



पुणजा

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL AFFILIATED TO CBSE BOARD

Ch-1 Civics On Equality

Key words

Universal Adult Franchise: This is called right to vote to all adults irrespective of their social or economic backgrounds.

Constitution: A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state is governed. These rules together make up the constitution.

Dalit: It means broken.

Civil Rights Movement: A movement of USA for equal rights.

MCQs

Question 1.

What does democracy mean?

- (a) Equal right to vote
- (b) Unequal right to vote
- (c) Discrimination
- (d) All of these

Answer

Answer: (a) Equal right to vote

Question 2.

According to Universal Adult Franchise every adult has:

- (a) No vote
- (b) one vote
- (c) multiple vote
- (d) All of these

Answer: (b) one vote

Question 3.

What is NOT the element of equality?

- (a) Justice
- (b) Religion
- (c) Wealth
- (d) Health

Answer: (b) Religion

Question 4.

Whose autobiography is 'Joothan'?

- (a) Omprakash Valmiki's
- (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee's
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi's
- (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's

Answer

Answer: (a) Omprakash Valmiki's

Question 5.

What did the headmaster ask Omprakash Valmiki to do?

- (a) To bring a glass of water
- (b) To sweep the school playground
- (c) To teach the students
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) To sweep the school playground

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. was the first state to introduce a Midday meal scheme.

Answer: Tamil Nadu

2. We are represented in the Parliament through our

Answer: elected representatives

3. Our constitution recognises everyone as equal before

Answer: law

4. When people are treated unequally their is violated.

Answer

Answer: dignity

State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. The Ansaris easily got a flat in the desired area.

Answer: False

2. Joothan is an autobiography of Omprakash Valmiki.

Answer: True

3. Kanta borrowed money to pay her electricity bill.

Answer: False

4. Rosa Parks was an African-American.

Answer: True

Short Question Answers

1 What is Joothan about?

Answer: It is about the bitter experiences of growing up of a dalit boy

2 What suggestion was given to Ansaris by the property dealer?

Answer: They were suggested to change their names and call themselves Mr and Mrs kumar.

3 On what basis were the Ansaris treated unequally?

Ans. The Ansaris were treated unequally on the basis of religion..

4 What do you mean by 'dignity'?

Answer: Dignity means thinking of one self and others as worthy of self-respect.

5. What are the two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the constitution?

Answer:

i) Through laws

(ii) Through government programmes or schemes to help unprivileged groups.

6 How did B.R. Ambedkar views self-respect?

Answer: B.R. Ambedkar viewed self-respect as the most vital factor in life, without which man was cipher.

7 What was the condition of the African-Americans in the United States of America prior to the 1950s?

Answer: Prior to the 1950's, the African-Americans were treated extremely unequally in the USA and denied equality through law.

8. What is known as the Civil Rights Movements?

Answer: A movement took place in the USA in the late 1950's to push for equal rights for African-Americans. This movement later came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement.

Long question answer

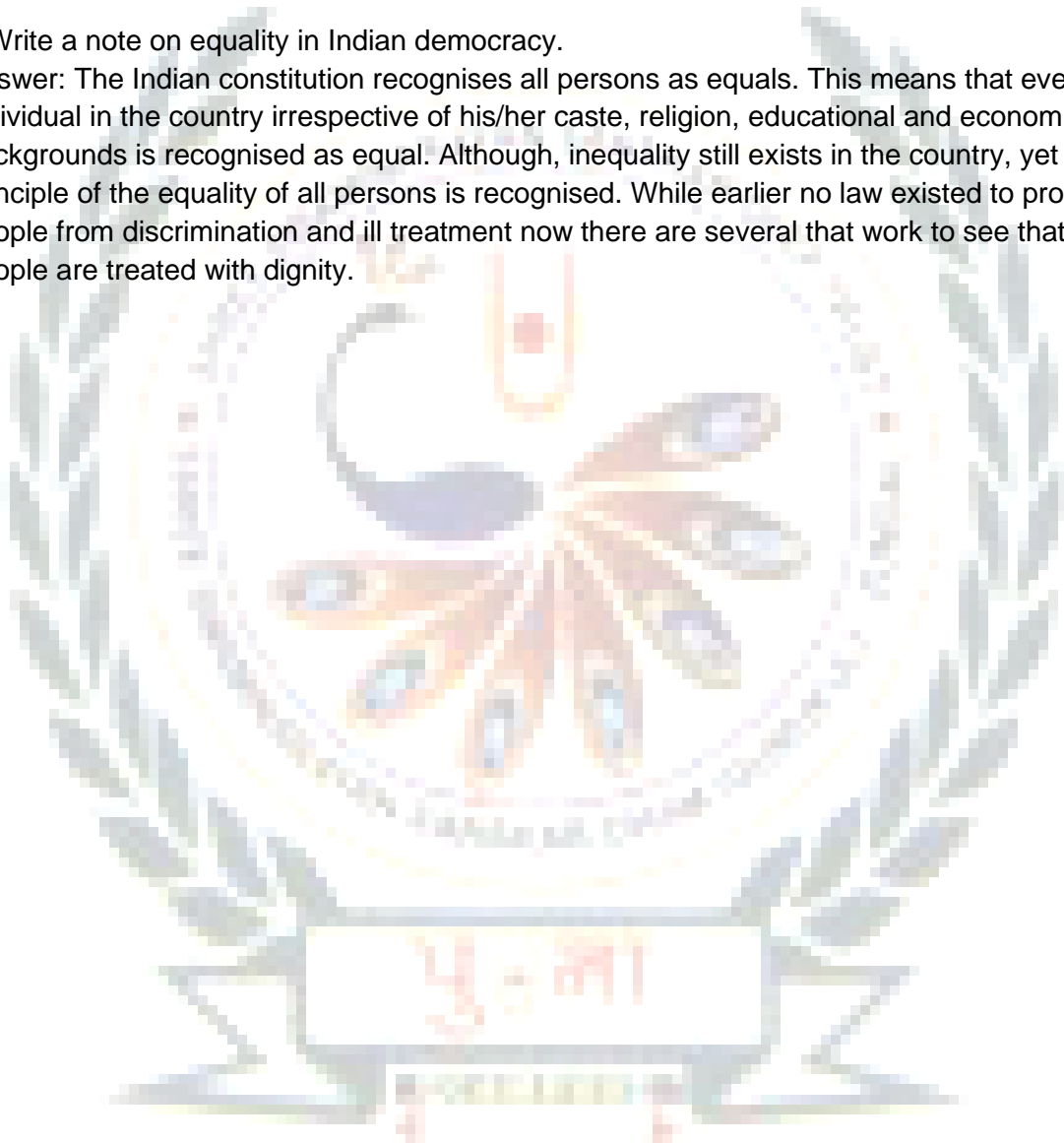
1. Mention two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country. Give examples.

Answer: Two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country are—inequalities based on the caste system and that based on religion.

Omprakash Valmiki was treated extremely unequally because he was a dalit. In school, The Ansaris were treated unequally on the basis of differences of religion. They were looking to rent an apartment in the city. They were about to take an apartment at first sight. But the moment the landlady knew their names she declined to rent the house. is headmaster made him sweep the school and the playground.

2 Write a note on equality in Indian democracy.

Answer: The Indian constitution recognises all persons as equals. This means that every individual in the country irrespective of his/her caste, religion, educational and economic backgrounds is recognised as equal. Although, inequality still exists in the country, yet the principle of the equality of all persons is recognised. While earlier no law existed to protect people from discrimination and ill treatment now there are several that work to see that people are treated with dignity.





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Ch-1 History

MCQs

a) Cartographer is a person who makes

- (a) Cartoons
- (b) Caricatures
- (c) Maps
- (d) None of these

ans- maps

2. In which century Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography of the subcontinent?

- (a) 17th century
- (b) 18th
- (c) 16th
- (d) None of these

ans-16th century

3 Which of the following is not the meaning of foreigner in the past?

- (a) Stranger
- (b) Pardesi
- (c) Ajnabi
- (d) Indigenous

ans - Indigenous

4. Where were the manuscripts placed?

- (a) At home
- (b) In libraries
- (c) In archives
- (d) both (b) and (c)

ans- both (b) and (c)

5. which language was, spoken during 14th century in present Bengal region?

- (a) Awadhi
- (b) Gauri
- (C) Telangani
- (d) Lahori

fill in the blanks

1.....provide a lot of information to the historians. (Manuscripts)

2. Rules and Regulations of Jatis were enforced by.....

(Jati Panchayat)

3, knowledge ofearned Brahmanas a lot of respect.
(sanskrit)

4, The Muslims had two divisions the and the.....

(Shias, Sonniss)

5,had controlled an empire from Bengal in the east

to Ghazni in the west
(Balban)

True and False :-

1. Science of cartography differed between 12th and 13 th century.
(True)

2. We have many original manuscripts to get information.
(false)

3. Between 8th and 14th century the term Kshatriya Brahmanas. (false)

4. status of a jati remained from region to region.
(false)

5. Muslims had two schools of law
'hanafi' and 'Shafi'
(true)

Short Question Answers

1. Who was al-Idrisi?

Answer: Al-Idrisi was an Arab cartographer.

2 What sources do historians use for the study of a particular period of history?

Ans. The historians use sources like coins, inscriptions, architectures, and textual records for the study of a specific period.

3 What do you mean by archives?

Answer: Archives were the places where manuscripts were collected.

4. What were the new groups of people to be prominent at this age?

Answer: Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms, and Kayasthas were the groups which came to be prominent in this age. They availed most of the opportunities of society.

5 Who were the patrons?

Answer: Patrons were a group of rulers and a rich class of people who provided protection and livelihood to the Brahmanas, artists, and poets.

6. What was the major development of this age?

Answer: The emergence of the idea of bhakti was the major development of this age.

7. How history was divided by historians during the middle of the nineteenth century. And-British historians divided the history of India into three periods—:P

- Hindu,
- Muslim and
- British.

Answer the following questions in brief

1 What does time mean for historians? How does it help them?

Answer: Time, for historians, doesn't mean just a passing of hours, days, or years. Instead, it reflects changes in social and economic organization, in the persistence and transformation of ideas and beliefs. In order to study historical developments historians divide the past into large segments. It makes studying convenient. The historians study different aspects of the specific period and then assess the comparative developments, their impact on society and their contribution to the future generations.

2 What do you mean by pan-regional rule? What was its impact?

Pan-regional rule applies to the trend of extending the empire to the region beyond one's own state. With the decline of the Mughal Empire in the eighteenth century, many regional states emerged. Consequently, a chance of sharing different traditions in the realms of governance, economy, elite cultures, and languages was brightened. People knew a lot of new things, manners, etc, without losing their own culture and identity.

3 Trace out the major changes in society during 700 and 1750? What was its main reason?

Answer: A number of changes took place in society between 700 and 1750. This period traced the technological appearance of Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving and firearms in combat. Potatoes, corn, chilies, tea, and coffee were some of the new foods and beverages. These developments came with the arrival of the people who migrated to this land. As a result this period saw various changes in the economic, political, social and cultural life,





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Geography

L.1 Environment

Terms

1. Environment

The place, people things that surround any living organism is called environment.

2. Biotic : It refers to the world of living organisms such as plants and animals

3. Abiotic : It refers to the world of non-living elements such as land.

4. Lithosphere. It is the solid crust or hard top layer of the earth.

5 Hydrosphere. It refers to the water bodies like rivers, lakes Seas Oceans etc. on the earth.

6. Atmosphere. The relationship. It is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth.

7. Ecosystem : The relation between the living organisms, as well as the relation between organising and their Surroundings form an ecosystem.

8 Baster system: A trade in which goods exchanged without the use of money.

Multiple choice questions

1 Which is not a natural ecosystem?

(a) Desert b) Aquarium c) Forest.

2 Which is not a component of the human environment?

(a) Land b) Religion c) Community

3 Which is a human-made environment?

(a) Mountain

b) Sea

c) Road

4. Which is a threat to the environment?
a) Growing plant b) Growing population
c) Growing crops.

Match the following:

1. Biosphere
2. Atmosphere
3. Hydrosphere
4. Environment

- (a) blanket of air which surrounds the earth
- (b) domain of water
- (c) gravitational force of the earth
- (d) our surroundings
- (e) the narrow zone where land, water, and air interact

Answer 1-e. 2-a 3-b 4-d

Fill in the blanks

1. The domain of water is referred to as Hydrosphere.
2. Human learns new ways use and change on the Environment.
3. Plants and animals together makes biosphere.
4. Atmosphere protect us from harmful rays and the scorching heat of the sun.
5. Eco system is a system formed by the interacting of all living organisms with each other.

True & false

1. Aquarium is not a natural ecosystem
(true)
2. Land is a component of a human environment (False)
3. Road is a human mode environment.
(True)
- 4 Landforms are found in only over

continent.
(True)

Long question answer

What is an ecosystem?

Ans: All plants, animals and human beings depend on their immediate surroundings. They are also interdependent on each other. This relationship between living organisms as well as the relation between the organism and their surroundings form an ecosystem.

2. What is the lithosphere?

Ans: The lithosphere is the crust as hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and mineral and covered by thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landform such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys etc.

Short Question Answers

1. What do you mean by the natural environment ?

Ans: The natural environment consists of land, water, air, plants and animals. The natural environment refers to both biotic and abiotic conditions that exist on the earth.

2. Which are the major components of the environment?

Ans : The major component of the environment are natural (land , air, water, living things) human made (building - park, bridge and industrial, roads, monuments etc.)

3. Give four examples of a human made environment

Ans: For examples of human made environments are parts buildings, parks, bridges and roads.

4. which are the two major components of the biotic environment ?

Ans.Plant and animals are the two major
Components of a biotic environment,

5. What is the biosphere?

Ans: The biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life. Thus plant and animal Kingdom together make biosphere, ie the living world.

Activity

Draw the picture of your ideal environment..