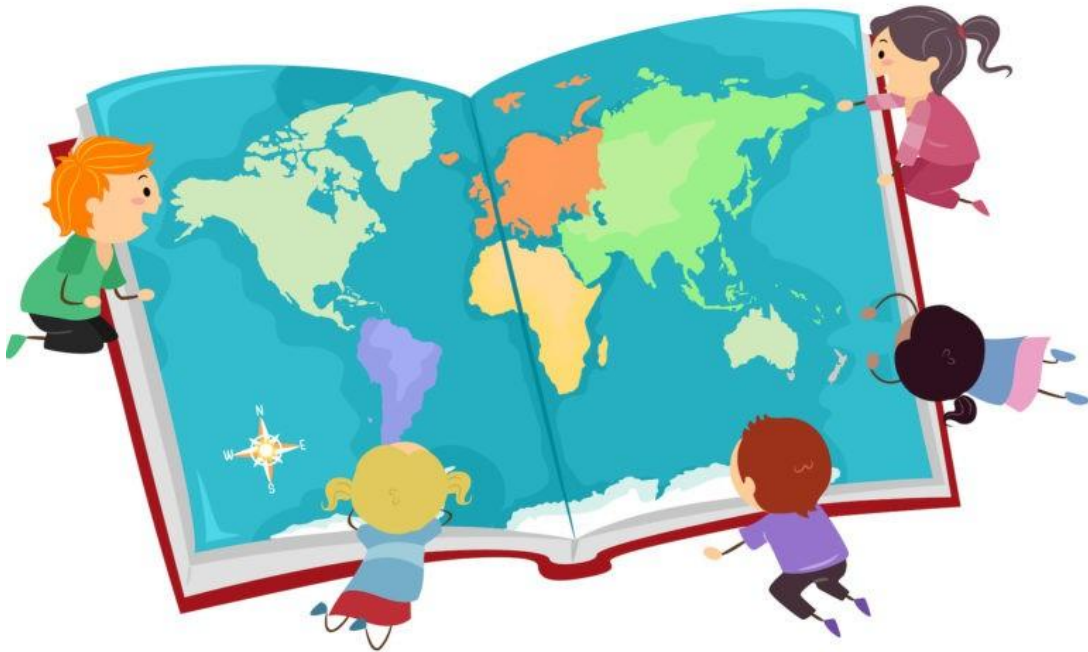




पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade - VI
Social Science
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History



Chapter No- 1.

Chapter Name- What, Where, How and When?

➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ People have lived along the banks of rivers for several hundred thousand years. Some of the earliest people who lived there were skilled gatherers, that is, the people who gathered food.
- ❖ The Sulaiman and Kirthar Hills to the North-West were some of the areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley about 8000 years ago.
- ❖ People also began rearing animals like sheep, goat, and cattle and started living in villages.
- ❖ The places where rice was first grown were situated in the North Vindhya.
- ❖ Men and women moved in search of livelihood, as well as to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts. Sometimes, men marched in armies, conquering other lands.
- ❖ People have shared new ways of carving stones, composing music, and even cooking food, over several hundreds of years.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Archaeologists:** People who study the objects made and used in the past are called archaeologists.
- ❖ **Excavation:** The process of digging under the surface of the earth in order to find old objects is called excavation.
- ❖ **Historians:** Scholars who study the past are called historians.
- ❖ **Inscriptions:** These are writings on very hard surfaces like stone or metal. Manuscripts. Books that were written long ago by hand on palm leaves or barks of trees are called manuscripts.
- ❖ **Skilled Gatherers:** The people who gathered their food. They have lived on the banks of the Narmada for several hundred thousand years.
- ❖ **Tributaries:** Smaller rivers that flow into a larger river are said to be its tributaries.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. BC is taken from the year
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) all of the above
2. Greek called India
(a) Indoi (b) Hinus (c) Sindhu (d) none of these
3. On which river's bank were the cities developed about 2500 years ago?
(a) Ganga (b) Yamuna (c) Narmada (d) All of these
4. How did merchants travel?
(a) With Caravans (b) Ships (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
5. From where did the Iranians and the Greek come?
(a) North west (b) North east (c) North south (d) None of these
6. Where were the manuscripts written?
(a) On palm leaf (b) On peepal leaf (c) On banana leaf (d) On tulsi leaf
7. In which language the manuscripts were written?
(a) Sanskrit (b) English (c) Hindi (d) None of these
8. Who are historians?
(a) Who study past (b) Who study present
(c) Who study future (d) None of these

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the **Vindhyas**.
2. **Rig-Veda** is the earliest composition in Sanskrit.
3. Along the river **Narmada** people lived for several hundred thousand years.
4. Inscriptions were written on hard surfaces like **stone/metal**.
5. Travelling from one place to another led to **sharing of ideas**.
6. Men and woman moved in search of **livelihood** and to escape from **natural disasters**.
7. The bark of the birch tree was used to prepare **manuscript**.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. The kingdom in the south of the Ganga	a. Prakrit
2. Place where rice was grown first	b. Magadha
3. Place where wheat and barley were grown first	c. Vindhyas
4. The language used by ordinary people	d. Sulaiman hills
5. Prakrit	e. Language

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (e)
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➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago. **True**
2. The Garo hills are located in the south of India. **False**
3. The Iranians and the Greeks called India 'Bharat'. **False**
4. The years are counted with reference to the birth of Christ. **True**
5. The ordinary people used prakrit to talk to each other. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is history?

Ans. History is a chronological account of events as they took place in the past. It tells us about the type of rulers, kingdoms, people, events and lifestyles of several ages.

2. What does history give us?

Ans. We often wonder as to how people lived in the past, what they ate, what clothes they wore, and what house they lived in. The answer to all the questions is available in 'history'.

3. Who are archaeologists?

Ans. People who study the objects made and used in the past are called archaeologists.

4. Where did people live in pre-historic times?

Ans. In the pre-historic times people lived along the rivers and in the areas with ample plant and animal life.

5. What are the different names of our country?

Ans. India, Bharat, Jambudweep and Hindustan.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Ans. (i) One major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions is that manuscripts were written on the palm leaf or on specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch.

(ii) Inscriptions on the other hand are writings on relatively hard surfaces like stone or metal.

2. Why should we study history?

Ans. The study of history has several benefits. Some of these are as follows:

(i) It tells us about our past.

(ii) It tells us about the mistakes people committed in the past so that these are not repeated.

(iii) It gives us an understanding about our ancient culture and lifestyle.

3. What are the timeframes for history?

Ans. Historians find it difficult to put past events in a chronological sequence for a better understanding. Birth of Jesus Christ has been taken as year 0. Any event before that is called Before Christ (BC) any event after the birth of Jesus is called Anno Domini (AD).

4. What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years?

Ans. Those people were skilled gatherers. They gathered their food. They also collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals for this purpose.

5. How have Himalayas served us since the past?

Ans. (i) The Himalayas has acted as natural barriers between India and Central Asia since ages.

(ii) Travellers, traders and scholars came through the passes of these mountains and other areas.

(iii) They have left accounts which help us to know about the history of India.

(iv) They brought new ideas, customs, and beliefs which have made Indian culture richer.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Examine the archaeological sources of knowing history.

Ans. The archaeological sources of knowing history include:

(i) **Monuments:** Buildings of historical importance are called monuments. They include temples, forts, palace or any other structure. Ashoka pillars, Sanchi Stupa are some important monuments which tell us about the past.

(ii) **Artefacts:** Objects like pottery, tools, weapons, sculptures, toys, coins, jewellery, etc. made by human beings are called artefacts. They tell us about skills of people at that time.

(iii) **Inscriptions:** Writings engraved on rocks, pillars, metal pillars, temple walls, palaces, copper plates, clay tablets, house and towns are called inscriptions. They give us valuable information about names, achievements and events under a ruler.

(iv) **Coins:** Coins are a valuable source of telling us about the reign, economy, trade and extent of a king's empire.

2. Who all studied sources of history? What did they explore?

Ans. (i) There were two types of people who studied and explored history.

(ii) One group was called archaeologists while the other group was called historians.

(iii) Archaeologists studied remains of buildings made of stone, bricks, paintings and sculptures.

(iv) The other group called historians were people who studied the past and used the word source to refer to the information, found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology.

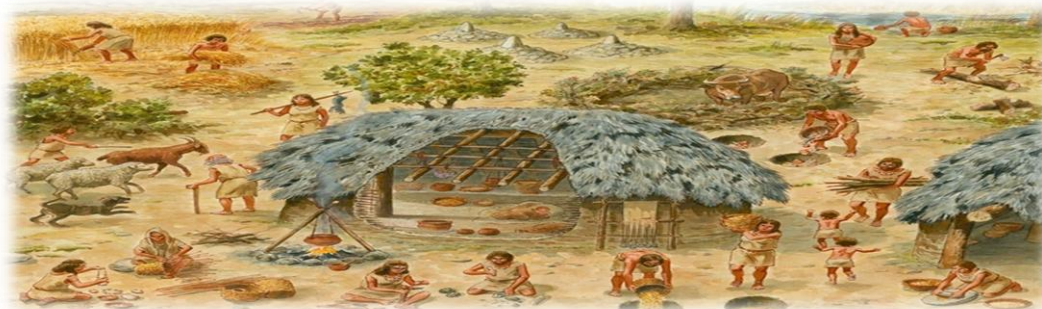
Did you know?

The Brahmaputra river has different names in different countries sang-po in Tibet (China), Brahmaputra in India, and Jamuna in Bangladesh. During floods, the water of the Brahmaputra looks reddish in colour after mixing with the red soils of Assam. This is why the Brahmaputra is also known as the 'Red River'.

History

Grade VI

Chapter No- 2 - From Hunting – Gathering To Growing Food



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ Our ape like ancestors had to face many challenges from the climate, wild animals and from other human groups; they gradually transferred from nomads to hunters to herders to cultivators and to present Modern Man.
- ❖ Domestication also led to staying long at the same place because people noted that some plants take several days, weeks, months and in some cases years. It means that they had to stay in the same place for a long time for looking after, watering, weeding till the grain ripened.
- ❖ Archaeologists have found evidence of early farmers and herders. The places where evidence of farmers and herders were found are Burzahom (Kashmir), Mahagara (UP), Koldihwa (UP), Chirand (Bihar), Mehrgarh (presently in Pakistan), Hallur (Andhra Pradesh), Paiyampalli (Andhra Pradesh).
- ❖ Mehrgarh is one of the earliest villages that we know about. Rectangular and square houses were found in Mehrgarh. Each house had four or more compartments.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ Domestication: Domestication is the name given to the process in which people started growing plants and rearing animals.
- ❖ Farmers: Many people started to grow the grains and reared cattle. They are called farmers. Their whole livelihood was dependent upon grains and animals.
- ❖ Pots: The things used to keep grain and other items were called Pots. These pots were made of mud.
- ❖ Tribes: Many farmers and herders lived in groups called tribes. They followed certain customs and practices. Tribes' had rich and unique cultural traditions. They had their own language, music, stories and painting. They also had their own Gods and Goddesses.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Hunter– gatherers used various types of tools made of:
a. Stone b. Wood c. Bone **d. All of these**
2. Grasslands developed in various areas around:
a. 700 years ago **b. 12, 000 years** c. 6 million years d. 170 years ago
3. Besides wheat, another important plant which was cultivated was:
a. Barley b. Gram c. Jowar d. Bazra
4. The site of Koldihwa is located in:
a. Pakistan **b. Uttar Pradesh** c. Bihar d. Andhra Pradesh

5. Early man became a herder of animals initially by:
- a. Counting them **b. Protecting them** c. Killing them d. eating them
6. The arrangement made by the people for the dead was:
- a. Funeral pyre b. Coffins c. Mummies **d. Burials**
7. The site of Burzahom is situated in:
- a. Kashmir** b. Bihar c. Rajasthan d. Madhya Pradesh

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Hunter-gatherers generally hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, etc.
- 'Paleolithic' word comes from two Greek words Palaeo, lithos.
- The teeth and horns of wild animals are usually much larger than those of domesticated animals.
- Stone tools were used to cut meat and bone.
- The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago is called the Mesolithic.
- Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as factory line.
- In Burzahom people built pit houses.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Chirand	a. An important route to Iran
2. Hallur	b. Kashmir
3. Mahagara	c. Stone
4. Jadelite	d. Andhra Pradesh
5. Bolan Pass	e. Uttar Pradesh
Ans. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (a)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

- Bhimbetka is located in present day Madhya Pradesh. **True**
- Humans led a well-settled life by Palaeolithic Age. **False**
- Tools made of wood have survived better than tools made of stone. **True**
- Sheep and goats are more comfortable in dry, hilly environments, than cattle are. **True**
- Paiyampalli is a Neolithic-site in Madhya Pradesh. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What are the sites? Where are they located?

Ans. Sites are places where the remains of past cultures (tools, pots, rock paintings, buildings, etc.) are found. These spots could be the surface of the earth, under the earth or sometimes, even under water.

2. When did the Neolithic period begin?

Ans. The word 'Neolithic' has been derived from two Greek words, 'neo' meaning 'new' and lithos' meaning stone. The Neolithic period began 10,000 years ago.

3. What types of crops were grown in the Neolithic period?

Ans. Wheat, rice and barley were grown in the Neolithic period.

4. Which was the first animal to be tamed?

Ans. Dog was the first animal to be tamed.

5. Where have the traces of pit-houses been found?

Ans. Traces of pit-houses have been found in Burzahom. These houses were dug into the ground with steps leading into them.

6. Name the earliest animals which were domesticated by the early man.

Ans. The earliest domesticated animals were sheep and goat.

7. Where were traces of ash found?

Ans. Traces of ash were found in the Kurnool caves.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Where did the Stone Age man live?

Ans. The Stone Age man lived in hilly areas by the side of rivers or lakes. In the beginning, he took shelter in the caves, rock shelters and later, in mud-huts. He lived by the side of lakes or rivers, to quench his thirst and for food i.e., animal and fish.

2. Which skills helped the early man to obtain mastery over his environment?

Ans. The human brain helped to distinguish between edible and non-edible plants, waste land, crop land and forest land. Thus, the early man obtained mastery over his environment.

3. What are Microliths? How did the Mesolithic man use Microliths?

Ans. Stone tools found during the Mesolithic period are called Microliths. They were generally tiny in size. The Mesolithic man probably stuck these stones on to the handles of bones or wood to make tools such as saws and sickles. These tools were used for digging the ground and stitching clothes.

4. Why do farmers grow some crops in particular areas and not in other areas?

Ans. Different plants grow in different conditions. For example, rice requires more water than wheat and barley. So, it is grown in areas where plenty of water is available. Thus, farmers grow some crops in particular areas and not in other areas.

5. How was fire discovered?

Ans. Man learnt to produce fire by rubbing together two pieces of stone. That discovery was an accidental invention. He started to use fire for cooking food, for light and heat and to scare wild animals.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Distinguish between Paleolithic and Neolithic period.

Ans. The difference between Paleolithic and Neolithic period are given below:

Paleolithic Age	Neolithic Age
1. The main tools of this period were hand-axe, etc. They were crude. It was also known as the Old Stone Age.	1. The main tools were arrows. The tools of this period were smooth and polished. It was also known as the New Stone Age.
2. There was no knowledge of wheel in this age.	2. Wheel was invented.
3. Men was unaware of agriculture.	3. Men learnt agriculture and began to grow food
4. People were nomadic and hunter-gatherers.	4. Now, there were settled people and knew domestication of animals

2. What is a burial? Describe the burials of the early man with examples.

Ans. A burial is an arrangement made by people for their relatives and friends. When people die, generally respect is paid to them. Dead people are looked after perhaps because of the belief that there is some form of life after death. Several burial sites have been found at Mehrgarh. For instance, the dead persons were buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

History

Grade VI

Chapter No- 3 – In The Earliest Cities

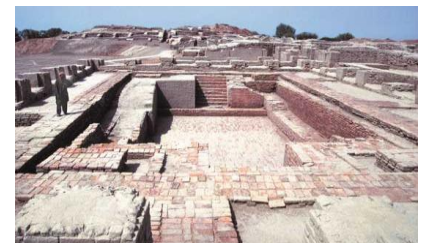


➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ Mohenjodaro had the Great Bath, a watertight tank layered with natural tar. Kalibangan and Lothal had fire altars, where sacrifices may have been performed. And some cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Lothal had elaborate storehouses
- ❖ The houses, drains and streets were probably planned and built at the same time. Houses were either one or two storeys high, and some had wells to supply water. Many of these cities had covered drains and well laid streets
- ❖ Materials of stone, shell and metal, including copper, bronze, gold and silver have been found. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels
- ❖ Pieces of cloth were also found at Mohenjo-Daro. The specialists produced many of the things
- ❖ Harappans grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed and mustard. Plough was used to dig the earth. Some form of irrigation may have been used. The Harappans also reared cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo
- ❖ Dholavira was divided into 3 parts and surrounded by stonewalls and gateways for entrance.
- ❖ Possible causes suggested for the decline of the cities are that maybe the rivers dried up or deforestation took place. In some areas there may have been floods. Or the rulers may have lost control in some places and thus people moved into newer places.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Bronze:** The alloy of tin and copper is called bronze.
- ❖ **Citadel:** The part to the west of most cities was small but high in comparison to the eastern part. This part is called the citadel.
- ❖ **Lower Town:** The eastern part of the cities is referred to as the lower town.
- ❖ **Crafts-Persons:** Men and women who made all kinds of things-either in their own homes or in special workshops were the crafts-persons.



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- The first city to be discovered in Indian Valley was
a. Mohenjodaro **b. Harappa** c. Lothal d. none of these
- The Great Bath is located at
a. Mohenjodaro b. Lothal c. Harappa d. none of these
- Dholavira is found in
a. Gujarat b. Punjab c. Rajasthan d. none of these
- Lothal is found on the banks of river
a. Narmada **b. Sabarmati** c. Tapti d. none of these
- What was the thing used to shape sand or powdered quartz into an object?
a. Gum b. Ink c. Nails d. Rubber
- The alloy of tin and _____ is called bronze
a. Zinc **b. copper** c. gold d. platinum

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Collegiate Building has 20 massive pillars.
- Seals of Mesopotamia have been found in Indus region.
- Indus ports were called Meluha.
- The western part of Harappan cities, which was usually smaller but higher, has been referred to as the citadel.
- Spindle whorls were used to spin thread.
- Sealings are impressions of seals on clay.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Lahore	a. Dholavira
2. Dwelling house	b. Mehrgarh
3. Cotton	c. Multan Railway
4. Storehouse	d. Mohenjodaro
5. City divided into three parts	e. Lothal
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

- The bricks in Harappa were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong. **True**
- A statue of a dancing girl reflects bronze casting. **True**
- The houses of Harappa were poorly built. **False**
- Harappan seals were made of metal. **False**
- People knew about cotton much before Harappa. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What was 'Citadel'?

Ans. Citadel was the west part of Harappan city. It was smaller but higher.

2. Who were Scribes?

Ans. People who knew how to write, who helped prepare the seals and perhaps wrote on other materials that have survived.

3. What were 'seals'?

Ans. The Harappan made seals out of mud or clay. These were generally rectangular and usually had an animal curved on it.

4. With which tool earth was dug to grow crops?

Ans. A new tool 'plough' was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

5. What does 'irrigation' mean?

Ans. If there is not enough rainfall, water is stored and supplied to the fields when the plants are growing.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?

Ans. i. Archaeologists knew that cloth was used in Harappan civilization because actual pieces of cloth attached to a silver vase and some copper objects have been found at Mohenjodaro.
ii. Further, spindle whorls made of terracotta and faience, used to spin thread, and to produce cloth have also been found.

2. What do you know about agriculture and food habits of Harappa?

Ans. i. The Harappa culture used common food articles.
ii. They took simple food.
iii. They ate variety of food grains like wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea and sesame.
iv. Besides, vegetables, fruits and cloves, milk were also included in their food.

3. What kind of jewellery was worn by Harappan men and woman?

Ans. i. Both men and women seem to be fond of ornaments.
ii. Necklaces, armllets, finger rings and bangles were worn both by men and woman
iii. Ornaments were of great variety and design.
iv. The ornaments were made of different metals such as gold, silver, copper and bronze.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you know about Great Bath of Mohenjodaro?

Ans. i. It's a special tank, archaeologist called it Great Bath.
ii. This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made watertight with a layer of natural tar.
iii. These were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides.
iv. Water was probably bought in from a well and drained out after use.
v. Perhaps important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

2. Where is Lothal city located? What all we could find there?

Ans. i. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of Sabaramati, in Gujarat.
ii. It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were easily available.
iii. This was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal.
iv. There was also a storehouse in the city.
v. Many seals and sealings were found in this storehouse.

History

Grade VI

Chapter No- 4 – What Books and Burials Tell Us

> POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ There are four Vedas- The Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva veda. All these Vedas are written in Sanskrit. Rig Veda is the oldest Veda.
- ❖ People are described in the Rigveda in terms of the work they do, the languages they speak, the place they belong. There are two groups; the priests known as brahmins, who performed various rituals and the rajas. Apart from these there are many terms such as jana and vish used to describe people.
- ❖ Horses were yoked to chariots and used for battles for capturing cattle. Even there were yajanas like Ashvamedha performed with horses.
- ❖ Agriculture was a prime occupation. Cattle were important to till the land. Cows provided food items in the form of dairy products, horses were prayed for because they were an important mode of transport and were used in battles to pull chariots
- ❖ Early Aryans worshipped different forces of nature such as sun, earth, sky, wind, rain, fire and so on. All these became their gods and goddesses. These gods were given a human form. Lord Indra was one of the supreme deities in Rigveda and a symbol of courage and strength.

> IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Vedas:** Initially, the Rigveda was not in written form, but was passed on orally. Knowledge passed on in this way is known as ‘Shruti’. The Vedic teachers took great care to teach students to pronounce words and memorise hymns correctly.
- ❖ **Battles:** Rig Veda tells us about battles fought for land and cattle. People met in assemblies and discussed war and peace. Wealth obtained thereafter was distributed amongst the leaders, priests and people.
- ❖ **Brahmins:** The priests were referred to as the ‘Brahmins’. They performed various rituals.
- ❖ **Aryas:** The people who composed the hymns used the word ‘Aryas’ for themselves.

> MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is the oldest Veda?
a. Samaveda b. Yajurveda **c. Rigveda** d. Atharveda
2. Who is the ‘god of fire’ according to Rigveda?
a. Agni b. Indira c. Soma d. None of these
3. In which language is ‘The Rigveda’ written?
a. Vedic Sanskrit b. Vedic Hindi c. Vedic Tamil d. None of these
4. On which bark was the Rigveda written?
a. Neem Bark b. Cinkona Bark c. Tulsi Bark **d. Birch Bark**
5. Where is birch bark found?
a. Maharashtra b. Pune c. Delhi **d. Kashmir**
6. Which were the two words used to describe the people or the community as a whole?
a. Jana and Vish b. Aryas and Dasas c. Both a and b d. None of these
7. The evidence of which fruits were found?
a. Ber, Amla, Jamun b. Mango c. Apple d. All of these

> FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The hymns in the Vedas have been referred to as **Sukta** which means **well-said**.

2. In a hymn in the Rigveda, Vishvamitra used the word 'sisters' for the two rivers **Beas** and **Sutlaj**.
3. 'Brahmins' and 'Rajas' were two groups of people in terms of **Work**.
4. Slaves were captured during **war**.
5. Stone boulders used for marking burial sites are called **megaliths**.
6. The period from 1500-600 BC is called **Vedic age**.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Sukta	a. Stone boulder
2. Chariots	b. European language
3. Dasa	c. Well-said
4. Megalith	d. Used in battles
5. English	e. Slave
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The Rigveda contains prayers for cattle, children and horses. | True |
| 2. Battles were fought for land, water and to capture people. | True |
| 3. Sons automatically succeeded fathers as 'rajas'. | False |
| 4. Megaliths were used to mark burial sites. | True |
| 5. Members of families were usually buried together. | True |
| 6. Soma was the warrior god. | False |

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What were the various purposes of fighting battles as depicted by the Rig-Veda?

Ans. Battles were fought for cattle, land, and water and for capturing people.

2. What were the groups of people in terms of their work?

Ans. There were two groups of people in terms of their work—the 'brahmins' and the 'rajas'.

3. What were megaliths?

Ans. Stone boulders used to mark burial sites are known as megaliths.

4. Name some area where megaliths were prevalent.

Ans. Megaliths were prevalent in the Deccan, South India, in the North- east and Kashmir.

5. Who were the 'Aryas' and the 'Dasas'?

Ans. People who composed the hymns called themselves Aryans and they called their opponents 'Dasas'.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What does Rigveda tell us about prayers and battles?

Ans. Most prayers in the Rigveda were for cattle, children (especially sons) and horses. Horses were yoked to chariots and used in battles. The battles were aimed to capture cattle, land, pastures, water and people.

2. In what ways do you think that the life of a raja was different from that of a dasa or dasi?

Ans. The life of raja was different from that of a dasa or dasi in the following ways:

- i. The raja used to rule, while dasa/dasi used to serve him or the masters.
- ii. The raja could perform sacrifices, while dasa/dasi could not perform them.
- iii. Raja was treated like a God, while dasa/dasi were the property of their owners.

3. Describe the occupations of the people in the Vedic Age.

Ans. i. Agriculture, cattle rearing, chariot-making, pottery, jewellery-making and metal work were the main occupations.

- ii. Many people also worked as priests who performed rituals and acted as teachers and doctors.
- iii. They passed on the knowledge of Vedas to their children.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How battles were fought according to the Rigveda?

Ans. i. Battles were fought for land, which was important for pastures and for growing hardy crops that ripened quickly, such as barley.

ii. Some of the wealth that was obtained was kept by the leaders, some was given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people.

iii. Some wealth was used for the performance of yajnas or sacrifices in which offerings were made to the fire.

iv. There was no regular army, but there were assemblies where people met and discussed matters of war and peace.

2. How did special burial take place at Inamgaon?

i. Inamgaon is located on river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima.

ii. It seems to have been captured around 3, 600 to 2, 700 years ago.

iii. Adults buried in the ground were laid out straight with the head towards the north.

iv. Many burials took place within the houses.

v. Vessels containing food and water were kept with the dead.

History

Grade VI

Chapter No- 5 – Kingdoms, Kings and An Early Republic

➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ In early times kings were chosen differently by people in an election process
- ❖ In the rig Vedic age people choose Raja, around 3000 years ago some changes took place in the election of the Rajas. Some men performed big sacrifices where recognised as Rajas. One such ritual was that of ashvamedha or horse sacrifice
- ❖ People lived in huts, domesticated animals, grew crops like rice, barley, wheat, pulses etc.
- ❖ They made earthen pots and originate painted grey ware
- ❖ Later Vedic literature, Samaveda, atharveda and yajurveda were other books written by priests. These books consisted of rules of the society
- ❖ Society was divided into four varnas namely- Brahmins, kshatriyas, vaishyas and Shudras
- ❖ Brahmans were men of learning expected to study and teach Vedas, they used to perform sacrifices and received gifts
- ❖ Kshatriyas was a warrior class, they were expected to fight battles and had to protect people
- ❖ Vaishyas constituted the common people who were assigned tasks related with agriculture and cattle breeding. Some of them worked as artisans also. Shudras served the other three groups , they could not perform any rituals
- ❖ Rulers needed resource for building forts and armies. Forts were used for protection from other kingdoms and to safeguard citizens.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ '**Bhaga**':- Taxes on crops was called 'bhaga'.
- ❖ '**Gana**'/'**Sangha**':- A form of government followed in the kingdom of Vajji.
- ❖ '**Mahajanapada**':- The most important of the 'janapadas'.
- ❖ '**Janapadas**':- Kingdoms were referred to as 'janapadas'. ('jana'---land, 'pada'-----foot)

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Jana refers to:
(a) Raja (b) Shudras (c) **People** (d) Army
2. Ashvamedh was:
(a) Cow sacrifice (b) **Horse sacrifice** (c) Rat sacrifice (d) Elephant sacrifice
3. Hastinapur and Atranjikhhera are situated in:
(a) Bihar (b) Maharashtra (c) Rajasthan (d) **Uttar Pradesh**
4. Rajagriha (present day Rajgir) is in:
(a) **Bihar** (b) Maharashtra (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Jammu & Kashmir
5. Vajji had its capital at:
(a) Pataliputra (b) **Vaishali** (c) Etah (d) Hastinapur

➤ FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Magadha became the most important **Mahajanpada** in about two hundred years.
2. **Rajagriha** (Present day Rajgir) in Bihar was the capital of Magadha for several years.
3. Taxes on **crops** were the most important.
4. **Herders** were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.
5. The raja was a **central** figure in the rituals.
6. The **Priests** divided people into four groups.

7. The word **Janapada** literally means the land where the jana set its foot and settled down.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Taxes on crops	a. Landless agricultural labourers
2. Kammakara	b. Buddhist books
3. Sanghas	c. A Janapada
4. Magadha	d. Bhaga
5. Hastinapur	e. A Mahajanapada
Ans. 1 (d) 2 (a) 3 (b)	4 (e) 5 (c)

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Capital cities were fortified with huge walls of wood, brick or stone. **True**
2. Alexander was the only person who conquered Mahadha. **False**
3. The sprinkling of sacred water on the king was done by the 'shudras'. **False**
4. The rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha. **False**
5. Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to 'ganas' or 'sanghas'. **True**
6. The rulers of 'Mahajanapadas' depended on occasional gifts brought by people. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is democracy?

Ans. Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people.

2. What were Janapadas?

Ans. The word Janapada literally means the land where the Jana set its food and settled down.

3. What was Bhaga?

Ans. The tax that was fixed at 1/6th of the production was known as bhaga or a share.

4. Name the rivers which flowed through Magadha.

Ans. Ganga and Son.

5. For what did rulers need taxes?

Ans. Rulers needed taxes to build huge forts and to maintain big armies.

6. How were cities fortified?

Ans. Cities were fortified by building huge walls of wood, brick or stone around them.

7. Who all were not allowed to be a part of assemblies in Sangha?

Ans. (i) Women, Dasas, and Kammakaras were not allowed to participate in the assemblies.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who were untouchables?

Ans. Some people including crafts persons, hunters and gatherers, as well as people who helped in burials and cremations were classified as untouchables by the priests and stated that contact with these groups was polluting.

2. Which two major changes came in agriculture during the days of Mahajanapadas?

Ans. (i) Use of iron ploughshares was introduced so that heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better and more grain could be produced.

(ii) Transplanting paddy, led to increased production, as many more plants survived.

3. What functions were performed by the Rajas of Sangha?

Ans. (i) Rajas of Sangha performed rituals.

(ii) They met in assemblies and decided what had to be done and how, through discussion and debate.

4. Write a few lines about Alexander.

Ans (i) More than 23,000 years ago, a ruler named Alexander who lived in Macedonia in Europe wanted to become a world conqueror.

(ii) Thought he couldn't conquer the world, he conquered parts of Egypt and West Asia, and came to Indian sub-continent, reaching upto the banks of the Beas.

(iii) But when he tried to march further eastwards, his soldiers refused, as they were scared of the rulers of India who had vast armies of foot soldiers, chariots and elephants.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did people oppose the system of varnas?

Ans. Many people did not accept the system of varna laid down by the Brahmins:-

(i) Some kings thought they were superior to the priests.

(ii) Others felt that birth could not be a basis for deciding which varna people belonged to.

(iii) Besides, some people felt that there should be no differences amongst people based on occupation.

(iv) Others felt that everybody should be able to perform rituals.

(v) And others condemned the practice of untouchability.

2. Explain the system of taxation in the Mahajanapadas.

Ans. Mahajanapadas collected regular taxes in the following ways:

(i) Taxes on crops were the most important. Usually, the tax was fixed at 1/6th of what was produced. This was known as bhaga or a share.

(ii) There were taxes on crafts persons as well. These could have been in the form of labour.

(iii) Herders were also expected to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce.

(iv) There were also taxes on goods that were bought and sold through trade.

(v) Hunters and gatherers also had to provide forest produce to the Raja.

History



Grade VI

Chapter No- 6 – New questions and Ideas

➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ Monasteries: Jain and Buddhist monks went from place to place, and therefore, the need for more permanent shelters was felt. As a result, monasteries were built, which were known as Viharas.
- ❖ Four Ashramas: In Upanishadic times, the life of an upper-caste man was divided into four stages called Ashramas. These were Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa. Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya men were expected to lead their lives according to them, but this was not followed rigidly.
- ❖ Teachings of Mahavira: Mahavira believed that a person's position in life depends on the karma of his previous life. He preached ahimsa. He instructed his followers not to lie, steal or kill. His followers were known as 'Jains', who led simple lives and begged for food.
- ❖ Buddha: Gautama (Siddhartha), the founder of Buddhism, was born at Lumbini about 2500 years ago. During those days, certain changes took place in the society of the Mahajanapadas. Dissatisfied with such changes, many thinkers gave up worldly life, went to forests for meditation and Buddha sought the true meaning of life.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Atman:** The individual soul which remains permanent in the universe even after we die was called 'atman' by the thinkers.
- ❖ **Buddhism:** The religion founded by the Buddha (Gautama/Siddhartha) was Buddhism.
- ❖ **Jainism:** The religion founded by Vardhamana Mahavira is called Jainism.
- ❖ **Karma:** Our actions have been referred to by Buddha as 'Karma'. Buddha said our 'Karma' – good or bad – affect us both in this life and the next life.
- ❖ **Tanha:** The desire for more things have been described by the Buddha as thirst or 'tanha'.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The religion founded by Gautama (Siddhartha)
a. Jainism **b. Buddhism** c. Hinduism d. Shaivism
2. Buddha has referred to our actions as:
a. Viharas b. Tanha **c. Karma** d. Vyavhara
3. Jainism was founded by:
a. Zoroaster **b. Mahavira** c. Buddha d. Tao
4. The universal soul has been referred to as:
a. Tanha b. Karma **c. Atman** d. All of these
5. A woman Upanishad thinker was:
a. Urmila b. Jabali c. Bhairavi **d. Gargi**

➤ FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. **Siddhartha** also known as Gautama, the founder of Buddhism was born about 2500 ago.
2. Buddha went to **Sarnath** near Varanasi, where he preached his first Sermon.
3. Many of the ideas of the upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker **Shankaracharya**.
4. The most famous thinker of the Jains, **Vardhamana Mahavira** also spread his message around this time, i.e., **2500** years ago.
5. Followers of Mahavira, were known as **Jains** .

6. The earliest **Viharas** were made of wood, and then of brick.
 7. Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, brahmins developed the system of **Asharam**.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Mahavira	a. Vinaya Pitaka
2. Enlightenment of Buddha	b. Sarnath
3. First sermon of Buddha	c. Lichchhavis
4. Rules of Sangha	d. Kushinara
5. Death of Buddha	e. Bodh Gaya
Ans.	1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Mahavira was a prince in the Sakya 'gana'. **False**
 2. Both Jain and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year and taught people. **True**
 3. The original name of the Buddha was Siddhartha. **True**
 4. The Jains were supposed to lead luxurious lives. **False**
 5. The Buddha believed 'tanha' could be removed by following moderation in everything. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the literal meaning of Upanishad?

Ans. It mean "approaching and sitting near".

2. Who are Jains?

Ans. The followers of Mahavira are known as Jains.

3. What are the basic teachings of Zoroaster?

Ans. The basic teachings of Zoroaster are contained in the maxim "good thoughts, good words and good deeds."

4. Who were Bhikshus?

Ans. Bhikshus were followers of the Buddha who begged for food.

5. Where Buddha died?

Ans. Gautama Buddha died in the city of Kusinara (present day Kushinagar).

6. Where did Siddhartha attain enlightenment?

Ans. Siddhartha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.

7. What are Viharas?

Ans. Many monks and nuns in the later years felt the need for more permanent shelters, and so, monasteries were built. These are known as Viharas.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who was Panini? Panini was a great grammarian.

Ans. He prepared the grammar for Sanskrit. He arranged the vowels and consonants in a special order and then used these to create formulae like those found in algebra.

2. What is a Sangha? Who could join the Sanghas?

Ans. Sangha was an association of these who left the homes. As both Mahavira and Buddha felt that only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge, they arranged for them to stay together in the Sangha. Sangha could be joined by brahmins, kshatriyas, merchants, labourers, barbers, courtesans and slaves.

3. Who was Mahavira?

Ans. Vardhamana Mahavira was the most famous thinkers of the Jains, who spread his message around 2500 years ago. He was a kshatriya prince of the Lichchavis, a group that was a part of the Vajji Sangha. At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in a forest. For twelve years, he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What were the teaching of Buddha?

Ans. Buddha taught that:

- (i) Life is full of sufferings and unhappiness. This is caused because we have cravings and desires (which often cannot be fulfilled).
- (ii) Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied and want even more (or want other things). Buddha described it as ‘thirst’ or ‘tanha’. He taught that this constant craving could be removed by following moderation in everything.
- (iii) He also taught people to be kind and to respect the lives of others, including animals.
- (iv) He believed that the results of our actions (called karma), whether good or bad, affect us both in this life and the next.
- (v) He also encouraged people to think for themselves rather than to simply accept what he said.

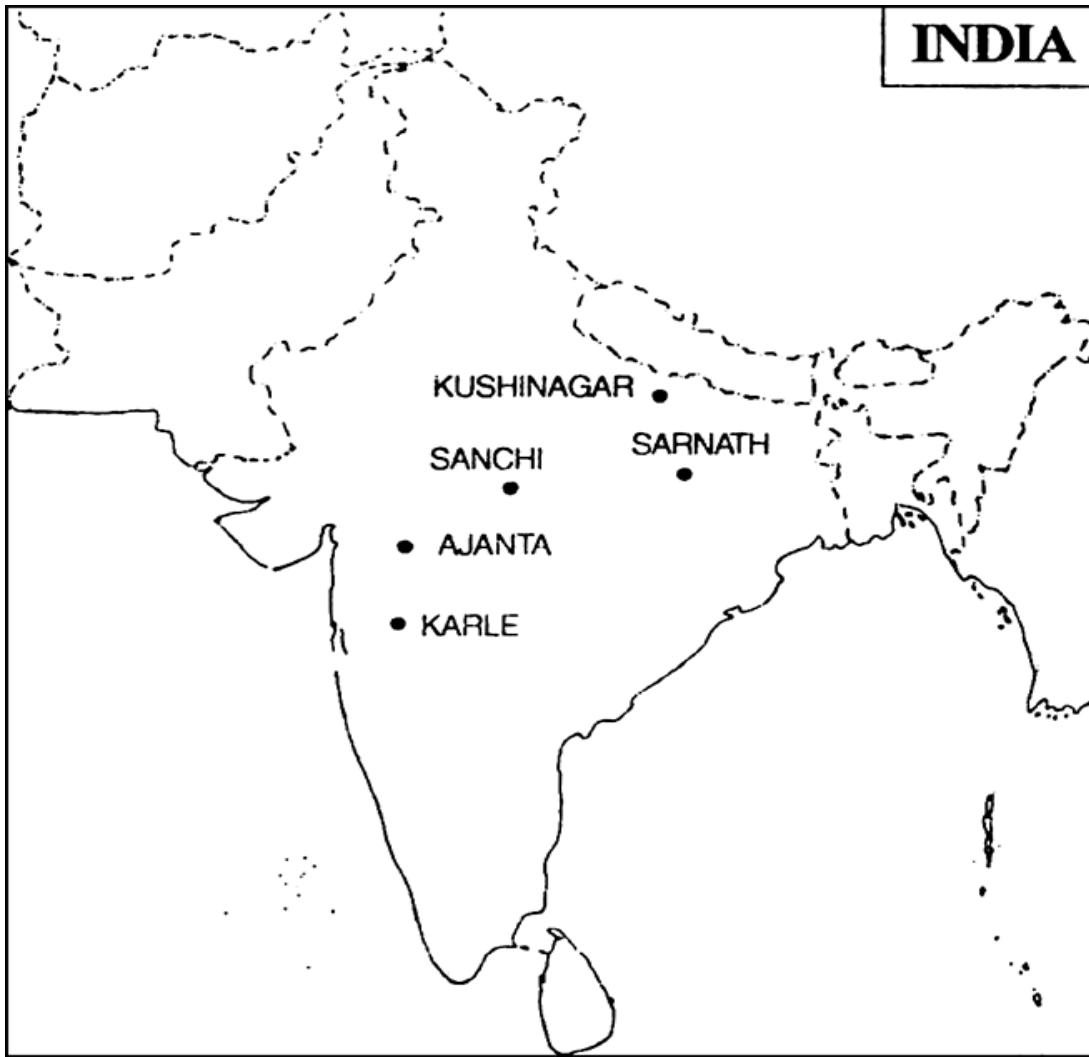
2. What were the teachings of Mahavira?

Ans. Mahavira taught the following:

- (i) He taught a simple doctrine: men and women who wished to know the truth must leave their homes.
- (ii) They must follow very strictly the rule of ahimsa, which not hurting or killing living beings. “All beings,” said Mahavira, “long to live. To all things, life is dear”.
- (iii) Followers of Mahavira, who were known as Jains had to lead very simple lives by begging for food.
- (iv) They had to be absolutely honest and were specially asked not to steal.
- (v) They had to observe celibacy and men had to give up everything, including their clothes.

MAP-BASED QUESTIONS

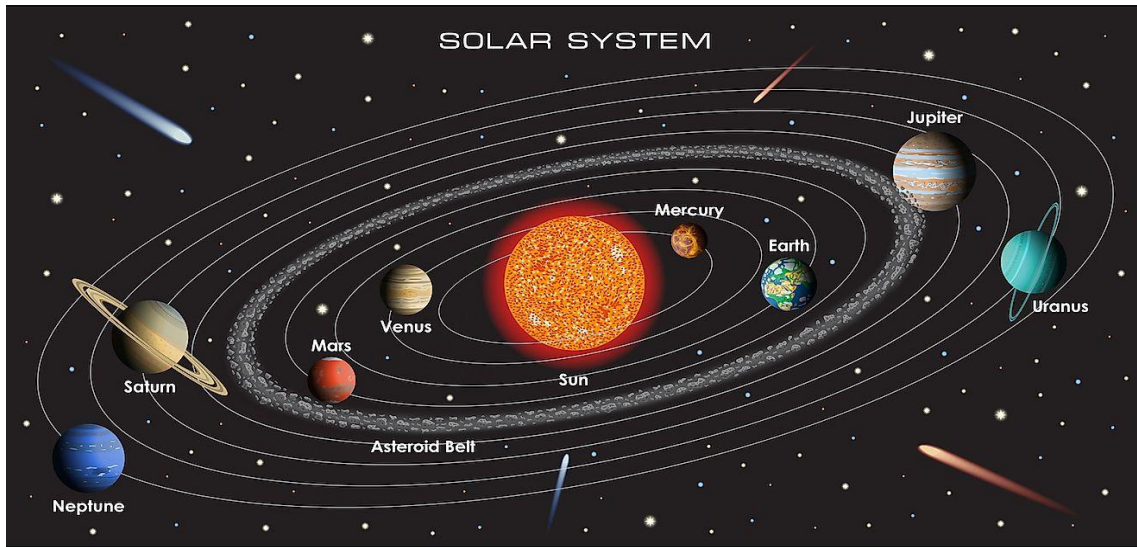
On an outline map of India ,mark any three places associated with Buddha.



Geography

Chapter No- 1.

Chapter Name- The Earth in the solar System



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ The Sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the sky are called celestial bodies. Celestial bodies are made up of gases. Some are very big and hot. They have their own heat and light, which they emit (release) in large amounts. These celestial bodies are called stars. The Sun is a star. Countless stars are very far from us, so we do not feel their heat or light.
- ❖ Different groups of stars form different patterns. These are called constellations. Ursa Major or Big Bear is one such constellation.
- ❖ Some celestial bodies do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of the stars. Such bodies are called planets.
- ❖ There are eight planets in our solar system. In order of their distance from the Sun they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Celestial bodies:** The Sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the sky are called celestial bodies. Celestial bodies are made up of gases.
- ❖ **Stars:** Celestial bodies are called stars. The Sun is a star. In other words, the Sun and the twinkling objects that we see at night are called stars.
- ❖ **Galaxy:** A huge system of millions of heavenly bodies and stars like the Milky Way form a galaxy.
- ❖ **Asteroids:** There are numerous tiny bodies which revolve around the Sun. These are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. These bodies are called Asteroids.
- ❖ **Meteoroids:** The small pieces of rocks which revolve around the Sun are called meteoroids.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The planet known as the “Earth’s Twin” is
(a) Jupiter (b) Saturn (c) Venus (d) None of these

2. Asteroids are found between the orbits of:
 (a) Saturn and Jupiter **(b) Mars and Jupiter** (c) The Earth and Mars (d) None of these
3. The North Star is called _____
 (a) Constellations **(b) pole star** (c) orbits (d) planet
4. New moon night is called _____
 (a) Poornima **(b) amavasya** (c) full moon night (d) none of these
5. Ursa Major is a/an
 (a) Star **(b) constellation** (c) galaxy (d) asteroid
6. The term “Blue Planet” indicates the presence of
 (a) Land **(b) water** (c) oxygen (d) all of these

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. A group of **stars** forming various patterns is called a **constellation**.
2. **Moon** is the closest celestial body to our earth.
3. Planets do not have their own **heat** and **light**.
4. We can only see **Full moon** once in a month.
5. Full moon night is also called as **Poornima**.
6. **Satellite** is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same as planets around the sun.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. The sun	a. Human made satellite
2. The moon	b. Eight
3. Pole star	c. 150 million km away from the earth
4. Planets	d. Planets
5. INS	e. North Star
6. Lit by light of stars	f. 3.84 million km away from the earth
Ans. 1 (c) 2 (f) 3 (e) 4 (b) 5 (a) 6 (d)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Saptarishi and Ursa Major are the two different constellations. **False**
2. The Pole Star is known to have a fixed position in the sky. **True**
3. Pluto was declared a “dwarf planet” in August, 2006. **True**
4. The geoid shape is not perfectly spherical. **True**
5. The moon takes about the same time in rotating about its axis once as it does to complete a revolution around the earth. **True**
6. Venus is called earth’s twin. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the Universe?

The Universe is the whole body of stars, planets, dust and gases. It is an infinite space consisting of millions of galaxies.

2. Define celestial bodies.

Ans. The heavenly bodies which shine in the sky are called celestial bodies.

3. On what basis are stars classified?

Ans. The stars can be classified according to their physical characteristics like; (i) size (ii) temperature (iii) colour and (iv) brightness.

4. What are orbits?

Ans. All planets in solar system move around the sun in fixed path. These paths are elongated and they are called orbits.

5. Why is earth called blue planet?

Ans. From the outer space, the earth appears blue because its 2/3rd surface is covered by water. It is therefore, called a blue planet.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is a solar system? Name the eight planets.

Ans. (i) The sun, the eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

(ii) We often call it as solar family with the sun as its head.

(iii) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

2. What are stars?

Ans. (i) Stars are the heavenly bodies which are extremely hot and have light of their own heat and light of their own.

(ii) They continuously radiate heat and light energy in the space.

(iii) A star is made up of hydrogen and helium gases and the dust. The heat and light energy is generated by burning of these gases.

3. Write a short note on asteroids.

Ans. (i) Asteroids are planet-like bodies revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

(ii) These are made up of rocks and metal pieces.

(iii) They are also called planetoids or Inferior Planets or Minor Planets.

(iv) There are millions of asteroids scattered in the orbits of Mars and Jupiter

(v) The largest asteroids are known as “Ceres”.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on the moon.

Ans. (i) The moon is the natural satellite of the earth.

(ii) It revolves around the earth and completes one revolution in 27 days and 8 hours

(iii) At the same time, it takes equal time for completing one rotation on its axis

(iv) It is smaller in size thereby exerts very little gravitational force, i.e., only one-sixth of the earth

(v) Moon has a volume that is only 2 percent of earth's volume and a tiny fraction of the size of the sun.

(vi) Like our Earth, the moon has no light of its own. It reflects light of the Sun.

2. Why is the earth considered a unique planet ?

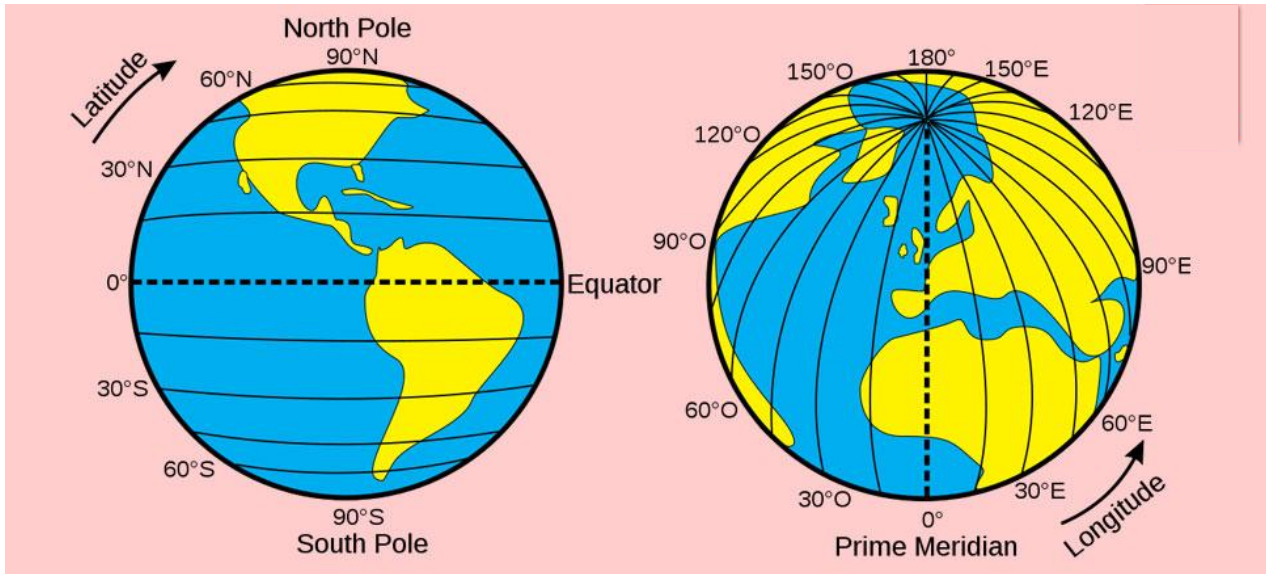
Ans. The earth is the third planet from the sun. This distance is such that the earth is neither very hot nor very cold for any form of life to survive. Also, it has land, water and life supporting atmosphere. The presence of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is essential for different forms of living organisms. No other planet has so far been found with all the three elements. Thus, the earth is unique – it has life on it.

➤ Draw the diagram of Solar system

Geography

Chapter No- 2

Chapter Name- Globe :Latitudes and longitudes



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ The shape of the Earth can be understood by the globe. The globe is an imaginary shape of Earth.
- ❖ Two points on the globe through which the needle passes are two poles – above side the North Pole and below side the South Pole. Both pins of globe can be imagined as ‘axis’. The globe can move towards west to east, as the Earth moves.
- ❖ Another imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is known as the northern half part is called the Northern Hemisphere and southern half is called the Southern Hemisphere.
- ❖ All parallels north of the equator are called ‘north latitudes’. Similarly, all parallels south of the equator are called ‘south latitudes’. Generally, this is indicated by the letter ‘N’ or ‘S’.

There are four important parallels of latitudes:

- Tropic of Cancer – $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
- Tropic of Capricorn – $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
- Arctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
- Antarctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Globe:** It is true and imaginary model of the Earth.
- ❖ **Axis:** It is an imaginary line. Earth rotates on Axis.
- ❖ **North Pole:** North end of the Axis is called the North Pole.
- ❖ **South Pole:** South end of the Axis is called the South Pole.
- ❖ **Longitudes:** The lines running in north-south direction joining with the North Pole and the South Pole.
- ❖ **Latitudes:** These lines are drawn parallel to the equator and are called Latitudes.
- ❖ **Equator:** It is an imaginary line on globe, west to east and divides the Earth into two equal parts.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- The value of the prime meridian is
a. 90° **b. 0°** c. 60° d. None of these
- The Frigid Zone lies near
a. the poles b. the Equator c. the Tropic of cancer d. none of these
- The total number of longitudes are
a. 360 b. 180 c. 90 d. none of these
- The Tropic of Cancer is located at _____
a. $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S **b. $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N** c. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S d. none of these
- Equator is an
a. imaginary line b. real line c. both of these d. none of these
- The time difference between Greenwich and India is
a. no difference b. 3 hours **c. 5 hours 30 minute** d. 12 hours 30 minutes
- Which of the following is called the Prime Meridian?
a. $23^\circ 30'$ N b. $23^\circ 30'$ S c. $82^\circ 30'$ E **d. 0° longitude**

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- The Standard Meridian of India is **$82^\circ 30'$** .
- The Arctic Circle is located in the **Northern** hemisphere.
- The British Royal observatory is located in **Greenwich**, UK.
- A hemisphere is one **half** of a sphere.
- Latitudes and longitudes form a **Grid**.
- All places lying on the same **longitude** have the same time.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Maximum heat	(a) Indian Standard Time
2. Moderate temperature	(b) Frigid Zone
3. Cold Zone	(c) Temperate Zone
4. IST	(d) Torrid Zone
5. The number of time zones in the whole world	(e) 1
6. The number of time zones in India	(f) 24
Ans. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (f) 6. (e)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

- The axis of the earth is not actually tilted as depicted in a globe. **False**
- The equator lies at the 0 degree latitude. **True**
- The Prime Meridian is the 180 degree latitude. **False**
- More than half of India lies in the Frigid Zone. **False**
- The Tropic of Capricorn does not pass through India. **True**
- The earth rotates from west to east. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is a globe?

Ans. Globe is a true miniature form of earth. A small model of our big Earth.

2. Why is it 5.30 pm in India and 12.00 noon in London?

Ans. India is located east of Greenwich at $82^{\circ} 30' E$, i.e., 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of London. So it is 5.30 pm in India when it is 12 noon in London.

3. What is an equator?

Ans. An imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is called as Equator.

4. What is Prime Meridian?

Ans. It is first meridian, also called 0° longitude, which passes through the Greenwich in England.

5. Mention some important parallels of latitude?

- (i) Equator (0°)
- (ii) Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N$)
- (iii) Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} S$)
- (iv) Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N$)
- (v) Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} S$)

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Define Torrid Zone.

Ans. The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at last once a year on all latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. This area is called Torrid Zone and receives maximum heat.

2. Define the Northern and the Southern Hemisphere.

Ans. An imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is known as the equator. The northern half part from the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere and southern half called the Southern Hemisphere.

3. What is IST?

Ans. IST or Indian Standard Time is the local time at $82\frac{1}{2}$ degree East meridian. Since several meridians pass through the country, it is important to adopt the local time at a central meridian as the standard time for the country.

4. Why is it necessary to have standard time?

Ans. Standard time is necessary because

- i. The different meridian's having different time is likely to create problems for trains & flights.
- ii. To maintain uniformity in the throughout the country.
- iii. The local time over $82^{\circ} 30'$ is considered standard time.

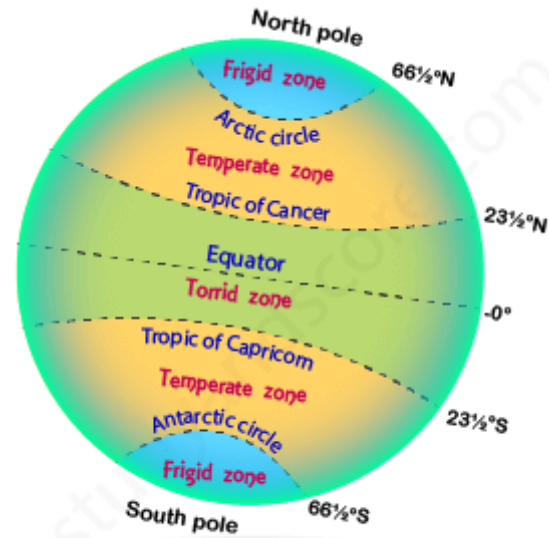
➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How does longitudes help us to calculate the time?

Ans. Time is measured by the movement of the Earth. The Earth is rotated on its axis. For one rotation, it takes 24 hours, it means the Earth is rotated 360° in 24 hrs. It means 15° in a hour or 1° in 4 minutes. Accordingly, the Earth has been divided into 24 time zones of one hour each.

The places which are situated in the east of Greenwich Meridian experience day or Sunrise earlier than the places lying west to the Greenwich Meridian. Thus, time is ahead in the east than the west places at the rate of 4 minutes per degree of longitude.

2. Draw Important Latitudes and Heat Zones.

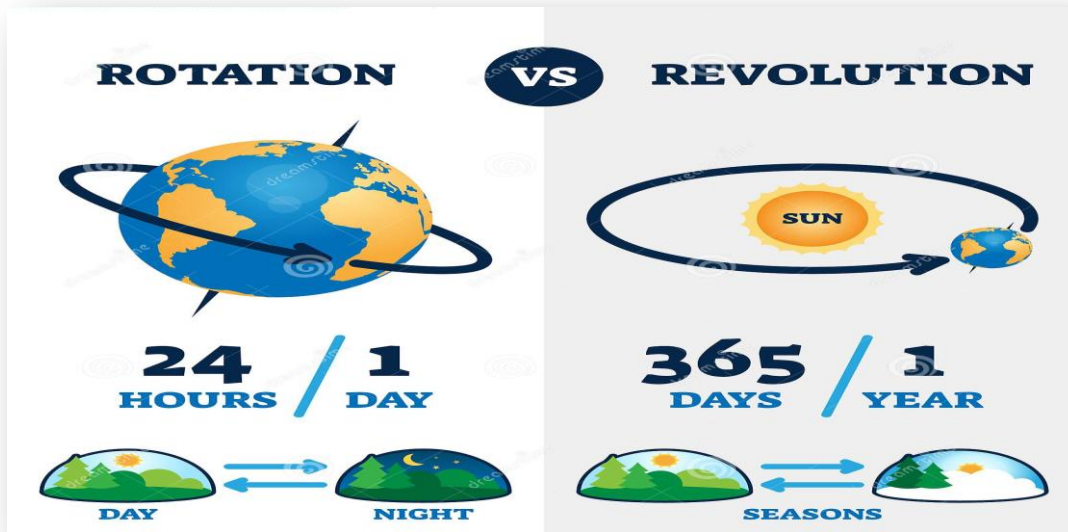


LATITUDES & HEAT ZONES

Geography

Chapter No- 3

Chapter Name- Motions of The Earth



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ Rotation is the movement of the Earth, on its axis.
- ❖ The axis of the Earth, which is an imaginary line, makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane.
- ❖ The portion facing the Sun experiences day, while the other half away from the Sun experiences night.
- ❖ The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.
- ❖ The Earth takes about 24 hrs to complete one rotation around its axis, it is known as earth day.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ Orbital plane- The plane formed by the orbit is known as the orbital plane.
- ❖ Rotation- The movement of the earth on its axis is known as rotation.
- ❖ Leap year- The year in which February is of 29 days instead of 28 days is called a leap year.
- ❖ Circle of illumination- The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.
- ❖ Axis- The axis of the earth is an imaginary line.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The movement of the earth around the sun is known as
a. Rotation **b. Revolution** c. Inclination d. None of these
2. Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on
a. 21st March b. 21st June c. 22nd December d. none of these
3. On 22nd December the rays of sun fall _____ on tropic of Capricorn.
a. directly b. horizontally **c. vertically** d. none of these
4. On 23rd September the Northern hemisphere has _____.
a. winter **b. Autumn** c. summer d. none of these
5. Days and nights occur on earth due to
a. rotation b. revolution c. both a and b d. none of these

6. Change of seasons occur on earth due to
 a. rotation **b. revolution** c. both a and b d. none of these

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. A leap year has **366** number of days.
2. The daily motion of the earth is **rotation**.
3. The earth travels around the sun in **elliptical** orbit.
4. The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of **Cancer** on 21st June.
5. Days are shorter during **winter** season.
6. The earth takes about **24 hours** to complete one rotation around its axis.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Summer solstice	a. Movement of the earth on its axis
2. Winter solstice	b. 23rd September
3. Equinox	c. Fixed path
4. Orbit	d. 22 nd
5. Rotation	e. 21st June
Ans. 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. When nights are longer than days in Southern hemisphere this position of earth is called as winter solstice. **False**
2. The sun goes around the earth in an elliptical orbit. **True**
3. Season changes due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun. **True**
4. On 21st March and 23rd September the whole earth experiences equal days and nights. **True**
5. Life is not possible in extreme conditions. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Define revolution.

Ans. Revolution is the motion of the earth around the Sun on its orbit. It takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution.

2. Define rotation.

Ans. Rotation is the motion of the earth on its axis. It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.

3. What is circle of illumination?

Ans. The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.

4. What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane?

Ans. The angle of inclination of the earth's axis is 66½ with its orbital plane.

5. What is an equinox?

Ans. On 21st March and 23rd September, direct rays of sun fall on the equator. During this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun due to which the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is known as an equinox.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Differentiate between summer and Winter solstice.

Ans.

Summer Solstice	Winter Solstice
1. It occurs 21st June.	1. It occurs on 22nd December
2. In this, Northern Hemisphere tilts towards the sun.	2. . In this, Southern Hemisphere tilts towards the sun.
3. In this, sun rays fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.	3. In this, sun rays fall directly on Tropic of Capricorn.

2. Why do the poles experience about six months day and six months night?

Ans. (i) During summer solstice, North Pole is inclined towards the sun and the places beyond the Arctic Circle face continuous daylight for six months.

(ii) During the same time, the South Pole moves away from the sun and places above the Arctic Circle face continuous daylight for six months.

(iii) During winter solstice, the situation is reversed. South Pole comes in light while North Pole goes in dark.

3. What would happen if the Earth did not rotate?

Ans. (i) The portion of the earth facing the sun would always experience day, thus bringing continuous warmth to the region.

(ii) The other half world remain in darkness and be freezing cold all the time.

(iii) Life would not have been possible in such extreme conditions.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the phenomenon of season with the help of a diagram.

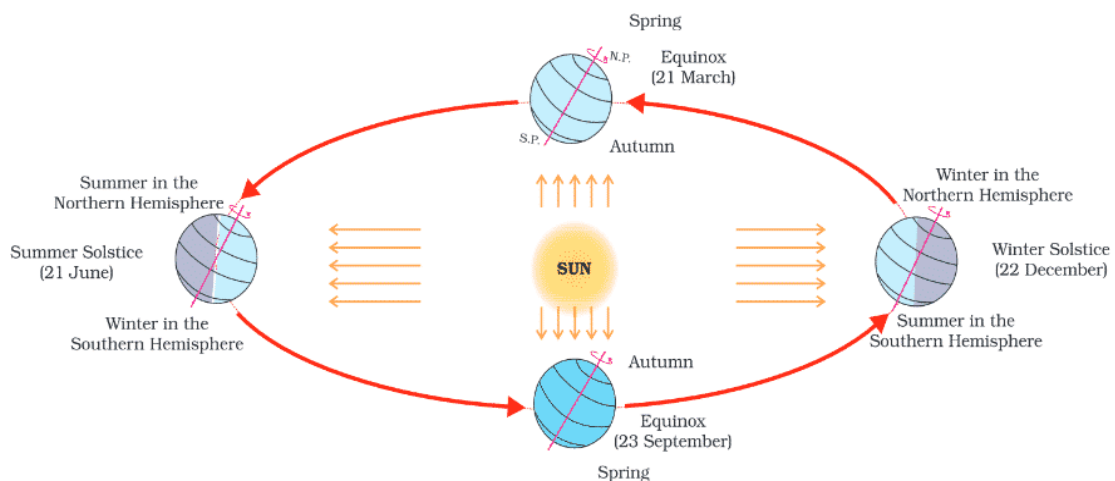
Ans. Following are the factors responsible for the change of seasons:

Rotation of the Earth around its axis

Revolution of the Earth around the Sun

Inclination of the Earth's axis

The Earth moves in an elliptical orbit and completes one revolution in 365 1/4 days. The axis of the Earth is tilted along the orbital plane and this tilt causes seasons. Because of this reason, different parts of the Earth receive different amounts of sunlight at different times of the year and hence experience change in seasons. When the axis faces the Sun, the respective hemisphere experiences summer. When the axis faces away from the Sun, the respective hemisphere experiences winter.



Chapter No- 4
Chapter Name- Maps



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ The three components of maps are distance, direction, and symbol.
- ❖ A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
- ❖ A sketch map is a rough drawing without scale.
- ❖ A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
- ❖ Maps are of different types – physical maps, political maps and Thematic maps.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Plan**-A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
- ❖ **Sketch**-A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.
- ❖ **Cardinal points**- The four directions –North, South, East, West are called cardinal points.
- ❖ **Symbols**- To represent building, roads, bridge, etc. on the map we use symbols.
- ❖ **Map**- A Map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Maps showing distribution of forests are
a. Physical maps **b. Thematic maps** c. Political maps d. None of these
2. The blue colour is used for showing
a. Water bodies b. Mountains c. Plains d. None of these
3. Brown colour is used for showing
a. Water bodies b. Plateaus c. Plains **d. Mountains**
4. Yellow colour is used for showing
a. Plateau b. water bodies c. mountains d. plants
5. Which one is not an intermediate direction?
a. North – east **b. West** c. South – West d. North – west
6. A village or town is shown on a
a. small scale map **b. large scale map** c. both of these d. None of these
7. A scale is compulsory for
a. Map b. a sketch c. a symbol d. all of these

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. **Map** is a representation of earth on flat surface according to scale.
2. A **compass** is an instrument used to find out main directions.
3. Maps have a **universal** language that can be understood by all.
4. In a sketch **scale** is not needed.
5. Maps are more informative than a **globe**.
6. Sketch is a **drawing** based on inventory.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Map	a. Cardinal points
2. Plain	b. Political map
3. Town	c. Relief map
4. North and South	d. Representation
Ans. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Map is the flat representation of earth on paper. **True**
2. A map is of three types. **True**
3. The map that shows 500 metres on only on ground is called small scale map. **False**
4. There are three major directions, i.e., north, south, east. **False**
5. Distance, direction and symbol are components of map. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What are the three components of a map?

Ans. The three components of a map are distance, direction and symbol.

2. What are the four cardinal directions?

Ans. The four cardinal directions are North, South, East and West.

3. What do you mean by the term ‘the scale of the map’?

Ans. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance depicted on the map.

4. What is a sketch?

Ans. A sketch is a rough drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.

5. What is Atlas?

Ans. A book where all maps are put together is called an atlas.

6. What are political maps?

Ans. Maps showing cities, towns and villages and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps.

7. What are Thematic maps?

Ans. Some maps focus on specific information such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries, etc. are known as thematic maps.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How are maps more helpful than a globe?

Ans. A globe is useful if we like to study the earth as a whole. But if we want to study only a part of the earth like our country, district, town, etc., a globe is not much helpful. In such a situation, maps are more useful.

2. How do symbols help in reading maps?

Ans. Symbols give useful information in a limited space. Even if someone does not know the language of an area, a symbol can help the person to collect information from the map. Symbols are part of a universal language in maps which all can understand.

3. What are the benefits of maps?

Ans. There are a number of benefits of using maps:

- Maps show accurate information of a small area
- They can be carried with greater ease.
- Different types of maps are chosen to show various types of information as required, e.g., political maps, physical maps, weather maps and so on.
- Maps are used to make comparisons or deductions.

4. Differentiate between a small scale map and a large scale map.

Ans: (i) A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper while a large scale map is used to show a small area such as village or town on a paper.

(ii) A large scale map is more informative than a small scale map.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

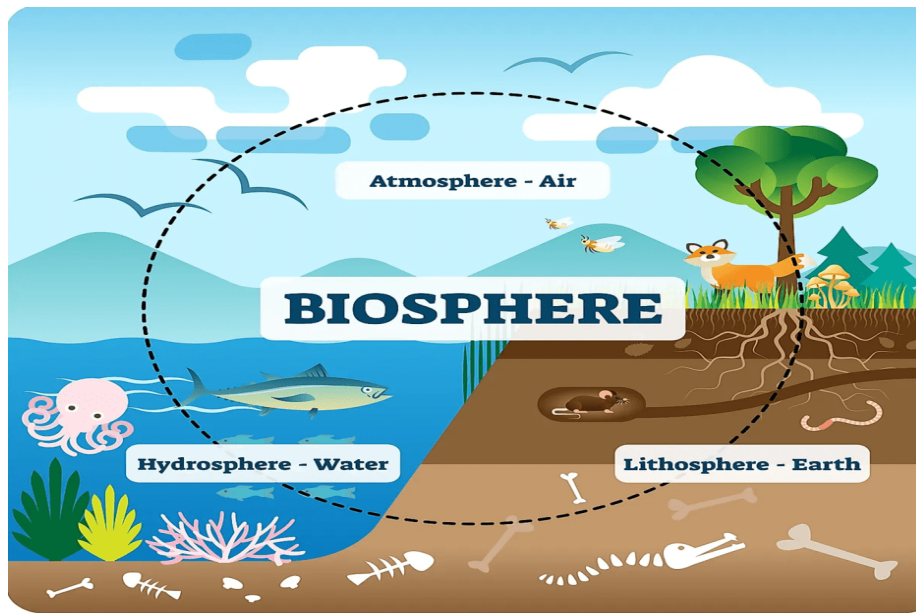
1. What are the types of maps?

Ans.

Physical Maps: Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc. are called physical or relief maps.

Political Maps: Maps showing cities, towns, and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps.

Thematic Maps: Maps containing specific information on various themes are called thematic maps. For example, road maps, rainfall maps, maps of forests, industries, etc.



➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ **Lithosphere** – The solid portion of the earth on which we live is called the Lithosphere.
- ❖ **Atmosphere** – The gaseous layers that surround the earth, where oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other gases are found.
- ❖ **Hydrosphere** – The earth’s surface surrounded by water is called the Hydrosphere. The Hydrosphere comprises water in all its forms, that is, ice, water and water vapour.
- ❖ **Biosphere** – The Biosphere is the narrow zone where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life.

➤ **IMPORTANT TERMS**

- ❖ **Lithosphere:** The solid portion of the earth on which we live is called the Lithosphere.
- ❖ **Atmosphere :** The gaseous layers that surround the earth ,is the atmosphere.
- ❖ **Hydrosphere :** The earth’s surface surrounded by water is called the Hydrosphere
- ❖ **Biosphere :** The Biosphere is the narrow zone where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life
- ❖ **Earth :** The planet on which we live.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which is the smallest continent in the world?
a. **Australia** b. Europe c. North America d. Africa
2. Which continent is also known as the ‘white continent’?
a. South America b. Australia c. Asia **d. Antarctica**
3. Canberra is the capital of:
a. Canada **b. Australia** c. U.S.A d. Russia
4. The deepest ocean of the world is the
a. Indian Ocean **b. Pacific Ocean** c. Arctic Ocean d. Atlantic Ocean
5. Which ocean is named after a country?
a. Indian Ocean b. Atlantic Ocean c. Arctic Ocean d. Pacific Ocean

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The Atmosphere contains oxygen, **Nitrogen**, carbon dioxide and other gases.
2. **Australia** is the smallest continent.
3. **Maitri** and Dakshin Gangotri are two research stations established by Indian in Antarctica.
4. The three chief movements of ocean waters are the waves, the **Tides** and the ocean currents.
5. Increase in the amount of **Co2** leads to increase in global temperature.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Lithosphere	a. Tropic of Cancer
2. Europe	b. Solid portion of planet Earth
3. Pacific Ocean	c. Amazon River
4. Asia	d. Marine Trench
5. South America	e. Arctic Circle
Ans. 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. The level of sea water remains the same everywhere. **True**
2. The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen oxygen and carbon dioxide. **False**
3. The shape of the Pacific Ocean is almost triangular. **False**
4. Carbon dioxide is an important constituent of air. **True**
5. A very small part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Name the two main division of the Earth's surface.

Ans. The two main divisions of the Earth's surface are:

- i) Continents ii) Ocean basin

2. What is a Continent? How many continents are there in the world? Name the largest continent of the world?

Ans. A continent is a large landmass separated by a water body such as ocean or sea. There are seven continents in the world. Asia is the largest continent.

3. What is Atmosphere?

Ans. The gaseous layers that surround the Earth is called Atmosphere, where oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other gases are found.

4. What is Wind?

Ans. Air moves form high pressure to low pressure. Moving air is known as wind.

5. What is Biosphere?

Ans. Biosphere is the narrow zone where we find land, water and air together and which contains all forms of life.

6. How is elevation of land measured?

Ans. Elevation If land is measured from the level of the sea, which is taken as zero.

7. What is Global Warming?

Ans. The increase in the amount of CO₂ leads to increase in global temperatures. This is termed as Global Warming.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why do climbers experience problems in breathing at height?

Ans. The density of atmosphere varies with height. It is maximum at the sea level and decreases rapidly as we go up. Climbers experience problems in breathing at height due to decrease in the density of air.

2. Write a few lines on the Pacific Ocean.

Ans. i) The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean. It is spread over one-third of the Earth.
ii) Marine Trench, the deepest part of the Earth, lies under the Pacific Ocean.
iii) The Pacific Ocean is circular in shape. Asia, Australia, North and South America surround it.

3. State some features of the Indian Ocean.

Ans. i) The Indian Ocean is the only ocean named after a country, that is, India
ii) The shape of the ocean is almost triangular.
iii) In the North, it is bound by Asia, in the West by Africa and in the East by Australia.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are the main constituents of the atmosphere?

Ans. Our earth is surrounded by a layer of gases which is known as the atmosphere. It is mainly composed of 78 % Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen, 1% Carbon dioxide and other gases. They are essential for life in the following ways:

- i) Required in various forms to maintain the fertility of soil.
- ii) Help plants grow which provide us food.
- iii) Carbon dioxide helps plants to manufacture food in the presence of sunlight.

2. Giving an example, state how the three domains of the Earth interact with each other.

Ans. i) All living organisms including humans are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival.
ii) The organisms in biosphere may be broadly divided into the plant kingdom and animal kingdom.
iii) The three domains of the Earth interact with each other and affect each other in some way or the other. For example, cutting of forests for fulfilling our needs of wood or clearing land for agriculture may lead to fast removal of soil from slopes. Similarly, the earth's surface may be changed due to natural calamities like earthquakes.

Social and Political Life

Chapter No- 1.

Chapter Name- Understanding Diversity



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ India the land of many diversities include different languages, various types of food, different festivals, different religions and so on. At the same time, there are also many things that are similar.
- ❖ Diversity adds richness to our lives. It allows us to meet different people and have new experiences.
- ❖ It was Jawaharlal Nehru who coined the phrase, “Unity in diversity”.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Diversity:** The sense of variety that exists in the traits, looks, behaviour, culture, religion, language, abilities, resources and opportunities related to different people is said to be diversity.
- ❖ **Resources:** - Anything that can be of any use in any activity is said to be a resources.
- ❖ **Habitat:** The geographical area where a living being has adapted and lives comfortably is called the habitat of that living being.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A group of family in the same area is called
(a) **Community** (b) state (c) Universe (d) none of these
2. Ladakh is a desert in the state of
(a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) **Jammu and Kashmir** (d) Rajasthan
3. Which of the following products is found in Ladakh?
(a) Silk (b) **Wool** (c) spices (d) rice
4. Where are the Pashmina shawis woven?
(a) Kolkata (b) Jharkhand (c) Kerala (d) **Kashmir**
5. Pt. Nehru talked about
(a) **Unity in diversity** (b) unity (c) diversity (d) none of these

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The cast system is form of **inequality**.
2. A Country's customs, religions, arts and history constitute its **culture**.
3. When people travel to other places **intermixing** of cultures takes place.
4. A British general opened fire on a public meeting in **Jallianwalla Bagh** on April 13, 1919
5. 'The Discovery of India' is a book written by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Ladakh	a. 'The Discovery of India
2. Kerala	b. The National Anthem
3. Amristar	c. Jallianwalla Bagh
4. Rabindranath Tagore	d. Wool
5. Jawaharlal Nehru	e. Spices
Ans. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. India's diversity is a source of strength. **True**
2. JallianwalaBagh massacre took place in Amritsar. **True**
3. All Indians speak the same language. **False**
4. Pt. Nehru was the first President of India. **False**
5. Caste system is an example of diversity. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How is India a diverse Land?

Ans. India is a vast country with a variety of geographical and climatic conditions. People of different regions have their own food habits, language, ways of life and so on.

2. What does diversity mean?

Ans. Diversity refers to the differences that we see around us, in terms of the way we look, what we wear, the food we eat ,the customs we follow,etc.

3. How does culture contribute to diversity?

Ans. Culture refers to our customs and traditions – these are different all over the world.

4. What is the food of Ladakh people? What do they own?

Ans. The staple food of people living here is meat and milk products like cheese and butter. Goats, cows and dogs (Yak-cows) are owned by each family.

5. Examine the main occupations practiced in Kerala.

- Ans. (i) The main occupations are cultivation and fishing.
(ii) They grow spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms.
(iii) They are good traders also.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why is sheep domesticated in Ladakh?

Ans. Mostly sheep is domesticated by the people here. The sheep is of a special quality because it produces Pashmina wool. All this wool is carefully collected by the Ladakhis and sold to traders from Kashmir where it is woven into shawls for sale and export.

2. Examine the religious composition of Ladakh.

Ans. Buddhism also reached Tibet through Ladakh which is also called 'Little Tibet.' With the introduction of Islam, nearly four hundred years ago, there is a significant Muslim population living in Ladakh. Both Muslims and Buddhists perform the local versions of the Tibetan national epic 'The Kesar Saga'.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What attracted foreign traders to Kerala?

Ans. On the hills, a number of spices like black pepper, cloves and cardamoms are cultivated. This small place came on the world trade map because of these spices. It attracted people from far and wide-the Romans, the Jews and the Arabs were the first to come here. Romans carried out trade in early ancient times. It is said that St.Thomas, came here nearly 2,000 years ago bringing along Christianity with him to India.

2. How is India diverse in terms of religion?

Ans. i. In terms of religion, India is a multi-religious country with diverse groups-Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist and Zoroastrians.

ii. Each of this religion has its own customs, festivals and rituals.

iii. Festivals like Holi, Diwali, Id and Christmas are celebrated together.

iv. Hindus go to a temple, Muslims to a mosque, Sikhs to Gurudwara. But they all go there for one purpose-to pray.

Social and Political Life

Chapter No- 2

Chapter Name- Diversity and discrimination



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar is considered the father of the Indian Constitution and is also the best known leader of the Dalits. Dr Ambedkar fought for the rights of the Dalit community.
- ❖ Dalit is a term that people belonging to so called lower castes use to address themselves. They prefer this word to 'untouchable'. Dalit means those who have been broken. The government refers to this group of people as Scheduled Castes (SC).
- ❖ Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.
- ❖ Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as religion, caste, work, language, region, status, culture, country etc.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Prejudice:** Judge others as inferior or think about them negatively.
- ❖ **Stereotypes:** When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype.
- ❖ **Inequality:** Not to be equal on the basis of social, economic conditions and less opportunities available to people.
- ❖ **Discrimination:** It is an act of separating the person on the basis of religion, caste, work, language, region, creed etc.
- ❖ **Dalit:** Those who are considered low and discriminated.

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The number of religions in India is
a. **Six** b. eight c. nine d. none of these
2. The number of languages in India is
a. 1500 b. **1550** c. 1600 d. none of these
3. _____ Community was treated as untouchables in the Bombay Presidency.
a. Koil b. **Mahar** c. Nayar d. Munda
4. Food, clothing and shelter are a part of

- a. **economic needs** b. basic needs c. poverty d. none of these
5. Muslims were not able to attend schools because of
a. discrimination b. isolation c. poverty d. none of these
6. What term do we use for disabled person?
a. **Challenged person** b. Ordinary c. Genius d. none of these
7. Who drafted the Indian constitution?
a. **Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar** b. Mayawati c. Kanshi Ram d. Lal Krishan Adwani

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Prejudice means to judge others **negatively**.
- Colour of skin is an example of **prejudice**
- Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar** fought for the rights of the Dalits.
- The upper castes did not give the so-called **untouchables** the same rights as they enjoyed.
- If you do something to put other people down, you are **discriminating** against them.
- Stereotypes** stop its from looking at each person as a unique individual with his/her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Dalit leader	(a) Constitution
2. Untouchable	(b) Maharashtra
3. Mahars	(c) Dalit
4. Equality	(d) Stereotype
5. Fixing people into one image	(e) Dr. Ambedkar
Ans. 1 (e) 2 (c) 3 (b) 4 (a) 5 (d)	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

- If we say a person is lazy, it is stereotype. **True**
- Discrimination takes place only because of economic reason. **False**
- Cleaning in reality should be a low valued job. **False**
- Indian constitution tried to do away with inequality. **True**
- Disabled children are now called children with special needs. **True**
- Government jobs are open to the people who come from upper caste. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the reason for discrimination?

Ans. Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as religion, caste, work, language, region, status, culture, country etc.

2. What prejudice mean?

Ans. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.

3. What do you mean by stereotype?

Ans. Stereotype means fixing something into an image that society creates around us.

4. What kind of discrimination did Dalits face in India?

Ans. They were considered untouchable, denied entry into places of worship, denied access to public sources of water etc

5. What is the meaning of the term secularism ?

Ans. The freedom to practise a religion of one’s own choice is called secularism.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. ‘India is a secular country’. What does this mean?

Ans: This means that people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

2. What do you mean by difference and prejudice?

Ans: Difference is the variation in the use of language, status, religion, educational background or geographical setting. It is natural. Prejudice is an idea which is affected with negative feeling for those who are different from us.

3. What is the demerit of ‘stereotype’ view?

Ans: Stereotype is a negative quality. It does not allow us to think or view a person as a unique individual. We ignore all his good qualities. We don’t think about that individual beyond the set image otherwise he/she is good.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write short notes on Rural and urban people?

Ans.

Rural People	Urban People
1. Villagers are forced to migrate to cities in search of work 2. People in villages are familiar with each other 3. People lead a simple life	1. Various facilities like education, employment are provided here 2. In cities families spend very little time with each other 3. Living in a city is expensive.

2. Describe about the city life.

Ans .City life can be summarized as follows:

- a. City life is very easy. People of cities enjoy good roads, transport, electricity, schools, health facilities etc.
- b. Most of the people of city are working. They have their own business or working in the offices.
- c. Smooth development occurred in cities because government offices and business hubs are situated there.
- d. In many families, women also join the job.
- e. They spend more time at the workplace and thus, spend very little time with family members.

Social and Political Life

Chapter No- 3

Chapter Name- What is Government



➤ POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ❖ **Government:** Government is “the organisation, that is the governing authority of a political unit”, “the ruling power in political society” and the apparatus through which a governing body functions and exercises authority”.
- ❖ **Levels of Government:** India is a representative democracy where people are eligible ‘to vote, elect representatives and participate in the decisions making the process. The government works at different levels: national, state and local level.
- ❖ **National Level:** It refers to the area of the government which is concerned with national issues such as taxation, defence, international relations and trade.
- ❖ **State Level:** Each of the State Governments has its own police force, education system and road laws.
- ❖ **Local Level:** The local governments are known as Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats in urban areas.

➤ IMPORTANT TERMS

- ❖ **Government:** The system or machinery present in each country in order to make decisions for the proper running of the country is called government.
- ❖ **Laws:** The rules laid down by the government for the proper functioning of the country are called laws.
- ❖ **Democracy:** A system of government in which the people (citizens) of the country choose their leaders to rule is called democracy. The elected government is answerable to its people for its decisions.
- ❖ **Monarchy:** A system of government which is run by a king/queen on a hereditary basis and where people do not get their say in decision-making is called a monarchy. The king/queen is said to be the monarch.
- ❖ **Elections:** The process in which citizens of a democratic country cast their votes for the leaders of their choice is called the election. The elected leaders form a government later.

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- The government also works at local level. Here local level means
 a. Village b. Town c. Locality **d. All of these**
- Libya is an example of
 a. democratic **b. authoritarian** c. both of these d. none of these
- Woman in Britain got right to vote in
 a. 1925 b. 1927 **c. 1928** d. none of these
- Monarchy exists in
 a. UAE b. Britain **c. both a & b** d. none of these
- What does the Government make for everyone to follow?
a. Laws b. Decisions c. Relations d. None of these
- When was journal “Young India” started publishing?
a.1931 b. 1941 c. 1951 d. 1961

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Government in a country functions at **several** levels.
- Laws are made by the **government**.
- Great Britain has **parliamentary** form of government.
- Japan has **democratic** government.
- Provinces are looked by **State government**.
- In a **democracy**, the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Power vested in one man	a. Voting right
2. Government of people	b. Supreme Court
3. It protects rights of unorganized workers	c. Monarchy
4. Highest court of judgement	d. Democracy
5. Women’s suffrage movement	e. Government
Ans. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

- Women did not have right to vote in 18th century. **True**
- America is a dictatorship form of government. **False**
- Women had to wage a long struggle for getting right to vote. **True**
- Men without property have no right to vote in the country like USA. **False**
- In India, everyone who is eighteen or above eighteen enjoys the right to vote. **True**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?

Ans. The suffrage movement was women’s struggle to get their voting rights. This movement secured voting rights for women in US, UK, etc.

2. What are the two types of government?

Ans. The two types of government are democratic and authoritarian.

3. What are the various levels of government?

Ans. The various levels of government are national, state and local.

4. What is democracy? Give two examples.

Ans. Democracy is form of government where people are free to choose their representatives. Two examples are India and USA.

5. What is Monarchy?

Ans. In this system of government, powers are concentrated in the hands of a king or a queen. They do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name two essential features of a democratic government.

Ans. The two essential features of a democratic government are:

- (i) People have power to elect their leaders.
- (ii) Universal Adult franchise (UAF). All the adult citizens of the country have the right to participate in elections.

2. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise (UAF) means that all adult citizen in a country are given right to vote without any discrimination on the basis of cast, colour, creed, religion, gender, place of birth, education, etc.

3. What does every country need? What is its importance?

Ans. Every country needs a government to run the country according to some laws. The government plays an important role in our lives and does a number of things for the people. The governments are of various types but all of them play an important role in the governance of the country.

4. How did suffrages movement spread among women?

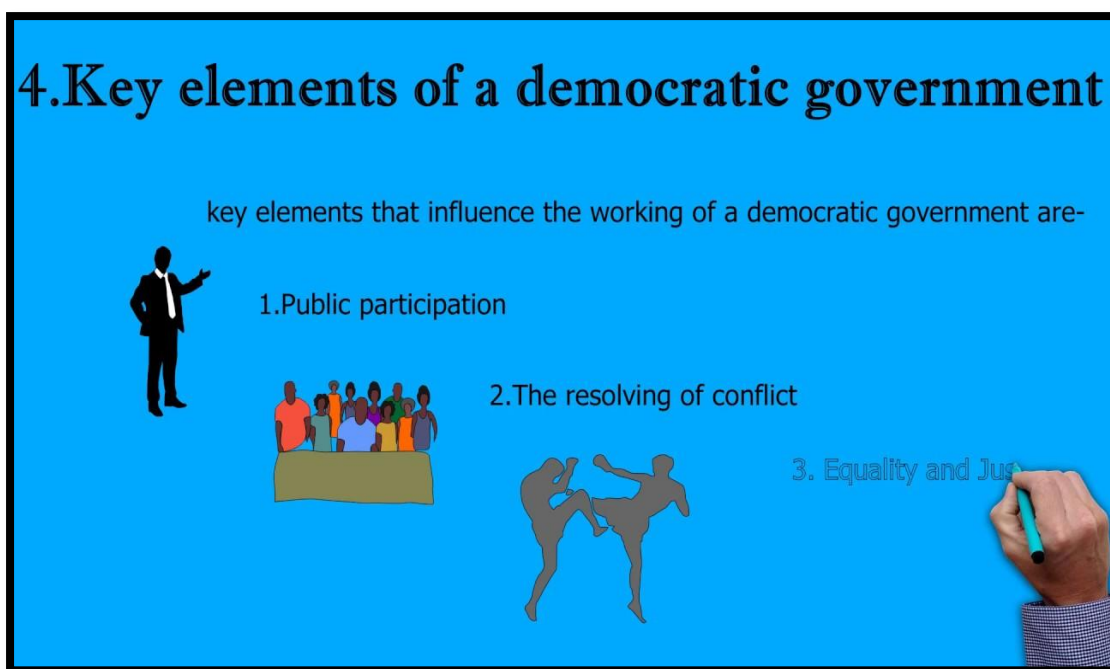
The right to vote was not given to women in many countries of the world until the beginning of 20th century. It was during the First World War that a woman's suffrage movement was launched. By suffrage it is meant the right to vote in political elections.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Examine the two types of government.

Ans. The laws are made by the government in a manner depending on the type of government in the country. These are various types of government prevailing in the world. These are as follows:

- (i) Democratic Government: Democratic government is a system of government where people have a right to choose their representatives. Abraham Lincoln defines "democracy as a government by the people, for the people and of the people." America, India and Britain are some big democratic countries.
- (ii) Authoritarian: The word 'authoritarian' means absolute obedience to the authority. Thus, an authoritarian government places restrictions on the activities of individuals and groups. Libya, Sudan and Myanmar are popular authoritarian governments.



➤ **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- ❖ The South Africa we can find people of several races.
- ❖ The country was governed by apartheid laws apartheid means separation on the basis of race.
- ❖ Equality and justice are key elements of democracy.
- ❖ The government also takes steps to bring girl child on equal level with boy child.

➤ **IMPORTANT TERMS**

- ❖ Conflict- Difference between people of various castes culture or creed ,the conflict may arise in the name of region ,language etc.
- ❖ Resolution- solution of the conflict.
- ❖ Elections-The process in which citizens of a democratic country vote for the leaders of their choice is called elections.
- ❖ Universal Adult Franchise - Right to vote given all adult year 18.
- ❖ Prejudice-The tendency to judge other people negatively is said to be prejudice

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. What does Apartheid mean?
a. Allowed **b. Separation** c. Not allowed d. All of these
2. How were people of South Africa divided before independence?
a. White people b. Black people c. Coloured races **d. All of these**
3. What was the state of ambulances for black people in South Africa?
a. Fully equipped **b. Not equipped** c. Both a and b d. None of these
4. What is the official language of South Africa?
a. Zulu b. Hindi c. Sanskrit d. English
5. For how many years does the Indian Government elect?
a. 5 years b. 7 years c. 10 years d. 15 years

6. The dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for the water of river?
 a. Yamuna b. Ganga c. Mahanadi **d. Cauvery**

➤ **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. **British** settled in India.
2. Blacks were denied right to **Vote** and **employment**.
3. Nelson Mandela became President in **1994**.
4. TV is form of **Media**.
5. People elect their representatives for a **fixed** term.

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
1. Unfair treatment	a. Dharna
2. White Settlers	b. Elections
3. Keep government under check	c. Apartheid
4. Protect	d.girls
Ans. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a	

➤ **TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Non-whites could vote in South Africa before 1994. **False**
2. It was the effort of Nelson Mandela that made South Africa a democratic country. **True**
3. Conflicts and differences are resolved by the laws laid by our Construction. **True**
4. Apartheid system in South Africa was abolished in the year 1990. **False**
5. In our society boys and girls are valued equally. **False**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the time period of representatives in India?

Ans. Most of the representatives are elected for the period of 5 years.

2. Which party fought against the system of apartheid in South Africa?

Ans. The African National Congress was the party who fought against the system of apartheid in South Africa.

3. What is an EVM?

Ans -Electronic Voting is the standard means of conducting elections using Electronic Voting Machines.

4. What are the various methods of participation in a democracy?

Ans. The various ways of participation in a democracy an election, dharna, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc.

5. What are the various forms of mass media?

Ans. The various forms of mass media are TV, newspaper, magazines, etc.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?

Ans. We need the government to find solutions to several disputes and conflicts because it is trusted to adopt an impartial role and impart justice which is the prime duty of the government.

2. What actions does the government take to ensure that all people are treated equally?

Ans. The government ensure that nobody is discriminated against and all are equal in the eye of the law. For this, the government has passed many laws for the upliftment of the poor and the down-trodden.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1.What are the key ideas of a democratic government?

Ans-The key idea of the democratic government is its commitment to equality and justice. Conflicts occurs when people of different religions, cultures or economic background do not get along with each other and they use violent measures to set their conflicts. Government helps people in resolving the conflict.

2.Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?

Ans. People may use violent means to settle their differences. This leads to fear and tension among others living in an area. The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts. Government is equally responsible or required to find solutions to conflicts. For example, religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to conflicts. The route a procession takes may lead to a conflict. The government, particularly the police, play an important role in getting representatives of concerned communities to meet and try and arrive at a solution.