

Loyola



EC SOCIAL SCIENCE

6

**TERM I, II, III
INCLUDE MINDMAP**

This special guide is prepared
on the basis of New syllabus

FREE MAP EXERCISE BOOK

**Loyola
Publication**

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Unit 1

TERM - I

HISTORY

WHAT IS HISTORY?

EXERCISES

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) Hunting

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

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) Statement and reason are correct

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) Museum

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: (d) Cats - First domesticated

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: (d) The paintings were painted by using many colours

III. Fill in the blanks

1. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in _____.
2. _____ is the Father of history.
3. _____ was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man.
4. Inscriptions are _____ sources
5. Ashoka Chakra has _____ spokes.

Ans: caves

Ans: Herodotus

Ans: Dog

Ans: archaeological

Ans: 24

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.
3. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country.

Ans: True

Ans: True

V. Match the following				Answers	
1	Rock paintings	a	Copper plates	d	to understand the lifestyle
2	Written records	b	the most famous king	a	Copper plates
3	Ashoka	c	Devaram	b	the most famous king
4	Religious Literature	d	to understand the lifestyle	c	Devaram

VI. Answer in one word

1. **Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?**
➤ Source of information. ➤ Record of past events.
2. **How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?**
From used stone tools, rock paintings, fossils and other excavated materials.
3. **Is inscription a written record?**
Yes.
4. **What is proto history ?**
Proto history is the period between pre-history and history.
5. **Name an epic.**
Ramayana.

VII. Answer the following

1. **What is history?**
History is the study of past events in chronological order.
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 called 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 sources to know about the pre-historic period.
➤ It includes potteries, toys, coins and ornaments.
4. **Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools.**
➤ Adichanallur ➤ Bhamburda ➤ Hallur ➤ Lothal ➤ Bimbetka
5. **What are the benefits of a museum?**
The objects used by the early men are kept and preserved in the museum.
These objects help us to know the life style of the people.
6. **Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.**
➤ Weapons made of stones. ➤ Bones
➤ Horns of animals ➤ Weapons made of branches of trees
7. **Why were paintings drawn on rocks?**
➤ They wished to record their activities through the paintings on rocks.
➤ Painting was a part of their pastime.
8. **Name any two artefacts.**
➤ Toys ➤ Ornaments

VIII. HOTS:

1. How were dogs useful to pre-historic men?

- Dogs with their sniffing power helped them prevent the entry of dangerous animals.
- Thus dogs helped them in hunting and protection.

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

Old Stone Age man	Present day man
1. He was a nomad	Settled in villages and towns
2. Took shelter on branches of trees, in holes and caves	Lives in well built houses
3. Wore dresses made out of leaves, skin of animals and barks of trees.	Wears dresses made out of cotton and other materials
4. Ate vegetables, fruits and roots which he gathered from jungles	Eats all kinds of food grains
5. Not civilized	Well civilized

IX. Student Activity (For Students)

- Write down the important events of your family with years. Draw a timeline with the help of your teacher or with your classmates.
- Early man used stones as a weapon. Make an album showing the various uses of stone.
- Identify the category of the following sources of history.
 - Urns excavated from Adhichanallur.
 - Copper plates of Velvikudi.
 - Mahabharatha.
 - Sanchi Stupa
 - Pattinappaalai.
 - The earthenwares from keezhadi
 - Toys of Indus Civilisation.
 - Big Temple of Thanjavur.

X. Life Skill (For Students)

- Make some weapon models used by the Old Stone Age man using clay.
- 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. Answer Grid.

1. Early men scribbled and painted on me Today they used me to build houses and lay roads. Who am I? Ans: Rock	2. Name any two archaeological sources? Ans: 1. Coins 2. Inscriptions	3. Name the types of literary sources? Ans: 1. Secular literature 2. Religious literature
4. Expand BC (BCE). Ans: Before Christ (Before common era)	5. What is the meaning of the Greek word "Istoria"? Ans: Learning by enquiry	6. Expand AD (CE). Ans: Anno Domini (Common Era)

7. _____ is the study of inscriptions. Ans: Epigraphy	8. _____ is the study of coins. Ans: Numismatics	9. I can help you to talk, see, hear, write and read. There is no world without me. Who am I? Ans: Mobile Phone
---	--	---

XII. Map Work (Refer Map Book)

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- a. Delhi b. Chennai c. Tamil Nadu d. Andhra Pradesh e. Kerala f. Karnataka

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Dhamma is a _____ word.
a) Prakrit b) Sanskrit c) Latin d) Greek **Ans: (a) Prakrit**

II. Match the statement with the reason.

1. **Statement :** Ashoka was the first ruler to give up war after victory.
Reason : He was upset and grief stricken at the sight of the war.
a) Statement is true but reason is wrong.
b) Both statement and reason are correct.
c) Both statement and reason are wrong.
d) Statement is wrong but reason is correct.
Ans: (b) Both statement and reason are correct

2. **Statement :** 'Dhamma' is a Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term 'Dharma'
Find out which of the following is related to the statement.
a) Helping the poor b) Obedience to God
c) Religious duty d) Tolerance **Ans: (c) Religious duty**

3. **Find out the wrong pair.**
a) Numismatics - The study of coins
b) Epigraphy - The study of Inscription
c) Epic - Pattinapaalai
d) Copper plates - Velvikudi **Ans: (c) Epic - Pattinapaalai**

4. **Find the odd one.**
a) The dharma chakra has 24 spokes.
b) It is seen in our National Flag.
c) It was taken from Sanchi Stupa.
d) It belongs to the Mauryan period **Ans: (c) It was taken from Sanchi Stupa**

III. Fill in the blanks

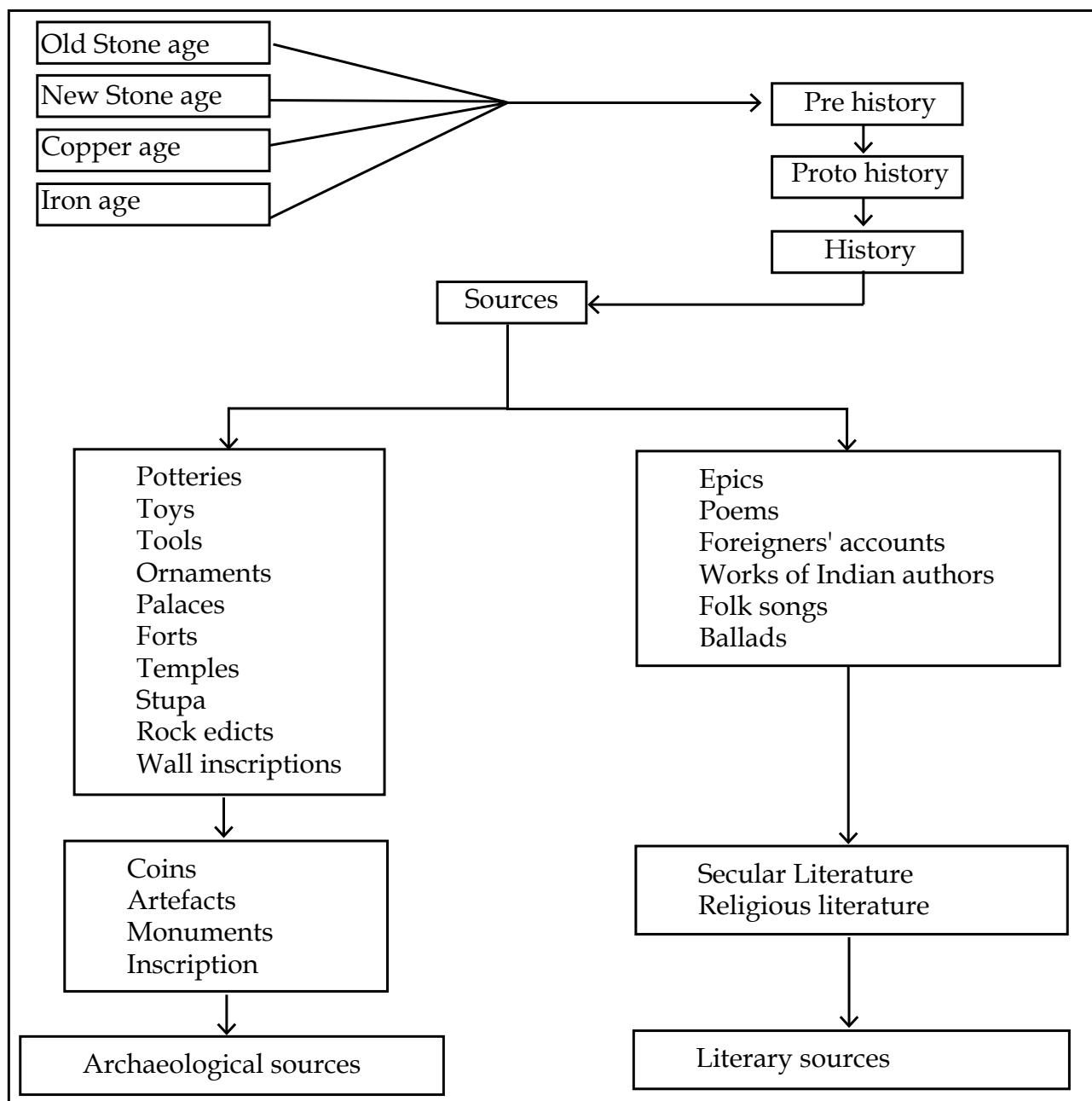
1. The Big Temple is in _____. **Ans: Thanjavur**
2. The most famous ruler of ancient India was _____. **Ans: Ashoka**
3. Istoria means _____. **Ans: Learning by enquiry**

IV. State True or False.

1. The term History has been derived from the Latin word 'Istoria'. **Ans: False**
2. We understand the lifestyle of old stone age people from used stone tools. **Ans: True**
3. Thirumalai Nayakkar Mahal is in Thanjavur. **Ans: False**

V. Match the following				Answers	
1	Toys	a	Literary source	b	Archaeological source
2	Epics	b	Archaeological source	a	Literary source
3	Stupa	c	Vellore	d	Sanchi
4	Fort	d	Sanchi	c	Vellore

Mind map



Unit 2

HUMAN EVOLUTION

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The process of evolution is _____.**
a) direct b) indirect c) gradual d) fast

Ans: c) gradual
- 2. Tanzania is situated in the continent of _____.**
a) Asia b) Africa c) America d) Europe

Ans: b) Africa

1. Statement : Migration of man of different parts of the world resulted in changes of physical and colour

Reason : Climatic changes.

a) Statement is correct. b) Reason is wrong.
c) Statement and Reason are correct.
d) Statement and Reason are wrong.

Ans: c) Statement and Reason are correct

a) Australopithecus - Walked on both legs
b) Homo habilis - Upright man
c) Homo erectus - Wise man
d) Homo sapiens - Less protruding face

Ans: a) Australopithecus - Walked on both legs

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

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**

1. **What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?**
Radio carbon dating.

2. **What did early humans wear?**
They wore hides of animals, barks of trees and leaves.
3. **Where did early humans live?**
They lived on the branches of trees, in caves and mountain ranges.
4. **Which animal was used for ploughing?**
Oxen
5. **When did humans settle in one place?**
When people began to practice agriculture, life became an organised one.
It made the people settle in one place.

VII. Answer the following

1. **What is evolution?**
Evolution means the process in which human kind changes and develops into an advanced stage of life.
2. **Write any two characteristics of Homo sapiens?**
 - Homo sapiens had the appearance of man.
 - They were wise.
 - They engaged in hunting and gathering.
3. **Why did humans move from place to place?**
 - They moved from place to place in search of food.
 - Once the food resources got exhausted in one area, they moved to another place in search of food.
4. **Describe the ancient methods of hunting?**
 - They used tools made of stones and bones for hunting
 - They made sharp weapons and tools with stones.
 - They hunted pig, deer, bison, rhino, elephant and bear.
5. **Why were axes made?**
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 and materials used by pre-historic humans.
7. **What do you know about anthropology?**
 - The word anthropology is derived from two Greek words 'anthropos' meaning 'man' or 'human' and 'logos' meaning 'thought' or 'reason'.
 - Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.

VIII. HOTS

1. **Importance of invention of wheel from the ancient period to the modern period**
 - Wheel was the foremost invention of humans.
 - As a result of this he was able to transport things from one place to another easily.
 - With the help of wheel he made pots.
 - Also in the modern period wheels play an important role.
 - No modern machine is run without wheels. Thus wheels play an important role both in the field of transport and industry.

IX. Student Activity (For Students)

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

X. Answer Grid.

The invention of _____ made pot making easier. Ans: Wheel	Barter system means _____. Ans: Exchanging one thing for another	Name any two weapons used by early human for hunting. Ans: Stones, bones and horns of animals
Which is the best stone for making weapons? Ans: Chikki- mukki- kal	Towns and cities emerged because of _____ and _____. Ans: trade, commerce	Which was the first scientific invention of humans? Ans: Wheel
Identify the pictures in rock paintings. Ans: Hunting and dancing pictures	Which was the main occupation of early humans? Ans: Hunting	What do cave paintings tell us? Ans: Information about the past.
Where did the early humans live? Ans: In caves	_____ is related to the field of archaeology. Ans: Anthropology	Name any two animals domesticated by early human. Ans: Dogs and Oxen

XI. Life Skill (For Students)

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.

XII. Map Work (Refer Map Book)

On the outline map of India, mark the following places:

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The word 'anthropology' is derived from two _____ words.
a) Greek b) Latin c) Sanskrit d) Prakrit
Ans: (a) Greek
2. The main occupation of humans in the past was
a) fishing b) hunting c) pot making d) trade
Ans: (b) Hunting

statement with the reason.

1. **Statement** : Early humans decided to use guns for hunting.
Reason : It was difficult for them to kill big animals with a stick or stone.
a. Both statement and reason are correct
b. Both statement and reason are wrong
c. Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
d. Statement is correct and reason is wrong.
Ans: (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.

III. Find out the wrong pair.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Homo sapiens | - Africa | |
| b) Homo habilis | - South Africa | |
| c) Homo erectus | - Asia and Africa. | |
| d) Cro- magnons | - China | Ans: (d) Cro-magnons - China |

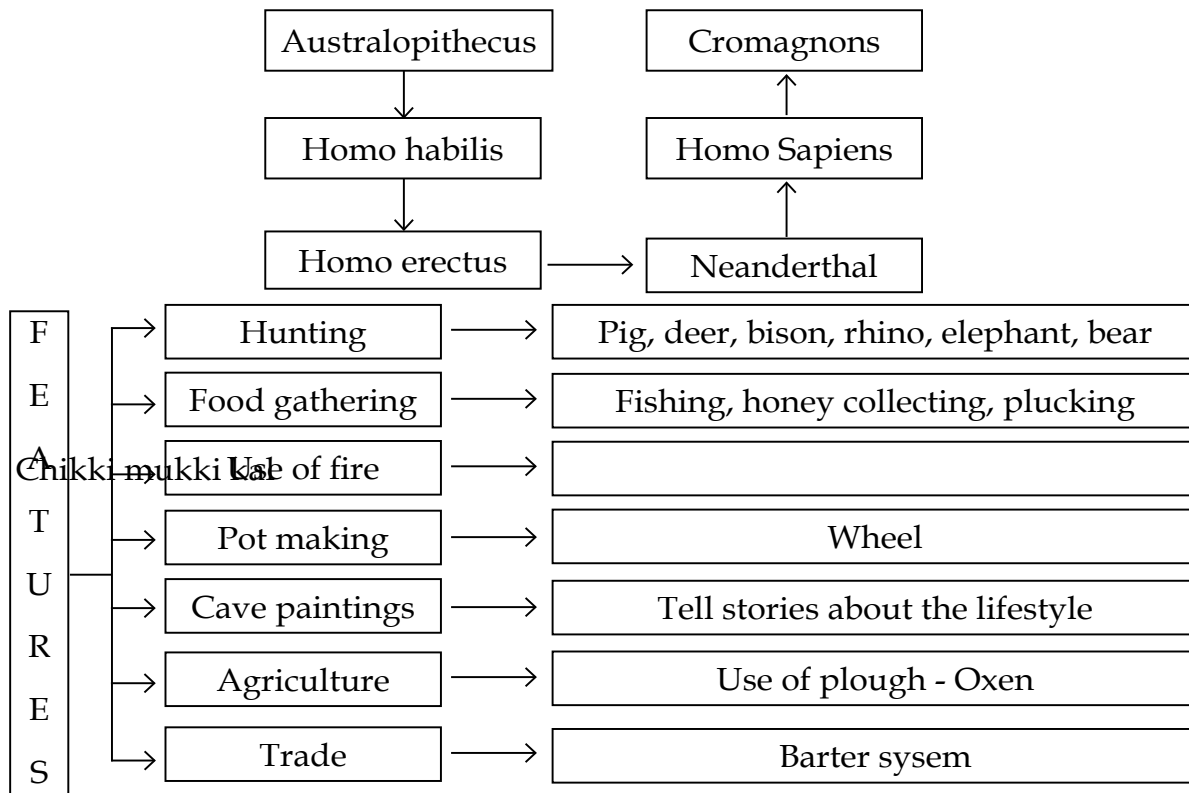
IV. State True or False.

1. The Neanderthal people buried the dead. **Ans: True**
2. During the pre-historic period horses were used to draw carts. **Ans: False**
3. Homo sapiens were wise. **Ans: True**
4. Flint stones were easily available. **Ans: False**
5. Coins made of iron were used by pre - historic people. **Ans: False**

V. Answer in brief

1. **Write a short note on the mode of transport in 1850.**
 - There were no buses or cycles.
 - Cart pulled by mules and bullocks were seen on the roads.
 - Horse - drawn cart was a rare occurrence.
2. **What is meant by barter system?**
The early men exchanged the surplus grains with other groups for the other things they were in need of. This is called barter system.
3. **What was the importance of fire in the early man's life?**
They used fire to protect them from predators, for cooking food and for creating light during night.

Mind map



Unit 1

GEOGRAPHY

THE UNIVERSE AND SOLAR SYSTEM

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

- The Universe was formed after _____ explosion. **Ans: Big Bang**
- _____ is the unit used to measure the distance between two celestial bodies. **Ans: Light year**
- _____ is the centre of the solar system. **Ans: The Sun**
- The word planet means _____. **Ans: wanderer**
- _____ planet has many natural satellites. **Ans: Jupiter**
- India's first ever mission to the moon is _____. **Ans: Chandrayaan**
- Earth is inclined by _____ degrees. **Ans: $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$**
- The Equator faces the Sun directly on _____ and _____. **Ans: 21st March, 23rd Sep**
- At the time of Perihelion, the Earth is _____ to the Sun. **Ans: closest**
- The line which divides day and night on the Earth's surface is _____. **Ans: Terminator line**

B. Choose the best answer.

- The movement of the Earth on its axis is called
a) Revolution b) Seasons c) Rotation d) Circulation **Ans: (c) Rotation**
- The Tropic of Capricorn faces the Sun directly on
a) March 21 b) June 21 c) September 23 d) December 22 **Ans: (d) December 22**
- The galaxy in which our solar system is found is
a) Andromeda b) Magellanic clouds c) Milky way d) Starburst **Ans: (c) Milky way**
- The only celestial body where man has successfully landed
a) Mars b) Moon c) Mercury d) Venus **Ans: (b) Moon**
- Which of the following planets can float on water?
a) Jupiter b) Saturn c) Uranus d) Neptune **Ans: (b) Saturn**

C. Circle the odd one out

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

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2. **The surface of the moon has many craters.**
The craters are formed due to the meteorites which fall on the moon's surface.
3. **The velocity of Earth's rotation is zero at poles.**
It is due to the shape and inclination of the earth.

I. Answer in detail.

1. **Distinguish between inner and outer planets.**

Inner planets		Outer planets
1.	The four planets nearer to the sun are called inner planets	The last four planets are called outer planets.
2.	They are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.	They are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
3.	They are also called Terrestrial planets	They are also called Jovian planets
4.	They are comparatively smaller in size	They are comparatively bigger in size
5.	The surface of the planets has mountains, volcanoes and craters.	These planets have gases and so they are called Gaseous Giants.

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

Rotation:

- The movement of the earth around the sun is called rotation.
- The rotation of the earth causes day and night
- As the earth is spherical in shape, only one half of it is illuminated by the sun at a time.
- The illuminated portion of the earth experiences day and the other part of the earth experiences night.

Revolution:

- The movement of the earth around the sun is called revolution.
- The revolution of the earth causes seasons.
- The revolution of the earth gives the impression that the sun is moving north and south of the equator.
- The equator faces the Sun directly on March 21 and September 23.
- During these two days the day and night are equal throughout the earth. These two days are called Equinoxes.
- On June 21, the Tropic of Cancer faces the sun. This is known as summer solstice. It is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere and longest night in the Southern hemisphere.

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

The earth has three major components. They are lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. All living things exist in a narrow zone called Biosphere.

Lithosphere:

- The Greek word Lithos means rock.
- 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.
- Hydrosphere 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.
- Atmosphere is the envelope of air that surrounds the earth.
- Different types of gases make up the atmosphere.
- The major gases are Nitrogen and oxygen. The other gases are Carbon-di-oxide, Hydrogen, Helium, Argon and Ozone.
- Biosphere:**
- Bio means life. Biosphere is a narrow belt.
- Life exists in biosphere.
- It consists of distinct zones.
- Each zone has its own climate, plant and animal life. These zones are known as ecosystems.

J. Picture Study

1. Study the picture and answer the given questions.

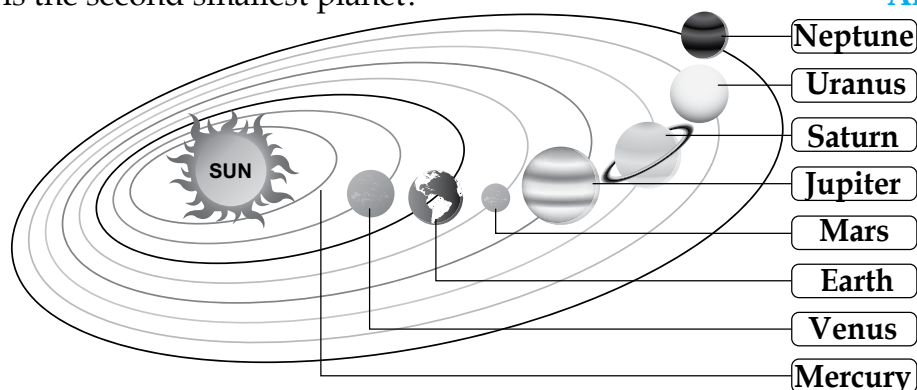
- a. Which is the closest planet to the Sun?
- b. Which is the largest planet?
- c. Which is the farthest planet from the Sun?
- d. Which is the second smallest planet?

Ans : Mercury

Ans : Jupiter

Ans : Neptune

Ans : Mars



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



- a) Identify the planet

Ans : Uranus

- b) What is the colour of the planet?

Ans : Green

- c) Why is it of this colour?

Ans : Due to the presence of Methane

STUDENT ACTIVITY

K. Solve the puzzle.

Across

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

Down

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

			¹ V		² C	E	R	E	S		
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The study of the universe is called _____. **Ans: Cosmology**
2. A cluster of stars is known as _____. **Ans: Galaxy**
3. The Roman word 'Sol' means _____. **Ans: Sun God**
4. The _____ is at the centre of the solar system. **Ans: Sun**
5. The elliptical path in which the planets move around the Sun is known as _____. **Ans: Orbit**
6. The only natural satellite of the Earth is the _____. **Ans: Moon**
7. The revolution of the Earth causes _____. **Ans: Seasons**
8. The rotation of the earth causes _____. **Ans: Day and night**
9. The fastest spinning planet in the solar system is _____. **Ans: Jupiter**
10. The Greek word Lithos means _____. **Ans: Rocky**

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. The closest planet to the Sun is _____.
a) Mercury b) Venus c) Uranus d) Saturn **Ans: a) Mercury**
2. The somersaulting planet is _____.
a) Venus b) Mars c) Neptune d) Uranus **Ans: d) Uranus**
3. The ringed planet is _____.
a) Mars b) Venus c) Saturn d) Mercury **Ans: c) Saturn**
4. Halley comet will next appear in _____.
a) 2051 b) 2041 c) 2061 d) 2031 **Ans: c) 2061**

5. The Tropic of Cancer faces the Sun directly on

- a) March 21 b) June 21 c) September 23 d) December 22

Ans: b) June 21

III. Consider the following statements

- i) 1. The earth is the third planet in the solar system
2. The Sun is made up of hot gases like Hydrogen and Nitrogen
3. Mercury has no natural satellites

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) 2 only

Ans: c) 1 and 3

- ii) 1. The sun revolves around the earth.
2. Mars is named after the Roman God of war.
3. Uranus appears green

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) 3 only

Ans: b) 2 and 3

- iii) **Statement I** : Jupiter is the fastest spinning planet in the solar system.

Statement II : Neptune is the coldest planet

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) Both the statements are wrong.

Ans: c) Both the statements are true

- iv) **Statement I** : The earth is inclined at $32\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ angle.

Statement II : The specific gravity of Saturn is more than that of water.

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) Both the statement are wrong

Ans: d) Both the statement are wrong

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by light year?

A light year is the unit used to measure the distance between the celestial bodies.

2. Mention the hierarchy of the universe.

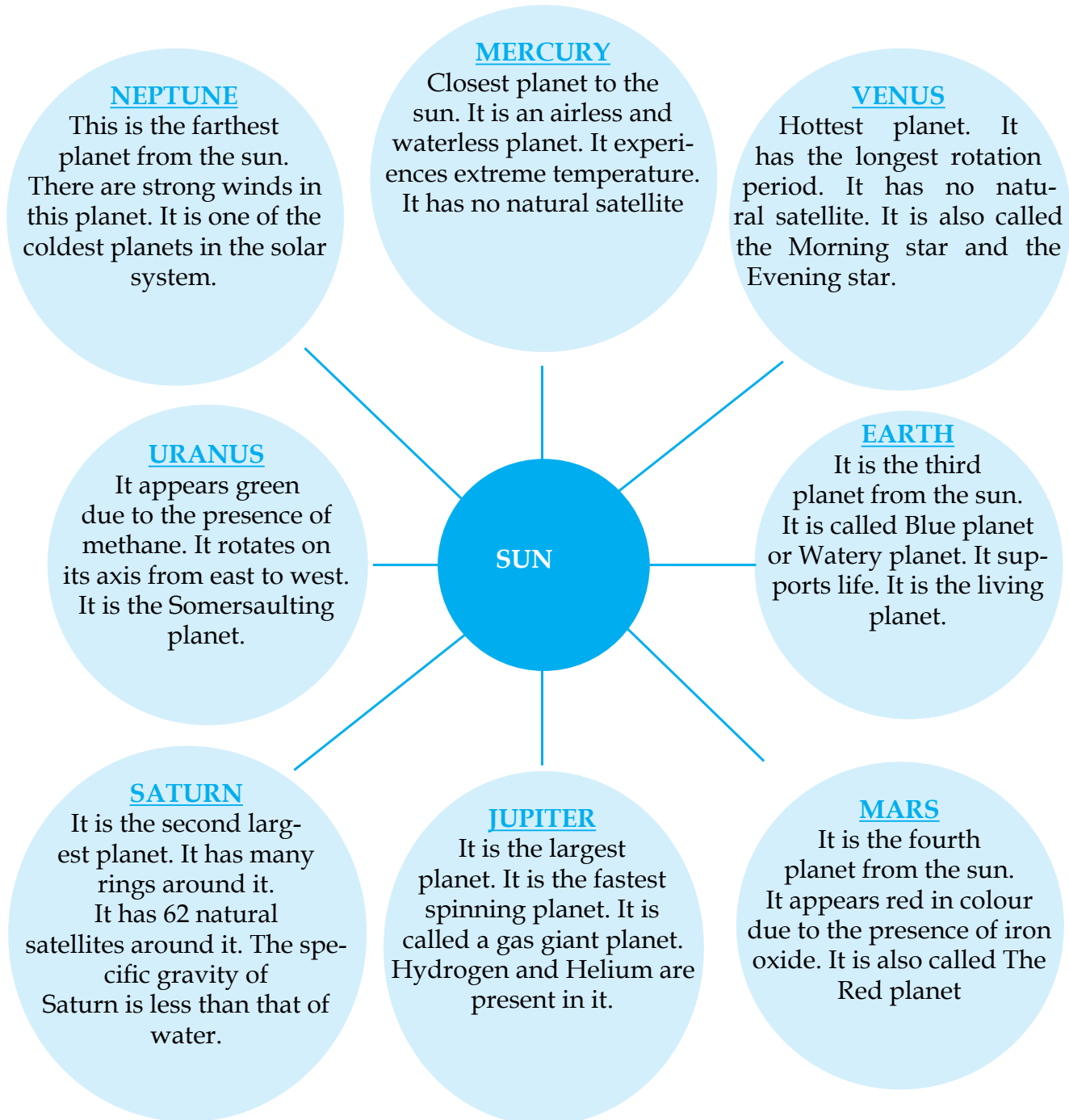
- Universe ➤ Galaxy ➤ Solar system
➤ Planets ➤ Satellites

3. How many planets are there in the solar family? Name them.

There are eight planets in the solar family. They are

- i) Mercury ii) Venus iii) Earth iv) Mars v) Jupiter
vi) Saturn vii) Uranus and viii) Neptune.

Mind map



Unit 1

CIVICS

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer

- India consists of _____ states and _____ Union territories.
a) 27,9 b) 29,7 c) 28,7 d) 28,8 **Ans: d) 28,8**
- India is known as a
a) Continent b) Sub continent c) Island d) None of these
Ans: b) Sub continent
- Mawsynram, the land of highest rainfall is located in
a) Manipur b) Sikkim c) Nagaland d) Meghalaya
Ans: d) Meghalaya
- Which one of the following religion is not practised in India.
a) Sikhism b) Islam c) Zoroastrianism d) Confucianism
Ans: d) Confucianism
- Recognised official languages of India, as per VIIIth Schedule of Indian constitution
a) 25 b) 23 c) 22 d) 26 **Ans: c) 22**
- Onam festival celebrated in
a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Punjab d) Karnataka **Ans: a) Kerala**
- Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of
a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Manipur d) Karnataka **Ans: a) Kerala**
- 'Discovery of India' - a book was written by
a) Rajaji b) V.O.C c) Nethaji d) Jawaharlal Nehru
Ans: d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Ambedkar
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Rajaji
Ans: a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- V.A. Smith called India as _____
a) Great Democracy b) Unique land of diversities
c) Ethnological museum d) Secular nation
Ans: c) Ethnological museum

II. Fill in the blanks

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

III. Match the following:				Answers	
1	Negroids	a	Religion	d	Indian race
2	Coastal areas	b	India	c	Fishery
3	Zoroastrianism	c	Fishery	a	Religion
4	Unity in diversity	d	Indian race	b	India

IV. Answer the following questions.

- Define diversity.**
We, the Indians come from different backgrounds, belong to different cultures, worship in different ways. This is known as diversity.
- What are the types of diversity?**
 - Land form and lifestyle diversity
 - Religious diversity
 - Cultural diversity
 - Social diversity
 - Linguistic diversity
- 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. So India is known as a sub – continent.
- Write the names of three major festivals celebrated in India.**
 - Deepavali
 - Christmas
 - Ramzan
- List out some of the classical dances of India.**

Tamil Nadu	-	Bharatanatyam	Kerala	-	Kathakali
Karnataka	-	Yakshagana	Odisha	-	Odissi
Andhra Pradesh	-	Kuchipudi	Manipur	-	Manipuri
Assam	-	Sattriya			
- Why is India called the land of unity in diversity?**
Though diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.

V. Answer the following in detail:

- Explain: Linguistic diversity and cultural diversity.**

Linguistic diversity :

 - India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages.
 - Tamil is the oldest Dravidian language.
 - Because the British ruled India for over three hundred years, the English language gained prominence in India. So English has emerged as an important language.
 - Now it is widely used in official communication and daily life.

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.
 - The culture of a group of people is reflected in their social behavior and interactions.
 - Art and architecture are an integral part of every community. It develops as a part of culture and tradition of a community.
 - Every state in India has rich traditions and unique ways of artistic expression.

2. "India is a land of diversity, yet we are all united". Explain.

- Though diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.
- Symbols like the National flag and National Anthem remind us of our great nation and the need to stay united.
- Celebration of events like Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi brings us together and keeps the spirit of one nation alive with us.
- India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices
- The freedom struggle and the drafting of our constitution stands as ample evidence to the spirit of unity of India.

VI. Projects and Activities (For Students)

1. "The occupation of people depends on the landform of a place" Give some examples.
2. Read about a state of your choice and make an album to show the culture and tradition of people who live in that state.
3. Collect the pictures to show the art and architecture of Tamilnadu.

VII. HOTS

List out the various festivals celebrated in different states.

States	Festivals
1. Tamil Nadu	Pongal
2. West Bengal	Durga Puja
3. Kerala	Onam
4. Assam	Bihu
5. Odisha	Megha Purnima
6. Himachal Pradesh	Maha Sivarathri
7. Maharashtra	Vinayakar Chathurthi
8. Karnataka	Ugadi
9. Bihar	Chhath Puja
10. Punjab	

Lohri

VIII. Life Skill.

Suggest measures to bring unity in your school.

1. Uniform dress
2. Celebrating festivals of all religions.
a) Deepavali b) Christmas c) Ramzan d) Pongal
3. Conducting community prayers.
4. Inter-dining
5. Celebration of School Day
6. Other extra curricular activities.
7. Conducting L.D.S meetings.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

1. **The oldest Dravidian language is**
a) Hindi b) Tamil c) Sanskrit d) Telugu **Ans: (b) Tamil**
2. **The number of recognized official languages**
a) 13 b) 18 c) 22 d) 25 **Ans: (c) 22**
3. **Malayalam was declared as classical language in**
a) 2002 b) 2004 c) 2012 d) 2013 **Ans: (d) 2013**

II. Fill in the blanks

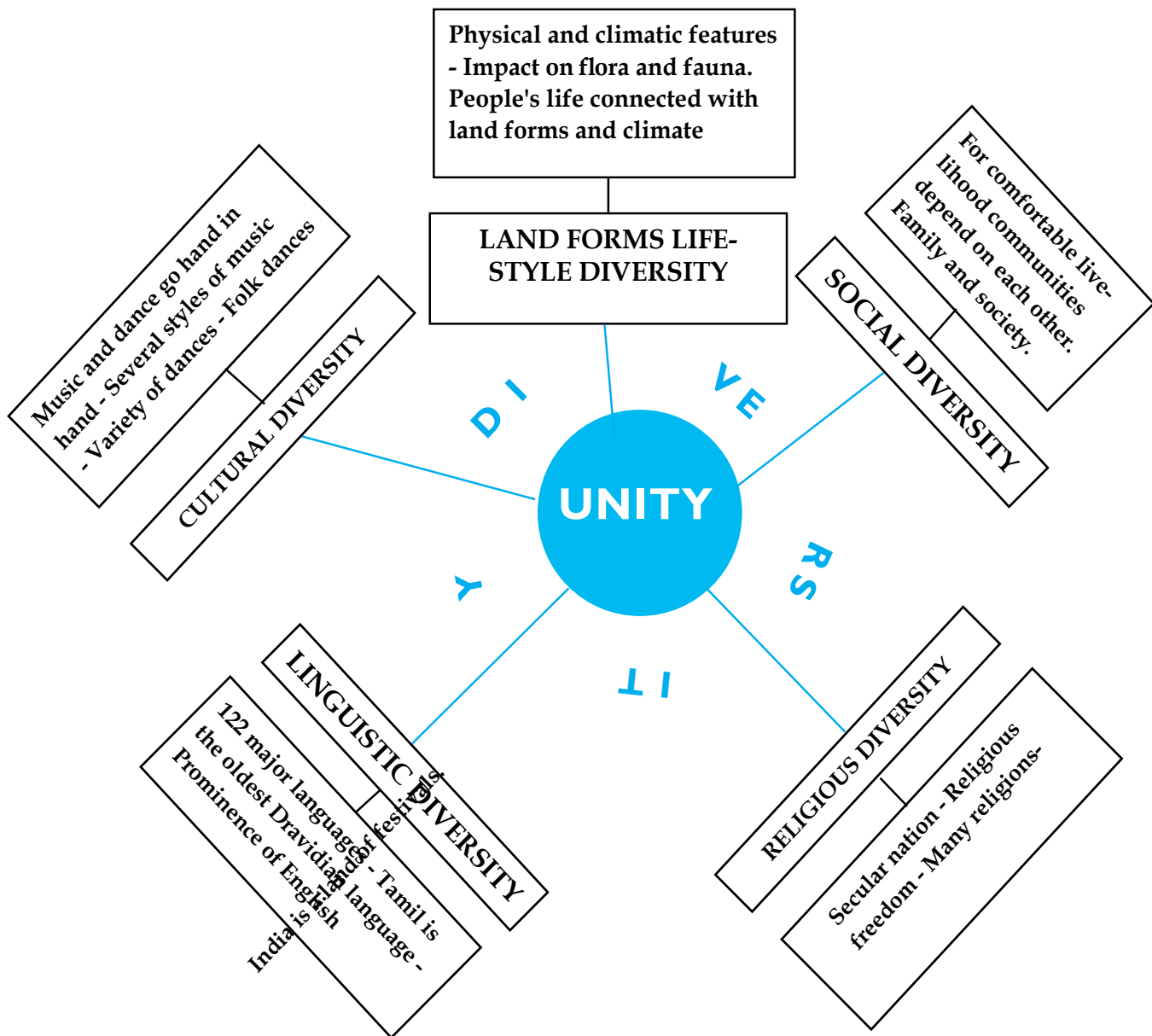
1. Gurunanak Jayanthi is celebrated by the _____. **Ans: Sikhs**
2. India became independent in the year _____. **Ans: 1947**
3. The first Prime Minister of independent India is _____. **Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru**
4. The fundamental unit of a society is the _____. **Ans: Family**
5. The folk dance of Punjab is _____. **Ans: Bhangra**

III. Answer in brief.

1. **What is meant by family? What are the types of family?.**
Family is the fundamental unit of the society. Joint families and nuclear families are the two types of families.
2. **What is meant by community?**
➤ A community is a place where people live together with a common interest or heritage.
➤ Our community is made up of peasants, labourers, artisans, parents, teachers, students and many others.
3. **What is a 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.
4. **Mention the folk dances of Tamil Nadu.**
Karagattam, Oyillattam, Kummi, Therukoothu, Bommalattam, Puliattam, Kolattam and Thappattam.
5. **Mention the religions of India.**
Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism are the religions of India.
6. **What are the various styles of music practiced in India?**
The Hindustani music, Karnatic music, Classical music, Folk music, Lavani, Ghazl are some of the musics practiced in India.
7. **Mention any four folk dances of India.**
Tamil Nadu - Karagattam, Oyillattam, Kummi, Thappattam
Kerala - Mohiniattam
Punjab - Bhangra
Gujarat - Dandia

Mind map

UNITY IN DIVERSITY



Unit 1

TERM - II

HISTORY

VEDIC CULTURE IN NORTH INDIA AND MEGALITHIC CULTURE IN SOUTH INDIA

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer

- Aryans first settled in _____ region.
a) Punjab
b) Middle Gangetic
c) Kashmir
d) North east
Ans : a) Punjab
- Aryans came from _____
a) China
b) North Asia
c) Central Asia
d) Europe
Ans : c) Central Asia
- Our National Motto "Sathyameva Jayate" is taken from
a) Brahmana
b) Veda
c) Aranyaka
d) Upanishad
Ans : d) Upanishad
- What was the ratio of land revenue collected during Vedic Age
a) $1/3$
b) $1/6$
c) $1/8$
d) $1/9$
Ans : b) $1/6$

II. Match the Statement with the Reason/ Tick the appropriate answer

- Assertion :** The vedic age is evidenced by good number of texts and adequate amount of material evidences.

Reason : Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.
Ans : b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- Statement I :** Periplus mentions the steel imported into Rome from peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

Statement II : Evidences for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.

a) Statement I is wrong
b) Statement II is wrong
c) Both the statements are correct
d) Both the statements are wrong
Ans : c) Both the statements are correct
- Which of the statement is not correct in the Vedic society.**

a) A widow could re-marry.
b) Child marriage was in practice.
c) Father's property was inherited by his son
d) Sati was unknown
Ans : b) Child marriage was in practice
- Which is the correct ascending order of the Rig Vedic society?**

a) Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra < Jana
b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra
c) Rashtra < Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis
d) Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra
Ans : b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra

III. Fill in the blanks

- Vedic culture was _____ in nature. **Ans : Chalcolithic**
- _____ was a tax collected from the people in Vedic period. **Ans : Bali**
- _____ system is an ancient learning method. **Ans : Gurukula**
- Adhichanallur is in _____ district. **Ans : Thoothukudi**

IV. True or False

- The Roman artefacts found at various sites provide the evidence of Indo - Roman trade relations. **Ans : True**
- A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero. **Ans : True**
- The army chief was called Gramani. **Ans : False**
- The Black and Red ware pottery became the characteristic of the Megalithic period. **Ans : True**
- Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli. **Ans : True**

V. Match the following

Site		Finds					
a) Keezhadi	-	1) Ivory dice	a)	4	3	2	1
b) Porunthal	-	2) tip of ploughs	b)	3	4	1	2
c) Kodumanal	-	3) Spindles	c)	1	3	4	2
d) Adichanallur	-	4) gold ornaments	d)	1	2	3	4

Ans : d) 1 2 3 4

VI. Answer in one or two sentences :

- Name the four Vedas.**
➤ Rig ➤ Yajur ➤ Sama ➤ Atharvana
- What were the animals domesticated by Vedic people?**
➤ Elephants ➤ Cow ➤ Goat ➤ Sheep ➤ Horse
- What do you know about Megalith?**
Using big stone slabs built upon the places of burial is known as Megalith.
- What are Dolmens?**
➤ Dolmens are Megalithic tombs.
➤ They are made of two or more upright stones with a single stone lying across the burial site.
- What are Urns?**
Urns are large pottery jars used for burying the dead
- Name the coins used for business transactions in Vedic period.**
➤ Nishka ➤ Satmana (gold) ➤ Krishnala (silver)
- Name some Megalithic monuments found in Tamil Nadu.**
➤ Urns ➤ Dolmens ➤ Menhirs ➤ Hero stones

VII. Answer the following

- Write briefly about the archaeological site at Kodumanal.**
 - Kodumanal is in Erode district.
 - Kodumanal is identified with the Kodumanam of Pathittrupathu.
 - More than 300 pottery inscriptions in Tamil Brahmi have been discovered there.
 - Spindles, whorls, piece of cloth, tools, weapons, ornaments and beads have been discovered.
 - A Menhir was found at the burial site.
- Write about the Vedic women in a paragraph.**
 - In Rig Vedic society the wife was respected as the mistress of the household.
 - She could perform rituals along with her husband.
 - Child marriage and sati were not known.
 - There was no bar on the remarriage of widows.
 - They were denied right to inherit property and to participate in public affairs.
 - In the later Vedic period women were denied education.
 - Polygamy was present.

VIII. HOTS

- Difference between Gurukula system of education and Modern system of education.**

	Gurukula system of education	Modern system of education
1	The shishyas resided with the guru	We have modern schools and colleges. We don't stay with the teacher
2	Education through oral tradition	We have books and other modern sources
3	Rote learning - Memorised every thing	Importance is given to creative thinking
4	Learnt Vedas, Puranas, logic, ethics and soon	Learn various subjects
5	Students were trained to lead a disciplined life	Some importance is given to discipline
6	Women education was not there	

IX. Pride any joy - Let us find out the fact.

Archaeological Sites	Archaeological Finds	Fact
Adichanallur	The Tamil Brahmi Script	Existence of Pre-historic culture
Keeladi	Roman artefacts	Evidence of Indo-Roman trade relations
Paiyampalli	Iron implements	Evidence for iron smelting
Porunthal	Pot filled with rice	Rice was people's staple food
Kodumanal	Spindle whorl	Evidence for weaving

X. Student Activity

1. Sentence making by using these new words.

Shruti, Gramani, Rashtras, Iron Age, Semi nomadic, Barter

- Ans :**
- The ones that were transmitted orally through generations is **Shruti**.
 - **Gramani** was the leader of the village.
 - Many Janas formed the **Rashtras**.
 - **Iron Age** people used tools made up of iron.
 - Rig Vedic Aryans were **Semi nomadic**.
 - Exchanging of goods with out using money is called **barter system**.

2. Word Search

I	T	I	M	A	S	A	Z	W
U	D	Y	T	R	R	D	I	X
O	O	K	H	Y	B	E	R	S
S	L	P	F	A	A	V	O	A
P	M	S	I	V	D	N	N	T
A	E	R	C	A	A	R	A	M
D	N	S	I	R	U	R	G	A
D	S	X	M	T	N	B	E	N
Y	G	A	N	A	I	N	G	A

2. Text containing teachings on religion

4. A tribal assembly of villages

5. Assembly of people

8. Period of Vedic Age

6. Fire

9. Megalithic tomb

7. Gold coin

Ans : 1. KHYBER 2. SMRITI 3. VIS 4. GANA 5. SAMITI
6. AGNI 7. SATMANA 8. IRON AGE 9. URN

XI. Life Skills (For Students)

Collect information from Newspapers about archaeological finds with the help of your teacher.

Site Visit : Visit to any one of the archaeological sites near your locality.

V. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. Name the metals known to Rig Vedic people.

- Gold (Hiranya) ➤ Iron (Shyama) ➤ Copper / Bronze (Ayas)

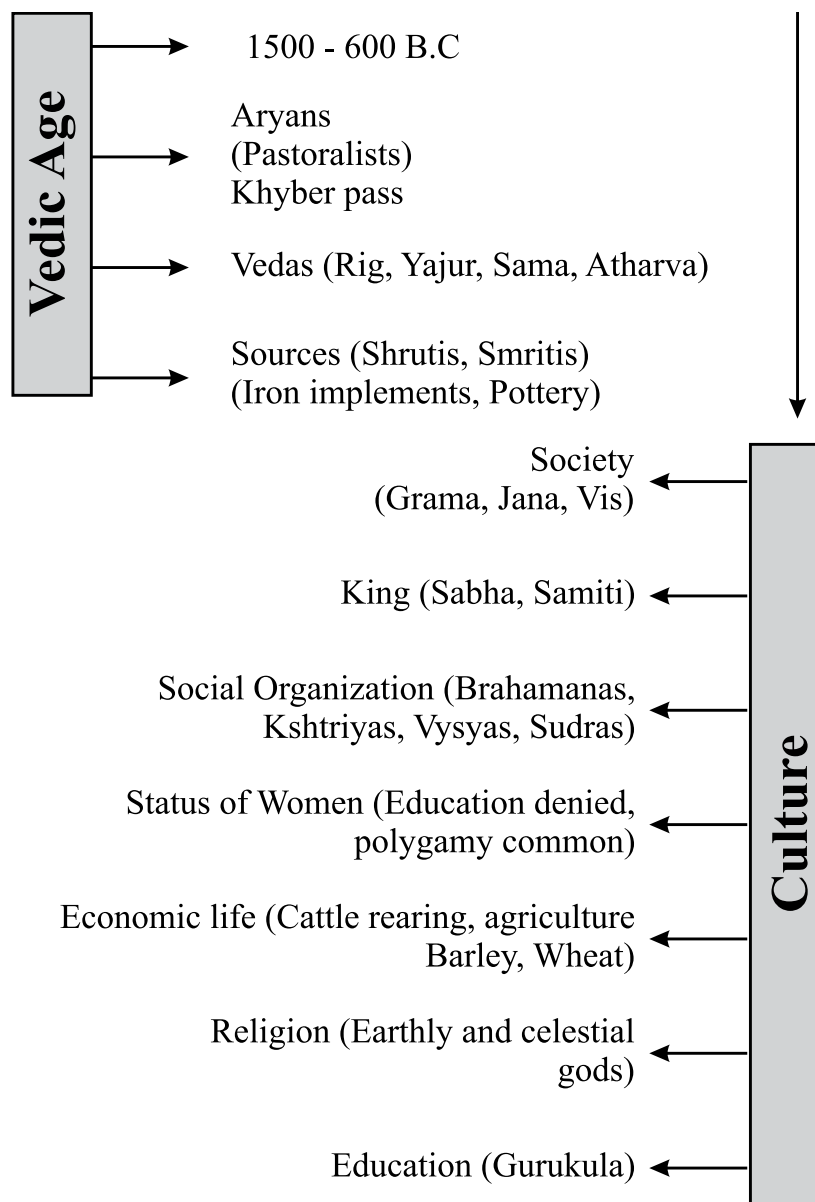
2. What were the crops cultivated?

- Wheat ➤ Rice ➤ Barley

3. Name the occupations of Rig Vedic Aryans.

- Cattle rearing ➤ Carpenters ➤ Chariot makers ➤ Potters
➤ Smiths ➤ Weavers ➤ Leather workers ➤ Agriculture

Mind map



Unit 1

GEOGRAPHY

RESOURCES

EXERCISES

A. Match the following.

A	B	Answers
Natural resource	Minerals	Forest
International resource	Sustainable development	Ambergris
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	Air	Sustainable development
Non - renewable	Manufacturing	Minerals
Universal resource	Ambergris	Air
Secondary activities	Forest	Manufacturing

B. Fill in the blanks

- Sugarcane is processed to make _____. **Ans : Sugar**
- Conservation of resources is _____ use of resources. **Ans : careful**
- Resources which are confined to certain regions are called _____. **Ans : Localized resources**
- _____ resources are being used in the present. **Ans : Actual**
- _____ resources are the most valuable resources. **Ans : Human**
- Collection of resources directly from nature is called _____. **Ans : Primary activities**

C. Write short notes on the following

- Renewable resources**
 - After consumption, resources can be renewed with the period of time is called renewable resources.
 - Ex. Air, Water, Sunlight
- Human resources.**
 - Human resources are group of individuals who use nature to create more resources.
 - Ex. Doctors, Teachers, Scientists.
- Individual resources.**
 - Individual resources are resources privately owned by individuals.
 - Ex. Apartments
- Tertiary activities.**
 - Tertiary activities are those which render services to production and distribution of goods.
 - Ex. Banking, Trade, Communications.

D. Give brief answers for the following.

1. What are resources?

- Resources are something that fulfill human needs.
- All resources have value. Ex. Petroleum, Air

2. What are actual resources?

Actual resources are resources that are being used and the quantity available is known. Ex. Coal at Neyveli.

3. Define abiotic resources.

- Abiotic resources are non - living things.
- Ex. Land, Water, Air, Minerals.

4. What is sustainable development?

If the present needs of resources are met and the conservation of resources for the future are balanced, we call it sustainable development.

E. Give short answers for the following questions.

1. Differentiate universal and localized resources.

Localized Resources	Universal Resources
Resources are present in specific regions	Resources are present every where
Example : Minerals	Example : Sunlight and Air

2. Though human beings are natural resources, why are they classified separately?

- Education, health, knowledge and skill have made human beings a valuable resource.
- So human beings are classified separately. Ex. Doctors, Teachers and Scientists.

3. Compare National and International Resources.

National Resources :

Resources within the political boundaries and oceanic area of a country.
Ex. Tropical forest regions of India.

International Resources

All oceanic resources found in the open ocean. Utilization can be made only after international agreement. Ex. Ambergris

4. What is the difference between Man made resources and Human resources?

Man made resources	Human Resources
Natural resources are modified or processed by technology.	Groups of individuals use nature to create more resources
All structures built by man	Education, health, knowledge and skill have made this.

5. Write the Gandhian thought on conservation of resources.

- There is enough resource for every body's need and not for anybody's greed.

- Mahatma blamed man kind for depletion of resources because of over exploitation and unlimited needs of human beings.

F. Give detailed answers for the following questions. (100 - 120 words)

1. How are natural resources classified? Explain any three with examples.

Natural resources are classified according to their.

- Origin ➤ Development ➤ Renewability
- Distribution ➤ Ownership

I. On the basis of origin - Biotic resources and Abiotic resources

- All living resources are biotic resources. Example : Plants, animals, micro organisms.
- Non living resources are abiotic resources. Example : Land, water, air, minerals

II. On the basis of development - Actual resources and Potential resources

- The resources that are being used and the quantity available are known as Actual resources. E.g: Coal at Neyveli
- The resources that are not utilized at present are potential resources. The quantity and location are not known.
Example : Marine yeast (in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea)

III. On the basis of Renewability - Renewable Resources and Non - renewable Resources

- After consumption, resources can be renewed with the period of time is called renewable resources. Example : Air, water, sun light
 - Natural resources that have limited stock are non - renewable resources. Example : Coal, petroleum, natural gas, minerals
-

2. How can resources be conserved?

- Careful use of resources is conservation of resources.
- Due to the rapid increase in population the resources are being utilized at a very fast rate.
- To avoid this we need sustainable development. The sustainable development can take place when
 - a) Wastage and excess consumption is prevented
 - b) Reusable resources are recycled
 - c) Pollution is prevented
 - d) Environment is protected
 - e) Natural vegetation and wild life are preserved.
- The easiest way to conserve resources is to follow the "3R"s : Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

3. What is resource planning and why is it necessary?

- The technique or skill of proper utilization of resources is Resource planning. Resource planning is necessary because,
- Resources are limited and we have to use them properly. Also we have to save the resources for our future generation.
- Resources are unevenly distributed over the different parts of the world.
- It is also essential for the production of resource to protect them from over exploitation.

4. Explain the primary, secondary and tertiary activities.**Primary Activities :**

- In the beginning man collected things in order to satisfy his basic needs.
- He collected things through primary activities.
- Hunting, food gathering, fishing, forestry, mining and agriculture were primary activities.

Secondary Activities

- The transforming of raw materials into finished goods is called secondary activities. E.g: Sugar is made from sugar cane.

Tertiary Activities

- Tertiary activities are those which render services to production and distribution of goods.
- These are concerned with the distribution of primary and secondary products through a system of transport and trade.
Ex : Banking, Trade and Communications

G. Statements and inferences

- 1. Statement** : Solar energy is the best substitute for thermal energy in tropical regions.

Inference 1 : Coal and petroleum resources are receding.

Inference 2 : Solar energy will never deplete.

Now choose the right answer.

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows b) Only conclusion 2 follows
c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows d) Both 1 and 2 follow

Ans : d) Both 1 and 2 follow

- 2. Statement** : If you don't conserve resources, human race may become extinct.

Inference 1 : You need not conserve resources.

Inference 2 : You need to conserve resources.

Now choose the right answer

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows b) Only conclusion 2 follows
c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows d) Both 1 and 2 follow

Ans : b) Only conclusion 2 follows

3. **Statement** : Man switched over to agriculture.
Inference 1 : Food gatherers experienced scarcity of food.
Inference 2 : Food gathered was not nutritious.

Now choose the right answer.

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows b) Only conclusion 2 follows
c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows d) Both 1 and 2 follow

Ans : a) Only conclusion 1 follows

H. Given are three suggestions to conserve resources : Write the 3Rs in suitable places.

1. Giving your childhood cycle to your neighbour **Ans : Reuse**
2. Using a flush that consumes less water **Ans : Reduce**
3. Melting used plastic to lay roads **Ans : Recycle**

I. Cross word puzzle

1	1			2		3			4	
								1		
3										

Across left to right

1. A development that balances time
2. Energy from the sun
3. All resources that belongs to country

Across right to left

1. One of the 3Rs

Down

1. A resource found every where
2. An international resource
3. A resource provided by nature
4. A resource restricted to specific areas

Ans:

Across left to right : 1. SUSTAINABLE 2. SOLAR 3. NATIONAL

Down : 1. UNIVERSAL 2. AMBERGRIS 3. NATURAL
4. LOCALIZED

Across right to left : 1. REUSE

J. Map Work (Refer Map Book)

1. Mark the following in the outline map of India.

1. Neyveli
2. Bay of Bengal
3. Arabian Sea
4. Forest region of Tamil Nadu
5. Indian Ocean
6. Iron mining in Kanjamalai (Salem)

K. Identify the different economic activities and fill the table given below.

S.No.	Picture	Primary/ Secondary/ tertiary	What activity is this?	Region in which it is found
1		Primary	Mining	Neyveli
2		Secondary	Refinery	Manali
3		Tertiary	Education	School
4		Primary	Agriculture	All over the country

Teacher's Activities :

1. Observe "Save Energy Day" Once in a month at school / class level.
2. Try making wall hangings with waste materials to decorate your school corridors.
3. Find out if there are any industries nearby your school. A field trip may be arranged.
4. Collect pictures based on
 - a. Fishing
 - b. Hunting
 - c. Food -gathering
 - d. Forestry
 - e. Mining
 - f. Agriculture
 - g. Cattle - rearing
 - h. Lumbering

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. _____ are two important factors that determine whether a substance is a resource or not.	Time and Technology
2. All resources that have been directly provided by nature are called _____.	Natural resources
3. Man mined precious metals simultaneously for making _____.	ornaments
4. The non - renewable resources become _____ after use and the time they take to replace does not match the life cycle.	exhausted
5. Ambergris is used in _____ industries.	perfume
6. Marine yeast have greater _____ than the terrestrial yeast.	Potential

B. Write short notes on the following

1. **Non - renewable resources.**
 - Natural resources that have limited stock are non - renewable resources.
 - Ex : Coal, Petroleum

2. **Community - Owned resources.**

Resources which can be utilized by all the members of the community are called community - owned resources. Ex : Public parks

3. **World's largest Pharmacy.**
 - Tropical rain forests are called the world's largest pharmacy.
 - 25% of the natural vegetation are medicinal plants. Ex : Cinchona

Answers for the following.

1. What are the basic needs of man?

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| ➤ Origin | ➤ Development | ➤ Renewability |
| ➤ Distribution | ➤ Ownership | |

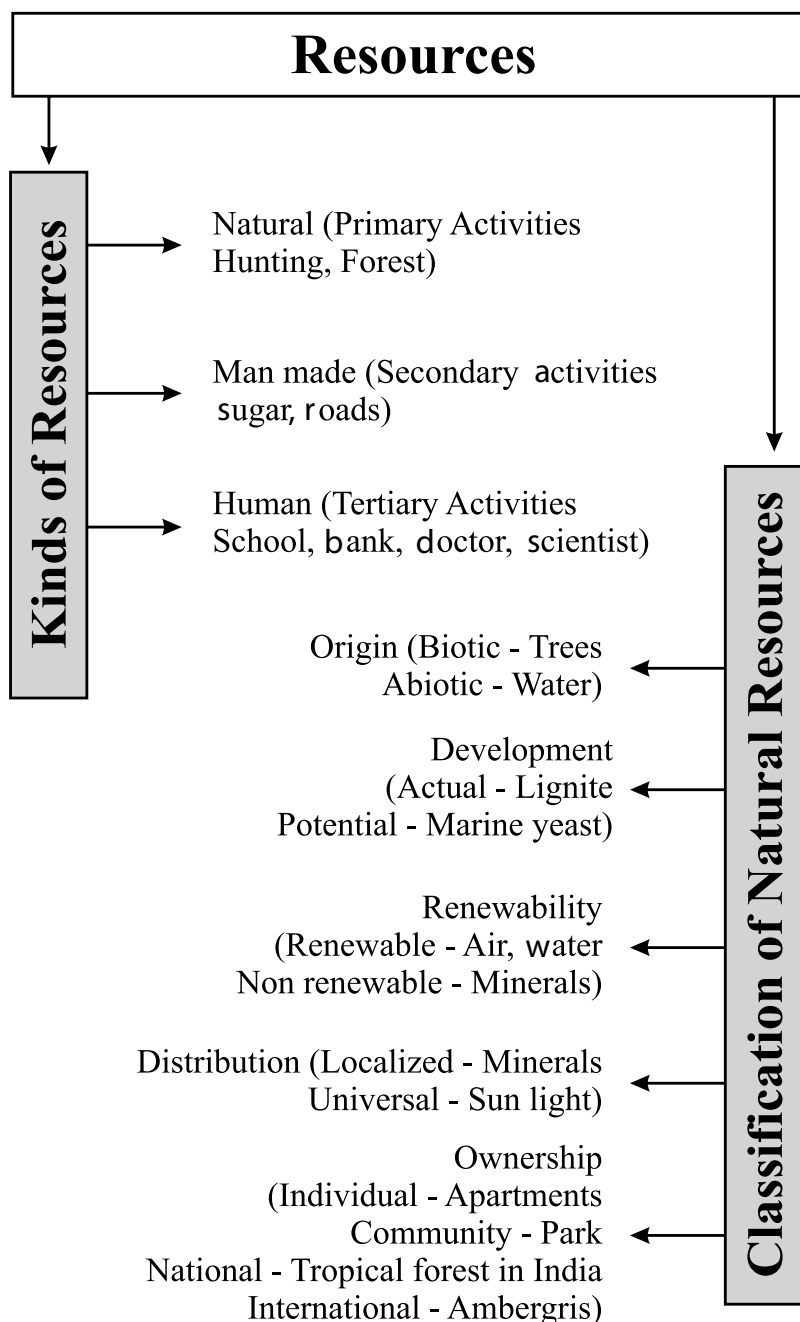
2. What are the basic needs man had in the beginning?

- | | | |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| ➤ Food | ➤ Clothing | ➤ Shelter |
|--------|------------|-----------|

3. Mention a few non-renewable resources.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| ➤ Coal | ➤ Petroleum | ➤ Natural gas |
| ➤ Minerals | | |

Mind map



Unit 1

CIVICS

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer

1. **The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by _____**
 a) Pingali Venkayya b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee d) Gandhiji
Ans : c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

2. **Which is the National Anthem of India?**
 a) Jana Gana Mana b) Vande Mataram
 c) Amar Sonar Bangla d) Neerarum Kaduluduththa
Ans : a) Jana Gana Mana

3. **Who wrote the most famous novel Anand Math?**
 a) Akbar b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee d) Jawaharlal Nehru
Ans : c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

4. **_____ birthday is celebrated as the International Day of non violence?**
 a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Subash Chandra Bose
 c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel d) Jawaharlal Nehru
Ans : a) Mahatma Gandhi

5. **The colour of the Asoka chakra found in our National flag is _____**
 a) sky blue b) navy blue
 c) blue d) green
Ans : b) navy blue

6. **The first flag ever flown after the Independence is stored in _____**
 a) Chennai fort Museum b) Delhi Museum
 c) Saranath Museum d) Kolkata Museum
Ans : a) Chennai fort Museum

7. **The National Anthem was written by _____**
 a) Devandranath Tagore b) Bharathiyar
 c) Rabindranath Tagore d) Balagangadhar Tilak
Ans : c) Rabindranath Tagore

8. **The time taken to play the National Anthem is _____**
 a) 50 seconds b) 52 minutes
 c) 52 seconds d) 20 seconds
Ans : c) 52 seconds

9. **"Vande Mataram" was first sung by _____ at the 1896 session of the National Congress.**
 a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee b) Rabindranath Tagore
 c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Sarojini Naidu
Ans : b) Rabindranath Tagore

10. _____ hoists the flag on Independence day in Delhi.

- a) The Prime Minister b) The President
c) Vice President d) Any Political leader

Ans : a) The Prime Minister

II. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. The National emblem was adopted from the Ashoka pillar of _____	Sarnath
2. The National fruit of India is _____	Mango
3. The National bird of India is _____	Peacock
4. Our National tree is the _____	Banyan tree
5. The flag which was flown in 1947 Independence day was weaved in _____	Gudiyatham
6. The Indian National Flag was designed by _____	Pingali Venkayya
7. _____ started the Saka Era.	Kanishka
8. The longest river in India is _____	The Ganges
9. The Indian Rupee symbol was designed by _____	D. Udhaya Kumar
10. The Chakra of the National Flag has _____ spokes.	24

III. Choose the correct answer	Answers
1. The Lion Capital is now in the _____ museum (Kolkata / Sarnath)	Sarnath
2. The National Anthem was adopted in _____ (1950 / 1947)	1950
3. _____ is declared as our National Micro organism (Lacto bacillus / Rhizobium)	Lactobacillus

IV. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. Saffron - Courage; White - _____	Honesty, Peace and Purity
2. Horse - Energy; Bull - _____	Hardwork
3. 1947 - Independence day, _____ 1950 - _____	Republic day

V. Choose the Correct Option

1	Rabindranath Tagore	a	National Song
2	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	b	National Flag
3	Pingali Venkayya	c	Astro Physicist
4	Meghnad Saha	d	National Anthem

- 1 2 3 4
a) a d b c
b) d a c b
c) d a b c

Ans : c) d a b c

VI. Match and Choose the Wrong pair.				Answers
1	National Reptile	-	Tiger	King Cobra
2	National Aquatic Animal	-	Lacto bacillus	Dolphin
3	National Heritage Animal	-	King Cobra	Tiger
4	National Micro organism	-	Dolphin	Lactobacillus

Wrong Pair: 3) National Heritage Animal - Tiger

VII. Choose the wrong sentence

- The ratio of our National Flag's length and breadth is 3:2
 - The Chakra has 24 spokes
 - The Chakra is Sky Blue in colour

Ans : c) The Chakra is Sky Blue in colour

- The National Flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya
 - The first ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in Kolkata Museum.
 - The First National Flag was weaved in Gudiyattam.

Ans : b) The First ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in Kolkata Museum.

VIII. Choose the Correct sentence

- August 15 is celebrated as the Independence day.
- November 26 is celebrated as the Republic day
- October 12 is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti.

Ans : a) August 15 is celebrated as the Independence day

IX. Answer the following

- What do the colours in our National Flag represent?**
 - The saffron represents valour and sacrifice.
 - The green represents fertility and prosperity.
 - The white represents honesty, peace and purity.
 - The wheel in navy blue represents truth and peace.
- What are the parts of our National emblem?**
 - Our National emblem consists of two parts the upper and the lower parts.
 - The upper part has four lions facing the North, South, East and West on a circular pedestal.
 - The lower part has an elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion. The wheel of righteousness is placed between them.
- What are the salient features of the National Anthem?**
 - Our National Anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore
 - It was accepted by the constituent Assembly on 24th January 1950
 - It symbolises the sovereignty and integrity of our nation.
 - It has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.

4. Draw and define the Indian Rupee Symbol.

- The Indian Rupee is the currency of India
- Shersha's currency was called 'Rupiya'
- This 'Rupiya' has been changed into rupees.
- The symbol of rupees is ₹
- This was designed by D.Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in 2010

**5. Where do we use our National emblem?**

Our National emblem is found at the top of the Government Communication, Indian Currency and Passport.

6. Who wrote the National pledge?

Pydimarri Venkata Subha Rao wrote the National pledge.

7. What are the animals found in the bottom of the emblem?

An elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion are found in the bottom of the emblem.

8. What are the natural national Symbols?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| ➤ Banyan tree | ➤ Peacock | ➤ River Ganges | ➤ Dolphin |
| ➤ King Cobra | ➤ Lotus | ➤ Tiger | ➤ Elephant |
| ➤ Lacto bacillus | ➤ Mango | | |

9. Where is the peacock sanctuary located in Tamil Nadu?

In Tamil Nadu the peacock sanctuary is located at Viralimalai.

X. Activities**1. Draw the natural National symbols as a scenery / Frame a story.**

(For Students)

2. Prepare a logo for your class / school of your own.

(For Students)

3. What should we do to protect the endangered plants and animals - Discuss.

- We should educate our neighbours about endangered plants and animals.
- Forests should be protected.
- We should know the various organisations which work for the protection of animals. We should work with them.
- We should not trouble the wild animals because the forest is their home.
- We can admire them without disturbing them.

4. Celebrate the national events in your school and prepare a news item for a local newspaper.**Feast for the eyes.**

- Marchpastl drills and entertainment programme were part of the Independence day celebration held in Angel public school R. T. Nagar.
- Dances were choreographed to spread the message of unity in diversity and peace.

XI. Life Skill Activity**Why are certain organisms adopted as natural National symbols? Analyse.**

- To cultivate a deep sense of pride in the hearts of Indian Citizen.
- To represent a quality unique to India and its citizens.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. Our government has released a postal stamp of Tirupur Kumaran to remember his and to the nation.	Sacrifice and dedication
2. The first Indian flag was hoisted by on 15th August 1947 at Red fort (Delhi)	Pandit Jawahalar Nehru
3. The currency released by Shershahsur in the sixteenth century was	'Rupiya'
4. is known for its digestive quality and cooling capacity.	Curd
5. From August 1947 to 26th January 1950, the was the honorary head of India.	Queen of Britain
6. a variety of mango was cultivated during the Mughal reign for the royal family.	Imam pasand

II. Answer the following

- What are the rules to be observed while singing the Anthem?**
 - The National Anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.
 - Every should stand erect while singing the national anthem.
 - One should understand the meaning while singing.
- List out Tamil Nadu's Natural symbols.**

Animal	- Nilgiri Tahr	Bird	- Emerald dove
Flower	- Gloriosa Superba	Tree	- Palmyrah tree
- Who has been given the right to manufacture the National flag?**
As of 2009 the Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha has been the sole manufacturer of flag.

Mind map

