



## CHAPTER 1

### WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

#### TERMS:-

- I. **Archaeologist:-** People who study the object made and used in the past are called Archaeologist.
- II. **Excavation:-** The process of digging under the surface of the earth in order to find old objects is called excavation.
- III. **Historians:-** Scholars who study the past are called Historians.
- IV. **Inscriptions:-** These are writings on very hard surfaces like stone or metal.
- V. **Manuscripts:-** Books that were in written long ago by hand on palm leaves or barks of trees are called Manuscript.

#### TRUE/FALSE

1. The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago. **TRUE**
2. The Garo hills are located in the south of India. **FALSE**
3. The Magadha Kingdom was set up near the Ganga river. **TRUE**
4. The Rigveda is the earliest composition in the Sanskrit language. **TRUE**
5. The Iranians and the Greeks called India Bharat. **FALSE**

#### FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Men and women moved in search of livelihood and to escape from natural disaster.
2. The name India was given by the Iranians and the Greeks
3. The bark of the birch tree was used to prepare Inscriptions.
4. Inscriptions were written on hard surfaces like stone/metal.
5. Travelling from one place to another led to sharing of ideas.

#### ANSWER IN SHORT

1. **What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years?**  
Those people were skilled gatherers. They gathered their food. They also collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals for this purpose.

**2. People in the earliest times used to travel from one place to another. But their journeys were full of dangers. What type of dangers did they face?**

It is true that people in the earliest times used to travel from this place to that. But their journeys were dangerous. The hills, and high mountains including the Himalayas, deserts, rivers and seas created dangers for them. But they never got afraid of them. Instead they overcame them and continued to travel.

**3. Who are archaeologist? What do they do?**

Answer: Archaeologists are persons who study the objects of the past. They study the remains of the buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture. They also explore and dig the earth in order to find out tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.

**4. How are city people different from the people living in the Andaman Islands?**

People living in the Andaman Islands manage their own food by fishing, hunting and collecting forest produce. On the other hand city, people depend on others for supplies of food.

**5. How can you say that historians and archaeologists are like detectives?**

Historians often use the word source to refer to the information found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology. Once sources are found, learning about the past becomes an adventure, as we reconstruct it bit by bit. So, historians and archaeologists are like detectives who use all these sources like clues to discover the past.

**ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**What are the different ways to find out about the past? Describe briefly.**

The different ways to find out about the past are the following:

(i) Manuscripts. These were the hand-written matters. They were usually written on palm leaf or the bark of the birch tree. While many of these manuscripts got destroyed, many have survived in temples and monasteries. These books dealt with all kinds of subjects such as religious beliefs and practices, the lives of kings, medicines, and science. These manuscripts also included epics, poems, plays.

(ii) Inscriptions are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal. Sometimes, kings got their orders inscribed in order to make common people aware of them. Some inscriptions kept records of victories in battle.

(iii) Archaeological excavations or evidence. Archaeology means the study of cultures of the past and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the earth. Archaeologists explore and dig earth to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments, and coins. These things provide us valuable information about the past.

**ACTIVITY**

**Important Archaeologist sites.**

## CHAPTER – 2

### FROM HUNTING AND GATHERING

#### TERMS:

##### Farming:

With the development of grassland, people came to know about growing wheat, barley, rice in different parts of the subcontinent. This is how they started practising **farming**.

##### Herders:

People also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog. Animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds, and most of them ate grass. Often, people protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals. This is how they became **herders**.

##### Mehrgarh:

Mehrgarh is probably the earliest known centre of agriculture in South Asia. The oldest known example of the lost-wax technique comes from a 6,000-year-old wheel-shaped copper amulet found at **Mehrgarh**.

##### Hunter – Gatherers:

people who lived in the subcontinent 2 million years ago as **hunter-gatherers**. This name has been provided because they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs for their food.

#### M.C.Q.

- 1. When were the trains used first?**
  - (a) 200 years ago
  - (b) 250 years ago
  - (c) 150 years ago
  - (d) 300 years ago
- 2. Why did hunter-gatherers move from place to place?**
  - (a) In search of food
  - (b) In search of shelters
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
- 3. Where is water found?**
  - (a) In lakes
  - (b) In streams
  - (c) In rivers
  - (d) All of these
- 4. How did the ancient people travel?**
  - (a) By buses
  - (b) By trains
  - (c) By ships
  - (d) On foot

5. **Who had found the things which were made and used by the hunters?**

- (a) Astrologists
- (b) Archaeologists
- (c) Psychologists
- (d) None of these

6. **In the ancient times tools were made up of which material?**

- (a) Stone
- (b) Wood
- (c) Bone
- (d) All of these

7. **For what purpose were the stone tools used?**

- (a) To cut meat and bone
- (b) To chop fruits and roots
- (c) To make spears and arrows
- (d) All of these

8. **Places where the people made tools are known as**

- (a) factory sites
- (b) residence sites
- (c) habitation site
- (d) none of these

9. **By which techniques were the stone tools made?**

- (a) Stone on stone technique
- (b) Pressure flaking
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

10. **What did indicate the finding of ash?**

- (a) Water
- (b) Ice
- (c) Fire
- (d) All of these

**True/False**

- i. In Hunsgi, tools were made of limestone. **True**
- ii. Grasslands developed in many areas around 1,000 years ago. **False**
- iii. Tools in Hunsgi were made of limestones. **True**
- iv. Early man who lived on the banks of the rivers went in search of water during the rainy season. **False**

### Fill in the blanks:-1

1. Hunter-gatherers chose to live in caves and rock shelters because **they wanted to protect themselves from wild animals and bad weather.**
2. Grasslands developed around 12,000 years ago.
3. Early people painted on the walls of caves.
4. In Hunsgi, tools were made of **limestone.**

### Short question answer.

#### 1. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

When they plant a seed, it takes some time to grow. Depending on the type of seeds used, the time taken would vary from days, weeks, months and years. It means they had to stay in the same place to take care of the plants by watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds – till the grain ripened. Once ripened, they had to think of ways to store it. Hence, they had to stay in the same place for a long time.

#### 2. Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?

Archaeologists found the bones of many animals such as deer in the earlier levels. Hence, they could conclude that they were hunters to start with. Herding became important because they found bones of sheep and goat in the later levels.

#### 3. What did hunter-gatherers do to sustain themselves?

They hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs, in order to sustain themselves.

#### 4. Why was hunting animals difficult for the people?

Hunting animals was difficult because there were several animals that ran faster than human beings, many were stronger.

#### 5. Why did the hunter-gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to/different from the reasons for which we travel today?

There are 4 reasons

1. They would have eaten up all the plant and animal resources.
2. Animals move from place to place, hence they had to follow their movements
3. Plants and trees bear fruits in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season, in search of different kinds of plants.
4. They need water to survive and many rivers and lakes were seasonal. So, they had to go in search of water during dry seasons.

#### 6. List 3 ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers.

1. Farmers and herders would stay in one location; whereas hunter-gatherers would have to move from place to place, following the movement of animals.
2. Farmers and herders would stay in huts or houses, whereas hunter-gatherers would stay in caves.
3. For farmers and herders, the food source would be crops and domesticated animals like sheep, goat; whereas hunters would rely on wild animals as a source of food.

## Long questions answer.

### 1. Why were they were on the move?

We describe people who lived in the subcontinent 2 million years ago as **hunter-gatherers**. This name has been provided because they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs for their food. Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place because of the following reasons:

1. If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources.

2. Animals move from place to place so these people had to follow their movements for hunting purposes.

3. People may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants.

4. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons from their place.

### 2. How do we know about these people?

Archaeologists have found some of the things hunter-gatherers made and used. They made and used tools of stone, wood and bone, of which stone tools have survived best.

- Stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark (from trees) and hides (animal skins), chop fruit and roots.
- Other tools were used to chop wood.

## ACTIVITY

Collect the information about the **Hunter-gatherers** and the **Ancient People** too.

## CHAPTER-3

### IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

#### TERMS

**Citadel:** The part to the west, which was smaller but higher was called the citadel.

**Lower town:** The part to the east was larger but lower was called the lower town.

**Great Bath:** The walls of baked brick were built around each part. The bricks were so well baked that they have lasted for thousands of years. In some cities, special buildings were constructed on the citadel, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the **Great Bath**.

**Rulers:** were the people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city. Rulers sent people to distant lands to get metal, precious stones, and other things that they wanted.

**Scribes:** were the people who knew how to write and help in preparing the seals and perhaps write on other materials that have not survived.

#### Fill in the blanks

- I. Most of the beads that were found in Harappa were made of Carnelian.
- II. Name the Harappan cities where sacrifices may have been performed.  
Kalibangan and Lothal
- III. From present-day Gujarat, Iran and Afghanistan, the Harappans obtained \_\_\_  
precious stones.
- IV. The name of the special tank of Mohenjodaro the Great Bath
- V. Harappa was discovered 80 years back.
- VI. The city of Lothal stood close to the Gulf of Khambhat.

#### M.C.Q.

Question 1.

When did Harappan cities develop?

- (a) About 4,700 years ago
- (b) About 3,700 years ago
- (c) About 2,700 years ago
- (d) About 1,700 years ago

Question 2.

How many storeys of houses were generally found in Harappan cities?

- (a) One or two storeys
- (b) Four to five storeys
- (c) Multi storeys
- (d) None of these

Question 3.

Where did the crafts persons make the things in the earliest cities?

- (a) In their own homes
- (b) In special workshops
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) None of these

Question 4.

Which metal were the most of things found by the archaeologists made of?

- (a) Stone
- (b) Copper and gold**
- (c) Silver
- (d) All of these

Question 5.

What was the thing used to shape sand or powdered quartz into an object?

- (a) Gum**
- (b) Ink
- (c) Nails
- (d) Rubber

Answer:

Gum

Question 6.

Which colours were used for glazed material resulting in a shiny object?

- (a) Black and white
- (b) Red and yellow
- (c) Blue or sea green**
- (d) Pink or brown

Question 7.

From where did the Harappans get copper?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Rajasthan**

Question 8.

Who supplied food to craft persons, scribes and rulers in the cities?

- (a) Local citizens
- (b) Farmers and herders**
- (c) Post men
- (d) All of these

Question 9.

How did the Harappans irrigate their fields and grow plants? Through

- (a) rainfall
- (b) stored water**
- (c) streams
- (d) rivers



Question 10.

From where did the boats and ships come into the sea and rivers?

- (a) Ports
- (b) Dockyards**
- (c) None of these
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Short question answer**

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

Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro. Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience. These were used to spin thread.

**2. Match the columns**

<b>Copper</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>
<b>Gold</b>	<b>Afghanistan</b>
<b>Tin</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>
<b>Precious Stones</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>

**Solution 2:**

Copper	Rajasthan
Gold	Karnataka
Tin	Afghanistan
Precious Stones	Gujarat, Afghanistan

**3. Why were metals, writing, the wheel and the plough important for the Harappans?**

Metals – used for making tools, ornaments, vessels, weapons

Writing – for communication purposes

Wheel – for pottery and for making carts used for travelling

Plough – used for farming purposes

**4. Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson. Which do you think children would have enjoyed playing the most?**

- 1. Toy Plough
- 2. Toy Cart
- 3. Many Terracota toys in the shape of different animals

**5. Make a list of what the Harappans ate and put a tick mark against the things you eat today.**

We can find a list of 9 different items.

1. Peas
2. Barley
3. Rice
4. Wheat
5. Fruits
6. Mustard
7. Linseed
8. Sesame
9. Pulses

**Long question answer.**

1. **Do you think that the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders you read about in Chapter 2? Give reasons for your answer.**

Yes, the life of the farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different in the following ways:

**Irrigation** – The Harappans irrigated their own fields by introducing various methods of irrigation.

On the other hand, earlier farmers and herders did not have access to irrigation facilities.

**Storage** – The Harappans stored the grains in well-built granaries, whereas the earlier farmers used clay pots and baskets for storage purpose.

**List some of the important architectural features Of Dholavira.**

The city of Dholavira was located on Khadir Beyt in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. Here fresh water was available and the soil was very fertile. Unlike some of the other Harappan cities, which were divided into two parts, Dholavira was divided into three parts. There was also a large open area in the settlement, where public ceremonies could be held

# GEOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER 1

### THE EARTH IN OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

#### TERMS:-

- i. **Celestial Bodies :-** The sun, the moon and all these objects shining in the sky are called Celestial Bodies.
- ii. **Stars:-** The sun is a Star. In other words, the sun and the twinkling objects that we see at night are called Stars.
- iii. **Galaxy:-** A huge system of millions of heavenly bodies and stars like the Milky Way.
- iv. **Asteroid:-** There are numerous tiny bodies which revolve around the sun. These are found between the orbits of the Mars and Jupiter. These bodies are called Asteroids.
- v. **Meteoroids:-** The small pieces of rocks which revolve around the sun are called Meteoroids.

#### M.C.Q

Question 1.

What is a globe?

- (a) Earth
- (b) True model of the earth
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Question 2.

Which of the following are shown on the globe in their true size?

- (a) Countries
- (b) Continents
- (c) Oceans
- (d) All of these

Question 3.

What is called a needle fixed through the globe in a tilted manner?

- (a) Orbit
- (b) Axis
- (c) Latitude
- (d) Longitude

Question 4.

What divides the earth into two equal parts. The northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere?

- (a) Tropic of Capricorn
- (b) Tropic of Cancer
- (c) Equator
- (d) Arctic Circle

Question 5.

Name one of the following parallels of latitudes as Tropic of Cancer.

- (a)  $0^{\circ}$
- (b)  $23^{\circ} 30' S$
- (c)  $23^{\circ} 30' N$
- (d)  $66^{\circ} 30' N$

Question 6.

Between which parallels of latitudes is the Torrid Zone situated?

- (a) Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
- (b) Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle
- (c) Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle
- (d) None of these

Question 7.

Which of the following zone is situated between  $66^{\circ}30'$  S and poles?

- (a) Torrid Zone
- (b) Temperate Zone
- (c) Frigid Zone
- (d) All of these

Question 8.

Which of the following is called the Prime Meridian?

- (a)  $23^{\circ} 30' N$
- (b)  $23^{\circ} 30' S$
- (c)  $82^{\circ} 30' E$
- (d)  $0^{\circ}$  longitude

Question 9.

What divides the earth into the eastern and the western hemispheres?

- (a) Equator
- (b) Prime Meridian
- (c)  $82^{\circ} 30' E$
- (d) None of these

Question 10.

In which ocean are Tonga Islands situated?

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Atlantic Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) None of these

### FILL IN THE BLANKS

- i. The Frigid Zone lies near the Poles.
- ii. The Antarctic Circle is located in the southern hemisphere.
- iii. The Standard Meridian of India is  $82\frac{1}{2}$  degree east.
- iv. The  $0^{\circ}$  Meridian is also known as Prime Meridian.
- v The southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere.

## TRUE/FALSE

- i. Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere. True
- ii. The distance between the longitudes decreases towards the poles. True
- iii. The Arctic Circle is located in the southern hemisphere. False
- iv. The northern half of the earth is known as the Southern Hemisphere. False
- v. 90 degrees north latitude marks the North Pole and 90 degrees south latitude marks the South Pole. True

## ANSWER IN SHORT

1. What is prime meridian?

Ans. Meridian which passes through Greenwich, where the British Royal Observatory is located is called the Prime Meridian.

Q2. What do you mean by the term equator?

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

Q3. What is a globe?

Ans. Globe is a true model (miniature form) of the earth. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct size.

Q4. How many latitudes are there in total?

Ans. 180

Q5. What is the value of the prime meridian?

Ans. The value of the prime meridian is zero degree.

Q6. What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north.

Q7. What is a grid?

Ans. Grid is a network of parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes.

## ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q1. Why does the Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat?

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

Q2. Which longitude is treated as the standard meridian for India?

Ans. In India, the longitude of  $82.50^{\circ}$  E ( $82^{\circ} 30'E$ ) is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).

### **ACTIVITY**

**Draw a diagram of Solar System.**

## CHAPTER-2

### GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

- TERMS

1. **GLOBE** : Globes may be of varying size and type. The Globe is not fixed. On the Globe countries, Continents and Oceans are shown in their correct size.
2. **EQUATOR** : An imaginary line running on the globe divides into two equal parts. The line is known as the Equator.
3. **PARALLELS OF LATITUDES** : All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called Parallels of Latitudes.
4. **NORTH LATITUDES** : All parallels north of the equator are called North Latitudes.
5. **SOUTH LATITUDES** : All parallel south of the equator are called South Latitudes.

#### M.C.Q.

The value of the prime meridian is

- a)90                      b)0                      c)60

- The frigid zone lies near

- a)The poles            b)the equator        c)the tropic of cancer

- The total no. of longitudes are

- a)360 °                      b)180 °                      c)90°

- The Antarctic circle is located in

a)The northern hemisphere

b)The southern hemisphere

c)The eastern hemisphere

- **Grid is a network of**
  - a)parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes
  - b)The tropic of cancer
  - c)The north pole and the south pole

### **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- A. The Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23 ½ °S.
- B. The Standard Meridian of India is 82 ½°E.
- C. The 0 Meridian is also known as prime meridian
- D. The distance between the longitudes decrease towards poles
- E. The Arctic Circle is located in the northern hemisphere

### **ANSWER IN SHORT**

#### **Q/1 What is a Globe?**

Ans. Globe is a miniature form of the earth.

#### **Q/2 What is the shape of the earth?**

Ans. The earth is not a perfect sphere. It is slightly flattened at the North and South Poles bulges in the middle.

#### **Q/3 What are three heat zones of the earth?**

Ans. Three heat zones of the earth are:-

- 1.Torrid Zone
2. Frigid Zone
3. Temperate Zone

#### **Q/4 What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?**

Ans. The latitudinal value of Tropic of Cancer is 23°N.

#### **Q/5 Why is it 5:30 p.m. in India and 12:00 noon in London?**

Ans. India is located in east of Greenwich at 82°30'E. So it will be 5:30 p.m. in India, when it is 12:00 noon in London.

### **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**Q/1 What are the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?** All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallel of latitudes. The lines of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole are called meridian of longitude.

#### **Q/2 Why does the Torrid zone receive a maximum amount of heat?**

The Torrid zone receives the maximum amount of heat, because it is present between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The sun is exactly over the head once a year. On all the latitudes between these two tropics.

### **ACTIVITY**

Draw a picture of Globe.



**CHAPTER -3**  
**MOTIONS OF THE EARTH**

**TERMS:**

**Rotation:**

Movement of the Earth on its axis in nearly 24 hours is termed as rotation. It is also called the daily movement of the earth.

**Revolution:**

Movement of the earth around the Sun on a fixed path or orbit is called revolution.

**Orbit:**

Orbit is the elliptical path on which heavenly bodies move around their sun or planet.

**Axis:**

The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line joining the North pole with the South pole. It makes angle of  $66\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  with its orbital plane.

**Equinox:**

Equinox is the position of the Earth when the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the Sun. As a result, the entire Earth has equal days and equal nights. This phenomenon occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September.

**M.C.Q.**

**(a) The movement of the earth around the sun is known as**

(i) Rotation (ii) **Revolution** (iii) Inclination.

**(b) Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on**

(i) **21 March** (ii) 21 June (iii) 22 December.

**(c) Christmas is celebrated in summer in**

(i) Japan (ii) India (iii) **Australia**

**(d) The cycle of the seasons is caused due to**

(i) Rotation (ii) **Revolution** (iii) Gravitation

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. A leap year has ..... a number of days.
2. The daily motion of the earth is .....
3. The earth travels around the sun in.....
4. The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of..... on 21st June.
5. Days are shorter during .....

**Answer:**

1. **366**
2. **rotation**
3. **elliptical**
4. **cancer**
5. **winter**

**Choose the correct option to complete the sentences given below:**

**(i) The axis of the earth is a/an.....**

- (a) **imaginary line** (b) straight line  
(c) curved line (d) real line.

**(ii) The earth receives light from the .....**

- (a) Moon (b) Stars  
(c) Meteors (d) **Sun.**

**(iii) The time taken by the earth to complete one rotation around its axis is.....**

- (a) **24 hours** (b) 12 hours  
(c) 36 hours (d) 18 hours.

**(iv) The earth completes one revolution in .....**

- (a) 366 days (b) 370 days  
(c) **365 1/4 days** (d) 366 1/4 days.

**(v) It is spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in the Southern Hemisphere on .....**

- (a) 23rd September (b) **21st March**  
(c) 22nd December (d) 21st June.

**Q.4 Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Days and nights occur due to ..... of the earth.
2. Only half of the earth gets light from the sun at a time due to its..... shape.
3. The period of rotation is known as the .....
4. The sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of..... on 22nd December.
5. On ..... it is autumn season in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

**Answer:**

1. rotation
2. spherical
3. earth day
4. Capricorn
5. 23rd September.

**True/False**

1. The axis of the earth makes an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  with its orbital plane.
2. Every five years, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days.
3. Season changes due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun.
4. When there is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is spring in the Southern Hemisphere.
5. Life is not possible in extreme conditions.

**Answer:**

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True.

**Matching Skill**

**Column A**

- (i) Summer solstice
- (ii) Winter solstice
- (iii) Equinox
- (iv) Orbit
- (v) Rotation

**Column B**

- (a) Daily motion of the earth
- (b) 23rd September
- (c) Fixed path
- (d) 22nd December
- (e) 21st June

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

**Short question answer:**

**a) What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane?**

The angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane is  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ .

**(b) Define rotation and revolution.**

(b) The movement of the earth on its axis is called rotation. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or an orbit is called Revolution.

**(c) What is a leap year?**

(c) Every fourth year, February has 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year with 366 days is called a leap year.

**(d) Differentiate between the Summer and Winter Solstice.**

(d) **Summer Solstice**– When the Southern hemisphere experiences the winter season and it is summer in the northern hemisphere. At that point in time, the position of the earth on 21st June is called the Summer Solstice.

**Winter Solstice**– When the Southern hemisphere experiences the summer season and the reverse occurs at the Northern hemisphere. At that point in time, the position of the earth on 22nd December is called the Winter Solstice.

**(e) Why does the Southern Hemisphere experience Winter and Summer Solstice at different times than that of the Northern Hemisphere?**

The Earth is always revolving and it is divided into two hemispheres. The part of the earth which faces the sun experiences summer and the part away from the sun experiences winter. Therefore, Southern Hemisphere experience Winter and Summer Solstice at different times than that of the Northern Hemisphere

**(f) Why do the poles experience about six months day and six months night?**

(g) The Poles experience 6 months of day and six months of nights due to the inclination of the earth on its own axis. This inclination keeps one pole towards the sun and another pole away from the sun for 6 months each. This is the reason behind this condition.

## **Q.7 Long Answer Type Questions**

### **1. What would happen if the earth did not rotate?**

**Answer:** In such a condition the portion of the earth facing the sun would always experience day, and thus there would be continuous warmth in the region. At the same time, the other half would always remain dark and be freezing cold all the time. These are extreme conditions which are not suitable for life. Thus, we can say that if the earth did not rotate life would not have been possible.

### **2. How does leap year occur?**

**Answer:** The earth takes 365.25 days Le. one year to complete one revolution around the sun. We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore six hours for our convenience. Six hours saved every year are added to make one day Le. 24 hours over a span of four years. This surplus day is added to the month of February. Thus every fourth year, February of 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year with 366 days is called a leap year.

## CHAPTER 1

### UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

#### TERMS:-

1. **Diversity** :- The state of being diverse in a variety.
2. **Diversity in India** : -In India diversity can be seen in a variety o things such as Religion, Language, Food, Clothes etc.

#### M.C.Q

1. Which caste does Sameer Do belong to?

- (a) Hindu
- (b) Muslim**
- (c) Sikh
- (d) Christian

2. On which source do the people of Ladakh depend for drinking water?

- (a) Rivers
- (b) Sea
- (c) Melting of snow**
- (d) None of these

3. The utensils used for frying cheenavala are called

- (a) Cheenapatti
- (b) Cheenatawa
- (c) Cheenachatti**
- (d) Cheenapan

4. The Apostle of Christ came in Kerala about:

- (a) 1000 years ago**
- (b) 1500 years ago
- (c) 2000 years ago

5. Which region/state produces the Pushmina wool?

- (a) Ladakh**
- (b) Jamshedpur
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Delhi

6. The fertile land and humid climate are suited for growing

- (a) Rice**
- (b) Maize
- (c) Cereals
- (d) Pulses

7. The ..... of country is its custom, religions, music and even dances.

- (a) Race
- (b) Unity
- (c) Climate
- (d) Culture**

8. Which is the major product grown in Kerala?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Spices like cloves
- (c) Wool**
- (d) Maize

9. The Boat race is an important part of the ..... festival of Kerala

- (a) Onam**
- (b) Diwali
- (c) Eid
- (d) Christmas

10. Difference among the people on cultural basis is known as

- (a) Climate Diversity
- (b) Cultural Diversity**
- (c) Racial Diversity
- (d) Religion Diversity

#### **TRUE /FALSE**

- i. All Indians share the national anthem. **TRUE**
- ii. All Indians have the same national language. **TRUE**
- iii. All Indians speak the same language. **FALSE**
- iv. Pt. Nehru was the first President of India. **FALSE**
- v. The caste system is an example of diversity. **FALSE**

#### **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. A caste system is a form of inequality.
2. Inequality comes when a person does not have access to resources and opportunities.
3. A country's customs, religions, arts, and history constitute its culture.
4. People travelled in search of new lands and people.
5. When people travel to other places, intermixing of cultures takes place.

### Answer the following in short

**1. Give an example of diversity in India.**

**Ans:** The people of India, living in different parts, speak different languages.

**2. Give an example of unity in diversity among Indians.**

**Ans:** All Indians share the same national pride of having India as their motherland.

**3. Why did Samir Do, the paper boy, think the author did not know Hindi?**

**Ans:** Samir Do, the paper boy, thought the author looked like a foreigner, so he could not know Hindi.

**4. Why was Samir Do tense?**

**Ans:** Samir Do was tense because riots had broken out in Meerut, where his family lived.

**5. Give one example to show why diversity is important in our lives.**

**Ans:** If all had similar lives in aspects of region, religion, opportunities, etc., then writers would lack innovation.

**6. Give one way in which Kerala and Ladakh are different.**

**Ans:** Kerala is famous for the cultivation of spices. Ladakh is famous for growing wool.

**7. What is Ladakh known as?**

**Ans:** Ladakh is known as Little Tibet.

### Answer the following in brief

**1. What does diversity add to our lives?**

**Ans:** Diversity is dissimilarity in the way of our life. It is observed in religious functions, in festivals, in language, etc. One thing that is unique about diversity is that it teaches us to live and adjust ourselves in broad society. Our Constitution believes in respect to all human beings in a similar way. Diversity makes us tolerant and just. We know how to behave with other people belonging to different caste, creed, or culture.

**2. How do we explain diversity?**

**Ans:** Diversity is the term that applies to dissimilarities. It may be in language, food, culture, living, religion, etc. India is a unique country where one can observe it extensively. There are a number of festivals, languages, dresses, religions, etc. in India. Still, the people of India are Indians and they salute the one flag and sing one national anthem. It is unity in diversity. Diversity occurs when we travel to different parts of the world.

### ACTIVITY

**Which is your favorite Politician? Write 10 sentence on Him/Her.**