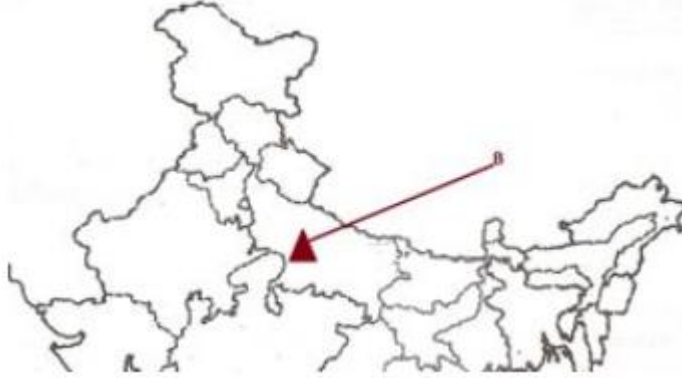




HISTORY

Ch-7 Weavers Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

1. From the outline map of India, identify the city marked B, in red triangle, where a mill was established in the United Provinces in the year 1862.



- a. Udaipur
 - b. Surat
 - c. Ahmedabad
 - d. Kanpur
2. The first cotton mill in the India was established in
 - a. Madras
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Bombay
 - d. Gujarat
 3. Spot from the list given below, the important hand spun material urged by Mahatma Gandhi to use.
 - a. Khadi
 - b. Polyester
 - c. Wool
 - d. Silk
 4. Identify this personality based on the clues given. He toured Mysore in 1800 and left an impressionable account of the technique by which Wootz steel was produced.
 - a. John Fryer
 - b. Francis Buchanan
 - c. John Albert de Mandesto
 - d. Marco Polo
 5. Identify this legendary scientist and discoverer of electricity and electromagnetism who spent four years studying the properties of Indian Wootz.



- a. Humphry Davy
- b. Thomas Edison
- c. Michael Faraday

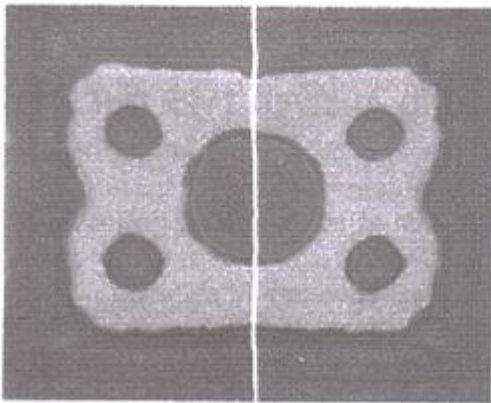
d. Isaac Newton

6. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Arkwright invents the steam engine	(a) 1919
(ii) British colonial government buys 90 percent of TISCO steel production	(b) 1868
(iii) Charkha put in the flag of Indian National Congress	(c) 1786
(iv) Meiji regime assumes power in Japan	(d) 1931

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

- i. The cotton textile which the Portuguese took back to Europe, along with the spices came to be known as
 - ii. The was invented by John Kaye which increased the production of the traditional spindles.
 - iii. Weavers often belong to communities that specialized in
 - iv. and Emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late 19th century.
2. State whether each of the following statements is True or False.
- i. From the 1850s, British came to be known as the ‘workshop of the world.’
 - ii. The invention of spinning jenny and steam engine revolutionized cotton textile weaving in England.
 - iii. European trading companies such as the Dutch, the French and the English purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing diamond.
 - iv. Men were usually involved in the work of spinning.
 - v. The Tata Iron and Steel Company began to produce steel after the First World war.
3. What is the full form of TISCO? When was it set up?
4. How did European trading companies purchase cotton and silk textiles in India?
5. Name the important centre of jamdani weaving?
6. Observe the pictures subsequently and answer the questions that



follow:

Questions:

- i. What is it? What design does it carry?
 - ii. Why does a line run through the middle?
 - iii. Name the two states where these designs were mostly produced.
7. Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the 19th century?

Answer

1.

- d. Kanpur, **Explanation:** The first Cotton Textile Mill, the Elgin Mills, was started in 1862 and Muir Mills in 1882, and many others that followed in the next 40 years, such as Victoria Mills.
- 2.
- d. Bombay, **Explanation:** Because it was close to the vast black soil tract of western India where cotton was grown and because it has an important port for the export of raw cotton from India to England and China.
- 3.
- d. Khadi, **Explanation:** Mahatama Gandhi urged people to boycott imported textiles and use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. Khadi gradually became a symbol of nationalism.
- 4.
- d. Francis Buchanan, **Explanation:** Several European travellers including Francis Buchanan and Voysey from the 17th century onwards observed the manufacture of steel in south India by a crucible process at several locales including Mysore, Malabar and Golconda.
- 5.
- d. Michael Faraday, **Explanation:** Micheal Farraday was an English scientist who contributed to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His main discoveries include the principles underlying electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism and electrolysis.
- 6.
- i. Arkwright invents the steam engine - (c) 1786
 - ii. British colonial government buys 90 per cent of TISCO steel production - (a) 1919
 - iii. Charkha put in the flag of Indian National Congress - (d) 1931
 - iv. Meiji regime assumes power in Japan - (b) 1868
- 2.
- i. Calico
 - ii. Spinning Jenny
 - iii. Weaving
 - iv. Sholapur; Madurai
- 3.
- i. True,
 - ii. True,
 - iii. False: European trading companies such as the Dutch, the French and the English purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing **Silver**
 - iv. False: **Women** were usually involved in the work of spinning.
 - v. True,
 - vi. False: In 1914 the First World War broke out. The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) that came up began producing steel in 1912.
4. The full form of TISCO is Tata Iron and Steel Company. It was set up in Jamshedpur in 1912 by Jamsetji Tata.
5. European trading companies purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing silver.
6. Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces (U.P.).
- 7.
- i. It is an odhni. It carries bandanna design.
 - ii. In this odhni, two tie - and - dye silk pieces are seamed together with gold thread embroidery.
 - iii. Rajasthan and Gujarat.
8. The Indian iron smelting industry began to decline due to the following reasons:

- i. The introduction of forest laws demarcated forests as protected and preserved. The smelters now were not able to find wood for charcoal and iron ore for producing iron. Many smelters thus abandoned their work.
- ii. In forests where smelters obtained permission for obtaining iron ore, they had to pay high taxes for each furnace that they used. This led to a substantial decline in their incomes.
- iii. By the nineteenth century, iron and steel began to be imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began to use steel imported by Britain for making various articles. Thus, the demand for iron produced by local smelters reduced.
- iv. Smelters also faced competition from the iron and steel industries that began to be set up in the country.

Ch-8 Civilising the Native Educating the Nation

1. Name the poet who reacted against the introduction of Western education in India?
 - a. Bishnu Dey
 - b. Amiya Chakravarty
 - c. Rabindranath Tagore
 - d. Budhadev Bose
2. Who as a part of the Scottish missionary toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar in the 1830s?
 - a. William Carry
 - b. Andrew Fuller.
 - c. Francois Solvyn
 - d. William Adam
3. In countries like India, British used this term to mark the difference between the local languages and everyday use and English. This term is generally used to refer to a local language or dialect as distinct from what is seen as the standard language.
 - a. Colloquial
 - b. Vernacular
 - c. Jargon
 - d. Slang
4. Complete the following sentence. Mahatma Gandhi felt that the _____ ought to be the medium of teaching.
 - a. Sanskrit
 - b. Arabic
 - c. Indian languages
 - d. English
5. A list of reasons as to why Sir Syed Ahmed Kahn started the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College are given below. Which among the following are not valid reasons.
 - a. He wanted to propagate Islam
 - b. His aim was to combine Western thinking with Islamic values
 - c. He wanted Urdu to be the main language of India
 - d. He wanted the Muslims to be given importance as he felt they were sidelined
6. Match the following:

(i) Pathshalas	(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(ii) Thomas Arnold	(b) Gurus
(iii) Shantiniketan	(c) Francois Solvyn
(iv) Dutch painter	(d) The headmaster of a private school

7. Fill in the blanks:

- i. A printing press was set up in _____.
 - ii. There were over _____ lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.
 - iii. Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed _____ learning.
 - iv. _____ was one of those who attacked the orientalist.
2. State True or False:
- i. Colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
 - ii. In Pathshalas there were printed book and had a system of separate classes.
 - iii. Missionaries felt that education improves the moral character of the people.
 - iv. Orientalists needed Indian scholars to teach them Foreign languages.
3. Name the different language that William Jones studied.
4. Name the places where the British established universities.
5. Where were, classes held under the system of Pathshalas?
6. How did Tagore view his school namely Shantiniketan?
7. What was the condition of pathshalas where William Adam toured?

Answer

1.
 - c. Rabindranath Tagore, **Explanation:** Impressed with the developments in Europe, some Indians felt that the Western education would help modernise India, of which Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore were prominent.
2.
 - c. William Adam, **Explanation:** William Adam had been asked by the Company to report the progress of education in vernacular schools, so he toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar.
3.
 - c. Vernacular, **Explanation:** British considered English as the language of the imperial masters and said that knowledge of East was full of errors and unscientific thought. So for local languages they used the term vernacular.
4.
 - c. Indian languages, **Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt education in English crippled Indians, distanced them from their own social surroundings and made them strangers in their own lands. Speaking a foreign tongue, despising local culture, the English educated did not know how to relate to the masses.
5.
 - c. His aim was to combine Western thinking with Islamic values
Explanation: Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was the part of the movement of muslim awakening.
6.
 - i. Pathshalas - (b) Gurus
 - ii. Thomas Arnold - (d) Headmaster of a private school
 - iii. Shantiniketan - (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - iv. Dutch painter - (c) Francois Solvyn
2.
 - i. A printing press was set up in **1800**.
 - ii. There were over **one** lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.
 - iii. Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed **oriental** learning.
 - iv. **James Mill** was one of those who attacked the orientalist.
3.
 - i. **True**
 - ii. **False**
 - iii. **True**

iv. **False**

4. Greek, Latin, English, French, Arabic and Persian.
5. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
6. Classes were held under a banyan tree or in the corner of village shop or temple or at the guru's home.
7. He viewed his school as an abode of peace where living in harmony with nature, children would cultivate their natural creativity.
8. William Adam (1796 – 1881) toured the 'pathshalas' in Bengal, mostly those in the north of Calcutta. The conditions of the Pathshalas were:
 - i. The system of education in pathshalas was flexible.
 - ii. There was no proper system of fixed fee, printed books, benches, chairs, blackboards, and roll-registers.
 - iii. They had no system of separate classes and school buildings.
 - iv. There was no procedure for annual examinations and regular time-table.
 - v. In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village shop or temple, or at the guru's home.
 - vi. Fee depended on the income of parents: the rich had to pay more than the poor.
 - vii. The teaching process was oral with no fixed topic. The guru decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students.

Ch-11 The Making of the National Movement 1870 to 1947

1. In which year was the Vernacular Press Act enacted to silence those who were critical to the Government?
 - a. 1900
 - b. 1878
 - c. 1904
 - d. 1905
2. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi arrive in India from South Africa after having led the Indians in non-violent marches against racist restrictions?
 - a. 1915
 - b. 1925
 - c. 1930
 - d. 1935
3. From the outline map of India, name the place B, in Gujarat where the peasants organised non-violent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.



- a. Porbander
 - b. Ahmedabad
 - c. Kheda
 - d. Rajkot
4. Among the different goals of the Non-Cooperation Movement, which one of these can be considered as the main and important goal?
 - a. Boycott government functions
 - b. Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means

- c. Protest against the Jalianwala Bagh massacre
 - d. Use of Khadi among people
5. Identify this great personality marked A, who fought against injustice, who believed in ahimsa and satyagraha and worked tirelessly for the freedom of India. In the image given below, he along with other Indians established the Natal Congress in Durban, South Africa in 1895 to fight against racial indiscrimination.



- a. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 - b. Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi
 - c. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d. Gopalakrishna Gokhale
6. Match the following:

(i) Vernacular Press Act	(a) 1915
(ii) Arrival of Gandhi in India	(b) 1919
(iii) Rowlatt Act	(c) 1947
(iv) Independence of India	(d) 1878

7. **Fill in the blanks:**

- i. The literal meaning of _____ is ‘of or for all the people.’
 - ii. _____ addressed the Congress as President in 1887.
 - iii. The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities, inflicted by _____ in Amritsar on Baisakhi Day, 1919.
 - iv. Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called of the _____ Movement when it took a violent turn.
2. State True or False:
- i. A person who welcomes new ideas or opinions is called a Moderate.
 - ii. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in 1919.
 - iii. Maulana Azad was born in Mecca.
 - iv. Rabindranath Tagore was India’s first Indian Governor-General.
3. Name the three leading members of the Radical group.
4. Why did the Muslim League announced 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day’?
5. What does RSS stand for?
6. What was the Khilafat agitation?
7. What was the Rowlatt Act? Give an account of the Rowlatt Satyagraha.

Answer

1.

- b. (b) 1878, **Explanation:** The dissatisfaction with the British rule intensified in 1870s and 1880s. Hence the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press act were passed in 1878.
- 2.
- b. (a) 1915, **Explanation:** Gandhiji aged 46, arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa. He was already a respected leader, known internationally.
- 3.
- b. (c) Kheda, **Explanation:** Kheda Satyagraha of 1918, in Kheda district of Gujarat during British Raj was the third Satyagraha movement inspired by Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi and was a major revolt in Indian independence movement.
- 4.
- b. Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means
Explanation: Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre aimed at resisting British rule in India through nonviolent means Ahimsa.
- 5.
- b. (b) Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi, **Explanation:** In South Africa, Gandhiji led a campaign opposing a bill which denied Indians in South Africa the right to vote. His campaign was successful in drawing attention to the grievances of Indians in South Africa. He also helped in founding Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and moulded the Indian community of South Africa into a unified political force.
- 6.
- i. Vernacular Press Act - (d) 1878
 - ii. Arrival of Gandhi in India - (a) 1915
 - iii. Rowlatt Act - (b) 1919
 - iv. Independence of India - (c) 1947
- 2.
- i. Sarvajanik
 - ii. Badruddin Tyabji
 - iii. General Dyer
 - iv. Non-Cooperation
- 3.
- i. False
 - ii. True
 - iii. True
 - iv. False
4. Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai.
5. It announced 16 August 1946 as 'Direct Action Day' in support of its demand for Pakistan due to the failure of the Cabinet Mission.
6. RSS stands for Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.
7. In the year 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan, known as Khalifa. It enraged people. Indian Muslims wanted that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman empire. The leaders of the Khilafat agitation Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, now wished to start a full-fledged Non-Cooperation Movement. They got support from Mahatma Gandhi who urged the Congress to campaign against 'Punjab wrongs', the Khilafat wrong and demand swaraj.
8. The British passed the Rowlatt Act in the year 1919. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers. The Act was very repressive and therefore it enraged Indians. Prominent leaders of the freedom struggles such as Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, etc. felt that the government had no right to restrict the basic freedoms of people. They viewed the Act as devilish and tyrannical. Gandhiji decided to oppose this Act. He asked people of India to observe 6 April 1919 as a day of non-violent opposition to the Act, as a day of humiliation and prayer' and hartal. He organised Satyagraha Sabhas to launch the movement. The Rowlatt Satyagraha spread far and wide. It became the first All-India struggle against the British government. In April 1919 several demonstrations and hartals took place in the country. But the

government suppressed them taking brutal measures. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was the climax of its brutality. This incident took place on 13 April in Amritsar on Baishakhi day. Thousands of people had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh to celebrate the occasion. General Dyer opened fire on them all of a sudden. Both Hindu and Muslim unitedly criticized the British action.



GEOGRAPHY

Ch-4 Agriculture

1. From the following, which one best describes the Secondary economic activities
 - a. Process that includes all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources like Agriculture, mining etc
 - b. Process that involves products of activities connected with the extraction and production of natural resources like Baking of bread, making of cloth etc
 - c. Activities that help the primary and secondary economic activities through service, transport etc.
 - d. Process of engaging maximum population in a particular economic activity
2. Which among the following are fibre crops?
 - a. Millets and Maize
 - b. Jute and cotton
 - c. Tea and Coffee
 - d. Rice and Wheat
3. Name the type of farming practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family?
 - a. Commercial Farming
 - b. Mixed Farming
 - c. Plantation agriculture
 - d. Subsistence Farming
4. Which crop is also known as the Golden Fibre.
 - a. Wheat
 - b. Millets
 - c. Jute
 - d. Maize

5. The efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population is called _____
- Agricultural Quotient
 - Agricultural Degeneration
 - Agricultural development
 - Agricultural Index
6. Match the following:

(i) Golden fibre	(a) Wheat
(ii) China	(b) Jute
(iii) Loamy soil	(c) Millets
(iv) Sandy soil	(d) Rice

7. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
- Wheat is grown in _____ season in India.
- _____ means commercial rearing of silk worms.
- _____ includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

2. **State True or False:**

- Manufacturing wool is a tertiary activity.
 - Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.
 - Cotton and jute are beverage crops.
 - Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize.
- In what sorts of areas are agricultural activities concentrated?
 - In the USA, the farmer usually resides in the farm.
 - Explain how intensive subsistence farming is done?
 - In which kind of regions coffee is grown?
 - Soil preparation is one of the types of agricultural practices. What do you understand by soil preparation?

Answer

1.

- b. Process that involves products of activities connected with the extraction and production of natural resources like Baking of bread, making of cloth etc

Explanation: Primary activities include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources. Agriculture, fishing and gathering are good examples. Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of these resources. Manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of cloth are examples of this activity

2.

- b. Jute and cotton, **Explanation:**

- Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows best on black and alluvial soils. China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton. It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry.
- Jute was also known as the 'Golden Fibre'. It grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate. This crop is grown in the tropical areas. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.

3.

- b. Subsistence Farming, **Explanation:** Subsistence Farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.
4. b. Jute, **Explanation:** Jute was also known as the 'Golden Fibre'. It grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate. This crop is grown in the tropical areas. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.
5. b. Agricultural development, **Explanation:** Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds. Mechanisation of agriculture is also another aspect of agricultural development.
6. i. Golden fibre - (b) Jute
 ii. China - (d) Rice
 iii. Loamy soil - (a) Wheat
 iv. Sandy soil - (c) Millets
2. i. **Rice** is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
 ii. Wheat is grown in **winter** season in India.
 iii. **Sericulture** means commercial rearing of silk worms.
 iv. **Horticulture** includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.
3. i. False ii. True iii. False iv. False
4. Agricultural activities are concentrated in those areas of the world which have suitable conditions of growing crops.
5. True
6. In intensive subsistence farming, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Rice is the main crop which is produced under this farming.
7. Coffee requires warm and wet climate and well-drained loamy soil. Hill slopes are more suitable for the growth of this crop.
8. Soil preparation involves a loosening of the soil or turning it. This process enables the roots to penetrate easily. It aerates the roots by providing the air trapped in between the particles of soil. It also provides favourable conditions for the growth of worms and microorganisms which increase the fertility of the soil.
- Some tools used in agricultural practices are given below.
- i. Ploughs are used for tilling the soil, adding manure and fertilisers and for scrapping the soil.
 ii. Leveller is used for levelling the soil in order to prevent it from soil erosion. A plank is used to break the crumbs into fine soil.
 iii. Hoe was used for tilling in olden days, but these days, we use it only to remove weeds. Cultivator pulled by a tractor is also used to break the soil.

Ch-6 Industries

1. From where did the Silicon Valley get its name?
- Got its name from the meaning of the word silicon.
 - Got its name from particular computer software.
 - Got its name from a valley by the same name that existed in California, US.
 - Got its name from the silicon that was used to make chips for computers

2. Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are all examples of
 - a. Small scale industries
 - b. Medium scale industries
 - c. Cottage industries
 - d. Large scale industries
3. Name the major industry which provides the primary needs of humans like clothing.
 - a. Chemical industry
 - b. Transport industry
 - c. Textile industry
 - d. Iron and Steel industry
4. What is the output of iron and steel industry?
 - a. All of these
 - b. Iron ore
 - c. Pig iron
 - d. Steel
5. Which industries are also known as village or household industries?
 - a. Large Scale industries
 - b. Cottage industries
 - c. Small Scale industries
 - d. None of the above
6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Silicon Plateau	(a) Osaka
(ii) Manchester of India	(b) Deccan Plateau
(iii) Manchester of Japan	(c) Bhopal
(iv) Industrial disaster 3rd December 1984	(d) Ahmedabad

7.
 - i. The river that provides sufficient water to Osaka's textile industry is.....
 - ii. The process of smelting is done in a.....
 - iii. The four states where most steel producing centres are located are,,, And.....
 - iv. The first cotton textile mill was established in Ahmedabad in.....
 - v. Silicon Valley is located near theMountains<
2. **State True or False:**
 - i. Osaka is known as 'Manchester of Japan'.
 - ii. IT industry is called knowledge industry.
 - iii. Coal mining industry is marine-based.
 - iv. Forest based industries utilise forest produce as raw materials.
3. Explain agro-based industries.
4. Name the factors affecting location of industries.
5. What are small scale industries?
6. Describe the major industrial regions of the world. Mention any three industrial regions in India.
7. What are the factors that helped Ahmedabad to become a textile centre?

Answer

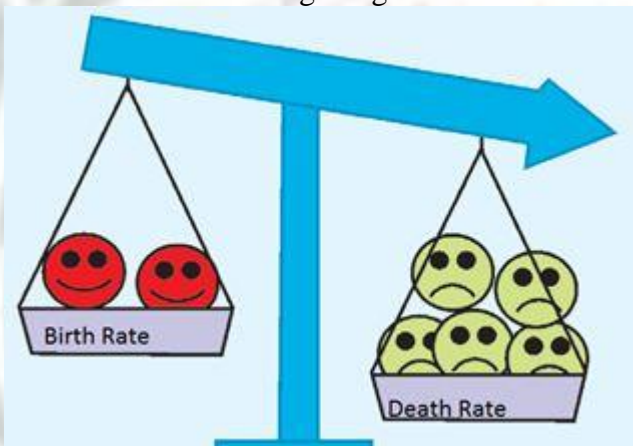
1.
 - d. Got its name from the silicon that was used to make chips for computers
Explanation: Bengaluru is located on the Deccan Plateau from where it gets the name 'Silicon Plateau'. The city is known for its mild climate throughout the year. Silicon Valley, is a part of Santa Clara Valley, located next to the Rocky Mountains of North America.

2.
 - d. Cottage industries, **Explanation:** Because, these goods does not require a large scale industry and huge number of employees and moreover, these goods are hand-made.
3.
 - d. Textile industry, **Explanation:** Cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax have been used for making cloth. The textile industry provides the primary need of human of clothing. It can be divided on the basis of raw materials used in them. Fibres are the raw material of textile industry. Fibres can be natural or man-made. Natural fibres are obtained from wool, silk, cotton, linen and jute. Man-made fibres include nylon, polyester etc.,
4.
 - d. Steel, **Explanation:** The process of converting iron ore into steel involves many stages. The raw material is put in the blast furnace where it undergoes smelting. It is then refined. The output obtained is steel which may be used by other industries as raw material.
5.
 - d. Cottage industries, **Explanation:** They are called so because they are small scale industries with less capital and hand made goods.
6.
 - i. Silicon Plateau - (b) Deccan Plateau
 - ii. Manchester of India - (d) Ahmedabad
 - iii. Manchester of Japan - (a) Osaka
 - iv. Industrial disaster 3rd December 1984 - (c) Bhopal
2.
 - i. Yodo
 - ii. blast furnace
 - iii. West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh
 - iv. 1859
 - v. Rocky
3.
 - i. **True**
 - ii. **True**
 - iii. **False**
 - iv. **True**
4. Agro-based industries use plant and animal-based products as their inputs. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries.
5. The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.
6. Small scale industries run on small capital and technology, that produce large volumes of products. For example, Silk weaving and food processing industries.
7. The major industrial regions of the world are Eastern North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia. India has several industrial regions like the Mumbai-Pune cluster, Hugh region, Chhotanagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda region etc.
8. Ahmedabad is located in Gujarat on the banks of the Sabarmati river. After Mumbai, it became the second-largest textile city of India. The first mill was established in 1859 in Ahmedabad. It is now known as the **Manchester of India**. Factors that helped the city to become a textile centre are:
 - i. Ahmedabad is situated in the heart of a cotton-growing area, hence, the major raw material is easily available.
 - ii. The climate is ideal for spinning and weaving.
 - iii. The flat terrain and easy availability of land is suitable for the establishment of the mills.
 - iv. The densely populated states of Gujarat and Maharashtra provide both skilled and semi-skilled labour.
 - v. Well developed roads and railways network permit easy transportation of textiles to different parts of the country.

- vi. The Mumbai port which is situated nearby facilitates import of machinery and export of cotton textiles.

Ch-6 Human Resources

- If the birth rate is high and the death rate is low in a country then the population pyramid will
 - Narrow at the base
 - Not narrow at the base
 - Not narrow rapidly towards the top
 - Narrow rapidly towards the top
- Human resources differ from one another in respect of
 - educational level
 - All of these
 - age
 - sex
- What does the following image infer?



- All of the above
 - Decrease in population
 - Increase in population
 - Balanced population
- Most of the people usually prefer to live in this region:
 - Equatorial forest area
 - High altitude areas
 - High mountains
 - Plains
 - In India, in how many years once is Census is taken?
 - 25
 - 15
 - 10
 - 20
 - Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Migration	(a) Movement of people to other countries
(ii) Emigration	(b) Geographical factor
(iii) Life expectancy	(c) The movement of people in and out of an area
(iv) Climate	(d) The number of years for which an average man expects to live.

- Fill in the blanks:**

- i. _____ is the ultimate resource.
 - ii. _____ in Japan and _____ in India are two densely populated areas.
 - iii. Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican city are some examples of _____ factors.
 - iv. In 1999, less than 30 years later, the population doubled to _____ billion.
2. **State True or False:**
- i. The most dynamic aspect of the geographic study of population is migration.
 - ii. Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the total population.
 - iii. The age group of 0-14 years considered as an unproductive group.
 - iv. Literacy means the ability to read, write and understand.
3. What is human resource?
 4. The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?
 5. What does immigration refer to?
 6. Why are people considered a resource?
 7. Briefly describe the factors affecting distribution of population.

Answer

1.
 - c. Not narrow rapidly towards the top, **Explanation:** In the population pyramid of a country, in which birth rate is high has a broader base and if the ceath rate is low it will not be rapidly narrows towards the top but will be little broader.
2.
 - c. All of these, **Explanation:** All of these. Human resources differ from one another in respect of:
 1. age.
 2. educational level.
 3. sex.
3.
 - c. Decrease in population, **Explanation:** From the image, we infer that : Death rate is more than birth rate which inturn decreases the population.
4.
 - c. Plains, **Explanation:** Most people usually prefer to live in plains region.
5.
 - c. 10, **Explanation:** Census is the process of taking count of total population of the country. In India, it is held for every ten years.
6.
 - i. Migration - (c) The movement of people in and out of an area
 - ii. Emigration - (a) Movement of people to other countries
 - iii. Life expectancy - (d) The number of years for which an average man expects to live.
 - iv. Climate - (b) Geographical factor
2.
 - i. Human resource
 - ii. Osaka, Mumbai
 - iii. religious or cultural
 - iv. 6
3.
 - i. False
 - ii. True
 - iii. True
 - iv. True
4. Human resource is the ultimate resource. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements.

5. Development in medical science has caused a decrease in death rate so the world population has grown very rapidly.
6. The process of entering a new country to settle permanently is called immigration.
7. People are a nation's greatest resources. Human beings use resources with their intelligence and skills and turn all-natural resources into useful products. Health, education, motivation and skills turn the people into human resources.
8. The main factors which affect the distribution of population are geographical, social, cultural and economic factors.

Geographical Factors: Topography, climate, soil, water, minerals are the geographical factors. People prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus. People like to live in moderate climates than extremely hot or extremely cold climates. People prefer fertile soil areas for agriculture. Areas with the availability of fresh-water and mineral deposits are densely populated.

Social, Cultural and Economic Factors: Areas of better housing, education, health facilities are more densely populated. Places with religious or cultural significance attract people. Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. A large number of people are attracted to these areas.



CIVICS

Ch-5 Judiciary

1. The courts through which most people interact with are called:
 - a. National courts
 - b. Subordinate courts
 - c. High courts

- d. Supreme courts
2. Judiciary play an important role because it is
 - a. Independent
 - b. Dependent on lawyers
 - c. Dependent on government
 - d. Dependent on minister
3. Which of the following is false regarding criminal law?
 - a. If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined
 - b. Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences
 - c. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only
 - d. For example theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry and murder
4. Who was the Chief Justice of India in 2007?
 - a. M.G. Balakrishnan
 - b. K.M. Radhakrishnan
 - c. K.G. Balakrishnan
 - d. K.G. Radhakrishnan
5. The subordinate court is more commonly known by many different names except which of the following:
 - a. Apex court
 - b. Additional Sessions Judge
 - c. Trial Court or the Court of the District Judge
 - d. Chief Judicial Magistrate
6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Judiciary	(a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
(ii) Supreme Court	(b) Criminal law cases
(iii) Separation of Powers	(c) Uphold the law of the land
(iv) FIR	(d) Key feature of the Constitution

7.
 - i. A mechanism of Public Interest Litigation was devised in the early.....
 - ii. There are..... different levels of courts in our country.
 - iii. The..... play a significant role in protecting our Fundamental Rights.
 - iv. Each state has a..... which is the highest court of that state.
 - v. The decisions made by the..... are binding on all other courts in India.
 - vi. The Judiciary is the final interpreter of the.....
2. **State true or false:**
 - i. The seven North-Eastern states have a common High Court.
 - ii. A citizen can appeal against a decision made by the Supreme Court.
 - iii. The President appoints the Chief Justice of India.
 - iv. There is only one Supreme Court in India.
3. What do you mean by independent judiciary?
4. The judiciary acts as per the wishes of the government. (True/False)
5. The seven north-east states have a common High Court. Where is this located?
6. What is an independent judiciary? Explain in brief.
7. Describe the different branches of the legal system. How do they differ from one another?

Answer

1.

- b. Subordinate courts, **Explanation:** The courts that most people interact with are what are called subordinate or district courts. These are usually at the district or Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases.
- 2.
- b. Independent, **Explanation:** It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. The lack of independence would force the judge to make all judgments in favour of the politician.
- 3.
- b. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only
Explanation: It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.
- 4.
- b. K.G. Balakrishnan, **Explanation:** The Chief Justice of India (CJI) is the head of the judiciary of India and the Supreme Court of India. The CJI also heads their administrative functions. On 8 June 2000, K.G. Balakrishnan was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. He was sworn in as the Chief Justice of India on 14 January 2007
- 5.
- b. Apex court, **Explanation:** 1) The Supreme Court is the apex(highest) court of India.
2) The subordinate court is more commonly known by many different names. These include the Trial Court or the Court of the District Judge, the Additional Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Metropolitan Magistrate, Civil Judge.
- 6.
- i. Judiciary - (c) Uphold the law of the land
ii. Supreme Court - (a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
iii. Separation of Powers - (d) Key feature of the Constitution
iv. FIR - (b) Criminal law case
- 2.
- i. 1986: India had to wait till 1986 when the then Chief Justice of India P.N. Bhagwati introduced Public Interest Litigation to the Indian Judicial system.
ii. three: The Judicial system of India mainly consists of three types of courts-the Supreme Court, The High Courts and the Subordinate courts.
iii. courts: If your fundamental rights are violated, say by an official authority unless for the legislative sanctions, you can approach Supreme Court.
iv. High Court: There are 24 High Courts at the state and Union Territory level of India.
v. Supreme Court: The law declared by the supreme court becomes binding on all courts within India and also by the union and state governments
vi. Constitution: Judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state.
- 3.
- i. False
ii. False
iii. True
iv. True
4. The Independent judiciary means that the judiciary is not under government and does not act on its behalf.
5. False: Judiciary is an independent form of organisation.
Independence of the judiciary means that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government
6. It is located at Guwahati.
7. The Indian Constitution provides for the independence of the judiciary. It means that other branches of the State such as the legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf. The courts ensure that there

is no misuse of power of the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they find that their Fundamental Rights have been violated. Thus, the courts are not influenced by anyone, not even by the rich and powerful people.

8. Different branches of the legal system are:

- a. Civil, and
- b. Criminal

Civil law deals with matters like money, property, marriage disputes, etc. while criminal law deals with theft, murder, etc. Here are the significant differences between civil law and criminal law.

Criminal law		Civil law	
(a)	Criminal law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. Example- theft, robbery, cheating, physical injury and murder.	(a)	Civil law deals with harm or injury to rights of individuals such as disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, marriage, rent matters.
(b)	Criminal cases usually begin with the lodging of an FIR with the police who afterwards investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.	(b)	Civil cases begin with a petition that is filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
(c)	If guilt is established against a person, then he can be sent to jail and also fined.	(c)	The court gives the specific relief asked for.

Ch-6 Understanding Our Criminal Justice system

1. In court, the Public Prosecutor represents the interests of the.....
 - a. All of these
 - b. State
 - c. Citizens
 - d. Small children
2. Police file a charge sheet in the court _____.
 - a. If police arrest a person
 - b. If a person is suspected for anything
 - c. If a person commits a crime
 - d. If investigation proved the person is accused
3. The chief justice gets retired at the age of:
 - a. 40 years
 - b. 56 years
 - c. 65 years
 - d. 58 years
4. Which one of the following is a function of Defence lawyer?
 - a. Arrest the accused
 - b. Cross-examination
 - c. Investigation
 - d. Pass the sentence
5. Define the term Impartial.
 - a. None of these

- b. the act of being fair & not favouring one side over others
 - c. Pass a judgment
 - d. Fair trail
6. Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Detention	(a)	Crime
(ii)	Offence	(b)	Shanti's lawyer
(iii)	Impartial	(c)	Keeping in illegal custody
(iv)	Advocate Roy	(d)	Public view
(v)	Open court	(e)	Fair

7. Fill in the blanks:

- i. In a fair trial, the innocent is_____.
- ii. _____refers to any act that the law defines as a crime.
- iii. An accused is a person who is tried by_____ for the crime.
- iv. _____of the Constitution guarantees a fair trial to every citizen.

2. State true or false:

- i. It is the duty of the police to decide whether a person is guilty or innocent.
- ii. The Public Prosecutor plays a role in the investigation of a crime.
- iii. The Indian Constitution does not guarantee any Fundamental Right to arrested persons.
- iv. If a police officer comes to know about a cognizable offence, he/she can file an FIR on his/her own.

3. What happened to Shanti in the last?

4. Shanti had stolen the gold chain of Mrs Shinde.(True/False)

5. According to Article 22 of the Constitution, every person has a Fundamental Right to be..... by a lawyer.

6. Describe the role of the court.

7. What are the guidelines that the police must follow in the performance of their functions?

Answer

1.

b. State, **Explanation:** In court, it is the Public Prosecutor who represents the interests of the State. The role of the Prosecutor begins once the police has conducted the investigation and filed the charge sheet in the court.

2.

b. If investigation proved the person is accused

Explanation: If investigation proved the person is accused, police file a charge sheet in the court.

3.

b. 65 years, **Explanation:** The chief justice gets retired at the age of 65 years.

4.

b. Cross-examination, **Explanation:** A function of Defence lawyer is to cross-examine all the prosecution witnesses.

5.

b. the act of being fair & not favoring one side over others

Explanation: Impartial means treating all rivals or disputants equally. The act of being fair & not favoring one side over others.

6. (i)(c), (ii)(a), (iii)(e), (iv)(b), (v)(d).

7.

- i. acquitted
 - ii. Offence
 - iii. the court
 - iv. Article 21
- 2.
- i. False
 - ii. False
 - iii. False
 - iv. True
3. She was acquitted because she was innocent. She got a fair trial.
4. False:

Shanti was acquitted of the charge of theft.

5. defended
6. In India, there are three different levels of court.
- i. District Court.
 - ii. High Court.
 - iii. Supreme Court.

They play a vital role in the administration of justice. The Courts see the facts, figures given by both appellants and respondents through their lawyers before taking a decision.

7. Since we have the rule of law in India, everyone, including the police, is subject to the law of the land. Therefore, all functions of the police have to be conducted in accordance with the law and with full respect for human rights. The Supreme Court has also laid down some guidelines that the police must follow at the time of arrest, detention and interrogation. The police are not allowed to torture or beat or shoot anyone during an investigation. Also, the police cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person even for petty offences.

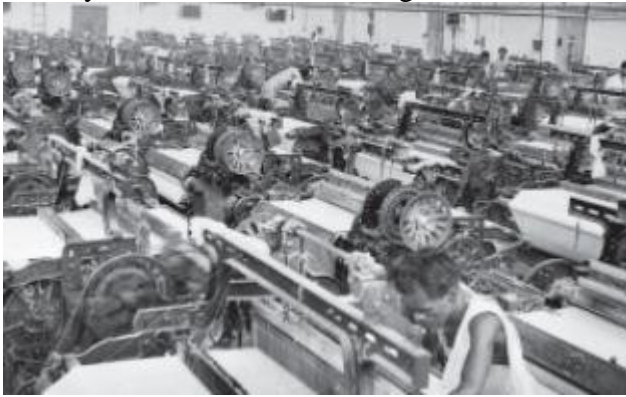
Ch-9 Public Facilities

1. Identify the figure below, which pollution is caused by this



- a. Soil
 - b. Noise
 - c. Air
 - d. Water
2. An individual who buys goods for personal use and not for resale is
- a. Owners
 - b. Consumer
 - c. Producer
 - d. Investors

3. Identify what is shown in the figure



- a. textile mill in Jaipur
 - b. textile mill in Jamshedpur
 - c. textile mill in Ahmadabad
 - d. textile mill in Raipur
4. Equity in the schooling facilities available to all children is an important aspect of
- a. Right to safety b. Right to life c. Right to education d. Right to school
5. Mumbai's suburban railway is well-functioning public transport system. It is the densest route in the world, attending to ____ passengers daily
- a. 45 lakh
 - b. 65 lakh
 - c. 20 lakh
 - d. 57 lakh
6. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Polio	(a) Public facilities
(ii) Cholera	(b) Sulabh
(iii) Basic Needs	(c) Water-borne disease
(iv) Sanitation	(d) Preventable disease

- 7.
- a. A shortage of municipal water is often taken as a sign of.....of the government.
 - b. In rural areas water is needed both for human use and for use by the.....
 - c. The Constitution of India recognizes the Right to Water as being a part of the Right to.....under Article.....
8. **State true or false:**
- i. 99% of Indian households have access to safe drinking water.
 - ii. Right to water, health and education are a part of the Right to Life.
 - iii. The situation of water crisis is worse in urban areas than rural areas.
 - iv. Public facilities relate to people's basic needs.
2. The important feature of a public facility is that once it is provided, its benefits can be shared by many people.(True/False)
3. Clean water is essential in every household work.(True/False)
4. Mention public facilities?
5. Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?
6. Give a brief account of the public water supply in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Answer

1.

- c. Air, **Explanation:** The given picture shows the air pollution emitting from a car causing environmental damage.
- 2.
- c. Consumer, **Explanation:** Consumer is a person who buys goods for personal use and not for resale
- 3.
- c. textile mill in Ahmadabad, **Explanation:** The given picture is the textile mill in ahmedabad.
- 4.
- c. Right to education, **Explanation:** The Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education for all children between the ages of 6-14 years. Equity in the schooling facilities available to all children is an important aspect of this Right.
- 5.
- c. 65 lakh, **Explanation:** Mumbai's suburban railway is well-functioning public transport system. It is the densest route in the world, attending to 65 lakh passengers daily.
- 6.
- i. Polio - (d) Preventable disease
 ii. Cholera - (c) Water-borne disease
 iii. Basic Needs - (a) Public facilities
 iv. Sanitation - (b) Sulabh
- 2.
- a. failure
 b. cattle
 c. Life, 21
- 2.
- i. False
 ii. True
 iii. False
 iv. True
2. True
3. True
4. Healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport, schools and colleges etc. are known as public facilities.
5. Private companies work for a profit. Providing facilities like water supply is not a profitable business. Moreover, the capital needed to provide water supply to the entire population is very high few private companies will be able to bear. When the responsibility for water supply was handed over to private companies, there was a steep rise in the price of water, making it unaffordable for many people.
6. Porto Alegre: It is a city in Brazil. What is remarkable is that despite having a large number of poor people, the city has a far lower number of infant deaths. The average price of water is kept low and the poor are charged half the basic rate. Whatever profit the department earns is used to improve the water supply in the city. The water department functions in a transparent manner; people have a direct say in deciding which projects should be taken up by the government. Through a process of public meetings, people hear what the managers have to say and also vote on their priorities.

Ch-10 Law and Social Justice

1. Why Minimum Wages Act is necessary?
- a. To protect owners from exploitation
 b. To protect consumers from exploitation

- c. To protect suppliers from exploitation
 - d. To protect workers from exploitation
2. Bhopal Gas tragedy took place in
 - a. On 12 December 1985
 - b. On 2 December 1984
 - c. On 22 December 1985
 - d. On 23 December 1984
 3. No child below the age of _____ shall be employed to work in any factory.
 - a. Three
 - b. Ten
 - c. Twenty
 - d. Fourteen
 4. Enforcement of law become important
 - a. When law seeks to protect the government
 - b. When law seeks to protect the children only
 - c. When law seeks to protect the ministers
 - d. When law seeks to protect the weak from strong
 5. The Right to Life is a
 - a. Fundamental Responsibilities
 - b. Fundamental Authority
 - c. Fundamental Duty
 - d. Fundamental Right
 6. Match the following:

(i) Ship Breaking Industry	(a) Methyl-Isocyanide
(ii) Poisonous Gas	(b) October, 2006
(iii) Bhopal Gas Tragedy	(c) Hazardous Industry
(iv) Child Labour Prevention Act	(d) 2 December 1984

7.
 - i. Advanced countries are relocating the toxic and hazardous industries to.....countries to take advantage of the.....laws in these countries and keep their own countries.....
 - ii. Emissions from vehicles are a major cause of.....pollution.
 - iii. Pumps at contaminated wells are painted.....by the government around the UC factory in Bhopal.
 - iv. Accidents are common to.....sites.
 - v. A worker has to be paid not less than the.....wage by the employer.
2. **State True or False:**
 - i. Laws that are weak and poorly enforced can cause serious harm.
 - ii. People do not demand stronger laws protecting worker's interest.
 - iii. The Courts have upheld the right to a healthy environment as intrinsic to Right to Life.
 - iv. In 1984, there were many laws protecting the environment in India.
3. Contractors and business persons always think about the benefit of their own.(True/False)
4. What is Minimum Wages Act?
5. Who are producers?
6. Do you think victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss
7. What are the sources of environmental pollution in your area? Discuss with respect to
 - a. Air.
 - b. Water.
 - c. Soil.

What are the steps being taken to reduce pollution? Can you suggest some other measures?

Answer

1. d. To protect workers from exploitation, **Explanation:** This law is meant to protect the interests of all workers; particularly, farm labourers, construction workers, factory workers, domestic workers, etc.
2. d. On 2 December 1984, **Explanation:** The Bhopal disaster, also referred to as the Bhopal gas tragedy, was a gas leak incident on the night of 2nd December 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited.
3. d. Fourteen, **Explanation:** No child below the age of fourteen shall be employed to work in any factory.
4. d. When law seeks to protect the weak from strong
Explanation: Enforcement becomes even more important when the law seeks to protect the weak from the strong. For instance, to ensure that every worker gets fair wages, the government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the law.
5. d. Fundamental Right, **Explanation:** 'Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.' The right to life is undoubtedly the most fundamental of all rights.
6.
 - i. Ship Breaking Industry - (c) Hazardous Industry
 - ii. Poisonous Gas - (a) Methyl-Isocyanide
 - iii. Bhopal Gas Tragedy - (d) 2 December 1984
 - iv. Child Labour Prevention Act - (b) October, 2006
2.
 - i. developing, weaker, safe
 - ii. environmental
 - iii. red
 - iv. construction
 - v. minimum
3.
 - i. True
 - ii. False
 - iii. True
 - iv. False
4. True
5. Minimum Wages Act specifies that wages should not be below a specified minimum limit.
6. Producers are persons or organisations that produce goods for sale in the market.
7. No, the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy did not get justice. They are still waiting for it. They still fail to avail safe drinking water, healthcare facilities and jobs for the people poisoned by DC plant. Anderson, the UC Chairman who faces criminal charges, is not yet put behind the bars.
8. The sources of environmental pollution in our area:
 - a. Air: Vehicles and factories emitting harmful gases.
 - b. Water: Washing clothes, utensils in the river water. Throwing of garbage in the river.
 - c. Soil: Use of polythene makes the land barren.

Steps being taken to reduce pollution are:

- i. Old vehicles emitting polluting gases have been banned.
- ii. Disposal of industrial and household waste/garbage into the rivers prohibited.
- iii. Crackdown on factories emitting pollutants.

Some other suggestions are:

- iv. Pollution check of every vehicle which emits lots of harmful gases.
- v. Use of CNG vehicles.
- vi. Waste disposal and idol immersion in rivers should be banned.
- vii. Generate awareness among citizens about the harmful effects of polluting the environment.
- viii. Promote the use of public transport as much as possible.

