



# Purnima International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 7	SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT – 2
SUB - SOCIAL SCIENCE	
SYLLABUS	<p><b>History.</b> Ch. 8 Devotional Paths to the Divine, Ch 9 The Making Of Regional Cultures, Ch. 10 Eighteenth Century Political Formations</p> <p><b>Geography.</b> Ch.6 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife , Ch. 7 “Human Environment – Settlement, Transport and Communication, Ch. 8 <b>Human Environment – Interactions and the subtropical regions</b></p> <p><b>Civics. Ch. 7 “Understanding Advertising , Ch.8 Markets Around Us” , Ch.9 A Shirt in The Market</b></p>

❖ **Multiple Choice Questions:**

- 1) Who amongst the following was not the Sikh Guru?  
**i) Guru Arjun**  
  
iii) Guru Tegh Bahadur  
iv) Guru Angad
- 2) House of rest for travellers, especially one kept by a religious order.  
i) Hogeograph  
**ii) Hospice**  
iii) Tariq  
iv) Silsila
- 3) The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their  
**i) khanqahs**  
ii) Sadi  
iii) Zikr  
iv) Tariqa
- 4) Following are the composition of Surdas except  
i) Sursagara  
ii) Surasaravali  
**iii) Sursangam**  
iv) Sahitya Lahari
- 5) With what do we associate each region?  
i) Food  
ii) Language  
iii) Clothing  
iv) **All of these**
- 6) The language spoken in the Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was  
i) Sanskrit  
ii) Urdu  
iii) **Malayalam**  
iv) Persian
- 7) Fourteenth-century text of Sanskrit which deals with grammar and poetry was called  
i) **Lilatilakam**  
ii) Miniature

- iii) Basohil
  - iv) Dialect
- 8) Chera kingdom was established in
- i) 9th century**
  - ii) 10th century
  - iii) 11th century
  - iv) 12th century
- 9) The conquerors tried to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri because
- i) they were very devoted to God Jagannatha
  - ii) the temple was very beautiful
  - iii) the temple had huge wealth**
  - iv) none of the above
- 10) The British East India Company established its power after
- i) 1757**
  - ii) 1761
  - iii) 1768
  - iv) 1771
- 11) Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources by fighting a long war in the
- i) East India
  - ii) North India
  - iii) Deccan**
  - iv) none of these
- 12) Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded North India times between 1748 and 1761.
- i) 3
  - ii) 4
  - iii) 5**
  - iv) 6
- 13) During which century the Mughal Empire declined?
- i) 8th**
  - ii) 16<sup>th</sup>
  - iii) 19th
  - iv) 21th
- 14) Which of the following enjoyed the zat rank of 7000?
- i) Asaf Jah
  - ii) Murshil Quli khan
  - iii) Both of these**
  - iv) None of these
- 15) Mediterranean regions are known as
- i) large fodder land of the world
  - ii) rice bowl of the world
  - iii) taiga region
  - iv) orchards of the world**
- 16) Rohtang pass is full of
- i) Snow
  - ii) Short grass
  - iii) Both snow and grass**
  - iv) Water
- 17) Following hardwood trees found in tropical deciduous forest
- i) rosewood, teak, ebony and shisham
  - ii) rosewood, teak, mahogany and ebony
  - iii) ebony, mahogany and rosewood
  - iv) sal, teak, neem and shisham**
- 18) Tropical evergreen forests of Brazil are like

- i)Velds
  - ii)lungs of earth**
  - iii)Hardwood forests
  - iv)Grasslands
- 19) Grasslands grow in the regions of
- i) None of these
  - ii) poor rain
  - iii) heavy rain
  - iv)moderate rain**
- 20) River Nile is located in
- i) Africa**
  - ii) None of these
  - iii) Asia
  - iv) America
- 21)Yak animal for transport is used in-
- i) Tibet**
  - ii) Brazil
  - iii)Argentina
  - iv)Andes Mountain
- 22)The place where a building develops is known as?
- i)Side
  - ii)Site**
  - iii)Nagar
  - iv)Office
- 23) In these settlements, people build homes to live in.
- i)Permanent settlements**
  - ii)Temporary settlements
  - iii) Metalled settlements
  - iv)Unmetalled settlements
- 24) A \_settlement is a closely built area of dwellings.
- i)Short
  - ii)Large
  - iii)Scattered
  - iv) Compact**
- 25) What are the common needs of all the people?
- i) Food**
  - ii)Toys
  - iii)Camera
  - iv)All of these
- 26) The place where a river flows into another water body is called
- i) river's mouth**
  - ii) river's nose
  - iii) river's leg
  - iv) all of these
- 27)How is the climate of Amazon basin characterized?
- i) By cold and wet
  - ii) By hot and wet**
  - iii) By dry or wet
  - iv)None of these
- 28)At night the temperature goes down in the Amazon basin but the humidity
- i) remains same
  - ii) remains low

- iii) **remains high**
  - iv) none of these
- 29) The forests are in fact so thick that the dense 'roof is created by
- i) Cement
  - ii) concrete
  - iii) stones
  - iv) **leaves**
- 30) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain knew how to read and write
- i) Bangla
  - ii) Hindi
  - iii) **Urdu**
  - iv) English
- 31) Passage of law on domestic violence in 2006 was the result of
- i) protesting
  - ii) raising awareness
  - iii) showing solidarity
  - iv) **campaigning**
- 32) Coast of Florida is in the
- i) Brazil
  - ii) **United States**
  - iii) Japan
  - iv) China
- 33) This refers to news reports, articles, interviews, stories, etc., that are printed in newspapers, magazines and books for a wide audience to read.
- i) Broadcast
  - ii) Print paper
  - iii) **Publish**
  - iv) Report
- 34) Where all do we see advertisements?
- i) Television
  - ii) newspapers
  - iii) magazines
  - iv) **All of these**
- 35) What does refer to a thing or service that has been made for being sold in the market?
- i) Brand
  - ii) Brand value
  - iii) **Product**
  - iv) None of these
- 36) It is a market where goods are sold direct to the consumers
- i) National market
  - ii) **Retail market**
  - iii) International market
  - iv) Wholesale market
- 37) The final product reaches the buyers through a
- i) Consumers
  - ii) Agents
  - iii) **Chain of market**
  - iv) Wholesaler
- 38) **T**he story of shirt does begin with:
- i) Spinning
  - ii) **Production of Cotton**

iii) Weaving

iv) Selling

39) Which is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls and then spun into thread?

i) **Ginning mill**

ii) Cloth mill

iii) Handloom factory

iv) Power loom factory

❖ **Fill in the blanks**

- 1) Ramanuja was born in the state of **Tamil Nadu** in India.
- 2) Vitthala is a form of **Vishnu**.
- 3) Religious biographies are called **Hagiographies**.
- 4) The Ramacharitamana is written in **Awadhi** language.
- 5) Allama Prabhu was the companion of **Basavanna**.
- 6) The Chera kingdom of Mahadevapura was a part of present-day **Kerala**
- 7) Lilatilakam was composed in **Maniveravalam**.....
- 8) Ruler Anantvarman erected a temple for lord **Jagannatha** at Puri, Orissa.
- 9) The legends of **Radha-Krishna** were enacted in folk plays called rasa lila.
- 10) **Miniature**--paintings are done in water colour on cloth or paper.
- 11) Third battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between Marathas and **Ahmad Shah Abdali**.
- 12) Revenue in Bengal was collected in **cash**
- 13) Chief Minister of Marathas was called **peshwa**
- 14) System of rakhi offered protection to cultivators on payment of a tax of **20 %** of produce.
- 15) Mughal nobles were divided in two factions, the **Iranis** and the **Turanis**
- 16) **Anaconda** one of the world's largest snakes, is found in the tropical rainforest.
- 17) Tropical evergreen forests are also called **Tropical rainforests**.
- 18) Tropical deciduous forests are called **Monsoon forests**.
- 19) Softwood trees are found in **temperate evergreen** forests.
- 20) Mediterranean forests are known as **Orchards of the world** for their fruit cultivation
- 21) **Settlements** are places where people build their homes.

- 22) Settlements occupied for a shorter period of time are called **Temporary** settlements.
- 23) **Elyovers** are built over raised structure.
- 24) Settlements flourished and civilizations develop near **River** valleys.
- 25) The Trans-Siberian railways connect **St. Petersburg** to **Vladivostok**.
- 26) Helicopters are used in the time of **Calamities** for rescuing people.
- 27). Women of warrior tribe in Roman empire were called **Amazon**
- 28) Small rivers that join a main river are called tributaries.**
- 29) Large houses called **Maloca** have steep slanting roof.
- 30) West Bengal and Assam are known for **tea** plantations.
- 31) People in **Amazon basin** eat queen ants and their eggs.
- 32) We find more women in professions such as teaching and **Nursing**.
- 33) Rashundari Devi was born in the state of **West Bengal**.
- 34) According to 2011 census, **65.46** percent women are literate.
- 35) Ramabai was honoured with title of **Pandita** due to her capability to read and write.
- 36) Rashundari Devi wrote her autobiography in **Bangla** language.
- 37) Newspapers can reach **millions** of people.
- 38) Modern technology** helps media to reach more people.
- 39) TV channels are a part of **big business** houses.
- 40) Media helps in **discussing** events.
- 41) Several local groups come to start their **Own** media.
- 42) Advertisement helps building **brand** name of products.
- 43) Brand values are conveyed through the use of **visual** and ...**words**.....
- 44) advertisements are made by the government agencies to give **social** message
- 45) Branding means stamping a **product**...with a name.

- 46) Advertisements draw our **attention** to various products.
- 47) Stamping a product with a particular name and sign is called **Branding**.
- 48) Advertisements often target our personal **Emotions**.
- 49) Advertising a product costs a lot of **Money**
- 50) Chain of markets link the producer to the **consumers**
- 51) The arrangement between a merchant and weavers is an example of putting **out** System.
- 52) Women are employed in garment factories as helpers on **low** wages.
- 53) Cultivation of cotton requires high level of inputs such as **fertilizers** and **pesticides**

**1 Match the following**

(a) Alvars	(i) Renunciation
(b) Togis	(ii) worship of Vishnu
(c) Sufis	(iii) Sufis
(d) Genealogy	(iv) Muslim mystics

**Answers:** (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

**2 Match the following**

1 . Kathakali	(a) Andhra Pradesh
2. Kuchipudi	(b) Orissa
3. Odissi	(c) Tamil Nadu
4. Bharatanatyam	(d) Kerala
5. Dochala	(e) Four roofed
6. Chauchala	(f) Double roofed

**Answers** 1-d , 2 -a , 3-b , 4-c , 5 - f , 6- e

**3 Match the following**

1. Sadat Khan	(a) Hyderabad
2. Murshid Quli Khan	(b) Gujarat
3. Asaf Jah	(c) Malwa

4. Ijaradars	(d) Awadh
5. Raja Ajit Singh	(e) Bengal
6. Sawai Raja Jai Singh	(f) Revenue farmers

**Answers: 1- d , 2- e , 3 - a, 4 - f , 5 - b , 6 - c**

**4 Match the following**

(i) Walrus	(a) Soft wood tree
(ii) Cedar	(b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(iii) Olives	(c) A polar animal
(iv) Elephants	(d) A citrus fruit

**Answers (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)**

**5. Match the following**

(a) Services	(i) Europe
(b) Andes Mountains	(ii) Africa
(c) Cape Town	(iii) Latin America
(d) Rotterdam	(iv) Urban settlement

**Answers (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)**

**6 Match the following**

1. Susu	(a) Variety of snakes
2. Kolkata	(b) Important port
3. Cassava	(c) Stored water in leaves
4. Bromeliads	(d) Blind dolphin
5. Anaconda and boa	(e) Underground root

**Answers : 1- d , 2-b , 3 - e , 4 - c , 5 - a ,**

**7 Match the following**

(i) Influence	(a) Thing/service made for sale in market.
(ii) Branding	(b) Giving particular name or sign
(iii) Product	(c) Power to change some one's belief.
(iv) Lifestyle	(d) Way of living

**Answers: (i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d).**

**8 Match the following:**



1. Thing or Service	(a) Social advertising
2. Who buys a product or service	(b) Commercial advertising
3. Promote product or service	(c) Product
4. Promote equality in society	(d) Consumer

Answers **1- c , 2- d, 3 - b , 4- a**

**9 Match the following:**

1. Weaver	(a) who gets goods from other countries
2. Exporter	(b) money put in by the manufacturer to produce the cloth
3. Importer	(c) makes clothes with yam
4. Investment	(d) sells goods to other countries

**Answers ; 1-c, 2 – d, 3- a 4- b**

**10. Match the following**

(a) Market	(i) A market which is held on a particular day of the week
(b) Retailer	(ii) This refers to buying or selling in large quantities.
(c) Wholesale	(iii) A trader who sells things to a customer.
(d) Weekly Market	(iv) Any place that brings together a buyer and a seller to exchange goods

**Answers: (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)**

❖ **True and False**

- 1) Kabir rejected most of the religious traditions. **True**
- 2) Guru Arjan was executed by Jahangir. **True**
- 3) Shankar deva was from Assam. **True**
- 4) Bakhtiar Kaki belonged to Ajmer. **False**
- 5) Islam rejected monotheism. **False**
- 6) Murshidabad was the capital of Bengal under the Mughal control. Dhaka. **True**
- 7) Basohil was bold and intense style of miniature paintings. **True**
- 8) Shankara proclaimed himself as deputy of God King Anangabhima **False**

- 9) Bengali language was derived from Sanskrit. **True**
- 10) Brihaddharma Purana permitted Brahmins to eat certain varieties of fish in Bengal **True**
- 11) Nobles appointed as Governors by the Mughals had no control over Diwani and Faujdari. **False**
- 12) Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded north India 5 times between 1748-1761. **True**
- 13) Banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous during the rule of Murshid Quli Khan. **False**
- 14) Khalsa was instituted in 1699. **True**
- 15) Ranjit Singh was an important leader of Marathas. **False**
- 16) Tropical evergreen forests shed their leaves. **False**
- 17) Tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves in the dry season. **True**
- 18) Eucalyptus is found in temperate evergreen forests. **True**
- 19) Coniferous forests are found in southern hemisphere. **False**
- 20) Giraffes are found in tropical grasslands. **True**
- 21) Thick mud walled houses with thatched roofs are very common in areas of hot climate. **True**
- 22) Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances. **True**
- 23) Helicopters are useful in plain areas **False**
- 24) Satellites have made communication slower. **False**
- 25) Spanish explorers discovered the Amazon River. **True**
- 26) It rains only for two months in the Amazon basin. **False**
- 27) the flesh-eating piranha fish is found in Amazon River. **True**
- 28) In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta area, Bengal tiger, crocodiles and alligators are found. **True**
- 29) Agra is on the confluence of river Ganga and Yamuna. **False**
- 30) Women are good only for certain jobs. **False**
- 31) Laxmi Lakra is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways. **True**
- 32) Ramabai was given the title 'Pandita'. **True**
- 33) Women never struggled at the all to learn to read and write. **False**

- 34) Many men support the women's movement as well. **True**
- 35) Mass media is constantly thinking of ways to make money **True**
- 36) Media plays a very important role in providing news . **True**
- 37) Media is always independent while reporting **False**
- 38) Media is important for a true democracy. **False**
- 39) Censorship goes in the favour of the media. **False**
- 40) Advertisements play a role in convincing people to buy a product **True**
- 41) Advertisements mostly focus on the lives of rich and famous. **True**
- 42) Branded products cost less than the unbranded ones. **False**
- 43) Advertisements mostly focus on the lives of rich and famous. **True**
- 44) Social advertisements have no message to convey. **False**
- 45) Branded products cost less than the unbranded ones. **False**
- 46) Advertisements play a role in convincing people to buy a product. **True**
- 47) Advertisements built brands. **True**
- 48) Markets offer equal opportunities to all. **False**
- 49) The weavers depend on the farmers for raw material. **False**
- 50) Buying and selling takes place at every step in the chain of markets. **True**
- 51) The foreign business persons do not make profit in the Indian market. **False**

### Very short answers

**1. How did intense devotion come in worship?**

**Answer :** Intense devotion came into worship in 8th century and later on due to the legacy of different kinds of Bhakti and Sufi movements.

**2. Which castes were considered 'untouchable'?**

**Answer:** Pulaiyar and the Panars castes were considered 'untouchable'

**3. Name the set of compilation of Alwar's songs?**

**Answer** Their songs were compiled in the Divya Prabandham.

**4. Who was Shankaracharya and where was he born?**

**Answer :** Shankaracharya was a philosopher and he was born in Kerala in the eighth century.

**5 What did Buddha teach?**

**Answer:** Buddha taught that it was possible to overcome social differences and break the cycle of rebirth through personal effort.

**6 Who were the major patrons of Kathak?**

**Answer:** The Mughals were the major patrons of Kathak.

**7 Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?**

**Answer:** The temple of Jagannatha at Puri gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage. Its authority in social and political matters also increased. Hence, conquerors tried to establish control over the temple. They felt that this would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

**8. Who was Anantvarman?**

**Answer:** Anantvarman was one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty in the 12th century.

**9 When did Nadir Shah attacked Delhi?**

**Answer:** Nadir Shah attacked Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth.

**10 .Name the Mughal Emperor who was assassinated?**

**Answer:** Farrukhsiyar

**11 Who was Sa'adat Khan?**

**Answer:** Sa'adat Khan was governor of Awadh province during the Mughal Empire.

**12. Where was new capital founded by Sawai Raja Jai Singh?**

**Answer::**Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the subadari of Agra in 1722.

**13. Name the animals found in tropical grasslands.**

**Answer:** Elephants, Zebra, Giraffes, Deer and Leopards are commonly found in tropical grasslands.

**14 In which part of the world is temperate grassland found?**

**Answer:** Temperate grasslands are found in the mild-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

**15. Name some animals of tropical deciduous forests.**

**Answer :** Tigers, lions, Elephants, Langoors and Monkeys are the common animals of tropical deciduous forests.

**16. Name some important trees and animals found in the coniferous forests.**

**Answer :** Chir, pine, and cedar are the important varieties of trees in the coniferous forests. Silver fox, polar bear are the common animals found here.

**17. Define the term transhumance.**

**Answer :** Transhumance is a seasonal movement of people who rear animals in search of new pastures according to changes in seasons

**18 Which is the highest roadway in the world?**

**Answer :** Manali-Leh Highway in the Himalayan Mountains is one of the highest roadways in the world.

**19. Which are the two types of waterways?**

**Answer:** Waterways are mainly of two types- inland waterways and sea routes

**20 Which is the longest railway in the world?**

**Answer** The Trans-Siberian railway is the longest railway system in the world. It connects St. Petersburg in Western Russia to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast

**21 What do the people of the rainforest grow?**

**Answer:** They grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato

**22 How and why are terraces built?**

**Answer:** Terraces are built on steep slopes to create flat surfaces on which crops are grown.

**23. By what names is the river Brahmaputra known in different places.?**

**Answer:** Meghna, Padma, Dehang, Debang, Yamuna, etc.

**24. Name the cash crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.**

**Answer:** Sugarcane and jute.

**25. What is susu? What does its presence indicate?**

**Answer:** In the fresh water of River Ganga and River Brahmaputra, a variety of dolphin is found which is locally known as susu. Its presence indicates the health of the river.

**26. Why was Ramabai given the title of 'Pandita'?**

**Answer:** It was because she could write and read Sanskrit. It was a markable achievement as women were not allowed such knowledge those days.

**27. Which are the two languages Rokeya Sakhawat learned?**

**Answer:** Rokeya Sakhawat learned to read and write Bangla and English.

**28. What is census?**

**Answer:** Counting of whole population of the country under various heads is known as census. It is done once every 10 years.

**29. Why many girls do not continue their education?**

**Ans.** Many girls do not continue their education due to poverty and discrimination.

**30. What do you mean by mass media?**

**Answer:** Media that reaches large number of people or the masses, across the country and the world is called mass media. For example Television, radio, newspaper etc..

**31 What makes the consumer confused?**

**Answer:** Sometimes there are two or more advertisements of a similar product of different brands. This makes the consumer confused, because it becomes difficult for him to differentiate between the same product of different brands.

**32. Why do companies show the advertisements again and again?**

**Answer:** There are so many advertisements in the market. This creates a pressure on the companies and they start showing the advertisements again and again to make it most popular.

**33. Mention one drawback of advertisement.**

**Answer:** Drawback of advertisement is that it tends to promote a certain lack of respect for the poor.

**34 In what ways are weavers dependent on cloth merchants?**

**Answer:** Weavers are dependent on cloth merchants for raw materials and markets. You might have heard of cooperatives in your area. It could be in milk, provisions, paddy, etc.

**35. Find out for whose benefit they were set up?**

**Answer:** They were set up for the benefit of those who were in want of capital.

**36. Why do you think more women are employed in the Impex garment factory?**

**Discuss.**

**Answer:** More women are employed in the Impex garment factory because they agree to work even at the lowest possible wages.

**37. What do you mean by a balanced report?**

**Answer:** A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds.

38. Why is it necessary for the media to be independent?

**Answer:** Only then media can write a balanced report.

**37. Why does media sometimes focus on a particular aspect of a story?**

**Answer:** It is because the media believes that this will make the story interesting.

**Answer the following in brief**

**1. Write a note on the contribution made by Mirabai.**

**Answer:** Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century. (i) She became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered 'untouchable'. (ii) She was devoted to Krishna. (iii) She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. (iv) She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. (v) Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the 'upper' castes. (vi) She became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**2. Enlist any three teachings of Islam.**

**Answer:** Islam propagated strict monotheism or submission to one God: (i) It rejected idol worship. (ii) Simplified the rituals of worship into collective prayers. (iii) They developed holy law Shariat.

**3. How did the Sufi masters perform their activities?**

**Answer:** The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their khanqahs or hospices.

(i) They discussed spiritual matters.

(ii) Devotees of all groups including members of the royalty and nobility, and ordinary people flocked to these khanqahs.

**4. Mention the role of the Cheras in the development of Malayalam.**

**Answer:** The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present-day Kerala. It is likely that Malayalam was spoken in this area. The rulers introduced the Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions.

**5. How did regional cultures evolve?**

**Answer:** Regional cultures today are often the product of complex processes of intermixing of local traditions with ideas from other parts of the sub-continent. Some traditions appear specific to some regions, others seem to be similar across regions and yet others derive from older practices in a particular area, but take a new form in other regions.

**6. How are women depicted in the stories about Rajput heroes?**

**Answer:** Sometimes these stories depict women as the cause for conflict, as men fought with one

another to either win or protect them (women). Women are also depicted as following their heroic husbands in both life and death. We are familiar with the stories about the practice of sati or the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands. So, those who followed the heroic ideal often had to pay for it with their lives

### **7. What efforts were made by the Khalsa for strengthening the Sikh community?**

#### **Answer:**

Under Banda Bahadur's leadership Khalsa declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed (death sentence) in 1716. The Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called 'jathas' and later on 'mislis'. Their combined forces were known as the grand army i.e., dal khalsa.

### **8 Who founded Khalsa and when? Describe.**

**Answer::** Khalsa was founded in 1699 by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers. Several battles were fought by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the khalsa in 1699.

### **9. Why are the tropical evergreen forests so called?**

**Answer:** The tropical evergreen forests are so called because they occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they are called evergreen.

### **10. Write down the features of tropical evergreen forests.**

**Answer:** Tropical evergreen forests are also called tropical rainforests. They occur in the hot region near the equator and close to the tropics and they receive heavy rainfall during the year.

### **11. What do you mean by site? Which factors help to select a site for settlement?**

**Answer:** The place where a building or a settlement develops is called its site. The natural conditions for selection of an ideal site are: (i) Favorable climate, (ii) Availability of water, (iii) Suitable land and (iv) Fertile soil.

### **12. How did people in the early days travel long distances? What changes came with the passage of time?**

**Answer:** In the early days people had no means of transport. Whenever they had to go somewhere they walked on foot. (ii) They used animals to carry their goods. (iii) Invention of the wheel, made transport easier. With the passage of time different means of transport developed. Modern means of transport save time and energy.

### **13. Give some merits and demerits of roadways as a means of transport.**

**Answer: Merits:** Roadways are the most commonly used means of transport for short distances. Roadways have also been built in terrains like deserts, forests, high mountains, etc.

**Demerits:** (i) We cannot send goods in bulk at a time like those in railways. (ii) High maintenance of roads is required especially after rainy seasons and it is not as comfortable as railways or airways.

### **14. Write a short note on the climate of the Amazon Basin.**

**Answer:** The climate of the Amazon Basin is characterized by hot and wet climate throughout the year. Both day and night and almost equally hot and humid. It rains almost every day. The day

temperatures are high with very high humidity. At night the temperature goes down but the humidity remains high.

**15. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin has varied topography. How does it affect the distribution of population there?**

**Answer:** The basin area has a varied topography. As a result, the distribution of the population is not even everywhere in the area. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore less number of people live in the mountain area of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. Therefore, the density of the population of the plains is very high.

**16. What is the main activity of the people of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin? Give an account of it.**

**Answer:** The main activity of the people of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is agriculture. Paddy is the main crop here. Other crops grown here are wheat, maize, sorghum gram and millets. Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are also grown. Banana plantations are seen in some areas in the plain. In the West Bengal and Assam tea is grown in plantations. Silk is produced through the cultivation of silkworms in parts of Bihar and Assam. In the mountains and hills, where the slopes are gentle crops are grown on terraces.

**17. What do you know about the wildlife of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?**

**Answer:** The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is rich in wildlife. A variety of animals are found here. Elephants, tigers, deer and monkeys are common. The one-horned rhinoceros is found in the Brahmaputra plain. In the delta region, Bengal tiger, crocodiles and alligator are found. Aquatic life abounds in the fresh river waters, the lakes and the Bay of Bengal Sea. Popular varieties to fish such as catla, rohu and hilsa can be found here.

**18. Give an account about the learning scenario in the 19th century.**

**Answer:** In the 19th century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged.

(i) Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. (ii) There was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then, many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. (iii) Women struggled to learn to read and write.

**19. Write about women's movements?**

**Answer :** Women, individually and collectively, have struggled to bring about changes in their status and get equality in the society, this is known as women's movements. It awakened women for their rights. Individual women and women's organisations from different parts of the country are part of these movements, along with some men.

**20. How has television brought the world closer?**

**Answer:** Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world. Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world. Most of the cartoons which we watch on TV are from Japan or the USA. We can now be sitting in any part of the country and can see the incidents taking place in any part of the world. Thus, television has brought the world closer.

**21. Describe the relationship between media and technology.**

**Answer:** Changing technology helps media to reach more people. It also improves the



quality of sound and images. (ii) Cable TV and use of Internet are some examples of technology in media. (iii) Newspapers, magazines, etc. are called print media and they use various technologies to present the material in an eye-catching way. TV, radio are called electronic media and they have brought the world closer to us.

**22. Why do advertisements make the product costly?**

**Answer.** In the advertisement, a lot of money is spent by the company. Producing and showing advertisements repeatedly in the media and packaging of a brand product make it costly.

**23. What do you understand about social advertisements?**

**Answer :** Social advertisements are made by the governments or NGOs or by the other non-profitable organizations. Social advertisements are not for the purposes of selling their products or services but for the information of general public so that they could get the profit of government schemes or may be prevented them from any miss-happening.

**24. Why are social values used by the companies?**

**Answer:**

Social values are used amply by the advertising companies because social values reflect that a person or his family's social nature. Social values include a great respect of guests, much more affection for children; great care of family members etc. The product manufacturing companies take it as a positive factor for selling the product and thus, use such quotes or slogans which affect the motions and appeal to purchase the product.

**25 How do we find advertisements everywhere?**

**Answer.** Today we are surrounded by advertisements everywhere like on television, listen to them on radio, see them on the streets and in newspapers and magazines. (ii) Taxis and rickshaws carry advertisements on them. (iii) When we go to cinemas, advertisements are shown before the film begins and, on the Internet, they often pop-up on visiting different websites.

**26. How do advertisements attract our attention?**

**Answer.** Advertisements attract the attention of consumer to the various products. (ii) Products are displayed in multi-colours and with catchy slogans or tag lines. (iii) The products are displayed positively so that people get interested.

**26 What are the following people doing at the Erode cloth market—merchants, weavers, exporters?**

**Answer: Merchants.** They supply cloth on order to garment manufactures and exporters around the country. They purchase the yam and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made. **Weavers.** They make cloth and bring this to the Erode cloth market for sale. They also make cloth on order from the merchant.

**Exporters.** They use the cloth to make shirts to export them to foreign buyers

**27. What are the demands foreign buyers make on the garment exporters? Why do the garment exporters agree to these demands?**

**Answer:** They demand the lowest prices from the garment exporters.

They set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery. Any defects or delays in delivery are dealt with strictly.

The garment exporters agree to these demands because they are able to gain maximum profits even after that.

**28. What are the reasons that the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market?**

**Answer:** There are various reasons why the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market:

Some of them are given below:

1. He sells his shirts to people belonging to the high-income groups.
2. He is able to sell a large number of shirts every day.
3. He knows the ways how to get work done by the garment exporters at the lowest possible price.

**29. Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?**

**Three broad categories of natural vegetation:**

- **Forests:** Grow in regions of high temperature and rain.
- **Grasslands:** Grow in regions of moderate rainfall.
- **Thorny shrubs and scrubs:** Grow in dry regions.

**30. Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest**

- Two Hardwood Trees:
- Rosewood
- Ebony
- Mahogany (Any Two)

**30. In which part of the world is tropical deciduous forests found?**

- Large parts of India.
- Northern Australia
- Central America

**31. Mention the uses of coniferous forest.**

- Coniferous forests provide softwood.
- It is used in making pulp. The pulp is used in making paper and newsprint.
- The matchmaking industry gets softwood from coniferous forests.
- Softwood is also used in making package boxes.

**32. Recognize the saints of Maharashtra**



Saint Dnyaneshwar



Saint Eknath



Saint Tukaram



Saint Namdev

33 Write 4 lines of devotional hymn of sant Tukaram

34 Recognize the following animals :



Walrus



Seal



Polar Bear



Golden langoor

35 .Draw a temperate deciduous forest and write 4 sentences on it.



1. Nomadic pastoralists gave wool, ghee etc.
2. Settled agriculturalists gave the nomadic pastoralists grains, cloth, utensils and other products.

