connected with themselves, but also with other families and the people around them. Such a group of connected people may be called a community.
4. Cooperation means working together.
5. Relationships among families is based on love, care, cooperation and independence.

Chapter-10: Grassroots Democracy- Part-1: Governance

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Democracy 2. Legislature 3. Government 4. Army, navy, air force
5. Executive

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Government may be defined as an agency or machinery through which common policies are determined and by which common affairs are regulated and common interests promoted.
2. They comprise of three branches- legislature, executive and judiciary. The legislature branch makes laws, executive branch implements law and policies and judiciary interprets laws and resolve disputes.
3. All adult citizens have the right to participate (vote) in the elections. Elections should be free and fair and must be held at regular intervals is called universal adult franchise.
4. The government take decisions, makes laws, enforces the laws and the penalizes the individuals or groups that go against the law.
5. Government is necessary to maintain law and order.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. **Nelson Mandela** was a dominant figure in the **South African liberation movement**. The twentieth century in South Africa was a highly racist society where racism was **institutionalized** through practice of **apartheid**. Apartheid had similarities to segregation in the American South, but was much worse. In addition to not being able to vote and separation from the whites in public businesses, blacks (which made up seventy percent of the population) were forced to live in a

small area of the country, and could not leave without a “pass,” which very few people had and were very hard to get. Also, apartheid laws were explicitly stated laws, not just de facto rules that society followed, which South African blacks were forced to follow for nearly fifty years. Nelson Mandela rose up as the leader of the African National Congress and major speaker against the evils of Apartheid, becoming the voice of the movement to end apartheid.

2. Governments of all the countries have mainly five purposes. They are defence, national identity, representation, social welfare and infrastructure. A government has three branches - the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary which help in the all-round functioning of a government.

A. Defence

One of the five purposes of government is to defend the borders of the nation against foreign invasion. Hence, all governments have some form of defence system that includes the army, the navy and the air force. Maintaining internal order is also one of the critical defence purposes of a government. This is taken care of by the internal police force.

B. National Identity

Each nation is unique in its own way. Each nation has its own traditions and culture. It is said that for a nation to exist, it must have an identity. For instance, no two flags of any two nations are alike nor are the national anthems and pledges. Hence, one of the most

important functions of a government is to protect and uphold the identity of its nation.

C. Representation

A government represents the interests of the people of the nation. To protect and safeguard

the interests of the nation, the government enters into bilateral trade agreements, negotiations, and treaties and so on, with the governments of other nations.

D. Infrastructure

One of the main purposes of the government is to provide good infrastructure to all its

citizens in the form of roads, bridges water, electricity communication networks etc.

E. Social Welfare

Last but not the least, introducing social welfare programs to protect and fulfil the interests of the minorities, such as, to provide education and healthcare facilities to the underprivileged classes is one of the primary purposes of the government.

3. The kings or queens are selected by people. It is hereditary in nature. The kings or queens controls almost all parts of government. The kings or queens change when people are not satisfied with his/ her services.
4. Democracy is an egalitarian form of government in which all the citizens of a nation together determine public policy, the laws and the actions of their state, all citizens have an equal opportunity to express their opinion. Democracy is the antithesis of dictatorship. The principles of democracy reflect all citizens to be equal before the law and to have equal access to the legislative process, which basically means that every vote has equal value. The representative of a state ruled by democracy is chosen by the citizens who express their will through a ballot.

5. Governments provide the legal and social framework, maintain competition, provide public goods and services, redistribute income, correct for externalities, and stabilize the economy.

Chapter-11: Grassroots-Part-2: Local Self- Government in Rural Areas

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Permanent
2. Zilla parishad
3. Gram panchayats
4. Government
5. By the people.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. The panchayati raj plays a vital role in providing justice, promoting education, health and equity to the members of the village.
2. The gram panchayat, panchayat Samiti, Zilla Panchayat.
3. Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government in rural areas. It aims at rural development by involving the rural community. It strengthens the foundations of Indian democracy.
4. local self- government is often described as the power of the people because it empowers communities to make decisions than directly affects their lives.
5. Gram Sabha is the primary body of the panchayati raj system and far by the largest.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government in rural areas. It aims at rural development by involving the rural community. It strengthens the foundations of Indian democracy.

Objectives of Panchayati Raj

1. Assistance to the economically weaker sections of the community
 2. Cohesion and cooperative self help in the community
 3. Development of cooperative institutions
 4. Development of local resources including the utilization of manpower
 5. Production in agriculture as the highest priority in planning
 6. Progressive dispersal of authority and initiative, both vertically and horizontally with special emphasis on the role of voluntary organizations
 7. Promotion of rural industries
 8. Understanding and harmony between the people's representatives and public servants
through comprehensive training/education and a clear demarcation of duties and responsibilities.
2. The philosophy of Panchayats Raj is deeply steeped in the tradition and culture of rural India. Panchayati Raj provides a system of self-governance at the village level. Institutions of panchayat Raj are the grass-roots units of self - government these – have been declared the vehicles of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies depends on the active involvement, contribution and participation of all the citizens. The objective of turning every village into a republic and giving panchayats powers has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
3. The state government keeps a strict watch on the working of the panchayati raj institutions and appoints a secretary to maintain accounts and keep records.
 4. Functions
 - a. Mobilization of relief measure in natural calamities

- b. Construction and repair of village roads
- c. Organizing voluntary labour for community works
- d. Maintenance of records
- e. All round developmental work of the village
- f. Promotion of education, health, agriculture etc.
- g. Representative functions, where the main role is to voice and represent the opinion
- h. Regulatory and administrative functions, which consist of regulating the conduct of
 - i. individuals and institutions and collection of taxes

Sources of Income

- a. Share in land revenue
- b. Local tax collection.
- c. Revenue earned from the settlement of shops, fisheries, etc
- d. House taxes and other taxes as specified in Panchayati Raj Act
- e. Fees for providing amenities, cess, and toll collection
- f. Contribution and grants received from Government of India
- g. Fine and penalties imposed on citizens
- h. A zila parishad is an elected body representing the entire rural area of a district.

Chapter: 12 Grassroots Democracy

Part-3: Local Self-Government in Urban Areas

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Urban areas 2. Municipal corporation 3. 5 years 4.. five 5. Municipal
commissioner act

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Hospitals, safe drinking water, electricity
2. Its term is for five years but can be dissolved by state government if it fails to promote its duty properly or have abused the power gain.
3. The different forms of urban local bodies depends on the size of the city and the nature and extent of civic function.
4. The local government of a village that is changing into an urban area.
5. A municipal committee is an elected body that is responsible for running the civic affairs of a smaller town or an urban area.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Municipal Corporation

The urban and sub-urban areas in India are mainly taken care of by the Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. The size of the municipality can vary from one place to another. The candidate who wishes to contest the election must have attained age of 20 years and above. The municipal corporation is elected for a term of five years.

It can be as large as a district and as small as a tehsil. Work pressure on the municipalities has increased immensely since the time of independence. Various types of technologies are being implemented to reduce the pressure. The governance of the municipalities has also become easier with the introduction of technology. The implementation of technology has also helped in tax recoveries to a great extent.

Municipal Councils

This is also called Municipality or Municipal Committee. The role and functions of the Municipal Councils are similar to Municipal Corporations. The only difference

is the area that is covered by each of them. While a Municipal Corporation takes care of a large area, municipal councils work for a comparatively smaller area. The Municipal Councils are governed directly by State statutes.

2. The women representation in local body is compulsory because this provides them, the opportunity to stand in panchayat election.
3. Supply of water, maintenance of water work.
4. The need is to provide an organized system where councils exercise their powers and responsibilities to work together for peace, order.
5. a. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purpose.
b. Urban planning includes town planning.

Chapter-13: The Value of Work

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Salary
2. Payment in kind
3. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
4. Fees
5. Money's worth

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Fees is a payment made to a person or organization in exchange for professional advice or services.
2. A payment made by the employer to worker is called wage.
3. A non-cash payment that is received for the work performed is called cash in kind.
4. Market is a place where people engage in the exchange of goods and services. People exchange goods and services for other goods but in most markets they are exchanged for money.

5. Money worthy's is the monetary value that a person places on an object based on the benefit that they derive from it.

Chapter-14: Economics Activities Around us

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Large scale farmers 2. Agriculture or farming 3. Primary sector
4. Primary 5. Occupation

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. The self - employed person is one who earns his income by taking contracts with a business rather than working for a particular employer.
2. Unemployment occurs when someone is willing and able to work but does not have a paid job.
3. Transport, communication
4. The people do occupation to earn a livelihood.
5. Fishing, mining.

E. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Small loans for small periods for needy people. To raise/ manage resources for benefit of group members. The purpose of the loan should be left to the common wisdom of groups.
2. There are four types of livelihood prevalent in urban livelihood that is street worker, factory worker, self-employed businessmen, and workers in organized sector.

3. There are farmers with large, small or mid- size farms. The farmers who own land between 2 to 5 hectares are known as middle-scale-farmers; farmers who own less than 2 hectare are known as small-scale- farmers; and those who known more than 5 hectare are known as **large-scale-farmers**. There are some farmers who have no land of their own. They are known as **landless farmers**. They take things on credit or loan and later on have to pay more money as interest.
4. The Tertiary Sector of industry involves the provision of services to other businesses as well as final consumers. Services may involve transportation distribution and sale of goods from producer to a consumer, or may involve the provision of a service such as in pest control or entertainment. The goods may be transformed in the process of providing the service, as happens in the restaurant industry. For the last 30 years there has been a substantial shift from the Primary and Secondary Sectors to the Tertiary Sector in industrialized countries. The Tertiary Sector is now the largest sector of the economy in the Western world.
5. Labourers, farmers, landlords are the types of livelihood in village.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|----|
| 1. Linear | 2. Aisa | 3. Black | 4. India | 5. |
| Xuanzang | 6. The great granary | 7. Bronze age, 1500 | 8. Equator | |
| 9. Pacific ocean | 10. Volcanic mountain | | | |

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. T | 9. T | 10. T |

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. These maps are drawn with definite purposes or themes like distribution of rainfall and temperature, crops, minerals, etc.
2. Australia, Europe, Antarctica, America, South America, North America, Africa, Asia.
3. Tibetan plateau
4. Studying history educates us and helps us make better decisions in the present, and for the future, as we can learn from the mistakes made by people in the past.
5. Bharatvarsha, Bharat, Jambudvipa, Sapta Sindhu

E. Answer in brief:

1. The Harappan culture flourished until about 1800 BC. Afterwards, the culture began to decline. There is no unanimity among historians on the exact reason of the decline of this urban civilization. Scholars cite climate change as one possible reason. The Indus River is thought to have begun flooding the region more regularly (as evidenced by approximately 30 feet or 9 metres of silt at Mohenjodaro) and the great cities were abandoned. Other scholars cite the Aryan migration as more of an invasion of the land which brought about a vast displacement of the populace.
2. The Indus people sowed seeds in the flood plain in November, when the flood water receded, and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April before the onset of the next flood. The Harappans probably used the wooden plough with wooden or copper plough ware. They produced wheat, barley, peas, kodon, sanwa, jowar, ragi, etc. They produced two types of wheat and barley. A good quantity of barley has been discovered at Banawali. In addition, to this, they produced sesame and mustard. The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton.

3. In the upnishads, the idea of karma is explained as the universal justice that governs all human behavior. The basic concept behind karma is that all actions have consequences.
4. **Parallel lines of latitude:** All lines of latitude are drawn west to east parallel to the **Equator**. The distance between these parallels is equal. So, latitudes are also called **Parallels**. If we go from the equator towards the poles, the circles formed by latitudes will keep on decreasing in size and at the poles, they are merely points.
Parallel lines of longitudes: The part of the earth on the eastern side of the Prime Meridian is called **Eastern Hemisphere** and that on the western side of it is called **Western Hemisphere**.
5. Asia, Africa, South America.

Model Test Paper-II

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tolerance | 2. Relationships | 3. Army, navy, air force |
| 4. Gram panchayats | 5. Municipal comissionary act | 6. Fees |
| 7. Large-scale | 8. Spirituality | 9. Simple dress |
| Democracy | 10. | |

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
| 6. T | 7. T | 8. T | 9. T | 10. F |

2. Very short answer type questions:

1. Customs, civilization, and achievements of a particular time or people is called culture.
2. A nuclear family is limited to a couple and their children.
3. All adult citizens have the right to participate (vote) in the elections. Elections should be free and fair and must be held at regular intervals is called universal adult franchise.
4. Gram Sabha is the primary body of the panchayati raj system and far by the largest.
5. The local government of a village that is changing into an urban area is called nagar panchayat.

6. Answer in brief:

1. The outstanding feature of Indian culture which are responsible for bringing unity in diversity may be summarized as follows:
 - (a) We Indians lay emphasis on spirituality, not on material wealth.
 - (b) Religion has the most important place in India. We believe in Karma and Sanskar.
Performance of duty is our religion.
 - (c) Religious tolerance is the unique feature of religions in India. Hence, there is no difficulty in
coexistence of follower of different religions.
 - (d) Hinduism, which forms majority of the population, has the capacity to absorb all good
cultures. It has either absorbed the immigrant cultures or has largely influenced them.
 - (e) We have a very broad outlook. We preach and follow religion and spiritualism without ignoring married life and worldly things.

2. There are four types of livelihood prevalent in urban livelihood that is street worker, factory worker, self-employed businessmen, and workers in organized sector.
3. **Regional Diversity:** Both the history and the geography of a land influence its diversity. Each region of India enjoys a culture that is greatly different from that of other regions. Traditionally, India has had people of different cultures emigrating into the country at regular intervals. People living on the coast have different food habits, dress differently and enjoy a very different culture from those who live on the mountains. We can understand these differences better if we study few places in detail.
4. The state government keeps a strict watch on the working of the panchayati raj institutions and appoints a secretary to maintain accounts and keep records.
5. The kings or queens are selected by people. It is hereditary in nature. The kings or queens controls almost all parts of government. The kings or queens change when people are not satisfied with his/ her services.