



# पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

## SOCIAL STUDIES QUESTION BANK VI SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT II

### Q I Multiple Choice Questions

1. A very big kingdom is known as:  
a. **Empire** b. State c. Hotel d. Resort
2. Arthashastra was written by:  
a. Ashoka b. **Kautilya** c. Chandragupta d. Vishvamitra
3. Which was a gateway to the North-West?  
a. Pataliputra b. Ujjain c. **Taxila** d. Rupnath
4. What did people provide to Mauryan officials?  
a. Elephants b. Timber c. Honey and wax d. **All of these**
5. Kalinga is the ancient name of:  
a. Coastal Karnataka b. **Coastal Odisha** c. Coastal Goa d. Coastal Maharashtra
6. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around:  
a. 2000 years ago b. **3000 years ago** c. 4000 years ago d. 5000 years ago
7. In Tamil religion, ordinary ploughmen were known as:  
a. Vellalar b. Adimai c. **Uzhavar** d. Karmakara
8. Ring wells were used as:  
a. Toilets b. Drains c. Garbage d. **All of these**
9. Northern Black Polished ware is a type of:  
a. **Pottery** b. Stamp c. Footwear d. Cloth
10. Dyeing vats were used to dye:  
a. Paper b. Candles c. **Cloth** d. None of these
11. South India was famous for spices, especially:  
a. Clover b. cardamom c. **pepper** d. nutmeg
12. Kanishka was a:  
a. Gupta ruler b. **Kushana ruler** c. Maurya ruler d. Pala ruler
13. Ashvaghosha was a:  
a. **Poet** b. King c. Soldier d. Pilgrim
14. Great Qing was a pilgrim from:  
a. Rome b. Greece c. **China** d. Somalia
15. The idea of Bhakti is present in:  
a. Ramayana b. Mahabharata c. **Bhagwad Gita** d. None of these
16. Harisena was the court poet of:  
a. Harshavardhana b. Chandragupta I c. **Samudragupta** d. Rajraja II
17. Capital of the Pallavas was:  
a. Mysore b. Thiruvananthapuram c. **Kanchipuram** d. Raichur Doab
18. Ravikirti was a  
a. Soldier b. Samanta c. king d. **Court poet**
19. Nagaram was an organisation of:  
a. Middlemen b. **Merchants** c. Revolutionaries d. Kings
20. Which Kushana ruler organised the Buddhist Council?  
a. Chandragupta b. Harsha c. **Kanishka** d. Theravada
21. The iron pillar is situated at:  
a. Kanpur b. **Delhi** c. Bombay d. Gaya
22. The Tamil Epic Silappadikaram was composed by:  
a. **Ilango** b. Kalhana c. Kalidasa d. Bhairavi
23. Aryabhata was a:  
a. Mathematician b. Astronomer c. Astrologer d. **Both (a) & (b)**

24. The Puranas were written in:  
a. Hindi b. Telugu c. Prakrit **d. Sanskrit**
25. Mauna Kea is higher than Mount Everest being:  
a. 10,245 metres high **b. 10,205 metres high** c. 10,235 metres high d. 10,255 metres high
26. Glaciers are found in:  
a. Hills b. Plateau **c. Mountain** d. Plain
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is unbroken flat land.  
a. Hills b. Plateau c. Mountains **d. Plain**
28. Which plateau is known as Peninsular plateau?  
a. North b. Chotanagpur c. Sahara **d. Deccan**
29. Which of the following is not a volcanic mountain?  
**a. Vosges** b. Fujiyama c. Cotopaxi d. Krakatau
30. \_\_\_\_\_ are very fine soils brought by the rivers and deposits in the river basins.  
**a. Alluvial Deposits** b. Literate deposits c. Black Deposit d. Eroded Deposits
31. Which of the following rivers does not drain in the Bay of Bengal?  
a. Krishna **b. Narmada** c. Kaveri d. Godavari
32. What is the extent of India in terms of longitude?  
**a. 68°7' E - 97°25' E** b. 8°7' E - 67°25' E c. 6°7' E - 77°25' E d. 38°7' E - 87°25' E
33. The river Ganga originates from \_\_\_\_\_ in the Himalayas.  
**a. Gangotri** b. Gomati c. Yamuna d. Kaveri
34. Kathmandu is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. Nepal** b. Bhutan c. Pakistan d. Afghanistan
35. Which of the following stations in India has an equable climate?  
a. Delhi b. Nagpur c. Bikaner **d. Kanyakumari**
36. During which season is most of the rainfall received in Chennai?  
a. March-April **b. July-August** c. October-November d. April-June 31
37. What is the direction of the winds in the Ganga plains during the southwest monsoon season >  
a. Northerly b. Easterly c. Southerly **d. Westerly**
38. Westerly Loo is hot and dry wind that blows in.  
a. West Bengal b. Punjab **c. Rajasthan** d. Tamil Nadu
39. In which of the following are lives faster?  
a. In villages **b. In cities** c. In Both (a) and (b) d. None of these
40. Who prepares budgets and spend the money according to them?  
**a. Ward Councillors** b. Ward boys c. Nurses d. Teachers
41. Who takes decisions that affect the entire city?  
**a. A group of Councillors** b. A group of teachers c. A group of doctors d. None of these
42. Where is the relationship between neighbours healthier?  
**a. In villages** b. In cities c. In hospitals d. In dispensaries
43. Which of the following is a task of a Municipal Corporation?  
a. To run Schools b. To run hospitals c. To maintain parks **d. All of these**
44. What is the main occupation of people living in the rural areas?  
**a. Working on farms** b. Working in banks c. Working at shops d. None of these
45. What is the main crop of the village Kalpattu?  
**a. Paddy** b. Wheat c. Sweet corn d. Sugarcane
46. What is the type of agriculture in which crops are consumed by the farmer and his family?  
a. Fish farming b. Poultry farming c. Subsistence agriculture **d. All of these**
47. In which state of India is the village Kalpattu located?  
**a. Tamil Nadu** b. Mumbai c. Delhi d. Karnal
48. Cultivation on a small piece of land to produce a variety of crops is called:  
a. Subsistence agriculture **b. Marginal farming**  
c. Intensive subsistence agriculture d. None of these
49. Who is Bachchu Manjhi?  
a. Government worker b. Teacher c. Garment worker **d. Cycle-Rickshaw Puller**
50. What are the duties performed by Sudha who works as a Marketing Manager?

- a. checking the progress report b. collecting payments from shopkeepers  
c. to plan the sales in the entire city **d. all of these**

**51. A market is a place where \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Offices are constructed **b. Goods are offered for legal selling.**  
c. Only shoes are offered for sale d. Coins are offered for sale

**52. Which authority issues licence to the permanent shops to do business?**

- a. High Court b. Police c. Supreme Court **d. Municipal corporation**

**53. Which among the following is a big city where more than a million people live?**

- a. Mumbai b. Delhi c. Kolkata **d. All of these**

**54. How many villages are there in India approximately?**

- (a) One lakh (b) Three lakhs (c) Four lakhs (d) **Six lakhs**

**55. Who does the work of measuring land and keeping land record?**

- (a) Doctor (b) Chemist (c) **Patwari** (d) All of these

**56. What is other work of Patwari?**

- (a) Selling medicine (b) **Collection of land revenue** (c) Growing crops in a field (d) None of these

**57. All the states of India are divided into?**

- (a) cities (b) nagars (c) grams (d) **districts**

**58. Who is the head of Tehsil?**

- (a) **District collector** (b) Revenue collector (c) Ticket collector (d) All of these

**59. District collector is also known as**

- (a) **Tehsildar** (b) Zamindar (c) Sarpanch (d) Panchs

**Q II Fill in the blanks :**

1. The most famous **Mauryan** ruler was Ashoka.
2. **Kalinga** is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
3. **Dhamma** is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term Dharma.
4. Ashoka's **Dhamma** did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice.
5. The empire that Ashoka ruled was founded by his grandfather **Chandragupta Maurya** more than 2300 years ago.
6. Chandragupta was supported by a wise man named **Chanakya** or **Kautilya**.
7. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called the **Arthashastra**.
8. Many of the cities that developed from about 2500 years ago were capitals of the **Mahajanpadas**.
9. In many cities **Archaeologists** have found rows of pots, or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other.
10. The earliest coins which were in use for about **500 years** were punch marked coins.
11. The use of iron began in the subcontinent around **3000 years** ago.
12. Some of the largest collections of iron tools and weapons were found in the **Megalithic burials**.
13. While new tools and the system of **Transplantation** increased production, irrigation was also used.
14. Some of the earliest works in Tamil, known as **Sangam literature** were composed around 2300 years ago.
15. **South India** is famous for gold, spices, especially pepper and precious stones.
16. There must have been quite a lot of trade as many **Roman** gold coins have been found in South India.
17. The word **Hindu** like the term 'India' is derived from the river Indus.
18. **Buddhism** also spread to Western and Southern India.
19. **Xuan Zang**, and other pilgrims spent time studying in **Nalanda**.
20. Around 2000 years later a dynasty known as the **Satavahanas** became powerful in Western India.
21. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was **Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni**.
22. **Kalidasa** is known for his plays depicting life in the king's court.
23. Around **1400 years** ago, Prophet Muhammad introduced a new religion, Islam in Arabia.
24. **Aihole** the capital of the Chalukyas, was an important trading centre.
25. The best-known Chalukya ruler was **Pulakeshin II**.
26. Pulakeshin also attacked the **Pallava king** who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram.
27. The inscriptions of the **Pallavas** mention a number of local assemblies.
28. Two Sanskrit epics, the **Mahabharat** and **Ramayana** had been popular for a very long time.

29. The Mahabharata is about a war fought between the **Kauravas** and **Pandavas** who were cousins.
30. The Ramayana is about **Rama** a prince of Kosala, who was sent into exile.
31. Rama won and returned to **Ayodhya** the capital of **Kosala** after his victory.
32. **Valmiki** is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.
33. **Aryabhatta** a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.
34. Aryabhatta also found a way of **calculating** the circumference of a circle.
35. A **Plain** is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
36. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of **fold** types of mountains.
37. **Plateau** areas are rich in mineral deposits.
38. The **Range** is a line of mountains.
39. The **plain** areas are most productive for farming.
40. Mountains vary in their **Heights** and **Shape**
41. The **Aravali** range is the example of one of the oldest fold mountains in India.
42. The Rhine valley is the example of **Block** mountains.
43. India has an area of about **3.28 million sq. km.**
44. The Greater Himalayas are also known as **Himadri.**
45. The largest state in India in terms of area is **Rajasthan.**
46. The river Narmada falls into the **Arabian** Sea.
47. The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is **Tropic of Cancer.**
48. **Lakshadweep** islands are coral islands.
49. **Telangana** became 29th state of India in June 2014.
50. The work in the city is divided into different **departments.**
51. The city of Surat had a plague scare in **1994.**
52. Surat was one of the **dirtiest cities** in India.
53. A city is much **bigger** than a village and more spread out.
54. The city is divided into different wards and **ward councillors** get elected.
55. The people of **Chizami** have their own individual fields.
56. The people of Chizami village belong to the **Chakhesang** community.
57. Paddy is the main crop that is grown in **irrigated lands.**
58. Most of the families earn a living through **agriculture.**
59. People in **rural areas** earn their living in various ways.
60. Rural people in different regions of the country grow **different crops.**
61. **Call centre** is a centralised office that deals with problems and questions that consumers/ customers have regarding goods purchased and services like banking, ticket booking, etc.
62. The orders and payments from the shopkeepers are given to the **Salesperson.**
63. A dentist falls in the category of **Service** sector.
64. In a survey of **Ahmedabad** city, it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were working on the street.
65. Raghu's uncle was also the **sarpanch** of the village.
66. Mohan complained in the **police station** .
67. Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the **patwari**
68. Lekhpal is another name of **patwari.**
69. For managing the lands records districts are further sub-divided into **sub divisions**

➤ **MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

I

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Provisional Capital       | i) Chandragupta                 |
| 2. Founder of Mauryan Empire | ii) A Prakrit word              |
| 3. Ashoka                    | iii) Taxila                     |
| 4. Dhamma                    | iv) Script used for inscription |
| 5. Brahmi                    | v) Buddhist                     |

1. iii

2. i

3. v

4. ii

5. iv

## II

- |                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Landless labourers                 | i) Vellalar       |
| 2. Man and women who did not own land | ii) Gram Bhojaka  |
| 3. Village headman                    | iii) Uzhavar      |
| 4. Large landowners                   | iv) Ladaisiyar    |
| 5. Ordinary Ploughmen                 | v) Dasa Karnakara |

1. iv                      2. v                      3. ii                      4. i                      5. iii

## III

- |                |                                    |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Bhakti      | a. A new form of Buddhism          |
| 2. Mahayana    | b. Wrote the biography of Buddha.  |
| 3. Kushanas    | c. Western India                   |
| 4. Ashvaghsha  | d. Emphasis on devotion of deities |
| 5. Satavahanas | e. Control the silk route          |

1. (d)                      2. (a)                      3. (e)                      4. (b)                      5. (c)

## IV

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Kumara Devi      | a. A renowned port             |
| 2. Xuan Zang        | b. Samanta                     |
| 3. Kalidasa         | c. Court poet of pulakeshin-II |
| 4. Ravikirti        | d. Lichchhavi clan             |
| 5. Military leaders | e. Harsha's court              |

1. (d)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)                      5. (b)

## V

- |                                           |                   |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sanskrit Ramayana                      | a. Cave paintings |
| 2. Ajanta                                 | b. Ayodhya        |
| 3. Priests performed religions rituals at | c. Valmiki        |
| 4. The capital of Kosala                  | d. 1500 years ago |
| 5. Making of the iron pillar              | e. Garbhagriha    |

1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (e)                      4. (b)                      5. (d)

## VI

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. India         | a) The Vosges mountain      |
| 2. Karnataka     | b) The East African plateau |
| 3. North America | c) The Aravali range        |
| 4. Kenya         | d) The Appalachians         |
| 5. Europe        | e) The Jog Falls            |

1. c                      2. e                      3. d                      4. b                      5. a

## VII

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Triangular in shape | a. Arabian Sea            |
| 2. East                | b. The Peninsular plateau |
| 3. West                | c. Great Himalayas        |
| 4. South               | d. Bay of Bengal          |
| 5. North               | e. Indian Ocean           |

1. (b)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)                      4. (e)                      5. (c)

## VIII

- |                             |                                          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Hit plague in 1994       | a. Property tax                          |
| 2. Municipal Council        | b. Commissioner and administrative staff |
| 3. Collected by corporation | c. Chandigarh                            |
| 4. Appointed by government  | d. Surat                                 |
| 5. Cleanest city in India   | e. Small towns                           |

1. (d)      2. (e)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (c)

#### IX

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A large farmer            | a. Aruna and Paarivelan |
| 2. A small farmer            | b. Thulasi              |
| 3. Fishing                   | c. Ramalingam           |
| 4. A poor, landless labourer | d. Kalpattu             |
| 5. Tamil Nadu                | e. Sekar                |

1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)

#### X

- |                                                  |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Agriculture and mining are a few examples of | (a) Street vendors     |
| (ii) People employed on a daily basis            | (b) Call Centres       |
| (iii) Foreign companies                          | (c) Casual worker      |
| (iv) Certain parts of the city are banned for    | (d) Primary industries |

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

#### Q IV State True or False

1. Arretine ware was named after a city in Canada. **False**
2. Extremely fine pottery was found in the southern part of the sub-continent. **False**
3. The ploughshare was used to increase agricultural production. **True**
4. Most of the grihpatis were big landowners. **False**
5. Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money. **True**
6. Muvendar is a Bengali word meaning three chiefs. **False**
7. Bodhisattvas were persons who had attained enlightenment. **True**
8. Fa Xian started his journey back home from Nalanda. **False**
9. The statues of Buddha were made in Mathura and Taxila. **True**
10. Pepper, a very important spice grown in South India was known as black gold. **True**
11. Puhar or Kaveripaltnam was the port of the Pandyas. **False**
12. Prashasti is word from Hindi language. **False**
13. Chalukya kingdom centered around Raichur Doab. **True**
14. Pulakeshin II was a pallava ruler. **False**
15. Sabha was an assembly of Kshatriyas. **False**
16. Military leaders were paid huge salaries. **False**
17. Merchant and farmers usually decided to build stupas and temples during this period. **False**
18. Meghaduta is a famous poem composed by Tulsidas. **False**
19. It was Ravana who abducted Rama's wife Sita. **True**
20. Mahabalipuram and Aiholeare known for the finest stone temples. **True**
21. The Tamil epic-the Silappadikaram was composed by a poet named Ilango. **True**
22. Women and shudras could hear the stories of the Puranas. **True**
23. It is difficult to carry on construction work in plains. **False**
24. Plains are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits. **False**
25. The Rose Bridge is in Arunachal Pradesh. **True**
26. As we go higher, the climate becomes hotter. **False**
27. Plateaus are vast stretches of flat land. **False**
28. Mt. Fujiyama in Japan is an example of volcanic mountains. **True**

29. India is the third most populous country of the world. **False**
30. Lakshadweep islands group was affected by the Tsunami which hit in 2004. **False**
31. The Great Indian desert lies to the Western part of India. **True**
32. Canada has five time Zones. **False**
33. Lakshadweep island are coral islands. **True**
34. Pune, being a big city, has a Municipal Corporation. **True**
35. The commissioner and the administrative staff implement the decisions taken by the Councillor's Committees and the Councillors. **True**
36. Gangabai was a timid lady. **False**
37. Yasmin Khala was a retired judge. **False**
38. Larger houses have to pay less taxes. **False**
39. In India 60 percent farmers are small farmers. **False**
40. Ramalingam is a big farmer having twenty acres of land. **True**
41. Sekar takes help to other small farmers at the time of harvesting. **True**
42. In coastal areas we find fishing villages. **True**
43. Sekar takes loan from Thulasi and buys seeds and fertilizers. **False**
44. Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions. **False**
45. A vendor is a person who buys things. **False**
46. The secondary occupation includes banking, transport, teaching, etc. **False**
47. People who have their own business are self-employed. **True**

❖ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**1. What do you mean by an empire?**

Ans. Large kingdom where different types of people live in different parts of the kingdom is known as an empire.

**2. What are provinces?**

Ans. Big cities of an empire are called provinces. Empires were divided into provinces to administer them efficiently.

**3. Who wrote Arthashastra?**

Ans. Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.

**4. What was important about South India during the Mauryan period?**

Ans. South India was important for its gold and precious stones.

**5. Who was Megasthenes?**

Ans. Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the Court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler Seleucus Nicator.

**6. Which language and script was used for Ashoka's inscriptions?**

Ans. Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script.

**7. What were the things for which South India was famous?**

Ans. South India was famous for gold and spices, especially pepper and precious stones.

**8. What was the capital of the Pandyas?**

Ans. Madurai was the capital of the Pandyas.

**9. Who were the best known rulers who controlled the Silk Route?**

Ans. Kushanas were the rulers who were controlled the Silk Route.

**10. Who are traders?**

Ans. The persons who carry different kinds of things from one place to another are known as traders.

**11. Who were the Kushanas?**

Ans. The Kushanas were the rulers who ruled over Central Asia and North West India around 2000 years ago.

**12. Why was pepper called 'Black Gold'?**

Ans. Pepper was particularly much valued in the Roman Empire, due to which it was known as 'Black Gold'.

**13. What do you understand by the term 'Dakshinapatha'?**

Ans. 'Dakshinapatha' literally means 'the route leading to the South', which was also used as a name for the entire southern region.

**14. When and where was silk first invented?**

Ans. Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago.

**15. What is Silk Route?**

Ans. Some people from China went to distant lands on foot, horseback and on camels, carrying silk with them. The paths they followed came to be known as the Silk Route.

**16. Who was Kanishka?**

Ans. Kanishka was the most famous Kushana ruler who ruled around 1900 years ago.

**17. Name the capital of the Chalukyas.**

Ans. Aihole was the capital of Chalukyas.

**18. What was Nagaram?**

Ans. Nagaram was an organisation of merchants.

**19. Who were Samantas?**

Ans. Samantas were some military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever needed them.

**20. What do you mean by Ayurveda?**

Ans. Ayurveda is a system of medicine based on herbs and plants which cure many diseases. Ayurveda is a major system of medicine practised in India these days.

**21. Mention the names of three authors who wrote about Harshavardhana.**

Ans. Three Authors who wrote Harshavardhana are:

(i) Ravikirti

(ii) Xuan Zang

(iii) Banabhatta

**22. Name of two important dynasties that ruled Southern India.**

Ans. The Pallavas and Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in South India.

**23. Name the God who that were worshipped in the earliest Hindus temples.**

Ans. Deities such as Vishnu, Shiva and Durga were worshipped in the earliest Hindu temples.

**24. Name two famous Sanskrit epics.**

Ans. Ramayana and Mahabharata are two famous Sanskrit epics.

**25. What is a temple?**

Ans. Temple is a place where Hindu people worship their Gods.

**26. What is science?**

Ans. Systematic knowledge based on different experiments and reasoning is called science.

**27. What do you mean by Stupas?**

Ans. Stupa means a mound. In most of the stupas, a small box called relic casket was kept and it contained the bodily remains of Buddha and his followers.

**28. What do you know about Ajanta?**

Ans. Ajanta is famous for its several caves decorated with paintings. Most of these caves were the monasteries of Buddhist monks.

**29. What is Internal Process?**

Ans. The process operating inside the Earth is known as internal process.

Example: The movement of magma, producing volcanoes and earthquakes.

**30. Define External Process.**

Ans. The process chiefly operating on the surface of the Earth is called external process.

Example: Erosion and weathering.

**31. What is Erosion?**

Ans. The wearing away of the Earth's surface is called Erosion.

**32. What do you mean by Deposition?**

Ans. The process of depositing the transported sediments is called deposition.

**33. What is mountain?**

Ans. A mountain is any natural elevation of the Earth surface, often 600 metres and more above the ground.

**34. What is a mountain range?**

Ans. Mountains may be arranged in a line known as mountain range.

**35. What are Horsts?**

Ans. The raised part of the Earth's surface between two faults or Block Mountains is known as horst.

**36. What is Glacier?**

Ans. Moving mass of ice is called Glacier.

**37. Define the term 'Landforms'.**

Ans. The physical features of the Earth's surface are known landforms.

**38. What do you understand by flora and fauna?**

Ans. Flora means plants and fauna means animals

**39. Name the major physical divisions of India.**

Ans. The major physical divisions of India are:

i. The Himalayas

ii. The Northern Indian Plains



iii. The Peninsular Plateau

iv. The Coastal Plains

v. The Islands

**40. India shares its land boundaries with seven countries. Name them.**

Ans. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, China and Myanmar.

**41. Which line divides India into almost two equal halves?**

Ans. The Tropic of Cancer (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N) divides India into almost two equal halves.

**42. What is a Peninsula?**

Ans. A landmass surrounded on three sides by water bodies is known as peninsula.

**43. Which strait separates Sri Lanka from India?**

Ans. The Palk Strait separates Sri Lanka from India.

**44. Name the smallest Indian state in terms of area.**

Ans. Goa is the smallest Indian state in terms of area.

**45. Which two Indian rivers form the largest delta in the world?**

Ans. River Ganga and Brahmaputra forms the largest delta in the world.

**46. Name the coastal plains of India.**

Ans. (i) Western coastal plain, and (ii) Eastern coastal plain.

**47. What is a Tributary?**

Ans. Tributary is a river or stream which contributes its water to a main river by discharging it into the main river from either side.

**48. How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?**

Ans. There are 29 states and 9 Union Territories. Haryana and Punjab have the same capital.

**49. What is climate?**

Ans. Climate is the sum of total weather conditions which have been measured over many years.

**50. Describe the term 'Monsoon'.**

Ans. The system of winds in which the direction of winds is completely reversed from one season to the other is known as monsoon.

**51. What factors do affect the climate of a place?**

Ans. Location, altitude, distance from the sea and relief are the factors which affect the climate of a place.

**52. What do you mean by Continental type of climate?**

Ans. The climate found in the areas far from the oceans and seas and characterized by hot summer and cold winter is known as Continental type of climate.

**53. What is Equable Climate?**

Ans. The climate with very little difference in summer and winter temperatures is known as equable climate.

**54. What is Weather?**

Ans. The state of atmosphere at a place at anytime is known as weather.

**55. Define Urbanisation.**

Ans. Urbanisation means the increase in the proportion of population of a country who live in the urban areas.

**56. Why did Surat come into notice earlier in 1990?**

Ans. The city of Surat had a plague scare in 1994. Surat was one of the dirtiest cities in India.

**57. What was the reason for the spread of plague in Surat?**

Ans. The main reasons for the epidemic plague in Surat were the unhealthy sewerage conditions and the insufficient health infrastructure.

**58. Give any four examples of metropolitan cities in India.**

Ans. The four famous metropolitan cities in India are Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

**59. What is Grant-in-Aid?**

Ans. A Grant-in aid given to the local bodies by the government for meeting their expenditures.

**60. Who is a Mayor?**

Ans. The presiding officer or the Chairman of a Municipal Corporations is called a Mayor.

**61. Define the term 'Octroi'.**

Ans. The duty levied on goods brought into towns is called an Octroi.

**62. Where is Kalpattu village situated?**

Ans. Kalpattu is a village close to the sea coast of Tamil Nadu.

**63. Name some of the crops grown in Kalpattu village.**

Ans. The crops grown in Kalpattu village are paddy, coconut, cotton and sugarcane. Mango orchards are also found in this village.

**64. Define the term 'bank'.**

Ans. The term 'bank' is ordinarily applied to an institution which receives deposits of money or of credit and which seeks profits through the extension or sale of its own credit.

**65. What is private debt?**

Ans. Private debt means loans which an individual takes for his/her personal consumption from other people or institutions.

**66. What is the meaning of Five Year Plan of India?**

Ans. The economy of India is based on planning through its Five Year Plan, developed and executed by the Planning Commission of India.

**67. Name the units of civic life.**

Ans. There are three units of civic life, namely, the family, school and neighbourhood.

**68. What do you mean by 'citizen's duties' space?**

Ans. The citizens of a country are bound to do certain work according to the rules of society and rules of the land which are called citizen duties.

**69. Who is a citizen?**

Ans. A citizen is a person who has full rights and performs some duties in a state. He is required to take part in the formation of the government directly or indirectly.

**70. Which local body of the city decides the day of the weekly market?**

Ans. The Municipal Corporation decides the day of the weekly market.

**71. What is a showroom?**

Ans. A showroom is a large area used to display goods for sale such as home appliances, leather goods, food items, automobiles, cosmetic, furniture, carpets, etc.

**72. What are consumer products?**

Ans. Products which are purchased by the ultimate consumers or users for satisfying their personal needs and desires are referred to as consumer products, e.g., soap.

**73. Who were Grihapatis?**

Ans. Small land owners were known as Grihapatis.

**74. What is a port?**

Ans. A harbour or a town possessing a harbour is called a port.

**75. What is a city?**

Ans. A bigger unit than the town is known as a city.

**76. Which metals were used to make punch marked coins?**

Ans. Silver or copper

**77. What is the responsibility of a Police Station?**

Ans. It is the responsibility of the Police Station to enquire, to investigate and take action on the cases within its area.

**78. What is FIR?**

Ans. FIR stands for First Information Report. FIR is a written complaint registered in the Police Station.

**79. Who is the head of Tehsil?**

Ans. Tehsildar is the head of Tehsil.

**80. Which department is responsible for the maintenance of land records of villages?**

Ans. Tehsil is responsible for maintenance of land records of villages.

**81. Which two issues have been raised in the book?**

Ans. Maintaining law and order and maintenance of land records.

**❖ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS****1. Explain the term 'Muvendar'.**

Ans. 'Muvendar' is a Tamil word which means three chiefs, used for the heads of the three ruling families of South India. They were the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas, who became powerful around 2300 years ago.

**2. What kind of account was left by pilgrims?**

Ans. The pilgrims who came to visit India left an account of their journeys. They wrote about the dangers they faced during their travels. They also had explained about the countries and the monasteries that they had visited and the books they had carried back with them.

**3. Why did wearing silk become a fashion amongst the people of Rome?**

Ans. About 2000 years ago, wearing silk became the fashion amongst rulers and rich people in Rome because:

(i) It was very expensive, as it had to be brought all the way from China along dangerous roads, through mountains and deserts.

(ii) People living along the route often demanded payments for allowing traders to pass through.

**4. Explain the technique of making silk.**

Ans. Making silk is a complicated process. Raw silk has to be extracted from the cocoons of silk worms, spun into thread and then woven into cloth. Techniques of making silk were first invented in China around 7000 years ago.

**5. Explain the term 'Hindu'.**

Ans. The word 'Hindu', like the term 'India' is derived from the river Indus. It was used by Arabs and Iranians to refer to the people who lived to the East of the river and their cultural practices, including religious beliefs.

**6. Who was Samudragupta?**

Ans. Samudragupta was the son of Chandragupta I. He was the greatest ruler of his dynasty. Chandragupta was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of Maharajadhiraja.

**7. What do you know about Prashasti?**

Ans. The 'Prashasti' word comes from Sanskrit and it means 'in praise of'. Court poets often wrote accounts in which they listed the achievements of the king and praised him. They engraved such accounts on pillars so that the people could read them.

**8. Who were the Pallavas?**

Ans. The Pallavas ruled from Kanchi-puram or Kanchi near Chennai. Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I were powerful kings. Continuous military conflicts weakened the Pallavas. In the ninth century, the Cholas ended their rule.

**9. Who was Harshavardhana?**

Ans. Harshavardhana was the king of Thanesar who ruled nearly 1400 years ago. We came to know about him through his court poet, Banabhatta who wrote his biography, the Harshacharita in Sanskrit.

**10. Who was Chandragupta?**

Ans. Chandragupta was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty to adopt the grand title of Maharajadhiraja, a title that Samudragupta and his son, also used.

**11. What is meant by sculptures?**

Ans. The artisans of the ancient period excelled in making sculptures. The stone workers of the Mauryan period mastered the art of polishing stones. The Gandhara and Mathura schools of art, which excelled in sculpture flourished during the Kushana period.

**12. What are epics?**

Ans. Indian mythology consists of tales of Gods, the devas and the asuras. However, they are only two famous epics-Mahabharata and Ramayana. Epics are grand, long compositions about heroic men and women and include stories about Gods

**13. List some literary works on different subjects.**

Ans. (i) Arthashastra,  
(ii) Kalidasa's plays,  
(iii) Harsha charita,  
(iv) Sangam literature,  
(v) Works by foreign travellers.

**14. State some features of the Iron Pillar in Delhi**

Ans. The iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi is a remarkable example of the skills of Indian craftspersons:

- (i) It is made of iron, 7.2. m high and weighs over 3 tonnes.
- (ii) It was made about 1500 years ago.
- (iii) There is an inscription on the pillar mentioning a ruler named Chandra, who probably belonged to the Gupta dynasty.
- (iv) The pillar has not rusted in all these years.

**15. What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?**

Ans. **Mountain**

1. A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface.
2. It is considerably higher than the surrounding area.

**Plateau**

1. A plateau is an elevated flat land.
2. It is a flat-topped table land, standing above the surrounding area.

**16. How are mountains useful to man?**

Ans. Mountains are useful to man in various ways:

- i. Mountains are a storehouse of water.
- ii. Water from the mountains is also used for irrigation and generation of hydro-electricity.
- iii. The river valleys and terraces are ideal for the cultivation of crops.
- iv. Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
- v. Several sports like paragliding, hang gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains.

**17. The plains are known as food baskets. Why?**

Ans. The plains generally have deep and fertile soil. Since the plains have a flat surface, means of irrigation are easily developed. Both these factors have made the plains agriculturally important that they are often called 'food baskets of the world'.

**18. Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?**

Ans. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral islands located off the coast of Kerala. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeletons, which grow higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.

**19. Write a note on the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.**

- (i) The Ganga and Brahmaputra form the world's largest delta.
- (ii) It is known as Sundarban Delta.
- (iii) It is the fastest growing delta.
- (iv) It is the most fertile delta.

**20. Write a short note on the Indian Peninsular plateau.**

Ans. The Peninsular Plateau:

- (i) Lies to the South of northern plains.
- (ii) It is triangular in shape.
- (iii) It is a region of numerous hill ranges.

(iv) It is rocky and uneven.

**21. What is the difference between weather and climate?**

Ans. Weather is the day-to-day changes in the atmosphere. It includes changes in temperature, rainfall and sunshine, etc. Climate is the average weather conditions, which have been measured over many years.

**22. Name the major seasons experienced in India.**

Ans. The major seasons experienced in India are:

- (i) Cold Weather Season (Winter)-December to February.
- (ii) Hot Weather Season (Summer)-March to May.
- (iii) South-West Monsoon (Rainy)- June to September.
- (iv) Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) – October and November.

**23. How are forests useful to us?**

Ans. Forests are useful to us in the following ways:

- (i) Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide.
- (ii) The roots of the plants bind the soil and thus, they control soil erosion.
- (iii) Forests provide us with timber for furniture, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum, etc.
- (iv) Forests are the natural habitat of the wild life.

**24. What do you mean by migratory birds? Give some examples.**

Ans. Some birds from western countries migrate to migratory birds. They arrive in December and stay till March. Some of the migratory birds are Siberian crane, flamingo, curlews, etc.

**25. Who looks into the elections of the Municipalities?**

Ans. According to the Indian Constitution, “the superintendent, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to the Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission”.

**26. Why is the cleaning of roads and garbage a must?**

Ans. Garbage and dirt lying over roads and streets it remain uncollected, attract flies, rats, dogs, etc. and this harms the people. People get sick from the foul smell. After a certain point, movement of people and playing of children gets stopped due to the fear of illness. So, to save the people from diseases, regular cleaning is required.

**27. What qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality?**

Ans. The following qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality:

- (i) His minimum age should be 25 years.
- (ii) He should not be mad, a bankrupt or a criminal.

**28. Why is Urban Administration important?**

Ans. Urban administration is necessary to provide basic amenities like street lights, garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and markets clean, collecting house tax and water taxes, etc. it is responsible for cleaning the city’s drainage system, maintenance of parks and markets. It has made possible the regulation of the urban development and local management of civil facilities.

**29. How can farmers prepare land for terrace farming?**

Ans. Terrace farming is practiced in hilly areas. It helps in stopping soil erosion. The land is cut into steps. Sikkim and Nagaland are the two states where terrace farming is put to use extensively.

**30. What work does Shekar’s family do? Why do you think that Shekar does not employ labourers for farming?**

Ans. Shekar’s family had just finished the harvesting. He is the owner of two acres of land and manages to do all the work in the field with the help of his family members. It is subsistence agriculture for which outside labourers are not required.

**31. Describe village life.**

Ans. Sixty five percent of our population lives in villages. Agriculture is the main occupation. Most of the villages are at a distance from cities. The houses of our villages are mostly made of mud, have thatched roofs and the people keep cattle at home. Some villages lack proper medical aid.

**32. The art of Zari work is centered in which state of India?**

Ans. The art zari work is centred in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh which is known for its rich heritage of art and craft. This art has been predominant here for the last 300 years. Apart from Bhopal, it is practiced extensively in Gwalior and Indore.

**33. What is the set-up of a call centre?**

Ans. Call Centres are usually set up as large rooms with working stations that includes a computer, a telephone set and supervisor’s stations. All computers are linked to a mother computer are linked to a mother computer (servant)

### **34. What are markets?**

Ans. A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange their goods and services. The markets may be in one specific place like Khan market in South Delhi or do not exist physically at all like online shopping (Internet).

### **35. Define street vendors.**

Ans. Street vendor is a retail salesperson without an established place of business. Vendors sell things that are regularly prepared at home by their families. For, example, those who sell food or snacks on the streets, prepare most of these at home.

## **❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF:**

### **1. What was Ashoka's Dhamma?**

Ans. Ashoka's Dhamma was not a new religion. Ashoka was inspired by the teachings of Buddha and his Dhamma contained mostly the teachings of Buddhism. He considered that it was his duty to solve the problems of his subjects by instructing them. So, he appointed Dhamma Mahamatta to teach people about Dhamma.

### **2. How are empires different from kingdoms?**

Ans. Empire is a large area, whereas kingdom is smaller than it. ii) Empire is ruled by an emperor whereas a kingdom is ruled by a king. iii) An empire needs more officials and resources to manage it, but a kingdom needs less resources for it.

### **3. Who was Kautilya?**

Ans. Chandragupta Maurya was supported by a wise man named Chanakya or Kautilya. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called 'Arthashastra'.

### **4. Why were the cities of Taxila and Ujjain important?**

Ans. There were several cities in the Mauryan Empire. These included the capital Pataliputra, Taxila and Ujjain. Taxila was the gateway to the Northwest, including Central Asia, while Ujjain was on the route from North to South India. Merchants, officials and crafts persons probably lived in these cities.

### **5. What impact did the war of Kalinga have on Ashoka?**

Ans. Kalinga is the ancient name of coastal Odisha. Ashoka fought a war to conquer Kalinga. However, he was so horrified when he saw the violence and bloodshed that he decided not to fight any more wars. He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.

### **6. How were sculptures used by people?**

Ans. Many sculptures were used for decoration purposes. Railways, pillars and gateways of buildings were often decorated with the help of buildings were often decorated with the help of sculptures.

### **7. What are ring wells?**

Ans. In many cities, archaeologists have found rows of pots or ceramic rings arranged one on top of the other. These are known as ring wells.

### **8. What is NBPW?**

Ans. NBPW is Northern Black Polished Ware. It got its name from the fact that it is generally found in the northern part of the subcontinent. It is usually of black colour and has a fine shine.

### **9. What are punched marked coins?**

Ans. The earliest coins which were in use for about 500 years were punch marked coins. They have been given this name because the designs were punched on to the metal-silver or copper.

### **10. What is the use of ring wells?**

Ans. Ring wells are used as toilets in some cases, and also, as drains and garbage dumps. These ring wells are usually found in individual houses.

### **11. What is the work of the police?**

Ans: Work of the Police:

- To maintain law and order in its area.
- To register cases of thefts, accidents, injuries, fights etc.
- To inquire, investigate, and take action on the cases within its area.

### **12. What is the work of a Tehsildar?**

Ans: Work of a Tehsildar:

- To supervise the work of Patwaris.
- To settle disputes regarding land.
- To get revenue collected.

### **13. What do you know about "Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005"?**

Ans. According to the new law, "Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005" lands are divided equally among sons, daughters and their mother. The same law will apply to all states and union territory of the country.

## ❖ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

### 1. What are Shrenis? What were their functions?

Ans. Many crafts persons and merchants formed associations known as Shrenis. They performed the following function:

- i) These shrenis of craftsmen provided training, procured raw material and distributed the finished products.
- ii) The Shrenis of merchants organised trade.
- iii) Shrenis also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money, which was invested and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

### 2, What is the importance of the city of Mathura ?

Ans. i) Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. It was important because it was located at the crossroads of two major routes of travel and trade – from the North-West to the East and from North to South.

ii) Mathura was also a centre where some extremely fine sculptures were produced.

iii) Around 2000 years ago, Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas. iv) Mathura was also a religious centre – there were Buddhist monasteries, Jain shrines and it was an important centre for the worship of Krishna.

### 3. What were the main features of Bhakti?

Ans. The main features of Bhakti are as follows:

- (i) It emphasised the worship of a God or Goddess by an individual.
- (ii) It discarded the performance of yajna and sacrifices, etc.
- (iii) It emphasised the purity of heart.
- (iv) It grants permission to all, whether rich or poor, high or low caste, men or women to follow the path of Bhakti.

### 4. State the features of Mahayana Buddhism.

(i) Earlier, Buddha's presence was shown in sculptures by using certain signs. Now, statues of Buddha are made.

(ii) The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas. They were supposed to be persons who attained enlightenment and remained in the world to teach and help other people.

### 5. Explain the administrative system adopted by the kings of the earlier time.

Ans. (i) Kings adopted a number of steps to win the support of men who were powerful either economically or socially or because of their important minister.

(ii) Some important administrative posts were now hereditary.

(iii) Sometimes, one person held many offices. For instance, besides being a Maha-Danda-Nayaka, harishena was a Kumar-Amatya, meaning an important minister

iv) Besides, some important men had a say in local administration. These included chief bankers or merchant caravans, the chief craftsmen, and the head of the tribes.

### 6. Write a few lines on the army organised by the kings.

Ans. (i) Some of the kings maintained a well-organised army with elephants, chariots, cavalry and foot soldiers.

(ii) There were military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever he needed them.

(iii) They were not paid regular salaries. Instead, some of them received grants of land.

(iv) They collected revenue from land and used this to maintain soldiers and horses and provide equipments for warfare. These men were known as samantas.

(v) Whenever the ruler was weak, samantas tried to become independent

### 7. Who was Aryabhata? What are the achievements?

Ans. (i) Aryabhata was a mathematician and astronomer who wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.

(ii) He stated that day and night were caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis, even though it seems as if the sun is rising and setting every day.

(iii) He developed a scientific explanation for eclipses as well.

(iv) He also found a way of calculating the circumference of a circle, which is nearly as accurate as the formula we use today.

### 8. What are Puranas? State some of their characteristics.

Ans. (i) 'Purana' literally means 'old'. The Puranas contain stories about Gods and Goddesses, such as Vishnu, Shiva, Durga or Parvati.

(ii) They contain details of how Gods and Goddesses were to be worshipped.

(iii) There are accounts about the creation of the world and about kings.

(iv) The Puranas were written in simple Sanskrit and were meant to be heard by everybody, including women and shudras, who were not allowed to study the Vedas.

(v) They were probably recited in temples by priests, and people came to listen to them

### 9. Why are plateau called 'storehouse of minerals'?

Ans. Most of the minerals in the world are found in the peninsular plateau. Besides, the extraction of minerals is relatively easier on the plateau. These minerals are indispensable as raw material for our industries. We get gold from the Plateau of Western Australia; copper, diamonds and gold from the Plateau of Africa; and coal, iron, manganese and mica from the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India.

### 10. What are Plains? How are they formed?

Ans. Plains are large stretches of land. They are, generally, not more than 200 metres above the mean sea level. Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries.

- i) The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded materials.
- ii) Then they deposit their loads consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys.
- iii) From these deposits plains are formed

### 11. Distinguish between Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains.

#### Ans. Eastern Coastal Plains

1. They are broad.
2. They are directed by a number of rivers.
3. The rivers form deltas.
4. They lie between the Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats.

#### Western Coastal Plains

1. They are narrow.
2. They are coral in origin.
3. The rivers form estuaries.
4. They lie between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats

### 12. Distinguish between Andaman Island and Lakshadweep island

#### Ans. Andaman island

1. Islands are numerous.
2. They are volcanic in origin.
3. They are in the Bay of Bengal.
4. They are arranged in linear pattern

#### Lakshadweep island

1. Islands are few in number.
2. They are coral in origin
3. They are in the Arabian Sea
4. They are arranged in floral pattern

### 13. Distinguish between Advancing Monsoon and Retreating Monsoon.

#### Ans. Advancing Monsoon

1. They mark the onset of monsoon.
2. The winds move from the sea towards the land.
3. They carry moisture with them.
4. They bring rainfall for the whole country.

#### Retreating Monsoon

1. They mark the going back of monsoon.
2. The winds move from the land towards the sea.
3. They are dry in nature.
4. They bring rainfall for Tamil Nadu

### 14. What are the steps taken by the government to protect wildlife?

Ans. The government has taken many steps to preserve wildlife like:

- (i) Many national parks, wild sanctuaries, zoological gardens have been set up.
- (ii) Hunting of animals has been banned.
- (iii) The government has started many projects, such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, etc.
- (iv) It is also observed Wildlife Week to create awareness among the People

### 15. What are the functions of Ward Committee?

Ans. The important functions of Ward Committee are as follows:

- (i) Supervision of the overall Municipal work.
- (ii) Fulfill water and sanitation requirements.
- (iii) Identification of slums and their upgradation.
- (iv) Public health – information dissemination.
- (v) Environment protection.
- (vi) Supervision of public physical infrastructure like hospitals, schools and roads.



**16. State any five functions of Municipalities.**

Ans. Five functions of the Municipalities are as follows:

- (i) Supply of adequate drinking water.
- (ii) Providing and maintaining drainage and sewage systems.
- (iii) Maintenance of public street lighting.
- (iv) Construction and maintaining of bus terminals, roads and bridges.
- (v) Maintenance of birth and death records.

**17. What was the condition of agriculture before independence?**

Ans. Before independence, our villages were extremely backward. Most of the villages did not have modern facilities of irrigation. Farmers were mostly illiterate and superstitious. They did not have a scientific outlook and old methods of cultivation were followed. Zamindars or the British Government paid no heed towards the improvement of the farmers. People were mostly poor, though they worked hard.

**18. What is the work of the revenue department of the government?**

Ans: The revenue department of the government supervises the work of the Patwari. It ensures that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected. It also ensures that farmers can easily obtain a copy of their land records. It is the revenue department that makes the students obtain their caste certificates. It also resolves revenue disputes.



