

8/14/24

HISTORY

ch-1

INTRODUCTION : WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN ?

C. Very short answer type questions

1) Define the term history.

Ans History may be defined as study of past events.

2) Name the leaf on which manuscripts in ancient period were usually written.

Ans Palm leaves.

3) What is a biography?

Ans A history of a person's life written by somebody else.

4) In how many ages is history divided ?

Ans 3

D. Short answer type questions.

1) What are monuments? What do they depict?

Ans A monument is a structure that has been created to mark an event, person or cultural.

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2) What led to the establishment of powerful kingdoms in the northern plains?

Ans Many factors have led to the establishment of powerful kingdoms in the northern plains such as a good transport network, favourable climatic conditions, fertile soil, availability of water etc.

3) Why is it important to know about the past?

Ans The study of past is important for many reasons.

- i) Past allows us to comprehend the factors that cause change.
- ii) Past helps us understand what informed the actions of those before us.
- iii) Cultural consciousness and cross-cultural appreciation can be realised through study of past.

4) Who are archaeologists? What are the works of archaeologists?

Ans Archaeologists is a person who studies and analyses physical remains. They carefully excavate from the places where ancient people lived.

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5) Discuss the significance of the Himalayas and the Deccan Plateau.

Ans Significance of Himalayas -

Himalayas are a natural barrier between India and Central Asia. They checked the movement of invaders in the past.

Significance of Deccan Plateau -

There was invariably less threat from the invaders in this area and many powerful regional kingdoms like Cholas, the Cheras and the Rashtrakutas flourished here.

Q. Long Answer Type questions -

1) What is the difference between religious and secular literature? Give examples of both types of literary sources.

Ans Religious Literature

i) Writings on religious themes are called religious literature.

ii) It includes The Vedas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata

Secular Literature

i) The literature that is not connected with any religion is called secular literature.

ii) It includes biographies of kings and books on politics

2) What are inscriptions? How do they help us to know about ancient India?

Ans. Writings engraved on rocks, Pillars, metal plates, clay tablets, walls of temples, houses and tombs are called inscriptions. They tell us about the victories of rulers in battles, donations made by the rulers or by the nobles to the temples, the extent of Kingdoms etc.

3) How do coins help us to study history?

Ans. The coins tell us about the period of a ruler's reign and the social and economic conditions of that time and their trade relations with other regions.

HOTS

4) 'Literary sources are a gateway to the Past'. Explain.

Ans. The literature in the books which gives us imp. information about past is called literary sources. The vedas, Upanishad, Ramayana, Mahabharat and the Sangam literature throw light on the political, social, economic and religious condition of early India.

09/10/24

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-1

THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

C. Very short answer type questions -

1) Define the terms Purnima and Amavasya.

Ans. When the moon is fully lit, it is called Purnima and when the moon is completely dark, it is called Amavasya.

2) Mention the name of the dwarf planet.

Ans. Pluto

3) Which is the largest planet?

Ans. Jupiter

4) Write about two features of the sun.

Ans. 1) The sun is the largest body situated at the centre of the solar system. It is made up of very hot gases.

2) It is the closest star to the Earth.

1) Short Answer type questions -

1) How does a planet differ from a star?
Write three differences.

| <u>Star</u> | <u>Planets</u> |
|---|--|
| 1) They are huge masses of burning gases. | 1) They are made of cold gases and some are rocky. |
| 2) They shine by their own light and have their own heat. | 2) They reflect the heat and light of their stars. |
| 3) There are billions of stars. | 3) Only eight planets of the solar system. |

2) What is a Solar system? Name the components of our solar system.

Ans The word 'solar' is derived from the Latin word 'solarius' meaning pertaining to the sun. The solar system is the family of the sun. It consists of The Sun, eight planets, asteroids, moons, meteoroids, satellites and comets.

3) Why is the Earth called a 'unique planet'? Explain three points.

Ans Earth is called a unique planet because of the following reasons -

i) Atmosphere -

The atmospheric shield that envelops the earth has life supporting gases like oxygen.

ii) Water -

There is an abundance of water in all its three - states liquid, solid and gas. The three-fourth of the Earth's surface is covered with water.

iii) Temperature -

Being the third planet from the sun, it is neither too hot nor too cold. This temperature is suitable for life.

4) How does the appearance of the moon change during the different phases?

Ans When the moon is fully lit, it is called Full moon or Purnima. After 15 days the moon is completely dark, it is called New moon or Amavasya.

(Diagram Pg-120)

E. Long answer type questions -

- 1) Differences between a) inner and outer planets, b) asteroids and meteoroids and c) planets and stars.

Ans a) Inner Planets

outer Planets

i) They are also known as Terrestrial planets.

i) It is also known as gaseous planet.

2) It is rocky.

2) It is gaseous.

ii) b) Asteroids

meteoroids

i) Asteroids are debris of irregular shaped rock fragments of the solar system.

i) These are small pieces of rocks which move around the sun.

ii) It is located between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

ii) It is found in the interplanetary space.

3) Discuss about galaxy and the important features of the Milky Way Galaxy.

Ans A system of billions of stars along with their planets, satellites etc in the outer space is called a galaxy.

Features of Milky Way Galaxy -

- i) It has over 200 billion stars.
- ii) There is a black hole at the centre.
- iii) It has an invisible halo.

3) Which is the biggest member of the solar system? Discuss it.

Ans Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. Its diameter is eleven times greater than the earth. It is the fastest spinning planet. Jupiter has rings around it but they are very faint and it is hard to see them.

4) Compare and contrast the terrestrial planets with the gas giants.

Ans The first four planets i.e. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are called the Inner or Terrestrial planets because they are made up of rocks.

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are called outer planets. They are also called the Gas Giants as they are mostly made up of gases with a very small rocky core.

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HOTS

1) Why are some planets made of rocks while some others are made of gases?

Ans The temperature of early solar system explains why the inner planets are rocky and the outer ones are gaseous.

2) Why do stars appear to twinkle at night?

Ans Stars appear to twinkle at night because of the effect of our atmosphere.

Ans
19/12/19

Ans
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CIVICS

CHAPTER - 1

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

1) Very short answer type questions -

1) Name some of the festivals celebrated in India.

Ans - Diwali, Holi, Christmas.

2) Define diversity.

Ans A combination of distinct or unlike elements for variety.

3) Which new languages were added to the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution in 2003?

Ans Maithali, Santhali.

4) Name some clothes worn by people in India.

Ans Lehenga Choli, Salwar Kameez, Phiran.

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E. Short answer type questions -

1) What are the main causes of diversity?

Ans Geographical features of the country is the main cause of diversity.

2) What is folk theatre? Give few examples.

Ans Folk theatre is a composite art form in India with a fusion of music, dance, religion and festival.
Eg: Ramlila

3) Describe some of the major geographical features present in India that contribute to its diversity.

Ans Some major geographical features in India that contribute to its diversity -

i) Language -

There are ^{over} 121 languages spoken in India. Each state in India has its own language.

ii) Religion -

India is a country of diverse religions. Indians are free to profess, practice and promote any religion.

iii) Festivals -

India is a land of many festivals that are celebrated through the year. Festivals are the heart and soul of this country.

4) How does the geographical diversity determine the clothing people wear. Discuss.

Ans There are different kinds of dresses worn by women in India, such as lehenga-choli in Gujarat, salwar kurti in Punjab, dhoti in Sikkim. Women also wear saris, which are considered to be the most traditional attire of Indian women.

Attire for men includes kurta and pyjama or dhoti kurta. The men folk in Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana usually wear headgear called a turban.

F. Long answer type questions -

1) How do traditional clothing and attire differ across different regions of India, showcasing its diversity?

Ans Same as done in short ~~ans~~ 4.

2) How does diversity affect our lives?

Ans Due to the vastness and diversity of the country, we come across a lot of people who belong to different cultures, speak different languages and worship different gods. It helps to get familiar with the kind of diff cultures and traditions. Its varied cultures make it truly dynamic and harmonious for its citizens.

3) Discuss the differences between the states of Ladakh and Kerala.

Ans Ladakh

Kerala

Ladakh

1) It is located in the north of the Indian subcontinent.

1) Kerala is located in the extreme south-west corner of India.

2) People wear long brocade robes or Pharas.

2) The men wear dhoti with shirt and women wear mundu with Kasavu.

3) Milk and its products and meat are the main food items.

3) Coconut are found in plenty.

HOTS

Factors like intolerance and narrow mindedness can weaken our national unity. Discuss how unity can be preserved and at the same time promoted.

Ans By raising knowledge about the value of unity in diversity and incorporating it.

Ans
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Ans
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HISTORY

11/5/24

CHAPTER - 2

FROM HUNTING - GATHERING TO GROWING FOODS

C. Very short answer type questions -

1) Name the major Neolithic sites.

Ans Burzahom, Mehargarh; Mehargarh

2) Give the name of place where painted rock shelters were found.

Ans Bhimbetka (MP)

3) What do you understand by the term 'axle'?

Ans An axle is a shaft on which the wheel rotates.

4) What are microliths?

Ans Small sharp tools that humans made in the mesolithic age.

2. Short answer type questions -

1) Describe the reasons for hunter-gatherers to move from one place to another?

Ans Hunter gatherers move from one place to another in search of food and shelter.

2) Why is the period between 2 million and 6,000 years ago called the stone age?

Ans The period between 2 million and 6,000 years ago called the stone age because early humans used stone to make tools.

3) Settled agriculture led to the formation of settled communities in Neolithic age. Explain.

Ans Settled agriculture led to the formation of settled communities in Neolithic age as they didn't have to move from one place to another in search of food. They stayed at places near the sources of water and grew crops by ploughing.

Long answer type questions -

1) How fire was early humans first major discovery? mention its three uses.

Ans The discovery of fire was accidental. Possibly man, first saw fire when lightning struck trees or he might have discovered it while rubbing two pieces of stone or wood together.

Uses of fire -

- Fire protected them from wild animals.
- It could keep him warm by providing heat and light.
- It could help him cook food and roast meat.
- It could help him light up the dark caves.

2) Explain the different ways of chipping stones.

Ans The different ways of chipping stone -

i) Direct method or Hammering -

In this method, a pebble or a piece of bone or wood was used as a hammer to chip off pieces from a softer pebble or a chunk of stone.

ii) Indirect method or Pressure flaking -

This method was used to shape tools from flake. A long, pointed piece of bone or wood was placed on the hard surface.

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Date _____

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and hammered with another piece of bone, wood or stone.

3) How the lives of Neolithic humans who lived in Bugzahan were different from humans living in Mehgarh?

Ans Humans in ^{Mehgarh} Bugzahan

Humans in ^{Bugzahan} Mehgarh

i) Polished stone and bone are found.

i) Bone tools included harpoons for fishing, needles, and arrowheads.

ii) Handmade Coarse ware, reddish brown in colour with geometrical designs.

ii) There are handmade pots of diff shape and one of grey red and brown in colour.

iii) Houses are of mud brick

iii) Houses were below ground level and were known as pit dwellings.

4) What is a tribe? Discuss the community life of a tribe.

Ans The families living in a Neolithic villages were closely related and shared the same customs, beliefs and rituals of worship. A group of such families is called a tribe. Some people looked after animals, other cultivated fields and a few others made tools and pots.

NOTES

As far as art and science are concerned, what were the biggest differences between hunter gatherers and agricultural societies?

Ans Hunter gatherers were not having their permanent ~~on~~ home while ~~as~~ during the agricultural societies the lives were ~~was~~ settled as they didn't have to move from one place to another in search of food.

06/08/24