



Ganga Publications

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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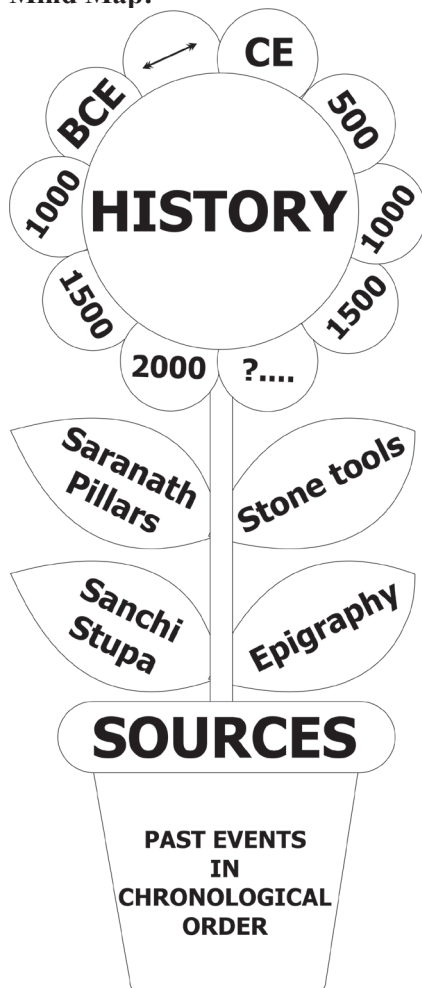
TERM I





WHAT IS HISTORY?

Mind Map:



Exercises

[Page 127]

I. Choose the correct answer

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?

- a. Trade
- b. Hunting
- c. Painting
- d. Rearing of animals

[Ans : (b)]

II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate Ans :

1. **Statement** : Pre historic man went along with the dog for hunting.

Reason : Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

- a. Statement is true, but reason is wrong
- b. Statement and reason are correct
- c. Statement is wrong, and reason is correct
- d. Both Statements and reasons are wrong

[Ans : (b)]

2. **Statement** : The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement:

- a. Museum
- b. Burial materials
- c. Stone tools
- d. Bones

[Ans : (a)]

3. Find out the wrong pair :

- a. Old stone age – Stone tools
- b. Rock paintings – Walls of the caves
- c. Copper plates – A source of history
- d. Cats – First domesticated

[Ans : (a)]

4. Find the odd one:

- a. Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.
- b. There were paintings depicting hunting scenes.
- c. It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.
- d. The paintings were painted by using many colours.

[Ans : (c)]

III. Fill in the blanks:

[Page 128]

1. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in Caves
2. Herodotus is the father of history.
3. Dog was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man.
4. Inscriptions are Archaeological sources.
5. Dharma Chakra has 24 spokes.

IV. State True or False

1. Stone tools belonging to Old Stone Age have been excavated at Athirampakkam near Chennai. **[Ans : True]**
2. The materials used by the ancient people are preserved in the museums by the Archaeological Department. **[Ans : True]**
3. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country. **[Ans : True]**

V. Match the following: (With Answer)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a. Rock paintings | – | to understand the lifestyle |
| b. Written records | – | copper plates |
| c. Ashoka | – | the most famous king |
| d. Religious Literature | – | Devaram |

VI. Answer in one word:**1. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?**

The two advantages of writing diary are as follows:

- We can understand the lifestyle of that period and also about activities of the people.
- We can improve as a person over a period.

2. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?

We came to know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age through their paintings on the rocks and the walls of the caves.

3. Is inscription a written record?

Yes. Inscription is a written record engraved on stones, pillars, copper plates, caves and walls of temples.

4. What is proto history?

The period for which records in writing are available but not yet deciphered is called **proto history**. (Or) That is the period between pre history and history.

5. Name an epic?

Ramayana and Mahabharata are examples for Epics.

VII. Answer the following:

[Page: 128]

1. What is history?

History is the study of past events in chronological order. The term history has been derived from the Greek word "**Istoria**" which means "**learning by enquiry**."

2. What do you know about the pre historic period?

The period between the use of first stone tools and the invention of writing systems is pre-historic period.

3. What are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period?

Stone tools excavated materials and rock paintings are the major sources available to know about the pre-historic period.

4. Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools.

The place from where we got pre-historic tools were Athtiramakkam, Hunasagi, Bimbetka, Pallavaram and Chennai.

5. What are the benefits of a museum?

Museums are community centers designed to inform and teach the public. Few benefits of a museum are as follows:

- Museums encourage a love of History.
- Museums offer opportunities for children to compare and contrast anything.
- They boost language development and sparks creativity among children.

6. Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.

The tools used by early man to hunt animals are hammerstones, stone cores and sharp stone flakes, horns of animals, bones, etc.,

7. Why were paintings drawn on rocks?

In ancient period, the people lived in caves, used to draw paintings in rocks called Rock painting. They had drawn to record their activities through these paintings.

8. Name any two artefacts?

Potteries, Toys, Tools and ornaments are called **artefacts**.

VIII. HOTS:**1. How dogs were useful to pre-historic men?**

The longstanding belief about human-canine relationships is that the world's earliest dogs were mere work animals used to hunt game. Human companions suggest a special bond must have existed between these ancient people and their four-legged friends. Pre-historic men did not live in a safe environment. There might have been chances of wild animals entering their caves. Those people realised that dogs could help them prevent the entry of such dangerous animals by its sniffing skill. Hence they started domesticating dogs for their protection and hunting activities. In these ways dogs were useful to pre-historic men.

2. Compare the lifestyle of Old Stone Age man with present day lifestyle.

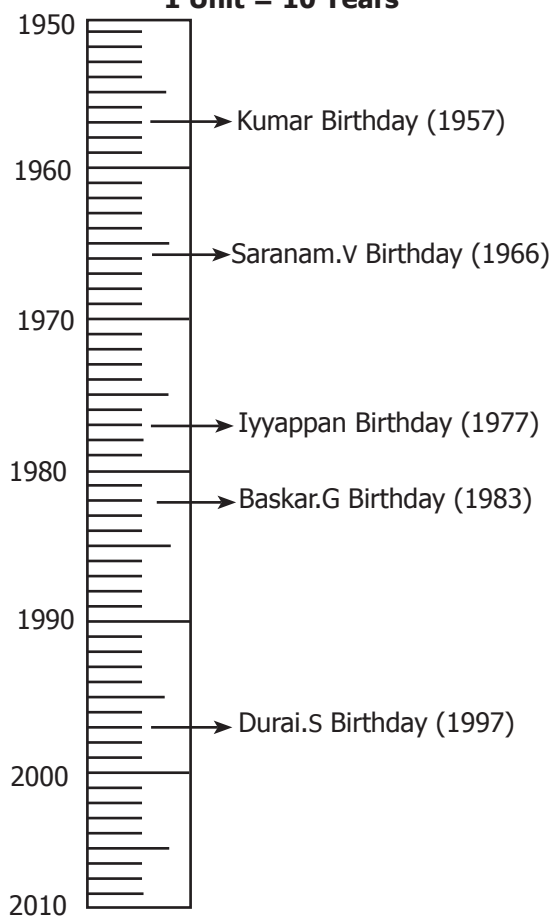
	Old Stone Age Lifestyle	Present day Lifestyle
(i)	Old Stone age People ate good and healthy food.	Present day people are not eating good so we are suffering many healthy problems.
(ii)	Stone age People lived in a Society where there is no Pollution	But Present day People are surrounded by Pollution everywhere.
(iii)	Stone age people lived without facility of electricity.	Present we are enjoying with all means of electricity.
(iv)	Stone age people lived in an Unsafe environment any time any animal can come to their caves.	But we are living in a safe places.
(v)	Stone age people not crueld activities in human beings.	But we are now doing Crude activities.

IX. Student Activity

1. Write down the important events of your family with years. Draw a timeline with the help of your teacher or with your classmates.

IMPORTANT EVENT OF MY FAMILY YEARS

	Birth Day		Time line
1.	Kumar	–	1957
2.	Saranam.V	–	1966
3.	Iyyappan	–	1977
4.	Baskar.G	–	1983
5.	Durai.S	–	1997

Scale**1 Unit = 10 Years**

2. Early man used stones as a weapon. Make an album showing the various uses of stone.

Activity to be done by the students themselves

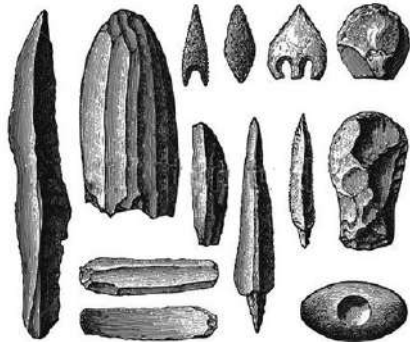
3. Identify the category of the following sources of history.

- a. Urns excavated from Adhichanallur :
An English man called Alexander Rea, who was the superintending Archaeologist, excavated the urn - barial site between 1889 and 1905.
- b. Copper plates of Velvikudi :
This type is cheppedukal. The Velvikkudi Cheppedukal are copper plates discovered by British from Madakkulam.
- c. Mahabharatha :
1. This type of category is Literary sources (secondary sources)
2. Mahabharatha was written by Vyasa.
- d. Sanchi Stupa :
1. This type of category is Inscription.
2. The importance of stupa is Buddhism.
- e. Pattinappaalai :
1. This type of category is Tamil literature.
2. It belonging to the Sangam period.
- f. The earthenwares from Keezhadi :
This type of category is excavation. Keeladi also spelled Keezhadi, is a small village near silaiman on the border between madurai and Sivaganga.
- g. Toys of Indus Civilisation :
This type of category is stone carving. Stone carving primary History Excavator of Mohenjodaro.
- h. Big Temple of Thanjavur :
This type of category is Tamil Architecture. It is called as Dhakshina Meru of South.

X. Life Skill

[Page 129]

1. Make some weapon models used by the Old Stone Age man using clay.



2. Discuss with your grandpa, grandma, neighbours and teachers and collect information about your street, village, town or school. With that collected data, try to write its history titling your writing as "I Am a Historian".

I go to my village Historical place and gather information about how the old people lifestyle was. And I collect stones, Tools Rock painting. Fossils and other materials. Then I go to Saranath site and gather information about Ashoka. The most famous ruler of Ancient India was Emperor Ashoka. It was during his period that Buddhism spread to different parts of Asia.

XI. Answer Grid:

[Page 129]

Early men scribbled and painted on me... Today they used me to build houses and lay roads. who am I? Ans: Rock	Name any two archaeological sources? Ans: Coins, Inscriptions	Name the types of literary sources? Ans: Secular Literature, Religious Literature
Expand BCE. Ans: Before Common Era	What is the meaning of the Greek word "Istoria"? Ans: Learning by enquiry	Expand CE. Ans: Common Era
_____ is the study inscription. Ans: Epigraphy	_____ is the study of coins. Ans: Numismatics	I can help you to talk, see, hear, write and read. There is no world without me. Who am I? Ans: Human

XII. Map work

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- Delhi
- Chennai
- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Kerala
- Karnataka



Additional Questions**I. Answer in one word :****1. Name the person who studies or writes history.****Ans :** Historian**II. Answer the following :****1. What is Dharma.**

Dharma is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term 'dharma', which means religious duty.

2. Name the book which is written by 'Charles Allen' about whom?

Charles Allen wrote a book "The Search for the India's Lost Emperor", which provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka

III. Find out the wrong pair:

- a. Sources – a Place, Person, text
- b. Historian – A Person who studies history
- c. Dharma – tightness
- d. Ancestor – A Person live in present.

Ans: d) Ancestor – A Person live in present**IV. Choose the correct answer**

[Page 127]

Dharma chakra in our national flag was taken from the _____ Pillar.

- a) Amarnath
- b) Badrinath
- c) Saranath
- d) Kedarnath

[Ans : (c)]**UNIT TEST – 1****MODEL QUESTION PAPER****Time: 1 hr****Total marks: 20****I. Choose the correct answer****6 × 1 = 6****1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?**

- a) Trade
- b) Hunting
- c) Painting
- d) Rearing of animals

2. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**Statement :** The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.**Find out which of the following is related to the statement.**

- a. Museum
- b. Burial materials
- c. Stone tools
- d. Bones

Fill in the blanks:

3. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in _____

4. _____ is the father of history

State True or False

- 5. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country.
- 6. Stone tools belonging to old Stone Age have been excavated at Thirunelveli.

II. Answer in one word:**4 × 1 = 4**

- 1. What is proto history?
- 2. Name an epic?
- 3. Is inscription a written record?
- 4. What is meant by Dharma?

III. Answer any Five of the following:**5 × 2 = 10**

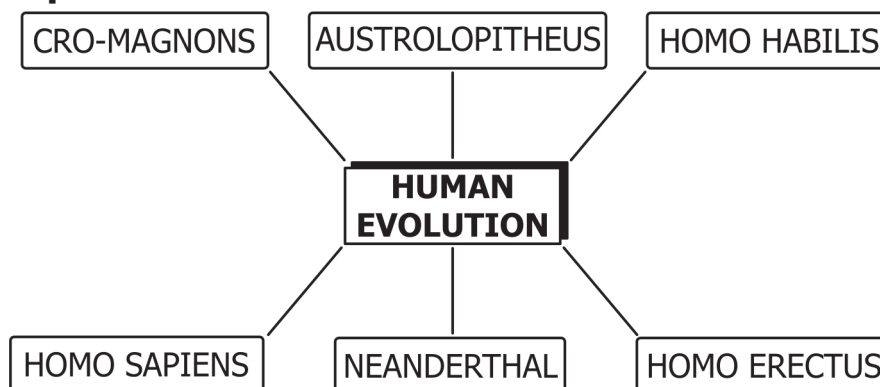
- 1. What is history?
- 2. Name any two artefacts.
- 3. What are the benefits of a Museum?
- 4. What do you know about the pre history period?
- 5. Mention the places from where we get pre-history tools.
- 6. What are the importance of history?
- 7. Tell about the lifestyle of the pre-historic man.



HISTORY

UNIT 2

HUMAN EVOLUTION

Mind Map:**Exercises****I. Choose the correct answer:**

[Page 141]

1. The process of evolution is _____.

- a. direct b. indirect c. gradual d. fast

[Ans : (c)]

2. Tanzania is situated in the continent of _____.

- a. Asia b. Africa c. America d. Europe

[Ans : (b)]**II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. **Statement** : Migration of man of different Parts of the world resulted in changes of physic and colour.

Reason : Climatic changes.

- a. Statement is correct.
 b. Reason is wrong.
 c. Statement and Reason is correct
 d. Statement and Reason is wrong

[Ans : (c)]**III. Find out the wrong pair:**

- a. Australopithecus – Walked on both legs
 b. Homo habilis – Upright man
 c. Homo erectus – Wise man
 d. Homo Sapiens – Less protruding face

[Ans : (d)]

IV. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Anthropologists** unearthed the footprints of humans in Tanzania.
2. Millions of years ago, our ancestors led a **Nomadic life**
3. The main occupations of the ancient humans were Hunting and gathering.
4. The invention of **Plough** made farming easier.
5. Rock paintings are found at **Karikaiyur** in Nilgris

V. State True or False:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Anthropology is the study of coins. | [Ans : False] |
| 2. Homo erectus (Java man) had the knowledge of fire. | [Ans : True] |
| 3. The first scientific invention of humans was wheel. | [Ans : True] |
| 4. Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans. | [Ans : False] |

VI. Answer in one word:

1. **What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?**
Radiocarbon methods, Fossil.
2. **What did early humans wear?**
Hides of animals and barks of trees and leaves.
3. **Where did early humans live?**
Caves
4. **Which animal was used for ploughing?**
Oxen
5. **When did humans settle in one place?**
8,000 years back.

VII. Answer the following:

[Page: 142]

1. **What is evolution?**
Evolution means the process in which human kind changes and develops into an advanced stage.
2. **Write any two characteristics of Homo sapiens?**
Modern human being: Hunting and gathering society still used crude stone implements.
3. **Why did humans move from place to place?**
Once the food resource got exhausted in one area, they moved to another place in search of food.
4. **Describe the ancient methods of hunting?**
To make a stone tool two stones were taken. One was used as a hammer to sharpen the other for removing flakes. (Or) Go as a group and hunt the prey, dig a pit and trap the animals and hunt.
5. **Why were axes made?**
The axes were made to cut trees, remove barks, dig pits, hunt animals and remove the skin of animals.
6. **How would you define archaeology?**
Archaeology is the study of pre-historic humans remained materials used by pre-historic humans. Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.

7. What do you know about anthropology?

Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history. It is derived from two Greek words anthropos meaning human and logos means reason. By investigating the whole range of human development and behaviour to achieve a total description of culture and social phenomena.

VIII. HOTS:**1. Importance of invention of wheel from the ancient period to the modern period**

The invention of wheel by human is considered to be the foremost invention when humans saw the stones rolling down from the mountains, probably they would have got the idea of making the wheel.

Humans learned to make pot with clay. The invention of wheel made pot making easier. The modern period decorated pots with lot of colours.

IX. Student Activity:

Prepare an album collecting the pictures of ancient humans of Different ages.

Activity to be done by the students themselves

X. Answer Grid:

The inventions of _____ made pot making easier. Ans: Wheel	Barter system means _____. Ans: Exchange of Goods	Name any two weapons used by early human for hunting. Ans: Hammer and axe.
Which is the best stone for making weapons? Ans: Chikki - mukki kal.	Towns and cities emerged because of _____ and _____. Ans: Trade and Commerce	Which was the first scientific invention of humans? Ans: Wheel
Identify the pictures in rock paintings. Ans: Humans expressed their feelings through actions. Hunting seen in which men and women are taking part.	Which was the main occupation of early humans? Ans: Hunting and gathering.	What do cave paintings tell us? Ans: The past lifestyle (or) many stories about our ancestors.
Where did the early humans live? Ans: Caves	_____ is related to the field of archaeology. Ans: Excavated material remains.	Name any two animals domesticated by early human. Ans: Dog, Cow and Goat.

XI. Life skill:

1. Make pots and tools by using clay.
2. Collect different types of moving dolls and tell them to change the wheels with different shapes like square, triangle etc., and find out how it moves.

Activity to be done by the students themselves

XII. Map Work**On the outline map of India, mark the following places:**

1. Adichanallur 2. Attirampakkam 3. Bhimbetka
4. Hunasagi Valley 5. Lothal

**Additional Questions****I. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Bhimbetka is in Madhya Pradesh
2. Lascaus cave is in France
3. The best stone for the making weapons was Chikki - Mukki Kal
4. They used flint stone to make fire.
5. The rock paintings give some information about the past.

II. Answer in one word:

1. What tools would you use today for cutting fruit?
2. What would they be made of?
3. Who learned to live in caves?
4. How many caves found in India?
5. How many caves have paintings?

Ans: Knife**Ans: Stainless steel.****Ans: Cromagnons.****Ans: 750 caves.****Ans: 500 caves.**

6. When did humans got the idea of making steel?

Ans: Humans saw the stones rolling down from the mountains.

III. HOTS:

1. List three ways in which hunter - gatherers use fire, would you use fire for any of these purpose today

- Hunt gatherers used fire.
- To scare away animals
- We would use fire to cook food.
- To cook food
- As a source of light

HOTS

1. Why did humans become hunter-gatherers? Did the landscape play any role?

A hunter - gather is a human living in a society in which most or all food is obtained by foraging in contrast to agricultural societies.

2. Are there hunters in your area? Why is hunting banned now?

There is no hunter in my area. Under the hunting Act 2004, hunting is banned by PETA.

3. Is there any object that can bring heat and fire other than a match box?

Yes, There are many ways.

1. Chikki - Mukki kal (Flint)
2. Electronic heater lighter.
3. The Hand Drill Method.
4. Fire plough Method.
5. Bow Drill Method.
6. Flint and steel.
7. Lence based Method.
8. Rub the battery on the steel wool.



UNIT TEST – 2

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 1hr.

Total marks: 20

10 × 1 = 10

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The process of evolution is _____.
a. Direct b. Indirect c. gradual d. fast
2. What was the main occupation of humans in the past?
a. painting b. Teaching c. Hunting d. Eating

Fill in the blanks:

3. Tanzania is situated in the continent of _____
4. _____ unearthed the footprints of humans in Tanzania
5. Rock paintings are found at _____ in Nilgiris.

State True or False

6. Archaeology is the study of prehistoric humans remained materials.
7. Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans.
8. The first scientific invention of humans was wheel.
9. Homo habilis (Java man) had the knowledge of fire.
10. Australopithecus walking on two legs.

II. Answer in one word:

5 × 1 = 5

1. Radiocarbon methods.
2. What did early humans wear?
3. Where did early humans live?
4. Which invention is considered to be foremost invention?
5. Which animal was used for ploughing?

III. Answer any Five of the following:

5 × 1 = 5

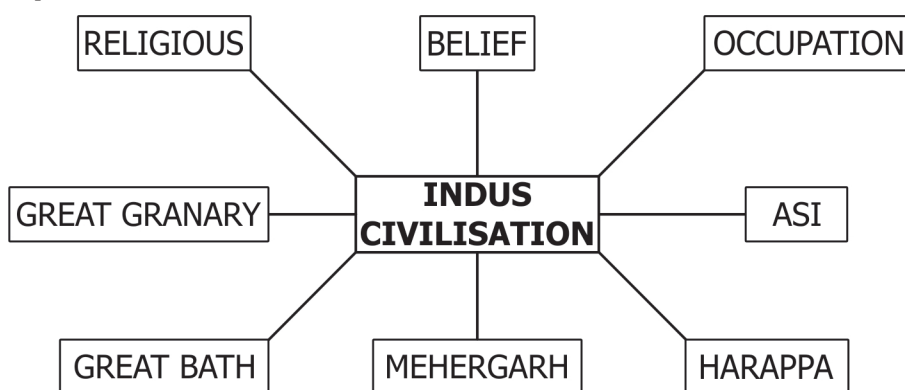
1. What is evolution?
2. Write any two characteristics of Homo Sapiens.
3. Why did humans move from place to place?
4. Describe the ancient methods of hunting.
5. why were axes made?



HISTORY

UNIT 3 INDUS CIVILISATION

Mind Map:



Exercises

I. Choose the correct answer:

[Page 156]

1. What metals were known to the people of Indus Civilization?

- a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron
- b) Copper, silver, iron, but not bronze
- c) Copper, gold, iron, but not silver
- d) Copper, silver, iron, but not gold

[Ans : (a)]

2. Indus Civilisation belonged to

- a) Old Stone age
- b) Medieval Stone age
- c) New Stone age
- d) Metal age

[Ans : (d)]

3. River valleys are said to be the cradle of civilisation because

- a) Soil is very fertile
- b) They experience good climate.
- c) They are useful for transportation.
- d) Many civilisations flourished on river valleys.

[Ans : (d)]

II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. **Statement** : Harappan civilization is said to be an urban civilization

Reason : It has well planned cities with advanced drainage system.

- a. Statement and reason are correct
- b. Statement is wrong
- c. Statement is true, but the reason is wrong
- d. Both statement and reason are wrong

[Ans : (a)]

- 2. Statement :** Harappan civilization belongs to Bronze Age.
Reason : Harappans did not know the use of iron.
 a. Statement and reason are correct
 b. Statement is wrong
 c. Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong
 d. Both statement and reason are wrong **[Ans : (c)]**
- 3. Statement :** The engineering skill of Harappans was remarkable.
Reason : Building of docks after a careful study of tides, waves and currents.
 a. Statement and reason are correct
 b. Statement is wrong
 c. Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong
 d. Both statement and reason are wrong **[Ans : (a)]**
- 4. Which of the following statements about Mohenjo-Daro is correct?**
 a. Gold ornaments were unknown. **[Page 157]**
 b. Houses were made of burnt bricks.
 c. Implements were made of iron.
 d. Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen. **[Ans : (b & d)]**
- 5. Consider the following statements**
 1. Uniformity in layout of town, streets, and brick sizes.
 2. An elaborate and well laid out drainage system.
 3. Granaries constituted an important part of Harappan Cities.
 Which of the above statements are correct?
 a. 1 & 2 b. 1 & 3 c. 2 & 3 d. all the three **[Ans : (d)]**
- 6. Circle the odd one:**
 Oxen, sheep, buffaloes, pigs, horses
- 7. Find out the wrong pair:**
 a. ASI – John Marshall
 b. Citadel – Granaries
 c. Lothal – dockyard
 d. Harappan civilisation – River Cauvery **[Ans : (d)]**

III. Fill in the blanks:

- Indus civilization** is the oldest civilisation.
- Archaeological Survey of India was founded by **Alexander Gunningham**
- Granaries** were used to store grains.
- Group of people from **Communities**

IV. State True or False:

- Mehergarh is a Neolithic site. **[Ans : True]**
- Archaeological survey of India is responsible for preservation of cultural monuments in the country. **[Ans : False]**

3. Granaries were used to store grains
[Ans : True]
4. The earliest form of writings was developed by Chinese. [Ans : False]

V. Match the following: (With Answer)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mohenjo-Daro | – mound of dead |
| 2. Bronze | – alloy |
| 3. Citadel | – raised platform |
| 4. Carnelian | – red quartz stone |

VI. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. What are the uses of metal?

Metals are used to make domestic utensils, factory equipments, to make jeweller, as a good conductor etc.,

2. Make a list of baked and raw foods that we eat.

Baked foods	Raw foods
Biscuit	Fruit salad
Bread	Vegetable salad
Cookie	Nuts
Chocolate	Sprouted seeds
Cake, Pizza	Beverages

3. Do we have the practice of worshipping animals and trees?

Yes, we have the practice of worshipping animals and trees. Ex. Neem tree, banyan tree, cow.

4. River valleys are cradles of civilisation Why?

River valleys are cradles of civilization because many civilizations flourished on river valley.

5. Just because a toy moves doesn't mean its modern. What did they use instead of batteries?

They used spokeless solid wheels instead of Batteries.

6. Dog was the first animal to be tamed. Why?

Dog is eventually an intelligent animal and understand the commands of humans. So Dog was the first animal to be tamed.

7. If you were an archaeologist, what will you do?

If I were an archaeologist, I would research about pre-historic tools, animal bones and tiny organisms.

8. Name any two Indus sites located in the Indian border?

Mohenjadaro, Amri and Kotdij.

9. In Indus civilisation, which feature you like the most? Why?

Town planning. Because cities were well planned with covered drainage and straight wide roads, cutting each other at right angles.

10. What instrument is used nowadays to weigh things?

Nowadays, we use weighing machines and weighing scales to weigh things.

VII. Answer the following: (Page 158)

1. What method is used to explore buried buildings nowadays?

Through aerial photographs, use a magnetic scanner, detected by Radar and Remote sensing methods.

2. Why Indus Civilisation is called Bronze Age civilisation?

Indus civilization is a historical period characterised by the use of articles made of bronze. So Indus civilization is called Bronze Age civilization.

3. Indus Civilisation is called urban civilisation. Give reasons.

Indus Civilization is said to be urban civilization because of its

- Well conceived town planning
- Astonishing masonry and architecture.
- Priority for hygiene and public health
- Standardised weights and measures and
- Solid agricultural and artisanal base.

4. Can you point out the special features of their drainage system?

Special features of drainage system.

- The drains were covered with slabs or bricks.

- Each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow.
- Holes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drains.
- House drains passed below many lanes before finally emptying into the main drains.
- Every house had its own soak pit, which collected all the sediments and allowed only the water to flow into the street drain.

5. What do you know about the Great Bath?

- The great bath was a large, rectangular tank in a courtyard.
- It may be the earliest example of water proof structure.
- The bath was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water tight using layers of natural bitumen.
- There were steps on the north and south leading into the tank. There were rooms on three sides.
- Water was drawn from the well located in the courtyard and drained out after use.

6. How do you know that Indus people traded with other countries?

Indus seals have been found as far as Mesopotamia. King Naram-sin of Akkadian Empire has written about buying jewellery from the land of Melukha. Cylindrical seals similar to those found in Persian Gulf and mesopotamia. Through these evidences we come to know that Indus people traded with other countries.

VIII. HOTS:

1. Observe the following features of Indus Civilisation and compare that with the Present day.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Lamp post | b. Burnt bricks | c. Underground drainage system |
| d. Weights and measurement | e. Dockyard | |

Sl.No.	Present day	Indus Civilisation
1.	Some building had lamp post.	All buildings have lamp post
2.	Mud and fire baked brick were used.	Brick, Steel, Cement are used in concrete.
3.	Sewage was disposed through under ground drains system.	All the liquid waste from the toilet, bathroom, laundry and sink goes into pipes which carry into septic tank.
4.	The weights and measures of the Indus civilisations also reaches persia and Central Asia only.	The weights and measure of the Indus civilisations also reaches all over the world.
5.	Lothal is one of the Dockyard	Mumbai is one of the Dockyard.

2. Agriculture was one of their occupations. How ;can you prove this? (with the findings)

Agriculture was in flourishing condition which was due to timely and good rains. The Harappan seals have been found which prove these relationships. They sowed many crops including rice, wheat, cotton, barley etc., The irrigation sources were also available. Three varieties of barley were also sown. The cultivation of lentils, mustard, linseed, sesame have been found. Through these evidences we prove agriculture was one of their occupations.

3. Many pottery and its pieces have been discovered from Indus sites. What do you know from that?

Many pottery and its pieces have been discovered from Indus sites. From these we know that pottery was practiced using the potter's wheel. It was well fired. Potteries were red in colour with beautiful designs in black. The broken pieces of pottery have animal figures and geometry designs on it. The pottery of Indus civilization is an excellent example of ancient

glazed pottery. The broken pieces of animal figures show what were the animals known by them. The geometric designs reveal about their geometric knowledge.

4. A naval dockyard has been discovered in Lothal. What does it convey?

The dominant sight at Lothal is the massive dockyard which has helped make this place so important to international archaeology. It was excavated besides the river Sabarmati which has since changed course. The structure designs show a thorough study of tides and the effect of the sea water on bricks. It conveys the engineering skill of the Harappans and about their trade activities with other countries.

5. Can you guess what happened to the Harappans?

By 1900 BCE, The Harappan culture had started to declining. It is assumed that the civilization met with

- repeated floods
- ecological changes
- invasions
- natural calamity
- climatic changes
- deforestation (or) an epidemic

IX. Student Activity:

1. Prepare a scrap book. (containing more information about objects collected from Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.
2. You are a young archaeologist working at a site that was once an Indus city. What will you collect?
3. Make flash cards. (Take square cards and stick picture in one card and the information for the same picture in another card. Circulate among the groups and tell them to match the picture with information.)
4. Draw your imaginary town planning in a chart.
5. Make a model of any one structure of Indus Civilisation using clay, broken pieces of bangles, matchsticks, woollen thread and ice cream sticks.
6. Can you imagine how toys have changed through the ages? Collect toys made of
Clay -> stone -> wood -> metal -> plastic -> fur -> electric -> electronic -> ???

Activity to be done by the students themselves

7. Crossword puzzle.

¹ M	a	r	s	h	a	l
⁸ T	a	r		² H	³ B	
⁵ G	r	a	n	a	r	y
I	S	A ¹⁰	⁷ I	r	o	n
				a	n	⁴ W
l	a	e	S ⁹	p	z	e
				p	e	l
⁶ L	o	t	h	a	l	l

Top to Bottom

1. Director General of ASI **Ans:** Marshal
2. _____ is older than Mohenjo-Daro
Ans: Harappa
3. This is _____ age civilisation
Ans: Bronze

4. Each house had a _____ **Ans:** Well

Left to Right

5. Place used to store grains **Ans:** Granary
6. A dockyard has been found **Ans:** Lothal
7. _____ is unknown to Indus people
Ans: Iron

8. It is used to make water tight. **Ans:** Tar

Right to Left

9. From this we can get lot of information
Ans: Seal
10. This is responsible for research **Ans:** ASI

Rapid Fire Quiz (Do it in groups)

1. Which crop did Indus people use to make clothes? **Ans:** cotton
2. Which was the first Indus city discovered? **Ans:** Harappa
3. Where was Indus Civilisation? **Ans:** Indus river bank
4. Which animal was used to pull carts? **Ans:** Bullock
5. Which metal was unknown to Indus people? **Ans:** Iron
6. What was used to make pots? **Ans:** Clay
7. Which is considered the largest civilisation among four ancient civilisation of the world? **Ans:** Mesopotamia civilization

X. Life skill

1. Making an animal or a pot out of clay.
2. Making terracotta toy with movable limbs.
3. Pot painting (with geometric pattern)
4. Make information charts and posters.

Activity to be done by the students themselves**XI. Map Work**

1. Mark any four Indus sites located within the Indian border.
2. On the river map of India, colour the places where Indus civilisation spread
3. Mark the following places in the given India map:
a. Mohenjo-Daro b. Chanhudaro c. Harappa d. Mehargarh e. Lothal



XII. Answer Grid

What did Charles Masson see? Ans: ruined brick castle with very high walls and towers built in a hill.	List three things people used which we use today? Ans: Copper, Bronze, Burnt bricks	What else has been found? Ans: Bricks, Stones, bits of broken pottery.
Can you say three things unknown to Indus people? Ans: Iron, Horse, Ceramics	Which metal was unknown to Indus people? Ans: Iron	Which is the oldest civilisation in the world? Ans: Mesopotamia Civilization
Why dog was the first animal to be tamed? Ans: Dogs understand the commands of humans.	Who were the first people to grow cotton? Ans: Indus people	Which institution is responsible for archaeological research? Ans: ASI [Archaeological Survey of India]
Was there any river valley civilisation found in TamilNadu? Ans: Yes.	Name any two Harappan sites which were found in Indian border? Ans: Mohenjadaro and Amri	Can we say the Indus cities as cities of children? Ans: Yes, Because many toys have been found there.

Additional Questions**I. Choose the correct answer:**

- The Harappans extensively used burnt bricks because _____ .**
 a) Stone was not available b) They provide defense against floods.
 c) They provide security and longevity d) Its import was easy **[Ans : (b)]**
- The "Indus Valley civilisation" Specialized in**
 a) Town planning b) Architecture c) Craftsmanship d) All of these
[Ans : (a)]
- Who discovered the Indus Valley civilization?**
 a) Sir Leonard Wooley b) V. S. Agarwal c) Dayaram Sahni d) A. L. Basham
[Ans : (c)]
- The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in the year.**
 a) 1901 b) 1921 c) 1935 d) 1942 **[Ans : (b)]**

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Copper was the first metal discovered and used by humans.
- Mohenjadaro has been declared as a world Heritage site by UNESCO
- A device used to spin clothes Spindles
- The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians
- Harappans used Sticks with marks to measure length.

Observe the picture and fill the tabular column.

[Page 147]

Name of the place	Name of the state	Important finds
Lothal	Gujarat	Duckyard. Evidence of trade. Lothal is the discovery of typical persian gulf seals
Harappa	Pakistan	Square seal with multipal headed animal, Bull seal.
Mohenjo - daro	Pakistan	Great bath, Mound of the Dead.

UNIT TEST – 3**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****Time: 1hr****Total marks: 20****I. Choose the correct answer****3 × 1 = 3****1. Indus Civilisation belonged to**

- a) Old Stone Age b) Medieval Stone Age c) New Stone Age d) Metal Age

2. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer.

Statement : Harappan civilization is said to be an urban civilization.

Reason : It has well planned cities with advanced.

- a. Statement and reason are correct. b. Statement is wrong.
c. Statement is true, but the Reason is wrong. d. Both Statement and reason are wrong.

3. Circle the odd one :

Oxen, sheep, buffaloes, pigs, horses.

II. Answer in one or two sentences:**7 × 1 = 7**

- What are the uses of metal.
- River valleys are cradles of civilisation. Why?
- Dog was the first animal to be tamed. Why?
- What instrument is used nowadays to weigh things?
- Name any two Indus sites located in the Indian border?
- Do we have the practice of worshiping animals and trees?
- Make a list of baked and raw foods that we eat.

III. Answer any Four of the following:**5 × 2 = 10**

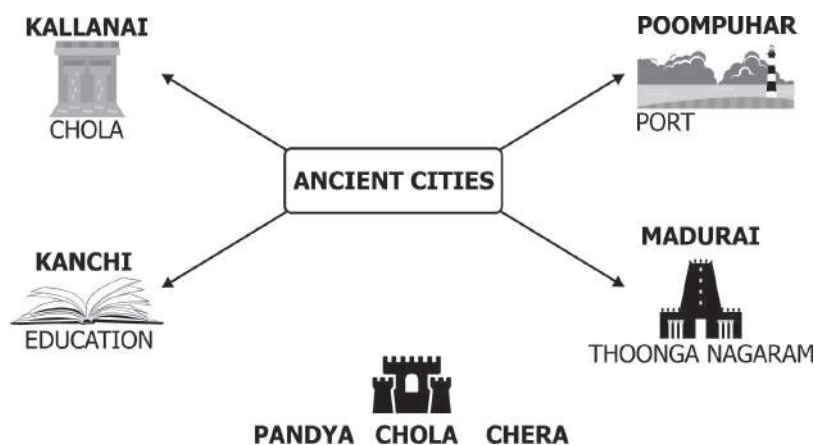
- Indus civilisation is called urban civilisation. Give reasons.
- Why Indus civilisation is called Bronze Age civilisation?
- What method is used to explore buried buildings nowadays?
- What do you know about the Great Bath?
- How do you know that Indus people traded with other countries?

UNIT 4

HISTORY

ANCIENT CITIES OF TAMILAGAM

Mind Map:



Exercises

- I. Choose the correct answer: [Page 167]
1. Which of the following region has a city more than 6500 years old?
a. Iraq b. Indus Valley c. Tamilagam d. Thondaimandalam
[Ans : (a)]
2. Which one of the following is a Tamil city?
a. Iraq b. Harappa c. Mohenjo-Daro d. Kancheepuram
[Ans : (d)]
3. Which city is not related to the Bay of Bengal?
a. Poompuhar b. Madurai c. Korkai d. Kancheepuram
[Ans : (b)]
4. Water management system of Tamils are known from
a. Kallanai b. Tanks in Kancheepuram
c. Prakirama Pandyan Tank d. River Cauvery
a) is correct b) is correct
c) is correct d) a and b are correct
[Ans : (d)]
5. Which is not the oldest city among the following ones?
a. Madurai b. Kancheepuram c. Poompuhar d. Chennai [Ans : (d)]
6. Which city is related to Keezhadi excavation?
a. Madurai b. Kancheepuram c. Poompuhar d. Harappa [Ans : (d)]

II. Tick the appropriate answer. Match the statement with the Reason.

- 1. Statement** : Goods were imported and exported from the city Poompuhar.
Reason : Bay of Bengal was suitable for trading with neighbouring countries.

- a. Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong
 b. Statement and its reason are correct.
 c. Statement is wrong, but reason is correct
 d. Both are wrong

[Ans : (b)]

- 2. a. Thirunavukkarasar said "kalviyil karaillatha". This statement refers to the city Kancheepuram.**

- b. Hieun Tsang said, "Kancheepuram is one among the seven-sacred places of India".**

- c. Kalidasa said, "Kancheepuram is the best city among the cities"**

a. Iraq

- a. only a is correct b. only b is correct c. only c is correct d. All are correct

[Ans : (d)]

- 3. Find out the correct statement.**

- a. Naalangadi – Night shop
 b. Allangadi – Day-time shop
 c. Ancient Roman coin factory was found at Poompuhar.
 d. Pearls were exported from Uvari near Korkai.

[Ans : (d)]

- 4. Find out the wrong statement.**

[Page 168]

- a. Megasthenes has mentioned Madurai in his account.
 b. Hien Tsang came to the Tamil city of Kancheepuram.
 c. Kovalan and Kannagi lived in Kancheepuram.
 d. Iraq is mentioned in Pattinapalai.

[Ans : (c)]

- 5. Find out the correct pair:**

- a. Koodal Nagar – Poompuhar
 b. Thoonga Nagaram – Harappa
 c. City of Education – Madurai
 d. City of Temples – Kancheepuram

[Ans : (d)]

- 6. Find out the wrong pair:**

- a. Vadamalai – Gold
 b. Western Ghats – Sandal
 c. Southern Sea – Pearls
 d. Eastern Sea – Ahil

[Ans : (d)]**III. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Kanchi Kailasanathar temple was built by Rajasimha
 2. Kanchi is known as the city of temples.
 3. Masathuvan means big Trader

IV. State True or False:

1. Cultural relationship with the outside world developed in Poompuhar because of its trade relationship with it. **[Ans : True]**
2. Women also purchased from Allangadi of Madurai without fear. **[Ans : True]**
3. Many rock cut temples were made during the Pallava period **[Ans : True]**
4. Bodhi Dharmar belonged to Kancheepuram. **[Ans : True]**

V. Answer in one word:**1. What do you know about the term 'export'?**

Export: Export means goods and service sold for foreign currency.

2. Mention the epic and the sangam poem you read in this lesson.

Epic : Silappathikaram, Manimegalai.

Sangam : Literature, Pattinappaalai.

3. Which is the oldest city in Thondai Nadu?

Kancheepuram.

4. Point out any one difference between a village and a city.

Village	City
Less medical, Transport, Higher education facilities is in village area	More Medical, Transport, Higher education facilities is in city area.

5. Which civilisation is associated with the city Lothal?

Harappan Civilisation.

6. Name the oldest civilization of the world.

Mesopotamian civilisation is the oldest civilisation in the world. It is 6500 years old.

VI. Answer the following:**1. Write a brief note on ancient cities of Tamil Nadu.**

Thanjavur, Kancheepuram, Madura, Delhi, Varanasi, Ujjain, Hampi, Dwarka, Govaliur, Lothal etc.,

2. Mention the ancient cities of Tamil Nadu.

Thanjavur, Kancheepuram and Madura, there were other towns too in ancient Tamilagam, Koraki, Vanchi, Thondi, Uraiyur, Musiri, Karuvur, Mammallapuram, Thanjai, Thagadoor [Dharmapuri] and Kaayal are some of them.

3. Discuss the sources available to know about Tamil cities.

Tamil literature, accounts of foreign Travellers and archaeological finds provide us information about the ancient towns of Tamilagam.

4. Write about the kings who ruled Madurai.

1. Kulasekaran Pandian (Pandya king who reconstructed Madurai city again)
2. Mountaineeravan
3. Sundara Pandian
4. Veerapandian
5. Kolothungan (Son of Rajasekara Pandian)

5. Mention the other names of Madurai.

Trading town, Thoonga Nagaram (the city that never sleep), Naan Madakoodal, Thirualavai, Malligai Maa nagar.

6. What is the difference between Naalangadi and Allangadi.

Madurai had Naalangadi and Allangadi.

Naalangadi – Day Market.

Allangadi – Evening Market.

7. Name the scholars who were born at Kancheepuram.

Dharmabalar, Jothibalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar were born in Kanchi.

8. Which is known as city of lakes? Why?

Hundreds of lakes were created for storing water around the town of Kanchi. These lakes were well connected with canals.

VII. HOTS:**1. Write a short note on Iraq.****Iraq:**

1. The Republic of Iraq officially known as the Iraq of South West Asia Middle East country.
2. Baghdad is the capital of the eastern half of Iraq.
3. The centerpiece of Iraq lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.
4. There is a narrow beach in the North Persian Gulf of Iraq. It is here in the Khaser area where the worlds' first civilised Sumerian civilization appeared.
5. Iraq is the majority of Arabs.
6. Tigris and Euphrates River Valley Sumariyan Civilization is the modern Iraq today.

2. Write a paragraph about the city Poompuhar with special referenc to trade.

Numerous merchants from foreign countries such as Greece and Rome landed at Poompuhar. Due to busy and contiunuous trade, many of them stayed on indefinitely in Poompuhar. The traders of Poompuhar were known for their honesty and integrity. They sold goods at legitimate prices. Pattinappaalai states that "Selling any commodity at a higher price was considered bad".

3. Write about the accounts given by scholars about Kanchi.**Scholars about Kanchi.**

Poet Kalidasa says, "Kanchi is the best of the towns". Tamil poet saint Thirunavukarasar praise Kanchi as "Kalviyil Karaiillatha Kanchi".

Kanchi is the oldest town in Thondai Nadu scholars like Dhramabalar, Jothibalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar were born in Kanchi.

4. Temple City. Give short notes.

Kanchi is also known as the temple town. The famous temple of great architectural beauty, Kailasanathar temple, was built by later Pallava King Rajasimha at Kanchi. During the Pallava period, a large number of cave temples were built.

5. Kancheepuram was famous for education. Prove this statement.

The greatness of Kanchi as an education centre can be understood from the fact that the chinese traveller Hieun Tsang who studied at Nalanda University visited Kanchi "Kadigai" to pursue his further studies.

VIII. Student Activity:

[Page 169]

1. Make an album about Keezhadi excavations.
2. Poompuhar was famous for trading activities Discuss.
3. Collect the pictures of Pallava temple architecture.
4. Prepare a booklet describing the famous lakes of Tamil Nadu.
5. Make a booklet about the famous cities of Tamil Nadu.
6. Go to library and find out the places of importance in your district.

Activity to be done by the students themselves**IX. Answer Grid:**

Poompuhar was located on which river bank? Ans: Cauvery	Name the ancient city which had Tamil Sangam. Ans: Madurai	Name a Sangam literary work. Ans: Ettuthokai, Pattupattu, Patinenkilkanakku.
Which Greek historian gave accounts about the Pandya kingdom? Ans: Megasthenes	To which Tamil kingdom did the southern districts of Tamil Nadu belong to during the Sangam Age? Ans: Pandya kingdom	Name the Chinese traveller who stayed and studied in Nalanda University. Ans: Hieun Tsang.
Thirunavukarasar mentioned Kanchi as _____. Ans: "Kalviyal Karailatha Kanchi". (கல்வியில் கரையிலாத காஞ்சி)	What is the name of evening market during the Sangam Age? Ans: Allangadi	Name the temple built by Pallava king Rajasimha at Kanchi. Ans: Kanchi Kailasanathar temple.
Which district is known as the district of lakes? Ans: Kanchi	What is trade? Ans: Trade is an act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.	Name a port located on the shore of Bay of Bengal. Ans: Poompuhar, Korkai, Kayalpattinam.

X. Life Skill:**1. Make a handout that shows the importance of the place where you live.**

Activity to be done by the students themselves

XI. Map Work**Mark the following places in a South India map.**

- a. Chennai
- e. Arabian Sea
- b. Madurai
- f. Bay of Bengal.
- c. Kancheepuram
- g. Indian Ocean
- d. Poompuhar



Additional Questions

1. A place where coins are made

- a. Mint b. Moat c. Ment d. Monk

[Ans : (a)]**2. Find out the correct statement:**

- a. Rice abundance – Pandya Nadu
 b. Pearls abundance – Chola Nadu
 c. Elephants abundance – Thondai Nadu
 d. Malayalam Speaking area – Chera Nadu

[Ans : (d)]**Fill in the Blanks:**

3. Jains studied in _____, and Buddhists studied in _____

Ans: Jainapalli, Viharas

4. Kannagi fathers name is _____

Ans: Maanaigan**State True or False**

5. Kanchi is also known as temple town, education centre, Hundreds of lake area.

[Ans : True]**UNIT TEST – 4****MODEL QUESTION PAPER****Time: 1hr.****Total marks: 20****I. Choose the correct answer****7 × 1 = 7**

1. Which is not the oldest city among the following ones?
 a. Madurai b. Kancheepuram c. Poompuhar d. Chennai
2. Naalangadi is known as _____
 a. Night shop b. Day - time shop c. Both a and b d. None of the these

Fill in the blanks:

3. Masathuran means _____
 4. Poompuhar was located on which river bank?
 5. Kanchi kailasanathar temple was built by _____

State True or False

6. Western Ghats has the pearls.
 7. Bodhi Dharmar belonged to Kancheepuram.

II. Answer in one word:**3 × 1 = 3**

8. What do you know about the term "export"?
 9. Which is the oldest city in Thondai Nadu?
 10. Name the oldest civilisation of the world.

III. Answer any Five of the following:**5 × 2 = 10**

1. Mention the ancient cities of Tamilnadu.
 2. Write about the kings who ruled Madurai.
 3. Write a brief note on ancient cities of India.
 4. Mention the other names of Madurai.
 5. Name the scholars who were born at Kancheepuram.
 6. Which is known as city of lakes? Why?



GEOGRAPHY

UNIT
1THE UNIVERSE AND
SOLAR SYSTEM

Mind Map:



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks: [Page 184]

- The Universe was formed after **Big Bang** explosion.
- Light years** is the unit used to measure the distance between two celestial bodies.
- Sun** is the centre of the solar system.
- The word planet means **Wanderer**.
- Jupiter** planet has many natural satellites.
- India's first ever mission to the moon is **chandrayaan -1(2008)**
- Earth is inclined by **23 ½°**
- The Equator faces the sun directly on **March - 21** and **September - 23**
- At the time of perihelion, the Earth is **closest** to the sun.
- The line which divides day and night on the Earth's surface is **Terminator line**.

B. Choose the correct answer:

- The movement of the Earth on its axis is called

- Revolution
- Seasons
- Rotation
- Circulation

[Ans : (c)]

- The Tropic of Capricorn faces the Sun directly on

- March 21
- June 21
- September 23
- December 22

[Ans : (d)]

- The galaxy in which our solar system is found is

- Andromeda
- Magellanic clouds
- Milky way
- Starburst

[Ans : (c)]

- The only celestial body where man has successfully landed

- Mars
- Moon
- Mercury
- Venus

[Ans : (b)]

- Which of the following planets can float on water?

- Jupiter
- Saturn
- Uranus
- Neptune

[Ans : (b)]

C. Circle the odd one out:

- Venus, Jupiter, Neptune, Saturn
- Sirius, Andromeda, Milky way, Magellanic clouds.
- Pluto, Eris, Ceres, Io
- Comet, Asteroids, Meteorites,
- Rover, Orbiter, Aeroplane, Space shuttle.

D. Match the following:

[Page 185]

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Hottest Planet | – a. Mars |
| 2. Ringed Planet | – b. Neptune |
| 3. Red Planet | – c. Venus |
| 4. Somersaulting Planet | – d. Saturn |
| 5. Coldest Planet | – e. Uranus |

Ans: 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) b**E. (i) Consider the following statements.**

- Venus rotates from east to west.
- The Tropic of Cancer faces the Sun on June 21.
- Mars has rings around it.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 2 b. 2 and 3 c. 1,2 and 3 d. 2 only

[Ans : (a)]**(ii) Consider the following statements.****Statement I** : Earth is called a watery planet.**Statement II** : The rotation of the Earth causes seasons.**Which of the statement(s) is/are true?**

- I is true; II is wrong
- I is wrong; II is true
- Both the statements are true
- Statements I and II are wrong

[Ans: a. I is true; II is wrong]**F. Name the following:**

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Cluster of stars | – Galaxy |
| 2. The nearest galaxy to the solar system | – Andromeda |
| 3. The brightest planet. | – Venus |
| 4. The living sphere. | – Earth |
| 5. The year which has 366 days. | – Leap year |

G. Answer in a sentence or two.**1. Name the inner planets.**

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.

2. Pluto is no longer a planet. Reason out. Pluto is no longer planet.

Pluto has not yet cleared the neighbourhood of its orbit in space. Because it does not follow this rule. So Pluto is no longer considered a planet.

3. What is perihelion?

Perihelion is the Earth closest position to the Sun.

4. How many times in a year would you find the Sun overhead if you lived on 20°N Latitude?

Two times only.

5. Which celestial body shares its orbit with others? Give an example.

The Dwarf Planets can share their orbit with other dwarf planets.

Example:

Pluto, Ceres, Eris, Makemake and Haumea.

H. Give reasons.**1. Why is Uranus called as the somersaulting planet?**

Uranus called as somersaulting (Rolling ball) because of its axis is tilted so much that, its appears to orbit the sun on its sides like a rolling ball.

2. The surface of the moon has many craters.

Surface of moon has many craters because of the impact of meterors.

3. The velocity of Earth's rotation is zero at poles.

The velocity of Earth's Rotation is zero at pole because the poles are on the axis of Rotation.

I. Answer in detail.**1. Distinguish between inner and outer planets.**

Sl. No.	Inner Planets	Outer Planets
1.	The four planets nearer to the Sun are called Inner (or) Terrestrial planets. Example: Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.	The last four planets are called as outer planets (or) Jovian planets. Example: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
2.	They are comparatively smaller in size	They are comparatively big in size.
3.	inner planets are composed by rocks. The surface of inner planets has mountains, valcanoes and craters.	They are composed by Gaseous. So they called as Gaseous Giants.

2. What are the effects of rotation and revolution?**Rotation:**

It is the spinning movement of the Earth on its axis. The Earth Rotates from west to East (anticlockwise) and takes 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.09 seconds to complete one Rotation.

Effects of Rotation:

The Rotation causes day and night. As the Earth is spherical in shape. only one half of it is illumintaed by the sun at a time. The other half remains dark.

- The illuminated portion of the Earth experience day.
- The darkened part of the Earth experience Night.
- The line which divides the surface of the Earth into a lighted half and dark half is called the Terminator line.

Revolution:

It is the movement of the Earth around the Sun on its Eliptical path. The Earth take 365 1/4 days it to complete one revolution at the speed of 30km for second.

Effects of Revolution:

Revolution causes seasons.

- The Northern Hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun for six months from 21st March to 23rd September is called summer in Northern hemisphere, same time winter in Southern hemisphere.
- From September 23rd to March 21st Southern hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun. So Southern hemisphere experience summer season, same time winter in Northern hemisphere.

Perihelion : Earth closest position to the Sun.

Aphelion : Farthest position of the Earth from Sun

- 21st June longest day in Northern hemisphere called summer solstice
- 22nd December longest day in Southern hemisphere called winter solstice.

3. Explain the characteristics of the various spheres of the Earth.

Various Spheres of the Earth:

Lithosphere Hydrosphere

Atmosphere Biosphere

Lithosphere:

- The word lithosphere is derived from Greek word Lithos means Rocky.
- Lithosphere is the land on which we live.
- It is the solid outer layer of the Earth consisting of Rocks and Soils.

Hydrosphere:

- The word Hydro means water in Greek.
- It consists of water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ice caps on mountains and
- Water vapour in the atmosphere.

Atmosphere:

- The word Atmo means air in Greek.
- Atmosphere is the envelope of air that surrounds the Earth.

The major gases are

Nitrogen – 78%

Oxygen – 21%

Other gases like, Carbon dioxide, Hydrogen, Helium, Argon and neon.

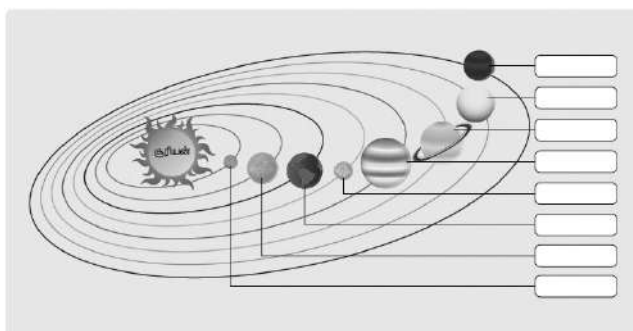
Biosphere:

- The narrow belt of interaction among the Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, and Atmosphere where life exists is known as Biosphere.
- Bio means Greek word. It has its own climate, plants and animals life. These zones are known as Ecosystems.

J. Picture Study

[Page 186]

1. Study the picture and answer the given questions.



- Which is the closest planet to the Sun?
- Which is the largest planet?
- Which is the farthest planet from the Sun?
- Which is the second smallest planet?

Ans: Mercury**Ans: Jupiter****Ans: Neptune****Ans: Mars**

2. Look at the picture and answer the questions given below.



- Identify the Planet **Ans: Uranus**
- What is the colour of the planet? **Ans: Green**
- Why is it of this colour?
Ans: Its appear of Green due to the presence of Methane.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

[Page 187]

K. Solve the puzzle.

			¹ V		² C	e	r	e	s		
			e		h						
			n		a						
	³ E	q	u	i	n	o	x				
			s		d						
					r		⁴ M				
					a		a			⁵ N	
		⁶ A		⁷ H	y	d	r	o	g	e	n
		x			a		s			p	
		i			a					t	
		s			n					u	
										n	
						⁸ H	a	l	l	e	y

Across:

- A dwarf planet
- Equal days and nights
- I am a gas found in the Sun.
- I appear once in 76 years.

Ans: Ceres**Ans: Equinox****Ans: Hydrogen****Ans: Halley**

Down:

- I am the morning star.
- India's first moon mission
- I have two natural satellites.
- I am the farthest planet.
- An imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth.

Ans: Venus**Ans: Chandrayaan****Ans: Mars****Ans: Neptune****Ans: Axis**

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks:

- Galaxy's were comprise about **200 billion stars**
- The word "solar" is derived from the **Roman** word.
- The Sun is a **Star**.
- The distance between the sun and the Earth is about **150 million kilometre**
- Mars appears red in colour due to the presence of **iron oxide** an its surface

II. Choose the correct answer:

- Sun accounts for _____ percent of the entire mass of the solar system**
 a) 99.8 b) 99.6 c) 99.9 d) 99 **[Ans : (a)]**
- An asteriod belt is found between _____ and _____**
 a) Earth and Jupiter b) Earth and Mars
 c) Mars and Jupiter d) Uranus and Neptune **[Ans : (c)]**
- Which one is visible in the morning and the evening in sky**
 a) Mars b) Venus c) Jupiter d) Saturn **[Ans : (b)]**
- The distance between the moon and Earth is about _____**
 a) 3,84,400 km b) 3,84,300 km
 c) 3,84,500 km d) 3,84,844 km **[Ans : (a)]**
- The major gas in atmosphere are _____ and _____**
 a) Nitrogen, CFC b) Nitrogen, Oxygen
 c) Oxygen, Nitrogen d) Helium, Argon **[Ans : (b)]**

III. Circle the odd one out:

- Earth, Mars, Venus, Mercury.
- Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
- Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere, Troposphere
- Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Moon
- Carbon dioxide, Hydrogen, Helium, Oxygen

IV. Match the following: (With Answer)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Cosmology | – equal day and night |
| 2. Equinoxes | – Summer solstice |
| 3. June 21 | – Winter soltice |
| 4. December 22 | – Farthest position of the Earth from Sun. |
| 5. Aphelion | – Study of Universe. |

V. (i) Consider the following statements.

- Earth has more satellite
- Jupiter is the brightes natural object in the night sky.
- Stars and celestial bodies come into existence by a massive explosion of Big Bang.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a. 3 only b. 1 and 2 c. 2 and 3 d. 1,2 and 3 **[Ans : (a)]**

(ii) Consider the following statements.**Statement I :** Month of February has 29 days once in four years.**Statement II :** The inclination of the Earth on its axis and its revolution around the Sun cause different Seasons.**Which of the statement(s) is/are true?**

a. I is true

b. II only

c. Both I and II wrong

d. Both I and II is True.

Ans: d) Both I and II is True.**VI. Name the following:**

1. Celestial bodies that move around the planets

Ans: Satellites

2. Irregular shaped rocks between Mars and Jupiter

Ans: Asteroids3. The unit used to measure the distance between the celestial bodies. **Ans: Light year****HOTS****1. Even though Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, Venus is the hottest one. Guess why?** [Page 177]

Mercury is an airless and waterless planet. Venus is the hottest world in the solar system. Although Venus is not the planet closest to the sun, its dense atmosphere traps heat in a runaway version of the greenhouse effect that warms Earth.

2. If you could put Saturn in a large enough ocean it would float. Guess why?

Saturn is very large and is the second largest planet in the solar system. However, it is made up mostly of gas and is less dense than water. None of the other planets in our solar system can do this because they have a higher density than water.

3. Imagine you were on a space craft travelling at the speed of light from Earth, how long would it take to reach the Sun? [Page 180]

149.6 million km. Since the distances are so large, we usually express the Astronomical Unit (AU). (It takes, one sidereal year)

4. We see only one side of the Moon always. Why? [Page 180]

Only one side of the Moon is visible from Earth because the Moon rotates on its axis at the same rate that the moon orbits the Earth, a situation known as synchronous rotation or tidal locking. The moon is directly illuminated by the sun and the cyclically varying viewing conditions cause the lunar phase.

5. Priya is 12 years old. How many times she would have revolved around the Sun?
12 times**6. If the Earth is not inclined at 23 1/2° angle, what would happen to the Earth?**
We have not the seasons, day and night cycles.**ACTIVITY:****1. Watch a show in the nearest planetarium.**

(Page 176)

a) Share your experience in the class room.

b) Make an album of interesting facts about the solar system. Activity to be done by the students themselves

2. Circle the leap years: 2000, 2005, 2012, 2014, 2017 and 2020

2000, 2012, 2020

(Page 182)

UNIT TEST – 1
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 1hr.**Total marks: 40****I. Fill in the blanks:****5 × 1 = 5**

1. _____ is the centre of the solar system.
2. ISRO launched India's first ever moon mission _____

II. Choose the correct answer

3. Earth is inclined by _____ degrees.
a) $22\frac{1}{2}$ b) $23\frac{1}{2}$ c) $24\frac{1}{2}$ d) 23
4. _____ is known as the Nearest planet to the Sun.
a) Uranus b) Neptune c) Mercury d) Mars
5. Which of the following planets can float on water.
a) Jupiter b) Saturn c) Uranus d) Neptune

III. Name the following:**2 × 1 = 2**

6. Cluster of stars.
7. The year which has 366 days.

IV. Answer in a sentence or two:**4 × 1 = 4**

8. Name the inner planets.
9. Define Terminator line.
10. It has 62 Natural satellites.
11. Vast expanse of space

V. Give reason of any two of the following.**2 × 2 = 4**

12. Why is Uranus called as the somersaulting planet?
13. The surface of the moon has many craters.
14. The velocity of Earth's rotation is zero at poles?

VI. Answer the any one HOT questions:**1 × 5 = 5**

15. Distinguish between inner and outer planets.
16. What are the effects of rotation and revolution?

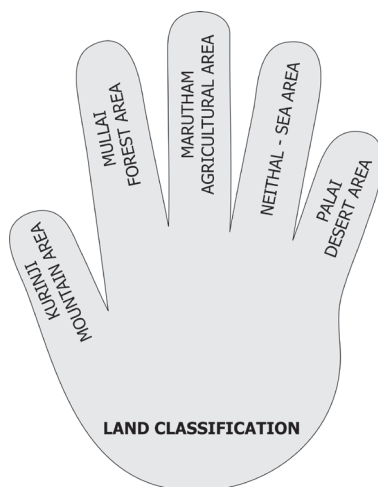


GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 2

LAND AND OCEANS

Mind Map:



Exercises

A. Choose the correct answer:

- Which of the following is the smallest ocean on Earth?
 - The Pacific Ocean
 - The Indian Ocean
 - The Atlantic Ocean
 - The Arctic Ocean

[Ans : (d)]

- The Malacca Strait connects
 - The Pacific and Atlantic Oceans
 - The Pacific and Southern Oceans
 - The Pacific and Indian Oceans
 - The Pacific and Arctic Oceans

[Ans : (c)]

- Which of the following oceans is the busiest ocean?
 - The Pacific Ocean
 - The Atlantic Ocean
 - The Indian Ocean
 - The Arctic Ocean

[Ans : (b)]

- The frozen continent is
 - North America
 - Australia
 - Antarctica
 - Asia
- A narrow strip of water that connects two large water bodies
 - A Strait
 - An Isthmus
 - An Island
 - A Trench

[Ans : (a)]

B. Fill in the blanks:

[Page 199]

- The world's largest continent is Asia.
- Chottanagpur Plateau is the mineral rich plateau in India.
- The largest ocean is Pacific Ocean
- Deltas are Third order landforms.
- The Island continent is Australia.

C. Circle the odd one out:

- Africa, Europe, Australia, Sri Lanka
- The Arctic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean
- Plateau, Valley, Plain, Mountain
- The Bay of Bengal, the Bering Sea, the China Sea, the Tasman Sea.
- The Andes, the Rockies, the Everest, the Himalayas.

D. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The South Sandwich Trench | – | a. The Atlantic Ocean |
| 2. The Milwaukee | – | b. The Southern Ocean |
| 3. The Mariana | – | c. The Indian Ocean |
| 4. The Eurasian basin | – | d. The Pacific Ocean |
| 5. The Java Trench | – | e. The Arctic Ocean |

Ans: 1) b 2) a 3) d 4) e 5) c

E. (i) Consider the following statements.

1. Plains are formed by rivers.
2. The `South Sandwich Trench` is found in the Indian Ocean.
3. Plateaus have steep slopes.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. 1 and 3 | b. 2 and 3 |
| c. 1,2 and 3 | d. 2 only |

[Ans : (a)]

(ii) Consider the following statements.

Statement I : Mountains are second order landforms.

Statement II : The Mariana Trench is the deepest trench in the world.

Which of the statement(s) is/are true?

- a. I is true; II is wrong
- b. I is wrong; II is true
- c. Both the statements are true
- d. Statements I and II are wrong

[Ans : (c)]

F. Answer in a word

[Page 200]

1. Which is the highest plateau in the world?

Tibetan Plateau

2. Name a second order landform.

Mountain, Plateau, Plains

3. Which ocean is named after a country?

Indian Ocean

4. Name the island located in the Arabian Sea.

Lakshadweep

5. What is the deepest part of the ocean called as?

Trench.

G. Answer in brief.**1. What is continent?**

The vast land masses on earth are called continents.

2. Name the continents which surround the Atlantic Ocean.

It is bounded by North America and South America in the west and Europe and Africa in the east.

3. What are oceans?

The huge water bodies are called oceans.

4. List out the names of continents according to their size.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ● Asia | ● Africa | ● North America | ● South America |
| ● Antarctica | ● Europe | ● Australia | |

5. Name the oceans which surround North America and South America.

Pacific Oceans, Atlantic Oceans, and Southern Oceans are surround the North America and South America.

H. Distinguish between**1. A Mountain and a Plateau**

S.No.	Mountain		Plateau
1.	A landform that rises 600m above its surroundings called mountain	1.	Plateaus are the elevated portions of the Earth that have flat surfaces founded by steep slopes
2.	Eg: The Himalayas	2.	Eg. Tibetan Plateau

2. An Ocean and a Sea

S.No.	An Ocean		A Sea
1.	The large water bodies are called ocean	1.	Seas are water bodies plartially (or) fully enclosed by land.
2.	Eg: Pacific, Atlantic	2.	Eg: Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal

I. Answer the following questions in detail.**1. Write down the classification of land forms.**

The classification of land forms:

The land forms are mainly clsified into three types.

1. First order landforms
2. Second order landforms
3. Third order landforms

1. First order landforms:

Continents and Oceans are grouped as first order land forms.

2. Second order landforms:

The second order landforms are categorised as mountains, plateau and plains.

3. Third order landforms:

Third order landforms are formed on Valleys, Beaches and sand dunes.

2. Write a note on plateaus.

Plateaus:

- Plateaus are the elevated portions of the Earth that have flat sufaces bounded by steep slopes.
- The elevation of plateaus may be a few hundred metre (or) several thousand metre.
- Tibetan Plateau is the highest Plateau in the world.
- So it is called as the "Roof of the world."
- The Chottanagpur Plateau is one of the minerals rich Plateau in India.
- The Deccan Plateau in Peninsular India is of Volcanic origin.

3. Plains are highly populated. Give reasons.

- Plains are formed by rivers and their tributaires and distributaries.
- These Plains are sued extensively for Agriculture due to the availability of water and fertile soil.
- They are most suitable for human inhabitation.
- Hence they are the highly populated regions of the world.
- Indo-Gangetic Plain in North India is one of the largest Plains in the world.

4. Give the important features of the Pacific Ocean.

The important features of Pacific Ocean:

- The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on the earth.
- It covers about one-third of the Earth's total area.
- This Ocean's shape is roughly triangular.
- The deepest point Mariana Trench is located in Pacific Ocean.
- A chain of Volcanoes is located around the Pacific Ocean called the Pacific Ring of Fire.

5. Write down the importance of Oceans.

The importance of Oceans:

- Many islands and Marginal seas are found in the oceans.
- Oceans are connected the bridge of continent.
- Oceans are best suitable for sea routes.
- The Oceans also moderate climate with in a region.
- The Oceans are an essential part of Earth's water cycle.

J. Picture Study.**1. Name the landform.**

Mountains, Plateaus and Plains.

2. What order of a landform is this?

This land form is second order.

3. Which activity of river is this landform formed by?

High slope and flow velocity.

K. i) Activity:**1. Trip to the nearby area to appreciate the physical features of any kind of landform.**

Activity to be done by the students themselves

2. Conduct a quiz on landforms and oceans.**1. The largest bodies of salt water are called _____**

- a. Lakes b. Valleys c. Oceans d. Rivers **[Ans : (c)]**

2. This is a body of water with land all around it.

- a. River b. Island c. Lake d. Ocean **[Ans : (c)]**

3. This is the highest land there is in the world.

- a. Valley b. Hill c. Island d. Mountain **[Ans : (d)]**

4. This is land that is surrounded by water.

- a. Island b. Lake c. River d. Hill **[Ans : (a)]**

5. This is fresh water with land on two sides.

- a. Ocean b. River c. Island d. Lakes **[Ans : (b)]**

6. This is high land

- a. Valley b. Island c. Desert d. Hill **[Ans : (d)]**

7. Different kinds of land such as mountains and plains.

- a. Suburb b. Mapkey c. Compass rose d. Landforms **[Ans : (d)]**

8. _____ ocean is the largest and deepest ocean

- a. Pacific b. Atlantic c. Indian d. Arctic **[Ans : (a)]**

9. The depth in meters from mean sea level is denoted as _____

- a. km⁺ b. m⁺ c. m⁻ d. km⁻ **[Ans : (c)]**

10. The shape of the Atlantic ocean resembles the letter _____

- a. A b. L c. U d. S **[Ans : (d)]**

11. _____ is the third largest ocean on the Earth's surface

- a. Pacific ocean b. Indian ocean c. Arctic ocean d. Atlantic ocean **[Ans : (b)]**

12. _____ degree channel separates Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- a. 10° b. 9° c. 8° d. 6° **[Ans : (a)]**

ii) Activity:**1. Give examples for the following using an Atlas.**

- a. Bay: Bay of Bengal, Bay of Baraua(cuba) , Bay of San Sebastian (Spain).
 b. Gulf: Gulf of mannar, Gulf of Kutch , Gulf of Khambhat.
 c. Island: Sri Lanka, Green Land , England.
 d. Straits: Palk Strait, Alas Strait , Bass Strait.

2. Map reading (with the help of atlas)

- a. A sea in the east of India. **Ans:** Bay of Bengal.
 b. Continents in the west of Atlantic Ocean **Ans:** North America, South America.
 c. Continents in the South of Arctic Ocean **Ans:** Europe, Asia, Africa
 d. A strait between India and Sri Lanka **Ans:** Palk Strait.
 f. Oceans which surround Australia **Ans:** Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean.
 g. Find out the Isthmusses (Create more questions)
 h. The mountains around in Namakkal.

Ans: Kolli hills (1300m), Rock Fort, Nainamalai, Boothamalai.

Map Activity :

[Page 201]

3. On the given outline map of the world, label the continents and mountain ranges.



4. On the given outline map of the world, label Oceans, Seas, Isthmus and Straits.



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The highest Peak in the world.
 a. Dhoddabetta b. Everest c. Anaimudi **[Ans : (b)]**
2. International Mountain day
 a. November 11 b. January 11 c. December 11 **[Ans : (c)]**
3. "3" Shaped Ocean is
 a. Pacific b. Atlantic c. Arctic **[Ans : (b)]**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. "Roof of the world" is called **Tibetan Plateau**.
2. The land surrounded by water on three sides **Peninsula**
3. Second largest continent **Africa**

III. Circle the odd one out:

1. Beach, Sand dunes, Plateaus, Valleys
2. Africa, North America, Europe, Atlantic
3. Kolli hill, Ooty, Yercud, Everest

IV. Consider the following statements.

1. A narrow stretch of water linking two large water bodies
2. Pacific ocean called "Pacific ring of fire".
3. The Eurasian Basin is the deepest point in the Atlantic Ocean.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a. 1 and 3 b. 2 and 3 c. 1 and 2 d. 1,2 and 3. **[Ans : (c)]**

V. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. The Pacific Ocean | – | a. North Sea |
| 2. The Atlantic Ocean | – | b. Red Sea |
| 3. The Arctic Ocean | – | c. Bering Sea |
| 4. The Indian Ocean | – | d. Davis Sea |
| 5. The Southern Ocean | – | e. Berants Sea |
- Ans: 1) c 2) a 3) e 4) b 5) d**

HOTS

1. December 11 International Mountain Day. Prepare slogans, posters and playcards to celebrate International Mountain Day.

- * "Mountains are the beginning and end of all natural scenery"
- * "Great things are done when men and mountains meet."
- * "Each fresh peak ascended teaches something".
- * "Mountains are among the most beautiful land masses in the world."

2. You know the importance of conservation of forests. Do you think conservation of mountains is also equally important? [Page 192]

Yes. The Forests play a vital role in preventing global warming and building sustainable societies. Forests have a variety of functions including land conservation, securing of water sources, control of climate change and creation of natural environment essential to human existence. Trees absorb CO₂ and turn it into wood. It prevents soil erosion. It also gives fuel wood.

- 3. When you are walking on the Marina beach in Chennai, which order of landform are you on?** [Page 193]

This is third order land form. It's Length 13km, width 437m.

- 4. Why are the Red Sea, Dead Sea and Black Sea named so?**

Red Sea: A popular hypothesis about the origins of the Red Sea's names is that it contains a cyanobacterial called *Trichodesmium erythraeum*, which turns the normally blue green water a reddish - brown.

Dead Sea: Its high salinity prevents macroscopic aquatic organisms over salt area their living being also dead.

Black Sea: The Sea was first named by the ancient Greek who called it In hospitable sea. The sea got this reputation because it was difficult to navigate.

- 5. When you travel from Japan to California, which ocean would you travel across?**

Pacific ocean, Distance from Japan to california 5355 miles.

- 6. When you arrange the continents in ascending order according to their size, which ranks third?** [Page 198]

Ans: North America

Activity:

- 1. Complete the given table with the help of an atlas. Follow the example.**

[Page 192]

S.No.	Mountain Ranges	Peaks	Continents	Elevation (m)
1.	The Himalayas	Everest	Asia	8,848
2.	The Rockies	Elbert	North America	4,401
3.	The Andes	Aconcagva	South America	3,962
4.	The Alps	Blanc	Europe	481
5.	The Eastern Ghats	Jindhagade Peak (Andhra)	Asia	1,690

- 2. Complete the given table with the help of an atlas. Follow the example.**

[Page 193]

S.No.	Continents	Plateaus	Plains
1.	Asia	Tibetan Plateau	Yangtze Plain
2.	North America	Colorado Plateau	Caribbean Plain
3.	South America	Chile Plateau	Pampas Plain
4.	Australia	The western Plateau	Nullarbor plain
5.	Europe	Hardangervidda Plateau	North European Plain
6.	Africa	East African plateau	Namibia plain

3. (i) Make a model of different landforms

(ii) Prepare an album of People's activities in different landforms. [Page 193]

Activity to be done by the students themselves

4. Complete the given table with the help of an atlas. Follow the example.

S.No.	Name of the Ocean	Area (million sq.km)	Trenches	Depth (m)
1.	Pacific Ocean	168.72	Mariana	10,994
2.	Atlantic Ocean	106.5	Puerto Rico	8,648
3.	Indian Ocean	70.56	Java	7,725
4.	Southern Ocean	20.33	Meteor deep	8,428
5.	Arctic Ocean	14.06	Eurassian Basin	5,450



UNIT TEST – 2

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 1hr.

Total marks: 20

I. Choose the correct answer

9 × 1 = 9

- Which of the following is the largest ocean on Earth?
 - The Pacific ocean
 - The Indian ocean
 - The Atlantic ocean
 - The Arctic ocean
- A land surrounded by water on all sides
 - Peninsula
 - Island
 - Bay
 - Strait
- The frozen continent is _____
 - North America
 - Australia
 - Antarctica
 - Asia

Fill in the blanks

4. The surface of the Earth is covered by _____ percent of water and _____ percent of land.
5. International Mountain Day was celebrated on the Island continent is _____
6. The Island continent is _____
7. The world's largest continent is _____

Circle the odd one out

8. Valley, beaches, sand dunes, plains.
9. Africa, Europe, Australia, Sri Lanka.

II. Answer in a word

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

16. What is the deepest part of the ocean called as?
17. Name the island located in the Arabian Sea.
18. Which is the highest plateau in the world?

III. Answer any two in brief:

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

19. What are oceans?
20. What is a continent?
21. Name the continents which surround the Atlantic ocean.

IV. Distinguish between them.

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

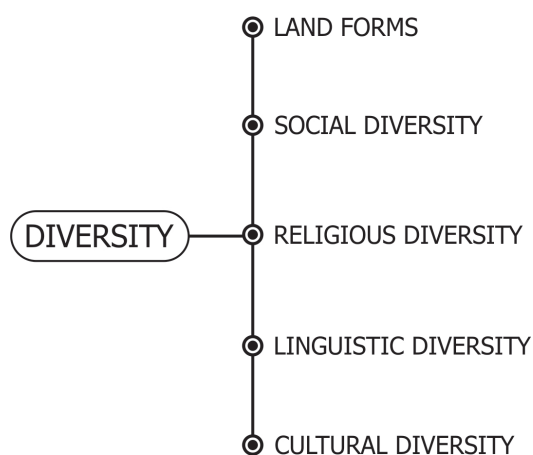
23. A Mountain and a Plateau.
24. An ocean and a Sea.

CIVICS

UNIT
1

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

Mind Map:



Exercises

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. India consists of _____ States and _____ Union territories.

- (a) 27, 9 (b) 29, 7
(c) 28, 7 (d) 28, 9 [Ans : (b)]

2. India is known as a

- (a) Continent (b) Sub Continent
(c) Island (d) None of these

[Ans : (b)]

3. Mawsynram, the land of highest rainfall is located in

- (a) Manipur (b) Sikkim
(c) Nagaland (d) Meghalaya

[Ans : (d)]

4. Which one of the following religion is not practised in India

- (a) Sikhism (b) Islam
(c) Zoroastrianism (d) Confucianism

[Ans : (d)]

5. Recognised official languages of India, as per VIIIth Schedule of Indian Constitution

- (a) 25 (b) 23
(c) 22 (d) 26 [Ans : (c)]

6. Onam festival celebrated in

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Punjab (d) Karnataka
[Ans : (a)]

7. Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Manipur (d) Karnataka
[Ans : (a)]

8. 'Discovery of India' – a book was written by

- (a) Rajaji (b) V.O.C
(c) Nethaji (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
[Ans : (d)]

9. The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Ambedkar
(c) Mahathma Gandhi
(d) Rajaji [Ans : (a)]

10. V.A Smith called India as _____

- (a) Great Democracy
(b) Unique land of diversities
(c) Ethnological museum
(d) Secular nation [Ans : (c)]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Geographical features and climatic conditions determine the **Economic** activities of a region.
- Jaisalmer, the land of lowest rainfall is located in **Rajasthan**
- Tamil was declared as classical language in the year **2004**
- Bihu festival is celebrated in **Assam**

III. Match the following:

[Page 215]

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|--|
| 1. Negroids | – | a. Religion | |
| 2. Coastal areas | – | b. India | |
| 3. Zoroastrianism | – | c. Fishery | |
| 4. Unity in diversity | – | d. Indian race | |
- Ans: 1) d 2) c 3) a 4) b**

IV. Answer the following questions:**1. Define diversity.**

- (i) Similarly, people who live in different parts of our country differ in their ways of life.
- (ii) These differences make us unique as Indians.
- (iii) We come from different backgrounds belong to different cultures, worship in different ways, yet we live together.
- (iv) This is known as diversity.

2. What are the types of diversity?

- Lifestyles diversity
- Religious diversity
- Cultural diversity.
- Social Diversity
- Linguistic diversity and

3. Why is India called a sub continent?

- A continent is a very large area of land with various physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and seas and various types of weather patterns.
- India has all of them.
- India is known as a sub continent.

4. Write the names of three major festivals celebrated in India

Pongal, Deepawali, Ramzan are the major festivals celebrated in India and Christmas, Onam, Miladi Nabi are the festivals celebrated in India.

5. List out some of the classical dances of India.

- Bharatanatyam
- Kathakali
- Kuchipudi
- Odissi
- Manipuri
- Yakshagana

6. Why is India called the land of unity in diversity?

- India has a multi-cultural society.
- India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices.

V. Answer the following in detail.**1. Explain: Linguistic diversity and cultural diversity.****Linguistic diversity:**

- According to census of India 2001. India has 122 major Languages and 1599 other Languages.
- Four major Indian Language families are Indo-Aryan Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Sino-Tibetan.
- Tamil is the oldest Dravidian Language.

Cultural diversity:

- The term 'culture' refers to customs and practices of people, their language, their dress code, cuisine, religion, social habits, music, art and architecture.
- Each of the 29 states and 7 Union territories of India has rich traditions and unique ways of artistic expression.

2. "India is a Land of diversity. Yet we are all united". Discuss.

- Though diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.
- Celebration of Landmark events such as Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanthi. every year brings us together and keeps the spirit of one nation alive within us.
- India has a multi-cultural society.
- India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices.

VI. Projects and Activities:**1. "The occupation of people depends on the landform of a place". Give some examples.**

Land-forms play a critical role in the life of all people. They affect where people choose to live, the foods they can grow. Landforms played an important part of history. In the civil war, the battle are the turning point for the occupation.

2. Reads about a state of your choice and make an album to show the culture and tradition of people who live in that state.

Activity to be done by the students themselves

3. Collect the pictures to show the art and architecture of Tamil Nadu. Activity to be done by the students themselves**VII. HOTS:**

List out the various festivals celebrated in different states.

Festivals in different states in India.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tamil Nadu | – Pongal | 2. Kerala | – Onam |
| 3. Andhra Pradesh | – Brahmotsavam | 4. West Bengal | – Durga Puja |
| 5. Goa | – Carnival | 6. Gujarat | – Janmashtami |
| 7. Haryana | – Baisakhi | 8. Himachal Pradesh | – Mahashivaratri |
| 9. Jharkhand | – Holi | 10. Karnataka | – Ugadi |

VIII. Life Skill:

Suggest measures to bring unity in your school.

Eight Simple steps to unity management in your school.

1. set clear, high expectations.
2. Hold students accountable for the behaviour.
3. Make your self a presence in their lives.
4. Model respect and creat an environment of mutual respect.
5. Handle discipline issues.
6. Safe zone
7. Design engaging lessons.
8. Most important measures for unity is integration.

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Families constitute the fundamental unit of a society.
2. Hundreds of neighbourhoods collectively form a Village
3. Thousand of them group together in a City
4. India has 122 major Languages and 1599 other Languages.
5. Tamil is the oldest Dravidian Language.
6. The first prime minister of Independent India was Jawaharlal Nehru.

II. Match the following: (With Answer)

1. Hindi – 41.03%
2. Bengali – 8.10%
3. Telugu – 7.19%
4. Marathi – 6.99%
5. Tamil – 5.91%

Activity:

You have read about the diversity that exists in our country. Compare and contrast two states in this table

[Page 213]

	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh
Dance	Karagattam	Raaslila and chholiya
Crops	Paddy	Sugarcane and Wheat
Food	Rice	Chappathi and Rice
Language	Tamil	Hindi
Architecture	Rock - cut	Taj mahal

**UNIT TEST – 1****MODEL QUESTION PAPER****Time: 1hr****Total marks: 20****I. Choose the correct answer****10 × 1 = 10**

1. India is known as a _____
a) Continent b) Sub-continent c) Island d) None of these
2. India consists of _____ states and _____ union territories.
a) 27, 9 b) 29, 7 c) 28, 7 d) 28, 9
3. V. A Smith called India as _____
a) Great Democracy b) Unique land of Diversities
c) Ethnological museum d) Secular nation
4. The book, "Discovery of India" was written by _____
a) Rajaji b) V. O. C c) Nethaji d) Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Tamil was declared as classical language in the year _____
a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2002 d) 2004

Fill in the blanks

6. The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by _____
7. _____ refers to social behaviour and practices of a particular society.
8. Jaisalmer located in _____
9. The land of highest rainfall is _____
10. _____ is the oldest Dravidian language.

II. Answer any five of the following questions**5 × 2 = 10**

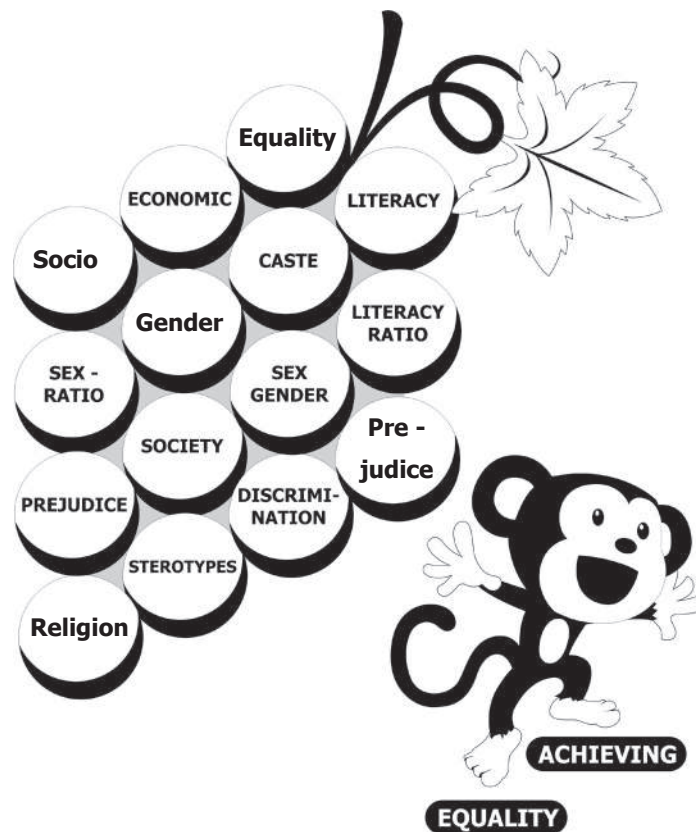
11. Define Diversity?
12. What are the types of diversity?
13. Why is India called a sub - Continent?
14. Write the names of three major festivals celebrated in India.
15. List out some of the classical dances in India.
16. Why is India called the land of unity in diversity?

CIVICS

UNIT
2

ACHIEVING EQUALITY

Mind Map:



Exercises

I. Choose the correct answer:

[Page 223]

1. Which one of the following is not the reason for prejudice?

- (a) Socialization (b) Economic Benefits
(c) Authoritarian Personality (d) Geography

[Ans : (d)]

2. Discrimination done on the basis of gender is referred to as

- (a) Gender discrimination
(b) Caste discrimination
(c) religious discrimination
(d) Inequality

[Ans : (d)]

3. Gender-based stereotypes are often portrayed in

- (a) films (b) advertisements (c) TV serials (d) All of these

[Ans : (d)]**4. Name the book/s written by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

- (a) India 2020 (b) Wings of Fire (c) Ignited Minds (d) All of these

[Ans : (d)]**5. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year**

- (a) 1997 (b) 1996 (c) 1995 (d) 1994 **[Ans : (a)]**

6. Viswanathan Anand became India's first grandmaster in the year.

- (a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) 1988 **[Ans : (d)]**

7. In which sport Ilavazhagi excels

- (a) Chess (b) Wrestling (c) Carrom (d) Tennis

[Ans : (c)]**8. Which article of the Constitution says discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them is not permitted?**

- (a) 14(1) (b) 15(1) (c) 16(1) (d) 17(1)

[Ans : (a)]**9. B.R. Ambedkar was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year**

- (a) 1990 (b) 1989 (c) 1988 (d) 1987 **[Ans : (a)]**

10. As per the 2011 Census the highest literate district in Tamil Nadu

- (a) Namakkal (b) Salem (c) Kanyakumari (d) Sivagangai

[Ans : (c)]**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. People have false belief and ideas on others is called **Prejudice**
2. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was born in **1931**
3. **Mr. Viswanathan Anand** was the first recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, India's highest Sport honour.
4. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was the independent India's first Law Minister
5. As per the 2011 Census the lowest Sex ratio was in **Dharmapuri**

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Prejudice | – a. abolition of untouchability |
| 2. Stereotype | – b. treating someone less fairly than others |
| 3. Discrimination | – c. equality before law |
| 4. Article 14 | – d. false view or idea about something |
| 5. Article 17 | – e. judge other people negatively |

Ans: 1) b 2) d 3) e 4) c 5) a

IV. Answer the following questions:**1. What is Prejudice?**

Prejudice means to judge other people in a Negative or inferior manner. Without knowing much about them. Prejudice -----> pre + Judge.

2. What is stereotype?

When prejudice gets stronger. It develops into a stereotype. Stereotype is a false view or idea about something. For example, Girls are not good at sports.

3. What is discrimination?

Discrimination can be defined as Negative actions towards people discrimination can happen on the basis of colour, class, religion, gender etc.,

4. What are the articles that are discussing the equality in the Indian constitution?

Article 14 of the constitution of India provides equality before the law or equal protection within the territory of India and prohibits the unreasonable discrimination between persons.

V. Answer the following in detail:

[Page 224]

1. What are the causes of Prejudice?**Causes for prejudice:**

some common social factors that contributes to the rise of prejudice are

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Socialization | 2. Conforming behaviours |
| 3. Economic benefits | 4. Authoritarian personality |
| 5. Ethno-centrism | 6. Group closure |
| 7. Conflicts | |

2. Write any two types of discrimination?**1. Gender Discrimination:**

Gender discrimination refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. For example, A girl is not allowed to go to collage after finishing her schooling.

2. Religious Discrimination:

Religious discrimination is unequal treatment of an individual or group based on their beliefs Religious discrimination has been around for a long time. There have been problems between people of different religions for thousands of years. some people are not allowed to enter in public places.

3. Explain the solution to the removal of inequality and discrimination in Indian society?**Causes for prejudice:**

1. Wider access to quality basic services like healthcare and education for all.
2. Be aware of current gender bias.
3. Make women more visible in public life and institution to eradicate gender disparity.
4. Be open to learning about other religions.
5. Promoting community dining in the classroom may help the students to sit together without any bias of caste, religion or gender.
6. Socialise with people of all types outside home.
7. Effective implementation of laws.

VI. Projects and Activities:

- 1. Split the class into small groups discuss into small group on discrimination and write a report on it.**

Reason for discrimination: (Report) Most of the causes of that discrimination and racism is given by fear of difference, through ignorance or because people want to be cruel and show that they are stronger. Consequences and effects that appear due to racism and discrimination in some cases from depression.

- 2. Collect information about any two famous personalities who faced prejudice and discrimination.**

Nelson Mandela: No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background or his religion. People learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite.

VII.HOTS:

- 1. Various discrimination in India. Discuss.**

(i) Inequality and Discrimination:

Inequality means difference in treatment.

(ii) Caste Discrimination:

Caste system is the most domination reason for inequality and discrimination in India.

(iii) Gender Discrimination:

Gender discrimination refers to health education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. For example A girl is not allowed to go to collage after finishing her schooling.

(iv) Religious Discrimination:

Religious discrimination is unequal treatment of an individual or group based on their beliefs. Religious discrimination has been around for a long time. there have been problems between people of different religious for thousands of years. some people are not allowed to enter in public places.

(v) Socio - Economic Inequality

In the socio-economic field, the benefits of growth have not been spread evenly.

VIII.Life Skill:

- 1. How can you fight against prejudice and discrimination in your village?**

My Activities:

1. Stop racial discrimination.
2. Seek Advice
3. Take action.
4. Keep records.

I can help by – objecting to discrimination and prejudice when I see or experience don't ignore or condone discriminatory behaviour in others.

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. **As per the 2011 census the lowest literate district in Tamil Nadu** _____
 (a) Dharmapuri (b) Ariyalur (c) Villupuram (d) Krishnagiri **[Ans : (a)]**
2. **Who was the former south African President** _____
 (a) Nelson Mandela (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (d) Ramnath Govind **[Ans : (a)]**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Who is called the Missile Man of India? **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**
2. Mariyappan was born at **Salem** in Tamilnadu

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| a) Mariyappan | – Athletics |
| b) Ilavazhagi | – Tennis |
| c) Viswanathan Anand | – Chess |
| d) Submaan gil | – Cricket |

[Ans : (b)]

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UNIT TEST – 2

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 1hr.
Total marks: 20
10 × 1 = 10
I. Choose the correct answer

1. Name the books written by A.P.J Abdul Kalam
 a) India 2020 b) Wings of fire c) Ignited minds d) all of these
2. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year
 a) 1997 b) 1996 c) 1995 d) 1994
3. In which sport Ilavazhagi excels?
 a) Chess b) Wrestling c) Carrom d) Tennis
4. As per the 2011 Census the highest literate district in Tamil Nadu
 a) Namakkal b) Salem c) Kanyakumari d) Sivagangai
5. As per the 2011 Census the lowest literate district in Tamil Nadu
 a) Dharmapuri b) Thoothukudi c) Villupuram d) Ariyalur

Fill in the blanks

6. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was born in _____
7. _____ was the independent India's first law Minister.
8. As per the 2011 census the highest sex ratio was in _____
9. In which sport Mariyappan excels _____
10. People have false belief and ideas on others is called _____

II. Answer the following questions
5 × 2 = 10

11. What is Prejudice?
12. What is stereotype?
13. What is discrimination?
14. What are the articles that are discussing the equality in the Indian constitution?
15. Define Socio - Economic inequality.

❧❧❧❧❧

First Term
Summative Assessment (SA)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 2:30 hrs**Total Marks: 60****I. Choose the correct answer:****5 x 1 = 5**

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?
 (a) Trade (b) Hunting (c) Painting (d) Reading of animals
2. Indus civilisation belonged to
 (a) Old Stone age (b) Medieval Stone age
 (c) New Stone age (d) Metal age
3. Which of the following planets can float on water?
 (a) Jupiter (b) Saturn (c) Uranus (d) Neptune
4. Which of the following Ocean is not the busiest Ocean?
 (a) The Pacific Ocean (b) The Atlantic Ocean
 (c) The Indian Ocean (d) The Arctic Ocean
5. Mohiniya dances famous in
 (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Assam (d) Kerala

II. Fill in the blanks:**5 x 1 = 5**

1. The invention of _____ made farming easier.
2. Masathuvan means _____
3. India's first ever mission to the moon is _____
4. _____ Channel separates Andaman and Nicobar Island.
5. What is mean: BCE _____, CE _____

III. Match the following:**6 x 1/2 = 3**

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tamil Nadu | – Manipuri |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | – Bharathanatyam |
| 3. Manipur | – Kuchipudi |
| 4. Kerala | – Yakshagana |
| 5. Karnataka | – Sattriya |
| 6. Assam | – Kathakali |

IV. State True or False:**2 x 1 = 2**

1. Anthropology is the study of coin.
2. Bodhi Dharmar belonged to Kancheepuram.

V. Find out the wrong pair:**1 x 1 = 1**

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| a. Vadamalai | – Gold |
| b. Western Ghats | – Sandal |
| c. Southern Sea | – Pearls |
| d. Eastern Sea | – Ahil |

VI. Circle the Odd One**2 x 1 = 2**

1. Oxen, Sheep, buffaloes, Pigs, Horse.
2. Plateau, Valley, Plain, Mountain.

VII. Answer in brief:(Any 8)**8 x 2 = 16**

1. What is history?
2. Why were axes made?
3. What do you know about the Great Bath?
4. If you were an archaeologist, what will you do?
5. Mention the other names of Madurai.
6. Why is Uranus called as the Somersaulting planet?
7. Distinguish between An Ocean and Sea.
8. What is Continent?
9. List out some of the classical dances of India.
10. What is Prejudice?

VIII. Answer in details: (4 Questions Only)**4 x 5 = 20**

1. Importance of invention of wheel from the ancient period to the modern.
2. What do you know about the Great Bath?
3. Write about the kings who ruled Madurai.
4. Explain the characteristics of the Various spheres of the Earth.
5. Explain: Linguistic diversity and cultural diversity.
6. What are the causes of prejudice?

IX. a) On the Outline Map of India Mark the following Places:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Adichanallur | 2. Lothal | 3. Chanhudaro |
| 4. Chennai | 5. Kerala | 6. Karnataka |

6 x 1/2 = 3**b) On the Outline Map of World Mark the following Places/ Regions.****6 x 1/2 = 3**

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The Atlantic Oceans | 2. The Indian Oceans |
| 3. Europe | 4. North America |
| 5. Australia | 6. Africa |

