



SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT II	
GRADE VII	SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q. Choose the correct option

1. Gum Granth Sahib is the holy book of the:

- (a) Muslims
- (b) Hindus
- (c) Sikhs

Answer: (c) Sikhs

2. Ghazzali and Rumi were the great Sufis of the:

- (a) Central America
- (b) Central Asia
- (c) East Asia

Answer: (b) Central Asia

3. Sankaradeva was from:

- (a) Assam
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Mizoram

Answer: (a) Assam

4. Mirabai was a devotee of:

- (a) Lord Krishna
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Shiva

Answer: (a) Lord Krishna

5. Nanak was born in:

- (a) Ramdaspur
- (b) Talwandi
- (c) Banaras

Answer: (b) Talwandi

6. Islam propagated:

- (a) Submission to one God
- (b) Talwandi
- (c) Submission to many God

Answer: (a) Submission to one God

7. The term 'langar' refer to:

- (a) Common place of worship
- (b) The Gurudwara
- (c) The Gums
- (d) Common kitchen

Answer: (d) Common kitchen

8. The word Katha is a word of:

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Malayalam
- (c) Tamil

Answer: (a) Sanskrit

9. Kathakali is the traditional dance of:

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Kerala

Answer: (c) Kerala

10. Kannada is the language of:

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka

Answer: (c) Karnataka

11. Which Purana permitted Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish in Bengal?

- (a) Vishnu Purana
- (b) Brihaddharma Purana
- (c) VarahaPurana

Answer: (b) Brihaddharma Purana

12. Bengali as a language originated from:

- (a) Sanskrit language
- (b) Malayalam language
- (c) Tamil language

Answer: (a) Sanskrit language

13. Malayalam language was introduced by:

- (a) Chola Empire
- (b) Mughal Empire
- (c) Chera Empire.

Answer: (c) Chera Empire.

14. Radha-Krishan is famous for:

- (a) Katha
- (b) Rasalila
- (c) Kathak

Answer: (c) Kathak

15. Who was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom?

- (a) Maharana Pratap
- (b) Shivaji
- (c) Raja Ajit Singh

Answer: (b) Shivaji

16. Kunbis were the:

- (a) Maratha peasant warriors
- (b) Maratha warriors
- (c) Maratha farmers

Answer: (a) Maratha peasant warriors

17. Khalsa was instituted in the year:

- (a) 1700
- (b) 1699
- (c) 1689

Answer: (b) 1699

18. Sawai Raja Jai Singh found his new capital in:

- (a) Jaipur

(b) Jodhpur

(c) Bikaner

Answer: (a) Jaipur

19. Which part of India associated with peasant and zamindari rebellions?

(a) Southern and eastern parts of India

(b) Northern and southern parts of India

(c) Northern and western parts of India

Answer: (b) Northern and southern parts of India

20 Bahadur Shah was the son of:

(a) Shah Jahan

(b) Akbar

(c) Aurangzeb

Answer: (c) Aurangzeb

21. Chauth was a tax:

(a) imposed by Maratha

(b) imposed by Mughals

(c) imposed by Peshwa

Answer: (a) imposed by Maratha

22. Trees that shed their thick barks and wax coated leaves are called:

(a) Temperate Deciduous

(b) Mediterranean

(c) Coniferous

Answer: (b) Mediterranean

23. Which one is called Taiga?

(a) Temperate Deciduous

(b) Coniferous

(c) Mediterranean

Answer: (b) Coniferous

24. Anaconda, one of the world's largest snakes is found:

(a) Temperate Deciduous

(b) Tropical Evergreen

(c) Tropical rainforest.

Answer: (c) Tropical rainforest.

25. Softwood trees are found in the forest:

(a) Temperate Deciduous

(b) Temperate Evergreen

(c) Coniferous

Answer: (b) Temperate Evergreen

26. Tropical deciduous forest shed their leaves in

(a) Dry season

(b) Rainy season

(c) Cold season

Answer: (a) Dry season

27. Salima was going to attend the summer camp at:

(a) Manali

(b) Dehradun

(c) Kashmir

Answer: (a) Manali

28. When Salima's bus was climbing up and up she was surprised to see:

- (a) Changes in the landform
- (b) Changes in the natural vegetation
- (c) (a) and (b) both

Answer: (c) (a) and (b) both

29. Yaks are found in:

- (a) China
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Tibet

Answer: (c) Tibet

30. The great lakes are found in:

- (a) South America
- (b) North America
- (c) India

Answer: (b) North America

31. An urban settlement is called:

- (a) Compact
- (b) Scattered
- (c) Unmettled

Answer: (a) Compact

32. Andes Mountain is situated at:

- (a) North America
- (b) Latin America
- (c) South Africa

Answer: (b) Latin America

33. Golden quadrilateral connects:

- (a) Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Thiruvananthapuram
- (b) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata
- (c) Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and Thiruvananthapuram

Answer: (b) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata

34. Which of the following made travel faster?

- (a) Ships
- (b) Buses
- (c) Aeroplanes

Answer: (c) Aeroplanes

35. Which of the following modes of transport are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances?

- (a) Roadways
- (b) Waterways
- (c) Airways

Answer: (b) Waterways

36. Toucans are a type of

- (i) birds** (ii) animals (iii) crops.

37. Manioc is the staple food of

- (i) Ganga Basin (ii) Africa **(iii) Amazon.**

38. Kolkata is located on the river

(i) Orange **(ii) Hooghly** (iii) Bhagirathi.

39. Deodars and firs are a type of

(i) Coniferous trees (ii) Deciduous trees (iii) Shrubs.

40. Bengal tiger is found in

(i) Mountains **(ii) Delta area** (iii) Amazon.

41. Sahara is located in which part of Africa?

(a) eastern (b) **northern** (c) western.

42. Sahara is what type of dessert?

(a) cold **(b) hot** (c) mild.

43. The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by

(a) Christians and Muslims

(b) Buddhists and Muslims

(c) Christians and Buddhists.

44. Deserts are characterized by

(a) Scanty vegetation (b) heavy precipitation (iii) low evaporation.

45. Hemis in Ladakh is famous

(a) temple (b) church **(c) monastery.**

46. Which advertisements have to larger message for society?

(a) Advertisement related to Daily soaps

(b) Commercial advertising

(c) Social advertisement

Answer: (c) Social advertisement

47. Advertising a product is a:

(a) Cheaply affair

(b) Costly affair

(c) Badly affair

Answer: (c) Badly affair

48. The naming of a product is called:

(a) Branding

(b) Advertising

(c) Trading

Answer: (a) Branding

49. what is the other name given to an item or a service made to be sold in the market?

(a) Brand

(b) Product

(c) Salary

(d) None of these

Answer: (c) Salary

50. Towards what Advertisements draw our attention?

(a) Product

(b) Brand values

(c) Brands

(d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

51. The shops that are useful as they are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week are:

- (a) Neighbourhood shops
- (b) Shops on weekly market
- (c) None

Answer: (a) Neighbourhood shops

52. Who buys products in large quantities?

- (a) Workers
- (b) Retailers
- (c) Wholesale traders

Answer: (c) Wholesale traders

53. A has a permanent shop.

- (a) Hawker
- (b) Shop owner
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (b) Shop owner

54. A market that is held on a specific day of a week is:

- (a) Daily market
- (b) Weekly market
- (c) None

Answer: (b) Weekly market

55. A hawker sells his goods at:

- (a) Cheaper rates
- (b) Costly rates
- (c) Free of cost

Answer: (a) Cheaper rates

56. The Impex garment factory employs mostly:

- (a) Women
- (b) Men
- (c) Children

Answer: (a) Women

57. The workers in the garment factory work atleast:

- (a) 1 to 3 hours
- (b) 10 to 12 hours
- (c) 6 hours

Answer: (b) 10 to 12 hours

58. Who links the producer of cotton to the buyer at the supermarket?

- (a) A chain of market
- (b) Only wholesalers
- (c) None

Answer: (a) A chain of market

59. Small farmers are exploited by:

- (a) Consumers
- (b) Producers
- (c) Big traders

Answer: (c) Big traders

60. The one of the world's biggest bi-weekly market of Erode is located in:

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka

(c) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (c) Tamil Nadu

61. How a merchant distributes work among the weavers?

(a) Based on orders received

(b) Based on wages

(c) Based on ages

(d) None of these

Answer: (a) Based on orders received

62. What do you think large farmers would sell their cotton?

(a) Weekly market

(b) Market

(c) Export

(d) Import

Answer: (b) Market

Q. Fill in the blanks

1. Shankara was an advocate of.....

Ans. Advaita

2. Ramanuja was influenced by the

Ans. Alvars

3., and were advocates of Virashaivism.

Ans. Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, Akkamahadevi

4. was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.

Ans. Pandharpur

5. The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was a part of present day

Answer: Kerala

6. Lilatilakam was composed in

Answer: Maniveravalam

7. Ruler Anantvarman erected a temple for lord at Puri, Orissa.

Answer: Jagannatha

8. The legends of were enacted in folk plays called rasa lila.

Answer: Radha-Krishna

9. paintings are done in water colour on cloth or paper.

Answer: Miniature

10. Bengali now recognized as a language was derived from

Answer: Sanskrit

11. Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the

Ans. Deccan

12. Umara and jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the Mughal

Ans. administration

13. Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in

Ans. 1724

14. The founder of the Awadh state was

Ans. Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan

15. Steppe grassland is found in

Answer: Central Asia

16. The tropical evergreen forest in is so enormous that it is like the lungs of the earth.

Answer: Brazil

17. one of the world's largest snakes is found in the tropical rainforest.

Answer: Anaconda

18. grow in the region of moderate rain.

Answer: Grasslands

19. Shrubs grow in the

Answer: dry region

20. Air travel is very expensive due to the high cost of

Answer: fuel

21. The place where a building or a settlement develops is called its

Answer: site

22. Yaks are found in

Answer: Tibet

23. are the cheapest modes of transport.

Answer: Watereways

24. Helicopters are proved to be very useful in time of calamities for people.

Answer: rescuing

25. The amazon basin lies in the region.

Answer: equatorial

26. Large apartments like houses with steeply slanting roofs are called

Answer: malocas

27. Catla is a variety of

Answer: fish

28. is the largest river basin in the world

Answer: Amazon basin

29. is an important port on the river of Hooghly.

Answer: Kolkata

30. People get water from the in the Sahara desert.

Answer: oasis

31. Drass is located in

Answer: Ladakh

32. The finest cricket bat is made from the wood of the trees.

Answer: willow

33. The night temperature in Sahara desert is nearing degrees.

Answer: zero

34. Ladakh desert lies in the rain shadow of the

Answer: Himalayas

35. Advertisements make the democracy

Answer: weak

36. are conveyed through words and visuals.

Answer: Brand values

37. Commercial advertising is based on

Answer: profit

38. In most of the cases social advertisements are released by

Answer: government

39. The agency which produces the products is called

Answer: manufacturer

40. A market held on a specific day of the week.

Answer: weekly

41. People between the producer and the final consumer are

Answer: traders

42. A is an enclosed shopping space.

Answer: mall

43. A does not have a permanent shop.

Answer: hawker

44. Weekly markets are advantageous as products here are

Answer: cheaper

45. The bi-weekly market of in Tamil Nadu is one of the biggest markets in the world.

Answer: Erode

46. Spinning is done by

Answer: cotton mill

47. Small farmers are exploited by

Answer: big traders

48. A person who sells goods abroad is an

Answer: exporter

49. A farmer grows cotton on his small piece of land.

Answer: small

Q. True or false

1. According to Buddhism and Jainism it was possible to overcome social differences and cycle of rebirth. **True**

2. Nayanars were devoted to lord Vishnu. **False**

3. Alvars saint's compilation of songs is known as Divya Prabandham. **True**

4. Tulsidas's composition Ramacharitamanas is written in Awadhi. **True**

5. Great Sufi saints of Central Asia were Gazzali, Rumi and Sadi. **True**

6. Malayalam was the first regional language to be used in official record. **True**

7. The Kathaks were originally a caste of priests in temples of North India. **False**

8. Kathaks developed into two traditions or Gharanas—Rajasthan and Lucknow. **True**

9. Nath literature includes songs of Mayanmati and Gopichandra. **True**

10. Kangra style of miniature was inspired by Shaivite traditions. **False**

11. Nadir Shah invaded Bengal. **False**

12. Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Indore. **False**

13. Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. **False**

14. Poona became the capital of the Marathas in the eighteenth century. **True**

15. Ranjit Singh was an important leader of Marathas. **False**

16. There is no relation between altitude and vegetation. **False**

17. We find thorny bushes in deserts. **True**

18. Grasslands are grown in the regions of moderate rainfall. **True**
- 19.. Silver fox and polar bear are common animals of coniferous region. **True**
- 20.. The other name for coniferous forest is Tundra. **False**
21. Settlements occupied for a shorter period of time are called temporary settlements. **True**
22. In areas of hot climate houses have slanting roofs. **False**
23. In Tibet llamas are used as mode of transport. **False**
24. Airways are the fastest and costliest means of transport. **True**
25. Newspapers have made communication even faster. **False**
26. Spanish explorers discovered the Amazon river. **True**
27. It rains only for two months in the Amazon basin. **False**
28. The flesh eating piranha fish is found in Amazon river. **True**
29. In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta area, Bengal tiger, crocodiles and alligators are found. **True**
30. Agra is on the confluence of river Ganga and Yamuna. **False**
31. Vegetation of Sahara includes cactus, date palms. **True**
32. Area around oasis is infertile. **False**
33. Hair of sheep and goats are used to make woollens. **True**
34. Baralacha La is the name of pass between Manali and Leh. **True**
35. Skeletons of fish have been found in Sahara desert. **True**
36. Social advertisements have no message to convey. **False**
37. Advertisements play a role in convincing people to buy a product. **True**
38. Advertisements mostly focus on the lives of rich and famous. **True**
39. Branded products cost less than the unbranded ones. **False**
40. We have temporary and permanent shops in our neighbourhood. **True**
41. Shopping complexes are made in rural areas. **False**
42. Shops in the neighbourhood provide goods even on credit. **True**
43. It is necessary to go to market to purchase goods. **False**
44. A weekly market trader earns little compared to regular shopkeeper. **True**
45. Markets offer equal opportunities to all. **False**
46. The weavers depend on the farmers for raw material. **False**
47. Buying and selling takes place at every step in the chain of markets. **True**
48. The foreign business persons do not make profit in the Indian market. **False**

Q. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. The Buddha | – | questioned social differences |
| 2. Shankaradeva | - | namghar |
| 3. Nizamuddin Auliya | - | Sufi saint |
| 4. Nayanars | – | worship of Shiva |
| 5. Alvars | – | worship of Vishnu |
| 6. Anantavarnam | – | Orissa |
| 7. Jagannatha | – | Kangra |
| 8. Mahodayapurma | – | Kerala |
| 9. Lilatilakam | – | Kerala |
| 10. Mangalakavya | – | Bengal |
| 11. subadar | | provincial governor |

- 12.faujdar – a Mughal military commander
 13.ijaradar – a revenue farmer
 14.1misl – A band of Sikh warriors
 15.chauth – tax levied by the Marathas

- (i) Walrus (a) Softwood tree
 (ii) Cedar (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
 (iii) Olives (c) A polar animal
 (iv) Elephants (d) Temperate grassland in Australia
 (v) Campos (e) Thorny shrubs
 (vi) Downs (f) A citrus fruit
 (g) Tropical grassland of Brazil

Answer.

(i) - (c), (ii) - (a), (iii) - (f), (iv) - (b), (v) - (g), (vi) - (d)

- (i) Internet (a) areas where people are engaged in manufacturing, trade and services
 (ii) Canal route (b) closely built area of houses
 (iii) Urban areas (c) houses on stilts
 (iv) Compact settlement (d) inland waterways
 (e) a means of communication

Ans. (i)—(e), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(a), (iv)—(b).

- (i) Cotton textile (a) Assam
 (ii) Maloca (b) Terrace farming
 (iii) Piranha (c) Sericulture
 (iv) Silk worm (d) Slanting roof
 (v) Kaziranga (e) Ganga plain (f) Varanasi (g) Fish

Answer: (i)—(f), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(g), (iv)—(c), (v)—(a)

1. Sahara desert (a) Africa
 2. Lion (b) Egypt
 3. Nile valley (c) Willow trees
 4. Cricket bats (d) Shahtoosh
 5. Tibetan antelope (e) Ladakh

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

1. Social advertisement (a) Expensive process
 2. Special identification (b) Based on profit
 3. Manufacturing (c) Brand
 4. Advertisement (d) Society
 5. Commercial advertising (e) Production of things

Ans: 1 - (d), 2 - (c), 3 - (e), 4 - (a), 5 - (b)

1. Shop owner (a) Enclosed shopping space
 2. Online purchases (b) Not affordable by all
 3. Mall (c) Permanent shop

4. Weekly market (d) Credit card or debit card
5. Branded products (e) Held on a specific day of a week
Ans: 1 - (c), 2 - (d), 3 - (a), 4 - (e), 5 - (b)

1. One of the world's largest cloth market (a) Tamil Nadu, Erode
2. Foreign businessman (b) Delhi
3. Garment export center (c) Between merchants and weavers
4. Women workers in garment factories (d) Made huge profits in the markets
5. Putting-out system (e) Not get fair wages
Ans: 1 - (a), 2 - (d), 3 - (b), 4 - (e), 5 - (c)

Q. Answer in short

1. What did the Puranic stories consist of? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The Puranic stories consisted of local myths and legends

2. How many Alvars were there?

Answer: There were 12 Alvars.

3. Name the two sets of compilations of Nayanar's songs.

Answer: Tevaram and Tiruvacakam.

4. What are namghars? [Imp.]

Answer: They are houses of recitation and prayer, a practice that continues even today.

5. Who compiled the compositions of Baba Guru Nanak?

Answer: Guru Angad compiled the compositions of Baba Guru Nanak.

6. Who was Anantavarman?

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

7. What is the Brihaddharma Parana?

Answer: It is a thirteenth-century Sanskrit text from Bengal.

8. Define the term Kathak.

Answer: The term Kathak is derived from Katha, a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for the story.

9. Where did Kathak develop?

Answer: Kathak developed in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and Lucknow.

10. What are the chief food items of the Bengalis?

Answer: Rice and fish are the chief food items of the Bengalis.

11. What was the effect of Aurangzeb's long war in the Deccan? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The military and financial resources of his empire got depleted,

12. Which parts of India were associated with peasant and zamindari rebellions?

Answer: Northern and western parts of India.

13. Name the three states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the 18th century. [Imp.]

Answer: Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.

14. What was the ambition of the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah?

Answer: He wished to control the rich textile producing areas of the Coromandal coast in the east.

15. Name the new social groups that developed in Awadh to influence the management of the state's revenue system ?

Answer: Moneylenders and bankers.

16 How is height of land and the character of vegetation related with each other? [V. Imp.]

Answer: With the change in height the climate changes and that changes natural vegetation.

17. Where are shrubs found?

Answer: Shrubs are found in the dry regions.

18. Why do trees of tropical evergreen forests not shed their leaves altogether?

Answer: It is because there is no particular dry season.

19. What is the special feature of tropical evergreen forests? [V. imp.]

Ans. Thick canopies of closely spaced trees are found here. As a result sunlight do not reach inside the forest.

20. Name the trees found in the tropical deciduous forests.

Ans. Sal, teak, neem and shisham.

21. Why did settlements grow near the river valleys? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Settlements grew near the river valleys because plenty of water was available there and the land was fertile.

22. What are called temporary settlements? [Imp.]

Answer: Settlements which are occupied for a short time are called temporary settlements.

23. What do people living in temporary settlements practice?

Answer: They practice hunting, gathering, shifting cultivation, and transhumance.

24. Name any two important ports of the world.

Answer: Singapore and Rio de Janeiro.

25. Why is air travel very expensive?

Answer: Air travel is very expensive due to the high cost of fuel.

26. What type of vegetation grows in the Amazon forest?

Answer: Only shade tolerant vegetation grow here.

27. Name the animals Found in the Amazon forest.

Answer: Monkeys, sloth and ant-eating tapirs.

28. Name the cash crops that people of the rainforest grow.

Answer: Coffee, maize and cocoa.

29. What is the population density of West Bengal and Bihar? .

Answer: The populations density of west Bengal is 904 and that of Bihar is 880.

30. How and why are terraces built?

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

31. Name the two nomadic tribes living in the Sahara desert.

Answer: The Bedouins and Tuaregs.

32. Name the animals reared by the Bedouins and Tuaregs.

Answer: Goats, Sheep, Camels and horses.

33. Name the countries associated with the discovery of oil

Answer: Algeria, Libya and Egypt.

34. Name an important river that flows through Ladakh.

Answer: Indus.

35. Why is there little rainfall in the Ladakh desert?

Answer: It is because the Ladakh desert lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas.

36. What do advertisements do?

Answer: They attract people's attention to their products.

37. What do you mean by the word branding?

Answer: The naming of a product is called branding.

38. Why is the consumer confused? Or What makes the consumer confused?

Answer: Sometimes there are two or more advertisements of a similar product. This makes the consumer confused because it becomes difficult for him to differentiate one product from the other/others.

39. What do the advertisers do to convince the consumer?

Answer: They start claiming certain special values for their brand.

40. How are brand values conveyed to us?

Answer: Brand values are conveyed to us through the use of visuals and words.

41. Why is a weekly market called so?

Answer: A weekly market is called so because it is held a specific day of the week.

42. Why is there a competition among the shops in the weekly market?

Answer: In the weekly market there are many shops that sell the same goods. This creates competition among them.

43. Who is Sameer? What does he do?

Answer: Sameer is a small trader in the weekly market. He buys clothes from a large trader and sells them in six different markets in a week.

44. Give some examples of roadside stalls.

Answer: Vegetable hawker, fruit vendor, mechanic.

45. Who is a retailer?

Answer: A retailer is a small trader who buys goods from the wholesale trader and sells this to the consumer.

46. Who was Swapna?

Answer: Swapna was a small farmer, growing cotton on her small piece of land.

47. On what condition did the trader agree to give a loan to Swapna?

Answer: He agreed to give a loan to Swapna on a condition that she would sell all her cotton to him.

48. What is the putting-out arrangement?

Answer: Under the putting-out arrangement, the cloth merchants supply the raw material to the weavers and receive the finished product.

49. Who are mostly employed in the Impex garment factory?

Answer: They are women.

50. Whom does the garment exporting factory export the shirts to?

Answer: The garment exporting factory exports the shirts to foreign buyers.

Q. Answer in brief

1. "The songs are as much a creation of the saints as of generations of people who sang them.' Explain.

Answer: The works of the saints were composed in regional languages and could be sung. They became very popular and were handed down orally from one generation to another. Usually, the most deprived communities and women transmitted these songs. They even added their own experiences to them. Thus, the songs as we have them today are as much a creation of the saints as of generations of people who sang them. They have become a part of our living culture.

2. Who was Kabir? How do we know about him?

Answer: Kabir probably lived in the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries. He was one of the most influential saints. He was brought up in a family of Muslim jalahas or weavers settled in or near the city of Benaras, now Varanasi. We have little reliable information about the life of Kabir. We come to know of his ideas from a vast collection of verses called sakhis and pads, which are said to have been composed by him and sung by wandering bhajan singers.

3. Who were the followers of Baba Guru Nanak?

Answer: Baba Guru Nanak had a large number of followers. They belonged to a number of castes but traders, agriculturists, artisans and craftsmen predominated. Thus, the followers of Guru Nanak were all householders and adopted productive and useful occupations. They were expected to contribute to the general funds of the community of followers.

4. Mention the role of the Chercis 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 the Cheras draw upon Sanskritic traditions?

Answer: The temple theatre of Kerala borrowed stories from the Sanskrit epics. The first literary works in Malayalam, dated to about the 12th century, are directly indebted to Sanskrit. The Lilatilakam, a fourteenth-century text, dealt with grammar and poetics and was composed in Manipravalam – literally, ‘diamonds and corals’ referring to the two languages namely Sanskrit and the regional language.

6. 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.

7. Why did the Nawab of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system?

Ans: Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal tried to do away with the jagirdari system because: They were suspicious of this system that they inherited.

Their methods of tax collection were different, they hired “revenue farmers to collect the taxes”.

They used practice of Ijaradari rather than jagirdari.

They wanted to expand and receive land as security against loans.

They knew the loopholes of the system and that how jagirdars become powerful if not checked in time.

8. Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?

Answer: Marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan because of the following reasons:

They wanted to clip away the authority of the Mughal Empire.

Maratha king to be recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.

To possess the right to collect Chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

9. What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to Strengthen his position?

Ans: After being the actual ruler of the Deccan, Asaf Jah began to adopt some policies in order to strengthen his position :

He brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India who welcomed the new opportunities in the south.

He appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs.

He ruled independently without Mughal interference. The Mughal emperor merely confirmed the decisions already taken by Asaf Jah.

10. Mention the major features of tropical evergreen forests.

Answer: Major features of tropical evergreen forests are:

These forests are so dense that thick canopies are developed which do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest.

As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This keeps the forest evergreen.

Hardwood trees such as rosewood, ebony and mahogany are found here.

11. Write a short note tropical grasslands.

Answer: Tropical grasslands occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics.

This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall. The grass can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height. Savannah grasslands of Africa are of this type. Common animals found here are elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer and leopards.

12. Give an account of the natural vegetation and wildlife found in the polar regions.

Answer: Polar regions are extremely cold. Therefore the growth of natural vegetation is very limited here. Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs are found here. They grow during the very short summer. This is called Tundra type of vegetation. This vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America. The animals found here have thick fur and thick skin which protect them from the cold climatic conditions. Seal, walrus, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear and snow foxes are some of the animals found in these regions.

13. What do you mean by a site? Mention the natural conditions for the selection of an ideal site?

Answer: The place where a building or a settlement develops is called its site. The natural conditions of an ideal site are:

Favourable climate

Availability of water

Suitable land

Fertile soil.

14. Write down the features of houses built in rural areas.

Answer: The houses built in rural areas suit to the environment. In regions of heavy rainfall, people build houses with slanting roofs. Places where water accumulates in the rainy season the houses are constructed on a raised platforms or slits,

15. How did people in the early days travel long distances? What changes came with time?

Answer: In the early days people have no means of transport. Whenever they had to go somewhere they walked on foot. They used animals to carry their goods. It took a great deal of time. The invention of the wheel proved to be a boon for the people. It made transport easier. By and by different means of transport such as railways, airways etc. developed. Airplanes have made travel faster. Now, we can cover a long distance within hours,

16. Write a short note on the climate of the Amazon Basin.

Answer: The climate of the Amazon Basin is characterised by hot and wet climate throughout the year. Both day and night are almost equally hot and humid. It rains almost everyday. The day temperatures are high with very high humidity. At night the temperature goes down but the humidity remains high.

17. What do you know about the location of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin? Mention the climate of this Basin.

Answer: The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin lies in the sub-tropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes. The tributaries of river Ganga such as the Ghaghra, the son, the Chambal, the Gandak, the Kosi and the tributaries of Brahmaputra drain it. The monsoon climate dominates the area of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.

18. 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.

19. Describe the Climate of the Sahara desert.

Answer: The Sahara desert experience scorching hot and parch dry climate. The rainy season occurs for the short time. The sky is cloudless and clear. Days are extremely hot. The temperatures during the day may rise as high as 50°C. The nights may be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees.

20. Mention the summer and winter activities of the people of the Ladakh desert.

Answer: In the summer season the people of the Ladakh desert are busy in cultivation work. They grow crops such as barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnip. The climate during winters is very harsh and people keep themselves engaged in festivities and ceremonies. The women manage the house and fields with great efficiency. They also manage small businesses and shops.

21. Describe the flora and fauna found in the Sahara desert

Answer: Flora. The Sahara desert has vegetation such as cactus, date palms and acacia. In some places there are oases where one can see green islands with date palms. Fauna. The animals found in the Sahara desert are camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, several varieties of snakes and lizards.

22. Why do you think the manufacturer of the daal (pulses) gave his product a specific name? [Imp.]

Answer: Daals (pulses) are usually sold loose in the market. There are different types of daals in the market such as arhar ki daal, masoor ki daal, urad ki daal, etc. These names are not brand names. When a company takes particular daal such as urad ki daal and puts it into a packet, it will need to give the daal a specific name. It needs to do this so that we don't confuse the daal in that particular packet with the daal that is sold loose.

23. What do companies do in case there are two brands of a similar product?

Answer: In such a situation the consumer is confused. He cannot decide which product he should buy. The manufacturer, being aware of this has to give the consumer a reason to refer a particular brand of a product. Just naming a product does not help sell it. So, advertisers began claiming certain special values for their brand. In this way, they try to differentiate it from other similar products.

24. What brand values are used by the two daals namely 'Top Taste Daal' and 'Best Taste Daal'?

Answer: The two daals namely 'Top Taste Daal' and 'Best Taste Daal' are saying two different things. 'Top Taste Daal' is appealing to our social tradition of treating guests extremely well. On the other hand 'Best Taste Daal' is appealing to our concern for our children's health and that they eat things that are good for them. Values such as treating our guests well and making sure children get nutritious food are used by brands to create brand values. These brand values are conveyed through the use of visuals and words to give us an overall image that appeals to us.

25. Write in brief about shopping complexes and malls.

Answer: Shopping complexes and malls are usually found in urban areas. These are large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors. These shops sell both branded and non-branded goods. Fewer people visit malls because they sell costly items. Only well-to-do people can afford to buy these items.

26. What is the job of a wholesale trader? [V. Imp.]

Answer: A wholesale trader buys goods from the producer in large quantities. He then sells them to other traders, say small traders. These small traders sell different items to the final consumer. Thus, the wholesale trader establishes link between the producer and the consumer. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places.

27. Write a brief note on 'Aftab—the wholesaler in the city'.

Answer: Aftab is a wholesaler of vegetables. His work usually starts at around 2 o'clock in the early morning. This is the time when vegetables reach the market or mandi and with them start the activities. The vegetables come in trucks, matadors, etc. and soon the process of auctions begins. Aftab participates in this auction and decides what he will buy. He buys vegetables in bulk. After that, he sells them to hawkers and shopkeepers who usually come to him around six in the morning.

28. How are small farmers in the grip of the local trader?

Answer: Small farmers cannot do without the help of the local traders. They depend on them for various reasons:

1. During cropping season they take a loan from the local traders.
2. Whenever there is an illness in the family they go to the local trader for help.
3. Farmers also face seasonal unemployment. There are times in the year when they have no work and hence no income. During this time their survival depends on borrowing money from him.

Due to these reasons, small farmers easily come in the grip of the powerful local traders.

29. How do weaver's cooperatives reduce the dependence of weavers on the cloth merchants?

Answer: In a cooperative people with common interests come together and work for their mutual benefit. In a weaver's cooperative, the weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively. They get yarn from the yarn dealer and distribute it among the weavers. The cooperative also does marketing. In this way, the role of the merchants is reduced and weavers get a fair price on the cloth that they produce by dint of their hard labour.

30. Write a short note on the Impex garment factory.

Answer: The Impex garment factory employs mostly women. The workers work on a temporary basis. They can be asked to leave at any time. Their wages are fixed according to their skills. The highest-paid among the workers are the tailors who get about Rs. 3,000 per month. Women are employed as helpers. They are engaged in thread cutting, buttoning, ironing, and packaging. They get the lowest wages.

Q. Draw the classification showing Natural vegetation