



Social Science

7th Standard



**Based on the New Syllabus and
New Textbook for 2019-20**

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- ✦ Complete Answers to Textbook Exercises.
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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide** for **7th Standard Term-III.**

It is prepared as per the Revised Textbook for Term-III for the year 2019.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- ◆ Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.

- ◆ Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

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Unit 1

History

NEW RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND MOVEMENTS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To acquire the knowledge of

- ❑ Devotional movement of Azhwars and Nayanmars
- ❑ *Advaita* philosophy of Adi Shankara and *vishistadvaita* of Ramanuja
- ❑ Bhakti cult in Northern India and its prominent exponents
- ❑ Interaction between Hinduism and Islam, leading to the birth of new cults notably Sufism
- ❑ Teachings of Kabir and Guru Nanak
- ❑ Impact of Bhakti Movement



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who of the following composed songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda?
(a) Poigaiazhwar (b) Periyazhwar (c) Nammazhwar (d) Andal
[Ans : (b) Periyazhwar]
2. Who preached the *Advaita* philosophy?
(a) Ramanujar (b) Ramananda (c) Nammazhwar (d) Adi Shankara
[Ans : (d) Adi Shankara]
3. Who spread the Bhakthi ideology in northern India and made it a mass movement?
(a) Vallabhacharya (b) Ramanujar (c) Ramananda (d) Surdas
[Ans : (c) Ramananda]
4. Who made *Chishti* order popular in India?
(a) Moinuddin Chishti (b) Suhrawardi
(c) Amir Khusru (d) Nizamuddin Auliya
[Ans : (a) Moinuddin Chishti]





3. Find the odd person out

Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, Periazhwar, Andal, Nammazhwar.

[Ans : Andal]

V. State true or false:

1. Sufism was responsible for the spread of Islamic culture. [Ans : False]
2. The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the *Chishti* order. [Ans : True]
3. Guru Nanak is considered the first guru of Sikhs. [Ans : True]
4. Sufis believed that realization of God can be achieved only through passionate devotion to God and intense meditation. [Ans : True]
5. The basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon consists of 12 books. [Ans : True]

VI. Give short answers:

1. What do you know about *Tirumurai*?

Ans. Nambi Andar Nambi (1000 A.D.) is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars that form the basis of *Tirumurai*, the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon. It consists of 12 books, and 11 of them were assembled by Nambi. The 12th book is Sekkizhar's *Periyapuranam*.

2. How many Nayanmars were there and who were prominent among them?

Ans. There are 63 legendary Nayanmars. Among them, Gnanasampandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called "the trio") are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples.

3. How did Gurunanak help to found Sikhism?

- Ans.**
- (i) Guru Nanak is considered the first guru by the Sikhs.
 - (ii) The teachings of Guru Nanak formed the basis of Sikhism, a new religious order, founded in the late 15th century.
 - (iii) His and his successors' teachings are collected in the *Guru Granth Sahib*, which is the holy book of the Sikhs.

4. What had Tukaram to do with the Vitthoba temple of Pantharpur?

Ans. Tukaram, a 17th century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs *abangas* or *Kirtanas*, devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna. There is Vitthoba / Panduranga temple at Pantharpur or Pandaripuram in Sholapur district, Maharashtra.

5. Highlight the spiritual ideas of Kabir that appealed to lower classes.

- Ans.**
- (i) Kabir believed that God is one and formless, even though different religious sects give him different names and forms.
 - (ii) Kabir opposed discrimination on the basis of religion, caste and wealth. He also condemned meaningless rituals.





Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. There is only one God, through Hindus and Muslims call him by different names stated _____.
 (a) Andal (b) Haridasa (c) Ramanuja (d) Meera Bai
[Ans : (b) Haridasa]
2. The Azhwars and the Nayanmars composed devotional hymns in _____ language.
 (a) Tamil (b) Sanksrit (c) Hindi (d) Urdu
[Ans : (a) Tamil]
3. The _____ Tamil Azhwars are chiefly known for their immortal hymns.
 (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 12 (d) 13 [Ans : (c) 12]
4. _____ is said to have found Andal as a baby in the tulsi garden at Srivilliputhur.
 (a) Poigai Azhwar (b) Pei Azhwar
 (c) Nammazhwar (d) Periyazhvar [Ans : (d) Periyazhvar]
5. The poems of _____ are used in Vaishnava wedding ceremonies in Tamil Nadu.
 (a) Andal (b) Nathamuni
 (c) Periyazhwar (d) Pei Azhwar [Ans : (a) Andal]
6. There are _____ legendary Nayanmars.
 (a) 54 (b) 63 (c) 60 (d) 50 [Ans : (b) 63]
7. _____ was a blind poet and musician.
 (a) Vallabhacharya (b) Surdas
 (c) Tukaram (d) Chaitanya
[Ans : (b) Surdas]
8. Kabir's verses were composed in _____ language mixed with Urdu.
 (a) Hindi (b) Oriya (c) Bhojpuri (d) Sanskrit
[Ans : (c) Bhojpuri]
9. Poet _____ was one of its distinguished followers of sufism.
 (a) Kabir (b) Surdas (c) Tukaram (d) Amir Khusru
[Ans : (d) Amir Khusru]
10. Adi Shankara set up mathas (mutts) in _____ places in India.
 (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5 [Ans : (c) 4]



4. What was the essence of the 'Advaita' philosophy?

Ans. The essence of this philosophy is that the soul (*atma*) unites with the universal soul (*brahma*) through the attainment of knowledge.

5. How were the teachings of Guru Nanak spread?

Ans. Guru Nanak's teachings were spread through the group singing of hymns, called *kirtan*. The devotees gathered in *dharmashalas* (rest houses), which became *gurudwaras* in course of time.

VII. Answer in Detail :

1. Give an account of the growth of Sikhism after the period of Guru Nanak.

- Ans.**
- (i) Guru Nanak nominated his disciple Lehna to succeed him as the guru. Following this precedent, the successors are named by the incumbent Sikh Guru.
 - (ii) At the time of Guru Gobind Singh, the custom of *pahul* (baptism by sweetened water stirred with a dagger) was introduced.
 - (iii) Those who got baptised became members of a disciplined brotherhood known as the *Khalsa* (meaning the pure).
 - (iv) The men were given the title Singh (lion). Every member of the *Khalsa* had to have five distinctive things on his person.
 - (v) These were *kesh* (uncut hair), *kangha* (comb), *kirpan* (dagger), *kada* (steel bangle) and *kachera* (underpants).
 - (vi) After Guru Gobind Singh, the holy book *Guru Granth Sahib* is considered the guru and its message is spread by the *Khalsa*.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Who spread the Bhakthi ideology in northern India and made it a mass movement?

- (a) Vallabhacharya (b) Ramanujar (c) Ramananda (d) Surdas

2. Kabir's verses were composed in _____ language mixed with Urdu.

- (a) Hindi (b) Oriya (c) Bhojpuri (d) Sanskrit

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. _____ is the holy book of the Sikhs.

2. _____ philosophy is known as *Vishistadvaita*.

3. Sekkizhar's wrote _____.



**3. Find out the odd one out:**

Srivilliputhur, Azhaharkoil, Srirangam, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai.

[Ans : Kanchipuram]

4. Name the epoch of the following:

- (a) A.D. 600 to 850 – **The Pallava Epoch**
- (b) A.D. 850 to 1100 – **Early Chola Epoch**
- (c) A.D. 1100 to 1350 – **Later Chola Epoch**
- (d) A.D. 1350 to 1600 – **Vijayanagara / Nayak Epoch**

5. Find out the correct statement/s:

- 1) The *Arjuna's Penance* is carved out of a granite boulder.
- 2) Meenakshi Amman temple in Madurai represents Pallava's architectural style.
- 3) The cave temple at Pillayarpatthi is a contribution of Later Pandyas.
- 4) The Sethupathis as feudatories of Madurai Nayaks contributed to Madurai Meenakshiamman Temple.

[Ans : (1) *The Arjuna's Penance* is carved out of a granite boulder,
(3) The cave temple at Pillayarpatthi is a contribution of Later Pandyas]

V. State true or false:

- 1. Rajasimha built the Kanchi Kailasanatha temple. [Ans : True]
- 2. Early Pandyas were the contemporaries of Later Cholas. [Ans : False]
- 3. Rock-cut and structural temples are significant parts of the Pandya architecture. [Ans : True]
- 4. Brihadeeshwara temple was built by Rajendra Chola. [Ans : True]
- 5. Vijayanagar and Nayak paintings are seen at temple at Dadapuram. [Ans : False]

VI. Give short answers.**1. Write a note on Pancha Pandava Rathas.**

- Ans.** (i) The Tamil Dravida tradition is exemplified by rock-cut monuments such as *Pancha Pandava Rathas*, namely Draupadi ratha, Dharmaraja ratha, Bheema ratha, Arjuna ratha and Nagula- Sahadeva ratha.
- (ii) The outer walls of the rathas, especially of Arjuna, Bhima and Dharmaraja, are decorated with niches and motifs.
- (iii) The niches have the sculptures of gods, goddesses, monarchs and scenes from mythology.

2. Throw light on the paintings of Sittanavasal.

- Ans.** (i) Caves at Sittanavasal, have outstanding early Pandya paintings.
- (ii) Sittanavasal was a residential cave of the Jain monks. They painted the walls with fresco painting.





II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Narasimhavarman II was also known as _____. [Ans : Rajasimha]
2. In the siva temple of Pandyas, the _____ is carved out of the mother rock. [Ans : linga]
3. The _____, is a monolithic temple at Kazhugumalai. [Ans : Vettuvankoil]
4. The _____ paintings have similarities with the Ajantha paintings. [Ans : Sittanavasal]
5. The Cholas came to limelight in A.D. 850 under _____. [Ans : Vijayalaya Chola]
6. Temples with the increased number of _____ figures belong to the Sembiyan style. [Ans : devakoshta]
7. _____ is an illustrious example of early temple that was re-fashioned in the days of Sembiyan Mahadevi. [Ans : Tiruppurambiyam]
8. _____ served as the Chola capital for about 250 years. [Ans : Gangaikonda Cholapuram]
9. _____ constructed the Iravatheswara temple at Darasuram. [Ans : Rajaraja II]
10. In the temple of Rameswaram, the _____ set of corridors is the oldest of the three. [Ans : innermost]

III. Match the following:

1.	Varadaraja Perumal temple	-	a) Vellore
2.	Jalagandeshwar temple	-	b) Tirunelveli
3.	Vanamamalai temple	-	c) Rameswaran
4.	Nellaiappar temple	-	d) Kanchipuram
5.	Ramanathaswamy temple	-	e) Nanguneri

[Ans : 1 -d; 2 -a; 3 -e; 4 -b; 5 -c]

IV.

1. **Asseriation (A) :** The Pallava King Mahendravarman was a Pioneer in rock-cut architecture.
Reason (R) : Mandagapattu temple was the first rock-cut temple built by him.
 (a) R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) Both A and R are wrong [Ans : (a) R is the correct explanation of A]
2. **Find the odd one out.**
 Vijayalaya, Rajasimha, Rajaraja, Rajendra. [Ans : Rajasimha]





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. In which year were the Mamallapuram monuments and temples notified as a UNESCO world Heritage site?

- (a) 1964 (b) 1994 (c) 1974 (d) 1984

2. Thanjavur Big temple was built by _____ chola.

- (a) Rajaraja (b) Vijayalaya
(c) Rajendra (d) Karikala

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. The early Chola architecture followed the style of _____.

2. Later Chola period was known for beautiful _____.

3. The _____, is a monolithic temple at Kazhugumalai.

III. Match :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. Seven Pagodas	-	a) Nanguneri
2. Pudumandampam	-	b) Tirunelveli
3. Vanamamalai temple	-	c) Madurai
4. Nellaiappar temple	-	d) Shore temple

IV. True or False :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Rajasimha built the Kanchi Kailasanatha temple.

2. Rock-cut and structural temples are significant parts of the Pandya architecture.

3. The Brihadeeshwara temple of Thanjavur has 55 metre high *Vimana*.

V. Answer in brief.

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Write a note on *Pancha Pandava* Rathas.

2. Point out the special features of Thanjavur Big temple.

3. What is the significance of the figure of Ganesha at Pillayarpatti?

4. Describe the pillars of the Vijayanagar and Nayak period.

VI. Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. The Pallava epoch witnessed a transition from rock-cut to free-standing temples - Explain.



- (a) A is correct. R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct. R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) Both A and R are wrong.
- (d) A is wrong. But R is correct.

[Ans : (a) A is correct. R is the correct explanation of A]

3. Find out the correct statement/s

- i) During the 6th century B.C. as many as 62 religious schools flourished in India.
- ii) 'Palli' is an educational centre of Buddhists.
- iii) Royal patronage allowed pre-Muslim India to become a land of viharas.
- iv) The Ajivikas continued to exist till 15th century.
- (a) i) and iii) are correct.
- (b) i), ii) and iv) are correct.
- (c) i) and ii) are correct.
- (d) ii), iii) and iv) are correct.

[Ans : (a) i) and iii) are correct]

4. Find out the wrong pair/s

- 1. Parshvanatha – 22nd Tirthankara
- 2. Mahabashya – the Ceylonese Chronicle
- 3. Visuddhimagga – Buddhagosha
- 4. Buddha – Eight-fold Path

[Ans : (a) Parshvanatha – 22nd Tirthankara]

V. True or False

- 1. The 12th Agama Sutra is said to have been lost. [Ans : True]
- 2. Throughout history, Ajivikas had to face persecution everywhere. [Ans : True]
- 3. Education was imparted in institutions of Jains irrespective of caste and creed. [Ans : True]
- 4. Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramashila gained reputation as pilgrim centres. [Ans : False]
- 5. Buddhism faced challenges from Saiva and Vaishnava sects from the Chola period onwards. [Ans : False]

VI. Answer the following:

1. Make a list of the Five Great Vows of Jainism.

Ans. Five Great Vows of Jainism:

- (i) Non-violence – Ahimsa;
- (ii) Truth – Satya;
- (iii) Non-stealing – Achaurya;
- (iv) Celibacy/Chastity – Brahmacharya;
- (v) Non-possession – Aparigraha.

**Sources of Buddhism:**

- (i) Buddha's teachings for a long time were transmitted through the memory of teachers and disciples.
- (ii) They were reduced to writing by 80 B.C. and were written in the Pali language.
- (iii) The Pali canon *Tripitaka* has three divisions, also known as the Threefold Basket. They include *Vinaya Pitaka*, *Sutta Pitaka* and *Abhidhamma Pitaka*.

2. Give an account of relics of Jainism and Buddhism that have come to light in Tamil Nadu.**Ans. Jains in Kanchipuram:**

- (i) Jainism flourished during the Pallava reign.
- (ii) The two Jain temples in Kanchipuram are Trilokyanatha Jinaswamy Temple at Tiruparuttikunram and the Chandra Prabha temple dedicated to the Tirtankara named Chandra Prabha.
- (iii) Mural paintings in the temples show scenes from the lives of Tirtankaras.
- (iv) In the Kanchipuram district, Jain vestiges have been found over the years in many villages across the state.

Kazhugumalai Jain Rock-cut Temple:

- (i) The Kazhugumalai temple in Thoothukudi district marks the revival of Jainism in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Polished rock-cut cave beds, popularly known as Panchavar Padukkai at Kazhugumalai cavern host the figures of Tirtankaras and also the figures of *yakshas* and *yakshis*. Jain temples have also been excavated in the districts of Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Madurai.

Buddhism in Tamilzhakam:

- (i) Buddhism is believed to have spread to the Tamil country by the Ceylonese missionaries.
- (ii) The monuments are in caverns known as Pancha Pandava Malai.
- (iii) Chudamani Vihara of Nagapattinam was constructed by the Srivijaya king with the patronage of Rajaraja Chola.
- (iv) In the field of education, Buddhist *Sanghas* and *Viharas* served as centers of education.
- (v) Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramshila gained reputation as great educational centres. They were originally Buddhist Viharas.
- (vi) Excavations of Buddhist Vihara and a temple at Kaveripoompattinam and hundreds of stone and bronze sculptures by ASI from over 125 sites have proved the spread of the religion in the state.

3. Discuss the essence of Ajivika philosophy and its presence in Tamil Nadu.**Ans. Ajivika Philosophy:**

- (i) The Ajivikas believed in the doctrine of karma, transmigration of the soul and determinism.
- (ii) The Ajivikas practiced asceticism of a severe type.



4. The Sittanavasal cave temple has a natural cavern, known as _____.
[Ans : Eladipattam]
5. The Sittanavasal cave temple, named _____ lies on the west off the hillock.
[Ans : Arivar Koil]
6. The Chinese traveller _____ visited Tamil Nadu during the Pallava rule.
[Ans : Hieun Tsang]
7. Polished rock-cut cave beds at Kazhugumalai were popularly known as _____.
[Ans : Panchavar Padukkai]
8. _____ is a Jain temple in a cave complex located near Arni town.
[Ans : Tirumalai]
9. The sculptures at Kizha Kuyil Kudi are assigned to the period of _____.
[Ans : Parantaka Veera Narayana Pandyan]
10. _____ is an educational centre of Jains.
[Ans : Palli]
11. Buddha's original name _____. [Ans : Siddhartha Sakyamuni Gautama]
12. Gautama Buddha was a contemporary of _____. [Ans : Mahavira]
13. Buddha means the _____. [Ans : Enlightened]
14. Buddha preached his teachings in _____. [Ans : Prakrit]
15. Buddha's teachings were written in the _____ Language. [Ans : Pali]
16. _____ is the first Buddhist commentator. [Ans : Buddhagoshala]
17. The Tamil epic _____ was written by Kulavanigan Sithalai Sattanar.
[Ans : Manimekalai]
18. A 1.03 metre Buddha statue in _____ pose in remote Tirunattiyattankudi village.
[Ans : padmasana]
19. A _____ in Sanskrit means 'dwelling' or 'house'. [Ans : Vihara]
20. The head of Ajivika sect was _____. [Ans : Gosala Mankhaliputta]

III. Match the following:

1.	<i>Maha Bhasya</i>	-	a) instructions manuals
2.	<i>Angas</i>	-	b) rules of conduct for the monks
3.	<i>Upangas</i>	-	c) great commentary
4.	<i>Chedas</i>	-	d) basic doctrine of Jainism
5.	<i>Mulas</i>	-	e) scriptures for <i>Swetambaras</i>

[Ans : 1 -c; 2 -e; 3 -a; 4 -b; 5 -d;]



**II. Fill in the blanks :****(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. The image of _____ is considered to be the tallest Jain image in Tamil Nadu.
2. The Mauryan emperor Asoka and his grandson Dasarata patronised _____.
3. Buddha's teachings were written in the _____ Language.

III. Match :**(4 × 1 = 4)**

1.	Neminatha	-	a) Madurai
2.	Kizha Kuyil Kudi	-	b) basic doctrine of Jainism
3.	<i>Maha Bhasya</i>	-	c) 22 nd Tirthankara
4.	<i>Mulas</i>	-	d) great commentary

IV. True or False :**(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. Throughout history, Ajivikas had to face persecution everywhere.
2. Education was imparted in institutions of Jains irrespective of caste and creed.
3. Buddhism split into two sects Digambaras and Svetambaras.

V. Answer in one or two sentences**(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. What are the four noble truths of Buddha?
2. Explain the three divisions of Tripitaka.
3. Why did the Jain monks decide to document the Jain literature known to them?
4. What does the 'Eight-fold path' of Buddhism mean?

VI. Answer the following:**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Enumerate the sources of study for Jainism and Buddhism.

Answer Key

- I 1) (b) Jainism 2) (c) centres of learning
- II 1) Neminatha 2) Ajivikas 3) Pali
- III 1 -c; 2 -a; 3 -d; 4 -b;
- IV 1) True 2) True 3) False
- V 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -2
 2) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -3
 3) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -1 (A)
 4) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI -8 (A)
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VII-1



**VIII. Answer the following in a paragraph****1. Give an account of the climate of North America.**

- Ans.**
- (i) The vast latitudinal extent from the Tropics to the Polar Regions makes the climate of North America as varied as that of Asia.
 - (ii) Unlike the Himalayas, the Rockies run north to south which do not form climatic barrier and do not prevent the icy winds from the Arctic region and penetrating the central plains which therefore have a very long cold winter and very short hot summer.
 - (iii) Precipitation occurs due to cyclonic storms.
 - (iv) The Arctic region is cold and mostly dry and has a very short summers and a very long bitterly cold winter.
 - (v) As one proceeds southwards the short summers become warm but the winters are very cold.
 - (vi) The central plains have extreme climate from freezing conditions in winter to tropical heat in summer.
 - (vii) The South is usually warm all the year round and the regions around the mouth of the Mississippi-Missouri and the Gulf Coast have summer rain from the North East Trades which blow on-shore in summer.
 - (viii) The warm moist South Westerlies not only bring rainfall to the North West coast and also keep it warm.
 - (ix) The warm Alaskan Current keeps the North West coast ice free.
 - (x) The State of California in USA has a Mediterranean Climate with moist winter and dry summers.

2. Describe the Heavy Engineering Industries in North America.**Ans. Heavy Engineering Industries:**

- (i) Industries which require heavy and bulky raw materials using enormous amounts of power, involvement of huge investment and large transport costs are called heavy industries.
- (ii) These industries depend heavily on the Iron and Steel industry.
- (iii) The important Heavy Industries are automobile industries, aircraft industries, ship building industries, Railway Wagon industries and farm equipment industries.
- (iv) USA is the largest producer of automobiles.
- (v) The important Centers of heavy engineering industries are Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Saint Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Atlanta in USA and Windsor in Canada.

3. Describe the drainage system in South America.

- Ans.**
- (i) Owing to the position of the Andes all the great rivers of the continent drain into the Atlantic.





2. Mark the rivers Amazon, Orinoco, Negro, Paraguay, Uruguay on a map of South America.



X. Activity

1. Given below are some important cities with industries placed in brackets. Pick out the correct answer from them.
- a) Pittsburgh (Textile, Iron and steel, Shipping)

[Ans : Iron and steel]





- 28. Brazil and Chile both have massive deposits of _____.**
 (a) iron ore (b) copper (c) coal (d) gypsum
[Ans : (a) iron ore]
- 29. Brazil is estimated to have about _____% of the world export of iron ore.**
 (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 14
[Ans : (b) 15]
- 30. South America is positioned _____ rank in total population among the continents.**
 (a) 4th (b) 3rd (c) 5th (d) 8th
[Ans : (c) 5th]
- 31. Population density of south America is _____ persons per square kilometer.**
 (a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 21 (d) 24
[Ans : (c) 21]
- 32. Chile is the _____ largest producer of copper in the world.**
 (a) second (b) third (c) fourth (d) fifth
[Ans : (b) third]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- 1. _____ is a continent of great physical diversity.** **[Ans : North America]**
- 2. The _____ mountain range extends for about _____ km from Alaska in the north to the Panama Strait in the south.** **[Ans : Rocky, 4800]**
- 3. The _____ and _____ rivers are the longest rivers in North America.** **[Ans : Mississippi and Missouri]**
- 4. The _____ river is the second largest drainage basin of North America.** **[Ans : Mackenzie]**
- 5. St. Lawrence has its origin in _____.** **[Ans : Lake Ontario]**
- 6. The _____ river forms the boundary between USA and Mexico.** **[Ans : Rio Grande]**
- 7. Lake _____ is the largest fresh water lake in the world.** **[Ans : Superior]**
- 8. _____ is a well developed industry particular in Canada.** **[Ans : Lumbering]**
- 9. Cuba is known as _____.** **[Ans : "sugar bowl of the world"]**
- 10. Edible oil is extracted from _____.** **[Ans : Soya beans]**
- 11. Cattle and pigs are fed with _____ and _____.** **[Ans : Potato and Sugar beet]**
- 12. The _____ current brings plenty of plankton which provides food for fish.** **[Ans : cold labrador]**
- 13. _____ is the largest producer and exporter of all kinds of paper in the world.** **[Ans : Canada]**

**4. Write a note on Grand Banks.**

Ans. Grand Banks: The Grand Banks is among the world's largest and richest resource areas, renowned for both their valuable fish stocks and petroleum reserves.

5. Write a note on heavy industries of North America.

Ans. Industries which require heavy and bulky raw materials using enormous amounts of power, involvement of huge investment and large transport costs are called heavy industries.

6. Name the important centers of heavy engineering industries.

Ans. The important Centers of heavy engineering industries are Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Saint Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Atlanta in USA and Windsor in Canada.

7. Name the world's important ports found in North America.

Ans. Quebec City, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans are the World's largest ports.

8. Write a note on Panama canal.

Ans. (i) Panama Canal: In 1914 a Canal was cut across the Isthmus of Panama for 80 kms long which connects the Atlantic with Pacific Ocean.

(ii) It greatly reduced the distance between Europe and the West Coast of North and South America.

9. Name the busiest international airports of the world found in North America.

Ans. New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Toronto, Montreal and Mexico City are some of the busiest international airports in the World.

10. Write about Trade in North America.

Ans. (i) North America trades mainly with Asia, Europe and Latin America.

(ii) Though Alaska belongs to the USA, it has to import practically every resource. It is being developed now due to its mineral wealth.

(iii) North America's exports are mainly manufactured goods such as Industrial Machinery, Automobile, Paper, Fish, Arms and Ammunition, Aircraft, Telecom Equipments, Chemical, Plastics, Fertilizers, Wood Pulp, Timber, Crude Oil, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Aluminum, Nickel and Lead etc.,

(iv) The countries of North America Imports Tropical goods and Textiles from Asia and Africa. The countries of Europe, Japan, China and India are the major trading partners.

11. What are the main natural vegetation areas of south America?

Ans. There are four main natural vegetation areas of South America and are the Amazon basin (the Selvas), the Eastern Highlands, the Gran Chaco and the slopes of the Andes.

12. Write a note on the coniferous forest of south America.

Ans. The forests on the slopes of the Andes have coniferous such as pine, fir and spruce. These forests are also called Montana. They yield valuable softwood for the paper and pulp industry.





S. NO	Type of Forest	Climate	Region	Flora	Fauna
5	The Pampas Grassland	Summer is quite warm, Winter is cold and moderate rainfall	North Eastern part of Argentina, Uruguay and Southernmost Brazil	Short grass	Rhea, Pampas Deer, Jaguar, Guanaco, Camel, Mule and Stag
6.	The Desert	Summer is hot and winter is cold	Southern Argentina, Atacama desert, Southern Peru, Northern Chile and Northeast Brazil	Scrubs, Cactus, Scrubs, Cactus, Cacti, Lichens and Acacia.	Geckos and Iguana

7. Explain about the mineral deposits of south America.

Ans. Minerals:

- (i) South America is rich in minerals. These mineral deposits are unevenly distributed.
- (ii) South America has many valuable deposits of minerals particularly of iron ore, manganese, petroleum, copper and bauxite. There are some active mines producing silver and gold.
- (iii) Northern Chile has the world's only natural deposits of sodium nitrate an important ingredient of fertilizers.

Iron ore:

- (i) South America contains about one fifth of the world's iron ore reserves.
- (ii) Brazil and Chile both have massive deposits of iron ore.
- (iii) Brazil has the second largest iron ore deposits in the world after Russia, Brazil is estimated to have about 15% of the world export of iron ore.

Manganese:

- (i) Brazil also has large deposits of Manganese.
- (ii) Manganese ore is mined at Lafaiete, Minas Gerais and in the Northern State of Amapa.

Petroleum:

- (i) Venezuela is rich in petroleum deposits.
- (ii) Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Bolivia are the other valuable oilfields. Petroleum is the only mineral produced in substantial quantity.



Unit 2

Geography

MAP READING

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know about the maps and scale
- ❑ To identify the various types of maps
- ❑ To understand the elements of maps
- ❑ To learn the legend and signs and symbols



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The science of map making is called _____.
 (a) Geography (b) Cartography
 (c) Physiography (d) Physical Geography
[Ans : (b) Cartography]
2. North, South, East and West are four directions are called as
 (a) Cardinal (b) Geographical
 (c) Latitudinal (d) Angels
[Ans : (a) Cardinal]
3. Cultural maps are those which shows the _____ features
 (a) Natural (b) Man-made
 (c) Artificial (d) Environmental
[Ans : (b) Man-made]

II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is an essential tool of a geographer. **[Ans : Map]**
2. The directions in between the cardinal directions are the inter mediate _____.
[Ans : directions]



**2. Draw the convectional signs and symbols to given points**

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| a) Bridge | b) Canal |
| c) Dam | d) Temple |
| e) Forest | f) Railway Station |

- Ans. a)  b) 
 c)  d) 
 e)  f) RS

Additional Questions**I. Choose the correct answer:****1. The _____ of a map describes the information given in the map.**

- (a) title (b) scale (c) direction (d) legend

[Ans : (a) title]

2. _____ maps show distribution of temperature.

- (a) Soil (b) Weather
(c) Climatic (d) Rainfall

[Ans : (c) Climatic]

3. Political Maps show the _____ divisions of a country

- (a) administrative (b) economic
(c) Cultural (d) Relief

[Ans : (a) administrative]

4. Agriculture is shown in maps using _____ colour.

- (a) brown (b) yellow (c) green (d) blue

[Ans : (b) yellow]

5. Black colour indicate _____ line.

- (a) railway (b) transport (c) settlement (d) road

[Ans : (a) railway]

II. Fill in the blanks:**1. Topographical maps show _____ areas in much greater detail. [Ans : smaller]****2. _____ that show large areas like continent or countries.**

[Ans : Small scale maps]

3. _____ are small scale maps showing large areas.

[Ans : wall maps]

4. Relief maps show general _____ like mountain valleys, plains, plateaus and rivers.

[Ans : topography]

5. _____ maps are drawn to show geological structures.

[Ans : Geological]

6. Every map has a _____ that describes the information given in the map.

[Ans : title]

7. The North is notified by letter _____ with an arrow mark.

[Ans : 'N']



Geography

Unit 3

NATURAL HAZARDS – UNDERSTANDING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PRACTICE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the meaning of natural hazards and disaster
- ❑ To get familiarise the natural and man made disasters.
- ❑ To know about the disaster management and disaster management cycle
- ❑ To know several survival techniques



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is a event which causes enormous physical damage to property, loss of life and change in the environment.
(a) Hazard (b) Disaster (c) Recovery (d) Mitigation
[Ans : (★) (a) and (b)]
2. Activities that reduce the effects of disaster
(a) Preparation (b) Response (c) Mitigation (d) Recovery
[Ans : (c) Mitigation]
3. A sudden movement (or) trembling of the earth's crust is called an _____
(a) Tsunami (b) Earthquake (c) Fire (d) Cyclone
[Ans : (b) Earthquake]
4. A sudden overflow of water in a large amount caused due to heavy rainfall is called _____
(a) Flood (b) Cyclone (c) Drought (d) Seasons
[Ans : (a) Flood]



**VII. Answer the following questions in detail****1. Write about disaster management cycle.**

Ans. The six disaster management phases that have been used in the concept of disaster cycle are as follows;

Pre-Disaster phase:**Prevention and Mitigation:**

- (i) The term prevention is often used to embrace the wide diversity of measures to protect persons and property.
- (ii) Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effects of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it in order to reduce the scale of a future disaster.
- (iii) Therefore, mitigation may incorporate addressing issues such as land ownership, tenancy rights, wealth distribution, implementation of earthquake resistant building codes, etc.

Preparedness:

- (i) The process includes various measures that enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively.
- (ii) Preparedness includes for example, the formulation of viable emergency plans, the development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories, public awareness and education and the training of personnel.

Early Warning:

- (i) This is the process of monitoring the situation in communities or areas known to be vulnerable to slow onset hazards, and passing the knowledge of the pending hazard to people harmless way.
- (ii) To be effective, warnings must be related to mass education and training of the population who know what actions they must take when warned.

The Disaster Impact:

- (i) This refers to the “real-time event of a hazard occurrence and affecting elements at risk.
- (ii) The duration of the event will depend on the type of threat; ground shaking may only occur in a matter of seconds during an earthquake while flooding may take place over a longer sustained period.

During Disaster Phase:**Response:**

This refers to the first stage response to any calamity, which include for examples such as setting up control rooms, putting the contingency plan in action, issue warning, action for evacuation, taking people to safer areas, rendering medical aid to the needy etc., simultaneously rendering relief to the homeless, food, drinking water, clothing etc. to the needy, restoration of communication, disbursement of assistance in cash or kind.



**IV. Answer the following briefly****1. Write a note on stampede.**

- Ans.** (i) The term stampede is a sudden rush of a crowd of people, usually resulting in injuries and death from suffocation and trampling.
- (ii) It is believed that most major crowd disasters can be prevented by simple crowd management strategies.
- (iii) Human stampedes can be prevented by organization and traffic control, such as barriers, following queues and avoid mass crowd.

2. Name the four aspects of fire.

Ans. Fire involves 3 basic aspects

- (i) Prevention,
- (ii) Detection and
- (iii) Extinguishing

3. Why is disaster management necessary?

Ans. Disaster Management is necessary or expedient for:

- (i) Prevention
- (ii) Mitigation
- (iii) Preparedness
- (iv) Response
- (v) Recovery
- (vi) Rehabilitation

4. Why mitigating the hazards essential?

Ans. It is more cost-effective to mitigate the risks from natural disasters than to repair damage after the disaster. Hazard mitigation refers to any action or project that reduces the effects of future disasters.

5. What is disaster management?

Ans. The systematic process of applying administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster is called Disaster Management.

V. Answer the following in detail.**1. Write about disaster management in Tamil Nadu.**

- Ans.** (i) Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) is responsible for all measures for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are undertaken under the guidance and supervision of the Authority.
- (ii) District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is responsible for Disaster Management at district level





Unit 1

Civics

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the sociological perspectives of gender.
- ❑ To understand about various role played by women in society.
- ❑ To know the importance of women's education.
- ❑ To understand the role played by women in economic development.
- ❑ To understand the idea of women's rights.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of gender inequality?
 - (a) Poor maternal health
 - (b) Greater insecurity for men
 - (c) The spread of HIV/AIDS
 - (d) Lower literacy rates for women

[Ans : (b) Greater insecurity for men]
2. Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to
 - (a) Girls and women; it's a women's issue
 - (b) All societies, women and men alike
 - (c) Third world countries only
 - (d) Developed Countries only

[Ans : (b) All societies, women and men alike]
3. Which of the following strategies will help women become more socially and economically empowered?
 - (a) Women working together to challenge discrimination
 - (b) More income sources for women
 - (c) Improved access to education
 - (d) All of the above

[Ans : (d) All of the above]





4. The women population shared _____ of the total population of the world.
 (a) 75% (b) 25% (c) 40% (d) 50%

[Ans : (d) 50%]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ is the first Woman President of India. [Ans : Pratibha Patil]
- _____ is the first Woman President of the UN General Assembly. [Ans : Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit]
- The First Woman Speaker of Lok Sabha is _____. [Ans : Meira Kumar]
- The First Woman to win Nobel Peace Prize is _____. [Ans : Mother Teresa]
- The First Indian Woman to climb Mount Everest is _____. [Ans : Bachendri Pal]

III. Match the following:

1.	First Woman Chief Minister of an Indian State	-	a) Kiran Bedi
2.	First Woman IPS Officer of India	-	b) Champion of women's education
3.	Barrack Obama	-	c) Sucheta Kripalani
4.	Jyotirao Phule	-	d) 2012 UN General Assembly

[Ans : 1 -c; 2 -a; 3 -d; 4 -b]

IV. Consider the following statements

- Assertion (A) :** It is everyone's responsibility to make each woman into an independent and empowered woman.

Reason (R) : World peace and prosperity cannot be achieved without empowering each and every woman on this planet.

 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
 - Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A

[Ans : (d) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A]

V. Answer the following questions.

- What is feminism?

Ans. "Feminism is not about making women stronger. Women are already strong. It's about changing the way the world perceives that strength".

- Define Education.

Ans. Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process.





Civics

Unit
2MARKET AND CONSUMER
PROTECTION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To identify four different types of market structures.
- ❑ To know the differences between each type of market structure.
- ❑ To understand why consumers need protection.
- ❑ To understand the rights of consumers.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. In which case a consumer cannot complain against the manufacturer for a defective product?

- (a) Date of expiry unspecified (b) Price of the commodity
(c) Batch number of the commodity (d) Address of the manufacturer

[Ans : (c) Batch number of the commodity]

2. Consumer's face various problems from the producer's end due to

- (a) Unfair trade practices (b) Wide range of goods
(c) Standard quality goods (d) Volume of production

[Ans : (a) Unfair trade practices]

3. Consumers must be provided with adequate information about a product to make

- (a) Investment in production (b) Decision in sale of goods
(c) Credit purchase of goods (d) Decision in purchase of goods

[Ans : (d) Decision in purchase of goods]





3. _____ has widened the definition of 'Consumer'

- (a) The Consumer Protection Act 1986
- (b) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
- (c) District Forum
- (d) The Consumer protection Act of 2019

[Ans : (d) The Consumer protection Act of 2019]

4. The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR _____ on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement.

- (a) 1,000,000
- (b) 1,00,00,000
- (c) 50,000
- (d) 10,000,000

[Ans : (a) 1,000,000]

5. The NCDRC is headed by _____.

- (a) Chief justice of the supreme court of India
- (b) One of the judges of the high court
- (c) Sitting or retired judge of the supreme court of India
- (d) Attorney General

[Ans : (c) Sitting or retired judge of the supreme court of India]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. There has to more than one buyer or seller for the market to be _____.

[Ans : Competitive]

2. In a _____ market, the supply can be changed easily by scaling production.

[Ans : Long period]

3. In a _____ market, there is no system of credit.

[Ans : spot]

4. The stock market is a highly _____ market.

[Ans : regulated]

5. The term monopolistic competition was given by _____.

[Ans : Prof Edward H. Chamberlin]

III. Match the following:

1. Unfair Trade practices	-	a) Few
2. Oligoi	-	b) Quasi-judicial commission
3. E-commerce	-	c) False representation
4. NCDRC	-	d) Tele shopping

[Ans : 1 -c; 2 -a; 3 -d; 4 -b]

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

1. Tick the appropriate answer:

Assertion (A) : Hoardings goods is an unfair Trade practice.

Reason (R) : It has an intention of raising the cost of these or similar goods.





Unit 3

Civics

ROAD SAFETY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Understand the need for road safety
- ❑ Analyze the causes for road accidents
- ❑ List out the safety measures
- ❑ Recognize the roles and responsibilities of government and individuals
- ❑ Know about safety week and traffic signals



EVALUATION

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. Road safety is meant for

- (a) Passersby (b) drivers (c) public (d) all who use roads

[Ans : (d) all who use roads]

2. Road accidents affect a country's

- (a) improvement (b) life (c) finance (d) all the above

[Ans : (d) all the above]

3. Permit refers to

- (a) permission for driving (b) permission for carrying goods
(c) certificate for drivers (d) registration of vehicles

[Ans : (a) permission for driving]

4. Raksha safe drive is a device useful for

- (a) pedestrians (b) motorists (c) car drivers (d) passengers

[Ans : (c) car drivers]

5. Road safety week celebration was first imitated in India in the year

- (a) 1947 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 2019

[Ans : (b) 1989]



**4. Mention a few causes for road accidents.**

- Ans.** (i) Impatience of Pedestrians and violation of traffic rules result in accidents.
 (ii) Drunken driving, jumping red light over speeding and unmanned railway crossings cause great damage to valuable lives.

5. Why are road safety rules designed?

- Ans.** (i) Every country has its own road safety rules and regulations for the best interests of its citizens.
 (ii) India also has designed road safety rules for protecting the road users from meeting with accidents and injury.

6. Write a short note on Raksha safe drive device.

- Ans.** (i) To avoid accidents because of potholes and road humps, users can opt to use the Raksha safe drive device.
 (ii) It is attached with velcro to the car and alerts the driver about road humps, bad roads and on crossing the speed limits.
 (iii) It is a device capable of automatic crash detection, two – way call connectivity, GPS tracking, engine health monitoring and smart panic button.

7. What is carpooling? How is it useful?

- Ans.** Carpooling will reduce the number of vehicles on the road. It will pave way for a cordial relationship and better understanding among the fellowmen.

8. Why is road safety week celebrated?**Ans. Road Safety Week:**

- (i) Road safety week is a national event which aims at promoting public awareness about traffic rules and to reduce casualties due to road accidents.
 (ii) It is observed annually.
 (iii) It is celebrated with great joy and enthusiasm. A variety of programmes related to road safety is conducted.
 (iv) Educational banners, safety posters, leaflets, and pocket guides related to road safety are distributed to the public.

V. Answer in Detail**1. Mention some road safety rules.**

- Ans.** (i) Use standard helmets while driving two wheeler vehicle and strap it before mounting the vehicle.
 (ii) Fasten the seat belts while driving a car for both the driver and co-passenger.
 (iii) Avoid carrying heavy load while riding a two wheeler.
 (iv) Two wheeler can carry one adult pillion rider and not the whole family.
 (v) Keep a safe distance from the vehicle ahead of yours.
 (vi) Slow down on bends and turns, especially in hill stations.



Unit 1

Economics

TAX AND ITS IMPORTANCE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the Taxation, Principles of Taxation and its types.
- ❑ To know the importance of Tax and its types.
- ❑ To gain knowledge of the need for Tax and People's Welfare.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Taxes are _____ payment.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Voluntary | (b) Compulsory |
| (c) a & b | (d) None of the above |

[Ans : (b) Compulsory]

2. Minimum possible amount should be spent in the collection of taxes is

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) canon of equality | (b) canon of certainty |
| (c) canon of economy | (d) canon of convenience |

[Ans : (c) canon of economy]

3. This taxation is a very opposite of progressive taxation.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) degressive | (b) proportional |
| (c) regressive | (d) none |

[Ans : (c) regressive]

4. Income tax is a

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) direct tax | (b) indirect tax |
| (c) a & b | (d) degressive tax |

[Ans : (a) direct tax]





- (ii) **Canon of Certainty:** Certainty creates confidence in the taxpayers cost of collection of taxes and increases economic welfare because it tends to avoid all economic waste.
- (iii) **Canon of Convenience:** Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that provides a maximum of convenience to the taxpayers should always keep in view that the taxpayers suffer the least inconvenience in payment of the tax.
- (iv) **Canon of Economy :** Minimum possible money should be spent in the collection of taxes. Collected amount should be deposited in the Government treasury.

2. Explain the taxation types.

Ans. Taxation Types:

There are four types of Taxation:

- (i) Proportional Tax
- (ii) Progressive Tax
- (iii) Regressive Tax and
- (iv) Degressive Tax
- (i) **Proportional Taxation** is a method, where the rate of tax is same regardless size of the income. The tax amount realized will vary in the same proportion as that of income. If tax rate is 5% on income, Mr. X getting an income of Rs.1000 will pay Rs.50, Mr. B will be getting an income Rs.5,000 will pay tax of Rs.50. In short, proportional tax leaves the relative financial status of taxed persons unchanged.
- (ii) **Progressive Taxation** is a method by which the rate of tax will also increase with the increase of income of the person a case of progressive taxation if a person with Rs.1000 income per annum pay a tax of 10% (i.e) Rs.100, a person with an income of Rs.10,000 per annum pays a tax of 25% (i.e) Rs.2,500 and a person with income of 1 lakh per annum pay the tax of 50% that is Rs.50,000.
- (iii) **Regressive taxation:** It implies that the rate of tax furrow income groups than in the case of higher income groups it is a very opposite to progressive taxation.
- (iv) **Digressive Taxes** which are to mildly progressive, hence not very steep, so that high income earners do not make a due sacrifice on the basis of equity, are called digressive. In digressive taxation, a tax may be progressive up to a certain limit; after that it may be charged at a flat rate.



4. _____ is paid by the producer of goods who recovers it from wholesalers and retailers.

- (a) Wealth Tax (b) Gift Tax (c) Estate Duty (d) Excise Duty

[Ans : (d) Excise Duty]

5. Swachh Bharat Cess was started from _____.

- (a) 15 November 2015 (b) 20 November 2015
(c) 10 November 2016 (d) 10 November 2017

[Ans : (a) 15 November 2015]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ principles or cannons of taxation still form the basis of the tax structure of a modern state

[Ans : Adam Smith's]

2. _____ could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money.

[Ans : Education]

3. _____ is a crucial component in the smooth running of country affairs.

[Ans : Governance]

4. Taxes generally contribute to the _____ of a country.

[Ans : gross domestic product]

5. _____ constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

[Ans : Central Board of Direct Taxes]

6. _____ is particularly designed to replace the indirect taxes imposed on goods and services by the Central and State.

[Ans : GST]

III. Match the following:

1.	Proportional Taxation	-	a) Transparent tax
2.	Entertainment	-	b) Roads and bridges
3.	GST	-	c) Royalties
4.	Toll tax	-	d) Size of the income
5.	Corporation tax	-	e) Movie tickets

[Ans : 1 -d; 2 -e; 3 -a; 4 -b; 5-c]

IV. Find the odd one out

1. Movie tickets, sale of goods, game arcades, amusement parks

[Ans : sale of goods]

V. Give short Answers

1. Write a short note on corporation tax.

Ans. Corporation tax is levied on profit of corporations and companies. It is charged on royalties, interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in India, fees for technical services and dividends.





7

STD

Time : 2.00 hrs.

SURA'S MODEL SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT TERM III -2019-20

Reg. No.

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Marks : 60

SOCIAL SCIENCE

I. Choose the correct answer :

10×1= 10

1. Who is considered their first guru by the Sikhs?
 - (a) Lehna
 - (b) Guru Amir Singh
 - (c) Guru Nanak
 - (d) Guru Gobind Singh
2. In which year were the Mamallapuram monuments and temples notified as a UNESCO world Heritage site?
 - (a) 1964
 - (b) 1994
 - (c) 1974
 - (d) 1984
3. Where was the first Jain Council held to codify the Jaina canon?
 - (a) Pataliputra
 - (b) Vallabhi
 - (c) Mathura
 - (d) Kanchipuram
4. North America has _____ time zones.
 - (a) 6
 - (b) 8
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 9
5. The science of map making is called _____.
 - (a) Geography
 - (b) Cartography
 - (c) Physiography
 - (d) Physical Geography
6. Activities that reduce the effects of disaster
 - (a) Preparation
 - (b) Response
 - (c) Mitigation
 - (d) Recovery
7. First Women's University _____ starts, SNDT University in Pune with five students.
 - (a) Vijaya lakshmi pandit
 - (b) Maharshi Karve
 - (c) Mother Teresa
 - (d) Arundhati Roy
8. Consumer's face various problems from the producer's end due to
 - (a) Unfair trade practices
 - (b) Wide range of goods
 - (c) Standard quality goods
 - (d) Volume of production
9. Road accidents affect a country's
 - (a) improvement
 - (b) life
 - (c) finance
 - (d) all the above
10. Which tax is raised on provision of service.
 - (a) wealth
 - (b) corporate
 - (c) wealth
 - (d) service

II. Fill in the blanks :

5×1= 5

11. Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is situated at _____ in Pakistan.
12. The Mauryan emperor Asoka and his grandson Dasarata patronised _____.





- 40.** a) In an outline map of India mark the following features by using symbols and colours **6 × ½ = 3**
- Mark any one of the District capitals
 - Draw any one river path
 - Mark any one of the mountain
- b) Mark the rivers Amazon, Orinoco, Negro, Paraguay, Uruguay on a map of South America. **6 × ½ = 3**

Answers

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| I. | 1. (c) Guru Nanak | 2. (d) 1984 |
| | 3. (a) Pataliputra | 4. (c) 7 |
| | 5. (b) Cartography | 6. (c) Mitigation |
| | 7. (b) Maharshi Karve | 8. (a) Unfair trade practices |
| | 9. (d) all the above | 10. (d) service |
| II. | 11. Kartarpur | 12. Ajivikas |
| | 13. Map | 14. Disaster management |
| | 15. Breadwinners | |
| III. | 16. <i>Suhrwardi</i> | - Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib |
| | 17. Kizha Kuyil Kudi | - Madurai |
| | 18. Physical map | - Natural relief features |
| | 19. Charlotte Cooper | - England |
| | 20. The Essential Commodities Act | - 1955 |
| | 21. Direct Tax | - Less elastic |

IV.

- Refer Sura's Guide, History - Unit - 1, Q. No. VI - 2
- Refer Sura's Guide, History - Unit - 2, Q. No. VI - 1
- Refer Sura's Guide, History - Unit - 3, Q. No. VI - 2
- Refer Sura's Guide, Geography - Unit - 1, Q. No. VII - 5
- Refer Sura's Guide, Geography - Unit - 3, Q. No. V - 2
- Refer Sura's Guide, Civics - Unit - 1, Q. No. V - 3
- Refer Sura's Guide, Civics - Unit - 2, Q. No. V - 1
- Refer Sura's Guide, Civics - Unit - 3, Q. No. V - 2



Practice Map





Practice Map

