

**6th Social Science Lesson 1****1] What is History?****Do You Know?**

**History** is the study of past events in chronological order.

The term history has been derived from the Greek word “**Istoria**” which means ‘**learning by enquiry**’.

**Numismatics** – The study of Coins, **Epigraphy** – The study of inscription

**A Mighty Emperor Ashoka:** The most famous ruler of ancient India was Emperor Ashoka. It was during his period that Buddhism spread to different parts of Asia. Ashoka gave up war after seeing many people grieving death after the Kalinga war. He embraced Buddhism and then devoted his life to spread the message of peace and dharma. his service for the cause of public good was exemplary. He was the first ruler to give up war after victory. He was the first to build hospitals for animals. He was the first to lay roads. Ashoka Chakra with 24 spokes in our national flag was taken from the Sarnath Pillar of Ashoka.

Even though Emperor Ashoka was great, his greatness had been unknown until 19<sup>th</sup> century. The material evidence provided by William Jones, James Prinsep and Alexander Cunningham revealed the greatness of Emperor Ashoka.

Based on these accounts, Charles Allen wrote a book titled The Search for the India's Lost Emperor, which provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka. Many researches made thereafter brought Asoka's glorious rule to light. These inscriptions were observed on the rocks, Sanchi Stupa and Sarnath Pillar and helped to understand the greatness of Ashoka to the world.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?

- (a) Trade
- (b) Hunting
- (c) Painting
- (d) Rearing of animals

**Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement: Pre historic man went along with the dog for hunting.

Reason: Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and reason are correct
- (c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct

(d) Both Statement and reasons are wrong.

2. Statement: The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement:

(a) Museum

(b) Burial materials

(c) Stone tools

(d) Bones

3. Find out the wrong pair:

(a) Old Stone age - Stone tools

(b) Rock paintings - Walls of the caves

(c) Copper plates - A source of history

(d) Cats - First domesticated

4. Find the odd one:

(a) Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.

(b) There were paintings depicting hunting scenes.

(c) It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.

(d) The paintings were painted by using many colours.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of history.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man.

4. Inscriptions are \_\_\_\_\_ sources.

5. Ashoka Chakra has \_\_\_\_\_ spokes.

**State true or false:**

1. Stone tools belonging to Old Stone Age have been excavated at Athirampakkam near Chennai.

2. The materials used by the ancient people are preserved in the museums by the Archaeological Department.

3. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country.

**Match the following:**

1. Rock paintings - Copper plates

2. Written records - The most famous king
3. Ashoka - Devaram
4. Religious Literature - To understand the lifestyle

**Answers:****Choose the correct answer:**

1. Hunting

**Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement and reason are correct.
2. Museum
3. Cats- First domesticated
4. It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Caves 2. Herodotus 3. Dog 4. Archaeological 5. 24

**State True or False:**

1. True 2. True 3. True

**Match the following:**

1. To understand the lifestyle 2. Copper plates 3. The most famous King 4. Devaram

**6th Social Science Lesson 2****2] Human Evolution****Do You Know?**

The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and anthropology.

Archaeology is the study of pre historic humans remained materials used by pre historic humans. Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.

Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history. The word anthropology is derived from two Greek words: anthropos meaning "man" or "human"; and logos, meaning "thought" or "reason." Anthropologist attempt by the investigating the whole range of human development and behaviour, to achieve a total description of cultural and social phenomena.

People and their Habitat: Australopithecus – East Africa; Homohabilies – South Africa; Homoerectus – Africa and Asia; Neanderthal – Eurasia (Europe and Asia) ; Cro-Magnons – France; Peking – China; Homo sapiens – Africa; Heidelbergs – London.

Cromagnons learned to live in caves. Lascaux caves in France are the evidence for cave living of Cromagnons. They habitude to bury the dead.

Every today in the villages of Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu, people have the habit of making fire without use of match box.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The process of evolution is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Direct
- (b) indirect
- (c) gradual
- (d) fast

2. Tanzania is situated in the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Asia
- (b) Africa
- (c) America
- (d) Europe

**Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement: Migration of man of different parts of the world resulted in changes of physic and colour.

Reason: Climate changes.

- (a) Statement is correct
- (b) Reason is wrong
- (c) Statement and Reason is correct
- (d) Statement and Reason is wrong

**Find out the Right pair:**

- 1. Australopithecus - Walked on both legs
- 2. Homo habilis - Upright man
- 3. Homo erectus - Wise man
- 4. Homo sapiens - Less protruding face

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ unearthed the footprints of early humans in Tanzania.
- 2. Millions Of years ago, our ancestors led a \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- 3. The main occupations of the ancient humans were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The invention of \_\_\_\_\_ made farming easier.

5. Rock paintings are found at \_\_\_\_\_ in Nilgiris.

**State true or false:**

1. Anthropology is the study of coins.
2. Homo erectus (Java man) had the knowledge of fire.
3. The first scientific invention of humans was wheel.
4. Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans.

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Gradual 2. Africa

**Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement and Reason are correct.

**Find out the Right pair:**

Australopithecus - Walked on both legs

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Anthropologies 2. Nomadic 3. Hunting and gathering 4. Wheel 5. Karikaiyur

**State True or False:**

1. False

**Correct Statement:** Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.

2. True

3. True

4. False

**Correct Statement:** Dog was the first animal to be domesticated by humans.

### 6th Social Science Lesson 3

#### 3] Indus Civilisations

**Do You Know?**

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was started in 1861 with Alexander Cunningham as Surveyor. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi.

**Mehergarh – the Precursor to Indus Civilisation:** Mehergarh is a Neolithic site. It is located near the Bolan Basin of Baluchistan in Pakistan. It is one of the earliest sites known. It shows

evidence of farming and herding done by man in very early times. Archaeological evidence suggests that Neolithic culture existed in Mehrgarh as early as 7000 BC (BCE) .

**Bronze Age:** It is a historical period characterised by the use of articles made of bronze.

**Why burnt bricks are used in construction?** They are strong, hard, durable, and resistant to fire and will not dissolve in water or rain.

A granary with walls made of mud bricks, which are still in a good condition, has been discovered in Rakhigarhi, a village in Haryana, belonging to Mature Harappan Phase.

The word 'civilisation' comes from the ancient Latin word civis, which means 'city'.

This little statue was found at Mohenjo-Daro. When Sir John Marshall saw the statuette known as the dancing girl, he said, "When I first saw them I found it difficult to believe that they were pre-historic modelling. Such as this was unknown in the ancient worlds up to the age of Greece. I thought that these figures had found their way into levels some 3000 years old to which they properly belonged".

KVT Complex (Korkai-Vanji-Thondi) spread over Afghanistan and Pakistan has many places, names of those were mentioned in Sangam literature. Korkai, Vanji, Thondi, Matrai, Urai and Kudalgarh are the names of places in Pakistan. Gurkay and Poompuhar in Afghanistan are related to the cities and ports mentioned in the Sangam Age. The names of the rivers Kawri and Pruns in Afghanistan and the rivers Kaweri Wala and Phonai in Pakistan also occur in the Sangam literature.

Indus people used the red quartz stone called Carnelian to design jewellery.

Copper was the first metal discovered and used by humans.

The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians.

**Radiocarbon Dating Method: A Standard Tool for Archaeologists:** Also known as C<sub>14</sub> method, the radiocarbon method uses the radioactive isotope of carbon called carbon<sub>14</sub> to determine the age of an object.

Archaeological site at Mohenjo-Daro has been declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. What metals were known to the people of Indus Civilisation?

- (a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron
- (b) Copper, silver, iron, but not bronze
- (c) Copper, gold, iron, but not gold
- (d) Copper, silver, iron, but not gold

2. Indus Civilisation belonged to

- (a) Old stone age
- (b) Medieval stone age

(c) New stone age

(d) Metal age

3. River valleys are said to be the cradle of civilisation because

(a) Soil is very fertile

(b) They experienced good climate

(c) They are useful for transportation

(d) Many civilisations flourished on river valleys

**Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement: Harappan civilisation is said to be an urban civilisation.

Reason: It has well planned cities with advanced drainage system.

(a) Statement and reason are correct

(b) Statement is wrong

(c) Statement is true, but the reason is wrong

(d) Both statement and reason are wrong

2. Statement: Harappan civilisation belongs to Bronze Age.

Reason: Harappans did not know the use of iron.

(a) Statement and reason are correct

(b) Statement wrong

(c) Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong

(d) Both statement and reason are wrong

3. Statement: The engineering skill of Harappans was remarkable.

Reason: Building of docks after a careful study of tides, waves and currents.

(a) Statement and reason are correct

(b) Statement is wrong

(c) Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong

(d) Both statement and reason are wrong

4. Which of the following statements about Mohenjo-Daro is correct?

(a) Gold ornaments were unknown.

(b) Houses were made of burnt bricks

(c) Implements were made of iron

(d) Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen

5. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Uniformity in layout of town, streets and brick sizes
- (2) An elaborate and well laid out drainage system
- (3) Granaries constituted an important part of Harappan Cities

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 & 2
- (b) 1 & 3
- (c) 2 & 3
- (d) All the three

6. Circle the odd one:

Oxen, sheep, buffaloes, pigs, horses

7. Find out the wrong pair:

- (a) ASI - John Marshall
- (b) Citadel - Granaries
- (c) Lothal - Dockyard
- (d) Harappan civilisation - River Cauvery

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest civilisation.
2. Archaeological Survey of India was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ were used to store grains.
4. Group of people form \_\_\_\_\_.

**State true or false:**

1. Mehrgarh is a Neolithic site.
2. Archaeological survey of India is responsible for preservation of cultural monuments in the country.
3. Granaries were used to store grains.
4. The earliest form of writings was developed by Chinese.

**Match the following:**

1. Mohenjo-Daro - raised platform
2. Bronze - red quartz stone
3. Citadel - alloy
4. Carnelian - mound of dead

**Answers:****Choose the correct answer:**

1. Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron. 2. Metal Age 3. Many civilisations flourished on river valleys.

**Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement and reason are correct.
2. Statement and reason are correct
3. Statement and reason are correct
4. Houses were made of burnt bricks and Great Bath was made water tight with the layers of natural bitumen.
5. All the three
6. Pigs
7. Harappan civilisation - River Cauvery

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Mesopotamian Civilisation 2. Alexander Cunningham 3. Granaries 4. Community

**Say True or False:**

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

Correct Statement: The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians.

**Match the following:**

1. Mound of dead 2. Alloy 3. Raised platform 4. Red quartz zone

**6th Social Science Lesson 4****4] Ancient Cities of Tamilagam****Do You Know?**

Mesopotamian civilisation is the earliest civilisation in the world. It is 6500 years old.

**Thoonga Nagaram:** Madurai had Naalangadi and Allangadi. Naalangadi – Day Market; Allangadi – Evening Market. Madurai is known as Thoonga Nagaram (the city that never sleeps) . Madurai was a safe place where women purchased things from Allangadi without any fear.

Poompuhar was a port. Madurai was a trading town. Kanchi was an educational centre.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which of the following region has a city more than 6500 years old?

- (a) Iraq
- (b) Indus Valley
- (c) Tamilagam
- (d) Thondaimandalam

2. Which one of the following is a Tamil city?

- (a) Iraq
- (b) Harappan
- (c) Mohenjo-Daro
- (d) Kancheepuram

3. Which city is not related to the Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Poompuhar
- (b) Thondi
- (c) Korkai
- (d) Kancheepuram

4. Water management system of Tamils is known from

- (i) Kallanai
- (ii) Tanks in Kancheepuram
- (iii) Prakirama Pandyan Tank
- (iv) River Cauvery

- (a) i is correct
- (b) ii is correct
- (c) iii is correct
- (d) i and ii are correct

5. Which is not the oldest city among the following ones?

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Kancheepuram
- (c) Poompuhar
- (d) Chennai

6. Which city is related to Keezhadi excavation?

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Kancheepuram
- (c) Poompuhar
- (d) Harappa

**Tick the appropriate answer. Match the statement with the reason:**

1. Statement: Goods were imported and exported from the city Poompuhar.

Reason: Bay of Bengal was suitable for trading with neighbouring countries.

- (a) Statement is correct, but reason is wrong
- (b) Statement and its reason is correct
- (c) Statement is wrong, but reason is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

2. i. Thirunavukkarasar said "kalviyil karaiillatha". This statement refers to the city Kancheepuram.

ii. Hiuen Tsang said, "Kancheepuram is one among the seven-sacred places of India".

iii. Kalidasa said, "Kancheepuram is the best city among the cities".

- (a) Only i is correct
- (b) Only ii is correct
- (c) Only iii is correct
- (d) All are correct

3. Find out the correct statement:

- (a) Naalangadi - Night shop
- (b) Allangadi - Day-time shop
- (c) Ancient Roman coin factory was found at Poompuhar.
- (d) Pearls were exported from Uvari near Korkai.

4. Find out the wrong statement:

- (a) Megasthenes had mentioned Madurai in his account.
- (b) Hiuen Tsang came to the Tamil city of Kancheepuram.
- (c) Kovalan and Kannagi lived in Kancheepuram.
- (d) Iraq is mentioned in Pattinapalai.

5. Find out the correct pair:

- (a) Koodal Nagar - Poompuhar

(b) Thoonga Nagaram - Harappa

(c) City of Education - Madurai

(d) City of Temples - Kancheepuram

6. Find out the wrong pair:

(a) Vadamalai - Gold

(b) Western Ghats - Sandal

(c) Southern Ghats - Pearls

(d) Eastern Sea - Ahil

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Kanchi Kailasanathar temple was built by \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the city of temples.

3. Masathuvan means \_\_\_\_\_.

**State true or false:**

1. Cultural relationship with the outside world developed in Poompuhar because of its trade relationship with it.

2. Women also purchased from Allangadi of Madurai without fear.

3. Many rock cut temples were made during the Pallava period.

4. Bodhi Dharmar belonged to Kancheepuram.

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Indus Valley 2. Kancheepuram 3. Kancheepuram 4. Kallanai and Tanks in Kancheepuram

5. Chennai 6. Madurai

**Tick the appropriate answer. Match the statement with the reason:**

1. Statement and its reason are correct 2. All are correct

3. Pearls were exported from Uvari near Korkai 4. Kovalan and Kannagi lived in Kancheepuram.

5. City of Temples – Kancheepuram 6. Eastern Sea - Ahil

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Pallava King Raja Simha 2. Kanchi 3. A big trader

**State True or False:**

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True

**6th Social Science Lesson 5****5] The Universe and Solar System****Do You Know?**

The study of the Universe is called Cosmology. The term Cosmos is derived from the Greek word 'Kosmos'.

A light-year is the distance travelled by light in a year. Light travels at a velocity of 300,000 km per second. Sound travels at a speed of 330 m per second.

1.3 million Earths can fit inside the Sun. imagine how big the Sun is.

The distance between the Sun and the Earth is about 150 million kilometre. A flight flying at a speed of 800 km per hour from the Earth would take 21 years to reach the Sun.

On 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission – MOM) , launched by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) , reached the orbit of Mars to analyze its atmosphere and topography. ISRO has now become the fourth space agency to reach Mars after the Soviet Space programme, NASA and the European Space Agency.

ISRO launched India's first ever Moon mission, Chandrayaan – 1 in 2008.

The Midnight Sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the Sun remains overhead 24 hours a day.

The velocity of the Earth's rotation varies from 1,670 km per hour at the equator to 845 km per hour at 60° N and S latitudes and zero at the poles.

Perihelion is the Earth's closet position to the Sun. aphelion is the farthest position of the Earth from the Sun.

The Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve in the Indian Ocean covers an area on 10,500 sq.km in the ocean.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Universe was formed after \_\_\_\_\_ explosion.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the unit used to measure the distance between two celestial bodies.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the centre of the solar system.
4. The word planet means \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ planet has many natural satellites.
6. India's first ever mission to the moon is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Earth is inclined by \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
8. The Equator faces the Sun directly on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. At the time of Perihelion, the Earth is \_\_\_\_\_ to the Sun.

10. The line which divides day and night on the Earth's surface is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Choose the best answer:**

1. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called

- (a) Revolution
- (b) Seasons
- (c) Rotation
- (d) Circulation

2. The Tropic of Capricorn faces the Sun directly on

- (a) March 21
- (b) June 21
- (c) September 23
- (d) December 22

3. The galaxy in which our solar system is found is

- (a) Andromeda
- (b) Megallanic clouds
- (c) Milky Way
- (d) Starburst

4. The only celestial body where man has successfully landed

- (a) Mars
- (b) Moon
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Venus

5. Which of the following planets can float on water?

- (a) Jupiter
- (b) Saturn
- (c) Uranus
- (d) Neptune

**Circle the odd one out:**

1. Venus, Jupiter, Neptune, Saturn

2. Sirius, Andromeda, Milky Way, Megallanic clouds

3. Pluto, Eris, Ceres, Io

4. Comet, Asteroids, Meteorites, Dwarf planets

5. Rover, Orbiter, Aeroplane, Space shuttle

**Match the following:**

1. Hottest Planet - Mars

2. Ringed Planet - Neptune

3. Red Planet - Venus

4. Somersaulting Planet - Saturn

5. Coldest Planet - Uranus

**i) Consider the following statements:**

1. Venus rotates from east to west.

2. The Tropic of Cancer faces the Sun on June 21.

3. Mars has rings around it.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2 only

**ii) Which of the statement(s) is/are true?**

Statement I: Earth is called a watery planet.

Statement II: The rotation of the Earth causes seasons.

(a) I is true, II is wrong

(b) I is wrong, II is true

(c) Both the statements are true

(d) Statements I and II are wrong

**Name the following:**

1. Cluster of stars.

2. The nearest galaxy to the solar system.

3. The brightest planet.

4. The living sphere.

5. The year which has 366 days.

**Answers:**

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Big Bang 2. Light Year 3. Sun 4. Wanderer 5. Jupiter 6. hanrayaan I 7. 23 1/2  
8. 21st March and 23rd September 9. closest 10. Terminator Line

**Choose the best answer:**

1. Rotation 2. December 22 3. Milky Way 4. Moon 5. Saturn

**Circle the odd one out:**

1. Venus 2. Sirius 3. Io 4. Dwarf planets 5. Aeroplane

**Match the following:**

1. Venus 2. Saturn 3. Mars 4. Uranus 5. Neptune

**i) Consider the following statements:**

Statement 1 and 2 is True

**ii) Which of the statement(s) is/are true?**

Statement I is true, II is wrong

**Name the following:**

1. Galaxy 2. Megallanic clouds / Andromeda 3. Venus 4. Earth 5. Leap year

**6th Social Science Lesson 6****6] Land and Oceans****Do You Know?**

**Land classification-Sangam period:** Kurinji – Mountain and its environs; Mullai – Forest and its surroundings; Marutham – Agricultural land and its adjoining areas; Neithal – Sea and its environs; Palai – Desert region.

**Isthmus:** A narrow strip of land which connects two large landmasses or separate two large water bodies.

Dharmapuri Plateau, Coimbatore Plateau and Madurai Plateau and Madurai are found in Tamil Nadu.

The plains have been the cradle of civilisations from the earliest times. For example: the Indus in India, the Nile valley in Egypt are some of the early civilisation which developed and flourished.

Erosion is the process of removal of surface material from the Earth's crust. The eroded materials are transported and deposited on the low lying areas. This process is called as Deposition.

If Mount Everest, which is the highest peak (8,848 metres) , was placed into the Mariana Trench, still there would be 2,146 metres of water left. The depth in metres from the Mean Sea Level denoted as m<sup>-</sup>.

The Spanish navigator Ferdinand Magellan named the ocean Pacific, meaning calm or tranquil.

Palk Strait connects the Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay.

6° Channel separated Indira Point and Indonesia. 8° Channel separates Maldives and Minicoy islands. 9° Channel separates Lakshadweep Islands and Minicoy islands. 10° Channel separates Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which of the following is the smallest ocean on Earth?
  - (a) The Pacific Ocean
  - (b) The Indian Ocean
  - (c) The Atlantic Ocean
  - (d) The Arctic Ocean
2. The Malacca Strait connects
  - (a) The Pacific and Atlantic Oceans
  - (b) The Pacific and Southern Oceans
  - (c) The Pacific and Indian Oceans
  - (d) The Pacific and Arctic Ocean
3. Which of the following oceans is the busiest ocean?
  - (a) The Pacific Ocean
  - (b) The Atlantic Ocean
  - (c) The Indian Ocean
  - (d) The Arctic Ocean
4. The frozen continent is
  - (a) North America
  - (b) Australia
  - (c) Antarctica
  - (d) Asia
5. A narrow strip of water that connects two large water bodies
  - (a) A Strait

- (b) An Isthmus
- (c) An Island
- (d) A Trench

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The world's largest continent is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mineral rich plateau in India.
3. The largest ocean is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Deltas are \_\_\_\_\_ order landforms.
5. The Island continent is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Circle the odd one out:**

1. Africa, Europe, Australia, Sri Lanka.
2. The Arctic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Plateau, Valley, Plain, Mountain.
4. The Bay of Bengal, the Bering Sea, the China Sea, the Tasman Sea.
5. The Andes, the Rockies, the Everest, the Himalayas.

**Match the following:**

1. The South Sandwich Trench - The Atlantic Ocean
2. The Milwaukee Trench - The Southern Ocean
3. The Mariana Trench - The Indian Ocean
4. The Eurasian basin - The Pacific Ocean
5. The Java Trench - The Arctic Ocean

**i) Consider the following statements:**

1. Plains are formed by rivers.
2. The 'South Sandwich Trench' is founded in the Indian Ocean.
3. Plateaus have steep slopes.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2 only

**ii) Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?**

Statement I: Mountains are second order landforms.

Statement II: The Mariana Trench is the deepest trench in the world.

- (a) I is true; II is wrong
- (b) I is wrong; II is true
- (c) Both the statements are true
- (d) Statements I and II are wrong

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1. The Arctic Ocean 2. The Pacific and Indian Oceans 3. The Atlantic Ocean 4. Antarctica
- 5. A Strait

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. Asia 2. Chhotanagpur Plateau 3. The Pacific Ocean 4. Third 5. Australia

**Circle the odd one out:**

- 1. Sri Lanka 2. The Mediterranean Sea 3. Valley 4. The Bay of Bengal 5. The Everest

**Match the following:**

- 1. The Southern Ocean 2. The Atlantic Ocean 3. The Pacific Ocean 4. The Arctic Ocean
- 5. The Indian Ocean

**i) Consider the following statements:**

Statement 1 and 3 is correct

**ii) Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?**

Both the statements are true

**6th Social Science Lesson 7**

**7] Understanding Diversity**

**Do You Know?**

Mawsynram located in Meghalaya, is the land of highest rainfall. Jaisalmer located in Rajasthan, is the land of lowest rainfall.

The Constitution of India recognises twenty-two languages. The Government of India has declared Tamil as the first classical language in 2004. Apart from Tamil, five other Indian languages have been declared as the classical languages, by the Government of India. Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya were announced as classical language in 2005, 2008, 2008, 2013, and 2016 respectively.

About 60 percent of the total epigraphically inscriptions found by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are from Tamil Nadu, and most of these are in the Tamil script.

| Folk dances of India |  |
|----------------------|--|
| State                | Popular dance  |
| Tamil Nadu           | Karagattam, Oyillattam, Kummi, Therukoothu, Bommalattam, Puliattam, Kolattam, Thappattam |
| Kerala               | Theyyam and Mohiniattam  |
| Punjab               | Bhangra  |
| Gujarat              | Garba and Dandia   |
| Rajasthan            | Kalbelia and Ghoomer   |
| Uttar Pradesh        | Ras Lila   |
| Uttarkhand           | Chholiya   |
| Assam                | Bihu   |

V.A. Smith called India as an 'Ethnological museum', as a great variety of racial types exist.

India is known for 'unity in diversity'. This phrase was coined by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, in his book Discovery of India.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. India consists of \_\_\_\_\_ States and \_\_\_\_\_ Union territories.

(a) 27, 9

(b) 29, 7

(c) 28, 7

(d) 28, 9

2. India is known as a

(a) Continent

(b) Sub continent

(c) Island

(d) None of these

3. Mawsynram, the land of highest rainfall is located in

(a) Manipur

(b) Sikkim

(c) Nagaland

(d) Meghalaya

4. Which one of the following religion is not practised in India?

(a) Sikhism

(b) Islam

(c) Zoroastrianism

(d) Confucianism

5. Recognised official languages of India, as per VIIth Schedule of Indian Constitution

(a) 25

(b) 23

(c) 22

(d) 26

6. Onam festival celebrated in

(a) Kerala

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Punjab

(d) Karnataka

7. Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of

(a) Kerala

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Manipur

(d) Karnataka

8. 'Discovery of India' – a book was written by

(a) Rajaji

(b) V.O.C

(c) Nethaji

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

9. The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Ambedkar

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Rajaji

10. V.A. Smith called India as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Great Democracy
- (b) Unique land of diversities
- (c) Ethnological museum
- (d) Secular nation

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Geographical features and climatic conditions determine the \_\_\_\_\_ activities of a region.
2. Jaisalmer, the land of lowest rainfall is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tamil was declared as classical language in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Bihu festival is celebrated in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Match the following:**

1. Negroids - Religion
2. Coastal areas - India
3. Zoroastrianism - Fishery
4. Unity in diversity - Indian race

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct statements:**

1. 29, 7 2. Sub continent 3. Meghalaya 4. Confucianism 5. 22 6. Kerala
7. Kerala 8. Jawaharlal Nehru 9. Jawaharlal Nehru 10. Ethnological museum

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Economic 2. Rajasthan 3. 2004 4. Assam

**Match the following:**

1. Indian race 2. Fishery 3. Religion 4. India

**6th Social Science Lesson 8**

**8] Achieving Equality**

**Do You Know?**

**End of Apartheid:** After 27 years in prison, former South African President, Nelson Mandela, was freed in 1990 and successfully achieved the end of apartheid in South Africa, bringing peace to a racially divided country and leading the fight for human rights around the world.

**Dr.B.R. Ambedkar:** He is popularly known as Baba Saheb. He was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer. He earned his M.A. in 1915 and then obtained a D. Sc at the London School of Economics before being awarded Ph.D by Columbia University in 1927. He served as the chairman of drafting committee of the constituent assembly and hence regarded as the father of Indian Constitution. He was independent India's first Law Minister. He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1990.

| Literacy rate – 2011 Census |               |            |       |               |            |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| High                        |               |            | Low   |               |            |
| S. No                       | District Name | Percentage | S.No. | District Name | Percentage |
| 1                           | Kanyakumari   | 92.14%     | 1     | Dharmapuri    | 64.71%     |
| 2                           | Chennai       | 90.33%     | 2     | Ariyalur      | 71.99%     |
| 3                           | Thoothukudi   | 86.52%     | 3     | Vilupuram     | 72.08%     |
| 4                           | The Nilgiris  | 85.65%     | 4     | Krishnagiri   | 725.41%    |

| Sex Ratio – 2011 Census (Number of females per 1,000 males) |                          |           |       |                |           |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| High  |                          |           | Low   |                |           |
| S. No   | District Name            | Sex Ratio | S. No | District Name  | Sex Ratio |
| 1   | The Nilgiris             | 1041      | 1     | Dharmapuri     | 946       |
| 2   | Thanjavur                | 1031      | 2     | Salem          | 954       |
| 3   | Nagapattinam             | 1025      | 3     | Krishnagiri    | 956       |
| 4   | Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli | 1024      | 4     | Ramanathapuram | 977       |

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which one of the following is not the reason for Prejudice?

- (a) Socialization
- (b) Economic Benefits
- (c) Authoritarian personality
- (d) Geography

2. Discrimination done on the basis of gender is referred to as

- (a) Gender discrimination
- (b) caste discrimination
- (c) Religious discrimination
- (d) inequality

3. Gender-based stereotypes are often portrayed in

(a) Films

(b) Advertisements

(c) TV Serials

(d) All of these

4. Name the book/s written by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

(a) India 2020

(b) Wings of Fire

(c) Ignited Minds

(d) All of these

5. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year

(a) 1997

(b) 1996

(c) 1995

(d) 1994

6. Viswanathan Anand became India's first grandmaster in the year

(a) 1985

(b) 1986

(c) 1987

(d) 1988

7. In which sport Ilavazhagi excels

(a) Chess

(b) Wrestling

(c) Carom

(d) Tennis

8. Which article of the Constitution says discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them is not permitted?

(a) 14(1)

(b) 15(1)

(c) 16(1)

(d) 17(1)

9. B.R. Ambedkar was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year

(a) 1990

(b) 1989

(c) 1988

(d) 1987

10. As per the 2011 Census the highest literate district in Tamil Nadu

(a) Namakkal

(b) Salem

(c) Kanyakumari

(d) Sivagangai

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. People have false belief and an idea on others is called \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was born in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, India's highest Sport honour.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the independent India's first Law Minister.

5. As per the 2011 Census the lowest Sex ratio was in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Match the following:**

1. Prejudice - abolition of untouchability

2. Stereotype - treating someone less fairly than others

3. Discrimination - equality before law

4. Article 14 - false view or idea about something

5. Article 17 - judge other people negatively

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Geography 2. Gender discrimination 3. All of these 4. All of these 5. 1997

6. 1988 7. Carom 8. 15(1) 9. 1990 10. Kanyakumari

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Prejudice 2. Rameswaram 3. Viswanathan Anand 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

5. Dharmapuri district

**Match the following:**

1. Judge other people negatively 2. False view or idea about something 3. Treating someone less fairly than others 4. Equality before law 5. Abolition of untouchability

**6th Social Science Lesson 9****9] Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India****Do You Know?**

**Vedic Age:** It is a period in the History of India between 1500 BC (BCE) – 600 BC (BCE) . It gets its name from four 'Vedas'.

**Slash and burn agriculture:** It is a farming method that involves clearing the land by cutting and burning all the trees and plants on it. Cultivation is done there for a short time and then abandoned. People then move to a new piece of land for cultivation.

**Four Vedas:** Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva.

**National Motto:** "Satyameva Jayate" "(Truth alone triumphs) " is taken from Mundaka Upanishad.

**Classification of Vedic Age: Two phases of Vedic Age:** Early Vedic Period (1500 – 1000 BC (BCE) ) ; Later Vedic Period (1000 – c.600 BC (BCE) ) .

**Bali:** A tax consisting of 1/6 of the agricultural produce or cattle for a person.

**Sabha:** A council of elders; **Samiti:** Assembly of people.

**Metals Known to Rig Vedic People:** Gold (Hiranya) ; Iron (Shyama) ; Copper/Bronze (Ayas) .

The term 'Megalith' is derived from Greek. 'Megas', means great and 'lithos' means stone. Using big stone slabs built upon the places of burial is known as Megalith.

Periplus mentions the steel imported to Rome from Peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

**Megalithic Monuments in Tamil Nadu:** The people who lived during the last stages of the New Stone Age began to follow the Megalithic system of burial. According to this system, the dead body was placed in a big pot along with burial goods. The Megalithic monuments bear witness to a highly advanced state of civilisation with the knowledge of iron and community living. Dolmens are Megalithic tombs made of two or more upright stones with a single stone lying across the burial site. Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraraghavapuram village, Kanchipuram district, Kummalaruthupatti, Dindigul district, and in Narasingampatti, Madurai district.

**Menhir:** In Breton Language 'Men' means "stone" and 'hir', "long". They are monolithic pillars planted vertically into the ground in memory of the dead. Menhir at Singaripalayam in Tirupur District and at Vembur in Theni District points to the existence of an ancient settlement along the banks of River Uppar. Menhirs are found at Narasingampatti, Madurai district, Kumarikalpalayam and Kodumanal in Erode district.

**Hero Stones:** A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero in a battle or those who lost their lives while defending their village from

animals or enemies. Hero stones are found at Maanur village near Palani, Dindigul district, Vellalankottai, Tuticorin district, and Pulimankombai, Dindigul district.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Aryans first settled in \_\_\_\_\_ region.

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Middle Gangetic
- (c) Kashmir
- (d) North east

2. Aryans first settled in \_\_\_\_\_ region.

- (a) China
- (b) North Asia
- (c) Central Asia
- (d) Europe

3. Our National Motto "Sathyameva Jayate" is taken from \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Brahmana
- (b) Veda
- (c) Aranyaka
- (d) Upanishad

4. What was the ratio of land revenue collected during Vedic Age

- (a) 1/3
- (b) 1/6
- (c) 1/8
- (d) 1/9

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: The Vedic Age is evidenced by good number of texts and adequate amount of material evidence.

Reason: Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

2. Statement I: Periplus mentions the steel imported into Rome from peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.

Statement II: Evidences for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.

- (a) Statement I is wrong
  - (b) Statement II is wrong
  - (c) Both the statements are correct
  - (d) Both the statements are wrong
3. Which of the statement is not correct in the Vedic society?
- (a) A widow could re-marry
  - (b) Child marriage was in practice
  - (c) Father's property was inherited by his son
  - (d) Sati was unknown
4. Which is the correct ascending order of the Rig Vedic society?
- (a) Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra < Jana
  - (b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra
  - (c) Rashtra < Jana < Grama < Kulu < Vis
  - (d) Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. Vedic culture was \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a tax collected from the people in Vedic period.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ system is an ancient learning method.
- 4. Adhichanallur is in \_\_\_\_\_ district.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

- 1. The Roman artefacts found at various sites provide the evidence of Indo-Roman trade relations.
- 2. A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero.
- 3. The army chief was called Gramani.
- 4. The Black and Red ware pottery became the characteristic of the Megalithic period.
- 5. Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at paiyampalli.

**Match the following:**

**Site - Finds**

- (a) Keezhadi - (1) Ivory dice

- (b) Porunthal - (2) Tip of ploughs  
(c) Kodumanal - (3) Spindles  
(d) Adichanallur - (4) Gold ornaments

(a) 4 3 2 1

(b) 3 4 1 2

(c) 1 3 4 2

(d) 1 2 3 4

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Punjab 2. Central Asia 3. Upanishad 4. 1/6

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both the statements are correct
3. Child marriage was in practice
4. Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Blood relation 2. Bali 3. Gurukulam Method 4. Thoothukudi

**State true or false:**

1. True
2. True
3. False - Correct statement: Gramani was the leader of the village.
4. True
5. True

**Match the following:**

1. Ivory dice 2. Tip of ploughs 3. Spindles 4. Gold ornaments

**6th Social Science Lesson 10**

**10] Great Thinkers and New Faiths**

**Do You Know?**

Original name – Vardhamana; Place of Birth – Kundhagrama near Vaishali, Bihar; Parents – Siddharth, Trishala; Place of Death – Pavapuri, Bihar.

The word Jain derives from the Sanskrit word Jina, which means conquering self and the external world.

**What is Karma?** The belief that a person's actions in this life determine the quality of his or her later part of the current life and the next incarnation.

**Omniscience:** It is the ability to know everything or be infinitely wise.

**Moksha:** Liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

Gautama Swami, a chief disciple of Mahavira, compiled the teaching of Mahavira, called Agama sidhantha.

Original name – Siddhartha; Place of Birth – Lumbini Garden, Nepal; Parents – Suddhodana, Maya devi; Place of Death – Kushi Nagar, UP.

**Chaitya:** A Buddhist shrine or a meditation hall; **Viharas:** Monastries/living quarters for monks; **Stupas:** Built over the remains of Buddha's body, they are monuments of great artistic value.

**Frescoes (paintings):** Frescoes on the ceilings and walls of the Ajanta caves in Aurangabad, Maharashtra – depict the Jataka Tales.

**Middle path:** It refers to neither indulging in extreme attachment to worldly pleasure nor committing severe penance.

**Buddhist Councils:** First – Rajagriha; Second – Vaishali; Third – Pataliputra; Fourth – Kashmir.

**Jataka Story:** The Jatakas are popular stories about the previous birth and life of Buddha, as human and as an animal. They teach morals.

**The Woodpecker and the Lion (A Jataka Story):** Once upon a time, there lived a woodpecker and a lion. One day, the lion hunted a big bison and sat down to eat it. It so happened that while having his meal, a big bone got stuck in the lion's throat. He was not able to remove it and was in great pain. A kind hearted woodpecker offered to help the lion. The woodpecker, however, told the lion that he would only take out the bone if the lion promised not to eat him while removing the bone.

The lion gladly agreed and opened his mouth in front of the woodpecker. The woodpecker hopped inside the lion's mouth, and easily pulled out the bone. The lion kept his promise and let the woodpecker fly away. Soon the lion recovered completely and killed another bison. The woodpecker also thought of joining the lion and asked a small share of meat. To her utter disappointment the lion blatantly refused to share his meal with her. The Lion said, "How dare you ask me for more favours? I have already done so much for you!" The woodpecker did not understand what the lion was talking about. The lion then clarified, "You should be thankful to me that I did not devour you when you were taking out the bone from my throat. Now do not expect anything else from me and go away." The woodpecker said to himself, "It

was indeed a mistake to help such an ungrateful creature!" Nevertheless, it is not worth being angry or holding grudge against someone as unworthy as him.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. What is the name of the Buddhist scripture?
  - (a) Angas
  - (b) Tripitakas
  - (c) Tirukkural
  - (d) Naladiyar
2. Who was the first Tirthankara of Jainism?
  - (a) Rishabha
  - (b) Parsava
  - (c) Vardhamana
  - (d) Buddha
3. How many Tiruthankaras were there in Jainism?
  - (a) 23
  - (b) 24
  - (c) 25
  - (d) 26
4. Where was the third Buddhist Council convened?
  - (a) Rajagriha
  - (b) Vaishali
  - (c) Pataliputra
  - (d) Kashmir
5. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?
  - (a) Lumbini
  - (b) Saranath
  - (c) Taxila
  - (d) Bodh Gaya

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement: A common man could not understand Upanishads.  
Reason: Upanishads were highly philosophical.
  - (a) Statement and its Reason are correct

(b) Statement is wrong

(c) Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong

(d) Both Statement and Reason are wrong

2. Statement: The Jatakas are popular tales.

Reason: Frescoes on the ceiling and walls of Ajanta caves depict the Jataka Tales.

(a) Statement and its Reason are correct

(b) Statement is wrong

(c) Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong

(d) Both Statement and Reason are wrong

3. Find out the correct answer: Buddha Viharas are used for

(1) Education (2) Stay of Buddhist monks (3) Pilgrims' stay (4) Prayer hall

(a) 2 is correct

(b) 1 and 3 are correct

(c) 1, 2, 4 are correct

(d) 1 and 4 are correct

4. Consider the following statements regarding the causes of the origin of Jainism and Buddhism.

I. Sacrificial ceremonies were expensive.

II. Superstitious beliefs and practices confused the common man.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) Only I

(b) Only II

(c) Both I & II

(d) Neither I nor II

5. Which of the following about Jainism is correct?

(a) Jainism denies God as the creator of universe

(b) Jainism accepts God as the creator of universe

(c) The basic philosophy of Jainism is idol worship

(d) Jains accept the belief in Last Judgement

6. All the following statements are true of Siddhartha Gautama except:

(a) He is the founder of Hinduism

(b) He was born in Nepal

(c) He attained Nirvana

(d) He was known as Sakyamuni

**Circle the odd one:**

Parsava, Mahavira, Buddha, Rishabha

**Find out the wrong pair:**

(a) Ahimsa - not to injure

(b) Satya - to speak truth

(c) Asteya - not to steal

(d) Brahmacharya - married status

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The doctrine of Mahavira is called \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a state of freedom from suffering and rebirth.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Buddhism.

4. Thiruparthikundram, a village in Kanchipuram was once called \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ were built over the remains of Buddha's body.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Buddha believed in Karma.

2. Buddha had faith in caste system.

3. Gautama Swami compiled the teachings of Mahavira.

4. Viharas are temples.

5. Emperor Asoka followed Buddhism.

**Match the following:**

1. Angas - Vardhamana

2. Mahavira - Monks

3. Buddha - Buddhist shrine

4. Chaitya - Sakya muni

5. Bhikshus - Jain text

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Tripitakas 2. Rishabha 3. 24 4. Pataliputra 5. Saranath

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement and its Reason are correct
2. Statement and its Reason are correct
3. Stay of Buddhist monks
4. Both I & II Statements are correct.
5. Jainism accepts God as the creator of universe.
6. He is the founder of Hinduism.

**Circle the odd one:** Buddha

**Find out the wrong pair:** Brahmacharya - married status

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Tri Ratna 2. Nirvana 3. Gautama Buddha 4. Jaina Kaanchi 5. Stupas

**State true or false:**

1. True
2. False

Correct Statement: Buddha opposed the caste system.

3. True
4. False

Correct Statement: Viharas are monasteries/living quarters for monks

5. True

**Match the following:**

1. Jain text 2. Vardhamana 3. Sakya muni 4. Buddhist shrine 5. Monks

## 6th Social Science Lesson 11

### 11] From Chiefdoms to Empires

**Do You Know?**

The term 'gana' means 'people of equal status.' 'Sangha' means 'assembly.' The gana-sanghas covered a small geographical area ruled by an elite group. The gana sanghas practiced egalitarian traditions.

A 'kingdom' means a territory ruled by a king or queen. In a kingdom (monarchy), a family, which rules for a long period becomes a dynasty. Usually these kingdoms adhered to orthodox Vedic traditions.

**16 Mahajanapadas:** Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Kasi, Kuru, Kosala, Avanti, Chedi, Vatsa, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Gandhara and Kamboja.

**Nalanda – UNESCO World Heritage Site:** Nalanda was a large Buddhist monastery in ancient kingdom of Magadha. It became the most renowned seat of learning during the reign of

Guptas. The word Nalanda is a Sanskrit combination of three words Na + alam + daa meaning "no stopping of the gift of knowledge."

**Megasthenese:** He was the ambassador of the Greek ruler, Seleucus, in the court of Chandra gupta. He stayed in India for 14 years. His book Indica is one of the main sources for the study of Mauryan Empire.

**Grandeur of Pataliputra:** The great capital city in the Mauryan Empire, which had 64 gates to the city with 570 watch towers.

"Ashoka shines and shines brightly like a bright star, even unto this day." – H.G. Wells, Historian.

**Lion Capital of Ashoka:** The Emblem of the Indian Republic has been adopted from the Lion Capital of one of the Ashokas pillars located at Sarnath. The wheel from the circular base, the Ashoka Chakra is a part of the National Flag.

An Edict is an office proclamation issued by authority or a king.

**The script of the inscriptions:** At Sanchi – Brahmi; At Kandahar – Greek and Aramaic; At North Western part – Kharoshthi.

The Junagarh/Girnar Inscription of Rudradaman records that the construction of a water reservoir known as Sudarshana Lake was begun during the time of Chandragupta Maurya and completed during Ashoka's reign.

Yakshas were deities connected with water, fertility, trees, the forest and wilderness. Yakshis were their female counterpart.

**Main Exports:** Spices, Pearls, Diamonds, Cotton textiles, Ivory Works, Conch Shells.

**Main Imports:** Horses, Gold, Glassware, Linen.

**Ancient name and its modern name:** Rajagriha – Rajgir; Pataliputra – Patna; Kalinga – Odisha.

**Elsewhere in the world – The Great Wall of China:** It is an ancient series of fortification. During third century BC (BCE) emperor Qin-Shi Huang linked these walls on Northern border to protect his empire.

**Temple of Zeus at Olympia:** An ancient temple in Olympia, Greece, dedicated to the god Zeus, constructed during fifth century BC (BCE), it is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

### Choose the best answers:

1. The Kingdom which was most powerful among the four Mahajanapadas

- (a) Anga
- (b) Magadha
- (c) Kosala
- (d) Vajji

2. Among the following who was the contemporary of Gautama Buddha?

(a) Ajatasatru

(b) Bindusara

(c) Padmanabha Nanda

(d) Brihadratha

3. Which of the following are the sources of Mauryan period?

(a) Artha Sastra

(b) Indica

(c) Mudrarakshasa

(d) All

4. Chandra Gupta Maurya abdicated the throne and went to Saravambelagola along with Jaina Saint \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Badrabahu

(b) Stulabahu

(c) Parswanatha

(d) Rushabhanatha

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator.

(a) Ptolemy

(b) Kautilya

(c) Xerxes

(d) Megasthenes

6. Who was the last emperor of Mauryan Dynasty?

(a) Chandragupta Maurya

(b) Ashoka

(c) Brihadratha

(d) Bindusara

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement (A): Ashoka is considered as one of India's greatest rulers.

Reason (R): He ruled according to the principle of Dhamma.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

2. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

Statement 1: Chandragupta Maurya was the first ruler who unified entire India under one political unit.

Statement 2: The Arthashastra provides information about the Mauryan administration.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both a and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. Consider the following statements and find out which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.

(1) Chandragupta Maurya was the first king of Magadha.

(2) Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order.

- (a) Nanda – Sishunaga – Haryanka – Maurya
- (b) Nanda – Sishunaga – Maurya – Haryanka
- (c) Haryanka – Sishunaga – Nanda – Maurya
- (d) Sishunaga – Maurya – Nanda - Haryanka

5. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of Magadha Empire?

- (1) Strategic location
- (2) Thick forest supplied timber and elephant
- (3) Control over sea
- (4) Availability of rich deposits of iron ores

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) All of these

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the earliest capital of Magadha.

2. Mudrarkshasa was written by \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the son of Bindusara.
4. The founder of the Maurya Empire was \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were appointed to spread Dhamma all over the empire.

**State true or false:**

1. The title Devanam Piya was given to Chandragupta Maurya.
2. Ashoka gave up war after his defeat in Kalinga.
3. Ashoka's Dhamma was based on the principle of Buddhism.
4. The lions on the currency notes is taken from the Rampurwa bull capital.
5. Buddha's relics were placed in the centre of the Stupas.

**Match the following:**

1. Gana - (a) Arthashastra
2. Megasthenese - (b) Religious tours
3. Chanakya - (c) People
4. Dharmayatra - (d) Indica

(a) 3 4 1 2

(b) 2 4 3 1

(c) 3 1 2 4

(d) 2 1 4 3

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Magadha, 2. Ajatasatru, 3. Artha Sastra, Indica and Mudrarkshasa, 4. Badrabahu
5. Megasthenese, 6. Brihadratha

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Only statement 2 is correct.
3. Only statement 2 is correct.
4. Haryanka – Sishunaga – Nanda – Maurya
5. Statement 1, 2 and 4 only correct.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Rajgriha, 2. Vishakadatta, 3. Ashoka, 4. Chandragupta Maurya, 5. Dhamma Mahamattas

**State true or false:**

1. False

Correct statement: The title Devanam Piya was given to Ashoka.

2. False

Correct statement: Ashoka gave up war after he won the Kalinga war.

3. True

4. False

Correct statement: The lions on the currency notes is taken from the Ashoka pillars from Sarnath.

5. True

**Match the following:**

1. People, 2. Indica, 3. Arthashastra, 4. Religious tours

**6th Social Science Lesson 12****12] Resources****Do you Know?**

Anything becomes a resource only when its use is discovered. The needs of human beings are ever changing. According to the ever changing needs, resources keep changing. Time and Technology are two important factors that determine whether a substance is a resource or not. For example: Sun's energy to generate electricity was made possible after the invention of solar panels (technology) ; and the receding of coal and petrol was in need of an inexhaustible resource (time) .

Marine yeast has greater potential than the terrestrial yeast. They can be used in baking, brewing, wine, bio-ethanol and pharmaceutical protein production.

Tropical rain forests are called the 'World's largest Pharmacy' as 25% of the natural vegetation are medicinal plants (e.g.) Cinchona.

Ambergris is an extract from the sperm whale. A pound (0.454 kg) of sweet – smelling ambergris is worth US \$63,000 and used in perfume industries.

**Match the following:**

1. Natural resource - Minerals

2. International resources - Sustainable development

3. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle - Air

4. Non-renewable - Manufacturing
5. Universal resource - Ambergris
6. Secondary activities - Forest

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sugarcane is processed to make \_\_\_\_\_
2. Conservation of resources is \_\_\_\_\_ use of resources.
3. Resources which are confined to certain regions are called \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are being used in the present.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are the most valuable resources.
6. Collection of resources directly from nature is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement: Solar energy is the best substitute for thermal energy in tropical regions.

Inference 1: Coal and petroleum resources are receding.

Inference 2: Solar energy will never deplete.

Now choose the right answer:

- (a) Only conclusion 1 follows
- (b) Only conclusion 2 follows
- (c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows
- (d) Both 1 and 2 follow

2. Statement: If you don't conserve resources, human race may become extinct.

Inference 1: You need not conserve resources.

Inference 2: You need to conserve resources.

Now choose the right answer:

- (a) Only conclusion 1 follows
- (b) Only conclusion 2 follows
- (c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows
- (d) Both 1 and 2 follow

3. Statement: Man switched over to agriculture.

Inference 1: Food gatherers experienced scarcity of food.

Inference 2: Food gathered was not nutritious.

Now choose the right answer:

- (a) Only conclusion 1 follows
- (b) Only conclusion 2 follows
- (c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows
- (d) Both 1 and 2 follow

**Answers:****Match the following:**

1. Air 2. Ambergris 3. Sustainable development 4. Minerals 5. Forest 6. Manufacturing

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sugar 2. Careful 3. Localized resources 4. Actual resources 5. Natural

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. Both 1 and 2 follow
- 2. Only conclusion 2 follows
- 3. Only conclusion 1 follows

**6th Social Science Lesson 13****13] National Symbols****Do You Know?**

There is a Peacock Sanctuary at Viralimalai in the district of Pudukottai (Tamil Nadu) .

**Tamil Nadu's Natural Symbols:** Animal – Nilgiri Tahr, Bird – Emerald dove, Flower – Gloriosa Superba, Tree – Palmyrah tree.

**Kodi Kaatha Kumaran:** Tirupur Kumaran was born in Chennimalai of Erode district. As a youth, he actively participated in the freedom struggle for India. In 1932, when Gandhiji was arrested, protests were held against the arrest all over the country. When protests were held for Gandhiji's release, Tirupur Kumaran took active part in it. He lost his life when the police attacked violently. He held on to the tricolour flag even when he died. He was honoured with the title, 'Kodi Kaatha Kumaran.' The Government of India has released a postal stamp on his centenary year to remember Tirupur Kumaran's sacrifice and dedication to the nation.

The four lions, chosen from the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka as our emblem, is now placed in the Sarnath Museum.

The National flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya from Andhra Pradesh. The first Indian Flag was woven at Gudiyatham in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu. This flag was hoisted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 at Red Fort (Delhi) . This flag is now an exhibit at the St. George's Fort Museum, Chennai.

**National Song:** On 27<sup>th</sup> December 1911 this National anthem was sung for the first time during the Congress committee meet held at Kolkata.

On January 29, the third day of the Republic day, the celebrations are brought to an end with the "Beating Retreat" ceremony. This is performed by the bands of Indian Army, Navy and Airforce. The President of India is the chief guest of this day. Rashtrapati Bhavan will be illuminated at 6pm as a part of the celebration.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Pingali Venkayya
  - (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
  - (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
  - (d) Gandhiji
2. Which is the National Anthem of India?
  - (a) Jana Gana Mana
  - (b) Vande Mataram
  - (c) Amar Sonar Bangla
  - (d) Neerarum kaduluduththa
3. Who wrote the most famous novel Anand Math?
  - (a) Akbar
  - (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
  - (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. \_\_\_\_\_ birthday is celebrated as the International Day of non violence?
  - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (b) Subash Chandra Bose
  - (c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
5. The colour of the Asoka chakra found in our flag is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Sky blue
  - (b) Navy blue
  - (c) Blue
  - (d) Green

6. The first flag ever flown after the Independence is stores in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Chennai fort Museum
- (b) Delhi Museum
- (c) Saranath Museum
- (d) Kolkata Museum

7. The National Anthem was written by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Devandranath Tagore
- (b) Bharathiyar
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
- (d) Balagangadhar Tilak

8. The time taken to play the National Anthem is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 50 seconds
- (b) 52 minutes
- (c) 52 seconds
- (d) 20 seconds

9. "Vande Mataram" was first sung by \_\_\_\_\_ at the 1896 session of the National Congress.

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

10. \_\_\_\_\_ hoists the flag on Independence Day in Delhi.

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The President
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Any Political leader

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The National emblem was adopted from the Ashoka pillar of \_\_\_\_\_

2. The National fruit of India is \_\_\_\_\_

3. The National Bird of India is \_\_\_\_\_

4. Our National tree is the \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Flag which was flown in 1947 Independence Day was weaved in \_\_\_\_\_

6. The Indian National Flag was designed by \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ started the Saka Era.
8. The longest river in India is \_\_\_\_\_
9. The Indian Rupee symbol was designed by \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Chakra of the National Flag has \_\_\_\_\_ spokes.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The Lion Capital is now the \_\_\_\_\_ museum. (Kolkata/Sarnath)
2. The National Anthem was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_ (1950/1947)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is declared as our National Micro organism. (Lacto bacillus/Rhizobium)

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Saffron – Courage; White - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Horse – Energy; Bull - \_\_\_\_\_
3. 1947 – Independence Day; 1950 - \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Rabindranath Tagore - (a) National Song
2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee - (b) National Flag
3. Pingali Venkayya - (c) Astro Physicist
4. Meghnad Saha - (d) National Anthem

1 2 3 4

- (a) a d b c
- (b) d a c b
- (c) d a c b
- (d) d a b c

**Match and choose the wrong pair:**

1. National Reptile - Tiger
2. National Aquatic Animal - Lacto bacillus
3. National Heritage Animal - King Cobra
4. National Micro organism - Dolphin

**Choose the wrong sentence:**

1. The ratio of our National Flag's length and breadth is 3:2
- (a) The Chakra has 24 spokes

(b) The Chakra is Sky Blue in colour

2. The National Flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya

(a) The First ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in Kolkata Museum

(b) The First National Flag was weaved in Gudiyattam

**Choose the correct sentence:**

1. August 15 is celebrated as the Independence Day.

2. November 26 is celebrated as the Republic Day.

3. October 12 is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 2. Jana Gana Mana 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

4. Mahatma Gandhi 5. Navy blue 6. Chennai fort Museum 7. Rabindranath Tagore

8. 52 seconds 9. Sarojini Naidu 10. The Prime Minister

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sarnath Pillars 2. Mango 3. Peacock 4. Banyan 5. Gudiyatham 6. Pingali Venkayya

7. Kanishka 8. Ganges 9. D. Udhaya Kumar 10. 24

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Sarnath 2. 1950 3. Lacto bacillus

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Peace 2. Hard work 3. Republic day

**Match the following:**

1. National Anthem 2. National Song 3. National Flag 4. Astro Physicist

**Match and choose the wrong pair:**

1. National Reptile - King Cobra

2. National Aquatic Animal - Dolphin

3. National Heritage Animal - Elephant

4. National Micro-organism - Lacto bacillus

National Heritage Animal is Elephant. Tiger is the National Animal.

**Choose the wrong sentence:**

1. The Chakra is Sky Blue in colour
2. The First ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in Kolkata Museum

**Choose the correct sentences:**

August 15 is celebrated as the Independence Day.

**6th Social Science Lesson 14****14] The Constitution of India****Do You Know?**

'The Father of the Constitution of India' is Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, N. Gopalasamy, K.M. Mundhi, Syed Ahmed Sadullah, P.L. Mitter, N. Madhava Rao, T.T.K., T.P. Khaitan were the legal experts of the Drafting Committee. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was considered the Chief architect. When the Constitution was drafted, there were 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. At present our Indian Constitution contains 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules. 101 amendments were made till 16.09.2016.

The original copies of the Constitution of India (Hindi, English) are preserved in special Helium filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The Constitution Day is celebrated on
  - (a) January 26
  - (b) August 15
  - (c) November 26
  - (d) December 9
2. The Constituent Assembly accepted the Constitution of India in the year
  - (a) 1946
  - (b) 1950
  - (c) 1947
  - (d) 1949
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ amendments made in the Constitution of India till 2016.
  - (a) 101
  - (b) 100

(c) 78

(d) 46

4. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?

(a) Right to Freedom

(b) Right to equality

(c) Right to vote

(d) Right to education

5. An Indian citizen has the right to vote at

(a) 14 years

(b) 18 years

(c) 16 years

(d) 21 years

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was selected as the chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

2. The farther of the Constitution of India is \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ protects our fundamental rights.

4. The Constitution of India came into existence on \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Independence Day - (a) November 26

2. Republic Day - (b) April 1

3. Constitutional Day of India - (c) August 15

4. Right to Education - (d) January 26

1 2 3 4

(a) c a d b

(b) c d a b

(c) d b a c

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. November 26 2. 1949 3. 101 4. Right to vote 5. 18 years

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 3. The Supreme Court 4. January 26, 1950

**Match the following:**

1. August 15 2. January 26 3. November 26 4. April 1

**6th Social Science Lesson 15****15] Economics – An Introduction****Do You Know?**

In villages, once in a week or month, all things are sold in a particular place at a specific time to meet the needs of the people. That is called 'Sandhai.'

**Consumer Goods:** The finished goods which are bought from the market to fulfil the daily needs of the consumers is called consumer goods. Example: rice, clothes, bicycles, etc.

The amount from the income which is left for future needs after consumption is called savings.

**Primary Activities:** They are concerned with the production of raw materials for food stuff and industrial use. Primary activities include: Agriculture, Cattle rearing, Fishing, Mining, Collection of fruits, nuts, honey, rubber, resin and medicinal herbs, lumbering.

**Secondary Activities:** The raw materials obtained from the primary activities are converted into finished products through machinery on a large scale. These activities are called secondary activities. Industries are classified on the basis of the availability of raw materials, capital and ownership. On the basis of raw materials, industries are classified as: Agro based industries – Cotton textiles, Sugar mills and Food processing; Forest based industries – Paper mills, Furniture making, Building Materials; Mineral based industries – Cement, Iron, Aluminium Industries; Marine based industries – Sea food processing.

**Tertiary Activities:** "I already told you that industries produce goods and distribute them to the people." For this purpose, some services are required. The service sector serves the people to fulfil their daily needs like: Transport – roadways, railways, waterways, airways; Communication – Post, Telephone, Information Technology etc.; Trade – Procurement of goods, selling; Banking – Money transactions, banking services.

**Learning Outcomes:** Children understand the meaning of Sandhai; Get clear idea about the barter system; Gain knowledge of the various kinds of occupation.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The producers of food grains are \_\_\_\_\_
2. Collection of honey is a \_\_\_\_\_ occupation.
3. The conversion of raw materials into finished goods is called \_\_\_\_\_
4. According to Gandhiji the villages are \_\_\_\_\_ of the nation.
5. The percentage of population in the cities of Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Cattle rearing - Secondary occupation
2. Food processing - Services
3. Iron & Steel Industry - Primary occupation
4. Telephone - Agro based industry
5. Cotton Industry - Tertiary occupation

**Match and find the odd pair:**

1. Small scale Industry - Transaction of Money
2. Forest based Industries - Information Technology
3. Services - Paper Industries
4. Banking - Cattle rearing

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Agriculture is a (Primary/Secondary) occupation.
2. Economic activities are divided on the basis of (Ownership/use) .
3. Sugar Industries are (Primary/Secondary) activity.
4. Agro based industry (Cotton/Furniture) .
5. Dairy farming is a (Public sector/co-operative sector) .

**Answers:****Fill in the blanks:**

1. Primary Sectors 2. Primary Occupation 3. Secondary sectors 4. Backbone 5. 47%

**Match the following:**

1. Primary Occupation 2. Agro based industry 3. Secondary occupation 4. Services
5. Tertiary Occupation

**Match and find the odd pair:**

1. Small scale industry - Cattle rearing
2. Forest based Industries - Paper Industries
3. Services - Information Technology
4. Banking - Transaction or Money

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Primary 2. Use 3. Secondary 4. Cotton 5. Co-operative sector

## 6th Social Science Lesson 16

## 16] Society and Culture In Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age

**Do You Know?**

Arumuga Navalar (Jaffna), U.V. Swaminatha Iyer and Damodharam Pillai (Jaffna) strove hard and spent many years in retrieving and publishing the Tamil classics and the ancient Tamil texts, which were originally present as palm leaf manuscripts.

Tholkappiyam is a work on Tamil grammar. It represents the quality of Tamil language and the culture of Tamil people of the Sangam Age.

George L. Hart, Professor of Tamil language at the University of California, has said that Tamil is as old as Latin. The language arose as an entirely independent tradition with no influence of other languages.

**Prominent Chera Rulers:** Udayan Cheralatha, Imayavaramban Netun Cheralathan, Cheran Senguttuvan, Cheral Irumporai.

**Kallanai:** It was a dyke, built with stones. It was constructed across the Kaveri to divert water throughout the delta region for irrigation. When it was built, Kallanai irrigated an area of about 69,000 acres.

**Prominent Chola Ruler:** Ilanchetsenni, Karikal Valavan, Kocengannan, Killi Valavan, Perunarkilli.

**Prominent Pandya Rulers:** Nediyan, Nanmaran, Mudukudumi Peruvazuthi, Nedunchezhiyan.

**Veerakkal/Natukkal:** The ancient Tamils had a great respect for the heroes who died in the battle field. The hero stones were erected to commemorate heroes who sacrificed their lives in war.

**Women Poets of Sangam Age:** Avvaiyar, Velli Veethiyar, Kakkaipadiniyar, Aathi Manthiyar, Pon Mudiyaar.

**Malabar Black Pepper:** When the Mummy of Ramses II of the Egypt was uncovered, archaeologists found black pepper corns stuffed into his nostrils and in his abdomen (as a part of embalming process practised in olden days).

Silk supplied by Indian merchants to the Roman Empire was considered so important that the Roman emperor Aurelian declared it to be worth its weight in gold.

**Muziris – First Emporium:** The Roman writer Pliny the Elder writes of Muziris in his Natural History as the 'first emporium (shopping complex) of India'. A temple of Augustus was built at Muziris, which had a Roman colony.

A papyrus document (now in Vienna museum) of 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC (BCE) records the agreement between two merchants' shippers of Alexandria and Muziris.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Pattini cult in Tamil Nadu was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Pandya Neduncheliyan

(b) Cheran Senguttuvan

(c) Ilango Adigal

(d) Mudathirumaran

2. Which dynasty was not in power during the Sangam Age?

(a) Pandyas

(b) Cholas

(c) Pallavas

(d) Cheras

3. The rule of Pandyas was followed by \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Satavahanas

(b) Cholas

(c) Kalabhras

(d) Pallavas

4. The lowest unit of administration during the Sangam Age was \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Mandalam

(b) Nadu

(c) Ur

(d) Pattinam

5. What was the occupation of the inhabitants of the Kurinji region?

(a) Plundering

(b) Cattle rearing

(c) Hunting and gathering

(d) Agriculture

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Assertion (A): The assembly of the poets was known as Sangam.

Reason (R): Tamil was the language of Sangam literature.

(a) Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) Both A and R is not true.

2. Which of the following statements are not true?

1. Karikala won the battle of Talayalanganam.
2. The Pathitru Pathu provides information about Chera Kings.
3. The earliest literature of the Sangam age was written mostly in the form of prose.

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

3. The ascending order of the administrative division in the ancient Tamizhagam was

(a) Ur < Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam

(b) Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam

(c) Ur < Mandalam < Kurram < Nadu

(d) Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam < Ur

4. Match the following dynasties with the Royal Insignia

A) Chera - 1. Two Fish

B) Chola - 2. Tiger

C) Pandya - 3. Bow and arrow

(a) 3 2 1

(b) 1 2 3

(c) 3 1 2

(d) 2 1 3

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The battle of Venni was won by \_\_\_\_\_

2. The earliest Tamil grammar work of the Sangam period was \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ built Kallanai across the river Kaveri.

4. The chief of the army was known as \_\_\_\_\_

5. Land revenue was called \_\_\_\_\_

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. The singing bards of the Sangam age were called Irular.

2. Caste system developed during the Sangam period.

3. Kizhar was the village chief.

4. Puhar was the general term for city.

5. Coastal region was called Marudham.

**Match the following:**

1. Thennar - Cheras
2. Vanavar - Cholas
3. Senni - Velir
4. Adiyaman - Pandyas

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Chera Senguttuvan 2. Pallavas 3. Kalabhras 4. Ur 5. Hunting and Gathering

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A
2. Statement 1 and 3 are true.
3. Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam

**Match the following dynasties with the Royal Insignia**

1. Bow and arrow 2. Tiger 3. Two Fish

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Karikalan 2. Tholkappiyam 3. Karikalan 4. Thanaithalaivan 5. Irai

**State true or false:**

1. False - Correct Statement: The singing bards of the Sangam age were called panar and viraliyar.
2. False - Correct Statement: Caste system was not developed during the Sangam period.
3. True
4. False - Correct Statement: Puhar was the leading city of the Sangam age.
5. False - Correct Statement: Coastal region was called Neithal.

**Match the following:**

1. Pandyas 2. Cheras 3. Cholas 4. Velir

**6th Social Science Lesson 17**

**17] The Post-Mauryan India**

**Do You Know?**

During the Sunga period, stone was replaced by wood in the railings and the gateways of the Buddhist stupas as seen in Bharhut and Sanchi.

Patanjali, the second grammarian in Sanskrit, was patronized by Pushyamitra.

King Kharavela of Kalinga was a contemporary of the Sungas. We get information about Kharavela from the Hathigumba Inscription.

The world-famous life-size statues of Buddha at Bamiyan valley on the mountains of the erstwhile north-western frontiers of ancient India (currently in central Afghanistan and recently destroyed by the Taliban's), were carved out of the solid rocks by the dedicated artists of the Gandhara School of Art during the post-Mauryan period.

**Rulers of Indo Greeks Demetrius I** – He was the son of Greco-Bactrian ruler Euthydemus. He was king of Macedonia from 294 to 288 BC (BCE). Numismatic evidence proves that Demetrius issued bilingual square coins with Greek on the obverse and Kharosthi on the reverse. Scholars are not able to decide which of the three, named Demetrius, was the initiator of the Yavana era, commencing from second century BC (BCE) in India.

**Menander** – He was one of the best known Indo-Greek kings. He is said to have ruled a large kingdom in the north-west of the country. His coins were found over an extensive area ranging from Kabul valley and Indus river to western Uttar Pradesh. Milinda Panha, a Buddhist text, is a discourse between Bactrian king Milinda and the learned Buddhist scholar Nagasena. This Milinda is identified with Menander. Menander is believed to have become a Buddhist and promoted Buddhism.

**Rulers of Indo-Parthians (Pahlavas):** Indo-Parthians came after the Indo-Greeks and the Indo-Scythians who were, in turn, defeated by the Kushanas in the second half of the first century AD (CE). Indo-Parthian kingdom or Gondopharid dynasty was founded by Gondopernes. The domain of Indo-Parthians comprised Kabul and Gandhara. The name of Gondopernes is associated with the Christian apostle St. Thomas. He came to India and according to Christian tradition, visited the court of Gondopernes and embraced Christianity.

Asvaghosha was the celebrated author of the first Sanskrit play, Buddhacharita.

Kushana Empire corresponded with the last days of the Roman Republic, when Julius Caesar was alive. It is said that Kushana Emperor sent a great embassy to Augustus Caesar.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The last Mauryan emperor was killed by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Pushyamitra
- (b) Agnimitra
- (c) Vasudeva
- (d) Narayana

2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Satavahana dynasty.

- (a) Simuka
- (b) Satakarni
- (c) Kanha

(d) Sivasvati

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the greatest of all the Kushana emperors.

(a) Kanishka

(b) Kadphises I

(c) Kadphises II

(d) Pan-Chiang

4. The Kantara School of Sanskrit flourished in the \_\_\_\_\_ during 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

(a) Deccan

(b) North-west India

(c) Punjab

(d) Gangetic valley

5. Sakas ruled over Gandhara region \_\_\_\_\_ as their capital.

(a) Sirkap

(b) Taxila

(c) Mathura

(d) Purushpura

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Assertion (A): Colonies of Indo-Greeks and Indo-Parthians were established along the north-western part of India.

Reason (R): The Bactrian and Parthian settlers gradually intermarried and intermixed with the indigenous population.

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is correct but R is not correct

(d) A is not correct but R is correct

2. Statement I: Indo-Greek rulers introduced the system and produced coins with inscription and symbols, engraving figures on them.

Statement II: Indo-Greek rule was ended by the Kushanas.

(a) Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct

(b) Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct

(c) Both the statements are correct

(d) Both the statements are wrong

3. Circle the odd one:

Pushyamitra, Vasudeva, Simuka, Kanishka

4. Answer the following in a word:

- (a) Who was the last Sunga ruler?
- (b) Who was the most important and famous king of Sakas?
- (c) Who established Kanva dynasty in Magadha?
- (d) Who converted Gondophernes into Christianity?

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Indo-Parthian Kingdom.
- 2. In the South, Satavahanas became independent after \_\_\_\_\_ death.
- 3. Hala is famous as the author of \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last ruler of Kanva dynasty.
- 5. Kushana's later capital was \_\_\_\_\_

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

- 1. Magadha continued to be a great centre of Buddhist culture even after the fall of the Mauryan Empire.
- 2. We get much information about Kharavela from Hathigumba inscription.
- 3. Simuka waged a successful war against Magadha.
- 4. Buddhacharita was written by Asvaghosha.

**Match the following:**

- 1. Patanjali - 1. Kalinga
- 2. Agnimitra - 2. Indo-Greek
- 3. King Kharavela - 3. Indo-Parthians
- 4. Demetrius - 4. Second grammarian
- 5. Gondophernes - 5. Malavikagnimitra

- (a) 4 3 2 1 5
- (b) 3 4 5 1 2
- (c) 1 5 3 4 2
- (d) 2 5 3 1 4

**Find out the wrong statement from the following:**

- 1. The Kushanas formed a section of the yueh-chi tribes who inhabited north-western China.
- 2. Kanishka made Jainism the state religion and built many monasteries.

3. The Great Stupa of Sanchi and the railings which enclose it belong to the Sunga period.

4. Pan-Chiang was the Chinese general defeated by Kanishka.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Pushyamitra 2. Simuka 3. Kanishka 4. Deccan 5. Sirkap

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

2. Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct

3. Circle the odd one: Kanishka

4. (a) Devabhuti

(b) Rudradaman

(c) Vasudeva

(d) St. Thomas

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Gondophares 2. Ashoka's 3. Sattasai 4. Susarman 5. Peshawar or Purushpura

**State True or False:**

1. True

2. True

3. False

Correct Statement: Kanishka waged a successful war against Magadha

4. True

**Match the following:**

1. Second grammarian 2. Malavikagnimitra 3. Kalinga 4. Indo-Greek 5. Indo-Parthians

**Find out the wrong statement from the following:**

Kanishka made Jainism the state religion and built many monasteries.

**6th Social Science Lesson 18**

**18] The Age of Empires: Guptas And Vardhanas**

**Do You Know?**

Lichchhavi was an old gana-sanga and its territory lay between the Ganges and the Nepal Terai.

**Prashasti:** Prashasti is a Sanskrit word, meaning commendation or 'in praise of'. Court poets flattered their kings listing out their achievements. These accounts were later engraved on pillars so that the people could read them.

Samudragupta was a devotee of Vishnu. He revived the Vedic practice of performing horse sacrifice. Performed by kings to prove their imperial sovereignty. He issued gold coins and in one of them, he is portrayed playing harp (veena). Samudragupta was not only a great conqueror but a lover of poetry and music and for this, he earned the title 'Kaviraja'.

Sri Meghavarman, the Buddhist king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Samudragupta.

The surnames of Chandragupta II were Vikramaditya, Narendrachandra, Simhachandra, Narendrasimha, Vikrama Devaraja, Devagupta and Devasri.

**Fahien:** During the reign of Chandragupta II, the Buddhist monk Fahein visited India. His travel accounts provided us information about the socio-economic, religious and moral conditions of the people of the Gupta age. According to Fahien, the people of Magadha were happy and prosperous, that justice was mildly administered and there was no death penalty. Gaya was desolated. Kapilavasthu had become a jungle, but at Pataliputra people were rich and prosperous.

**Nalanda University:** Nalanda University flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries and later under emperor Harsha of Kanauj. At Nalanda, Buddhism was the main subject of study. Other subjects like Yoga, Vedic literature and Medicine were also taught. Hiuen Tsang spent many years studying Buddhism in the University. Eight Mahapatashalas and three large libraries were situated on the campus. Nalanda was ravaged and destroyed by Mamluks (Turkish Muslims) under Bhaktiyar Khalji. Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**Who were the Huns?** Huns were the nomadic tribes, who, under their great Attila, were terrorising Rome and Constantinople. Associated with these tribes were the White Huns who came to India through Central Asia. They undertook regular invasions and were giving trouble to all Indian frontier states. After defeating Skandagupta, they spread across Central India. Their chief, Toramana, crowned himself as king. After him, his son Mihirakula ruled the captured territories. Finally, Yasodharman, ruler of Malwa in Central India, defeated them and ended their rule.

Samudragupta introduced the Gupta monetary system. Kushana coins provided inspiration to Samudragupta. The Gupta gold coins were known as Dinara. Guptas issued many gold coins but comparatively fewer silver and copper coins. However, the post-Gupta period saw a fall in the circulation of gold coins, indicating the decline in the prosperity of the empire.

The metals used by them were: iron, gold, copper, tin, lead, brass, bronze, bell-metal, mica, manganese and red chalk.

Harsha met the Chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsang, at Kajangala near Rajmahal (Jharkhand) for the first time.

Hiuen Tsang, the 'prince of pilgrims', visited India during Harsha's reign. His Si-Yu-Ki provides detailed information about the social, economic, religious and cultural conditions of India during Harsha's time. Hiuen Tsang tells us how Harsha, though a Buddhist, went to participate in the great kumbhamela held at Prayag.

The assembly at Kanauj was attended by 20 kings. A large number of Buddhist, Jain and Vedic scholars attended the assembly. A golden statue of Buddha was consecrated in a monastery and a small statue of Buddha (three feet) was carried in a procession.

In the assembly at Prayag, Harsha distributed his wealth among the Buddhists, Vedic scholars and poor people. Harsha offered fabulous gifts to the Buddhist monks on all the four days of the assembly.

Chandragupta I was the contemporary of Constantine the Great, the Roman Emperor, who founded Constantinople.

Harsha's time coincided with an early days of Tang Dynasty of China. Their capital (Xi'an) was a great centre of art and learning.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Gupta dynasty.

- (a) Chandragupta I
- (b) Sri Gupta
- (c) Vishnu Gopal
- (d) Vishnugupta

2. Prayog Prashasti was composed by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Kalidasa
- (b) Amarashi
- (c) Harisena
- (d) Dhanvantri

3. The monolithic iron pillar of Chandragupta is at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mehrauli
- (b) Bhitari
- (c) Gadhva
- (d) Mathura

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.

- (a) Charaka
- (b) Sushruta

(c) Dhanvantri

(d) Agnivasa

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Gauda ruler of Bengal.

(a) Sasanka

(b) Maitraka

(c) Rajavardhana

(d) Pulikesin II

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Assertion (A): Chandragupta I crowned himself as a monarch of a large kingdom after eliminating various small states in Northern India.

Reason (R): Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of Lichchavi family.

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is correct but R is not correct

(d) A is not correct but R is correct

2. Statement I: Chandragupta II did not have cordial relationship with the rulers of South India.

Statement II: The divine theory of kingship was practised by the Gupta rulers.

(a) Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct

(b) Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct

(c) Both the statements are correct

(d) Both the statements are wrong

3. Which of the following is arranged in chronological order?

(a) Srigupta – Chandragupta I – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya

(b) Chandragupta I – Vikramaditya – Srigupta – Samudragupta

(c) Srigupta – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya – Chandragupta I

(d) Vikramaditya – Srigupta – Samudragupta – Chandragupta I

4. Consider the following statements and find out which of the following statements(s) is/are correct

1. Lending money at high rate of interest was practised

2. Pottery and mining were the most flourishing industries

(a) 1 is correct

(b) 2 is correct

(c) Both 1 and 2 are correct

(d) Both 1 and 2 are wrong

**Circle the odd one:**

1. Kalidasa, Harisena, Samudragupta, Charaka.

2. Ratnavali, Harshacharita, Nagananda, Priyadharshika.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, the king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Samudragupta.

2. Buddhist monk from China \_\_\_\_\_, visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ invasion led to the downfall of Gupta Empire.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main revenue to the Government.

5. The official language of the Guptas was \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_, the Pallava king was defeated by Samudragupta.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the popular king of Vardhana dynasty.

8. Harsha shifted his capital from \_\_\_\_\_ to Kanauj.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine.

2. The structural temples built during the Gupta period resemble the Indo-Aryan style.

3. Sati was not in practice in the Gupta Empire.

4. Harsha belonged to Hinayana school of thought.

5. Harsha was noted for his religious intolerance.

**Match the following:**

A.

(a) Mihirakula - 1. Astronomy

(b) Aryabhatta - 2. Kumaragupta

(c) Painting - 3. Skandagupta

(d) Nalanda University - 4. Caravan trader

(e) Sartavaga - 5. Bagh

(a) 1 2 4 3 5

(b) 2 4 1 3 5

(c) 3 1 5 2 4

(d) 3 2 1 4 5

B.

- (a) Bana - 1. 10,000 students
- (b) Harsha - 2. Prayag
- (c) Nalanda University - 3. Harshacharita
- (d) Hiuen – Tsang - 4. Ratnabali
- (e) Buddhist Assembly - 5. Si-Yu-Ki

(a) 4 3 2 1 5

(b) 5 2 1 3 4

(c) 3 5 1 2 4

(d) 2 1 3 4 5

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Sri Gupta 2. Harisena 3. Mehrauli 4. Sushruta 5. Sasanka

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

- 1. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- 2. Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct
- 3. Srigupta – Chandragupta I – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya
- 4. Statement I is correct.

**Circle the odd one:**

1. Samudragupta 2. Harshacharita

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sri Meghavarman 2. Fahien 3. Hun 4. Land Tax 5. Sanskrit 6. Vishnugopa  
7. Harsha 8. Thaneswar

**State true or false:**

- 1. True
- 2. False - Correct Statement: The structural temples built during the Gupta period resemble the Dravidian style.
- 3. False - Correct Statement: Sati was practiced in the Gupta Empire
- 4. False - Correct Statement: Harsha belonged to Mahayana school of thought.
- 5. False - Correct Statement: Harsha was noted for his religious tolerance.

**Match the following:**

A: (a) Skandagupta

(b) Astronomy

(c) Bagh

(d) Kumaragupta

(e) Caravan trader

B: (a) Harshacharita (b) Ratnabali (c) 10,000 students (d) Si-Yu-Ki (e) Prayag

**6th Social Science Lesson 19****19] South Indian Kingdoms****Do You Know?**

Narasimhavarman I's army general was Paranjothi. Popularly known as Siruthondar (one of the 63 Nayanmars), Paranjothi led the Pallava army during the invasion of Vatapi. After the victory he had a change of heart and devoted himself to Lord Siva.

**Aihole Inscription:** It is found at Meguti Temple in Aihole (Bagalkot district, Karnataka). It is written in Sanskrit by Ravikirti, a court poet of Chalukya king Pulakesin II. It makes a mention of the defeat of Harsha Vardhana by Pulakesin II.

**Pattadakal:** (UNESCO World Heritage Site) is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka. It has ten temples. Out of them, four were built in northern style (Nagara), while the rest six are in the southern (Dravida) style. Virupaksha Temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida Style and Papanatha Temple is in Nagara style. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of Kandhi Kailasanatha temple. Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who among the following built the Vaikunda Perumal temple?

(a) Narasimhavarma II

(b) Nandivarma II

(c) Dantivarman

(d) Parameshvaravarma

2. Which of the following titles were the titles of Mahendra Varma I?

(a) Mattavilasa

(b) Vichitra Chitta

(c) Gunabara

(d) All the three

3. Which of the following inscriptions describes the victories of Pulakesin II?

(a) Aihole

- (b) Saranath
- (c) Sanchi
- (d) Junagath

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Statement I: Pallava art shows transition from rock-cut monolithic structure to stone built temple.

Statement II: Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram is an example of Pallava art and architecture.

- (a) Statement I is wrong
- (b) Statement II is wrong
- (c) Both the statements are correct
- (d) Both the statements are wrong

2. Consider the following statement(s) about Pallava Kingdom.

Statement I: Tamil literature flourished under Pallava rule, with the rise in popularity of Thevaram composed by Appar.

Statement II: Pallava King Mahendravarman was the author of the play Mattavilasa Prahasana

- (a) II only
- (b) I only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

3. Consider the following statements about the Rashtrakuta dynasty and find out which of the following statements are correct.

- 1. It was founded by Dantidurga
- 2. Amogavarsha wrote Kavirajmarga.
- 3. Krishna I built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All the three

4. Which of the following is not a correct pair?

- (a) Ellora caves - Rashtrakutas

(b) Mamallapuram - Narasimhavarma I

(c) Elephanta caves - Ashoka

(d) Pattadakal - Chalukyas

5. Find out the wrong pair:

(a) Dandin - Dasakumara Charitam

(b) Vatsyaya - Bharathavenba

(c) Bharavi - Kiratarjuneeyam

(d) Amogavarsha - Kavirajmarga

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ defeated Harsha Vardhana on the banks of the river Narmada.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed Vatapi and assumed the title VatapiKondan.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the author of Aihole Inscription.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the army general of Narasimhavarma I.

5. The music inscriptions in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ show Pallavas' interest in music.

**Match the following:**

1. Pallavas - Kalyani

2. Eastern Chalukyas - Manyakheta

3. Western Chalukyas - Kanchi

4. Rashtrakutas - Vengi

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. The famous musician Rudracharya lived during Mahendravarma I.

2. The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Pulakesin II.

3. Mamallapuram is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

4. Thevaram was composed by Azhwars.

5. The Virupaksha temple was built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Nandivarma II 2. Mattavilasa, Vichitra Chitta and Gunabara 3. Aihole

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Both the statements are correct.

2. Statement II only correct.

3. All the three statements are correct.

4. Elephanta caves – Ashoka

5. Vatsyaya – Bharathavenba

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Pulikesin II 2. Narasimhavarma II 3. Ravikirti 4. Paranjothi

5. Kudimianmalai, Thirumayam temples

**Match the following:**

1. Kanchi 2. Vengi 3. Kalyani 4. Manyakheta

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True

2. False

Correct Statement: The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amogavarsha.

3. True

4. False

Correct Statement: Thevaram was composed by Nayanmars.

5. True

## 6th Social Science Lesson 20

### 20] Asia and Europe

**Do You Know?**

'Knot' refers to the convergence of mountain ranges.

Tibet is called the 'Roof of the world' and it is also known as the third pole because of its cold weather, largest reserve of freshwater and inhospitable environment.

A group of islands is called an archipelago. The largest archipelago is Indonesia.

The Three Gorges dam has been constructed across the river Yangtze. It is the largest power station dam in the world. It fulfils ten percent of power needs of China.

**Desert:** A Desert is a large area that gets very low rainfall and very few plants and animals. There are two types of deserts found in Asia, Hot and cold deserts.

Rub-Al Khali desert is the largest, continuous sandy desert in the world. It is found in the south-eastern part of Saudi Arabia.

**Banaue rice terrace:** The Banaue rice terraces were built 2000 year ago by the Ifugaos people in the Philippines. It is located approximately about 1524 m above sea level.

**ANKORWAT:** It is a world heritage site. It was built by king Suriya Varma II in 1100 AD (CE) at Cambodia. 'Ankorwat' means 'the city of temples' in Khmer language. It is the largest Hindu Temple in the world.

**European Union:** The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 28 member countries for their welfare. It has own flag and the common currency, the Euro (€) .

**The Netherlands:** About 25 percent of the Netherlands lies below sea level. So they have built dikes. They have reclaimed new land from the sea with the help of dikes. These reclaimed lands are called polders.

**Fiord:** A fiord is a narrow and deep sea inlet between steep cliffs. It helps in the following ways: 1. It reduces the speed of wind, irrespective of its direction. 2. The force of sea waves are also controlled. Hence, areas with fiords are best suited for natural harbours.

**Black forest:** The lush and dark coloured fig and pine trees give black colour to this region.

**The Matterhorn:** The pyramid-shaped Matterhorn mountain is located in the Swiss Alps a height of 4478 m. It is popular for its shape.

**Climate Divider:** The Alps mountain separates the Mediterranean climate from the cold climate of the north.

North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current which brings warmth to the Western Europe. The westerly wind further transports warmth across Europe.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which is not the western margin of Asia?

- (a) Black Sea
- (b) Mediterranean Sea
- (c) Red Sea
- (d) Arabian Sea

2. The Intermontane \_\_\_\_\_ plateau is found between Elbruz and Zagros.

- (a) Tibet
- (b) Iran
- (c) Deccan
- (d) The Yunnan

3. Equatorial climate:

- (i) Uniform throughout the year.
- (ii) The average / mean rainfall is 200 mm.
- (iii) The average temperature is 10° C.
- (iv) Of the statements give above

- (a) i alone is correct
- (b) ii and iii are correct

(c) i and iii are correct

(d) i and ii are correct

4. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer from the codes given below:

List I - List II

A. Malaysia - 1. Figs

B. Thailand - 2. Rubber

C. Korea - 3. Teak

D. Israel - 4. Cherry

**Codes:**

A B C D

(a) 2 3 4 1

(b) 4 3 2 1

(c) 4 3 1 2

(d) 2 3 1 4

5. India is the leading producer of -----

(a) Zinc

(b) Mica

(c) Manganese

(d) Coal

6. The natural boundary between Spain and France is -----

(a) The Alps

(b) The Pyrenees

(c) The Carpathian

(d) The Caucasus

7. The western and north-western Europe enjoys mild and humid climate. Choose the correct option:

(a) These regions are found near the equator

(b) It is influenced by the North Atlantic Drift

(c) It is surrounded by mountains

(d) All of the above

8. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) Europe produces electricity from hydel power

- (b) All the rivers of Europe originate in the Alps
- (c) Most of the rivers in Europe are used for inland navigation
- (d) The rivers of Europe are perennial in nature

9. Choose the incorrect pair:

- (a) The Mesta - Spain
- (b) The Jura - France
- (c) The Pennines - Italy
- (d) The Black Forest - Germany

10. Which country in Europe has a very low density of population?

- (a) Iceland
- (b) The Netherlands
- (c) Poland
- (d) Switzerland

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Taurus and the Pontine ranges radiate from the \_\_\_\_\_ knot.
2. The wettest place in the world is \_\_\_\_\_
3. Iran is the largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
4. Europe connected with south and south east Asia by \_\_\_\_\_ sea route.
5. The national dance of Philippines is \_\_\_\_\_
6. The second highest peak in Europe is \_\_\_\_\_
7. The type of climate that prevails in the central and eastern parts of Europe is \_\_\_\_\_
8. The important fishing ground in North Sea is \_\_\_\_\_
9. The density of population in Europe is \_\_\_\_\_
10. The river \_\_\_\_\_ passes through nine countries of Europe.

**Match the following:**

1. Mesopotamian Plain - Highest Rainfall
2. Mawsynram - Norway
3. Rice Bowl of Asia - Spain southeast
4. Fjord Coast - Euphrates & Tigris
5. Bull Fighting - Thailand

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Assertion (A): Italy has dry summers and rainy winters

Reason (R): It is located in the Mediterranean region

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

2. Places marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the given map are noted for the following plains:



### ASIA

- (a) Indo – Gangetic Plain
- (b) Manchurian plain
- (c) Mesopotamian
- (d) Great plains of China

Match the plains with the notation on the map and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

### Codes:

A B C D

- (a) 2 1 4 3
- (b) 2 1 3 4
- (c) 1 2 3 4
- (d) 1 4 3 2

3. In the given outline map of Asia, the shaded areas indicate the cultivation of



### ASIA

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Dates

(c) Rubber

(d) Jute

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Arabian Sea 2. Iran 3. Mica 4. (a) Rubber (b) Teak (c) Cherry (d) Figs
5. Mica 6. The Pyrenees 7. It is influenced by the North Atlantic Drift
8. The rivers of Europe are perennial in nature 9. The Pennines - Italy 10. Iceland

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Armenian 2. Mawsynram 3. Dates 4. Suez 5. Tinikling 6. The Mont Blanc
7. Continental type 8. Dogger Bank 9. 34 Persons/km<sup>2</sup> 10. Danube

**Match the following:**

1. Euphrates & Tigris 2. Highest Rainfall 3. Thailand 4. Norway 5. Spain southeast

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A
2. (a) Manchurian plain (b) Great plains of China (c) Indo – Gangetic Plain (d) Mesopotamian
3. Dates

**6th Social Science Lesson 21**

**21] Globe**

**Do You Know?**

The surface area of the Earth is 510.1 million square kilometres.

Ptolemy, a Greco – Roman mathematician, astronomer and geographer, was the first person to draw the lines of latitude and longitude on a map.

In this book, 'Geographia' is a detailed description about the Earth's surface, its size and circumference and many locations based on the lines of latitude and longitude are given.

The first globe was created by the Greeks in the year 150 AD (CE) . The Indian astronomer Aryabhatta – I has mentioned in his book. 'Aryabhatta Sidhantha'. 'The stars in the sky seem to move towards the West because of the Earth's rotation on its axis'.

The Equator is the longest of all lines of latitude. Hence, it is also known as 'The Great Circle'.

0°N and S – 23½°N and S lines of latitudes are called – Low latitudes. 23½°N and S - 66½°N and S lines of latitudes are called – Middle Latitudes. 66½°N and S – 90°N and S lines of latitudes are called – High Latitudes.

Some lines of latitude are also called by the following names in Tamil.

Latitude - ahalangu

Longitude - nettangu

Equator - nilanaduvarai

Tropic of Cancer - kadagavarai

Tropic of Capricorn - magaravarai

The lines of longitude are found as semi circles covering 111 km at the Equator, 79 km at 45° latitude and no space between the lines at the poles.

The International Date Line is not straight. If the line is drawn straight, two places in the same country would have different dates. So the International Date Line is found zigzag in certain places to avoid confusion.

The Earth takes one day to rotate on its axis. 1 day = 24 hours. 1 hour = 60 minutes. 24 hours =  $24 \times 60 = 1440$  minutes. The angle of the earth = 360°.  $360^\circ = 360$  Longitudes.  $360^\circ = 1440$  minutes. So  $1^\circ = 1440/360 = 4$  minutes. In 4 minutes =  $1^\circ$  rotation. In 60 minutes =  $60/4 = 15^\circ$  rotation. So, in an hour (60 minutes) the earth rotates  $15^\circ$ .

1. The word meridian is derived from the Latin word 'Meridianus'. It means mid-day. (Medius – Middle, dies – day) . So, meridian means the position of the Sun found overhead at a place at noon.

2. a.m. means 'anti Meridiem' (anti – before) – Before Noon.

3. p.m. means 'post Meridiem' (Post – after/after) – After noon.

The  $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  E line of longitude passes through Mirzapur near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. This is located at an equal distance from Ghuar Mota in Gujarat and Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The shape of the Earth is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Square
- (b) Rectangle
- (c) Geoid
- (d) Circle

2. The North Pole is

- (a)  $90^\circ$ N Latitude
- (b)  $90^\circ$ S latitude
- (c)  $90^\circ$ W longitude
- (d)  $90^\circ$ E longitude

3. The area found between  $0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  E lines of longitude is called

- (a) Southern Hemisphere
- (b) Western Hemisphere
- (c) Northern Hemisphere
- (d) Eastern Hemisphere

4. The  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N line of latitude is called \_\_\_\_\_

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

5.  $180^{\circ}$  line of longitude is

- (a) Equator
- (b) International Date Line
- (c) Prime Meridian
- (d) North Pole

6. The Sun is found overhead the Greenwich Meridian at

- (a) 12 midnight
- (b) 12 noon
- (c) 1 p.m.
- (d) 11 a.m.

7. A day has \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1240 minutes
- (b) 1340 minutes
- (c) 1440 minutes
- (d) 1140 minutes

8. Which of the following lines of longitude is considered for the Indian Standard Time?

- (a)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E
- (b)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W
- (c)  $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E
- (d)  $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W

9. The total number of lines of latitude are

- (a) 171

(b) 161

(c) 181

(d) 191

10. The total number of lines of longitude are

(a) 370

(b) 380

(c) 360

(d) 390

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The line of latitude which is known as the Great Circle is \_\_\_\_\_

2. The imaginary lines drawn horizontally on Earth from the West to East are called \_\_\_\_\_

3. The 90° lines of latitude on the Earth are called \_\_\_\_\_

4. The Prime Meridian is also called \_\_\_\_\_

5. The world is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ time zones.

**Circle the odd one:**

1. North Pole, South Pole, Equator, International Date Line.

2. Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Prime Meridian.

3. Torrid Zone, Time Zone, Temperate Zone, Frigid Zone.

4. Royal Astronomical observatory, Prime Meridian, Greenwich Meridian, International Date Line.

5. 10° North, 20° South, 30° North, 40° West.

**Match the following:**

A B

1. 0° line of latitude - Pole

2. 0° line of longitude - International Date Line

3. 180° line of longitude - Greenwich

4. 90° line of latitude - Equator

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

A. 1. The Earth is spherical in shape.

2. The shape of the Earth is called a geoid.

3. The Earth is flat.

Look at the options given below and choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
- (b) 2 and 3 are correct
- (c) 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. Statement I: The lines of latitude on Earth are used to find the location of a place and define the heat zones on Earth.

Statement II: The lines of longitudes on Earth are used to find the location of a place and to calculate times.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Statement I is correct; II is wrong
- (b) Statement I is wrong; II correct
- (c) Both the statements are correct
- (d) Both the statements are wrong

**Name the following:**

1. The imaginary lines drawn horizontally on Earth.
2. The imaginary line drawn vertically on Earth.
3. The three dimensional model of the Earth.
4. India is located in this hemisphere based on lines of longitude.
5. The network of lines of latitude and longitude.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Geoid 2. 90°N Latitude 3. Eastern Hemisphere 4. Tropic of Cancer
5. International Date line 6. 12 noon 7. 1440 minutes 8. 82½° E 9. 181 10. 360

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Equator 2. Parallels of latitude 3. North Pole and South Pole 4. Greenwich Meridian 5. 24

**Circle the odd one:**

1. International Date Line 2. Prime Meridian 3. Time Zone 4. International Date Line 5. 40° West

**Match the following:**

1. Equator 2. Greenwich 3. International date Line 4. Pole

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Statement 1 and 2 are correct.
2. Both the statements are correct.

**Name the following:**

1. Latitude 2. Longitude 3. Globe 4. Eastern hemisphere 5. Earth Grid

## 6th Social Science Lesson 22

### 22] Understanding Disaster

#### Do You Know?

**Chennai flood – 2015:** Chennai is one of the largest metropolitan cities in India, which lies on the south eastern coast. The north east monsoon along with tropical cyclone hits Chennai every year and gives heavy cyclonic rainfall. In 2015, November and December due to heavy rain, the devastating floods that hit Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu claimed more than 400 lives and caused enormous economic damage. The Government of India and Tamil Nadu have taken a lot of action to reduce loss of life and minimize human sufferings.

## 6th Social Science Lesson 23

### 23] Democracy

#### Do You Know?

Democracy is 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people'. – Abraham Lincoln.

The birth place of democracy is Greece. Democracy is a term derived from the Greek words "Demos" and "cratia". 'Demos' means the people and 'Cratia' means the power or rule.

In a Direct Democracy, only the citizens can make laws. All changes have to be approved by the citizen. The politicians only rule over parliamentary procedure. Switzerland has had a long history of a successful direct democracy.

In 2007, the UNO General Assembly resolved to observe 15<sup>th</sup> September as the International Day of Democracy.

The world statistical data on democracy declares that 79% of the Indian citizens have faith in the democratic system. Hence, India ranks first among the democratic countries of the world.

#### Choose the best answers:

1. Early man settles near \_\_\_\_\_ and practiced agriculture.

- (a) Plains
- (b) Bank of rivers
- (c) Mountains
- (d) Hills

2. The birth place of democracy is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) China
- (b) America

(c) Greece

(d) Rome

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated as the International Democracy Day.

(a) September

(b) October 15

(c) November 15

(d) December 15

4. Who has the right to work in a direct Democracy?

(a) Men

(b) Women

(c) Representatives

(d) All eligible voters

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Direct Democracy is practised in \_\_\_\_\_

2. The definition of democracy is defined by \_\_\_\_\_

3. People choose their representatives by giving their \_\_\_\_\_

4. In our country \_\_\_\_\_ democracy is in practice.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Bank of rivers 2. Greece 3. September 15 4. All eligible voters

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Switzerland 2. Abraham Lincoln 3. Votes 4. Representative

**6th Social Science Lesson 24**

**24] Local Bodies – Rural and Urban**

**Do You Know?**

The Chennai Corporation which was founded in 1688 is the oldest local body in India.

Walajahpet Municipality is the first Municipality in Tamil Nadu.

The Nilgiris and Perambalur Districts have the lowest number of Panchayat Unions (4) .

April 24 is National Panchayat Raj Day.

**Local Bodies of Tamil Nadu (At present):**

Village Panchayats - 12,524

Panchayat Unions - 388

District Panchayats - 31

Town Panchayats - 528

Municipalities - 121

Municipal Corporations - 15

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is set up with several village panchayats.

- (a) Panchayat Union
- (b) District Panchayat
- (c) Taluk
- (d) Revenue village

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is National Panchayat Raj Day.

- (a) January 24
- (b) July 24
- (c) November 24
- (d) April 24

3. The oldest urban local body in India is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Mumbai

4. The head of a corporation is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mayor
- (b) Commissioner
- (c) Chairperson
- (d) President

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first state in India to introduce town Panchayat.

2. The Panchayat Raj Act was enacted in the year \_\_\_\_\_

3. The tenure of the local body representative is \_\_\_\_\_ year

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first municipality in Tamil Nadu.

**Match the following:**

1. Grama Sabha - Executive Officer
2. Panchayat Union - State Election Commission
3. Town Panchayat - Block Development Officer
4. Local body election - Permanent Unit

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Panchayat union 2. April 24 3. Chennai 4. Mayor

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Tamil Nadu 2. April 24, 1992 3. Five 4. Walajahpet, Vellore District

**Match the following:**

1. Permanent Unit 2. Block Development Officer 3. Executive Officer 4. State Election Commission

**6th Social Science Lesson 25**

**25] Road Safety**

**Do You Know?**

**Pedestrian Crossing:** The pedestrian crossing was instituted in Britain in 1934. The roads were marked by dotted lines. On the pavement there were striped Belisha beacon light poles named after Britain's Minister of transport L. Horre-Belisha. The Zebra crossing with black and white stripes was developed after the Second World War.

**7th Social Science Lesson 1**

**1] Sources of Medieval India**

**Do You Know?**

**Do you know the famous words of Khafi Khan, a courtier of Emperor Aurangzeb?** He says, 'It is the duty of an historian to be faithful, to have no hope of profit, no fear of injury, to show no partiality on one side, or animosity on the other, to know no difference between friend and stranger and to write nothing but with sincerity.'

**Classification of Sources:** Primary Sources, Secondary Sources.

A jital contained 3.6 grains of silver. Forty-eight jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka.

Tabakat is an Arabic word meaning generations or centuries. Tuzk is a Persian word meaning autobiography. Tarikh or Tahqiq are Arabic words meaning history.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.
  - (a) Chronicles
  - (b) Travelogues
  - (c) Coins
  - (d) Inscriptions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the land gifted to temples.
  - (a) Vellanvagai
  - (b) Shalabhoga
  - (c) Brahmadeya
  - (d) Devadana
3. \_\_\_\_\_ period was known as the period of devotional literature.
  - (a) Chola
  - (b) Pandya
  - (c) Rajput
  - (d) Vijayanagara
4. \_\_\_\_\_ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.
  - (a) Ain-i-Akbari
  - (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
  - (c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri
  - (d) Tarikh-i-Frishta
5. \_\_\_\_\_, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.
  - (a) Marco Polo
  - (b) Al Beruni
  - (c) Domingo Paes
  - (d) Ibn Battuta

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
3. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.
5. An Italian traveller \_\_\_\_\_ visited Vijayanagara Empire in 1420.

**Match the following:**

A B

1. Khajuraho - Odisha
2. Konark - Hampi
3. Dilwara - Madhya Pradesh
4. Virupaksha - Rajasthan

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution.
2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire.
3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts.
4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

Reason (R): The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are wrong

**Find out the wrong pair:**

1. Madura Vijayam - Gangadevi
2. Abul Fazal - Ain-i-Akbari
3. Ibn Battuta - Tahqiq-i-Hind
4. Amuktamalyatha - Krishnadevaraya

**Find out the odd one:**

Inscriptions, Travelogues, Monuments, Coins.

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Inscriptions 2. Devadana 3. Chola 4. Taj-ul-Ma'asir 5. Ibn Battuta

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Uttiramerur Inscriptions 2. Muhammad Ghori 3. IJital 4. Minhaj-us-siraj 5. Nicolo Conti

**Match the following:**

1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Odisha 3. Rajasthan 4. Hampi

**State true or false:**

1. True
2. True

3.False

Correct Statement: The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording legal documents.

4.True

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

R is the correct explanation of A.

**Find out the wrong pair:**

Ibn Battuta - Tahquiq-i-Hind

**Find out the odd one:**

Travelogues

## 7th Social Science Lesson 2

### 2] Emergence of New Kingdom in North India

#### **Do You Know?**

There was a prolonged tripartite struggle between the Gurjara Pratiharas of Malwa, the Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal, as each one of them wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj. In the process, all the three powers were weakened.

There is a long epic poem Prithvirajraso, composed by the bard Chand Bardai, a few centuries later. The story goes like this: The daughter of the King of Kanauj was to marry. A suyamwara (the bride choosing the bridegroom of her choice) was held to enable her to choose her husband. But she was in love with Prithiviraj and desired to marry him. Prithiviraj was the enemy of her father. In order to insult him, the King of Kanauj had not only denied him an invitation but had placed a statue of Prithiviraj as door keeper at the entrance to his court. To the shock of everyone assembled, the princess rejected the princess present and garlanded the statue of Prithiviraj, indicating her choice. Prithiviraj, who had been hiding in the vicinity, jumped in a rode away with the princess in a horse. Later both of them were married.

The Raksha Bandan (Rakhi) tradition is attributed to Rajput's. Raksha (protection) Bandhan (to tie) is a festival that celebrated brotherhood and love. It is believed that if a woman ties a rakhi around the wrists of male members, it means they are treating them like brothers. Such men are placed under an obligation to protect them. Rabindranath Tagore started a mass Raksha Bandhan festival during the Partition of Bengal (1905), in which he encouraged Hindu and Muslim women to tie a rakhi on men from the other community and make them their brother. The exercise was designed to counter British efforts to create a divide between Hindus and Muslims.

**Arab Conquest of Sind and its Impact:** In A.D. (CE) 712, Muhammad bin Qasim who was the commander of the Umayyad kingdom invaded Sind. Qasim defeated Dahir, the ruler of Sind, and killed him in the battle. The capital of Sind, Aror, was captured. Qasim extended his conquest further into Multan. He organised the administration of Sind. The people of Sind were given the status of 'protected subjects.' There was no interference in the lives and religions of the people. But soon Qasim was recalled by the Caliph. The Arab scholars visited Sind and studied many Indian literary works. They translated many Sanskrit books on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic. They learnt the numerals 0

to 9 from India. Until then, the people in the West did not know the use of zero. Through the Arabs, Europe gained more knowledge in mathematics. The importance of zero was learnt by them from India. It is believed that the people in the west and the Arabs learnt the game of chess only from the Indians.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who wrote Prithvirajraso?

- (a) Kalhana
- (b) Vishakadatta
- (c) Rajasekara
- (d) Chand Bardai

2. Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?

- (a) Bhoja I
- (b) Naga Bhatta I
- (c) Jayapala
- (d) Chandradeva

3. Ghazni was a small principality in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mangolia
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Persia
- (d) Afghanistan

4. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?

- (a) To destroy idolatry
- (b) To plunder the wealth of India
- (c) To spread Islam in India
- (d) To establish a Muslim state in India

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Vikramashila University.
2. Arabs conquered Sind in \_\_\_\_\_
3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Khandarya temple is in \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

A B

1. Khajuraho - Mount Abu
2. Sun temple - Bundelkhand
3. Dilwara Temple - Konark

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Rajputra is a Latin word.
2. King Gopala was elected by the people.
3. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
4. Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood.
5. Indians learnt the numerals 0-9 from Arabs.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: The tripartite struggle was to have control over Kanauj.

Reason: Kanauj was a big city.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are wrong

2. Statement I: Mahipala could not extend his domain beyond Benaras.

Statement II: Mahipala and Rajendra Chola were contemporaries.

- (a) I is correct
- (b) II is correct
- (c) I and II are correct
- (d) I and II are false

3. Assertion: India's Islamic period did not begin after Arab conquest of Sind in AD (CE) 712.

Reason: Gurjara Pratiharas gave a stiff resistance to Arabs.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong
- (d) A is wrong and R is correct

4. Assertion: The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithiviraj.

Reason: There was disunity among the Rajputs.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong
- (d) A is wrong and R is correct

5. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct:

1. Raksha Bandan tradition is attributed to Rajputs.
2. Tagore started mass Raksha Bandan festival during Partition of Bengal.

3. Raksha Bandan was to counter the British attempt to create a divide between Hindus and Muslims.

- (a) 1 is correct
- (b) 2 is correct
- (c) 3 is correct
- (d) All the above are correct

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Chand Bardai 2. Naga Bhatta I 3. Afghanistan 4. To plunder the wealth of India

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Dharma Palar 2. 712 3. Shima Raj 4. Madhya Pradesh

**Match the following:**

1. Bundelkhand 2. Konark 3. Mount Abu

**State true or false:**

1.False

Correct Statement: Rajputra is a Sanskrit word.

2.True

3.False

Correct Statement: The temple at Mount Abu is a Jain temple.

4.True

5.False

Correct Statement: Arab's learnt the numerals 0-9 from the Indians.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. R is not the correct explanation of A
- 2. Statement I and II are correct.
- 3. A is correct and R is wrong.
- 4. A is correct and R is wrong.
- 5. All the above are correct.

### 7th Social Science Lesson 3

#### 3] Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India: Later Cholas and Pandya's

**Do You Know?**

Matrimonial alliances between the Cholas and the Eastern Chalukyas began during the reign of Rajaraja I. His daughter Kundavai was married to Chalukya prince Vimaladitya. Their son was Rajaraja Narendra who married the daughter of Rajendra Chola named Ammangadevi. Their son was Kulothunga I.

Saivite saint Thirugnanasambandar converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism. On his conversion, Arikesari is alleged to have impaled around 8000 Jains on stakes. Though the

number is an exaggerated one, the anti-Jain attitude of Arikesari after his conversion to Saivism cannot be doubted.

Marco Polo hailed the Pandyan Kingdom as "the richest and the most splendid province in the world". Together with Ceylon, he added, it "Produced most of the gems and pearls that are found in the world". In his travel account he recorded the incidents of sati and the polygamy practiced by the kings.

The vast trade in horses of that time has been recorded by Wassaff. He writes: "As many as 10,000 horses were imported into Kayal and other ports of India of which 1,400 were to be of Jamal-ud-din's own breed. The average cost of each horse was 220 dinars of "red gold".

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who revived the later Chola dynasty?

- (a) Vijayalaya
- (b) Rajaraja I
- (c) Rajendra I
- (d) Athirajendra

2. Who among the following Pandya rulers is known for ending the Kalabhra rule?

- (a) Kadunkon
- (b) ViraPandyan
- (c) Kun Pandyan
- (d) Varaguna

3. Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?

- (a) Mandalam
- (b) Nadu
- (c) Kurram
- (d) Ur

4. Who was the last ruler Vijayalaya line of Chola dynasty?

- (a) Veera Rajendra
- (b) Rajadhiraja
- (c) Athi Rajendra
- (d) Rajaraja II

5. An example of Chola architecture can be seen at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Kannayiram
- (b) Uraiyur
- (c) Kanchipuram
- (d) Thanjavur

6. To which of the following, Marco Polo went in the last decade of 13<sup>th</sup> century in India?

- (a) Chola Mandalam
- (b) Pandya country
- (c) Kongu region
- (d) Malainadu

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates.
4. The royal secretariat of Pandya Kingdom was known as \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

A B

1. Madurai - Inland traders
2. Gangaikonda Cholapuram - Maritime traders
3. Anju-Vannattar - Capital of Cholas
4. Mani-Gramattar - Capital of Pandyas

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. A Muslim state subordinate to Delhi Sultan was in Madurai.
2. Koodal-Nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya King.
3. Chola kingdom was situated in Vaigai delta.
4. Kulothunga I belonged to Chalukya – Chola dynasty.
5. The elder son of the Chola king was called Yuvaraja.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which of the following statements about Later Cholas are correct?

1. They had a system of Local self-government.
2. They maintained a strong navy.
3. They were the followers of Buddhism.
4. They built big temples.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

2. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Rajendra Chola?

1. He assumed the title Gangaikonda Chola.
2. He conquered southern Sumatra.
3. He is credited with consolidating the Chola power.
4. His naval power enabled him to conquer Srivijaya.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All the above

3. Assertion: The Yuvarajas were appointed Governors in the provinces.

Reason: This was done for their training in administration.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are wrong

4. Arrange the following administration divisions in descending order

(1) Nadu (2) Mandalam (3) Ur (4) Kurram

5. Arrange the events in chronological order:

1. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co-regent.
2. Civil war broke out.
3. A Muslim State was established in Madurai.
4. Maravarman Kulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan.
5. Sundra Pandyan sought help from Ala-ud-din Khalji.
6. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Vijayalaya 2. Kadunkon 3. Ur 4. Athi Rajendra 5. Thanjavur 6. Pandya country

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Raja Raja I 2. Rajendra I 3. Nedunczhelian 4. Mandalam

**Match the following:**

1. Capital of Pandyas 2. Capital of Cholas 3. Maritime traders 4. Inland Traders

**State true or false:**

1. True
2. True
3. False

Correct Statement: Chola kingdom was situated in Cauvery delta.

4. True
5. True

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Statement 1, 2 and 4 are correct.
2. All the above
3. R is the correct explanation of A
4. Mandalam, Nadu, Kurram, Ur
5. Arrange the events in chronological order:
  1. Maravarman Kulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan.
  2. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co-regent.
  3. Civil war broke out.
  4. Sundra Pandyan sought help from Ala-ud-din Khalji.
  5. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai.
  6. A Muslim State was established in Madurai.

## 7th Social Science Lesson 4

### 4] The Delhi Sultanate

**Do You Know?**

**Sack of Chittor (1303):** When Ala-ud-Din's army overwhelmed the Rajput army in Chittor and in the context of threat of defeat, the men and women of the fortress, in accordance with their old custom, performed the rite of jauhar. According to this custom, left with no other way to survive, the men would go out and die in the field of battle and women would burn themselves on a pyre.

It was a 40-days march to Daulatabad from Delhi. Many people left. Some hid themselves. When they were found, they were punished cruelly, even though one was a blind man and another a paralytic. Describing the city as spreading over eight or ten miles, a historian observed: "All was destroyed. So complete was the ruin that not a cat or a dog was left among the buildings of the city in its palaces or in its suburbs."

**Islamic art and architecture:** The mansions of high-ranking Muslim nobles, soldiers and officials were built first in cities and the neighbourhoods. Around them, the mosques in the imperial style were constructed by successive Muslim regimes in Delhi. Mosques and Madrasas looked architecturally different. The graceful decorations of doorways and walls with lines from the Koran made a distinct appearance in these buildings. The shape of all

these buildings was Persian, while the decoration was Indian. So, it is called Indo-Saracenic architecture. Qutb Minar, Alai-Darwaza, Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki-Masjid, the tombs of Iltutmish, Balban and the forts of Daulatabad and Firozabad were all constructed in this style.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ laid the foundation of "Mamluk" dynasty.

- (a) Mohammad Ghori
- (b) Jalal-ud-din
- (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (d) Iltutmish

2. Qutb-ud-din shifted his capital to Delhi from \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Poona
- (c) Daulatabad
- (d) Agra

3. \_\_\_\_\_ completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar.

- (a) Razia
- (b) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Balban

4. \_\_\_\_\_ laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi.

- (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (b) Firoz shah Tughluq
- (c) Jalal-ud-din
- (d) Ghiyias-ud-din

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.

2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ patronized the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru.

4. Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi was built by \_\_\_\_\_

5. The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

A - B

1. Tughril Khan - Governor of Kara
2. Ala-ud-din - Jalal-ud-din Yakut
3. Bahlol Lodi - Governor of Bengal
4. Razia - Governor of Sirhind

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious fever.
2. Razia was an able and brave fighter.
3. The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, son of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak.
4. FirozShah Tughluq refused to accept an invitation from a Bahmani Prince to intervene in the affairs of the Deccan.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

Assertion (A): Balban maintained cordial relationship with Mongols.

Reason (R): The Mongol ruler, a grandson of Chengiz Khan, assured that Mongols would not advance beyond Sutej.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A and R are wrong
- (d) A is wrong and R is the correct

**Find out the wrong pair:**

1. Hoysala - Devagiri
2. Yadavas - Dwarasamudra
3. Kakatias - Warrangal
4. Pallavas - Madurai

**Find out the Incorrect statement:**

1. After Ghoris death in 1206, his slave Qutb-ud-din Aibak proclaimed himself the ruler of the Turkish territories in India.
2. Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.
3. Balban built forts to guard his empire against the Mongol attack.
4. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in 1526

**Match the following:****A - B**

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak - Rukn-ud-din-Firuz
2. Iltutmish - Kaiqubad
3. Balban - Ala-ud-din
4. Ghiyas-ud-din - Sikandar Lodi
5. Bahlol Lodi - Aram Shah

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak 2. Lahore 3. Iltutmish 4. Ghiyas-ud-din

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Ghiyas-ud-din 2. Devagiri 3. Balban 4. Qutub-din-Aibak 5. Iltutmish

**Match the following:**

1. Governor of Bengal 2. Governor of Kara 3. Governor of Sirhind 4. Jalal-ud-din Yakut

**State true or false:**

- 1.False

Correct statement: Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of several injuries during an accidental fall from horse while playing polo.

2. True

3. False

Correct statement: The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, son- in-law of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak

- 4.True

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

R is the correct explanation of A

**Find out the wrong pair:**

Kakatias - Warrangal

**Find out the Incorrect statement:**

Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.

**Match the following:**

1. Ala-ud-din 2. Aram Shah 3. Rukn-ud-din-Firuz 4. Kaiqubad 5. Sikandar Lodi

## 7th Social Science Lesson 5

### 5] Interior of the Earth

#### Do You Know?

Earth is called as blue Planet. 71% of the earth is covered by water.

The crust forms only 1 per cent of the volume of the earth, 84% consists of the mantle and 15% makes the core. The radius of the earth is 6371 km.

**Asthenosphere:** The asthenosphere is the part of the mantle that flows and moves the plates of the earth.

An earthquake of 2.0 on Richter scale or less can be felt only a little. An earthquake over 5.0 on Richter scale can cause damage from things falling. A 6.0 on Richter scale or higher magnitude is considered very strong and 7.0 on Richter scale is classified as a major earthquake.

On 26<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2004 Tsunami in the Indian Ocean swept coastal area of Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand etc., they caused immense damage to life and property in the coastal area.

**There are three types of earthquake waves:** (1) P waves or longitudinal waves; (2) S waves or transverse waves; (3) L waves or surface waves.

**Fact:** The scientific study of volcanoes is called volcanology. People who study volcanoes are called volcanologists.

Barren Island is situated in the Andaman Sea, and lies about 138 km northeast of the territory's capital. It is only an active volcano along the chain from Sumatra to Myanmar. Last eruption occurred in 2017.

Stramboli is known as the "light house of Mediterranean Sea".

#### Choose the best answers:

1. Nife is made up of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Nickel and ferrous
- (b) Silica and aluminium
- (c) Silica and Magnesium
- (d) Iron and magnesium

2 Earthquake and volcanic eruption occur near the edges of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mountain
- (b) Plains
- (c) Plates
- (d) Plateaus

3. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Seismograph
  - (b) Richter scale
  - (c) Ammeter
  - (d) Rotameter
4. The narrow pipe through which magma flow out is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Vent
  - (b) Crater
  - (c) Focus
  - (d) Caldera
5. Lava cones are \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Mountains of accumulation
  - (b) Mountains of deformation
  - (c) Relict Mountains
  - (d) Fold Mountains
6. The top of the cone of a volcanic mountain has a depression known as the \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Crater
  - (b) Lopith
  - (c) Caldera
  - (d) Sill
7. \_\_\_\_\_ belt is known as the "Ring of Fire".
- (a) Pacific
  - (b) Atlantic
  - (c) Arctic
  - (d) Antarctic

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called \_\_\_\_\_
2. The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as \_\_\_\_\_
3. Magma rises to the surface and spread over a vast area is known as \_\_\_\_\_
4. An example for active volcano \_\_\_\_\_
5. Seismology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the odd one out:**

1. Crust, magma, core, mantle.
2. Focus, epicentre, vent, seismic waves.
3. Uttar Kasha, Chamoli, Koyna, Krakatoa.
4. Lava, caldera, silica, crater.
5. Stromboli, Helens, Hawaii, Fujiyama.

**Match the following:**

1. Earth Quake - Japanese term
2. Sima - Africa
3. Pacific Ring of Fire - Sudden movement
4. Tsunami - Silica and magnesium
5. Mt. Kenya - World volcanoes

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): There structure of the earth may be compared to that of an Apple.

Reason (R): The interior of the earth consists of crust, mantle and core.

- (a) A and R are correct and A explains R
- (b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect

2. Assertion (A): The Pacific Oceans includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes.

Reason (R): The boundary along the Eastern and Western coast areas of the Pacific Ocean is known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

- (a) A and R are correct and A explains R
- (b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Nickel and Ferrous 2. Plates 3. Richter scale 4. Vent 5. Mountains of accumulation 6. Crater 7. Pacific

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Guttenberg 2. Seismograph 3. Magma 4. St. Andes 5. Volcanos

**Find the odd one out:**

1. Magma 2. Vent 3. Krakatoa 4. Silica 5. Fujiyama

**Match the following:**

1. Sudden movement 2. Silica and magnesium 3. World Volcanoes 4. Japanese Term 5. Africa

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. A and R are correct and A explains R
2. A and R are correct and A explains R

**7th Social Science Lesson 6****6] Landforms****Do You Know?**

The highest waterfall is Angel Falls of Venezuela in South America. The other waterfalls are Niagara Falls located on the border between Canada and USA in North America and Victoria Falls on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.

**Tributary:** A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.

**Distributary:** A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream.

The term "Meander" has been named on the basis of Meander River of Asia Minor (Turkey) , it flows through numerous curves and turns.

Northern China loess deposits are brought from the Gobi Desert.

The first longest beach in the world is the Miami Beach in South Florida in U.S.A. The second longest beach in the world is the Marian Beach in Chennai.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.

- (a) Plunge pool
- (b) Alluvial fan
- (c) Flood plain
- (d) Delta

2. Courtallam falls is located across the \_\_\_\_\_ river

- (a) Cauvery
- (b) Pennar
- (c) Chittar
- (d) Vaigai

3. The landform created glacial deposition is

- (a) Cirque
- (b) Arete
- (c) Moraine
- (d) Tarn lake

4. Large deposits of loess are founded in

- (a) USA
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) Brazil

5. \_\_\_\_\_ are not associated with wave erosion.

- (a) Cliff
- (b) Sea arch
- (c) Stack
- (d) Beaches

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The process of breaking and crumbling of rocks is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as \_\_\_\_\_
3. Inselbergs are found in the \_\_\_\_\_ desert in South Africa.
4. A cirque is known as \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.
5. The first longest beach in the world is \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Breaking and crumbling of rocks - Glacier
2. Abandoned meander loops - Barchans
3. Large body of moving ice - Lagoon
4. Crescent shaped sand dunes - Weathering
5. Vembanad Lake - Oxbow Lake

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): The deltas are formed near the mouth of the river.

Reason (R): The velocity of the river becomes slow when it approaches the sea

- (a) Both A and R are correct

(b) A is correct and R is wrong

(c) A is wrong and R is correct

(d) Both A and R are wrong

2. Assertion (A): Sea arches in turn become Sea Stacks.

Reason (R): Sea Stacks are the results of wave deposition.

(a) Both A and R are correct

(b) A is correct and R is wrong

(c) A is wrong and R is correct

(d) Both A and R are wrong

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Alluvial fan 2. Chittar 3. Moraine 4. China 5. Stack

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Weathering 2. Estuaries 3. Kalahari 4. Kahr cirque 5. Miami Beach

**Match the following:**

1. Weathering 2. Oxbow lake 3. Glaciers 4. Barchans 5. Lagoon

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both A and R are correct

2. A is correct and R is wrong

**7th Social Science Lesson 7**

**7] Population and Settlement**

**Do You Know?**

Human geography is the study of Man and his surrounding to the natural environment.

**Date & Event:** 11<sup>th</sup> July - World Population Day; 21<sup>st</sup> February - International Mother Language Day; Third Sunday in January every year - World Religious Day; 21<sup>st</sup> May - The World Cultural Diversity Day.

**Pilgrim Settlement:** Pilgrim settlement may come up around a place of worship (or) any spot with a religious significance. E.g.: Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu.

World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that among other things a healthy city must have: A "Clean" and "Safe" environment; Meets the basic needs of "All" its inhabitants; Involves the "Community" in local government; Provides easily accessible "Health service."

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Caucasoid race is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ race.

- (a) European
- (b) Negroid
- (c) Mongoloid
- (d) Australoid

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Race is known as Asian-American Race.

- (a) Caucasoid
- (b) Negroid
- (c) Mongoloid
- (d) Australoid

3. The official language of India is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Marathi
- (b) Tamil
- (c) English
- (d) Hindi

4. Rural settlements are located near \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Water bodies
- (b) Hilly areas
- (c) Coastal areas
- (d) Desert areas

5. Arrange the following in terms of size: (1) City (2) Megalopolis (3) Metropolis (4) Conurbation

- (a) 4, 1, 3, 2
- (b) 1, 3, 4, 2
- (c) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (d) 3, 1, 2, 4

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Bushmen is found mainly in \_\_\_\_\_ desert in South Africa.

2. Linguistic stock is a group of \_\_\_\_\_ family sharing features and its origin.

3. In \_\_\_\_\_ settlements, where most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ towns are generally located outside the rural Urban Fringe.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ settlement come up around a place of worship.

**Match the following:**

A.

1. Caucasoid - Asian – American
2. Negroid - Australia
3. Mongoloid - European
4. Australoid - African

B.

1. Sutlej-Ganga plain - Dispersed settlement
2. Nilgris - Star like pattern
3. South India - Rectangular pattern
4. Seacoast - Compact settlement
5. Haryana - Circular settlement

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): There are numerous languages spoken in the world.

Reason (R): The linguistic diversity in the world is vast.

- (a) A and R are correct and A explains R
- (b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect

2. Assertion (A): Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu is an example for pilgrim settlement.

Reason (R): Iron and steel industry is located there.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are wrong

**Circle the odd one out:**

1. Fishing, lumbering, agriculture, banking.
2. Himalayas, Alps, Rocky, Ganga.
3. Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanchipuram.

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. European 2. Mongoloid 3. Hindi 4. Water bodies

5. City, Metropolis, Conurbation, Megalopolis

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Kalahari 2. Language 3. Town 4. Satellite 5. Pilgrim

**Match the following:**

A

1. European 2. African 3. Asian-American 4. Australia

B

1. Rectangular pattern 2. Dispersed settlement 3. Compact settlement 4. Circular settlement 5. Star like pattern

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. A and R are correct and A explains R

2. R is the correct explanation of A

**Circle the odd one out:**

1. Banking 2. Ganga 3. Kanchipuram

**7th Social Science Lesson 8**

**8] Equality**

**Do You Know?**

Rule of law was advocated by A.V. Dicey, the British legal luminary.

Efforts were made by many social activists from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The noted champions of this cause were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar Dayanand Saraswati, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Tarabai Shinde, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain. They worked hard to get equal status to the women.

Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law; Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination; Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment; Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability; Article 18 – abolishes the titles conferred to citizens.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?

(a) Non-discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender

(b) Right to contest in the election

(c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law

- (d) Showing inequality between rich and poor
2. Which one of the following is comes under political equality?
- (a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy
- (b) Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste
- (c) All are equal before the law
- (d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law
3. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) 21
- (b) 18
- (c) 25
- (d) 31
4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc. is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Natural inequality
- (b) Manmade inequality
- (c) Economic inequality
- (d) Gender inequality
5. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year.
- (a) 1981
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1991
- (d) 1961

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
3. Right to contest in the election is a \_\_\_\_\_ Right.
4. Equality means, absent of \_\_\_\_\_ privileges.

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. Showing inequality between rich and poor 2. Right to petition the government and criticize public policy 3. 18 4. Manmade inequality 5. 1971

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Law 2. 14, 18 3. Political 4. Social importance

**7th Social Science Lesson 9****9] Political Parties****Do You Know?**

**Party "manifesto":** During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.

**Election Commission:** Statutory body the election commission of India is an autonomous, constitutional authority responsible for administering elections. Its head quarter is located in New Delhi.

**Free symbols "Poll panel":** As per the Election Symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free. A reserved symbol is meant for a recognized political party. A free symbol is reserved for unrecognized party.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. What is meant by B1-party system?
- (a) Two parties run the government
  - (b) Two members run a party
  - (c) Two major political parties contest election
  - (d) None of these
2. Which system of government does India have?
- (a) Single-party system
  - (b) B1-party system
  - (c) Multi-party system
  - (d) None of these
3. Recognitions of a political party is accorded by \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) The Election Commission
  - (b) The President
  - (c) The Supreme Court
  - (d) A Committee
4. Political parties are generally formed on the basic of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Religious principles

(b) Common interest

(c) Economic principles

(d) Caste

5. Single-party system is found in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) India

(b) U.S. A

(c) France

(d) China

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ form the back bone of democracy.

2. Every party in our country has to register with \_\_\_\_\_

3. Political parties serve as intermediaries between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

4. A registered but \_\_\_\_\_ political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.

5. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

**A B**

1. Democracy - Criticize the government policies

2. Election commission - Forms the government

3. Majority party - Rule of the people

4. Opposition party - Free and fair election

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Which of the following statement is/are correct?

(a) Every party in the country has to register with the election commission

(b) The commission treats all the parties equally

(c) Election commission allots a separate symbol for recognized parties

(d) All the above

2. Assertion: Majority party plays a decisive role in making laws for the country.

Reason: The number of candidates elected is more than the others in the election

(a) R is the correct explanation of A

(b) R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) R is wrong A is correct

(d) A and R are wrong

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Two major political parties contest election 2. Multi-party system 3. The Election Commission 4. Common interests 5. China

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Political parties 2. Election Commission 3. Citizens and Executives 4. Unrecognised 5. Cabinet Minister

**Match the following:**

1. Rule of the people 2. Free and Fair election 3. Forms the government 4. Criticize the government policies

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. All the above
2. R is the correct explanation of A

**7th Social Science Lesson 10**

**10] Production**

**Do You Know?**

**Types of Utility:** Form utility – If the physical form of a commodity is changed, its utility may increase. Eg. Cotton increases, if it is converted into clothes; Place utility – If a commodity is transported from one place to another, its utility may increase. Eg. If rice transported to Tamil Nadu to Kerala, its utility will be more; Time utility – If the commodity is stored for future usage, its utility may increase. Eg. Agricultural commodities like Paddy, Wheat, etc. are stored for the regular uses of consumers throughout the year.

Indian Economy is a Mixed Economy. Private and Public Sector are existing together.

The most to the Gross Domestic Product of our country is contributed by the tertiary sector.

**Example: Primary sector and secondary sector production:** Cotton (Primary sector) – Cotton Industry (Secondary Sector) = Cloth Production. Iron Ore (Primary Sector) – Iron Industry (Secondary Sector) = Material Production. Wheat flour (Primary sector) – Bread Factory (Secondary Factory) = Food Production.

**Land:** Land can take on various forms, from agricultural land to commercial real estate to the resources available from a particular piece of Land.

Adam Smith is known as Father of Economics and his Economics is wealth Economics. He wrote two classic works, "The Theory of Moral sentiments (1759) ", and "An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations (1776) ".

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Production refers to
  - (a) Destruction of utility
  - (b) Creation of utilities
  - (c) Exchange value
  - (d) None of these
2. Utilities are in the nature of
  - (a) Form utility
  - (b) Time utility
  - (c) Place utility
  - (d) All of these
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is carried out by extractive industries.
  - (a) Secondary production
  - (b) Primary production
  - (c) Tertiary production
  - (d) Service Production
4. Primary factors are
  - (a) Land, Capital
  - (b) Capital, Labour
  - (c) Land, Labour
  - (d) None of these
5. The entrepreneur is also called
  - (a) Exchanger
  - (b) Agent
  - (c) Organizer
  - (d) Communicator

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ means want satisfying power of a product.
2. Derived factors are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fixed in supply.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the human input into the production process.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

**Match the following:**

1. Primary production - Adam Smith
2. Time utility - Fishing, mining
3. Wealth of nation - Entrepreneur
4. Human capital - Stored for future
5. Innovator - Education, Health

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Creation of utilities 2. All of these 3. Primary production 4. Land, labour 5. Organizer

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Utility 2. Investment, Party 3. Land 4. Efficiency 5. Investment

**Match the following:**

1. Fishing, mining 2. Stored for future 3. Adam Smith 4. Education, Health 5. Entrepreneur

### 7th Social Science Lesson 11

#### 11] Vijayanagara and Bahmani Kingdoms

**Do You Know?**

Bukka I's son Kumara Kampana ended the sultanate in Madurai and succeeded in establishing Nayak kingdom there. The conquest of the Madurai Sultanate by the Vijayanagara Empire is described in detail in the poem Madura Vijayam composed by Kampana's wife Gangadevi.

The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in eastern Karnataka is now called Hampi. Hampi is in ruins and the UNESCO has declared it a heritage site.

Amutkamalyada is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature. It relates the story of the daughter of Periazavar, Goda Devi (Andal), who used to wear the garlands intended for Lord Ranganatha before they were offered to the deity, and hence the name Amutkamalyada who wears and gives away garlands.

The Golconda Fort is located about 11 kilometres from Hyderabad on a hill 120 metres height. The fort is popular for its acoustic architecture. The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar. It is believed that there is a secret underground tunnel, which leads from the Durbar Hall to one of the palaces at the foot of the hills.

Turquoise is a semi-precious stone sky blue in colour. Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.

**Eight ministers of the Bahmani state:** (1) Vakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign; (2) Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom; (3) Waziri-kull who supervised the work of all other ministers; (4) Amir-i-jumla, minister of finance; (5) Nazir, assistant minister for finance; (6) Wasir-i-ashraf, minister of foreign affairs; (7) Kotwal or chief of police and city magistrate in the capital; and (8) Sadr-i-jahan or chief justice and minister of religious affairs and endowments.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who was the greatest ruler of Sangama Dynasty?

- (a) Bukka
- (b) Deavaraya II
- (c) Harihara II
- (d) Krishna Devaraya

2. Which was the most common animal depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagar style?

- (a) Elephant
- (b) Horse
- (c) Cow
- (d) Deer

3. Who was the last ruler of the Sangama Dynasty?

- (a) Rama Raya
- (b) Tirumaladeva Raya
- (c) Devaraya II
- (d) Virupaksha Raya II

4. Who ended the Sultanate in Madurai?

- (a) Saluva Narasimha
- (b) Devaraya II
- (c) Kumara Kampana
- (d) Tirumaladeva Raya

5. Name the Bahmani King who was a linguist and a poet

- (a) Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah
- (b) Muhammad I
- (c) Sultan Firoz
- (d) Mujahid

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of Aravidu dynasty.
2. Vijayanagar emperors issued a large number of gold coins called \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mahmud Gawan used \_\_\_\_\_ chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpowder.
4. In Vijayanagara administration \_\_\_\_\_ looked after the affairs of villages.

**Match the following:**

1. Vijayanagara - Ruler of Odisha
2. Prataparudra - Astadiggajas
3. Krishna Devaraya - Pandurangamahatmyam
4. Abdur Razzaq - City of victory
5. Tenali Ramakrishna - Persian emissary

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): The Vijayanagar army was considered one of the feared armies in India.

Reason (R): Vijayanagar armies used both firearm and cavalry.

- (a) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong
- (d) A and R are correct

2. Find out the wrong pair:

- (a) Sild - China
- (b) Spices - Arabia
- (c) Precious stone - Burma
- (d) Madurai Vijayam - Gangadevi

3. Find the odd one out:

Harihara II, Muhammad I, Krishnadeva Raya, Devaraya I.

4. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct:

I. Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.

II. The fertile regions between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and Krishna – Godavari delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, and Bahmani.

III. Muhammad I was educated at Multan.

IV. Mahmud Gawan served with great distinction as the Prime Minister under Muhammad III.

- (a) i, ii are correct
- (b) i, ii, iii are correct
- (c) i, ii, iv is correct
- (d) iii, iv is correct

**State true or false:**

- 1. Harihara and Bukka were the founder of Bahmani kingdom.
- 2. Krishnadeva Raya, who reigned for 20 years, was the most illustrious rulers of Sangama dynasty.
- 3. Alasani Peddana was the greatest of all Astadiggajas.
- 4. Kingship of Vijayanagar administration was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture.
- 5. There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answer:**

1. Deavaraya II 2. Horse 3. Virupaksha Raya II 4. Kumara Kampana 5. Sultan Firoz

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Penukonda 2. Varahas 3. Persian 4. Gauda

**Match the following:**

1. City of victory 2. Ruler of Odisha 3. Astadiggajas 4. Persian emissary 5. Pandurangamahatmyam

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. R is correct explanation of A
- 2. **Find out the wrong pair:** Spices - Arabia
- 3. **Find the odd one out:** Muhammad I
- 4. i, ii, iv is correct

**State true or false:**

1. False

Correct Statement: Harihara and Bukka were the founder of the Vijayanagara kingdom.

2. False

Correct Statement: Krishnadeva Raya, who reigned for 20 years, was the most illustrious rulers of Tuluva dynasty.

- 3.True
- 4.True
- 5.True

## 7th Social Science Lesson 12

### 12] The Mughal Empire

#### Do You Know?

**Red Fort:** Red Fort, also called Lal Qila, in Delhi was the residence of the Mughal emperors. Constructed in 1639 by Emperor Shah Jahan as the palace of his fortified capital Shajahanabad. The Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone.

#### Choose the best answers:

1. Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Babur
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Akbar

2. In which battle did Akbar defeat Rana Pratap?

- (a) Panipat
- (b) Chausa
- (c) Haldighati
- (d) Kanauj

3. Whose palace in Delhi was destroyed by Sher Shah?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Ibrahim Lodi
- (d) Alam Khan

4. Who introduced Mansabdari system?

- (a) Sher Sha
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

5. Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?

- (a) Birbal
- (b) Raja Bhagwan Das
- (c) Raja Todarmal
- (d) Raja Man Singh

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the name of the horse of Rana Pratap.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a hall at Fatehpur Sikri where scholars of all religions met for a discourse.
3. The Sufi saint who received Akbar's utmost respect was \_\_\_\_\_
4. During the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ the Zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were tax-free lands given to scholars and religious institutions.

**Match the following:**

1. Babur - Ahmednagar
2. Durgavati - Jaipur
3. Rani Chand Bibi - Akbar
4. Din Ilahi - Chanderi
5. Raja Man Singh - Central Province

**State true or false:**

1. Babur inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia.
2. Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1565.
3. Aurangzeb married a girl of a notable Rajput family.
4. Jahangir ordered execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun for helping his son Khusrau.
5. During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture received much patronage.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): The British established their first factory at Surat.

Reason (R): Jahangir granted trading rights to the English.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are wrong

2. Assertion (A): Aurangzeb's intolerance towards other religions made him unpopular among people.

Reason (R): Aurangzeb re-imposed the jizya and pilgrim tax on the Hindus.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are wrong

3. Find out the correct statements:

- (i) Kamran was the son of Afghan noble, Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar.
- (ii) Akbar abolished the jizya poll tax on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.
- (iii) Aurangzeb acceded the throne after killing his three brothers.
- (iv) Prince Akbar entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan.

- (a) ii and iii are correct
- (b) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (c) iii and iv are correct
- (d) iii, iv and i are correct

4. Arrange the battles in chronological order:

- (i) Battle of Khanwa (ii) Battle of Chausa (iii) Battle of Kanauj (iv) Battle of Chanderi

5. Arrange the following administrative divisions in descending order:

- (i) Sarkars (ii) Parganas (iii) Subhas

**Match the following:**

**Father Son**

- 1. Akbar - Dilawar Khan
- 2. Daulat Khan Lodi - Rana Pratap
- 3. Hasan Suri - Humayun
- 4. Babur - Sher Shah
- 5. Uday Singh - Jahangir

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

- 1. Babur 2. Haldighati 3. Humayun 4. Akbar 5. Raja Todarmal

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. Chetak 2. Ibadatkhana 3. Salim Chishti 4. Shah Jahan 5. Suyurghal

**Match the following:**

1. Chanderi 2. Central Province 3. Ahmednagar 4. Akbar 5. Jaipur

**Say True or False:**

1. True

2. False

Correct Statement: Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555.

3. False

Correct Statement: Akbar married a girl of a notable Rajput family.

4. True

5. False

Correct Statement: Aurangzeb's was not a lover of art and architecture.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. R is the correct explanation of A

2. R is the correct explanation of A

3. Statement ii, iii and iv are correct.

4. Battle of Khanwa (1527) , Battle of Chanderi (1528) , Battle of Causa (1539) , Battle of Kanauj (1540)

5. Subhas, Sarkars, Parganas

**Match the following:**

**Father - Son**

1. Akbar - Jahangir

2. Daulat Khan Lodi - Dilawar Khan

3. Hasan Suri - Sher Shah

4. Babur - Humayun

5. Uday Singh - Rana Pratap

**7th Social Science Lesson 13**

**13] Rise of Marathas and Peshwas**

**Do You Know?**

Chhatra (parasol) pati (master or lord) , is the Sanskrit equivalent of king or emperor, and was used by the Marathas, especially Shivaji.

Shambhuji was under the wicked influence of his family priest Kavi Kalash. Kavi Kalash was the caretaker of Shambhuji in Varanasi during Shivaji's flight from Agra. He later brought Shambhuji safely to Raigarh. His dominance in the Court became absolute in course of time, as Shambhuji looked to his advice for everything. Kavi Kalash was a distinguished scholar and poet. But he was a practitioner of witchcraft. So the orthodox Hindus in the court had developed a deep hatred for him. When Shambhuji was captured by the Mughal army, he was

found to be in the company of Kavi Kalash. So both of them were subjected to all forms of torture and then executed by the orders of Aurangzeb.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji?

- (a) Dadaji Kondadev
- (b) Kavi Kalash
- (c) Jijabai
- (d) Ramdas

2. How was the Prime Minister of Maratha Kings known?

- (a) Deshmukh
- (b) Peshwa
- (c) Pandit Rao
- (d) Patil

3. Name the family priest of Shambhuji who influenced him in his day-to-day administration.

- (a) Shahu
- (b) Anaji Datta
- (c) Dadaji Kondadev
- (d) Kavi Kalash

4. What was the backbone of Shivaji's army in the beginning?

- (a) Artillery
- (b) Cavalry
- (c) Infantry
- (d) Elephantry

5. Who proclaimed wars and freed Malwa and Gujarat from Mughal domination?

- (a) Balaji Viswanathan
- (b) Bajirao
- (c) Balaji Bajirao
- (d) Shahu

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The spread of the \_\_\_\_\_ movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop consciousness and oneness.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the key official of revenue administration of Peshwa.

3. The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at \_\_\_\_\_ in 1761.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the foreign minister in the Ashtapradhan.
5. Shambhuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Shaji Bhonsle - Mother of Shivaji
2. Shambhuji - General of Bijapur
3. Shahu - Shivaji's father
4. Jijabai - Son of Shivaji
5. Afzal khan - Shivaji's grandson

**State true or false:**

1. The rocky and mountainous terrain gave protection to the Marathas from invaders.
2. Hymns composed in Sanskrit by the Bhakti saints were sung by people of all castes and classes.
3. Shivaji captured Puranthar from the Mughals.
4. Deshmukhs held sway over rural regions and their control was over between twenty and hundred villages.
5. Abdali invaded ten times before finally marching on Delhi.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Soldiers were to live in forts and towns far away from home.

Reason (R): Maratha soldiers were not permitted to retire from battle fields each year for the purpose of cultivating their land.

- (a) R is correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are wrong

2. Statement I: Judging from the ledgers of correspondence and account books, Peshwas were keen \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ accurate \_\_\_\_\_ record-keeping.

Statement II: Artillery decided the battle at Panipat in 1761.

- (a) I is correct
- (b) II is correct
- (c) I and II are correct
- (d) I and II are false

3. Find the odd one out:

Shahji, Shivaji, Shambhuji, Shahu, Rahuji, Bhonsle.

4. Find out the wrong pair:

1. Gaikwad - Baroda

2. Peshwa - Nagpur

3. Holkar - Indore

4. Shinde - Gwalior

5. Arrange the events in chronological order:

I) Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian Kondadev.

II) Emperor Shahu died when Balaji Bajirao was Peshwa.

III) Shivaji resumed his military raids after his father's death and conquered Javali.

IV) Balaji Vishwanath became Peshwa.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Dadaji Kondadev 2. Peshwa 3. Kavi Kalash 4. Infantry 5. Bajirao

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Bhakti 2. Kamavisdar 3. Panipat 4. Sumant/ Dubeer 5. Anaji datto

**Match the following:**

1. Shivaji's father 2. Son of Shivaji 3. Shivaji's Grandson 4. Mother of Shivaji

5. General of Bijapur

**Say True or False:**

1. True

2. False

Correct Statement: Hymns composed in Marathi language by the Bhakti saints were sung by people of all castes and classes.

3. True

4. True

5. False

Correct Statement: Abdali invaded eight times before finally marching on Delhi.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. R is not the correct explanation of A

2. Statement I and II are correct.

3. Rahuji

4. Peshwa- Nagpur

5. Arrange the events in chronological order:

I) Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian Kondadev.

II) Shivaji resumed his military raids after his father's death and conquered Javali.

III) Balaji Vishwanath became Peshwa.

IV) Emperor Shahu died when Balaji Bajirao was Peshwa.

## 7th Social Science Lesson 14

### 14] Resources

#### Do You Know?

Kamuthi solar power project is one of the largest solar power projects in the world. It is situated in Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu. The Kamuthi solar power project was completed on 21<sup>st</sup> September 2016. Investment of this project is around 4,550 Crores. The installed capacity of this project is 648 MW.

Three Gorges Dam in China is the largest hydroelectricity project in the world. Its construction started in 1994 and ended in 2012. The installed capacity of the dam is 22,000MW.

Most of the coal deposited that we use now, where formed about 300 million years ago. Much of the earth was covered with steamy swamps. As the plants and trees are dead, their remains were buried underneath the swamps. Eventually, they were transformed into coal beneath the ground due to excessive heat and pressure.

#### Choose the best answers:

1. Which one of the following is renewable resource?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Iron
- (c) Petrol
- (d) Solar Energy

2. Where is the largest solar power project situated in India?

- (a) Kamuthi
- (b) Aralvaimozhi
- (c) Muppandal
- (d) Neyveli

3. Which is one of the first metals known and used by man?

- (a) Iron
- (b) Copper

(c) Gold

(d) Silver

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics Industry.

(a) Limestone

(b) Mica

(c) Manganese

(d) Silver

5. Electricity produced from coal is called \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Thermal Power

(b) Nuclear power

(c) Solar power

(d) Hydel power

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of hydro-electricity.

2. Iron ores found at \_\_\_\_\_ in Tamil Nadu.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is produced from bauxite ore.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in making electrical batteries.

5. Petroleum and its derivatives are called \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Renewable resource - Iron

2. Metallic resource - Mica

3. Non-metallic resource - Wind energy

4. Fossil fuel - Sedimentary rock

5. Limestone - Petroleum

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Wind power is Clean Energy.

Reason (R): Wind turbines do not produce any emissions.

(a) A and R are correct and R explains A

(b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A

(c) A is incorrect but R is correct

(d) Both A and R are incorrect

2. Assertion (A): Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits.

Reason (R): It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Solar Energy 2. Kamuthi 3. Copper 4. Mica 5. Thermal power

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. China 2. Kanjamalai 3. Aluminium 4. Manganese 5. Black Gold

**Match the following:**

1. Wind Energy 2. Iron 3. Mica 4. Petroleum 5. Sedimentary Rock

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. A and R are correct and R explains A
- 2. A and R are correct and R explains A

**7th Social Science Lesson 15**

**15] Tourism**

**Do You Know?**

Gastronomy refers to an aspect of cultural tourism.

**VISA:** A document issued to a person (or) a stamp marked on the passport of a person who wants to visit other country.

**Tourist VISA:** Recreation sightseeing.

**Student VISA:** Higher education.

**Employment VISA:** Work in a country.

**Medical VISA:** Medical treatment in a reputed hospital of a country.

**Inbound Tourism:** Touring within the native country.

**Outbound Tourism:** Touring in foreign countries.

**Game Reserve:** An area of land set aside for the protection of wild animals.

ITC - Inclusive tour charter

IATA - International Air Transport Association

IATO - Indian Association of Tour Operators

TAAI - Travel Agents Association of India

TTTHA - Tamil Nadu Tour Travel and Hospitality Association

TTDC - Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation

Push factors in Tourism are Prestige Pull factors in Tourism are Amenities.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The oldest type of tourism is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Religious
- (b) Historical
- (c) Adventure
- (d) Recreational

2. In which state is the Kaziranga national park located.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Assam
- (d) Gujarat

3. Which one of the following is not a beach of India?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Cochin
- (c) Kovalam
- (d) Miami

4. Which of the following is not a bird sanctuary in India?

- (a) Nal sarovar in Gujarat
- (b) Koonthakulam in Tamil Nadu
- (c) Bharatpur in Rajasthan
- (d) Kanha in Madhya Pradesh

5. In which district Courtallam waterfalls is located?

- (a) Dharmapuri
- (b) Tirunelveli
- (c) Namakkal
- (d) Theni

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The three main components of tourism together known as \_\_\_\_\_
2. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of \_\_\_\_\_ tourism.
3. Suruli falls is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
4. The second largest urban beach is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Expansion of TAAI \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the odd one:**

1. Transport, Attraction, Accommodation, Amenities.
  2. Nainital, Shillong, Munnar, Digha.
  3. Corbett, Sundarbans, periyar, Mayani.
  4. Hogenakal, Kumbakkari, Suruli, Kalakad.
  5. Rishikesh, Ladakh, Gulmarg, Kotagiri.
1. Transport 2. Digha 3. Mayani 4. Kalakad 5. Kotagiri

**Match the following:**

1. Anamalai hills - West Bengal
2. Monkey falls - Goa
3. Darjeeling - Coimbatore
4. Nature's Haven - Top slip
5. Aguda Beach - Javadi

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Tourism is an essential activity for the life of the society.  
Reason (R): Its direct impact on social cultural, education and economic sector of the nation.  
(a) A and R are correct and A explains R  
(b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R  
(c) A is incorrect but R is correct  
(d) Both A and R are incorrect
2. Assertion (A): One of the most popular beaches in Goa Calangute is a treat for the adventure sports activities.  
Reason (R): Foreigners throng the beaches.  
(a) A and R are correct and A explains R  
(b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R  
(c) A is incorrect but R is correct

(d) Both A and R are incorrect

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Religious 2. Assam 3. Miami 4. Kanha in Madhya Pradesh 5. Tirunelveli

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. A3 Concept 2. Cultural 3. Cloud land falls/ Meghamalai falls 4. Marina Beach 5. Travel Agents Association of India

**Circle the odd one:**

1. Transport 2. Digha 3. Mayani 4. Kalakad 5. Kotagiri

**Match the following:**

1. Coimbatore 2. Top slip 3. West Bengal 4. Javadi 5. Goa

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. A and R are correct and A explains R
- 2. A and R are correct and A explains R

**7th Social Science Lesson 16**

**16] State government**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. What is the minimum age for becoming a member of the State Legislative Council?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) 30 years

2. How many states does India have?

- (a) 26
- (b) 27
- (c) 28
- (d) 29

3. The word State Government refers to

- (a) Government departments in the states
- (b) Legislative Assembly
- (c) Both a and b

(d) None of the above

4. The overall head of the government in the state is the \_\_\_\_\_

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Governor

(d) Chief Minister

5. Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Governor

(d) Election commissioner

6. Who becomes the Chief Minister?

(a) Leader of the Majority party

(b) Leader of the opposition party

(c) Both

(d) None

7. What are the three branches of the state government?

(a) Mayor governor, MLA

(b) Panchayat, municipality, Corporation

(c) Village, city, State

(d) Legislative, executive and judiciary

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Governor is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_

2. The leader of the majority party is appointed as \_\_\_\_\_ in the state assembly.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest judicial organ of the state.

4. MLA stands for \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a particular area form where all the voters living there choose their representatives.

6. The elected representatives who are not the member of ruling party are called \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. MLAs - Secretariat

2. Governor - 7

3. Chief Minister - Head of the state
4. Union territories - Legislative Assembly
5. Fort St. George - Leader of the majority party

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Which of the following statement is/are not correct?

To become a governor, one

- (a) Should be the citizen of India
  - (b) Should have completed 25 years of age
  - (c) Should have sound mind
  - (d) Should not hold any office of profit
- (a) a & b  
(b) c & d  
(c) a  
(d) b

2. Consider the following statements and state true or false:

- (a) MLAs are together responsible for the working of the government.
- (b) All the MLAs of other political party who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition.
- (c) MLAs are not the representatives of people.

3. Find out the correct meaning of bicameral legislature:

- (a) It means that there are cameras in the legislature.
- (b) It means that the legislature has men and women members.
- (c) It means that there are two houses like upper house and lower house.
- (d) It means that the governor is the leader over the members of the legislature.

4. Assertion: India has a federal system of government.

Reason: According to our constitution the power is divided between central and state governments.

- (a) A is correct and R explains A
- (b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong
- (d) Both are wrong

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. 30 years 2. 29 3. Government departments in the states and Legislative Assembly 4. Prime Minister 5. Governor
6. Leader of the majority party 7. Legislative, Executive and judiciary

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The President 2. The Chief Minister 3. The High Court 4. Member of legislative Assembly 5. Electoral Constituencies
6. Opposition Party

**Match the following:**

1. Legislative Assembly 2. Head of the State 3. Leader of the majority party 4. 7 5. Secretariat

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Should have completed 25 years of age
2. (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) False

Correct Statement: MLAs are the elected representatives of people.

3. It means that there are two houses like upper house and lower house.
4. A is correct and R explains A

**7th Social Science Lesson 17****17] Media and Democracy****Do You Know?**

**Classification of Media:** Narrowcast Media - Cable Television, Direct Mail, Seminar; Broadcast Media - Films, Television, Radio; Print Media - Newspapers, Magazine, Journals, Books, Posters, Reports; Web Media - Google Website and Blogs; Social Media - Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram.

Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in 1453.

**All India Radio (AIR):** Officially known as Akashvani since 1956 (voice from the sky) is the radio broadcaster of the Government of India launched in 1936.

**Theory of Democracy:** Democracy means rule by the people. It combines two Greek words. Demos refers to citizen. Kratos means either power or rule.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which one of the following comes under print media?
- (a) Radio

(b) Television

(c) Newspaper

(d) Internet

2. Which one of the following is the broadcast media?

(a) Magazines

(b) Journals

(c) Newspaper

(d) Radio

3. Which invention has brought the world closure?

(a) Typewriter

(b) Television

(c) Telex

(d) None of these

4. Which is mass media?

(a) Radio

(b) Television

(c) both a & b

(d) None of these

5. Why is it necessary for media to be independent?

(a) To earn money

(b) To encourage company

(c) To write balanced report

(d) None of these

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ have made the world smaller and closer.

2. Every individual person is a medium of \_\_\_\_\_

3. Printing press was invented by \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a code of values which govern our lives.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the radio broadcast of the Government of India.

**Match the following:**

1. Narrowcast media - Films

2. Social media - Posters
3. Print media - Seminar
4. Web media - Google web site
5. Broadcast media - Facebook

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: Print media has been referred to as Peoples University.

Reason: They perform the role of public informer, educate, custodian of public interest.

- (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is wrong and R is correct
  - (d) Both are wrong
2. Find the odd one:

a. Newspapers b. Magazine c. Journals d. Twitter e. Posters

3. Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:

- (a) Media is generally the agency for interpersonal communication.
- (b) Media is very powerful entity on the earth.
- (c) Media plays a prominent role in the formation of public opinion.
- (d) Media does not have any responsibility
- (a) a, b and c are correct
- (b) a, c and d are correct
- (c) b, c and d are correct
- (d) a, b and d are correct

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Newspaper 2. Radio 3. Television 4. Radio and Television 5. To write balanced report

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Mass Media 2. Expression 3. Johannes Gutenberg 4. Ethics 5. Akashvani

**Match the following:**

1. Seminar 2. Facebook 3. Posters 4. Google website 5. Films

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Twitter

3. Statements a, b and c are correct.

## 7th Social Science Lesson 18

### 18] New Religious Ideas and Movements

#### Do You Know?

**Vaishnavite Saints (12 Azhwars):** Three Muthal Azhwars: Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar and Pei Azhwar; Other Azhwars: Thirumalisai Azhwar, Periyazhwar, Thondaradippodi Azhwar, Thirumangai Azhwar, Thiruppanazhwar, Kulasekara Azhwar, Nammazhwar, Mathurakavi Azhwar and Andal.

**Saivite Saints (63 Nayanmmars):** There are 63 legendary Nayanmars. Among them, Gnanasampandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called "the trio") are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples. Nambi Andar Nambi (1000 A.D.) is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars that form the basis of Tirumurai, the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon. It consists of 12 books, and 11 of them were assembled by Nambi. The 12<sup>th</sup> book is Seikkizhar's Periyapuram.

Tukaram, a 17<sup>th</sup> century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs (abangas or kirtanas), devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna. There is a Vitthoba/Panduranga temple at Pantharapur or Pandaripuram in Sholapur district, Maharashtra. What is Chaitanyadeva to Bengal is Tukaram to Maharashtra.

**Sufism:** The word Sufi takes its origin from suf, meaning wool. The Sufis wore coarse garments made of wool and hence they were called Sufis. Sufism was basically Islamic but was influenced by Hindu and Buddhist (Mahayana) ideas. It rejected the stringent conduct code of the ulemas. Sufis lived in hermitages akin to monasteries and functioned outside society.

#### Choose the best answers:

1. Who of the following composed songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda?

- (a) Poigai Azhwar
- (b) Periyazhwar
- (c) Nammazhwar
- (d) Andal

2. Who preached the Advaita philosophy?

- (a) Ramanujar
- (b) Ramananda
- (c) Nammazhwar

(d) Adi Shankara

3. Who spread the Bhakthi ideology in northern India and made it a mass movement?

(a) Vallabhacharya

(b) Ramanujar

(c) Ramananda

(d) Surdas

4. Who made Chishti order popular in India?

(a) Moinuddin Chishti

(b) Suhrawardi

(c) Amir Khusru

(d) Nizamuddin Auliya

5. Who is considered their first guru by the Sikhs?

(a) Lehna

(b) Guru Amir Singh

(c) Guru Nanak

(d) Guru Gobind Singh

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Periyazhwar was earlier known as \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the holy book of the Sikhs.

3. Meerabai was the disciple of \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy is known as vishistadvaita.

5. Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is situated at \_\_\_\_\_ in Pakistan.

**Match the following:**

1. Pahul - Kabir

2. Ramcharitmanas - Sikhs

3. Srivaishnavism - Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib

4. Granthavali - Guru Gobind Singh

5. Suhrawardi - Tulsida

**Consider the following statements:**

1. Find out the right pair/pairs:

1. Andal - Srivilliputhur

2. Tukaram - Bengal

3. Chaitanyadeva - Maharashtra

4. Brahma-Sutra - Vallabhacharya

5. Gurudwaras - Sikhs

2. Assertion (A): After Guru Gobind Singh, the holy book Guru Granth Sahib came to be considered the guru.

Reason (R): Guru Gobind Singh was the compiler of Guru Granth Sahib.

(a) R is not the correct explanation of A

(b) R is the correct explanation of A

(c) A is correct but R is wrong

(d) Both A and R are wrong

3. Find the odd person out:

Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, Periazhwar, Andal, Nammazhwar.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Sufism was responsible for the spread of Islamic culture.

2. The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the Chishti order.

3. Guru Nanak is considered the first guru of Sikhs.

4. Sufis believed that realization of God can be achieved only through passionate devotion to God and intense meditation.

5. The basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon consists of 12 books.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Periyazhwar 2. Adi Shankara 3. Ramananda 4. Moinuddin Chishti 5. Guru Nanak

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Vishnu Chittar 2. Guru Granth Sahib 3. Ravidas 4. Ramanuja 5. Kartarpur

**Match the following:**

1. Guru Gobind Singh 2. Tulsida 3. Sikhs 4. Kabir 5. Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib

**Consider the following statements:**

1. Andal - Srivilliputhur and Gurudwaras - Sikhs

2. A is correct but R is wrong

3. Andal

**Say True or False:**

1.False

Correct Statement: Sufism was basically Islam but was influenced by Hindu and Buddhist and native Indian concepts.

2. True

3. True

4.True

5.True

**7th Social Science Lesson 19****19] Art and Architecture of Tamil Nadu****Do You Know?**

The Mamallapuram monuments and temples, including the Shore Temple Complex, were notified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which is the oldest structural temple in south India?

(a) Shore Temple

(b) Mandagapattu

(c) Kailasanatha temple

(d) Vaikuntha Perumal Temple

2. In which year were the Mamallapuram monuments and temple notified as a UNESCO world heritage site?

(a) 1964

(b) 1994

(c) 1974

(d) 1984

3. What was the special feature of the architecture of early Chola period?

(a) Bas-reliefs

(b) vimanas

(c) Corridors

(d) Gopurams

4. Where is the Azhakiya Nambi Temple situated?

(a) Tirukkurungudi

(b) Madurai

(c) Tirunelveli

(d) Srivilliputhur

5. Who built the Vaikuntha Perumal Temple?

(a) Mahendravarman

(b) Narasimhavarman

(c) Rajasimha

(d) Nandhivarman II

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first rock-cut cave temple built by the Pallava king Mahendravarman.

2. The early Chola architecture followed the style of \_\_\_\_\_

3. The most celebrated mandapam in Madurai Meenakshiamman temple is the \_\_\_\_\_

4. Later Chola period was known for beautiful \_\_\_\_\_

5. Vijayanagar period's unique feature is the \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Seven Pagodas - Madurai

2. Rathi mandapam - Darasuram

3. Iravatheswara temple - Tirukkurungudi

4. Adinatha temple - Shore temple

5. Pudumandapam - Azhwar Tirunagari

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Find out the right pair/pairs:

1. Krishnapuram Temple - Tirunelveli

2. Kudalazhagar Temple - Azhwar Tirunagari

3. Sethupathis - Feudatories of Madurai Nayaks

4. Jalagandeshwara temple - Vellore

2. Assertion (A): The predominance of corridors of Rameswaram Temple is striking.

Reason (R): The temple has the largest set of corridors in the world.

(a) R is not the correct explanation of A

(b) R is the correct explanation of A

(c) A is correct but R is wrong

(d) Both A and R are wrong

3. Find out the odd one out:

Srivilliputhur, Azhaharkoil, Srirangam, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai.

4. Name the epoch of the following:

(a) A.D. 600 to 850 -

(b) A.D. 850 to 1100 -

(c) A.D. 1100 to 1350 -

(d) A.D. 1350 to 1600 -

5. Find out the correct statement/s:

1. The Arjuna's Penance is carved out of a granite boulder.

2. Meenakshi Amman Temple in Madurai represents Pallava's architectural style.

3. The cave temple at Pillayarpatti is a contribution of later Pandyas.

4. The Sethupathis as feudatories of Madurai Nayaks contributed to Madurai Meenakshiamman Temple.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Rajasimha built the Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple.

2. Early Pandyas were the contemporaries of Later Cholas.

3. Rock-cut and structural temples are significant parts of the Pandya architecture.

4. Brihadeeshwara temple was built by Rajendra Chola.

5. Vijayanagar and Nayak paintings are seen at temple at Dadapuram.

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Shore Temple 2. 1984 3. Vimanas 4. Tirukkurungudi 5. Nandhivarman II

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Mandagapattu 2. Sembian mahadevi 3. Pudumandapam 4. Gopurams 5. Mandapam

**Match the following:**

1. Shore Temple 2. Tirukkurungudi 3. Darasuram 4. Azhwar Tirunagari 5. Madurai

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Kudalazhagar Temple - Azhwar Tirunagari

2. R is not the correct explanation of A

3.Kanchipuram

4. (a) A.D. 600 to 850 – The Pallava Epoch

(b) A.D. 850 to 1100 – Early Chola Epoch

(c) A.D. 1100 to 1350 – Later Chola Epoch

(d) A.D. 1350 to 1600 – Vijayanagara / Nayak Epoch

5. The Arjuna's Penance is carved out of a granite boulder and The cave temple at Pillayarpatti is a contribution of later Pandyas.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1.True

2.False

Correct Statement: Early Pandyas were the contemporaries of Pallavas.

3.True

4.False

Correct Statement: Brihadeeshwara temple was built by Raja Raja Chola.

5.False

Correct Statement: Vijayanagar and Nayak paintings are seen at the kalyana mandapam at Kanchipuram (Varadaraja Perumal temple) and at Vellore (Jalagandeshwara temple)

## 7th Social Science Lesson 20

### 20] Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika Philosophy in Tamil Nadu

#### **Do You Know?**

**Five great vows Jainism:** (1) Non-violence – Ahimsa; (2) Truth – Satya; (3) Non-stealing – Acharya; (4) Celibacy/Chastity – Brahmacharya; (5) Non-Possession – Aparigraha.

The Jainacharitha of Kalpa Sutra is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras, notably Parshvanatha, founder of Jainism as well as the first Tirthankara, and Mahavira, the last and the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankara. This work is ascribed to Bhadrabahu, who along with Chandragupta Maurya migrated to Mysore (about 296 B.C) and settled there.

Tirthankaras are those who have attained nirvana and made a passage from this world to the next.

The total population of Jains in Tamil Nadu is 83,359 or 0.12 per cent of the population as per the 2011 census.

A Vihara in Sanskrit means "dwelling" or "house." Originally, viharas were dwelling places used by wandering monks during the rainy season. Later they transformed into centres of learning through the donations of wealthy lay Buddhists. Royal patronage allowed pre-Muslim India to become a land of many viharas that imparted university education and were treasure troves of sacred texts. Many viharas, such as Nalanda were world famous.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Where was the first Jain Council held to codify the Jaina canon?

- (a) Pataliputra
- (b) Vallabhai
- (c) Mathura
- (d) Kanchipuram

2. In which language was Agama sutras written?

- (a) Ardha-Magadhi Prakrit
- (b) Hindi
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Pali

3. Which of the following was patronised by the Kalabhras?

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Ajivikas
- (d) Hinduism

4. Where are the Rock beds found with no head-rests?

- (a) Vellore
- (b) Kanchipuram
- (c) Sittanavasal
- (d) Madurai

5. Who is believed to have built the Kazhugumalai Rock-Cut Temple?

- (a) Mahendra Varman
- (b) Parantaka Nedunchadayan
- (c) Parantaka Veera Narayana Pandyan
- (d) Harihara II

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The image of \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the tallest Jain image in Tamil Nadu.

2. Buddhacharita was written by \_\_\_\_\_

3. Chinese traveller Huein Tsang visited Pallava country in \_\_\_\_\_ century.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ describes Buddhism as a religion in decay.

5. The Mauryan emperor Asoka and his grandson Dasarata patronised \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Kalpa sutra - Tiruthakkathevar
2. Jivaka Chintamani - Madurai
3. Neminatha - Nagasena
4. Milinda Panha - Bhadrabahu
5. Kizha Kuyil Kudi - 22<sup>nd</sup> Tiruthankara

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Find out the odd one:

Tiruparuttikunram, Kizha Kuyil Kudi, Kazhugumalai, Nagapattinam, Sittanavasal.

2. Assertion (A): Gautama found that he had nothing to learn from the teachers of the old religions.

Reason (R): The religions proclaimed that the only way to salvation was through living the life of an ascetic.

- (a) A is correct R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct

3. Find out the correct statement/s:

- i) During the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. as many as 62 religious schools flourished in India.
- ii) 'Palli' is an educational centre of Buddhists.
- iii) Royal patronage allowed pre-Muslim India to become a land of viharas.
- iv) The Ajivikas continued to exist till 15<sup>th</sup> century.

- (a) i and iii are correct
- (b) i, ii and iv are correct
- (c) i and ii are correct
- (d) ii, iii and iv are correct

4. Find out the wrong pair/s:

1. Parshvanatha - 22<sup>nd</sup> Tiruthankara
2. Mahabashya - The Ceylonese Chronicle
3. Visuddhimagga - Buddhagosha
4. Buddha - Eight-fold Path

**State true or false:**

1. The 12<sup>th</sup> Agama Sutra is said to have been lost.
2. Throughout history, Ajivikas had to face persecution everywhere.
3. Education was imparted in institutions of Jains irrespective of caste and creed.
4. Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramashila gained reputation as pilgrim centres.
5. Buddhism faced challenges from Saiva and Vaishnava sects from the Chola period onwards.

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. Pataliputra 2. Ardha-Magadhi Prakrit 3. Jainism 4. Vellore 5. Parantaka Nedunchadayan

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Neminatha 2. Asvaghosha 3. 7<sup>th</sup> 4. Mattavilasa Prahasana 5. Ajivikas

**Match the following:**

1. Bhadrabahu 2. Tiruthakkathevar 3. 22<sup>nd</sup> Tiruthankara 4. Nagasena 5. Madurai

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Nagapattinam
2. A is correct R is the correct explanation of A
3. Statement i and iii are correct.
4. Parshvanatha - 22<sup>nd</sup> Tiruthankara  
Mahabashya - The Ceylonese Chronicle

**State True or False:**

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

Correct Statement: Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramashila gained reputation as great educational centres.

5. False

Correct Statement: Buddhism co-existed peacefully with Jainism and Ajivika and also with Saiva and Vaishnava sects in Tamizhagam.

**7th Social Science Lesson 21****21] Exploring Continents – North America and South America****Do You Know?**

**Isthmus:** A narrow stretch of land joining two large land masses.

**Strait:** A narrow stretch of water joining two large water bodies.

The Cordilleras are also part of the Fire Ring of the Pacific because there are a number of active volcanoes and this area is also subject to earthquakes.

**Highest peaks in different continents:** Asia – Mount Everest (8848 meters) ; South America – Mount Aconcagua (6961 meters) ; North America – Mount McKinley (6194 meters) ; Africa – Mount Kilimanjaro ( 5895 meters) ; Europe – Mount Elbrus (5642 meters) ; Antarctica – Mount Vinson Massif (4892 meters) ; Australia – Mount Kosciuszko (2228 meters) .

The Mississippi river has been given the nickname “The Big Muddy” because it erodes a lot of sand and mud as it rushes down the Mountains. Some of the States of the United States are named after the tributaries of two mighty rivers the Mississippi and Missouri.

Grand Canyon is a steep-sided Canyon carved by the Colorado River in Arizona State of USA.

The Westerlies or Anti-trades are prevailing winds from the west towards the east in the middle latitudes between 30 and 60 degrees’ latitude.

**Grand Banks:** The Grand Banks is among the world’s largest and richest resource areas, renowned for both their valuable fish stocks and petroleum reserves.

Eskimos live in the very cold and inhospitable region where plenty of fish varieties are available. They were able to dress themselves in thick warm clothes made of fur, they live in igloos. Their lives were very simple and they could not alter the environment to any extent. They specially designed a house by ice and is known as igloos.

**Panama Canal:** In 1914 a Canal was cut across the Isthmus of Panama for 80 kms long which connects the Atlantic with Pacific Ocean. It greatly reduced the distance between Europe and the West Coast of North and South America.

Together with the Central America, South America is also known as Latin America, having been discovered and colonized mostly by the Latin’s, i.e., The Spanish and the Portuguese.

In equatorial regions convectional rain occurs almost daily in the afternoons. It generally occurs at 4 pm that’s why it is known as 4’O Clock Rain.

Amazon is the greatest river of South America and the largest drainage system in the world in terms of the volume of its flow and the area of its basin.

**Estancias:** The Breeds raised on large pasture lands is known as Estancias. These are divided into several paddocks. Besides this, there are small yards known as corrals where animals are sorted and branded. The owner is the Estanciera who has a number of gauchos.

South American nations have variety of music. Some of the most famous genres include Samba from Brazil, Tango from Argentina and Uruguay and Cumbia from Colombia.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ separates North America from Asia.

(a) Bering Strait

(b) Palk Strait

(c) Malacca Strait

(d) Gibraltar Straits

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the "sugar bowl of the world."

(a) Mexico

(b) USA

(c) Canada

(d) Cuba

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are the longest rivers in North America.

(a) The Mississippi and Missouri rivers

(b) The Mackenzieriver

(c) The St. Lawrence River

(d) The Colorado River

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest mountain chain in the world.

(a) The Andes

(b) The Rockies

(c) The Himalayas

(d) The Alps

5. \_\_\_\_\_ basin gets rainfall every day because of its equatorial location.

(a) The Mackenzie

(b) The Orinoco

(c) The Amazon

(d) The Parana

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 86 m below the sea level is the lowest part of the continent of North America.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the world's best fishing grounds.

3. The highest peak in the Andes is \_\_\_\_\_ on the Chile – Argentina border.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the equatorial regions are called the "lungs of the world."

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as the "coffee pot" of the world.

**Match the following:**

1. Mount McKinley - Tropical forests

2. Grand Canyon - The flightless bird
3. Ebony - The Colorado River
4. 4'0 Clock Rains - 6194 m
5. Rhea - The equatorial regions

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Cotton grows well in southern and western states of North America.

Reason (R): Warm summer with frequent rainfall and fertile soil which provide favourable condition.

- (a) Both A and R is correct
- (b) A is correct and R is wrong
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both A and R is wrong

2. Assertion (A): Industries in the South America has developed rapidly.

Reason (R): The continent lacks infrastructure (especially transport) need for industrialization.

- (a) Both A and R is correct
- (b) A is correct and R is wrong
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both A and R is wrong

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Bering Strait 2. Cuba 3. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers 4. The Andes 5. The Amazon

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Death Valley 2. Grand Bank 3. Mount Aconcagua 4. The Selvas 5. Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo

**Match the following:**

1. 6194m 2. The Colorado River 3. Tropical forests 4. The Equatorial regions 5. The flightless bird

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both A and R is correct.
2. A is wrong and R is correct.

## 7th Social Science Lesson 22

## 22] Map Reading

**Do You Know?**

In the early times, various materials such as animal skin, cloth, parchment, papyrus, wet earth and clay tablets were used to make maps.

The science of map-making is called cartography (carte means 'map' and graphic means 'drawing'). One who draws maps is called a Cartographer.

Digital maps are a web-based service that provides detailed information about geographical regions and sites around the world.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The science of map making is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Geography
  - (b) Cartography
  - (c) Physiography
  - (d) Physical Geography
2. North, South, East and West are four directions are called as
  - (a) Cardinal
  - (b) Geographical
  - (c) Latitudinal
  - (d) Angels
3. Cultural maps are those which shows the \_\_\_\_\_ features.
  - (a) Natural
  - (b) Man-made
  - (c) Artificial
  - (d) Environmental

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an essential tool of a geographer.
2. The directions in between the cardinal directions are the intermediate \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ in a map which explains the different colours and symbols used in it.
4. Cadastral maps are known as \_\_\_\_\_
5. Small scale maps are helpful to us to show large areas like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the odd one:**

1. North East, Scale, North West and East.
2. White, Snow, Highland, and Plains.
3. Relief map, Soil map, Physical map and Atlas.
4. Weather Forecasting, Climate, Rainfall and Temperature.

**Match the following:**

1. Upper right corner - Density and growth
2. Key (or) legend - District (or) town
3. Large Scale map - Natural relief features
4. Physical map - Colours and Symbols
5. Population map - 'N' letter

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) An Atlas is a bound volume of different types of maps.

ii) Atlas maps are drawn on smaller scale.

iii) Insignificant details are omitted.

(a) i and iii are correct

(b) ii and iii are correct

(c) i and ii are correct

(d) i, ii and iii are correct

2. Statement I: Globe is a three dimensional model of the Earth.

Statement II: It is easy to handle and to carry as it can be rolled up or folded.

(a) Statement I is correct and II is wrong

(b) Statement I is wrong and II is correct

(c) Both the statements are correct

(d) Both the statements are wrong

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. Cartography 2. Cardinal 3. Man-made

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Map 2. Direction 3. legend 4. Village and Town maps 5. Continent and Countries

**Circle the odd one:**

1. Scale 2. White 3. Atlas 4. Weather Forecasting

**Match the following:**

1. N letter 2. Colours and Symbols 3. District (or) Town 4. Natural relief features 5. Density and growth

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement i, ii, and iii are correct.
2. Statement I is correct and II is wrong.

**7th Social Science Lesson 23**

**23] Natural Hazards – Understanding of Disaster Management in Practice**

**Do You Know?**

The word "Tsunami" is derived from the Japanese word. "Tsu" means harbour and "name" means waves.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an event which causes enormous physical damage to property, loss of life and change in the environment.

- (a) Hazard
- (b) Disaster
- (c) Recovery
- (d) Mitigation

2. Activities that reduce the effects of disaster

- (a) Preparation
- (b) Response
- (c) Mitigation
- (d) Recovery

3. A sudden movement (or) trembling of the earth's crust is called an \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Tsunami
- (b) Earthquake
- (c) Fire
- (d) Cyclone

4. A sudden overflow of water in a large amount caused due to heavy rainfall is called \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Flood

(b) Cyclone

(c) Drought

(d) Seasons

5. Road accidents can be avoided by permitting the persons who have \_\_\_\_\_ is allowed to drive vehicle.

(a) Ration card

(b) License

(c) Permission

(d) Documents

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. A hazard is a \_\_\_\_\_ event that can cause harm or damage to human and his property.

2. Activities taken during a disaster is called \_\_\_\_\_

3. Displacement of water can produce one or more huge destructive waves known as \_\_\_\_\_

4. In case of fire accidents call the nearby police station or the no \_\_\_\_\_ for the fire service.

5. Disaster management refers to \_\_\_\_\_ of lives and property during a natural or man-made disaster.

**Match the following:**

1. Earthquake - Gigantic waves

2. Cyclone - Creak/Fault

3. Tsunami - Uneven rainfall

4. Industrial accident - Eye of the storm

5. Drought - Carelessness

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): In the modern world we can't live happy every day.

Reason (R): Due to pollution and environmental degradation we are undergoing natural and disaster.

(a) A and R are correct and A explains R

(b) A and R are correct but A does not explain A

(c) A is not correct but R is correct

(d) Both A and R are incorrect

2. Assertion (A): Sudden movement (or) trembling of the earth's crust is called an Earthquake.

Reason (R): Movement of the tectonic plates, mass wasting, surface fault all leads to earthquake.

(a) A and R are correct and A explains R

(b) A and R are correct but A does not explain A

(c) A is not correct but R is correct

(d) Both A and R are incorrect

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Disaster 2. Mitigation 3. Earthquake 4. Flood 5. License

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Disaster 2. Response 3. Tsunami 4. 101 5. Conservation

**Match the following:**

1. Creak/Fault 2. Eye of the storm 3. Gigantic waves 4. Carelessness 5. Uneven Rainfall

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. A and R are correct and A explains R

2. A and R are correct and A explains R

## 7th Social Science Lesson 24

### 24] Women Empowerment

**Do You Know?**

**The essential factors for empowerment are:** (1) Education – Education gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions; (2) Gender Discrimination – A society which discriminates between the two genders can never be empowered; (3) Discrimination based on caste, creed, religions etc.

The sustainability and progress of all regions depend on the success of women across the globe. As the former President Barrack Obama said while addressing the United Nations General Assembly in 2012, "the future must not belong to those who bully women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons."

Savitribai Phule as a tradition breaker, the first female teacher at the first girls' school when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of

women's education in India. He, along with his wife Savitribai Phule, opened the first school for girls in 1848.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of gender inequality?

- (a) Poor maternal health
- (b) Greater insecurity for men
- (c) The spread of HIV/AIDS
- (d) Lower literacy rates for women

2. Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to

- (a) Girls and women; it's a women's issue
- (b) All societies, women and men alike
- (c) Third world countries only
- (d) Developed countries only

3. Which of the following strategies will help women become more socially and economically empowered?

- (a) Women working together to challenge discrimination
- (b) More income sources for women
- (c) Improved access to education
- (d) All of the above

4. Why are girls more likely than boys to miss out on secondary education in the developing world?

- (a) Because of high school fees, only boys are sent to school
- (b) Girls are expected to help out at home
- (c) Child Marriage restricts girl's mobility and freedom
- (d) All of the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife \_\_\_\_\_ opened the first school for girls in 1848.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Woman to hold a Union Foreign Minister's post.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Woman Director General of Police (DGP) .

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Indian Woman to win Booker.

**Match the following:**

1. Sirimavo Bandaranaike - England
2. Valentina Tereshkova - Japan
3. Junko Tabei - Sri Lanka
4. Charlotte Cooper - USSR

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: Now women are being integrated at all steps of humanitarian operations.

Reason: Women and girls suffer the most from any kind of conflict in the society.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true but R is false
- (d) If A is false but R is true

2. Assertion: Violence against women cuts across caste, class, religion, age and even education.

Reason: Domestic violence is manifested in the form of foeticide, infanticide, dowry murder, marital cruelty, battering, child abuse etc.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true but R is false
- (d) If A is false but R is true

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The spread of HIV/AIDS 2. All societies, women and men alike 3. All of the above
4. All of the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Savitribai Pule 2. Sushma Swaraj 3. Kanchan Chaudhry Bhattacharya 4. Arundhati Roy

**Match the following:**

1. Sri Lanka 2. USSR 3. Japan 4. England

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

## 7th Social Science Lesson 25

## 25] Market and Consumer Protection

**Do You Know?**

"Goods once sold will not be taken back" or "No exchange", or "No refund under any circumstances". It amounts to Unfair Trade Practice and does not carry any legal weight.

**The Eight Basic Consumer Rights:** (i) The Right to Basic Needs, (ii) The Right to Safety, (iii) The Right to Information, (iv) The Right to Choose, (v) The Right to Representation, (vi) The Right to Redress, (vii) The Right to Consumer Education, (viii) The Right to a Healthy Environment.

**Important Acts:** The Consumer Protection Act, 1986; The Legal Metrology Act, 2009; The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986; The Essential Commodities Act, 1955; The prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential; Commodities Act, 1980.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. In which case a consumer cannot complain against the manufacturer for a defective product?

- (a) Date of expiry unspecified
- (b) Price of the commodity
- (c) Batch number of the commodity
- (d) Address of the manufacturer

2. Consumer's face various problems from the producer's end due to

- (a) Unfair trade practices
- (b) Wide range of goods
- (c) Standard quality goods
- (d) Volume of production

3. Consumers must be provided with adequate information about a product to make

- (a) Investment in production
- (b) Decision in sale of goods
- (c) Credit purchase of goods
- (d) Decision in purchase of goods

4. The system of consumer courts at the national, state and district levels, looking into consumers' grievances against unfair trade practices of businessmen and providing necessary compensation, is called

- (a) Three tier system

(b) One tier system

(c) Two tier system

(d) Four tier system

5. Mixing other extraneous material of inferior quality with a superior quality material is called

(a) Purification

(b) Adulteration

(c) Refinement

(d) Alteration

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. A set up where two or more parties engage in \_\_\_\_\_ of goods, services and information is called a market.

2. In regulated Markets, there is some oversight by appropriate \_\_\_\_\_ authorities.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ statue is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' in the field of consumer protection for checking unfair trade practices.

**Match the following:**

1. The Consumer Protection Act - 1955

2. The Legal Metrology Act - 1986

3. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act - 2009

4. The Essential Commodities Act - 1986

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: In local Markets the buyers and sellers are limited to the local region or area.

Reason: A market is not restricted to one physical or geographical location.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) If A is true but R is false

(d) If A is false but R is false

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Batch number of the commodity
2. Unfair trade practices
3. Decision in purchase of goods
4. Three tier system
5. Adulteration

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Buying and selling
2. Government
3. Monopoly
4. COPRA

**Match the following:**

1. 1986
2. 2009
3. 1986
4. 1955

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

**7th Social Science Lesson 26****26] Road Safety****Do You Know?**

Carpooling is the sharing of car journeys so that more than one person travels in car, and prevents the need for more cars to the same location.

**Raksha Safe Drive:** It is a device capable of automatic crash detection, two – way call connectivity, GPS tracking, engine health monitoring and smart panic button.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Road safety is meant for
  - (a) Passengers
  - (b) Drivers
  - (c) Public
  - (d) All who use roads
2. Road accidents affect a country's
  - (a) Improvement
  - (b) Life
  - (c) Finance
  - (d) All the above
3. Permit refers to
  - (a) Permission for driving
  - (b) Permission for carrying goods
  - (c) Certificate for drivers
  - (d) Registration of vehicles

4. Raksha safe drive is a device useful for

- (a) Pedestrians
- (b) Motorists
- (c) Car drivers
- (d) Passengers

5. Road safety week celebration was first imitated in India in the year

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1989
- (c) 1990
- (d) 2019

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The most useful invention of man for transport is \_\_\_\_\_
2. Using \_\_\_\_\_ is inevitable in our journey of life.
3. Too many vehicles on the road cause \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the monetary supporter of a family.
5. In case of emergency for medical assistance call \_\_\_\_\_ for help.

**Match the following:**

1. Informatory sign - Traffic lights
2. Zebra crossing - Narrow bend sign
3. Mandatory sign - Petrol pump sign
4. Cautionary sign - License
5. Right to drive a vehicle - Walkers

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: Car-pooling is the use of vehicles by turns.

Reason: It saves fuel, time and money and also.

- (a) A is correct and R is not correct
- (b) A is correct and R is also correct
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

2. Find the odd one:

- (a) Car

(b) Trucks

(c) Tempos

(d) Aero planes

**State true or false:**

1. Road safety education in the school curriculum is an additional burden for the students.
2. An ounce of practice is worth more than tons of preaching.
3. Hoarding on roads has to be banned.
4. Following road safety rules from childhood will become a habit in future.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. All who use roads 2. All the above 3. Permission for driving 4. Car drivers 5. 1989

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Wheel 2. Helmet 3. Air and Noise 4. Breadwinner 5. 108

**Match the following:**

1. Petrol pump sign 2. Walkers 3. Traffic lights 4. Narrow bend sign 5. License

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. A is wrong and R is correct
2. Aeroplanes

**State true or false:**

1. False

Correct Statement: Road safety education in the school curriculum is an awareness for the students.

2. True

3. True

4. True

**7th Social Science Lesson 27**

**27] Tax and Its Importance**

**Do You Know?**

Central Board of Revenue bifurcated and a separate Board for Direct Taxes known as Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

**Introduction to GST: Previous Indirect Tax Structure and its difficulties:** The history of India taxation goes back to ancient period. According to Arthashastra, the book written by Kautilya, in ancient time taxes were levied and collected in both cash and kind. The modern history of Indirect taxes starts from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when Central Excise Duty was imposed on Salt, Sugar, Motor Spirit, etc. Gradually the base of Excise duties was widened. At the time of independence, the system of Central Excise Duty at the national level and the Sales Tax at the State level was prevailing. After prolonged efforts and amendments, VAT was introduced first in Indian State of Haryana in 2003 and thereafter in 24 States/UTs including Punjab, Chandigarh, HP, J&K and Delhi in 2005. If the VAT was a major improvement over the pre-existing Sales Tax regime, then the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is indeed a remarkable improvement and the next logical step towards realising perfection in taxation system in the country. Initially, it was proposed that there would be a single and national level GST. However, the GST tax regime has been finally implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 across India. With this there is a economic union of the country with ONE TAX, ONE MARKET AND ONE NATION.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a tax on all the goods and services that we buy. It has two parts, the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and State Goods and Services Tax (SGST). It is a transparent tax. If you get a bill for the products you buy, you will find the following information:

Value of the Product = Rs. 100 SGST 9% = Rs. 9 CGST 9% = Rs. 9 Total = Rs. 118

In the bill, the GST is 18%, and it is divided equally as 9% for the Central and State Governments. Therefore, Rs 9 will go to Tamil Nadu Government. If a seller in Tamil Nadu sells a commodity to a buyer in other state (for example Karnataka), it is called inter-state trade. In the case of inter-state trade, the bill will be as given below:

Value of the Product = Rs. 100 IGST 18% = Rs. 18 Total = Rs. 118

Rs 18 will go to Central government. Central government will take Rs 9 and send another Rs 9 to Karnataka government. The tax is divided into five slabs – 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent, and 28 per cent. Although GST is collected by the central government, taxes on petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, electricity are separately collected by the state government and almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

**Toll Tax & Road Tax:** Toll tax is a tax you often pay to use any form of infrastructure developed by the government, example roads and bridges. The tax amount levied is rather negligible which is used for maintenance and basic upkeep of a particular project.

**Swachh Bharat Cess:** This is a cess imposed by the government of India and was started from 15 November 2015. This tax is applicable on all taxable services and the cess currently stands at 0.5%. Swachh Bharat cess is levied over and above the 14% service tax that is prevalent in the present times.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Taxes are \_\_\_\_\_ payment.

- (a) Voluntary
- (b) Compulsory
- (c) a & b
- (d) None of the above

2. Minimum possible amount should be spent in the collection of taxes is

- (a) Canon of equality
- (b) Canon of certainty
- (c) Canon of economy
- (d) Canon of convenience

3. This taxation is a very opposite of progressive taxation.

- (a) Degressive
- (b) Proportional
- (c) Regressive
- (d) None

4. Income tax is a

- (a) Direct tax
- (b) Indirect tax
- (c) a & b
- (d) Degressive tax

5. Which tax is raised on provision of service?

- (a) Wealth
- (b) Corporate
- (c) Wealth
- (d) Service

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term for when a taxing authority usually a government levies or imposes a tax.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the method, where the rate of tax is same regardless size of the income.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is paid to the Government by the recipient of gift depending on value of gift.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ tax burden cannot be sifted by tax payers.
5. Indirect tax is \_\_\_\_\_ elastic.

**Match the following:**

1. Principle of taxation - Direct tax
2. Estate tax - Goods and Service tax
3. Excise tax - Adam Smith
4. 01.07.2017 - Less elastic
5. Direct tax - Indirect tax

**Odd one out:**

1. Which one of the following is not an indirect tax?
  - (a) Service tax
  - (b) Value Added tax (VAT)
  - (c) Estate duty
  - (d) Excise duty

**Correct one out:**

1. Which one of the following tax is a direct tax?
  - (a) Service tax
  - (b) Wealth tax
  - (c) Sales tax
  - (d) Progressive tax

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Compulsory 2. Canon of equality 3. Regressive 4. Direct tax 5. Service

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Taxation 2. Proportional taxation 3. Gift tax 4. Indirect 5. More

**Match the following:**

1. Adam Smith 2. Direct Tax 3. Indirect tax 4. Goods and Service tax 5. Less elastic

**Odd one out:** Estate Duty**Correct one out:** Progressive tax

**8th Social Science Lesson 1****1] Advent of the Europeans****Do You Know?**

George William Forrest can rightly be called as the “Father of National Archives of India”.

Audio-visual means possessing both a sound and a visual component, such as slide-tape presentations. Audio-visual services providers frequently offer web streaming, video conferencing and live broadcast services. Television, films, internet are called ‘Audio-visual media’.

In 1690, Fort St. David was built by the British in Cuddalore.

Danish called Tranquebar as Danesborg. The king of Denmark sent Ziegenbalg set up a printing press at Tranquebar (Tarangambadi) .

**The Swedish:** The Swedish East India Company was founded in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1731 for the purpose of conducting trade with the Far East. The venue was inspired by the success of the Dutch East India Company and the British East India Company.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India?

- (a) Vasco da Gama
- (b) Bartholomew Diaz
- (c) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- (d) Almeida

2. Which of the following European Nation was the foremost attempt to discover a sea route of India?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) Portugal
- (c) France
- (d) Britain

3. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) The French
- (b) The Turks
- (c) The Dutch
- (d) The British

4. Sir William Hawkins belonged to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Portugal

(b) Spain

(c) England

(d) France

5. The first fort constructed by the British in India was \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Fort William

(b) Fort St. George

(c) Agra Fort

(d) Fort St. David

6. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come India as traders?

(a) The British

(b) The French

(c) The Danish

(d) The Portuguese

7. Tranquebar on the Tamil Nadu coast was a trade centre of the \_\_\_\_\_

(a) The Portuguese

(b) The British

(c) The French

(d) The Danish

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. National Archives of India (NAI) is located in \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by \_\_\_\_\_

3. The printing press in India was set up by \_\_\_\_\_ at Goa in 1556.

4. The Mughal Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ permitted the English to trade in India.

5. The French East India Company was formed by \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the King of Denmark issued a charter to create Danish East India company.

**Match the following:**

1. The Dutch - 1664

2. The British - 1602

3. The Danish - 1600

4. The French - 1616

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Auto biography is one of the written sources.
2. Coins are one of the material sources.
3. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British.
4. The place where historical documents are preserved is called archives.

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. (i) Governor Nino de Cunha moved Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.  
(ii) Portuguese were the last to leave from in India.  
(iii) The Dutch founded their first factory at Surat.  
(iv) Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.  
(a) i & ii are correct  
(b) ii & iv are correct  
(c) iii is correct  
(d) i, ii & iv are correct
2. Find out the wrong pair:  
(a) Francis Day - Denmark  
(b) Pedro Cabral - Portugal  
(c) Captain Hawkins - Britain  
(d) Colbert – France

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Alfonso de Albuquerque 2. Portugal 3. The Turks 4. England 5. Fort St. George 6. The French 7. The Danish

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. New Delhi 2. King John II 3. Portuguese 4. Jahangir 5. Colbert 6. Christian IV

**Match the following:**

1. The Dutch- 1616
2. The British- 1600
3. The Danish - 1602
4. The French- 1664

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True
2. True
3. False

Correct answer: Ananda Rangam was a translator served under French

4.True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:(Answers)**

1. i, ii & iv are correct.

**Find out the wrong pair**

1.Francis Day - Denmark

Correct answer: Francis day is related to Dutch East India company

## 8th Social Science Lesson 2

### 2] From Trade to Territory

#### **Do You Know?**

**The Black Hole tragedy (1756):** There was a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night. Next day morning, when the door was opened 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation.

Satyendranath Tagore, the elder brother of poet Rabindranath Tagore, was the first Indian to pass the I.C.S. Examination in 1863.

**Strength of British Army:** Plassey war (1757): 1950 European infantry, 100 European artillery, 50 English sailors, and 2,100 Indian sepoys, an English army of 6000 troops was maintained in Bengal. In 1857, the strength of the army in India was 3,11,400 of whom 2,65,900 were Indians. Its officers were British.

Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal. Sir Thiruvarur Muthusamy was the first Indian Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.

The first Indian state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was Hyderabad (1798) . It was followed by Tanjore (1799) , Awadh (1801) , Peshwa (1802) , Bhonsle (1803) , Gwalior (1804) , Indore (1817) , Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur (1818) .

By applying the Doctrine of Lapse policy, Dalhousie annexed Satara in 1848, Jaipur and Sambalpur in 1849, Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853 and Nagpur in 1854.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Shuja-ud-daulah

(b) Siraj-ud-daulah

(c) Mir Qasim

(d) Tipu Sultan

2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 1757

(b) 1764

(c) 1765

(d) 1775

3. Which among the following treaty was signed after Battle of Buxar?

(a) Treaty of Allahabad

(b) Treaty of Carnatic

(c) Treaty of Alinagar

(d) Treaty of Paris

4. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the \_\_\_\_\_ Carnatic war to an end.

(a) First

(b) Second

(c) Third

(d) None

5. When did Hyder Ali crown on the throne of Mysore?

(a) 1756

(b) 1761

(c) 1763

(d) 1764

6. Treaty of Mangalore was signed between \_\_\_\_\_

(a) The French and Tipu Sultan

(b) Hyder Ali and Zamorin of Calicut

(c) The British and Tipu Sultan

(d) Tipu Sultan and Marathas

7. Who was the British Governor General during Third Anglo-Mysore War?

(a) Robert Clive

(b) Warren Hastings

(c) Lord Cornwallis

(d) Lord Wellesley

8. Who signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British?

(a) Bajirao II

(b) Daulat Rao Scindia

(c) Sambhaji Bhonsle

(d) Sayyaji Rao Gaekwad

9. Who was the last Peshwa of Maratha Empire?

(a) Balaji Vishwanath

(b) Baji Rao II

(c) Balaji Baji Rao

(d) Baji Rao

10. Who was the first Indian state to join the subsidiary Alliance?

(a) Awadh

(b) Hyderabad

(c) Udaipur

(d) Gwalior

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Treaty of Alinagar was signed in \_\_\_\_\_

2. The commander in Chief of Sirajuddaulah was \_\_\_\_\_

3. The main cause for the Second Carnatic War was \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ adopted the policy of Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire in India.

5. Tipu Sultan was finally defeated at the hands of \_\_\_\_\_

6. After the death of Tipu Sultan Mysore was handed over to \_\_\_\_\_

7. In 1800, \_\_\_\_\_ established a college at Fort William in Calcutta.

**Match the following:**

1. Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle - The First Anglo Mysore War

2. Treaty of Salbai - The First Carnatic War

3. Treaty of Paris - The Third Carnatic War

4. Treaty of Srirangapatnam - The First Maratha War

5. Treaty of Madras - The Third Anglo Mysore War

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. After the death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-daulah ascended the throne of Bengal.

2. Hector Munro, led the British forces in the battle of Plassey.

3. The outbreak of the Austrian war of succession in Europe was led to Second Carnatic War in India.
4. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal.
5. The Police system was created by Lord Cornwallis.

**Which of the following is correctly matched?**

- a) Battle of Adayar - 1748
- b) Battle of Ambur - 1754
- c) Battle of Wandiwash - 1760
- d) Battle of Arcot – 1749

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Siraj – ud – daulah 2. 1757 3. 1757 4. Second 5. 1761 6. The British and Tipu Sultan 7. Lord Cornwallis 8. Bajirao II 9. Baji Rao 10. Hyderabad

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. 1757 2. Mir Jafar 3. The Issue of Succession 4. Lord Dalhousie 5. Arthur Wellesley 6. Krishna Raja Odayar 7. Lord Wellesley

**Match the following:**

1. Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle- The First Carnatic War
2. Treaty of Salbai- The First Maratha War
3. Treaty of Paris- The Third Carnatic War
4. Treaty of Srirangapatnam- The Third Anglo Mysore War
5. Treaty of Madras- The First Anglo Mysore War

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True
2. False

Correct answer: Robert Clive led the British forces in the battle of Plassey.

3. False

Correct answer: The outbreak of the Austrian war of succession in Europe was led to Second Carnatic War in India

4. True
5. True

**Which one of the following is correctly matched?**

1. Battle of Wandiwash – 1760

## 8th Social Science Lesson 3

## 3] Rural Life and Society

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which system was called by different names like Jagirdari, Malguzari and Biswedari etc.?
  - (a) Mahalwari
  - (b) Ryotwari
  - (c) Zamindari
  - (d) None of these
2. Under which Governor General did the permanent settlement implemented in Bengal.
  - (a) Lord Hastings
  - (b) Lord Cornwallis
  - (c) Lord Wellesley
  - (d) Lord Minto
3. What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari System?
  - (a) House
  - (b) Land
  - (c) Village
  - (d) Palace
4. In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed?
  - (a) Maharashtra
  - (b) Madras
  - (c) Bengal
  - (d) Punjab
5. Who among the following Governors introduced Mahalwari system?
  - (a) Lord Hastings
  - (b) Lord Cornwallis
  - (c) Lord Wellesley
  - (d) Lord William Bentinck
6. In which region was the Ryotwari system not introduced by the British?
  - (a) Bombay
  - (b) Madras

(c) Bengal

(d) None of these

7. The Indigo revolt was led by whom?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Keshab Chandra Roy

(c) Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas

(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

8. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by whom?

(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Digambar Biswas

(d) Keshab Chandra Roy

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the modified version of the Zamindari system.

2. The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of \_\_\_\_\_

3. Indigo Revolt took place in \_\_\_\_\_

4. Moplah Rebellion was held in \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Permanent Settlement - Madras

2. Mahalwari Settlement - Misery of the Indigo cultivators

3. Ryotwari system - North West province

4. Nil Darban - Bengal

5. Santhal Rebellion - First Peasant revolt

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Warren Hastings introduced quinquennial land settlement.

2. Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro.

3. Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in Gujarat.

4. The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which of the following statement is not true about Zamindari system?

- (a) This settlement was introduced in 1793.
- (b) The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
- (c) This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.
- (d) This practice was applicable to the area of 19% of India.
2. Which of the following statement is correct about Peasants revolt in India?
- (a) The Santhal rebellion was held in Bengal.
- (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.
- (c) The Deccan riots started from a village at Pune in 1873.
- (d) The Moplah peasant's rebellion was held in Tamil Nadu.

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. None of these 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. Village 4. Punjab 5. Lord William Bentinck 6. Bengal 7. Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas 8. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Mahalwari system 2. Holt Mackenzie 3. Bengal 4. Malabar (Kerala) 5. May 1918

**Match the following:**

1. Permanent Settlement- Bengal
2. Mahalwari Settlement- North west province
3. Ryotwari System- Madras
4. Nil Darban- Misery of Indigo cultivators
5. Santhal Rebellion- First peasant revolt

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True

2. True

3. False

Correct answer: Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in Bengal

4. False

Correct answer: The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1900

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators.
2. Dina bandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.

**8th Social Science Lesson 4****4] People's Revolt****Do You Know?**

In Central India the revolt was guided by Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi. She was one of the greatest patriots of India. Sir Hugh Rose occupied Jhansi. Rani Lakshmi Bai fled from Jhansi and joined hands with Tantia Tope who had assumed the leadership of the rebel army at Gwalior. But the British captured Gwalior in June 1858. Rani was killed in the battle. Tantia Tope fled away but was captured and later executed. According to the British historians, present at the time of revolt, Rani Lakshmi Bai was the best and the bravest among the leaders of the Revolt of 1857.

**Choose the best answers**

1. The Palayakkarar system was instituted in

- (a) 1519
- (b) 1520
- (c) 1529
- (d) 1530

2. Which of the following Palayakkarar of Tamil Nadu was the pioneer against the English rule?

- (a) Puli Thevar
- (b) Yusuf Khan
- (c) Kattabomman
- (d) Marudu Brothers

3. Colin Jackson was the collector of

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Tirunelveli
- (c) Ramanathapuram
- (d) Tuticorin

4. Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at

- (a) Panchalamkurichi
- (b) Sivagangai
- (c) Tiruppathur
- (d) Kayathar

5. Velu Nachiyar was a queen of

(a) Nagalapuram

(b) Sivagiri

(c) Sivagangai

(d) Virupachi

6. Tiruchirpalli proclamation was issued by

(a) Marudu Pandiyars

(b) Krishnappa Nayak

(c) Velu Nachiyar

(d) Dheeran Chinnamalai

7. Which of the following place was associated with Dheeran Chinnamalai

(a) Dindigul

(b) Nagalapuram

(c) Pudukottai

(d) Odanilai

8. Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at

(a) Central India

(b) Kanpur

(c) Delhi

(d) Bareilly

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Eastern Palayms were ruled under the control of \_\_\_\_\_

2. Vishwanatha Nayakar instituted the Palayakarakar system with the consultation of his minister \_\_\_\_\_

3. The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was known by Tamils as Veera mangai and Jhansi Rani of South India.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was called as "lion" of Sivagangai.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ was described the revolt of 1857 as First War of India Independence.

**Match the following:**

1. Delhi - Kunwar Singh

2. Kanpur - Khan Bahadar Khan

3. Jhansi - Nana Saheb

4. Bareilly - Lakshmi Bai

5. Bihar - Bahadur Shah II

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. The Vijayanagar rulers appointed Nayaks in their provinces.
2. Sivasubramania was the minister of Marudu pandiyas.
3. Kattabomman was hanged on 17<sup>th</sup> October 1799.
4. Fettah Hyder was the elder son of Tipu Sultan.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- i) The Vellore revolt was held in 1801.
  - ii) The family members of Tipu were imprisoned at Vellore fort after the fourth Mysore war.
  - iii) At the time of Vellore revolt, the Governor of Madras was Lord William Bentinck.
  - iv) The victory of revolt of Vellore against British was one of the significant events in the history of India.
- (a) i & ii is correct  
(b) ii & iv are correct  
(c) ii & iii are correct  
(d) i, ii & iv are correct

**Find out the wrong pair:**

- a) Marudu Pandiyar - Ettayapuram
- b) Gopala Nayak - Dindigul
- c) Kerala Varma - Malabar
- d) Dhoondaji - Mysore

**Find out the odd one**

- a) Kattabomman b) Oomaithurai c) Sevathaiah d) Tipu Sultan

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. 1529 2. Puli Thevar 3. Ramanathapuram 4. Kayathar 5. Sivagangai 6. Marudu Pandiyars 7. Odanilai 8. Central India

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Kattabomman 2. Ariyanatha Mudakiyar 3. Andhra 4. Velu Nachiyar 5. Chinna Marudu 6. V.D. Savarkar

**Match the following:**

1. Delhi- Bahadur Shah II

- 2.Kanpur- Nana Saheb
- 3.Jhansi- Lakshmi Bai
- 4.Bareilly- Khan Bahudar Khan
5. Bihar- Kunwar Singh

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1.True

2.False

Correct answer: Siva Subramania was the minister of Kattabomman

3.True

4. True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

- a) ii & iii are correct
- b) Marudu Pandiyar – Ettayapuram
- c) Tipu Sultan

### 8th Social Science Lesson 5

#### 5] Educational Development in India

##### **Do You Know?**

Taxila was an ancient Indian city, which is now in north western Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site and the UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site in 1980. Its fame rested on the university where Chanakya is said to have composed his Arthashastra. Archaeologist Alexander Cunningham discovered its ruins in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The ancient Nalanda University was a centre of learning from the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD (CE) to 12<sup>th</sup> century AD (CE) , located in present-day Rajgir, Bihar. Nalanda was one of the oldest universities of the world and UNESCO declared the ruins of Nalanda Mahavihara a world heritage site. The new Nalanda University is envisaged as a centre of inter-civilisational dialogue.

The medieval period saw the founding of many religious mutt or monasteries which also took up the cause of education. The Ahobila mutt in Srirangam was one among them where Sri Ramanuja has made distinctive contribution to the cause of education. Besides mutts, Jain pallis and Buddhist vihars played a vital role in educating people where ever the existed. They had large libraries of books in all branches of learning.

In 1813, the East India Company was compelled to assert the responsibility for the education of the Indians. Charter of Act of 1813 made a provision for an annual grant of a sum of 1 lakh rupees for the promotion of education in India.

The Wood's Despatch (1854) is called the "Magna Carta" of English education in India because it was the first declaration of British education policy for educating the masses at all levels.

But it resulted in the complete control on state education, divorcing it from Indian ideals and culture.

**Wardha Scheme of Education (1937):** In 1937, Gandhiji evolved a scheme popularly known as the Wardha Scheme of Basic National Education. The principle of non-violence was the basis of Gandhiji scheme of Basic Education. Through this scheme he wanted to develop those qualities in future citizens of India which he considered necessary for building a non-violent society. His system of Education wanted to root out exploitation and centralization in society and create a non-violent social order.

Education remained a state subject till December 1976. But now the education is in the concurrent list.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The word "Veda" is derived from \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Sanskrit
  - (b) Latin
  - (c) Prakrit
  - (d) Pali
2. Which of the following was an important centre for the learning in the ancient period?
  - (a) Gurukula
  - (b) Viharas
  - (c) Palli
  - (d) All of these
3. Nalanda, the oldest university in India was located in
  - (a) Uttar Pradesh
  - (b) Maharashtra
  - (c) Bihar
  - (d) Punjab
4. When did the UNESCO declare Takshashila as world heritage site?
  - (a) 1970
  - (b) 1975
  - (c) 1980
  - (d) 1985
5. Which European country were the first to start Modern System of Education in India?
  - (a) British

(b) Danish

(c) French

(d) Portuguese

6. Which of the following Charter Act made a provision for an annual grant one lakh Rupees for the promotion of Education in India?

(a) Charter Act of 1813

(b) Charter Act of 1833

(c) Charter Act of 1853

(d) Charter Act of 1858

7. Which of the following Commission recommended to constitute the University Grants Commission?

(a) Sergeant Report, 1944

(b) Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948

(c) Kothari Commission, 1964

(d) National Education Policy, 1968

8. In which year the New Education policy was introduced in India?

(a) 1992

(b) 2009

(c) 1986

(d) 1968

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The word "Veda" means \_\_\_\_\_

2. Taxila ruins were discovered by \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first ruler to establish a madrasa at Delhi.

4. The New Education Policy was revised in \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right to Education Act of (RTE) 2009.

6. Mid-day meal program was introduced in schools in \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. I-Tsing - Saraswathi mahal

2. Francis Xavier - Magnacarta of Indian Education

3. Wood's Despatch - Western Education in Madras

4. Sarafoji II - University at Kochin

5. Sir Thomas Munro - Chinese Scholar

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. The writings of Charaka and Sushruta were the sources of learning of medicine.
2. Temples were the centres of learning and played an active role in the promotion of knowledge.
3. The Jataka tales tell us that the kings and society took an active interest in promoting education.
4. Women education in India was not prevalent during the medieval period.
5. The RMSA scheme was implemented during tenth Five Year Plan.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) The Nalanda University was founded in fifth century C.E.
- ii) In ancient India teachers had complete autonomy in all aspects from selection of students to designing their syllabi.
- iii) In ancient times the teacher was called Kanakkayar.
- iv) The famous college during the Chola period was Kandhalur salai.

- (a) i and ii are correct
- (b) ii and iv are correct
- (c) iii and iv are correct
- (d) i, ii and iii are correct

2. Find out the correct pair:

1. Maktabas - Secondary school
2. Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 - English education
3. Operation Blackboard - Secondary Education commission
4. Salabhogam - Lands were given to temples

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Sanskrit 2. Gurukula 3. Bihar 4. 1980 5. Portuguese 6. Charter Act of 1813 7. Radhakrishnan Commission, 1948 8. 1986

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Knowledge 2. Alexander Cunningham 3. Iltutmish 4. 1992 5. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyanj 6. 1956

**Match the following:**

- 1.I – Tsing - Chinese scholar
- 2.Francis Xavier- University at Kochin
- 3.Wood's Despatch- Magna carta of Indian Education
- 4.Sarafoji II - Saraswathi mahal
- 5.Sir Thomas Munro- Western Education in Madras

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

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

Correct answer: The RMSA scheme was implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. i, ii and iii are correct
2. Find out the correct pair: Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 - English education

### 8th Social Science Lesson 6

#### 6] Development of Industries in India

##### **Do You Know?**

**The muslin of Dacca:** Mummies in Egyptian tombs dating from 2000 BC (BCE) were found wrapped in Indian muslins of the finest quality. A 50-metres of this thin fabric could be squeezed into a match box.

**The Drain Theory of Dadabai Naoroji:** Dadabai Naoroji was the first to acknowledge that the poverty of the Indian people was due to the British exploitation of India's resources and the drain of India's wealth to Britain.

**Classification of Industries:** On the basis of raw materials used, industries can be classified into agro-based and mineral-based. According to their role it can be classified into basic and key industries. On the basis of owner-ship it can be classified into public sector, private sector, joint sector and co-operative sector.

##### **Choose the best answers:**

1. Which of the following activities of the people will not come under handicraft?
  - (a) Carving statues out of stone
  - (b) Making bangles with glass
  - (c) Weaving silk sarees
  - (d) Smelting of iron

2. The oldest industry in India was \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

- (a) Textile
- (b) Steel
- (c) Electrical
- (d) Fertilizers

3. The woollen and leather factories became prominent in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Ahmadabad
- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Dacca

4. What was the aim of First Three Five Year Plans of India?

- (a) To control population growth
- (b) To reduce illiteracy rate
- (c) To built a strong industrial base
- (d) To empower the women

5. What was not the reason for the decline of Indian Industries?

- (a) Loss of royal patronage
- (b) Competition of machine made goods
- (c) Industrial policy of India
- (d) Trading policy of British

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the integral part in the life of the people.
2. Industrial revolution took place in \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Assam Tea Company was founded in \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jute industry was started in the Hoogly Valley at \_\_\_\_\_ near Calcutta.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ shortened the distance between Europe and India.

**Match the following:**

1. Tavernier - Drain Theory
2. Dacca - Paper mill
3. Dadabai Naoroji - Artisan
4. Ballygunj - Muslin

5. Smiths - French Traveller

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. India was famous for cotton and silk cloths.
2. The railway was introduced in India by the British.
3. Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Jamshedpur.
4. The industrial policy of 1948 brought mixed economy in industrial sector.
5. The tenth and eleventh five year plans witnessed a high growth rate of agricultural Production.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Which of the following statement are correct?

- i) According to Edward Baines, "The birth place of cotton manufacture is in England"
- ii) Before mechanised industry handicrafts was the second largest source of employment in rural India.
- iii) Saurashtra was known for tin industry.
- iv) Construction of Suez Canal made the British goods cheaper in India.

- (a) i and ii are correct
- (b) ii and iv are correct
- (c) iii and iv are correct
- (d) i, ii and iii are correct

2. Assertion (A): Indian handicrafts collapsed under the colonial rule.

Reason (R): British made India as the producer of raw materials and markets for their finished products.

- (a) A is correct R is correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) Both A and R is correct
- (d) Both A and R is wrong

3. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?

- (a) Bernier - Shajahan
- (b) Cotton mill - Ahmadabad
- (c) TISCO - Jamshdpur
- (d) Economic Liberalisation - 1980

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Smelting of iron 2. Textile 3. Kanpur 4. To built a strong industrial base 5. Industrial policy of India

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Craft 2. 19<sup>th</sup> century 3. 1839 4. Rishra 5. Suez Canal

**Match the following:**

1. Tavernier- French traveller
2. Dacca- Muslin
3. Dadabai Naoroji- Drain theory
4. Ballygunj- Paper mill
5. Smiths- Artisan

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True
2. True
3. False

Correct answer: Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Kulti in 1874

4. True
5. False

Correct answer: Eleventh five year plans witnessed a high growth rate of Agricultural production

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. ii and iv are correct
2. Both A and R is correct
3. Economic Liberalisation – 1980

**8th Social Science Lesson 7****7] Urban changes during the British period****Do You Know?**

An urban area is one that has a high population density engaged in occupations other than food production, living in a highly built environment.

Presently Fort St. George is the power centre of Tamil Nadu State Government, extending across 172 sq.KM (66 sq.miles)

The first building to be seen on entering the fort through the Sea Gate is the seat of the Government of Tamil Nadu. These impressive buildings built between 1694 and 1732 are said to be among the oldest surviving British Construction in India.

Dalhousie Square in Calcutta and Fort St. George in Madras were close to the central commercial area and had massive buildings which were British variants of Roman Styles.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Ancient towns are

- (a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro
- (b) Delhi and Hyderabad
- (c) Bombay and Calcutta
- (d) None of the above

2. Coastal towns developed by the British were

- (a) Surat
- (b) Goa
- (c) Bombay
- (d) All of these

3. A new trend of urbanisation began in the latter half of 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of

- (a) Opening of Suez Canal
- (b) Introduction of steam navigation
- (c) Construction of Railways
- (d) All the above

4. The British arrived India

- (a) For trading
- (b) for preaching their religion
- (c) For working
- (d) for ruling

5. Fort St. George was constructed by the British in

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Cuddalore
- (c) Madras
- (d) Calcutta

6. Which of the following port was the East India Company's principal settlement until 1774?

- (a) Fort William
- (b) Fort St. David
- (c) Fort St. George

(d) None of these

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The network of railroads in India was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ rightly regarded as the Father of Local Self-Government in India.
3. The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in the provinces.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for the formation of the corporation.
5. Francis Day and Andrew Cogan got permission to establish a factory-cum trading post at madrasapatnam in \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Bombay - Religious centres
2. Cantonment towns - Hill stations
3. Kedarnath - Ancient town
4. Darjeeling - Seven island
5. Madurai - Kanpur

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Towns flourished since pre-historic times in India.
2. British acquired political control after the Battle of Plassey.
3. Fort William is in Madras.
4. Army people began to live in cantonments.
5. Madras was officially renamed as Chennai in 1998.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: India became the agricultural colony of Britain.

Reason: The one-way free trade policy followed by British and the Industrial revolution destroyed Indian indigenous industries.

- (a) A is correct and R is Wrong
- (b) A is wrong and R is correct
- (c) A is correct and R explains A
- (d) A is correct and R does not explain A

2. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not true?

- i) Srirangarayalu gave the English the grant of Madrasapatnam.
- ii) Day and Cogan were jointly responsible for the construction of Fort St. George.
- iii) In 1969 the state of Madras was rechristened as Tamil Nadu.

(a) i only

(b) i and ii

(c) ii and iii

(d) iii only

3. Assertion (A): British built up their alternative capitals in hilly areas.

Reason (R): They found the Indian summer inhospitable.

(a) A is correct and R is Wrong

(b) A is wrong and R is correct

(c) A is correct and R explains A

(d) A is correct and R does not explain A

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Harappa and Mohenjodaro 2. All of these 3. All the above 4. for trading 5. Madras 6. Fort St. George

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. 1853 2. Lord Ripon 3. Dyarchy 4. Sir Josiah Child 5. 1639

**Match the following:**

1. Bombay - seven island
2. Cantonment towns- Kanpur
3. Kedarnath- Religious centres
4. Darjeeling- hill stations
5. Madurai- Ancient town

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True

2. True

3. False

Correct answer: Fort William is in Calcutta

4. True

5. False

Correct answer: Madras was officially renamed as Chennai in 1996

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. A is correct and R explains A

2. i only

3. A is correct and R explains A

**8th Social Science Lesson 8****8] Status of Women in India through the ages****Do You Know?**

Jauhar refers to the practice of collective voluntary immolation by wives and daughters of defeated Rajput warriors, in order to avoid capture and dishonour.

Akbar prohibited child marriage and made it obligatory for the parents to obtain the approval of both the bride and the bridegroom before the marriage. He prescribed 14 years as the age of consent for girls and 16 years for boys.

The Madras Devadasi Act was a law that was enacted on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1947. The law was passed in the Madras presidency and gave Devadasis the legal right to marry and made it illegal to dedicate girls to Indian temples.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ society is constantly changing with additions, assimilations and omissions from within and outside.

- (a) Human
- (b) Animal
- (c) Forest
- (d) Nature

2. The first women doctor in India was

- (a) Dharmambal
- (b) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar
- (c) Moovalur Ramamirtham
- (d) Panditha Ramabai

3. The practice of sati was abolished in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1827
- (b) 1828
- (c) 1829
- (d) 1830

4. B.M. Malabari was a

- (a) Teacher
- (b) Doctor
- (c) Lawyer
- (d) Journalist

5. Which of the following was/were the reform movement(s) ?

- (a) Brahma Samaj
- (b) Prarthana Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) All the above

6. The Bethune school was founded in \_\_\_\_\_ by J.E.D. Bethune.

- (a) 1848
- (b) 1849
- (c) 1850
- (d) 1851

7. Which commission recommended to start primary schools for girls in 1882?

- (a) Wood's
- (b) Welby
- (c) Hunter
- (d) Muddiman

8. Sarada's child marriage bill fixing the minimum marriageable age for girls at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 13
- (d) 14

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ society was setup by the Christian missionaries in 1819.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of Sivaganga fought bravely against the British.
3. Servants of India society was started by \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the one of the greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu.
5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam published a journal called \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Theosophical society - Italian traveller
2. Sarada Sadan - Social evil
3. Wood's despatch - Annie Besant
4. Niccolo Conti - Pandita Ramabhai

5. Dowry - 1854

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Women were honoured in Rig Vedic period.
2. Devadasi system was a social evil.
3. Raja Rammohan Roy was the pioneer of Indian social reform movement.
4. Reservation of 23% to women envisaged an improvement in the socio-political status of women.
5. The age of marriage was raised for boys and girls by the Sharda Act of 1930.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Find out the correct Pair:

- a) Women's university - Prof. D.K. Karve
- b) Justice Ranade - Arya Samaj
- c) Widow Remarriage Act - 1855
- d) Rani Lakshmi Bai - Delhi

2. Find the Odd one out:

- (a) Child marriage
- (b) Sati
- (c) Devadasi System
- (d) Widow remarriage

3. Consider the following the statements:

- i) Begum Hazrat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai led an armed revolt against the British.
- ii) Velunachiyar of Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu fought bravely against the British.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/or correct?

- (a) i only
- (b) ii only
- (c) i and ii
- (d) neither i nor ii

4. Assertion (A): Raja Rammohan Roy is most remembered by all Indians.

Reason (R): He wiped out the evil practice of Sati from the Indian Society.

- (a) A and R are Wrong
- (b) A is correct and R is Wrong
- (c) A is correct and R explains A

(d) A is correct and R does not explain A

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Human 2. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar 3. 1829 4. Journalist 5. all the above 6. 1849 7. Hunter 8. 14

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Calcutta female Juvenile 2. Velu Nachiyar 3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 4. Periyar 5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam

**Match the following:**

1. Theosophical society - Annie Besant
2. Sarada Sadan - Pandita RamaBhai
3. Wood's Despatch - 1854
4. Niccolo Conti - Italian traveler
5. Dowry - Social evil

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

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

Correct answer: Reservation of 33 percent to women envisaged an improvement in the socio-political status of women

5. True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Women's university - Prof. D.K. Karve
2. widow remarriage
3. i and ii
4. A is correct and R explains A

## 8th Social Science Lesson 9

### 9] Rocks and soils

**Do You Know?**

Petrology is a branch of geology which deals with the study of rocks. "Petrology" is derived from the Greek word "Petrus" refers to rock and "Logos" refers to study.

The word Igneous is derived from the Latin word "Ignis" means "fire".

**Some major Active Volcanoes:** Mount Vesuvius, Mt. Stromboli and Mt. Etna in Italy and Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea in Hawaii Islands.

Oldest sedimentary rocks of the world have been indentified in Greenland and estimated as 3.9 billion years old.

Sedimentary rocks are the important source of natural resources like coal, oil and natural gas.

One of the world wonders Taj Mahal in India was built with White Marbles a metamorphic rock.

Quartzite and Marble are the rocks commonly used for construction and sculpture works. Marbles are widely used for making beautiful statues and decorative items such as vase, tiny gift articles and grinded marble is used to produce plastics, paper etc.,

World Soil Day is observed on 5<sup>th</sup> December, every year.

**How long does it take to form soil?** The time needed to form a soil depends on the Climate. The environments which are characterized by mild climate, takes 200-400 years to form one cm of soil and in wet tropical area, soil formation is faster and takes upto 200 years. To become a well matured soil, it takes about 3000 years.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which of the following is known as sphere of rocks?

- (a) Atmosphere
- (b) Biosphere
- (c) Lithosphere
- (d) Hydrosphere

2. World soil day is observed on

- (a) 15<sup>th</sup> August
- (b) 12<sup>th</sup> January
- (c) 15<sup>th</sup> October
- (d) 5<sup>th</sup> December

3. Fossils are found in

- (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Igneous rocks
- (c) Metamorphic rocks
- (d) Plutonic rocks

4. The top layer of soil is called as

- (a) Organic layer or humas

(b) Topsoil

(c) Subsoil

(d) Bedrock

5. Ideal soil for growing cotton is

(a) Red soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Alluvial soil

(d) Mountain soil

6. The major components of soil is

(a) Rocks

(b) Minerals

(c) Water

(d) All the above

7. Which one of the following is the most widespread most and productive category of soil.

(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Red Soil

(d) Mountain soil

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Scientific study of rocks is called \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ soil is highly suitable for millets cultivation.

3. The "skin of earth" is \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the kind of metamorphic rock using which Taj Mahal was built.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the primary rocks.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks.

2. Slate is formed from shale.

3. Red soil is formed by the process of leaching.

4. M-sand is used as alternative for natural sand in construction.

5. Volcanic mountains are covered with sedimentary rocks.

**Match the following:**

(a)

1. Granite - (a) Bed rock
2. Soil layer - (b) Plutonic rock
3. Barren island - (c) Strip farming
4. Soil conservation - (d) Active Volcano

a b c d

(a) 2 1 4 3

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 4 3 2 1

(d) 3 4 2 1

(b)

- a. Basalt - 1. Anthracite
- b. Limestone - 2. Extrusive igneous
- c. Coal - 3. Metamorphic rock
- d. Gneiss - 4. Sedimentary rock

a b c d

(a) 2 4 3 1

(b) 2 4 1 3

(c) 3 1 2 4

(d) 3 1 4 2

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. a) Igneous rocks are called the primary rocks.
- b) Soil is the product of weathering of rocks.
- c) Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.
- d) Deccan plateau is the region of Igneous rocks.
2. a) Soil erosion decreases its fertility.
- b) Dynamic metamorphism is caused by high temperature.
- c) Soil is a renewable source.
- d) Humus is a part of the top layer of soil.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement (1): Sedimentary rocks consist of many layers.

Statement (2): Sedimentary rocks are formed by the sediments deposited at different points of time.

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1

- (b) 1 and 2 are correct but, 2 does not explain 1  
(c) 1 is correct but, 2 is incorrect  
(d) 2 is correct but, 1 is incorrect

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Lithosphere 2. 5th December 3. Sedimentary rocks 4. Organic layer or humus 5. Black soil 6. Minerals 7. Alluvial soil

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Petrology 2. Black 3. Soil 4. White Marble 5. Igneous rocks

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True  
2. True  
3. False  
Correct answer: Laterite soil is formed by the process of Leaching  
4. True  
5. False

Correct answer: Volcanic mountains are covered with Igneous rocks

**Match the following:**

1. 2 1 4 3  
2. 2 4 3 1

**Choose the incorrect statement from the following**

1. Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones  
2. Soil is a renewable source

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1

**8th Social Science Lesson 10****10] Weather and climate****Do You Know?**

Earth's atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the planet earth and retained by the earth's gravity. It contains about 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 0.97% argon, 0.03% carbon dioxide and 0.04% trace amounts of other gases and water vapour.

Scientific study of weather is called Meteorology and the scientific study of climate is called climatology.

The word Climate is derived from the ancient Greek word "Klimo" which means "Inclination".

Distribution of weather elements are shown by means of Isolines on maps. Isolines are those which join the places of equal values. Isolines are given different names based on the weather element they represent.

Isotherm - Equal temperature.

Isocryme - Equal lowest mean temperature for a specified period

Isohel - Equal sunshine

Isolobar - Equal pressure tendency showing similar changes over a given time

Isobar - Equal atmospheric pressure

Isohyet - Equal amount of rainfall

Temperature varies both horizontally and vertically. Temperature decreases with increasing height is known as Lapse rate which is 6.5 degree Celsius per 1000 meters in troposphere.

**Highest Temperature ever recorded:** The highest temperature ever recorded on the earth is 56.7°C (134° F) . It was recorded on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1913 at Greenland Ranch of Death Valley, California, USA.

**Lowest Temperature ever recorded:** The lowest temperature ever recorded on the earth is - 89.2°C (-128.6°F; 184.0 K) . It was recorded on 21<sup>st</sup> July, 1983 at Soviet Vostok Station in Antarctica.

**Highest pressure ever recorded:** The highest ever air pressure at sea level was recorded at Agata, Russia on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1968. The pressure was 1083.8mb

**Lowest pressure ever recorded:** The lowest pressure of 870mb was recorded at Typhoon Tip, near Guam, Mariana Island in Pacific Ocean on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1979.

**Why do your ears pop in Aiplanes?** As you go up in an airplane, the atmospheric pressure becomes lower than the pressure of the air inside your ears. Your ears pop because they are trying to equalize or match the pressure. The same thing happens when the plane is on the way down and your ears have to adjust to a higher atmospheric pressure.

With decreasing air pressure, the availability of oxygen to breath also decreases. At very high altitudes, atmospheric pressure and available oxygen get so low that people can become sick and even die. Mountain climbers use bottled oxygen when they ascend very high peaks. They also take time to get used to the altitude as the quick move from high pressure to low pressure can cause decompression sickness. Aircraft create artificial pressure in the cabin which makes the passengers remain comfortable while flying.

Brazil has a large area where the average wind speed is low. Gabon, Congo and DR Congo in Africa, Sumatra, Indonesia and Malaysia are the least windy places on earth.

Al-Balakhi, an Arab Geographer collected climatic data from the Arab travellers and prepared the First climatic Atlas of the world.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Earth's atmosphere contains about \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of nitrogen and oxygen.

- (a) 78% and 21%
- (b) 22% and 1%
- (c) 21% and 0.97%
- (d) 10% and 20%

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally defined as the average conditions of the weather of a place or a region.

- (a) Earth
- (b) Atmosphere
- (c) Climate
- (d) Sun

3. The earth receives energy from \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Current
- (b) Electro Magnetic Radiation
- (c) Waves
- (d) Heat

4. Which one the following represents places with equal amount of rainfall?

- (a) Isotherm
- (b) Isohel
- (c) Isobar
- (d) Isohytes

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure the humidity.

- (a) Anemometer
- (b) Barometer
- (c) Hygrometer
- (d) Thermometer

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the condition of atmosphere for a short period of time.

2. The scientific study of weather is called \_\_\_\_\_

3. The highest temperature ever recorded on the earth is \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a ratio between the actual amount of water vapour and the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are measured by anemometer and wind vane respectively.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ are imaginary lines which connect the same temperatures of different places.

**Match the following:**

- 1. Climate - Locating and Tracing storms
- 2. Isonif - Cyclone
- 3. Hygrometer - Equal snowfall

4. Radar - Long term changes

5. Low pressure - Humidity

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. The atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the planet.

2. The scientific study of weather is called Climatology.

3. Isohel refers equal sunshine.

4. Humidity is calculated by Aneroid Barometer.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. 78% and 21% 2. Climate 3. Electro-magnetic radiation 4. Iso-hytes 5. Hygrometer

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Weather 2. Meteorology 3. 56.7°C 4. Relative Humidity 5. Wind speed and Wind direction 6. Isotherms

**Match the following:**

1.Climate- Long Term Changes

2.Isonif- - Equal Snowfall

3.Hygrometer- Humidity

4.Radar- Locating and Tracking Storms

5.Low Pressure- Cyclone

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1.True

2.False

Correct answer: The Scientific study of weather is called Meteorology

3.True

4.False

Correct answer: Air Pressure is calculated by Aneroid Barometer

## 8th Social Science Lesson 11

### 11] Hydrologic cycle

**Do You Know?**

**The rate of evaporation increases with:** Increase in wind speed. Increase in temperature. Decrease in humidity and increase in areal extent of surface water bodies.

Condensation occurs when the air gets saturated. Warm air can hold more water vapour than the cool air. Saturation occurs when the temperature drops down.

**Units of the Measurement pertaining to Hydrology:** Evaporation/interception-inches (or) cm. Infiltration –inches (or) cm/hour. Precipitation-inches (or) mm (or) cm. Run off – inches (or) mm (or) cm. Run off rate – cubic feet per second. Run off volume – acre feet (or) cubic feet. Storage – cubic feet (or) acre feet.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The process in which the water moves between the oceans, atmosphere and land is called.

- (a) River Cycle
- (b) Hydrologic Cycle
- (c) Rock Cycle
- (d) Life Cycle

2. The percentage of fresh water on the earth is

- (a) 71
- (b) 97
- (c) 2.8
- (d) 0.6

3. The process of changing of water from gaseous to liquid form is known as

- (a) Condensation
- (b) Evaporation
- (c) Sublimation
- (d) Rainfall

4. Water that flows in the sub-soil or through the ground into the streams, rivers, lakes and oceans is termed as

- (a) Condensation
- (b) Evaporation
- (c) Transpiration
- (d) Runoff

5. The evaporation of water from the leaves of plants is called

- (a) Transpiration
- (b) Condensation
- (c) Water vapour
- (d) Precipitation

6. Water that is good enough to drink is called

- (a) Ground water
- (b) Surface Water
- (c) Potable water
- (d) Artesian water

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The degree of water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as \_\_\_\_\_

2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ phases in the water cycle.

3. The falling of water towards the earth surface from atmosphere in any form is known as -----
4. The precipitation with the rain drop size of  $<0.5$  mm in diameter is known as -----
5. Mist is denser than -----

**Match the following:**

1. Vegetation - Clouds
2. Condensation - Sleet
3. Snow and rain drops - At the surface
4. Infiltration - Transpiration

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Evaporation refers to
- I. The process in which the gaseous form of water changes in to liquid form.
  - II. It refers to the process in which the liquid form of water changes into gaseous form.
  - III. Water boils at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature but, it actually begins to evaporate at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
  - IV. It is responsible for the formation of clouds.
- (a) I and IV are correct
  - (b) II only correct
  - (c) II and III are correct
  - (d) All are correct

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Water boils at  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$  temperature but, it begins to evaporate at  $32^{\circ}\text{F}$ .
2. Mist is not the tiny droplets of water hanging in the air.
3. The sub-surface runoff is usually referred as interflow.

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Hydrologic Cycle 2. 2.8 3. Condensation 4. Runoff 5. Transpiration 6. Potable water

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Humidity 2. Three 3. Precipitation 4. Drizzle 5. Fog

**Match the following:**

1. Vegetation- Transpiration
2. Condensation- Clouds
3. Snow and rain drops- Sleet
4. Infiltration- At the surface

**Choose the correct statement**

1. II and III are correct

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True
2. False

Correct answer: Mist is the tiny droplets of water hanging in the air

3. True

**8th Social Science Lesson 12****12] Migration and Urbanisation****Do You Know?**

Female migrants outnumber male migrants in Europe, Northern America, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean, while in Africa and Asia, particularly Western Asia, migrants are predominantly men. (International Migration Report, 2017)

In 2017, India was the largest country of origin of international migrants (17 million), followed by Mexico (13 million). (International Migration Report, 2017)

The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow rapidly in recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000 (International Migration Report, 2017).

India, China and Nigeria – together are expected to account for 35% of the growth in the world's urban population between 2018 and 2050. India is projected to add 416 million urban dwellers, China 255 million and Nigeria 189 million (World Urbanisation Prospects, 2018, Key facts).

In 2007, for the first time in history, the global urban population exceeded the global rural population and the world population has remained predominantly urban thereafter. (World Urbanisation Prospects, 2014 Revision, Highlights).

In 1950, 30% of the world's population was urban, and by 2050, 68% of the world's population is projected to be urban (World Urbanisation Prospects, 2018, Key facts).

**Choose the best answers:**

1. People move from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ mainly in search of better jobs.

- (a) Rural to Urban
- (b) Urban to rural
- (c) Hills to plain
- (d) Plains to hills

2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Immigrant

(b) Refugee

(c) Emigrant

(d) Asylum seeker

3. The migration in search of fertile agriculture land is \_\_\_\_\_ migration.

(a) Rural to Rural

(b) Rural to Urban

(c) Urban to Rural

(d) Urban to Urban

4. War is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ causes of human migration.

(a) Demographic

(b) Socio-Cultural

(c) Political

(d) Economic

5. The main reason for the development of urbanisation in pre-historic period was \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Excess Production of food grains

(b) Domestication of cattle

(c) Fishing

(d) Hunting

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Urbanisation is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ number of factors.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major push factor operating in rural areas.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ metropolitan city in India has the second highest urban population in the world.

4. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is called \_\_\_\_\_ migration.

5. In modern time urban growth was accelerated by the development of \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Emigration - In migration

2. Immigration - Out migration

3. Pull factor - Unemployment

4. Push factor - Socio-Cultural migration

5. Marriage - Employment opportunity

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Slums are generally found in cities.
2. Mass migration is absent in the modern period.
3. The process of Urbanisation has a short history.
4. Cities and towns are the major polluters of environment.
5. Transhumance is also referred as seasonal migration.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement (A): Urbanisation is mainly due to the movement of people from rural to cities.

Reason (R): Rural to Urban migration is not a predominant one.

- (a) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (b) Both A and R are incorrect
- (c) Both A and R are correct
- (d) A is incorrect and R is correct

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Rural to Urban 2. Emigrant 3. Rural to Rural 4. Political 5. Domestication of cattle

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Three 2. Poverty 3. Delhi 4. Voluntary 5. Towns and cities

**Match the following:**

1. Emigration - Out migration
2. Immigration - In migration
3. Pull factor - Employment opportunity
4. Push factor - Unemployment
5. Marriage - Socio- Cultural migration

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True
2. True
3. False

Correct answer: The process of Urbanisation has a long history

4. True
5. True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. A is correct but R is incorrect

### 8th Social Science Lesson 13

#### 13] Hazards

##### **Do You Know?**

A natural hazard is a natural process and event that is a potential threat to human life and property. The process and events themselves are not a hazard but become so because of human use of the land. A disaster is a hazardous event that occurs over a limited time span in a defined area and causes great damage to property/loss of life, also needs assistance from others. A catastrophe is a massive disaster that requires significant expenditure of money and a long time for recovery.

About one third area of the country is affected by drought. It severely affects 16% of the land area and 12% of the total population of India. The areas that receive an annual rainfall of less than 60 cm are the drought prone regions of India.

The word "Tsunami" is derived from Japanese word 'tsu' meaning harbour and 'nami' meaning wave (Harbour wave) .

**Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004:** On December 26, 2004, at 7:59 a.m. local time, an undersea earthquake with a magnitude of 9.1 struck off the coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The tsunami killed at least 2,25,000 people across a dozen countries, with Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, Somalia and Maldives, sustaining massive damage.

##### **Chernobyl nuclear disaster site (near Pripyat) to become an official tourist spot:**

**Before:** Chernobyl (then Soviet Union) nuclear accident was happened on 26<sup>th</sup> April, 1986. The radiation emitted was more than 400 times than that released by the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima (Japan) in 1945. This accident remains the largest nuclear accident in history. More than 3,50,000 people were evacuated from the area and severe restrictions on permanent human settlement are still in that place.

**Now:** 33 years after the accident, the Exclusion Zone, which covers an area now in Ukraine and Belarus is inhabited by numerous animals and more than 200 birds species. In 2016, the Ukraine part of this zone was declared as a radiological and environmental biosphere reserve by the government.

**Nature is emerging as a new weapon of mass destruction, do you agree?** Around 22,000 people have died in India in 10 years until 2017 due to major environmental disasters – Indian Meteorology Department. In the past two decades (1998 – 2017) over 5,00,000 people have died due to extreme weather events around the world – stated by Global Climate Risk Index Report Published by Greenwatch (German – based non-profit organisation) .

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of nitrogen is present in the air.

- (a) 78.09%
- (b) 74.08%
- (c) 80.07%
- (d) 76.63%

2. Tsunami in Indian Ocean took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1990
- (b) 2004
- (c) 2005
- (d) 2008

3. The word Tsunami is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- (a) Hindi
- (b) French
- (c) Japanese
- (d) German

4. The example of surface water is

- (a) Artesian well
- (b) Groundwater
- (c) Subsurface water
- (d) Lake

5. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.

- (a) Condensation
- (b) Drought
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Precipitation

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hazards may lead to \_\_\_\_\_

2. Landslide is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ hazard.

3. On the basis of origin, hazard can be grouped into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.

4. Terrorism is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ hazard.

5. Oxides of Nitrogen are \_\_\_\_\_ pollutants which affects the human beings.

6. Chernobyl nuclear accident took place in \_\_\_\_\_ year.

**Match the following:**

**List I**

**List II**

1. Primary pollutant - Terrorism
2. Hazardous waste - Tsunami
3. Earthquake - Outdated drugs
4. Meteorological drought - Oxides of sulphur
5. Human induced hazard - Reduction in rainfall

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers**

1. 78.09% 2. 2004 3. Japanese 4. Lake 5. Drought

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Disaster 2. Seismic 3. 8 4. Human – induced 5. Primary 6. 26<sup>th</sup> April 1986

**Match the following:**

1. Primary pollutant – Oxides of Sulphur
2. Hazardous waste - Outdated drugs
3. Earthquake - Tsunami
4. Meteorological drought - Reduction in rainfall
5. Human induced hazard – Terrorism

**8th Social Science Lesson 14**

**14] Industries**

**Do You Know?**

Services sector is the one of the largest sectors of India. Currently this sector is the backbone of the Indian economy and contributing around 53% of the Indian Gross Domestic Product.

**Detroit of India:** Detroit city in Michigan State, USA is known as the world's traditional automotive centre. In India Chennai is known as 'Detroit of India'. It has the world famous automobile industries such as GM, Ford, Hyundai and Mahindra. The city accounts for 60% of the country's automotive exports.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Silk weaving and house hold industries come under the category of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Small scale industry
  - (b) Large scale industry

(c) Marine based industry

(d) Capital intensive industry

2. On the basis of ownership the industry can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

3. Amul dairy industry is best example of \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

(a) Private sector

(b) Public Sector

(c) Co-operative sector

(d) Joint sector

4. Iron and Steel and Cement Industries are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_ industries.

(a) Agro based

(b) Mineral based

(c) Forest based

(d) Marine based

5. Tertiary activity is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

(a) 4

(b) 3

(c) 2

(d) 5

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Banking is a \_\_\_\_\_ economic activity.

2. Tertiary activity is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3. Government decision making process comes under the \_\_\_\_\_ category of tertiary economic activity.

4. Raw material based perspective Cotton Textile industry is a \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

5. Capital required for establishing a large scale industry is more than \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Judicial sector - Private sector

2. TV telecasts - Non Geographical factor

3. Geographical factor - Quaternary activity
4. Capital - Raw materials
5. Bajaji Auto - Quinary activity

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Small scale industry 2. 4 3. Co-operative sector 4. Mineral based 5. 2

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Tertiary 2. Quaternary, Quinary 3. Quinary 4. Agro- based 5. One crore

**Match the following:**

1. Judicial sector - Quinary activity
2. TV telecasts - Quaternary activity
3. Geographical factor - Raw materials
4. Capital - Non - Geographical factor
5. Bajaji Auto - Private Sector

**8th Social Science Lesson 15****15] Exploring Continents: Africa, Australia and Antarctica****Do You Know?**

Africa is called a Dark Continent. In the beginning the interior of Africa was largely unknown to them. The European explorer Henry M. Stanley was the first to use the term the "Dark Continent" (1878) .

The north-western African countries of Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Mauritania and Tunisia are collectively called "Maghreb" which means west in Arabic language.

The glaciers on the top of Kilimanjaro have been disappearing since 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. If this trend continues, Kilimanjaro summit will be ice-free by 2025.

Sheep rearing in semi-arid region of South Africa is called "Karoos".

The country Egypt is called the "Gift of the Nile" as it is the lifeline of the Egypt. Without Nile the Egypt would have been a desert.

Tropical deserts are located between 20° and 30° north and south of the equator on the western margin of the continents. The deserts lie in the belt of the trade winds which blow from northeast in the northern hemisphere and southeast in the southern hemisphere. Therefore, the general direction of the trade winds is from east to west. These winds shed their moisture on the eastern margins of the continents and by the time they reach the west, they lose their moisture.

A hot and dry dusty local wind blowing from the Sahara Desert to Guinea coast is called "Harmattan". A hot local wind blowing from Sahara to Mediterranean Sea is called "Sirocco". Tropical rain forest is called the "Jewel of the earth" and the world's largest pharmacy.

The major tribes of the world are called the first indigenous people. These people have a strong sense of their own identity as unique with their own lands, languages and cultures. Afar, Fatwa, Bushmen, Dinka, Masai, Pygmies, Zulu, Tswan, and Efe are the major tribes of Africa.

Australia was discovered by Captain James Cook, an English Seaman in 1770.

Bourke is the place in Australia where the highest temperature is recorded (53°C). It is located in the central low lands. The lowest temperature of the country is recorded in Canberra, the capital of Australia (-22°C).

The people who work in the sheep stations in Australia are known as Jackaroos. Aborigines are the indigenous people of the Australia.

The sheep industry is well developed in Australia. The wool is described as the "Cash Crop" of Australia.

The temperate grass land of Australia is known as "Downs".

Scientists of any country are free to conduct experiments and collect data from Antarctica. Hence it is called "Continent of Science".

Antarctica is the largest piece of ice on the surface of Earth. About 70% of Earth's fresh water is in the Antarctic ice cap.

Vinson Massif (5140m) is the highest peak in Antarctica. It is located in the southern part of Sentinel Range. Lambert glacier of this continent is the largest glacier in the world.

Mcmurdo is the largest research station in Antarctica. It was set up by the United States of America. Dakshin Gangotri was the first Indian Scientific research base station in Antarctica.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The southernmost tip of Africa is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Cape Blanca
- (b) Cape Agulhas
- (c) Cape of Good Hope
- (d) Cape Town

2. The manmade canal through an isthmus between Egypt and Sinai Peninsula is

- (a) Panama Canal
- (b) Aswan Canal
- (c) Suez Canal

(d) Albert Canal

3. In respect of the Mediterranean climate, consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

1. The average rainfall is 15 cm.
2. The summers are hot and dry; winters are rainy.
3. Winters are cool and dry; summers are hot and wet.
4. Citrus fruits are grown.

- (a) 1 is correct
- (b) 2 and 4 are correct
- (c) 3 and 4 are correct
- (d) All are correct

4. The range which separates the west and east flowing rivers in Australia is

- (a) Great Dividing Range
- (b) Himalayan range
- (c) Flinders range
- (d) Mac Donnell range

5. Kalgoorile is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ mining.

- (a) Diamond
- (b) Platinum
- (c) Silver
- (d) Gold

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Atlas Mountain is located in \_\_\_\_\_ continent.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak of Africa.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common tree in Australia.
4. A temperate grass land of Australia is called \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Indian research station in Antarctica.

**Match the following:**

1. Pinnacle - Equatorial forest
2. Krill - Salt Lake
3. Ostrich - Small red fish
4. Lake Eyre - Flightless bird

5. Jewel of the earth - Pointed limestone pillars

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Aurora is a curtain of colour lights appear in the sky.

Reason (R): They are caused by magnetic storms in the upper atmosphere.

- (a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation for A
- (b) Both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) R is true but A is false

2. Assertion (A): A geological feature of Africa is the Great Rift Valley.

Reason (R): A Rift valley is a large crack in the earth's surface formed by tectonic activity.

- (a) Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation for A
- (b) Both A and R is individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) R is true but A is false

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Cape Agulhas 2. Suez Canal 3. 2 and 4 are correct 4. Great Dividing Range 5. Gold

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. North – west Africa 2. Mt. Kilimanjaro 3. Eucalyptus 4. Downs 5. Dakshin Gangotri

**Match the following:**

- 1. Pinnacle - pointed limestone pillars
- 2. Krill - small red fish
- 3. Ostrich - flightless bird
- 4. Lake Eyre - Salt Lake
- 5. Jewel of the earth - Equatorial forest

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

- 1. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.
- 2. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.

## 8th Social Science Lesson 16

## 16] Map Reading

**Do You Know?**

The study and practice of many facts of maps and map making is called Cartography. It can be described as the art and science of map making.

The term "Cadastral" is derived from the French word "Cadastre" meaning, "Register of Territorial property"

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The subject which deals with map making process is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Demography
  - (b) Cartography
  - (c) Physiography
  - (d) Topography
2. A map that shows the physical features of an area is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Cadastral map
  - (b) Relief map
  - (c) Climatic map
  - (d) Resource map
3. Shallow water bodies are represented by \_\_\_\_\_ colour.
  - (a) Yellow
  - (b) Brown
  - (c) Light Blue
  - (d) Dark blue
4. The maps which are known as plans are.
  - (a) Cadastral maps
  - (b) Topographical maps
  - (c) Isoline maps
  - (d) Transport maps
5. Actual distribution of population can be represented by \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Lines
  - (b) Shades
  - (c) Dots

(d) Contours

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The globe is the true representation of the \_\_\_\_\_
2. A way of representing the spherical earth on a flat surface is \_\_\_\_\_
3. A line that joins the points of equal elevation is \_\_\_\_\_
4. Cadastral maps are usually maintained by \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ map is focused on a specific theme.

**Match the following:**

1. Legend - (a) 45°
2. North East - (b) Brown colour
3. Contour Line - (c) Thematic map
4. Cadastral map - (d) Key of a map
5. Choropleth - (e) Taxation

(a) 3,5,1,4,2

(b) 4,1,2,5,3

(c) 2,5,1,3,4

(d) 5,2,4,1,3

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Statement: Small scale maps can show only major features.

Reason: Due to lack of space, it shows large areas like continents and countries.

- (a) Statement is true but reason is wrong
- (b) Statement is wrong and reason is correct
- (c) Both the statement and reason are correct
- (d) Both the statement and reasons are wrong

2. Statement: The conventional signs and symbols are the keys of map reading.

Reason: These symbols give a lot of information in a limited area.

- (a) Both the statement and reasons are correct
- (b) Statement is wrong and reason is correct
- (c) Statement is true but reason is wrong
- (d) both the statement and reasons are wrong

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Cartography 2. Relief map 3. Light blue 4. Cadastral maps 5. Shades

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Earth 2. Map projection 3. Isoline 4. Government 5. Thematic

**Match the following:**

1. b) 4,1,2,5,3

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Both the statement and reasons are correct
2. Both the statement and reasons are correct

**8th Social Science Lesson 17****17] How the State Government works****Do You Know?**

While appointing the Governor, the President acts as per the advice of the Union Cabinet. The State Government is also consulted when the appointment is to be made. Generally, a person is not appointed Governor in his own state.

At present, only six states in India have Legislative Council in their legislature. They are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

The State legislature follows the same procedure for passing an ordinary or a money bill like that of the Parliament. In State legislatures also, the Legislative Assembly which is the lower house is more powerful than the Legislative Council which is the upper house.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The Governor of a state is appointed by
  - (a) President
  - (b) Vice President
  - (c) Prime Minister
  - (d) Chief Minister
2. The State Council Ministers is headed by
  - (a) The Governor
  - (b) Chief Minister
  - (c) Speaker
  - (d) Home Minister

3. Who can summon and prorogue the sessions of the State legislature?

- (a) Home Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Speaker
- (d) The Governor

4. Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?

- (a) Governor
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (d) President of India

5. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is

- (a) 62
- (b) 64
- (c) 65
- (d) 58

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ States are there in India at present.
2. The tenure of the Governor is normally \_\_\_\_\_ years.
3. The District Judges are appointed by \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Governor is the \_\_\_\_\_ Head of the State.
5. Minimum age to become an MLA is \_\_\_\_\_ years.

**Match the following:**

1. Governor - Lower house
2. Chief Minister - Nominal Head
3. Legislative Assembly - Upper house
4. Legislative Council - Real Head

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State.
2. The Governor nominates two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to Legislative Assembly.
3. The number of judges in the High Court is not uniform and fixed.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. The State Legislative Assembly participates in the election of

- i) President
- ii) Vice – President
- iii) Rajya Sabha members
- iv) Members of the Legislative Council of the State

- (a) i, ii & iii are correct
- (b) i & iii are correct
- (c) i, iii & iv are correct
- (d) i, ii, iii & iv are correct

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. President 2. Chief Minister 3. The Governor 4. Chief Justice of the High Court 5. 62

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. 28 2. Five 3. The Governor 4. Constitutional 5. 25

**Match the following:**

- 1. Governor - Nominal Head
- 2. Chief Minister - Real Head
- 3. Legislative Assembly - Lower House
- 4. Legislative Council - Upper House

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

- 1. True
- 2. False

Correct answer: The Governor nominates one member of the Anglo- Indian Community to Legislative Assembly

- 3. True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

- 1. i, iii & iv are correct

**8th Social Science Lesson 18**

**18] Citizens and citizenship**

**Do You Know?**

**Indian Citizenship Act, 1955:** This act is to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

**Nationality and citizenship:** Nationality is the status of belonging to a particular nation by origin, birth basically, it's an ethnic and racial concept. Nationality of a person cannot be changed. Citizenship is granted to an individual by the government of the country when he/she complies with the legal formalities. Citizenship can be changed.

Alien and immigrant are two terms that are used to refer to non-nationals of a country. Alien refers to all non-citizens or non-nationals residing in a country. Ex: Tourists, foreign students. Immigrant refers to alien who has been granted the right to reside and work permanently without restriction in a particular country.

As per the order precedence President is the first citizen of our country.

**Overseas Indian's Day:** Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs of Government of India is celebrated once in every two years, to "mark the contributions of Overseas Indian Community in the development of India". The day (January 9) commemorates the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in India from South Africa.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?

- (a) Birth
- (b) Acquiring property
- (c) Descent
- (d) Naturalization

2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India deals with the Citizenship.

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part II Article 5-11
- (c) Part II Article 5-6
- (d) Part I Article 5-11

3. Who is called the first citizen of India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The President
- (c) The Chief Minister
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of a state enjoy full civil and political rights.
2. Our Indian Constitution provides for only \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship.
3. An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called \_\_\_\_\_

4. All have right and \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility citizens.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. USA has single citizenship.

2. OCI card holder has voting rights in India.

3. Citizen of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution.

4. Nationality can be change and citizenship cannot be changed.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Indian Citizen of a person can be terminated if

I. A person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of some other country.

II. A person who has become a citizen through registration.

III. The Government of India is satisfied that citizenship was obtained by fraud.

IV. A citizen who is by birth indulges in trade with an enemy country during war.

(a) I and II are correct

(b) I and III are correct

(c) I, III, IV are correct

(d) I, II, III are correct

2. Assertion (A): When Pondicherry becomes the part of India in 1962, the people lived there became Indian citizens.

Reason (R): It was done by one of the provisions of the Act of 1955 – by incorporation of Territory.

(a) R is the correct explanation of A

(b) R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is wrong but R is correct

(d) Both A and R are wrong.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. acquiring property 2. Part II Article 5-11 3. The President

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Citizen 2. Single 3. Non- Resident Indian 4. Civic 5. Global citizenship

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1.False

Correct answer: USA has double citizenship

2.False

Correct answer: OCI card holder has no voting rights in India

3.True

4.False

Correct answer: Nationality cannot be change and citizenship can be changed.

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. I and II are correct.

2. R is the correct explanation of A

### 8th Social Science Lesson 19

#### 19] Understanding Secularism

##### **Do You Know?**

The term secularism is derived from the Latin word "Saeculum" meaning "an age" or "the spirit of an age." George Jacob Holyoake a British newspaper editor coined the term secularism.

**Atheism:** Is a lack of belief in god and gods. **Secularism:** Is non-interference of the state in religious affairs and vice-versa.

The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration. His propagation of Din-i-Illahi (Divine Faith) and Sulh-e-kul (Peace and harmony among religions) were advocated for religious toleration.

Emperor Ashoka was the first great emperor to announce as early as 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC (BCE) that the state would not prosecute any religious sect. In his 12<sup>th</sup> Rock Edict, Ashoka made an appeal not only for the tolerance of all religious sects but also to develop a spirit of great respect towards them.

The secular Indian state declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions.

A 19<sup>th</sup> century Hindu temple in Khajuraho, India incorporates a Hind spire, a Jain cupola, a Buddhist stupa and Muslim style dome in place of usual shikara.

**Akbar's tomb at Sikandara near Agra, India:** Akbar's instruction for his mausoleum was that it would incorporate elements from different religions including Islam and Hinduism.

##### **Choose the best answers:**

1. Secularism means

(a) State is against to all religions

(b) State accepts only one religion

- (c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion
- (d) None of these
2. India is a land of -----
- (a) Multi-religious faith
- (b) Multi-Cultural beliefs
- (c) Both (1) & (2)
- (d) None of these
3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in -----
- (a) 1951
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1974
- (d) 1967
4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state?
- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duty
- (c) Directive principles of State Policy
- (d) Preamble of the Constitution
5. Right to freedom of religion is related to
- (a) Judiciary
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Directive principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental rights
6. According to Article 28, which type of education is restricted in state aided educational institutions?
- (a) Religious instruction
- (b) Moral education
- (c) Physical education
- (d) None above these
7. The country will be considered as a secular country, if it -----
- (a) Gives importance to a particular religion
- (b) Bans religious instructions in the state-aided educational institutions

(c) Does not give importance to a particular religion

(d) Bans the propagation of any religious belief

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Religions does not teach us \_\_\_\_\_

2. Secularism is a part of democracy which grants \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a lack of belief in god and gods.

4. The basic aim of our constitution is to promote \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

5. Article 15 prohibits \_\_\_\_\_ on the grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth.

**Match the following:**

1. Atheism - Coined the word secularism

2. Children - Social reformer

3. Din-i-Illahi - Lack of belief in god

4. Constitution - Future citizen

5. Holyoake - Divine faith

6. Rajaram Mohan Roy - 1950

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. There is state religion in India.

2. The term secularism has been derived from the Greek word.

3. The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration.

4. Jainism originated in China.

5. Government of India declares holidays for all religious festivals.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) Secularism is invaluable for a society like India which is characterized by religious diversity.

ii) The word secularism was not mentioned in the Constitution when it was adopted in 1950.

iii) Article 26 deals with payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.

iv) Akbar's tomb situated at Sikandara near Agra.

(a) i, ii only

(b) ii, iii only

(c) iv only

(d) i, ii and iv only

2. Assertion (A): A foreigner can practice his own religious faith in India.

Reason (R): The freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution not only for Indians but also for the aliens also.

- (a) A is true but R is false
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is false but R is true
- (d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A

3. Assertion (A): Secularism is invaluable in India.

Reason (R): India is a multi-religious and multi-cultural country.

- (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct and R is not a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

4. Find out the wrong Pair:

- (a) Din-i-Illahi - A book
- (b) Khajuraho - Hindu temple
- (c) Ashoka - Rock Edict
- (d) Iqbal – Poet

### **Answers:**

### **Choose the best answers:**

1. An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion
2. Both (1) & (2) 3. 1976 4. Preamble of the Constitution 5. Fundamental rights
6. Religious instruction 7. bans religious instructions in the state – aided educational institutions.

### **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Animosity 2. Equal rights to people 3. Atheism 4. Unity and Integrity of the nation 5. Discrimination

### **Match the following:**

1. Atheism - lack of belief in god
2. Children - social reformer
3. Din-i-Illahi - Divine faith
4. Constitution - 1950
5. Holyoake - coined the word secularism

6.Rajaram Mohan Roy - social reformer

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1.False

Correct answer: There is no state religion in India

2.False

Correct answer: The term secularism has been derived from the Latin word

3.True

4.False

Correct answer: Jainism originated in India.

5.True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1.i, ii and iv only

2.Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

3.A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

4.Din-i-Illahi - A book

## 8th Social Science Lesson 20

### 20] Human Rights and UNO

#### **Do You Know?**

**The Cyrus Cylinder 539 BC (BCE):** Cyrus the Great, the first king of ancient Persia, Freed the slaves and declared that all people had the right to choose their own religion and established racial equality. These and other decrees were recorded on a baked-clay cylinder in the Akkadian language in cuneiform script. It is translated into all six official languages of the United Nations and its provisions parallel the first four Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**Preamble of UDHR:** All men are born free and all are equal in status and rights. They are endowed with intelligence and conscience and obliged to promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all men.

Human Rights Day is celebrated annually on 10<sup>th</sup> December every year. It is to honour the United Nations General Assembly for declaring the human rights universally.

**UNO has declared:** 1978 as International year of women; 1979 as the International year of children.

**Indian Constitution Article:** 24 – Prohibits child labour. 39 (f) – Provides for children to develop in healthy manner. 45 – Provides that the state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

**1098 Child Line:** This is India's first 24 hour's free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance. Special care is given for vulnerable children those affected by child labour, child marriage and children affected by any abuse.

**Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act 2007:** This Act makes it legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents. Protection and support during old age are envisaged as human rights.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. After the Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ has taken several measures to protect the human rights.

- (a) UNO
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) International Court of Justice
- (d) None

2. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Beijing
- (b) New York
- (c) Delhi
- (d) None

3. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1993
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1979

4. The UNO declared 1979 as the International Year of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Girl Child
- (b) Children
- (c) Women
- (d) None

5. When is Human Rights Day observed?

- (a) 9<sup>th</sup> December
- (b) 10<sup>th</sup> December
- (c) 11<sup>th</sup> December

(d) 12<sup>th</sup> December

6. Which one is known as modern International Magna Carta of Human rights?

(a) UDHR

(b) NHRC

(c) SHRC

(d) International year for women

7. Who can be appointed as the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

(a) Retired judge of high court

(b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

(c) Any person appointed by the president

(d) Retired Chief Judge of any court

8. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

(a) 20

(b) 30

(c) 40

(d) 50

9. What is the tenure of the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

(a) 5 Years or upto 62 years of age

(b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age

(c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age

(d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age

10. Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission?

(a) New Delhi

(b) Mumbai

(c) Ahmedabad

(d) Kolkata

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Each individual has \_\_\_\_\_ to lead a dignified life.

2. Human Rights are \_\_\_\_\_ rights.

3. The State Human Rights Commission was formed on \_\_\_\_\_

4. Article 24 of Indian Constitution prohibits \_\_\_\_\_

5. United Nations Organisation was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Eleanor Roosevelt - World's first charter of human rights
2. The Cyrus Cylinder - 1997
3. Eve Teasing Act - Freedom from slavery
4. Child help line - Human rights commission
5. Civil right - Right to vote
6. Political right - 1098

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Human rights and civil rights are the same.
2. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was proclaimed in India.
3. The Human Rights Act of 1993 provides the creation of National Human Rights Commission.
4. National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims.
5. Human Rights Commission was empowered to setup commission for the promotion of Human Rights at National and State Level.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Find the wrong statement.
  - (a) National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body.
  - (b) National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body.
  - (c) National Human Rights Commission is an independent body.
  - (d) National Human Rights Commission is a multilateral institution.
2. Which of the following statement is not correct about the National Human Rights Commission?
  - (a) It was established in 1993.
  - (b) In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no rights to punish the culprit.
  - (c) The Chairperson and members are of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India.
  - (d) The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Government.
3. Assertion: Human Rights Day is observed on 10<sup>th</sup> December.

Reason: It commemorates Eleanor Roosevelt's birthday.

- (a) A is correct but R does not explain A
- (b) A is correct but R explains A

(c) A and R are correct

(d) A and R are wrong

4. Consider the following statements.

1. The State Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body.

2. The State Human Rights Commission consists of a chairperson and three members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. UNO 2. Beijing 3. 1993 4. Women 5. 10<sup>th</sup> December 6. UDHRC

7. Any person appointed by the president. 8. 30 9. 5 years or up to 70 years of age 10. Delhi

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Right 2. Fundamental 3. 17<sup>th</sup> April 1997 4. Child Labour 5. 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945

**Match the following:**

1. Eleanor Roosevelt - Human Rights Commission

2. The Cyrus Cylinder - world's first charter of human rights

3. Eve Teasing Act – 1997

4. Child help line - 1098

5. Civil right – Freedom from Slavery

6. Political right – Right to vote

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. True

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body

2. The Chairperson and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India

3. A is correct but R does not explain A

4. 1 only

## 8th Social Science Lesson 21

### 21] Road safety rules and regulations

#### Do You Know?

**The 108 Emergency Response Service:** It is a free emergency service providing integrated medical (ambulance), police and fire services. If you find any victims on road don't panic. Call 108 for help and 103 for traffic accidents.

**Lights at Night:** At night, when traffic has dwindled, the traffic police might switch off the signals in many intersections which means proceed with caution but no need to stop.

**304 A of the Indian Penal Code:** The police will file a criminal case under this section, which deals with offences relating to death due to rashness and negligence of the driver.

**Setu Bharatam:** A program was launched in 2016 for building bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways. It aims to make all National Highways free of railway level crossing by 2019.

Save Life foundation is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental and public charitable trust that is working to improve road safety and emergency medical care across India.

#### Choose the best answers:

1. At a red light

- (a) You can keep going if the path looks clear
- (b) You must stop and wait for it turn green
- (c) Quickly you can reply your friend's text message
- (d) You can attend call

2. Pedestrians can cross the road only \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) At anywhere
- (b) Near the signals
- (c) At Zebra Crossing
- (d) None

3. Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

- (a) December
- (b) January
- (c) March

(d) May

4. For emergency, call \_\_\_\_\_ for ambulance service.

(a) 108

(b) 100

(c) 106

(d) 101

5. What are the causes for the road accidents?

(a) Over speeding

(b) Drunken Driving

(c) Distraction to Drivers

(d) All of these

6. The first category of traffic signs is \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Mandatory signs

(b) Cautionary signs

(c) Informatory signs

(d) None of these

7. "Setu Bharatam", a program was launched in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 2014

(b) 2015

(c) 2016

(d) 2017

8. Expand ABS:

(a) Anti Brake start

(b) Annual Base System

(c) Anti-locking Brake System

(d) None of these

9. Overtaking when approaching a bend is

(a) Permissible

(b) Not permissible

(c) Permissible with care

(d) Our wish

10. When the ambulance is approaching

- (a) Allow passage if there are no vehicles from front side
- (b) No preference need be given
- (c) Allow free passage by drawing to the side of the road
- (d) Drive behind the ambulance with great speed

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. Always keep \_\_\_\_\_ while driving.
- 2. Mandatory signs are exhibited in \_\_\_\_\_ shape.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ controls the speed of the vehicle.
- 4. Higher the speed; \_\_\_\_\_ the risk.
- 5. Use of \_\_\_\_\_ in four wheelers and \_\_\_\_\_ for two wheelers has been brought under law.

**Match the following:**

- 1. Pollution under control certificate - Zebra crossing
- 2. One-time tax for new car - Comic book on road safety
- 3. Pedestrian - 6 Months
- 4. Brasilia declaration - 15 years
- 5. Swachha safer - Global conference

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

- 1. The problem of accidents lies with roads only.
- 2. Check mirrors before changing lanes.
- 3. Flashing yellow signal indicates to slow down and proceed with caution.
- 4. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.
- 5. The roads are one of the worst invention of man.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. Which of the following statement is/are not correct?
  - i) Maintain the right distance to the vehicle in the front.
  - ii) Maintain speed limit, never exceed the speed limit.
  - iii) Wearing seat belt is not necessary while driving.
  - iv) Don't slow down on bend and turn in the road.
- (a) i, iii only
- (b) ii, iv only

(c) i, ii only

(d) iii, iv only

2. Assertion (A): Drunken driving causes accidents.

Reason (R): It hampers vision due to dizziness.

(a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is wrong and R is correct

(d) Both are wrong

3. Assertion (A): Road signs are easy to comprehend.

Reason (R): They are mostly pictorial.

(a) A is true but R is false

(b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(c) A is false but R is true

(d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A

4. Find out the odd one out (road safety rules)

(a) Slow down on the bends

(b) Maintain speed limit

(c) Use cell phone while driving

(d) Avoid walking on roads

### **Answers:**

### **Choose the best answers:**

1. You must stop and wait for it turn green. 2. at Zebra crossing 3. January 4. 108 5. All of these  
6. Mandatory Signs 7. 2016 8. Anti – locking Brake System 9. not permissible 10. allow free  
passage by drawing to the side of the road

### **Fill in the blanks:**

1. to the left 2. Circular 3. Automatic speed 4. Higher 5. Seat belt and helmet

### **Match the following:**

1. Pollution under control certificate - 6 months
2. One-time tax for new car - 15 years
3. Pedestrian - Zebra crossing
4. Brasilia Declaration - Global conference
5. Swachha safer - Comic book on road safety

### **State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1.False

Correct answer: Accident can prevail at any place

2.True

3.True

4.True

5. False

Correct answer: The roads are one of the best invention of man.

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. iii, iv only

2. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

3. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

4. Use cell phone while driving

### 8th Social Science Lesson 22

#### 22| Defence & foreign policy

#### **Do You Know?**

The National War Memorial is a monument built by the Government of India to honour the Indian Armed Forces. The memorial is spread over 40 acres of land and is built around the existing chhatri (canopy) near India Gate, New Delhi. The names of armed forces personnel martyred during the conflicts are inscribed on the memorial walls.

**Field Marshal:** Is a Five Star General officer rank and the highest attainable rank in the Indian Army. Sam Manekshaw was the first Field Marshal of India and the second Field Marshal was K.M. Cariappa. Arjan Singh was the first and the only officer of the Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star Rank as Marshal.

The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment of the Indian Army, originating in the year 1758. The Regimental Centre is at Wellington, Udumalpet, Tamil Nadu. In 1962, after the Sino-Indian War, the need to expand the number of officers was felt. Two Officers Training Schools (OTS) were established in Pune and Chennai to train officers for Emergency Commission into the Army. On 1<sup>st</sup> January 1988, the school was renamed as the Officers Training Academy (OTA).

In 1025 AD (CE), Rajendra Chola I, the Chola king from Tamil Nadu launched naval expedition on the city-state of Srivijaya in maritime Southeast Asia, and conquered Kadaram (modern Kedah). Rajendra's overseas expedition against Srivijaya was a unique event in India's history.

**National Cadet Corps (NCC):** National Cadet Corps is a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force, engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined

and patriotic citizens. The National Cadet Corps in India is a voluntary organization which recruits cadets from high schools, colleges and universities all over India. The Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades.

15<sup>th</sup> January - Army Day. 1<sup>st</sup> February - Coast Guard Day. 10<sup>th</sup> March - Central Industrial Security Force Day. 7<sup>th</sup> October - Rapid Action Force Day. 8<sup>th</sup> October - Air Force Day. 4<sup>th</sup> December - Navya Day. 7<sup>th</sup> December - Armed Forces Flag Day.

**Nelson Mandela:** Leader of the African National Council of South Africa. A determined fighter against apartheid. Apartheid is the worst form of racial discrimination. It is against humanism and democracy. India fought against apartheid and opposed all types of racial discrimination. The end of racialism in South Africa in 1990 was a great success for India's policy.

India shares a common land border with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma. It also shares a common sea border with Sri Lanka.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) Chief Minister

2. The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure

- (a) National Security
- (b) National Unity
- (c) Defending the nation from external aggression
- (d) All the above

3. The Army Day is

- (a) 15<sup>th</sup> January
- (b) 1<sup>st</sup> February
- (c) 10<sup>th</sup> March
- (d) 7<sup>th</sup> October

4. Assam Rifles is under the control of

- (a) Ministry of Defence
- (b) National Security Advisor
- (c) PMO

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs

5. Indian Coast Guard was established in

(a) 1976

(b) 1977

(c) 1978

(d) 1979

6. India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is

(a) Satyameva Jayate

(b) Panchasheel

(c) Both of these

(d) None of these

7. Which of the following islands belong to India?

(a) Andaman and Maldives

(b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island

(c) Sri Lanka and Maldives

(d) Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Madras Regimental Army centre is at \_\_\_\_\_

2. The Indian Navy Chief is \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is first and only officer of Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star Rank Marshal of Indian Air Force.

4. The chief architect of India's foreign policy was \_\_\_\_\_

5. The World Non-Alignment was coined by \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Nelson Mandela - 8 members

2. National War Memorial - Field Marshal

3. Manekshaw - Energy development

4. SAARC - Apartheid

5. BCIM - New Delhi

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. Central Armed Police Force serve under the Ministry of Defence.

2. The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment.

3. The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF.
4. NCC Cadets are given basic military training.
5. Bangladesh is a part of India.
6. Myanmar is land bridge to ASEAN nations.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Consider the following statement related to Armed Forces.

i) The Indian Army is the land based branch of Armed forces.

ii) The mission of Indian Army is not only ensuring the national security but also conducts humanisation rescue operations.

(a) i only

(b) ii only

(c) both i and ii

(d) Neither i nor ii

2. Assertion (A): The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India.

Reason (R): The President is the head of the state and occupies the highest position.

(a) A is correct and R explains A

(b) A is correct and R does not explain A

(c) A is correct and R is wrong

(d) Both A and R are wrong

3. Assertions (A): India has favoured international co-operation.

Reason (R): She believes that all disputes among nations can be solved through friendly co-operation.

(a) A is correct and R is wrong

(b) Both A and R are wrong

(c) A is correct and R explains A

(d) A is correct and R does not explain A

4. Which of the following statements is not true about "Apartheid"?

i) Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.

ii) It is against humanism.

iii) The policy of racialism is practiced in India

(a) i and ii

(b) ii and iii

(c) ii only

(d) iii only

5. Find the odd one out:

(a) Maldives

(b) Sri Lanka

(c) Myanmar

(d) Lakshadweep

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. President 2. All the above 3. 15th January 4. Ministry of Home Affairs 5. 1978 6. Panchasheel  
7. Andaman and Lakshadweep Island

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Wellington, Udahagamandalam, Tamil Nadu 2. Admiral 3. Arjan Singh 4. Jawaharlal Nehru  
5. V.K. Krishna Menon

**Match the following:**

1. Nelson Mandela – Apartheid

2. National war Memorial - New Delhi

3. Manekshaw - Field Marshal

4. SAARC - 8 members

5. BCIM – Energy development

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. False

Correct answer: Central Armed Police Force serve under the Ministry of Home Affairs

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. False

Correct answer: Bangladesh was once a part of India

6. True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Both i and ii

2. A is correct and R explains A

3. A is correct and R explains A

4. iii only

5. Myanmar

## 8th Social Science Lesson 23

### 23] The Judiciary

#### Do You Know?

**Smiritis:** In ancient India Smiritis defined the social duties for the individual. There are Manusmiriti, Naradasmiriti, Yajnavalkya smiriti etc.

The Calcutta High Court is the oldest high court in the country, established in 1862, whereas the Allahabad High Court is the largest Court.

The first political philosopher, who propounded the idea of an independent judiciary, was Montesquieu, the famous French philosopher. He believed in the theory of separation of powers of the three branches of the Government-Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

**NALSA:** The National Legal Service Authority has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society and to organise Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.

**Public Interest Litigation (PIL):** PIL is a litigation filed in a court of law for the protection of "public interest". The Supreme Court introduced this system which allows a person to approach the court with his case. PIL can be filed for the following reasons such as violation of basic human rights, religious rights, pollution, and road safety. This could be done by a written letter stating the case. This concept is unique to the Indian Judiciary.

#### Choose the best answers:

1. The highest and final judicial tribunal of India is

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Prime Minister

2. Judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between

- (a) Citizen
- (b) Citizen and the government
- (c) Two State Governments
- (d) All the above

3. Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under.

- (a) Original jurisdiction

(b) Appellate jurisdiction

(c) Advisory jurisdiction

(d) None of these

4. Which of the following state/Union territories have a common High Court?

(a) Punjab and Jammu Kashmir

(b) Assam and Bengal

(c) Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh

(d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

5. The System of Public Interest Litigation has been introduced in India by

(a) Supreme Court

(b) Parliament

(c) Political parties

(d) Constitutional amendments

6. How many courts are there in apex level in India?

(a) One

(b) Two

(c) Three

(d) Four

7. Supreme Court is located at

(a) Chandigarh

(b) Bombay

(c) Calcutta

(d) New Delhi

8. F.I.R. means

(a) First Information Report

(b) First Information Result

(c) First Incident Report

(d) None of these

9. The court that hear criminal cases are called

(a) District court

(b) Sessions court

(c) Family court

(d) Revenue court

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ High Court is the oldest High Court in India.

2. The framers of the Constitution established \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ judiciary in India.

3. \_\_\_\_\_, a famous French philosopher propounded the idea of an independent judiciary.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with disputes over money, property and social matters.

5. During ancient times, most of the Kings' courts dispensed justice according to \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Supreme Court - Social duties

2. High Court - Speedy justice

3. Lok Adalat - Highest court of appeal

4. Sir Elijah Impey - Highest court in the States

5. Smritis - Chief justice

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1951.

2. During the Tughlaq period, the code of procedure was written in Arabic.

3. The Regulating Act of 1773 made provision for the formation of Supreme Court.

4. Sadar Diwani Adalat was a Criminal Court of appeal.

5. The Allahabad High Court is the largest court in India.

6. The Constitution of India secures justice to all its citizen.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Consider the following statement.

i) A law commission was setup by Macaulay.

ii) It codified the Indian Laws.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

(a) i only

(b) ii only

(c) Both i and ii

(d) Neither i nor ii

2. Consider the following statements.

- i) An Indian Penal Code was prepared in 1860.
- ii) The Calcutta High Court was established in 1862.
- iii) The Government of India Act, 1935 created Federal Court.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) i only
- (b) ii, iii only
- (c) i, iii only
- (d) All the above

3. Which of the following statement is not true about India's Supreme Court?

- i) The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the land.
- ii) It was established by part V under Chapter IV of Indian Constitution.
- iii) Supreme Court cannot transfer cases from one high court to another.
- iv) Its decisions are binding on all courts.

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

4. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

Reason (R): It maintains records of the court proceedings and its decisions are binding upon the lower courts.

- (a) A is correct and R is wrong
- (b) Both A and R are wrong
- (c) A is correct and R explains A
- (d) A is correct and R does not explain A

5. Agree or disagree:

- a) Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court.
- b) Rich and powerful people control the judiciary system.
- c) Every citizen has a right to get justice through the courts.
- d) Politicians cannot control over judges.

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Supreme Court 2. all the above 3. Original jurisdiction 4. Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh 5. Supreme Court 6. One 7. New Delhi 8. First Information Report 9. Sessions court

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Calcutta 2. Independent, Impartial 3. Montesquieu 4. Civil law 5. Dharma

**Match the following:**

1. Supreme Court - highest court of appeal
2. High Court - highest court in the States
3. Lok Adalat - speedy justice
4. Sir Elijah Impey - chief justice
5. Smiritis – Social Justice

**State true or false. If false, correct the statement:**

1. False

Correct answer: The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28th January 1950.

2. True

3. True

4. False

Correct answer: Sadar Diwani Adalat was a civil court of appeal.

5. True

6. True

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. Both i and ii

2. All the above

3. iii

4. A is correct and R explains A

5. We agree with a, c, d but disagree with b

**8th Social Science Lesson 24****24] Money, Savings and Investments****Do You Know?**

**History of Metallic Money:** The precious metals especially gold, silver, bronze was used for metallic money. The standard weight and fineness of metal particularly gold and silver with a seal on it became medium of exchange. They were of different denomination easily divisible, portable and were convenient in making payment. King Midas of Lydia innovated metal coin in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC (BCE) by the ancient historian Herodotus. But gold coins were in use in India many centuries than in Lydia. The earliest issuers of coins in the world are the ancient Indians along with Chinese and lydians from the Middle East. The first time Indian coins were minted in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC (BCE) by the Mahajanpadas known as Puranas,

Karshapanas or Panas. The Mauryas came up with the Punch Marked Coins minting of silver, gold copper or lead and Indo-Greek Kushan kings introduced the Greek custom of engraving portraits on the coins. Turkish sultans of Delhi have replaced the royal designs of Indian Kings with Islamic Calligraphy by the 12<sup>th</sup> Century AD (CE). The currency was made up of gold, silver and copper known as Tanka and lower valued coin known as Jittals.

The Mughal Empire from 1526 AD (CE) consolidated the monetary system for the entire empire. In this era evolution of rupee occurred with Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and issued a silver coin of 178 gms known as rupiya and was divided into 40 copper pieces or paisa and during the whole Mughal period silver coin remained in use. During the British East India company i.e. 1600, the Mughal currency remained popular but in 1717 AD (CE), Farrukhsiyar the Mughal Emperor gave permission to the British to coin Mughal Money at the Bombay mint. The British gold coins were termed as Carolina, the silver coins as Angelina, the copper coins as copperoon and the tin coins as tinny.

**Symbol of Rupee:** The Indian Rupee symbol designed by Mr. Udayakumar, Villupuram Dist Tamil Nadu. It was approved by the Government of India on 15 July 2010.

**Inflation and Deflation:** Inflation refers to the prices are rising, the value of money will fall. Deflation refers to the prices are falling, the value of money will rise.

**Demonetization:** In India, on 8-November-2016, the Government of India announced demonetization of all ₹500 and ₹1000 bank notes against Black Money.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which metals were used for metallic money?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Silver
- (c) Bronze
- (d) All the above

2. Who designed the symbol (₹) of Indian rupee?

- (a) Udayakumar
- (b) Amartya sen
- (c) Abijith Banerjee
- (d) None of these

3. The value of money is

- (a) Internal value of money
- (b) External value of money
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of these

4. Which is the Bank Money?

(a) Cheque

(b) Draft

(c) Credit and Debit cards

(d) All the above

5. Pick out the incorrect one: Investment can be made in different vehicle.

(a) Stock

(b) Bonds

(c) Mutual fund

(d) Pay tax

6. Among the following who are responsible for Black Money?

(a) Tax evaders

(b) Hoarders

(c) Smugglers

(d) All of the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Online banking is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is what money does.

3. Electronic banking is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

4. Credit cards and Debit cards are \_\_\_\_\_ Money.

5. In the \_\_\_\_\_ year Reserve Bank of India was established.

**Match the following:**

1. Barter system - Tax evaders

2. Reserve Bank Act - Electronic Money

3. E-Money - Consumer's disposable income

4. Savings - Exchanged goods for goods

5. Black Money - 1935

**Find out the wrong pair:**

1. Recent forms of money transactions are

(a) Credit Card

(b) Barter system

(c) Debit card

(d) Online banking

2. Effects of black money on economy is

(a) Dual economy

- (b) Undermining equity
- (c) No effects on production
- (d) Lavish consumption spending

**Choose the correct statement:**

1. Barter system had many deficiency like

I. Lack of double coincidence of wants

II. No difficulties of storing wealth

III. Common measure of value

IV. Indivisibility of commodities

- (a) I and II is correct
- (b) I and IV is correct
- (c) I, III and IV is correct
- (d) All are correct

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. All the above 2. Udayakumar 3. Both a & b 4. Cheque 5. Pay tax 6. All of the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Net banking 2. Money 3. German 4. The purchasing power 5. 1949

**Match the following:**

- 1. Barter system - exchanged goods for goods
- 2. Reserve Bank act - 1935
- 3. E- Money - Electronic Money
- 4. Savings - Consumer's disposable income
- 5. Black money - tax evaders

**Find out the wrong pair:**

- 1. Barter system
- 2. Dual economy

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. I, III and IV is correct

**8th Social Science Lesson 25****25] Public and Private Sectors****Do You Know?**

Mixed economy is the mixture of merits of both capitalism and socialism.

**Public Sector Organizations:** There are two types of public sector organizations, i.e. either the Government fully finances them through the revenues they raise by collection taxes, duties,

fees, etc. of the government holds more than 51% of the total share capital of the company which comes under various ministries. The enterprises are established with service motive. It is the largest sector, which works for the upliftment of the people by providing the following services to the people: Postal services, Railway services, Providing security, education and health facilities at low cost, and generation of employment opportunities, etc...

### **Organs of public sector:**

**1. Administration by a Government Department:** It is very common almost in all countries. Example - Post and Telegraph, Railways, Port Trust, Irrigation Projects on India etc...

**2. The Joint sector companies:** It is governed by a company law and controlled by the Government as principal major share holders. Example - Indian Oil Petronas Pvt. Ltd., Indian Oil Sky Tanking Ltd., Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd., Indian Synthetic Rubber Limited.

**3. Public Corporation:** This type of organization is the establishment of public corporation by the state of the parliament of legislature. Example - LIC, Air India, The Reserve Bank of India, Electricity Board.

**NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India):** NITI Aayog replaced 65 years old planning commission. Planning commission has power to allocate funds to ministries and states, this function will be now at finance ministry. NITI Aayog was formed on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

The largest public sector employer in India is Indian Railways.

### **Choose the best answers:**

1. The public sector in India owes its origin in the \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial policy resolution of the Government of India.

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1958
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1956

2. Mixed economy is the mixture of merits of both \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Capitalism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) a & b are correct
- (d) a & b are incorrect

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is governed by a company law and controlled by the Government as principal major share holders.

- (a) Private sector
- (b) Joint sector
- (c) Public sector
- (d) None of these

4. Public sector is on \_\_\_\_\_ motive.

- (a) Profit Motive
- (b) Service Motive
- (c) Speculative Motive
- (d) None of these

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are allotted their respective roles in promoting the economic welfare of all sections of the community.
2. The private sector is on \_\_\_\_\_ motive.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of social and economic development in a society.
4. The main function of private sector is to create \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
5. The government is committed to strengthening \_\_\_\_\_ and co-operation among the citizens.

**Match the following:**

1. Think Tank - Primary Sector
2. Agriculture - Gross Domestic Product
3. Industries - NITI Aayog
4. GDP - Secondary Sector

**Find out the wrong pair:**

1. Which one of the following is not the indicator of the Socio Economic Development?
  - (a) Black money
  - (b) Life Expectancy
  - (c) Gross Domestic product(GDP)
  - (d) Employment

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) The Industries which would be exclusively owned by the state are referred to as schedule-A.
  - ii) The industries in which the private sector could supplement the efforts of the state sector, with the state taking the sole responsibility for starting new units which are specific in Schedule-B.
  - iii) The remaining industries which were in the private sector are not mentioned in Schedule.
- (a) All are correct
- (b) i and iii are correct
- (c) i and ii are correct
- (d) None of these

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. 1956 2. a & b are correct 3. Joint Sector 4. Service

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Public and private sector 2. Profit 3. Socio Economic development 4. Innovation and modernisation 5. Understanding

**Match the following:**

1. Think Tank - NITI Aayog
2. Agriculture - Primary Sector
3. Industries - Secondary Sector
4. GDP - Gross Domestic Product

**Which is the Odd one**

1. Black money

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. i and ii are correct

**9th Social Science Lesson 1****1] Evolution of Humans and Society – Prehistoric Period****Do You Know?**

The DNA of a chimpanzee is 98% identical to that of a human being.

The chimpanzee and the pygmy chimpanzee (also known as bonobo) are our closest living relatives.

Wheat, barley and peas were cultivated around 10,000 years ago. Fruit and nut trees were cultivated around 4,000 BC (BCE) . They comprised olives, figs, dates, pomegranates and grapes.

Neolithic people perhaps devised the first pottery. They made pottery, using a slow wheel called turn-table or made pottery out of hand. Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles. This process is known as burnishing.

**Lemuria and the Tamils:** Some researchers relate the origin of the Tamils to the submerged continent of Lemuria. This theory of Lemuria continent was proposed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the wake of advancements in plate tectonics theory, differing views are put forth by scholars. The available literary references point to the submergence of areas around Kanyakumari. Some parts of Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu were connected by land about 5000 years BC (BCE) . It is possible that some land might have submerged near Kanyakumari and around the coast of India, because of the rising sea levels. Underwater surveys are necessary in this area. Archaeological research reveals that at least a section of people may have been living continuously in South India, including Tamil Nadu, from the Mesolithic and Neolithic times.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is genetically closest to humans.  
(a) Gorilla

(b) Chimpanzee

(c) Orang-utan

(d) Great Apes

2. The period called \_\_\_\_\_ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.

(a) Palaeolithic

(b) Mesolithic

(c) Neolithic

(d) Megalithic

3. Direct ancestor of modern man was \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Homo habilis

(b) Homo erectus

(c) Homo sapiens

(d) Neanderthal man

4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.

(a) Great Rift Valley

(b) Fertile Crescent

(c) Solo river

(d) Neander Valley

5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the \_\_\_\_\_ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.

(a) Microlithic

(b) Palaeolithic

(c) Mesolithic

(d) Neolithic

6. (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.

(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.

(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.

(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.

(a) i is correct

(b) i and ii are correct

(c) i and iv are correct

(d) ii and iii are correct

7. (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts.

(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampulli in Chennai district.

(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age.

(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii is correct

(c) ii and iii are correct

(d) iv is correct

8. Assertion (A): Many of the Mesolithic sites are founds nearby rivers and tanks.

Reason (R): Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

(a) A and R are correct and R explains A

(b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A

(c) A is correct but R is incorrect

(d) A and R both are incorrect

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the \_\_\_\_\_ culture.

2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called \_\_\_\_\_ technology.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. a) The concept "survival of the fittest" contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.

b) The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.

c) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.

d) Geology is the study of lithic technology.

2. a) Among the great Apes Orang utan is genetically the closest to humans.

b) The ancestors to human were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.

c) Flake cannot be used for tool making.

d) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

**Match the following:**

1. Palaeo anthropology - Teris

2. Hand axe tools - Venus

3. Images on stone and bone - Acheulian

4. Red sand dunes - Microliths

5. Stone artefacts of small size - The study of the human ancestors

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. Chimpanzee 2. Neolithic 3. Homo sapiens 4. Fertile Crescent 5. Palaeolithic 6. i and iv only
7. Statement i and ii is correct 8. A and R both is incorrect

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Lower Palaeolithic 2. Lithic 3. Mesolithic

**Consider the following statements and select the correct answer:**

1. The concept "survival of the fittest" contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.
2. The ancestors to human were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.

**Match the following:**

1. The study of the human ancestors 2. Acheulian 3. Venus 4. Teris
5. Microliths

**9th Social Science Lesson 2****2] Ancient Civilisations****Do You Know?**

**Mummies of Egypt:** The preserved dead body is called the mummy. The Egyptians had the tradition of preserving the dead bodies using Natron salt, a combination of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate. The preservation process is called mummification. After 40 days, when the salt absorbed all the moisture, the body was filled with sawdust and wrapped with strips of linen cloth and covered with a fabric. The body was stored in a stone coffin called sarcophagus.

The word "paper" comes from "papyrus". The Egyptians wrote on the leaves of a plant called papyrus, a kind of reed, which grew on the banks of Nile.

The city of Akkad later became the city of Babylon, a commercial and cultural centre of West Asia.

The Assyrian Empire was the first military State in history. They emerged militarily powerful because they were the earliest to use iron technology effectively.

**Development of Script:** Development of script is an important milestone in human history. Writing system began to emerge in Sumeria in the later part of fourth millennium BC (BCE). Hieroglyphic, the Egyptian system of writing, developed in early third millennium BC (BCE). The Harappans also had a system of writing around the same time, but it has not yet been deciphered. The Chinese civilisation too developed a writing system from a very early period.

**The Terracotta Army:** The Terracotta Army refers to the large collection of terracotta warrior images found in China. They depict the armies of the king Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China. They were buried with the king in 210-209 BC (BCE). They are found at the northern foot of the Lishan Mountain, thirty five kilometres northeast of Xi'an Shaanxi Province, as part of the mausoleum of the king.

The Indus civilisation is also known as the Harappan civilisation, since Harappa was the first site to be discovered. This civilisation is known as Harappan civilisation rather than Indus Valley civilisation, since it extended beyond the Indus river valley.

**Cracking the Indus Script:** Harappans knew the art of writing. The script is found on seals, in moulded terracotta and on pottery. It has not been deciphered till now. Because the Indus texts are very short, the average length of the inscription is less than five signs. It has no bilingual text (like a Rosetta stone written in Egyptian and Greek). Hence deciphering the script is difficult. It was written generally from right to left. Based on computer analysis, the Russian scholar Yuri Knorozov suggested that the Indus inscriptions have a Dravidian-like world order. Scholar and researcher Iravatham Mahadevan, who has done extensive research on Indus civilisation, says, "We may hopefully find that the proto Dravidian roots of Harappa language and South Indian Dravidian languages are similar". According to Mahadevan, a stone Celt discovered in Mayiladuthurai (Tamil Nadu) has same marking as that of the symbol of the Indus script. In May 2007, the Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department found pots with arrow head symbols at Melaperumpallam near Poompuhar, which resembled the seals in Mohenjo-Daro. According to Parpola, the sign of the Indus script is likely to represent Dravidian mono-syllabic roots.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The earliest signs to denote words through pictures.
  - (a) Calligraphy
  - (b) Pictographic
  - (c) Ideographic
  - (d) Stratigraphic
2. The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt
  - (a) Sarcophagus
  - (b) Hyksos
  - (c) Mummification
  - (d) Polytheism
3. The Sumerian system of writing.
  - (a) Pictographic
  - (b) Hieroglyphic
  - (c) Sonogram
  - (d) Cuneiform
4. The Harappans did not have the knowledge of
  - (a) Gold and Elephant
  - (b) Horse and Iron
  - (c) Sheep and Silver
  - (d) Ox and Platinum
5. The Bronze image suggestive of the use of lost-wax process known to the Indus people.

(a) Jar

(b) Priest king

(c) Dancing girl

(d) Bird

6. (i) The oldest civilisation in Mesopotamia belonged to the Akkadians.

(ii) The Chinese developed the Hieroglyphic system.

(iii) The Euphrates and Tigris drain into the Mannar Gulf.

(iv) Hammurabi, the king of Babylon was a great law maker.

(a) i is correct

(b) i and ii are correct

(c) iii is correct

(d) iv is correct

7. (i) Yangtze River is known as Sorrow of China.

(ii) Wu-Ti constructed the Great Wall of China.

(iii) Chinese invented gun powder.

(iv) According to traditions Mencius was the founder of Taoism.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii is correct

(c) iii is correct

(d) iii and iv are correct

8. What is the correct chronological order of four civilisations of Mesopotamia?

(a) Sumerians – Assyrians – Akkadians – Babylonians.

(b) Babylonians – Sumerians – Assyrians – Akkadians.

(c) Sumerians – Akkadians – Babylonians – Assyrians.

(d) Babylonians – Assyrians – Akkadians – Sumerians.

9. Assertion (A): Assyrians of Mesopotamian civilisation was contemporaries of Indus civilisation.

Reason (R): The Documents of an Assyrian ruler refer to the ships from Meluha.

(a) A and R is correct and A explains R

(b) A and R is correct but A doesn't explain R

(c) A is incorrect but R is correct

(d) Both A and R are incorrect

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head.

2. The early form of writing of the Egyptians is known as \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ specifies the Laws related to various crimes in ancient Babylonia.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the master archive keeper of Chou state, according to traditions.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ figurines and paintings on the pottery from the sites suggest the artistic skills of the Harappans.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. a. The Great Bath at Harappa is well-built with several adjacent rooms.
- b. The cuneiform inscriptions relate to the epic of Gilgamesh.
- c. The terracotta figurines and dancing girl made of copper suggest the artistic skills of Egyptians.
- d. The Mesopotamians devised a solar calendar system.
2. a. Amon was an "Egyptian God".
- b. The fortified Harappan city had the temples.
- c. The great sphinx is a pyramid-shaped monument found in ancient Mesopotamia.
- d. The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Egyptians.

**Match the following:**

1. Pharaoh - A kind of grass
2. Papyrus - The oldest written story on Earth
3. Great Law maker - Mohenjo-Daro
4. Gilgamesh - Hammurabi
5. The Great bath - The Egyptian king

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Pictographic 2. Mummification 3. Cuneiform 4. Horse and Iron 5. Dancing Girl 6. Hammurabi, the king of Babylon was a great law maker. 7. Chinese invented gun powder 8. Sumerians – Akkadians – Babylonians – Assyrians 9. A and R is correct but A doesn't explain R

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sphinx of Giza 2. Hieroglyphic 3. Hmmurabi's code of law 4. Lao Tze 5. Terracotta

**Consider the following and choose the correct answer:**

1. The cuneiform inscriptions relate to the epic of Gilgamesh.
2. Amon was an "Egyptian God".

**Match the following:**

1. The Egyptian King 2. A kind of grass 3. Hammurabi 4. The oldest story written on Earth 5. Mohenjo-Daro

## 9th Social Science Lesson 3

## 3] Early Tamil Society and Culture

**Do You Know?**

**Pulimankombai Hero stone:** Pulimankombai is a village in the Vaigai river valley in Theni district. In 2006, rare hero stone inscriptions in Tamil-Brahmi script were discovered in this village. One of the inscriptions from Pulimankombai reads "Kudalur Akol pedu tiyan antavan kal". It means "The stone of Tiyan Antavan who was killed in a cattle raid at the village of Kudalur"

**What is an urban centre?** A planned town with brick architecture and a proper layout. Urban centres have a larger population involved in non-agrarian, commercial and political occupations. Various industrial activities are seen in these towns.

**Pattanam, Kerala:** Pattanam is located near North Paravur in Vadakkekara village of Ernakulam district of Kerala. It was an ancient port town that had overseas connections with the western and eastern worlds.

**Kodumanal, Tamil Nadu:** Kodumanal is located near Erode in Tamil Nadu and is identified with the Kodumanam of Pathitrapattu. Evidence of iron, stone bead and shell work, as well as megalithic burials has been discovered at this site. More than 300 pottery inscriptions in Tamil-Brahmi have also been found.

**Keezhadi near Madurai, Tamil Nadu:** Keezhadi is located near Silaimaan east of Madurai, on the highway to Rameswaram. In a large coconut garden, called Pallichandai Tidal, the Archaeological Survey of India and Tamil Nadu state Archaeological Department excavated an ancient town dating to the Sangam Age. Archaeological excavations have produced evidence for brick buildings, drainage, and Tamil-Brahmi inscription on pottery, beads of glass, carnelian and quartz, pearl, iron objects, games pieces, and antimony rods. Further excavation may shed light on the nature of the craft production and the cultural activities undertaken at this settlement.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The name of the script used in the Sangam Age.

- (a) English
- (b) Devanagari
- (c) Tamil-Brahmi
- (d) Granta

2 The Sri Lankan chronicle composed in the Pali language mentioning about merchants and horse traders from Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Deepa vamsa
- (b) Arthasastra
- (c) Mahavamsa
- (d) Indica

3. The notable Chola king credited with bringing forest lands under the plough and developing irrigational facilities.

(a) Karikalan

(b) Rajarajan I

(c) Kulothungan

(d) Rajendran I

4. Inscription that mentions the Cheras

(a) Pugalur

(b) Girnar

(c) Pulimankombai

(d) Madurai

5. (i) Coins as a medium of exchange were introduced for the first time in the Mesolithic Age.

(ii) Prakrit was the language used by the common people in Northern India during the Mauryan period.

(iii) Vienna Papyrus, a Roman document, mentions trade related to Muziri.

(iv) The concept of Thina is presented in the Tamil grammar work of Pathupattu.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii is correct

(c) ii and iii are correct

(d) iii and iv are correct

6. (i) Pathirupattu speaks about the Pandya kings and their territory.

(ii) The Akanaanuru describes the trading activities at Kaveripoompattinam.

(iii) The Chola Emblem was the tiger and they issued square copper coins with images of a tiger.

(iv) Neythal is a sandy desert region.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii and iii are correct

(c) iii is correct

(d) iv is correct

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are documents scripted on stones, copper plates, coins and rings.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to systematically digging a site to recover material evidence for exploring societies of the past.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the classic work on economy and statecraft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a poetic theme which means a class or category and refers to a habitat or eco-zone with specific physiographical characteristics.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ referred to the Westerners, including the Greeks, Roman and West Asian people.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. a) Evidence of iron smelting has been found in Kodumanal and Guttur.
- b) Periplus of Erythraean Sea mentions about the pepper trade with India.
- c) Punch marked coins are the earliest coins used in India mostly made of gold.
- d) The Sangam Age has its roots in the Bronze Age.
2. a) The Cheras ruled over Kaveri delta and their capital was Uraiyur.
- b) The Maangulam Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions mention the King Karikalan.
- c) The terms Vanikan and Nigama appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions were different types of Merchants.
- d) Salt merchants were called Vanikars and they travelled in bullock carts along with their family.

**Match the following:**

1. Epigraphy - A narrative text presenting the important historical events.
2. Chronicle - A Sangam Age port.
3. Pastoralism - An ornament made in precious stone.
4. Cameo - The study of inscriptions.
5. Arikamedu - Nomadic people earning livelihood by rearing cattle.

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Tamil-Brahmi 2. Mahavamsa 3. Karikalan 4. Pugalur 5. Prakrit was the language used by the common people in Northern India during the Mauryan period 6. The Chola Emblem was the tiger and they issued square copper coins with images of a tiger.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Inscriptions 2. Archaeological Excavation 3. Arthashastra 4. Thinai 5. Yavanar

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Evidence of iron smelting has been found in Kodumanal and Guttur
2. The terms Vanikan and Nigama appear in Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions were different types of Merchants

**Match the following:**

1. The study of inscriptions 2. A narrative text presenting the important historical events
3. Nomadic people earning livelihood by rearing cattle 4. An ornament made in precious stone
5. A Sangam Age port

## 9th Social Science Lesson 4

## 4] Intellectual Awakening and Socio-Political Changes

**Do You Know?**

The statue of Bahubali (known as Gomateswara, 57 feet) at Shravanabelgola in Karnataka is the tallest Jaina statue ever carved out in India.

**Jaina Kanchi:** Jainism was one of the major faiths in the Tamil region during the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD (CE). The Pallava King; Mahendra Varman was a Jain. Under the influence of Appar he got converted to Saivism. Close to the present town of Kanchi there is a place called Jaina Kanchi where you find many Jain temples. One of the important temples is the Thiruparuthikundram temple, where the ceiling is painted with the life story of Mahavira.

When Buddha's closest disciple Ananda asked Buddha whether women can become monks. Buddha said, yes, if women can follow the path of renunciation, they can become monks and completely enlightened just as men.

Northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the South. It witnessed the rise of sixteen states known as Mahajanapadas or sixteen great states: Kasi, Kosla, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Matsya, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja.

Iron plough agriculture led to the rise of empires Assiryan in Iran and Magadha in India.

There are 33 edicts, including 14 major rock edicts, 7 pillar edicts and 2 Kalinga edicts, apart from Minor Rock edicts and Minor Pillar inscriptions. They form the reliable sources to know about the Mauryan Empire, in particular the dharmic rule of Ashoka.

Our national emblem with four lions is a replica of the Ashoka pillar of Saranath.

Chandragupta's minister Chanakya is credited with a book titled Arthashastra, which gives a detailed account of the Mauryan administration.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Identify the founder of the new sect who exemplified simplicity and self-denial.

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Lao-Tze
- (c) Confucius
- (d) Zoroaster

2. The Magadha king influenced by the teachings of Mahavira.

- (a) Dhananandha
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Shishunaga

3. The northern India extended from the Kabul Valley in the north to the Godavari in the south witnessed the rise of Sixteen States.

- (a) Mahajanapadas

(b) Gana-sanghas

(c) Dravida

(d) Dakshinapatha

4. Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by

(a) Buddha

(b) Mahavira

(c) Lao-Tze

(d) Confucius

5. The account which throws light on Mauryan polity and society.

(a) Marco Polo

(b) Fahien

(c) Megasthenes

(d) Seleucus

6. (i) Under the Magadha king the mahamatriyas functioned as secretaries to the ministers.

(ii) Accounts of Megasthenes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.

(iii) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who founded the Mauryan kingdom.

(iv) According to tradition, towards the end of his life Chandragupta became an ardent follower of Buddhism.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii is correct

(c) i and ii are correct

(d) iii and iv are correct

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of sacred literature of different epochs, containing prayers, confessions and myths.

2. In the Gangetic plain \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture required the use of bullocks.

3. Jains believe that \_\_\_\_\_ came in a long line of Tirthankaras and he was the twenty-fourth and the last.

4. The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in \_\_\_\_\_

5. The rock edicts form the reliable source to know about the Mauryan Empire in particular the Dharmic rule of \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. a) The introduction of Bronze tools made easy the removal of dense forest cover from the banks of the Ganges.

- b) Ajivikas had a small presence in western India.
- c) The clusters where particular clansmen were dominant came to be known were Pre-Mauryan states.
- d) Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful.
2. a) Ajatashatru was the first important king of Magadha.
- b) Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.
- c) The Mauryas were the first of non-Kshatriya dynasties to rule in northern India.
- d) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka.

**Match the following:**

1. Eight-fold path - Tallest Jaina statue.
2. Bahubali - A code of political morality
3. The Spring and Autumn Annals - Sacred literature of laws and myths.
4. Zend Avesta - First Tirthankara
5. Rishabha - Path to attain the purest state of mind

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. Buddha
2. Bimbisara
3. Mahajanapadas
4. Mahavira
5. Megasthenes
6. Accounts of Megasthenes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Zend Avesta
2. Iron plough
3. Mahavira
4. Both
5. Ashoka

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

1. Of the kingdoms mentioned in the literature of the period Kashi, Kosala and Magadha are considered to be powerful.
2. Bimbisara succeeded in establishing a comprehensive structure of administration.

**Match the following:**

1. Path to attain the purest state of mind
2. Tallest Jaina statue
3. A code of political morality
4. Sacred literature of laws and myths
5. First Tirthankara

**9th Social Science Lesson 5****5] The Classical World****Do You Know?**

Classical World comprises ancient Greece and Rome. Classical age refers to the inter-locking civilisation of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, known as Graeco-Roman World.

The ruling class in Greece controlled the land. Slaves cultivated the land. Greek writers and philosophers saw the ownership of slaves as essential to a civilized life. Aristotle compared the master and slave relationship to that of husband and wife, and father and children.

The word "Democracy" literally means "rule of the people". In reality it excluded slaves, women, and non-residents known as metics (traders and craftsmen) .

The Athenian government, after Pericles, did not like Socrates' way of finding truth. In a trial, Socrates was accused of refusing to accept the gods recognized by the State and corrupting the youth. The jury found Socrates guilty and sentenced him to die by drinking hemlock (a poison) .

A major source of revenue to the Roman state was slave trade. The island of Delos became a great slave market.

Cultural development that took place rapidly after Alexander's death 323 BC (BCE) is called Hellenistic civilisation.

**Slave Revolts:** There were more slave revolts in Rome than in Greece. The revolt of Spartacus was the most famous. It began in 73 BC (BCE) involving about 70,000 slaves. The revolt threatened the power in Rome. Ultimately Spartacus was killed and the revolt crushed. 6,000 of the followers of Spartacus were executed.

**Punic Wars and the Emergence of Imperial Roman Empire:** As Rome was growing in Italy, Carthage was growing in power in North Africa. The Carthaginians were the descendants of the Phoenicians who excelled in seafaring and trade. Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks. Thereafter Carthage took Sicily and threatened the very existence of the Roman state. The three wars fought between them are called Punic Wars. Carthage sent a general named Hannibal. He defeated the Roman army and made a great part of Italy a desert. Fabius, who led the Romans, did not give up. In the second Punic war, Fabius confronted Hannibal and defeated him in the Battle of Zama. Pursued by the Roman army, Hannibal ended his life by poisoning himself. The third Punic War was declared on the Carthaginians by Rome. After the defeat and destruction of the Carthage in this War, Rome emerged as an unrivalled power in the Western World.

The trade route from China to Asia Minor and India, known as the Silk Road or Silk Route, linked China with the West. Goods and ideas between the two great civilisation of Rome and China were exchanged through this route. Silk went westward, and wools, gold, and silver went east. China received Buddhism from India via the Silk Road.

**St. Sophia Cathedral:** St. Sophia Cathedral was built in mid-sixth century AD (CE) . The most magnificent building in Europe at that time, it was known for its innovative architectural techniques. This Cathedral was turned into a mosque by the Ottoman Turks when they captured Constantinople.

**India during the Classical Period:** The Kushan period corresponded with the last days of the Roman Republic, when Julius Caesar was alive. The Kushan Empire is said to have sent an embassy to Augustus Caesar who succeeded Julius. Eighteen major works of Sangam age Viz eight Anthologies (Ettuthogai) and Ten Idylls (Pathupaatu) compiled during the first three centuries of Common Era were composed during this period. Sangam Literature hailed as first secular literature of India. The corresponding period 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> A.D. (C.E) in south India, characterized as Kalabhra period. Teakwood, pepper, pearls, ivory, brocades and precious

stones and the like were exported from the Malabar Coast to Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. Trade with Rome further flourished.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.
  - (a) Acropolis
  - (b) Sparta
  - (c) Athens
  - (d) Rome
2. The other name for Greeks was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Hellenists
  - (b) Hellenes
  - (c) Phoenicians
  - (d) Spartans
3. The founder of Han dynasty was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Wu Ti
  - (b) Hung Chao
  - (c) Liu Pang
  - (d) Mangu Khan
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.
  - (a) Innocent I
  - (b) Hildebrand
  - (c) Leo I
  - (d) Pontius Pilate
5. The Peloponnesian War was fought between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Greeks and Persians
  - (b) Plebeians and Patricians
  - (c) Spartans and Athenians
  - (d) Greeks and Romans

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Greeks defeated the Persians at \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic.
3. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.
4. The most magnificent building in Europe was \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were Magistrates in Rome.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) First Persian attack on Greece failed.  
ii) The downfall of Roman Empire is attributed to Julius Caesar.  
iii) The Barbarians who invaded Rome were considered to be culturally advanced.  
iv) Buddhism weakened the Roman Empire.  
(a) i is correct  
(b) ii is correct  
(c) ii and iii are correct  
(d) iv is correct
2. i) Euclid developed a model for the motion of planets and stars.  
ii) Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans.  
iii) Acropolis became a famous slave market.  
iv) Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks.  
(a) i is correct  
(b) ii is correct  
(c) ii and iv are correct  
(d) iv is correct
3. i) Silk road was closed during the Han dynasty.  
ii) Peasant uprisings posed threats to Athenian democracy.  
iii) Virgil's Aeneid glorified Roman imperialism.  
iv) Spartacus killed Julius Caesar.  
(a) i is correct  
(b) ii is correct  
(c) ii and iv are correct  
(d) iii is correct
4. i) Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a tyrant.  
ii) Romulus Aurelius was the most admired ruler in Roman History.  
iii) Abius was a famous Carthaginian General.  
iv) Tacitus is respected more than Livy as a historian.  
(a) i is correct  
(b) ii is correct  
(c) ii and iii are correct  
(d) iv is correct
5. i) Buddhism went to China from Japan  
ii) After crucifixion of Jesus, St. Thomas spread the Christian doctrine.  
iii) St. Sophia Cathedral was the most magnificent building in Europe.

iv) Trajan was one of the worst dictators that Rome had.

- (a) i is correct
- (b) ii is correct
- (c) iii are correct
- (d) iv is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Acropolis - Consul
2. Plato - Athens
3. Marius - Philosopher
4. Zeus - Materialist
5. Epicurus - A fortified city

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Athens 2. Hellenes 3. Liu Pang 4. Pontius Pilate 5. Spartans and Athenians

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Marathon 2. Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus 3. Han 4. St. Sophia Cathedral 5. Pliny the younger and Plutarch

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answers:**

1. Statement i is correct 2. Statement ii and iv are correct 3. Statement iii is correct  
4. Statement iv is correct 5. Statement iii is correct

**Match the following:**

1. A fortified city 2. Philosopher 3. Consul 4. Athens 5. Materialist

## 9th Social Science Lesson 6

### 6] The Middle Ages

**Do You Know?**

The quantity of iron China produced in 1078 A.D. (C.E) exceeded 114,000 tons (England produced only 68,000 tons even in 1788). China excelled in ceramics and porcelain-making. This technique was not known to Europe for another 700 years. Gun powder was in use by 1044. China possessed printed books half a millennium before Europe. (Chris Harman, A People's History of the World, P.111)

**Great Wall of China:** Between 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C. (BCE), the warring states in China built defensive walls to protect themselves from enemies from the north. During Chin (Qin) Dynasty, the separate walls were connected and consequently the wall stretched from east to west for about 5000 kilometres. This wall, considered to be one of the wonders of the world, served to keep nomadic tribes out. The Wall was further extended and strengthened by the succeeding dynasties. Now it is 6,700 kilometres in length.

**Birth of Sunni and Shia Sects:** The quarrel for the leadership of Arabia led to a division in Islam. The two sects formed out of the division were the Sunnis and Shias. The Sunnites, Sunni Muslims, maintained that the head of the Islamic state and successor to the Prophet should be elected by representatives of the whole body of believers. The Shiites, the followers of Shia sect, opposed elevation to any highest political and religious office other than those related to the Prophet by blood or by marriage.

**Baghbad:** A city, known as the city of Arabian Nights, 'was a vast city of palaces and public offices and schools and colleges, and great shops and parks and gardens. The merchants carried on a vast trade with the East and West... Visitors came to Baghdad from all over the world, especially learned men and students and artists Nehru, Glimpses of World History.

**Mongols and Chengiz Khan:** Mongols were nomads. They were herdsmen. The Mongols were experts in warfare and produced a remarkable chief, Chengiz Khan. He was a great military genius. Mongols' hold over Russia for about 300 years made Russia technologically backward from the rest of Europe until the end of Middle Ages".

Excommunication meant depriving a person of all the privileges of a Christian. He was denied the right to sacraments in Church. His or her body could not be buried in the consecrated ground. Interdict was to deny benefits of religion to a ruler's subject, intended to kindle their resentment against him.

**India in the Corresponding Period: The Huns:** Around the time when fragmented into multiple small Germanic kingdoms after the collapse of Roman Empire, the Huns (white), a fierce and warlike people from Central Asia, invaded Northeast India. Though they were repulsed by Skandagupta, they entered India after his death and settled all over central India. Toramana and Mihirakula were the two well-known Hun rulers in India. They persecuted Buddhists and burnt all the monasteries. Yasodharman of Malwa is credited to have ended the rule of Huns in India around 528 A.D. (CE).

**Chaulkyas' (of Badami or Vadabi) relationship with Persia:** The Chalukya kingdom existed contemporaneously with the rule of Sassanid dynasty in Persia. Khusrau II, the last great king of Sassanid dynasty, who had a close relationship with the Tang dynasty in China, and the Chalukya ruler Pulakesin II exchanged ambassadors. The Chalukya kingdom comprised the Maharashtra country with Badami as capital. Hiuen Tsang speaks highly of their courage. According to him, "they are warlike and proud-spirited, grateful for favours and revengeful for wrongs".

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the original religion of Japan.

- (a) Shinto
- (b) Confucianism
- (c) Taoism
- (d) Animism

2. \_\_\_\_\_ means great name – lord.

- (a) Daimyo
- (b) Shogun
- (c) Fujiwara

(d) Tokugawa

3. The Arab General who conquered Spain was \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Tariq

(b) Alaric

(c) Saladin

(d) Mohammad the conqueror

4. Harun-al-Rashid was the able emperor of \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Abbasid dynasty

(b) Umayyad dynasty

(c) Sassanid dynasty

(d) Mongol dynasty

5. Feudalism centred on \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Vassalage

(b) Slavery

(c) Serfdom

(d) Land

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ were the original inhabitants of Japan.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the original name of Japan.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the original name of Medina.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ were the barbarians posing a threat to the Chinese in the north.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ established Ottoman supremacy in the Balkans.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) Chengiz Khan was an intolerant person in religion.

(ii) Mongols destroyed the city of Jerusalem.

(iii) Crusades weakened the Ottoman Empire.

(iv) Pope Gregory succeeded in making King Henry IV to abdicate the throne by means of Interdict.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii is correct

(c) ii and iii are correct

(d) iv is correct

2. (i) Mangu Khan was the Governor of China.

(ii) Mongol court in China impressed Marco Polo.

(iii) The leader of Red Turbans was Hung Chao.

(iv) Mongols established their rule in China in the name of Yuan Dynasty.

- (a) i is correct
- (b) ii is correct
- (c) ii and iv are correct
- (d) iv is correct

3. (i) Boyang and Changan were built during Sung dynasty.

(ii) Peasant uprising led to the collapse of Tang dynasty.

(iii) Seljuk Turks were a tribe of Tartars.

(iv) Mongols established their rule in China in the name of Yuan Dynasty.

- (a) i is correct
- (b) ii is correct
- (c) iii is correct
- (d) iv is correct

4. Assertion (A): Buddhism went to China from India.

Reason (R): The earliest Indian inhabitants in China were the followers of Buddhism.

- (a) A is correct; R is wrong
- (b) Both A & R are wrong
- (c) Both A & R are correct
- (d) A is wrong R is irrelevant to A

5. Assertion (A): The fall of Jerusalem into the hands of Seljuk Turks led to the Crusades.

Reason (R): European Christian pilgrims were denied access to Jerusalem.

- (a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A
- (b) A and R are correct.
- (c) A and R are wrong.
- (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

**Match the following:**

1. Red Turbans - Kamakura
2. Seljuk Turks - Mohammad II
3. First Shogunate - City of Arabian nights
4. Baghdad - Chu Yuan Chang
5. Capture of Constantinople - Central Asia

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct statements:**

1. Shinto 2. Daimyo 3. Tariq 4. Abbasid dynasty 5. Vassalage

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Ainus 2. Yamato 3. Yethrib 4. Mongols 5. Mohammad II

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

1. Statement iv is correct 2. Statement ii and iv is correct 3. ii, iii and iv statement is correct  
4. A is correct; R is wrong 5. A and R is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Chu Yuan Chang 2. Central Asia 3. Kamakura 4. City of Arabian nights 5. Mohammad II

**9th Social Science Lesson 7****7] State and Society in Medieval India from the Cholas to the Mughals****Do You Know?**

**Kingdom:** A country ruled by a king or queen. **Empire:** A group of countries controlled by one ruler (an emperor).

**Events happening in Europe during this Period: Holy Roman Empire & Emperor Charlemagne:** In the beginning of the 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (C.E) , a new institution called Holy Roman Empire came into existence in continental Europe. This had nothing to do with the old Roman Empire which had ceased to exist after 476 A.D. (C.E) . The newly established Holy Roman Empire represented Christianity and Christendom and hence, it was designated holy. The emperor was supposed to be a Representative of God on earth like the Pope. The emperor dealt with political matters, while the Pope dealt with spiritual. The Emperor was superior to everybody else in the world, except the Pope. Charlemagne, the king of Franks, was the first Holy Roman Emperor to assume the title (800 A.D. (C.E) ) . Charlemagne was a contemporary of Pallava king Nandivarman II and Pratihara ruler Nagabatta I.

**King John and the Great Magna Carta:** The nobles in England forced King John II to sign a Charter of Liberty in 1215 A.D. (C.E) . It is Magna Carta or the Great Charter. This Charter contained a promise that the king would respect certain liberties of the nobles and the people of England. The theory of the supremacy of the ruler which prevailed in the Holy Roman Empire was not accepted in England. King John of England was a contemporary of Sultan Iltutmish in India. Thus in England, we find that the king's power was checked early.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the second stronghold of Ala-ud-din Khalji's expanding Kingdom.

- (a) Dauladabad
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Madurai
- (d) Bidar

2. The Deccan Sultanates were conquered by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- (b) Ala-ud-din Bahman-shah
- (c) Aurangzeb

(d) Malik Kafur

3. The establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ empire changed the administrative and institutional structures of South India.

(a) Bahmani

(b) Vijayanagar

(c) Mughal

(d) Nayak

4. Krishna deva Raya was a contemporary of \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Babur

(b) Humayun

(c) Akbar

(d) Shershah

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ were Europeans who arrived on the west coast of India.

2. The combined forces of the five Deccan Sultanates defeated Vijayanagar army in 1565 A.D. (C.E) . at the battle of \_\_\_\_\_

3. Vijayanagara evolved as a \_\_\_\_\_

4. The tempo of urbanization increased during \_\_\_\_\_ period.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) The establishment of the Vijayanagar Kingdom witnessed the most momentous development in the history of South India.

ii) The Saluva dynasty ruled for a longer period.

iii) The rulers of Vijayanagara had smooth relations with the Bahmani Sultanate.

iv) Rajput kingdoms attracted migrants from Persia and Arabia.

2. i) The Nayak Kingdom came up in Senji.

ii) The appointment of Telugu Nayaks resulted in the migration of Telugu speaking people from Madurai.

iii) Mughal Empire started declining from the time of Jahangir.

iv) The Europeans came to India in search of slaves.

3. i) Mythical genealogies were collected by Col. Mackenzie.

ii) Indigo was the most important beverage crop in India.

iii) Mahmud Gawan was the minister in Alauddin Khalji's kingdom.

iv) The Portuguese built their first fort in Goa.

4. Assertion (A): India was an integral part of maritime trade, extending from China in the east to Africa in the west.

Reason (R): Geographical location of India in the middle of Indian Ocean.

- i) A is correct; R explains about A
- ii) A is wrong; R is correct
- iii) A and R are wrong
- iv) A is correct; R does not explain about A

5. i) Gold images of great beauty and artistry were made by Cholas.

ii) The best example for Chola architecture is Siva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance.

- (a) i is correct ii is wrong
- (b) Both i and ii are correct
- (c) Both i and ii are wrong
- (d) i is wrong, ii is correct

**Match the following:**

- 1. Portuguese - Bengal
- 2. Tansen - Kottam
- 3. Sericulture - Court of Akbar
- 4. Angkorwat - Goa
- 5. District - Cambodia

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

- 1. Dauladabad 2. Aurangzeb 3. Vijayanagar 4. Babur

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. The Portuguese 2. Talikota 3. Military State 4. Vijayanagara 5. The Chola period

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

- 1. Statement i is correct 2. Statement i and ii is correct 3. Statement i is correct
- 4. A is correct; R explains about A 5. Statement i is wrong, ii is correct

**Match the following:**

- 1. Goa 2. Court of Akbar 3. Bengal 4. Cambodia 5. Kottam

**9th Social Science Lesson 8**

**8] The Beginning of the Modern Age**

**Do You Know?**

**Humanism:** The idea of humanism was a central feature of renaissance. It laid emphasis on human dignity and nature. In the medieval period, man was considered a mere agent of the God on earth to do his will. Renaissance humanism promoted the view that humans are endowed with attributes that are to be used to achieve greatness. It turned the gaze of the

people from the other world to this world, from spiritual world to material world. The focus shifted from life after death to life in this world.

**Inquisition:** Inquisition was an institution of the Catholic Church to deal with heresies beliefs in opposition to the Catholic faith. Those found guilty and who recanted were awarded milder punishments and imprisonment, and those who refused to recant were burnt at the stake. The most infamous inquisition was the Spanish Inquisition.

**St. Ignatius Loyola and Society of Jesus:** St. Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of Jesus to propagate Christianity. Its main work was through education and service to the destitute. It started a number of educational institutions, orphanages and homes for the destitute. Soon their missionaries were present in all parts of the world to spread the Catholic religion.

One of the most important outcomes of the conquest of Americas by the European colonial powers was the movement of plants, animals, technology, culture and strange diseases between the Americas and Europe or between the New World and the Old World. This is known as Columbian Exchange.

**India at the dawn of Modern Age in Europe:** The Mughal rule had started, since 1526 A.D. (C.E.) . Vijayanagar state, founded in 1336, was a great power under Krishna deva Raya (1509-29 A.D. (C.E) ) . Portuguese established their empire in the East (India, Malacca, Ceylon) and controlled the sea with Goa as headquarters. In Tamil Nadu Madurai Nayak rule began dividing the Pandya kingdom into seventy-two Palayams. The arrival of Jesuit Missions and the work of St. Francis Xavier, as a member of Society of Jesus, led to conversion of fishing community to Christianity (Catholicism) in Thoothukudi region.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?

- (a) Leonardo da Vinci
- (b) Fransico Petrarch
- (c) Erasmus
- (d) Thomas More

2. The School of Athens was painted by

- (a) Raphael Sanzio
- (b) Michelangelo
- (c) Albrecht Durer
- (d) Leonardo da Vinci

3. William Harvey discovered \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Heliocentric theory
- (b) Geocentric theory
- (c) Gravitational force
- (d) Circulation of blood

4. Who wrote the 95 theses?

- (a) Martin Luther

(b) Zwingli

(c) John Calvin

(d) Thomas More

5. Who wrote the book Institutes of Christian Religion?

(a) Martin Luther

(b) Zwingli

(c) John Calvin

(d) Cervantes

6. Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?

(a) Henry, the Navigator

(b) Lopo Gonzalves

(c) Bartholomew Diaz

(d) Christopher Columbus

7. \_\_\_\_\_ named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.

(a) Columbus

(b) Amerigo Vespucci

(c) Ferdinand Magellan

(d) Vasco-da-Gama

8. The continent of America was named after \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Amerigo Vespucci

(b) Christopher Columbus

(c) Vasco da Gama

(d) Hernando Cortez

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East.

(a) Manila

(b) Bombay

(c) Pondicherry

(d) Goa

10. Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?

(a) Sugarcane

(b) Sweet Potato

(c) Rice

(d) Wheat

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as Prince among Humanists.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
4. The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as \_\_\_\_\_
5. The chief features of Commercial Revolution were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. a. Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church because he was discriminated.  
b. John Calvin's government in Geneva was liberal and fun-filled.  
c. King Henry VIII had deep theological differences with the Catholic Church.  
d. Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and significance of the mass.
2. a. Discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.  
b. Horses were native to America.  
c. During the beginning of the Modern Age, State did not interfere in economic activities.  
d. The Portuguese collaborated with the Arabs in its trading activities in India.

**Match the following:**

1. Feudalism - Monopoly Trade
2. Humanism - Trial of Heretics
3. Inquisition - Movement of goods between America and Europe
4. Mercantilism - Hierarchical socio-economic structure
5. Columbian Exchange - Human dignity

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Francisco Petrarch 2. Raphael Sanzio 3. Circulation of blood 4. Martin Luther 5. John Calvin
6. Lopo Gonzalves 7. Ferdinand Magellan 8. Amerigo Vespucci 9. Goa 10. Sweet Potato

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Ohoman Turks 2. Erasmus 3. Michelangelo 4. Counter Reformation
5. Emergence of banking, Joint stock companies and Growth of trade.

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

1. Statement d is correct. 2. Statement a is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Hierarchical socio-economic structure 2. Human dignity 3. Trial of Heretics
4. Monopoly Trade 5. Movement of goods between America and Europe

## 9th Social Science Lesson 9

## 9] The Age of Revolutions

**Do You Know?**

Reformers who led a religious movement to reform the Church of England dispensing with the teachings and practices of Roman Catholic Church were known as Puritans. The Stuart kings, James I and Charles I, did not tolerate their attempts to reform the Church of England. The persecution of Puritans prompted many to leave England and settle. In the colonies they founded they organized a Puritan way of life.

Quakers were members of a Christian group called the Society of Friends who, while laying emphasis on the Holy Spirit, rejected outward rites and an ordained ministry. George Fox was the founder of the society in England. Quakers have the reputation of actively working for peace and opposing war.

Even before the arrival of Europeans in America, there was an indigenous population, called Native Americans (they used to be referred to as "Red Indians"; it is now considered demeaning, and historians do not use this term any more), spread over the vast American continent. They belonged to various tribes and many of them were at war with each other. Besides they refused to work under conditions of slavery. Through a combination of violence and diplomacy Europeans conquered and defeated many of these tribes. Greatly reduced in numbers today they live in various reserves.

**Cornwallis:** Born into an aristocratic family and educated at Eton and Cambridge, Cornwallis joined the army in 1757. Upon his father's death in 1762 he became Earl Cornwallis and entered the House of Lords, the upper house of Britain. His military action in the American War of Independence was praiseworthy, inflicting defeats on the American army in a few battles though finally he had to surrender his army at Yorktown. Despite this defeat, Cornwallis retained the confidence of successive British governments and continued to enjoy an active career. Knighted in 1786, he was appointed Governor General by the East India Company government in British India.

**Declaration of the Rights of the Man and the Citizen:** This declaration was drafted by Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Mirabeau. Based on Natural Law, that asserts that certain rights are inherent by virtue of human nature, the rights of humans were declared universal... and valid at all times and in every place. Inspired by the Enlightenment philosophers, the Declaration was a core statement of the values of the French Revolution and had a major impact on the development of freedom and democracy worldwide.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The first British colony in America was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) New York
- (b) Philadelphia
- (c) Jamestown
- (d) Amsterdam

2. The pioneer of French Revolution who fought on the side of Washington against the British was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mirabeau

(b) Lafayette

(c) Napoleon

(d) Danton

3. Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Mirabeau wrote the \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Declaration of Independence

(b) Declaration of Pilnitz

(c) Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen

(d) Human Rights Charter

4. The defeat of British at \_\_\_\_\_ paved the way for the friendship between France and America.

(a) Trenton

(b) Saratoga

(c) Pennsylvania

(d) New York

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the symbol of "Royal Despotism" in France.

(a) Versailles Palace

(b) Prison of Bastille

(c) Paris Commune

(d) Estates General

6. The forces of Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French Revolutionary forces at \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Verna

(b) Versailles

(c) Pilnitz

(d) Valmy

7. Candide was written by \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Voltaire

(b) Rousseau

(c) Montesquieu

(d) Danton

8. The moderate liberals who wanted to retain Louis XVI as a limited monarchy were called \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Girondins

(b) Jacobins

(c) Emigres

(d) Royalists

9. American War of Independence was ended with the Peace of Paris in the year \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 1776

(b) 1779

(c) 1781

(d) 1783

10. Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet was \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Common Sense

(b) Rights of Man

(c) Bill of rights

(d) Abolition of Slavery

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of second Continental Congress was \_\_\_\_\_

2. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on \_\_\_\_\_

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act insisted on repaying the debt in gold or silver.

4. The leader of National Assembly of France was \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty and Reason.

6. Louis XVI was arrested at \_\_\_\_\_ with his family when he tried to escape from France.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) The Portuguese were the pioneers of naval expeditions.

ii) New Plymouth was named after the Quaker Penn.

iii) Quakers have the reputation of encouraging wars.

iv) The English changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York.

(a) i and ii are correct

(b) iii is correct

(c) iv are correct

(d) i and iv are correct

2. i) The American war of Independence was as much a civil war as a war against the British.

ii) The British forces emerged victorious in York Town.

iii) The nobles in France were supportive of the rising middle class.

iv) The British Parliament repealed the Townshend Act except the tax on paper.

(a) i and ii are correct

(b) iii is correct

(c) iv is correct

(d) i and iv are correct

3. Assertion (A): Merchants of Boston boycotted the British goods.

Reason (R): The British Finance Minister introduced new duties on imports into American colonies.

(a) A is correct and R is not the explanation of A

(b) A is incorrect and R is not the explanation of A

(c) A is correct and R is the explanation of A

(d) Both A and R is incorrect

4. Assertion (A): There was a massive peasant revolt in the Vendee against conscriptions.

Reason (R): The peasants as supporters of the king did not like to fight against him.

(a) Both A and R is incorrect

(b) Both A and R are correct

(c) A is correct and R is incorrect

(d) A is incorrect and R is correct

**Match the following:**

1. John Winthrop - France Finance minister

2. Turgot - July 4

3. The Spirit of Laws - Britain and France

4. Marie Antoinette - Massachusetts bay

5. Seven-year war - Louis XVI

6. American Independence Day - Montesquieu

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Jamestown 2. Lafayette 3. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen 4. Saratoga 5. Versailles Palace 6. Valmy 7. Voltaire 8. Girondins 9. 1783 10. Common Sense

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Benjamin Franklin 2. 17<sup>th</sup> June 1775 3. Currency 4. Mirabeau 5. Herbert 6. Varennes

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answers:**

1. Statement i and iv are correct 2. Statement i and iv are correct 3. A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of R. 4. A is correct and R is incorrect.

**Match the following:**

1. Massachusetts bay 2. France Finance Minister 3. Montesquieu 4. LouisXVI 5. Britain and France 6. July 4

**9th Social Science Lesson 10****10] Industrial Revolution****Do You Know?**

The coal production in England increased from 4.7 million tonnes in 1750 to 250 million tonnes in 1900.

With the use of steam engines, the number of factories in Prussia grew from 419 in 1837 to 1,444 in 1849. The production of coal increased from one million ton in 1820 to over 6 million in thirty years. From 46,000 tons of iron produced in 1810, iron production rose to 529,000 tons by 1850. Railroads increased from 3,638 miles in 1850 to a distance of 11,600 miles in 1870.

In 1806, agriculture employed about 65.1% in France, It decreased to 42.5% in 1896. During the same period industries had grown in its share of employment from 20.4% in 1806 to 31.4% by 1896.

Cartel is an association of manufacturers or suppliers with the purpose of maintaining prices at a higher level and of restricting competition.

In 1846, an American, Elias Howe invented the 'sewing machine' to stitch clothes. With the invention of new methods of bleaching, dyeing and printing, cloth with different colours could be produced during the early half of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who established the first steam boat service?

- (a) Arkwright
- (b) Samuel Crompton
- (c) Robert Fulton
- (d) James watt

2. Why Manchester was considered ideal for textile production?

- (a) Availability of land
- (b) Rich human resources
- (c) Better living condition
- (d) Cool climate

3. Who invented the sewing machine?

- (a) Elias Howe

(b) Eli-Whitney

(c) Samuel Crompton

(d) Humphrey Davy

4. Which family introduced steam engine in France?

(a) de Wendel

(b) De Hindal

(c) De Arman

(d) De Renault

5. Who called Slater, the father of American Industrial revolution?

(a) F.D. Roosevelt

(b) Andrew Jackson

(c) Winston Churchill

(d) Woodrow Wilson

6. Which of the following is observed to commemorate the Hay Market Massacre?

(a) Independence Day

(b) Farmers Day

(c) Labour Day

(d) Martyrs Day

7. Where was Zollverein Customs Union formed?

(a) England

(b) Germany

(c) France

(d) America

8. Who produced the first batch of automobiles in France?

(a) Louis Renault

(b) Armand Peugeot

(c) Thomas Alva Edison

(d) Mc Adam

9. What was the invention that removed seeds from cotton?

(a) Rolling mill

(b) Cotton Gin

(c) Spinning Mule

(d) Spinning Jenny

10. Which of the following was used as fuel in olden days to smelt iron?

(a) Coke

(b) Charcoal

(c) Firewood

(d) Paper

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ called for voting rights to men in England.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ changed the way roads were built around the world.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ advocated scientific socialism.

5. The first rail road line started in Germany was in the year \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) British mine-owners were faced with the problem of water seeping into their mines.

ii) Employing human labour was cheap for this work.

iii) Newton invented a steam engine to pump water out of mines.

iv) Water had to be removed to get coal in mines.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii and iii are correct

(c) i and iv are correct

(d) iii is correct

2. i) Trade Unions were formed by labourers to get their rights.

ii) Germany's political setup was the most significant challenge for the industrial revolution.

iii) To protect capitalists Karl Marx advocated socialism.

iv) There were no natural resources in Germany.

(a) i is correct

(b) ii and iii are correct

(c) i and iv are correct

(d) iii is correct

3. Assertion (A): Workers had rights to get holidays.

Reason (R): There were laws to protect the workers.

- (a) A is correct R is wrong
- (b) Both A & R are wrong
- (c) Both A and R are correct
- (d) A is correct R is not correct explanation of A

4. Assertion (A): Slater was called the Father of the American Industrial Revolution.

Reason (R): His spinning textile mill was duplicated and his techniques became popular.

- (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is wrong and R is the correct explanation of A
- (c) Both A and R is wrong
- (d) Both A and R is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Benz - U.S.A
2. Safety Lamp - Louis Renault
3. Quadricycle - Humphrey Davy
4. Great Railroad Strike - Lancashire
5. Coalfield - Germany

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct statements:**

1. Robert Fulton 2. Cool climate 3. Elias Howe 4. de Wendel 5. Andrew Jackson 6. Labour day 7. Germany 8. Armand Peugeot 9. Cotton Gin 10. Charcoal

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Chartists 2. John Loudon McAdam 3. Henry Bessemer 4. Karl Marx 5. 1835

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct statements:**

1. Statement i and iv is correct 2. Statement i and ii is correct
3. Both A and R are wrong statements 4. Statement A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Match the following:**

1. Germany 2. Humphrey Davy 3. Louis Renault 4. USA 5. Lancashire

**9th Social Science Lesson 11****11] Colonialism in Asia and Africa****Do You Know?**

The Berlin Conference of 1884-85, also known as the Congo Conference or West Africa Conference, met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin in Central Africa. The conference proposed by Portugal to discuss its claim to control the Congo River basin was rejected. The general act of the Conference of Berlin declared the Congo River basin to be neutral and guaranteed freedom for trade and shipping for all states in the basin.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Portuguese                             | 1505-1961 |
| Dutch East India Company (Netherlands) | 1605-1825 |
| Danish East India Company (Denmark)    | 1620-1869 |
| French East India Company              | 1668-1954 |
| British East India Company             | 1612-1757 |
| British Company Rule                   | 1757-1857 |
| British Imperial Rule                  | 1858-1947 |

Colonel Pennycuik was an army Engineer and Civil Servant who also served as a member of the Madras Legislative Council. He decided to divert the west-flowing Periyar River draining into the Arabian Sea to the east so that it could irrigate lakhs of acres of dry land dependent on the Vaigai River. Though Pennycuik and other British engineers went ahead with the construction, braving nature's fury and the dangers of poisonous insects and wild animals, the construction was disrupted by relentless rain. Since he could not get adequate funds from the British government, Pennycuik went to England and sold his family property to mobilise money to fund the project, which was completed in 1895. The Mullai Periyar Dam continues to irrigate agricultural lands in Theni, Dindigul, Madurai, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram districts.

The Indenture system was a penal contract system. The contract made punishable the refusal of an indentured labourer to work or his abstention from work, or his defiance of the orders of his master or absconding, by forfeiture of wages or imprisonment with or without hard labour. Between 1842 and 1870 a total of 525,482 Indians emigrated to the British and French Colonies. Of these, 351,401 went to Mauritius, 76,691 went to Demerara, 42,519 went to Trinidad, 15,169 went to Jamaica, 6,448 went to Natal, 15,005 went to Reunion and 16,341 went to the other French colonies. This figure does not include the 30,000 who went to Mauritius earlier, labourers who went to Ceylon or Malaya and illegal recruitment to the French colonies. Thus by 1870 the indenture system, transporting Indian labour to the colonies, was an established system of providing virtual slaves for European colonial plantations.

**Famines in British India:** The Bengal famine of 1770, took a heavy toll of about 10 million people or nearly one-third of the population in Bengal. This is how British rule commenced in India. Similarly, the British rule ended with a terrible Bengal famine of 1943 that claimed the lives of nearly three million. Amartya Sen, awarded the Nobel Prize in 1998, who as a young boy saw people dying on the streets of Kolkata wrote a path-breaking study of it.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was brought to the attention of the East India company by Francis light.
  - (a) Spice islands
  - (b) Java island
  - (c) Penang island
  - (d) Malacca
2. In 1896 \_\_\_\_\_ states were formed into Federated Malay States.
  - (a) Four
  - (b) Five
  - (c) Three
  - (d) Six
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the only part of Indo-China which was directly under French control.
  - (a) Annam
  - (b) Tong king
  - (c) Cambodia
  - (d) Cochin-China
4. The Discovery of gold in the \_\_\_\_\_ led to a large number of British miners settled in and around Johannesburg.
  - (a) Transvaal
  - (b) Orange Free State
  - (c) Cape Colony
  - (d) Rhodesia
5. \_\_\_\_\_ became the first European power to establish trade with India.
  - (a) Portuguese
  - (b) French
  - (c) Danes
  - (d) Dutch

6. Indentured labour system was a form of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Contract labour system
- (b) Slavery
- (c) Debt bondage
- (d) Serfdom

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European Powers.
2. The settlement made with the Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main source of revenue for the British.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) Until the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Africa south of Sahara was unknown to the world.  
 ii) The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1864.  
 iii) Spain ruled the Philippines for over 500 years.  
 iv) The famine of 1876-78 occurred in Odisha.  
 (a) i is correct  
 (b) ii is correct  
 (c) ii and iii are correct  
 (d) iv is correct
2. i) The French had occupied Java and Sumatra in 1640.  
 ii) The Dutch began their conquest of the English Settlements by capturing Malacca.  
 iii) Berlin Conference met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin.  
 iv) The possessions of Sultan of Zanzibar were divided into French and German spheres of influence.  
 (a) i is correct  
 (b) i and ii are correct  
 (c) iii is correct  
 (d) iv is correct
3. Assertion (A): In the Madras Presidency, the famine of 1876-78 was preceded by droughts.  
 Reason (R): Because of the colonial government's policy of Laissez Faire in the trade of Food-grains.  
 (a) A is correct, R is wrong  
 (b) Both A & R are wrong

(c) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A

(d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

4. Assertion (A): Berlin Conference agreed to the rule of Leopold II in Congo Free State.

Reason (R): Leopold II, King of Belgium, showed interest in Congo.

(a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is correct and R is wrong

(d) A is wrong but R is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Leopold - Ethiopia

2. Menelik - Vietnam

3. Cecil Rhodes - Belgium

4. Bengal Famine - Cape colony

5. Bao Dai - 1770

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Penang island 2. Four 3. Cochin-China 4. Transvaal 5. Portuguese 6. Debt bondage

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Berlin Colonial 2. Permanent settlement 3. The land tax 4. Nattukottai Chettiars

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answers:**

1. Statement i is correct 2. Statement iii is correct 3. Statement A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A 4. Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

**Match the following:**

1. Belgium 2. Ethiopia 3. Cape colony 4. 1770 5. Vietnam

**9th Social Science Lesson 12**

**12] Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes**

**Do You Know?**

"The Earth can physically be described as a ball of rock (the lithosphere) , partly covered by water (the hydrosphere) and wrapped in an envelope of air (the atmosphere) . To these three physical zones it is convenient to add a biological zone which includes all the living organisms (the biosphere) ".

The lithosphere is the solid outer part of the Earth. The atmosphere is a thin layer of gases that surrounds the Earth. The hydrosphere is the watery part of the Earth's surface including oceans, rivers, lakes and water vapour. The biosphere is the layer of Earth where life exists.

The terms 'lithosphere' and 'crust' are not the same. The lithosphere includes the crust and the uppermost part of the mantle. All terrestrial planets have lithosphere. The lithospheres of Mercury, Venus, and Mars are much thicker and more rigid than that of the Earth.

The ancient city of Petra in Jordan is an example of an entire city carved out of rocks. There are many specimens of magnificent rock-cut architecture in India, like the Ajanta and Ellora caves in Maharashtra, the Aihole and Badami temples in Karnataka, the Konark temple in Odisha and Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu.

The Deepest Place ever reached by human technology vary from time to time. Till 2011 Kola Super Hole (12,262m) in Murmansk, Russia was the deepest place. But in 2012, Z-44 Chavvyo Well (12,376m) broke the record, and is supposed to be 15 times the height of Burj Khalifa in Dubai. The exploration of Earth's interior continues.

C.F. Richter devised a scale to measure the magnitude of Earthquakes. This scale relates to the energy released at the epicentre and provides an estimation of the severity of an Earthquake. It is an open ended scale. The highest magnitude ever recorded is 9.5 on Richter scale (Bio-Bio, Chile in 1960).

The instrument which records the Earthquake waves is called 'seismograph' or 'seismometer'. The science that deals with Earthquakes is called 'seismology'.

The term 'volcano' is derived from the Latin term VULCAN, which is the name of Roman 'God of Fire'.

On 26 December 2004 a tsunami occurred in the Indian Ocean. It was the result of the Indian-Australian Plate subducting below the Eurasian Plate. It was caused by an Earthquake measuring a magnitude of above 9 in the Richter scale. The Earthquake caused the seafloor to uplift, displacing the seawater above.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the rigid outer layer of the Earth.

- (a) Core
- (b) Mantle
- (c) Crust
- (d) Inner core

2. \_\_\_\_\_ layer is made up of liquid iron.

- (a) Inner core
- (b) Outer core
- (c) Mantle
- (d) Crust

3. Magma is found in the \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Crust
- (b) Mantle
- (c) Core
- (d) None of the above

4. The movement of tectonic plates is induced by \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

- (a) Hydel
- (b) Thermal
- (c) Wave
- (d) Tidal

5. In the ancient period, Gondwanaland moved towards \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

- (a) North
- (b) South
- (c) East
- (d) West

6. Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Gondwana
- (b) Laurasia
- (c) Panthalasa
- (d) Pangea

7. The movement of plates that creates stress and tension in the rocks causing them to stretch and cracks result in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Fold
- (b) Fault
- (c) Mountain
- (d) Earthquake

8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano.

- (a) Crater
- (b) Vent
- (c) Chamber
- (d) Volcanic cone

9. The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Epicentre
- (b) Focus
- (c) Seismic wave
- (d) Magnitude

**Match the following:**

1. Endogenetic process - Seismograph
2. Mantle - Subduction Zone
3. Convergent boundaries - Volcanic Eruption

4. Earthquake - Pacific Ocean

5. Composite Volcano - SIMA

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i. Mt. Fuji is a dormant volcano.

ii. Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano.

iii. Mt. Tanzania is a dormant volcano. Which of the statement(s) is/are true?

(a) i is true

(b) ii is true

(c) iii is true

(d) i, ii, iii are true

2. Statement: Magma gushes out when it finds vents.

Reason: Interior of the Earth contains compressed hot Magma

(a) Statement & reason are true

(b) Statement is true, reason is false

(c) Statement is false reason is true

(d) Statement & reason are false

3. Statement I: Mountain ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates.

Statement II: The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle.

(a) Statement I is false II is true

(b) Statement I and II are false

(c) Statement I is true II is false

(d) Statement I and II are true

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Crust 2. Outer core 3. Mantle 4. Thermal 5. North 6. Gondwana 7. Fault 8. Crater 9. Focus

**Match the following:**

1. Volcanic Eruption 2. SIMA 3. Subduction zone 4. Seismograph 5. Pacific Ocean

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

1. Statement i is true.

2. Both Statement and Reason is true.

3. Statement I and II are true

## 9th Social Science Lesson 13

## 13] Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes

**Do You Know?**

The disintegrated rock materials, in due course of time, are weathered further, to form soil. Soil is a mixture of disintegrated rock material and decayed organic matter called humus.

The highest water falls in the world is Angel falls (979 m) in Venezuela.

**Tributary:** Small streams that join the main river. Eg. River Bhavani. **Distributary:** River channels that get separated from the main river. Eg. River Kollidam.

The Greek letter ( $\Delta$ ) pronounced delta closely resembles the triangular delta of the river Nile. Sunderban Delta formed by the river Ganga-Brahmaputra is the largest delta in the world. The world's best known geyser is the Old Faithful Geyser in the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, U.S.A.

The world's largest oxbow lake is Lake Chicot in Arkansas of USA. Lake Kanwar in Bihar (India) is Asia's largest fresh water oxbow lake.

**Karst Areas in India:** Western Bihar - Guptadham caves; Uttarakhand - Robert cave and Tapkeshwar temple; Madhya Pradesh - Pandav caves Pachmari hills; Bastar district in Chattisgarh - Kutumsar; Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam) - Borra Caves.

The World's deepest sinkhole is China's xianozhai Tienkang at 2172 feet. There are as many as 15000 Sinkholes in Illinois.

The thickest known deposit of loess is, 335 metre found in the loess plateau in China.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The disintegration or decomposition of rocks is generally called as

- (a) Weathering
- (b) Erosion
- (c) Transportation
- (d) Deposition

2. The process of the levelling up of land by means of natural agents.

- (a) Aggradation
- (b) Degradation
- (c) Gradation
- (d) None

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is seen in the lower course of the river.

- (a) Rapids
- (b) Alluvial fan
- (c) Delta
- (d) Gorges

4. Karst topography is formed due to the action of

- (a) Glacier
- (b) Wind
- (c) Sea waves
- (d) Ground Water

5. Which one of the following is not a depositional feature of a glacier?

- (a) Cirque
- (b) Moraines
- (c) Drumlins
- (d) Eskers

6. Deposits of fine silt blown by wind is called as

- (a) Loess
- (b) Barchans
- (c) Hamada
- (d) Ripples

7. Stacks are formed by -----

- (a) Wave erosion
- (b) River erosion
- (c) Glacial erosion
- (d) Wind deposition

8. ----- erosion is responsible for the formation of cirque.

- (a) Wind
- (b) Glacial
- (c) River
- (d) Underground water

**Match the following:**

- 1. Distributaries - Glacial action
- 2. Mushroom rock - Action of sea wave
- 3. Eskers - Lower course of river
- 4. Stalactites - Aeolian process
- 5. Cliff - Karst topography

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. i) 'T' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the river.
- ii) 'U' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier.

iii) 'V' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier.

- (a) i, ii & iii are correct
- (b) i & ii is correct
- (c) i & iii is correct
- (d) only iii is correct

2. Statement I: Running water is an important agent of gradation.

Statement II: The work of the river depends on the slope of land on which it flows.

- (a) Statement I is false and II is true
- (b) Statement I and II are false
- (c) Statement I is true and II is false
- (d) Statement I and II are true

3. Statement: Limestone regions have less underground water.

Reason: Water does not percolate through limestone.

- (a) The statement is right reason is wrong.
- (b) The statement is wrong reason is right.
- (c) The statement and reason are wrong.
- (d) The statement and reason are right.

#### **Answers:**

#### **Choose the correct answers:**

1. Weathering 2. Gradation 3. Delta 4. Ground water 5. Cirque 6. Loess 7. Wave erosion 8. Glacial

#### **Match the following:**

1. Lower course of river 2. Aeolian process 3. Glacial action 4. Karst topography 5. Action of sea wave

#### **Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

- 1. Statement i and ii is correct.
- 2. Statement I and II are true
- 3. The statement is right reason is wrong.

### **9th Social Science Lesson 14**

#### **14] Atmosphere**

#### **Do You Know?**

In 1772 CE Daniel Rutherford discovered Nitrogen in atmosphere. In 1774 Joseph Priestly discovered oxygen in atmosphere.

Auroras are cosmic glowing lights produced by a stream of electrons discharged from the Sun's surface due to magnetic storms that are seen as unique multi coloured fireworks hanging in the polar sky during midnight.

Magnetosphere lies beyond the exosphere. It is earth's magnetic belt, where proton and electrons, coming out from the sun are trapped by the earth. The magnetic field extends to around 64,000 km above the Earth.

During the day, the land masses get heated more rapidly than the oceans. Heater air ascends and this causes low pressure on the adjoining ocean. Therefore, the wind blows from ocean to land in the afternoon. This is called sea breeze. Sea breeze helps in reducing the temperature of the coastal region especially during the summer season. During the night, the land cools more rapidly than the ocean. Cold air sinks and forms high pressure. The wind blows from land to sea during the night, this is called land breeze.

The windward is the side of a mountain which faces the prevailing wind. It receives heavy rainfall. The leeward side of the mountain is the side sheltered from the wind. It receives very less rainfall.

The rotation of the Earth causes deflection of winds from their original path, called the "Coriolis effect" winds are deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere which is known as "Ferrel's Law". This was profounded by William Ferrel. He used "Coriolis force" named after G.G. Coriolis (1792-1843) for proving Ferrel's law.

**Super Cyclone:** A violent cyclone that hit Odisha, on Friday, 29 October 1999, was one of the most devastating and strongest storm to hit the Indian coast. Winds of up to 260 kph raged for over 36 hours. The winds caused seven metre tidal wave that swept more than 20 km inland and brought massive destruction and death to a number of coastal districts in the state of Odisha. It is estimated that more than 10 million people in 12 coastal belt districts were affected by the cyclone. More than 10,000 people lost their lives.

Deliberations for naming cyclones in the Indian Ocean region began in 2000 and a formula was agreed upon in 2004. Eight countries in the region Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand contributed a set of names which are assigned sequentially whenever a cyclonic storm develops.

A front is the boundary separating warm and cold air masses. One type of air mass is usually denser than the other, with different temperatures and humidity. This meeting of air mass causes rain, snowfall, hail storm, thunder storm, lightening cold days, hot days, and windy days.

During sunset cirrus clouds look colourful hence they are called as "Mare's Tails".

The only sphere which contains all clouds in the atmosphere is troposphere.

Any thunderstorm which is associated with fall of hail stones is known as hailstorm. Hailstorm is one of the most feared weather phenomena because it has the potential to destroy plant, trees, crops, animals and human life.

When the relative humidity of the air is 100%, the air is said to be saturated. Saturated air will not absorb any more water vapour. The temperature at which air gets saturated is called dew point. Humidity of the atmosphere is measured by the wet and dry bulb thermometer also called the Hygrometer.

Absolute humidity is expressed in terms of grams of water vapour present per cubic metre of air. Relative humidity is expressed in percentage.

Mawsynram is the wettest place of India as it is located in the windward side of the Purvachal hills, whereas Shillong lies on the leeward side and thus receives less rainfall. This is the same, in the case of Mumbai and Pune.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important gas for the survival of living organisms.
  - (a) Helium
  - (b) Carbon-di-oxide
  - (c) Oxygen
  - (d) Methane
2. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Troposphere
  - (b) Stratosphere
  - (c) Exosphere
  - (d) Mesosphere
3. \_\_\_\_\_ reflects radio waves.
  - (a) Exosphere
  - (b) Ionosphere
  - (c) Mesosphere
  - (d) Stratosphere
4. The process of change of state of water from gaseous to liquid state is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Precipitation
  - (b) Evaporation
  - (c) Transpiration
  - (d) Condensation
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the chief energy source of the Earth.
  - (a) Sun
  - (b) Moon
  - (c) Stars
  - (d) Clouds
6. All types of clouds are found in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Troposphere
  - (b) Ionosphere
  - (c) Mesosphere
  - (d) Exosphere

7. \_\_\_\_\_ clouds are called "Sheep Clouds"

- (a) Alto-Cumulus
- (b) Alto-Stratus
- (c) Nimbo-Stratus
- (d) Cirro-Stratus

8. The monsoons are \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Prevailing winds
- (b) Periodic winds
- (c) Local Winds
- (d) None of the above

9. Dew in the form of ice crystals is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Frost
- (b) Fog
- (c) Mist
- (d) Sleet

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the eye of the storm/cyclone.

- (a) Pressure
- (b) Wind
- (c) Cyclones
- (d) Snow

11. The vertical movement of air is called

- (a) Wind
- (b) Storm
- (c) Air current
- (d) Drift

**Match the following:**

- 1. Meteorology - Wind Speed
- 2. Climatology - Direction of wind
- 3. Anemometer - Cirrus
- 4. Wind Vane - Study of Climate
- 5. Mare's Tail - Study of Weather
- 6. Leeward side - Australia
- 7. Willy willy - Rain shadow region

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Oxygen 2. Troposphere 3. Mesosphere 4. Condensation 5. Sun 6. Troposphere 7. Alto-cumulus 8. Periodic winds 9. Frost 10. Cyclones 11. Air current

**Match the following:**

1. Study of weather 2. Study of climate 3. Wind speed 4. Direction of wind 5. Cirrus 6. Rain shadow of rain 7. Australia

**9th Social Science Lesson 15****15] Hydrosphere****Do You Know?**

Sylvia Earle is a famous American oceanographer. She was named as the first, "Hero for the Planet" by Time magazine for her efforts towards marine life protections. Jacques-Yves Cousteau (1910-1997) was a famous French Ocean explorer, who conducted extensive under-sea investigation. He belonged to the information service of the French Navy, and was sent on missions to Shanghai and Japan (1935-1938) and in the USSR (1939).

Finland is known as the land of thousand lakes. There are 1,87,888 lakes in Finland.

Water table is a level below the ground, where water is found collected beneath the Earth's surface. Aquifers are porous rock strata filled with water, found below the earth's surface.

**Geo Connect: ONGC:** Oil and Natural Gas Corporation is India's largest oil and gas exploration and production company. Its latest estimate is that about 20 million tons of oil reserves are found west of Mumbai high off shore.

A Hypsometric Curve is a graphic representation which shows the height of a certain place found on land and the height of oceans features at sea. "Hypso" means height in Greek.

**Fathoms:** A nautical measurement of the depth of water in the ocean. **Isobath:** An imaginary line on a map joining the points of equal depths. **Isohaline:** An imaginary line on a map joining the points of equal salinity in oceans.

Abyssal plains in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans tend to be extensive than the Pacific Ocean because, majority of the world's largest rivers empty their sediments into either Atlantic or Indian Ocean. Eg. Amazon, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers

Dragon Hole is the deepest known underwater sink hole in the world. The local fishermen call it the "eye" of the South China Sea.

Potential tidal energy zones of India are the Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Kutch and Sundarbans.

The energy of the falling wave water is used to turn hydro turbines to generate power plants have been installed at Vizhinjam in Kerala coast and Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India.

**Maritime Borders:** Maritime boundary of most the Countries are fixed to be 12 nautical miles from the baseline. This was fixed by the U.N. Convention on the Law of the sea 2013 whereas Jordan and Palau have 3 nautical miles as their maritime boundary and Benin, Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Peru and Somalia have 200 nautical miles.

NIO (National Institute of Oceanography) was established in 1<sup>st</sup> January 1966. The headquarters of NIO is located at Dona Paula, Goa. It conducts research and observations to understand oceanic features, Ocean engineering, marine Archaeology etc.

**The Great Barrier Reef:** The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system composed of 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands stretching for about 2,000 kilometres. It covers an area of about 3,50,000 km. The reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia. The Great Barrier Reef can be seen from the outer space. This sprawling coral reef system is one of the most biologically diverse places on the planet. Coral reefs are built by billions of tiny organisms, known as Coral polyps. CNN labelled it as one of the seven natural wonders of the world.

The Gangetic Dolphin was declared the National Aquatic Animal in 2010. This has become an endangered species. Are the Dolphins really at risk? If so, list out the reasons.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The temperature of the ocean waters generally \_\_\_\_\_ all greater depth.

- (a) Increase
- (b) Decreases
- (c) Remains constant
- (d) Decreases

2. Ocean currents are produced due to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Due to rotation of earth
- (b) Due to variation in temperature
- (c) Due to earth's movement
- (d) All the above

3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Most of the fishing grounds occur in areas where the continental shelf is wide.
- 2. Fishing is well developed in warm tropical waters.
- 3. Mixing of warm and cold currents facilitates plant nutrients for fish.
- 4. Inland fishing became significant in India.

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) 1 and 3 are correct
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

4. The oceanic ridge comes into existence due to

- (a) Convergence of tectonic plates
- (b) Divergence of tectonic plates
- (c) Lateral movements of plates

(d) Steering of plates

5. Which of the following indicates the correct sequence of the topography beneath the surface of the sea?

- (a) Continental Shelf-Continental Slope-Sea Plain-Sea trench
- (b) Continental Slope-Continental Shelf-Sea Plain-Sea trench
- (c) Sea Plain-Continental Slope-Continental Shelf-Sea trench.
- (d) Continental Shelf-Sea Plain-Continental Shelf-Sea trench.

6. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Gulf Stream – Pacific Ocean
- (b) Labrador Current – North Atlantic Ocean
- (c) Canary current – Mediterranean Sea
- (d) Mozambique current – Indian Ocean

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is correct

1. Assertion (A): Oceans are always shown in blue in maps.

Reason (R): It indicates the natural colour of the oceans.

2. Assertion (A): Flat topped seamounts are known as Guyot.

Reason (R): All guyot features are of volcanic origin.

3. Assertion (A): Submarine canyons are deep gorges on the ocean floor.

Reason (R): They are mainly restricted to continental shelf, slope and rise.

4. Assertion (A): Atolls are more common in the Atlantic Ocean.

Reason (R): The marine population at the depth is less.

**Match the following:**

- 1. Mariana trench - Decreases salinity in the oceans.
- 2. Great Barrier Reef - Along the coast of Japan
- 3. Spring tides - Deepest point in the pacific
- 4. Heavy rains - Australia
- 5. Kuroshio current - Second order landform
- 6. Continental slope - On full and new moon days

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. Decreases 2. Due to rotation of earth, earth's movement and variation in temperature. 3. Statement 1, 2, 3 are correct 4. Divergence of tectonic plates 5. Continental Shelf-Continental Slope-Sea Plain-Sea trench 6. Gulf Stream – Pacific Ocean and Canary current – Mediterranean Sea

**Consider the following statement and choose the correct answer:**

1. Both A and R are correct and R explains A
2. A is correct but R is false
3. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A
4. A is false but R is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Deepest point in the pacific 2. Australia 3. On full and new moon days 4. Decreases salinity in the oceans 5. Along the coast of Japan 6. Second order landform

**9th Social Science Lesson 16****16] Biosphere****Do You Know?**

The branch of science that deals about ecosystem is called Ecology. A person who studies ecology is referred to as an Ecologist.

An ecological region that has lost more than 70% of its original habitat is considered a hotspot. Hotspots in India are the Himalayas, Western Ghats, Indo Burma Region and Sunderland. There are 34 areas around the world which are qualified as biodiversity hotspots.

The U.S. National Cancer Institute has identified about 70% of the plants used for treating cancer. Which are found only in rain forests. Eg. Lapacho

An oasis is a fertile fresh water source found in deserts and semi-arid regions. Oases are fed by springs. Crops like date palms, figs, citrus fruits, maize etc. are cultivated near these oases.

Of late, parts of the Savannah grasslands are being converted into farmlands, which pose a great threat to the wide range of fauna. For Eg. The population of the big cats like cheetah, lion etc. are dwindling drastically.

Temperate grasslands are called differently in different parts of the world. Prairies – North America; Steppes – Eurasia; ampas – Argentina and Uruguay; Veld – South Africa; Downs – Australia; Canterburg – New Zealand; Manchurian – China.

A Biosphere Reserve is a special ecosystem or specialized environment with flora and fauna that require protection and nurturing. There are 18 Biosphere Reserves in India.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The coldest biome on Earth is

- (a) Tundra
- (b) Taiga
- (c) Desert
- (d) Oceans

2. This is the smallest unit of biosphere.

- (a) Ecosystems
- (b) Biome
- (c) Environment
- (d) None of the above

3. Nutrients are recycled in the atmosphere with the help of certain microorganisms, referred to as

- (a) Producers
- (b) Decomposers
- (c) Consumers
- (d) None of the above

4. To which climatic conditions are Xerophyte plants specifically adapted to?

- (a) Saline and Sandy
- (b) Limited moisture availability
- (c) Cold temperature
- (d) Humid

5. Why is the usage of rainforest biomes for large scale agriculture unsustainable?

- (a) Because it is too wet
- (b) Because the temperature is too warm
- (c) Because the soil is too thin
- (d) Because the soil is poor

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R explains A
- (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R does not explain A
- (c) A is true; R is false
- (d) Both A and R are false

1. A: Heterotrophs do not produce their own food.

R: They depend on autotrophs for their nourishment.

2. A: Hotspots are the regions characterised by numerous endemic plants and animal species living in a vulnerable environment.

R: To manage and focus on conservation work more effectively, researchers identified hotspots.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. An area where animals, plants and micro-organisms live and interact with one another is known as \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are also called Heterotrophs.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a system of interlocking and independent food chains.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an extensive large ecosystem.

5. The vegetative type commonly found in desert biomes is called \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an aquatic biome that is found where fresh water and salt water mix.

**Find out the dates for the following:**

1. World Wild Life Day: \_\_\_\_\_

2. International Day of Forest: \_\_\_\_\_

3. World Water Day: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Earth Day: \_\_\_\_\_

5. World Environment Day: \_\_\_\_\_

6. World Oceans Day: \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Tundra 2. None of the above 3. Decomposers 4. Limited moisture availability 5. Because it is too wet

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

1. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R explains A

2. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true; R explains A

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Consumers 2. Ecosystem 3. Food web 4. Biome 5. Xerophytes 6. Estuary

**Find out the dates for the following:**

1. October 4<sup>th</sup> 2. March 21<sup>st</sup> 3. March 22<sup>nd</sup> 4. April 22<sup>nd</sup>

2. June 5<sup>th</sup> 6. December 26<sup>th</sup>

## 9th Social Science Lesson 17

## 17] Man and Environment

**Do You Know?**

The Stockholm Conference, 1972, declared man as both a creator and moulder of his environment. "The Earth Summit", formally known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio Janeiro in 1992.

**Census:** Census is an official enumeration of population carried out periodically. It records information about the characteristics of population such as age, sex, literacy and occupation. Different countries of the world conduct census every 5 to 10 years as recommended by the United Nations. The first known census was undertaken nearly six thousand years ago by the Babylonians in 3800 BC (BCE). Denmark was the first country in the modern world to conduct a census. In India, the first census was carried out in the year 1872. Censuses have been conducted regularly every tenth year since 1881. The Indian Census is the most comprehensive source of demographic, social and economic data. Have you ever seen a census report? Check in your library.

**What is Demography?** In ancient Greek, "demos" means people and "graphis" means study of measurement. So, "Demography" is the statistical study of human population.

The World Population Day is observed on 11<sup>th</sup> July every year. It seeks to raise awareness of global population issues. The United National Development Programme started celebrating this event from the year 1989.

The Black Death is estimated to have killed 30-60 percent of Europe's total population during the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The dominant explanation for Black Death is attributed to the outbreak of plague.

**Over Population and Under Population:** Over population is a condition when a country has more people than its resources to sustain. Under population is a condition where there are too few people to develop the economic potential of a nation fully.

"India has an official population policy implemented in 1952. India was the first country to announce such a policy. The main objective of this policy was to slow down the rate of population growth, through promotion of various birth control measures.

Damascus is widely believed to be the oldest, continuously inhabited city in the world, dating back to at least 11,000 years. Tokyo is the world's largest city with the greater Tokyo area, housing about 38 million inhabitants. According to the Quality of Living Rankings by Consultancy Mercer, in 2016, the city offering the best quality of life was Vienna, with Zurich falling second.

**How to help the value of sustainability grow among students? Lifestyle:** Your lifestyle is your choice and you can change it. For example, when you go to the grocery store, make sure you always carry a cloth bag. This way the shopkeeper does not have to give you many plastic bags.

**Fixing:** If your watch or a toy or a camera is broken or not working, try getting it fixed before you buy yourself a new one.

**Recycle:** Try and be conscious about the things around you. When you consume something, see if you can re-use it later.

**Needs vs Wants:** Before you buy something, ask yourself the question - do I NEED this or do I WANT it? Remember sustainability begins with you. So act locally and think globally.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. All external influences and factors that affect the growth and development of living organisms is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Environment
- (b) Ecosystem
- (c) Biotic factors
- (d) Abiotic factors

2. The "World Population Day" is observed on \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

- (a) August 11<sup>th</sup>
- (b) September 11<sup>th</sup>
- (c) July 11<sup>th</sup>
- (d) January 11<sup>th</sup>

3. The statistical study of human population is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Demography
- (b) Morphology
- (c) Etymology
- (d) Seismography

4. The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Fishing
- (b) Lumbering
- (c) Mining
- (d) Agriculture

5. The Secondary Sector of the economy produces \_\_\_\_\_ from raw materials.

- (a) Semi finished goods
- (b) Finished goods

(c) Economic goods

(d) Raw materials

**Match the following:**

1. Loudspeaker - Noise pollution
2. Rio de Janeiro Brazil - T-shaped settlement
3. Cruciform settlement - Earth summit, 1992

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Ozone layer in the stratosphere is considered as a protective shield.

Reason (R): It prevents the UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface.

(a) A and R is correct and A explains R

(b) A and R is correct, but A does not explain R

(c) A is incorrect but R is correct

(d) Both A and R is incorrect

2. Assertion (A): In tertiary activities, instead of producing goods by themselves, they are in the process of production.

Reason (R): People in Tertiary activities are purely eco-friendly.

(a) Both A and R is incorrect

(b) A and R is correct but A does not explain R

(c) A is correct and R is incorrect

(d) A and R is correct and A explains R

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Environment 2. July 11<sup>th</sup> 3. Demography 4. Mining 5. Finished goods

**Match the following:**

1. Noise pollution 2. Earth summit, 1992 3. T-shaped settlement

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

1. A and R is correct and A explains R

2. A is correct and R is incorrect

## 9th Social Science Lesson 18

## 18] Mapping Skills

**Do You Know?**

A cartographer is one who measures, analyses and interprets geographical information to create maps and charts for political, cultural and educational purposes.

Mnemonic device or memory technique to recall cardinal directions is the sentence "Never Eat Soggy Wheaties". (North, East, South and West)

The mainland of India extends from 8°4'N to 37°6'N latitude and from 68°7'E to 97°25'E longitude. Here, (°) is degree and (') is minutes.

The actual shape of the Earth is termed Geoid, which is an oblate spheroid. The "azimuthal" polar projection is depicted on the United Nations flag. North America was prominent on the initial 1945 UN flag (which had the longitude line 90 degrees west pointing upwards). The following year, the map on the flag was reoriented to be more neutral by having the International Date Line (180 degrees east, lying in the middle of the Pacific Ocean) pointing upwards. The map ends at 60 degrees South latitude, meaning Antarctica does not appear.

We operate three remote sensing organs in our body. (a) Eyes - Sense of sight.

(b) Nose - Sense of smell.

(c) Ear - Sense of hearing.

**Early History of Surveying:** In Egypt, surveyors were called 'rope stretchers' because they used ropes to measure distances.

Felix Nadar was a French photographer, journalist, novelist and balloonist. In 1858, he became the first person to take aerial photographs. He took his first photograph in 1853 and pioneered the use of artificial lighting in photography, working in the catacombs of Paris. Around 1863, Nadar built a huge (6000 m<sup>3</sup>) balloon named Le Geant ("The Giant").

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ indicates the purpose or theme of the map.

(a) Title

(b) Scale

(c) Direction

(d) Legend

2. Standard symbols that are used in maps to convey a definite meaning are called \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Conventional signs and symbols

(b) Coordinates

(c) Grid references

(d) Directions

3. GPS consists of a constellation of \_\_\_\_\_ satellites.

(a) 7

(b) 24

(c) 32

(d) 64

**Match the following:**

1. The art and science of mapping - USA

2. Actual shape of the earth - Geoid

3. NAVSTAR - Cartography

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): The points at which the vertical and horizontal lines of the grid intersect are called coordinates.

Reason (R): The lines that run horizontally and vertically are called Northings and Eastings respectively.

(a) Both A and R are true; R explains A

(b) Both A and R are true; R does not explain A

(c) A is correct; R is false

(d) A is false; R is true

2. Assertion (A): The legend of a map does not help us to understand the information in a map.

Reason (R): It is usually placed at the left or right corner at the bottom of the map.

(a) A is false; R is true

(b) Both A and R are true; R does not explain A

(c) A is correct; R is false

(d) Both A and R are true; R explains A

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Title 2. Conventional signs and symbols 3. 24

**Match the following:**

1. Cartography 2. Geoid 3. USA

**Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:**

1. Both A and R are true; R does not explain A
2. A is false; R is true

### 9th Social Science Lesson 19

#### 19] Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters

##### Do You Know?

**Tsunami:** Shortly before 8 am on 26 December 2004, the region fell silence and the ground shook in dismay. The Moken, an isolated tribe on the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean, knew that the Laboon, the “wave that eats people”, had stirred from his ocean lair. The Moken also knew what was next: a towering wall of water washing over their island, cleansing it of all that was evil and impure. To heed the Laboon’s warning signs, elders told their children, run to high ground. “If the water recedes after an earthquake, run immediately to high ground”. The tiny Andaman and Nicobar Islands were directly in the path of the tsunami generated by the magnitude 9.1 of earthquake off the coast of Sumatra. Final total put the islands’ death toll at 1,879 alone with another 5,600 people missing. The islanders who had heard the stories about the Laboon or similar mythological figures survived the tsunami essentially unscathed. Most of the casualties that occurred in the Southern Nicobar Islands were outsiders, leaving them with no indigenous tsunami warning system to guide them to higher ground.

Japan is in a very active seismic area and it has the densest seismic network in the world. Which country actually has the most number of earthquakes? Indonesia is in a very active seismic zone also, but because it is larger than Japan, it has more earthquakes. Which countries have the most earthquakes per unit area? This would probably be Tonga, Fiji or Indonesia, since they are all in extremely active seismic areas along subduction zones.

##### Choose the best answers:

1. One among the following is not the first responder in case of a disaster.
  - (a) Police officers
  - (b) Fire fighters
  - (c) Insurance agents
  - (d) Emergency medical technicians
2. “Drop, Cover, Hold” is a mock drill avowal for
  - (a) Fire
  - (b) Earthquake
  - (c) Tsunami
  - (d) Riot
3. When you happen to see a fire break out, you will make a call to

(a) 114

(b) 112

(c) 115

(d) 118

4. Which of the following statements is untrue?

(a) "Stop, Drop, Roll" is for fire

(b) "Drop, Cover, Hold" is for an earthquake

(c) "If sea water recedes back, run to higher places" is for flood

(d) "If gunshots are heard, drop to the ground and cover the head with hand" is for riot

5. Which of the following statements belongs to responding to earthquake?

(a) Avoid, any place where police or security forces action is in progress.

(b) Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast.

(c) Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall.

(d) Before opening a door, feel it with the back of your hand.

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Insurance agents 2. Earthquake 3. 112

4. "If sea water recedes back, run to higher places" is for flood

5. Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall

**9th Social Science Lesson 20**

**20] Forms of Government and Democracy**

**Do You Know?**

The term "democracy" is derived from two Greek words: DEMOS meaning people and cratia meaning power. Thus, literally democracy means "the power of the people".

The term "republic" was first coined in 500 BCE in Rome. It is derived from res publica, a Latin word meaning public matter.

India became a Republic on 26 January 1950. It is governed in accordance with the Constitution adopted on 26 November 1949, which came into force on 26 January 1950.

Abraham Lincoln, one of the Presidents of USA, defines democracy as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The Parliament House in India was designed by the British architects Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker in 1912-13 and construction began in 1921 and ended in 1927.

**Two houses of Parliament:** Lok Sabha/Lower House/House of People; Rajya Sabha/Upper House/Council of States.

**British India-General elections, 1920:** General elections were held in British India in 1920 to elect members to the Imperial Legislative Council and the Provincial Councils. They were the first elections in the country's history.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. A system of government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen, is called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Autocracy
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Republic

2. A system of government with absolute power.

- (a) Aristocracy
- (b) Theocracy
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Autocracy

3. Former Soviet Union is an example for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Aristocracy
- (b) Theocracy
- (c) Oligarchy
- (d) Republic

4. Select the odd one

- (a) India
- (b) USA
- (c) France
- (d) Vatican

5. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) USA
- (b) UK

(c) USSR

(c) India

6. Kudavolai system was followed by

(a) Cheras

(b) Pandyas

(c) Cholas

(d) Kalabhras

7. Direct Democracy in olden times existed

(a) In the republics of ancient India

(b) Among the USA

(c) In the city-state of ancient Greece

(d) Among the UK

8. From which language was the term "Democracy" derived?

(a) Greek

(b) Latin

(c) Persian

(d) Arabic

9. In democracy the final authority rests with

(a) The Parliament

(b) The people

(c) The council of Ministers

(d) The President

10. Which one of the country has Presidential form of Government?

(a) India

(b) Britain

(c) Canada

(d) USA

11. The largest democratic country in the world is

(a) Canada

(b) India

(c) USA

(d) China

12. Assertion (A): Direct democracy is practised Switzerland.

Reason (R): People directly participate in decision making.

(a) Both A and R are true and R explains A

(b) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A

(c) A is correct and R is false

(d) A is false and R is true

13. Assertion (A): India has parliamentary form of democracy.

Reason (R): Indian parliament comprises two houses.

(a) Both A and R are true and R explain A

(b) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A

(c) A is correct and R is false

(d) A is false and R is true

14. The meaning of Franchise is

(a) Right to elect

(b) Right to vote for the poor

(c) Right to vote

(d) Right to vote for the rich

15. The grant of universal franchise creates

(a) Social equality

(b) Economic equality

(c) Political equality

(d) Legal equality

16. Prime Minister of India is appointed by

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) Speaker

(d) President

17. The President of India can nominate

(a) 12 members to Lok Sabha

(b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha

(c) 12 members of Rajya Sabha

(d) 14 members of Rajya Sabha

18. The first general elections after independence in India were held in

(a) 1948-49

(b) 1951-52

(c) 1957-58

(d) 1947-48

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Constitution of India was finally adopted on \_\_\_\_\_

2. The two types of democracy are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3. An example for direct democracy is \_\_\_\_\_

4. India has a \_\_\_\_\_ form of democracy.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Prime Minister of independent India.

6. The first general elections were held in British India in the year \_\_\_\_\_

7. The Parliament House in India was designed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Autocracy - 18

2. Right to vote - Arthashastra

3. Chanakya - Vatican

4. Theocracy - North Korea

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Monarchy 2. Autocracy 3. Oligarchy 4. Vatican 5. USA 6. Cholas 7. In the city-state of ancient Greece 8. Greek 9. The People

10. USA 11. India 12. Both A and R are true and R explains A 13. Both A and R is true and R explains A 14. Right to vote

15. Social equality 16. President 17. 12 members of Rajya Sabha 18. 1951-52

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949 2. Direct, Indirect 3. Switzerland 4. Parliamentary 5. Jawaharlal Nehru 6. 1920

7. Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker

**Match the following:**

1. North Korea 2. 18 3. Arthashastra 4. Vatican

## 9th Social Science Lesson 21

### 21] Elections, Political Parties and Pressure Groups

#### Do You Know?

Kudavolai was the system of voting followed during the Chola period in Tamil Nadu.

We celebrate National Voters Day on 25<sup>th</sup> January in India.

Voters verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is the way forward to enhance credibility and transparency of the election process. This system was first introduced in the 2014 General Election.

NOTA was first introduced in the General Elections held in 2014. India is the 14<sup>th</sup> country in the world to introduce NOTA.

**How is the President of India elected?** The President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of: 1. The elected members of both Houses of Parliament; 2. The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the states and Union territories in India.

**NOTE:** The members nominated to either House Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of states are not eligible to be included in the Electoral College.

**Examples for Pressure Groups:** 1. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) ; 2. All India trade union congress (AITUC) ; 3. All India Kisan Sabha; 4. Indian Medical Association (IMA) ; 5. All India Students Federation (AISF) ; 6. All India Sikh Students Federation; 7. Young Badaga Association; 8. Tamil Sangam; 9. Tamil Nadu Vivasayigal Sangam; 10. Narmada Bachao Adolan.

#### Choose the best answers:

1. India has adapted the electoral system followed in the

- (a) USA
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) Canada
- (d) Russia

2. The Election Commission of India is a/an

- (a) Independent body
- (b) Statutory body
- (c) Private body
- (d) Public corporation

3. Which Article of the Constitution provides for an Election Commission?

(a) Article 280

(b) Article 315

(c) Article 324

(d) Article 325

4. Which part of the constitution of India says about the election commission?

(a) Part III

(b) Part XV

(c) Part XX

(d) Part XXII

5. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?

(a) The President

(b) The Election Commission

(c) The Parliament

(d) The President in consultation with the Election Commission

6. Assertion (A): Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission.

Reason (R): To ensure free and fair elections in the country.

(a) Both A and R are true and R explains A

(b) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A

(c) A is correct and R is false

(d) A is false and R is true

7. NOTA was introduced in the year

(a) 2012

(b) 2013

(c) 2014

(d) 2015

8. The term pressure groups originated in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) USA

(b) UK

(c) USSR

(d) India

9. Assertion (A): A large number of pressure groups exist in India.

Reason (R): Pressure Groups are not developed in India to the same extent as in the USA.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct and R is false
- (d) A is false and R is true

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Election Commission of India is a body of \_\_\_\_\_ members.
2. National Voters Day has been celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_
3. In India \_\_\_\_\_ party system is followed.
4. In 2017, there were \_\_\_\_\_ recognised national parties.
5. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. National party - Trade unions
2. Single-party system - USA
3. Two-party system - China
4. Pressure groups - Seven

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. United Kingdom 2. Independent 3. Article 324 4. Part XV 5. The Election Commission 6. Both A and R are true and R explains A 7. 2014 8. USA 9. Both A and R are true and R does not explain A

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Three 2. January 25 3. Multi 4. Seven 5. Pressure Group

**Match the following:**

1. Seven 2. China 3. USA 4. Trade Unions

**9th Social Science Lesson 22**

**22] Human Rights**

**Do You Know?**

**End of Apartheid:** Apartheid was the highest form of discrimination that existed in South Africa. Places of residence were determined by racial classification. It was the governing policy in the country by the minority whites over the majority non-whites. The people of

South Africa protested against racial discrimination. Nelson Mandela raised his voice against apartheid. When he organised defiant campaigns against the government, he was imprisoned. Amid growing domestic and international pressure and with the fear of a racial civil war, President F.W. de Klerk released him in 1990. The efforts taken by Mandela and de Klerk put an end to apartheid. In 1994, a multiracial general election was held, in which Mandela led the African National Congress to victory and became president.

Human Rights Day is celebrated every year on 10<sup>th</sup> December. October 24 is UNO day.

WRIT is a written order from the court or other legal authority ordering to do an act or not to do it.

Preethika Yashini won her right of employment by approaching the court according to the Right to Constitutional remedies.

Maintenance and welfare of parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is a legislation passed in 2007 by the Government of India. This Act is a legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents.

**Malala:** Nobel Peace prize laureate says: "I loved school. But everything changed when the fundamentalist took control of our town in Swat Valley. They said girls could no longer go to school. I spoke out publicly on behalf of girls and our right to learn. And this made me a target. In October 2012, on my way home from school, a masked gunman boarded my school bus and asked, "Who is Malala?" He shot me on the left side of my head. I woke up 10 days later in a hospital in Birmingham, England. After months of surgeries and rehabilitation, I joined my family in our new home in the U.K. I determined to continue my fight until every girl could go to school. Every day I fight to ensure all girls receive 12 years of free, safe, quality education. With more than 130 million girls out of school today, there is more work to be done. I hope you will join my fight for education and equality. Together, we can create a world where all girls can learn and lead. If you were Malala, what would you have done? Is Malala's fight necessary? Are girl children treated and given education equally? The right of children to free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, means that every child has a right to formal elementary education. This right of children provides free and compulsory education till the completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. The child need not pay any kind of fee for completing elementary education.

The Kavalan SOS app is launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu for public use during emergencies. Anyone in a critical situation, not only women, can easily and directly access the State Police Control Room using this App.

POCSO Act – Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every state.

**Salient features of POCSO Act:** The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, to ensure the healthy, physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child. When the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority vis-à-vis

the child, like a family member, neighbours or any other acquaintances. The statement of the child is to be recorded exactly as the child narrates. A child not to be called repeatedly to testify. An ordinance providing the death penalty for rapists of girls below 12 years of age and other stringent penal provisions for rape has been promulgated in April 2018. The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 2018, amended the Indian Penal Code. Another salient feature of this amendment is that the fine imposed shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim.

Kailash Satyarthi is a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, and many other child rights organisations. More than 86,000 children in India have been liberated by him and his team members from child labour, slavery and trafficking. An 80,000 km long Global March against Child Labour was led by Kailash in 1998 which turned the world's attention towards the issue of Child labour. He received Nobel Prize for peace in the year 2014.

**1098:** Childline is India's first 24 hours free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance. Special care is given for vulnerable children like those affected by child labour, child marriage and children affected by any abuse.

**Child Rights in the Indian Constitution: Article-24:** No Child below the age of 14 must be employed in hazardous employment. **Article-45:** Free and compulsory education for all children until they attain the age of 14 years.

Children are the foundation of any nation. When girls get married early, they lose many privileges like childhood happiness, availing education and a healthy life. The society in turn gets affected by child marriage. Thus child marriage should be avoided at any cost.

In Tamil Nadu, ancestral property rights were given to women through Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989. The Central Government Amended the Hindu Succession Act in 2005. By this amendment, women are now given equal shares in inheritance of the undivided property.

**Women Labourers' Welfare and Ambedkar:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar framed many laws for women workers in India such as the "Mines Maternity Benefit Act", "Women Labour Welfare Fund", "Women and Child Labour Protection Act", "Maternity Benefit for Women Labour" and "Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on Underground Work in Coal Mines".

**Contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Contribution to Labourers:** Reduction in Factory Working Hours (8 hours a day) . Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions. Employment Exchange in India. Employees State Insurance (ESI) . Minimum Wages for labourers. Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund.

It is a great victory for female workers who stand all the time more or less 12-14 hours per day while they are working in shops and commercial malls. Female workers who are working in shops and commercial malls are not allowed to sit or even lean on the wall. They were allowed only 5 minutes of break two times a day to take rest. There was a strong voice against this inhuman practice among women workers for a long time. Considering this, the

Government of Kerala has decided to redress by amending the Shops and Commercial Establishment Act in July 2018.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. "Apartheid" was followed by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) South Sudan
- (b) South Africa
- (c) Nigeria
- (d) Egypt

2. \_\_\_\_\_ right exercise in the formation and administration of a government.

- (a) Social
- (b) Economic
- (c) Political
- (d) Cultural

3. A 10-year-old boy is working in a shop. Which right can you use to recover him?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right against child labour exploitation
- (d) Right to freedom of Religion

4. What is the time limit to get the information from RTI Act 2005?

- (a) 20 days
- (b) 25 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 35 days

5. Which of the following statements are true?

- i) The State Human Rights Commission was established in 1993.
- ii) It has the power of a civil court.
- iii) It's power extend beyond the state.
- iv) It can also recommend compensation to victims.

- (a) i and ii are true
- (b) i and iii are true
- (c) i, ii and iii are true
- (d) ii, iii and iv are true

6. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.

Reason (R): We have a right to freedom of religions. We have to promote harmony and the spirit of the people of other religions.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R explain A
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is correct

7. According to the UNO a child is a person who has no completed the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- (a) 12
- (b) 14
- (c) 16
- (d) 18

8. Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Literature
- (b) Peace
- (c) Physics
- (d) Economics

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains \_\_\_\_\_ articles.
2. The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment Act.
3. The National Human Rights Commission was established on \_\_\_\_\_
4. Indian state to implement women ancestral property act in 1989 was \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Right to Vote - Cultural Rights
2. Right to form union - Right against exploitation
3. Right to preserve tradition - Political Rights
4. The Hindu Succession Act - Right to freedom
5. Child labour - 2005

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. South Africa 2. Political 3. Right against child labour exploitation 4. 30 days 5. i, ii and iv statements are True 6. Both A and R are correct and R explain A 7. 18 8. Peace

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. 30 2. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act in 1996 3. 12<sup>th</sup> October 1993 4. Tamil Nadu

**Match the following:**

1. Political Rights 2. Right to freedom 3. Cultural Rights 4. 2005 5. Right against Exploitation

**9th Social Science Lesson 23****23] Forms of Government****Do You Know?**

**Which is the oldest form of government?** Monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means, while the Sovereign is Head of State, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament.

**The relationship between the Central and the State in India:** India is a union of States where the power shared between the centre and the states, as per the procedures mentioned in the Constitution of India. Though the powers are shared between the Central and State Governments, the final decision is by the Central government in all matters. The relationship between the centre and the states are: (i) Legislative relations (Articles 245 – 255) , (ii) Administrative relations (Articles 256 – 263) , (iii) Financial relations (Articles 268 – 293) . Both the Central and State governments have the power to make laws, but the matters differ. The centre can make laws applicable to the whole nation on certain matters called as the union list. The States have the powers to make laws in some matters only, applicable to their own state, called as the State list. The concurrent list includes the subjects on which both Central and State government have the power to make laws.

**Union List:** Union list has 100 subjects. These include Foreign affairs, Defence, Armed forces, Posts and Telegraphs, inter-state trade and commerce and so on.

**State List:** The state list consists of 61 subjects, which include Public order in the state, police, prisons, Local Governments, agriculture so on.

**Concurrent List:** The Concurrent list has 52 subjects which include Criminal and Civil procedures, marriage and divorce, economic and special planning, newspapers, books and printing presses, population control and so on.

**Gross National Happiness (GNH):** Gross National Happiness is a developing philosophy as well as an 'index' which is used to measure the collective happiness in any specific nation. The concept was first mentioned in the constitution of Bhutan, which was enacted on 18 July

2008. The term 'Gross National Happiness' was coined by the fourth king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck in the 1970s. The GNH's central tenets are: "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development; environmental conservation; preservation and promotion of culture; and good governance". GNH is distinguishable by valuing collective happiness as the goal of governance and by emphasising harmony with nature and traditional values.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are a few examples for unitary form of government.
2. The Parliamentary government is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
3. In the parliamentary form of government \_\_\_\_\_ is the leader of the majority part.

**Fill in the blanks:****Country Name of the Parliament**

1. USA \_\_\_\_\_
2. Norway \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Folketing

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. England, France 2. Cabinet Government, Responsible Government, Westminster model of Government
3. The Prime Minister

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Congress 2. Storting 3. Denmark

**9th Social Science Lesson 24****24] Local Self Government****Do You Know?**

He tried to remove obstacles in the sphere of Local Self Government by his resolution of 1882. He led a series of enactments in which larger powers of the local self-government were given to the rural and urban bodies and the elected people received wider rights.

**Lord Ripon:** Lord Ripon was the one who gave Indians the first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. Ripon took some steps towards liberalizing the administration in India. He formulated the local self-government and made it clear that he was advocating for the decentralization of administration.

**Historical Origin and Development of Local Self Government in Tamil Nadu:** Tamil Nadu has a long history of local self-governance as is evident from the Utthiramerur stone inscriptions

of Paranthaka Chola I, in Kanchipuram District. Village republics, reached its peak during the reign of Cholas. These Village Councils had effective links with the Chola rulers. "Kuda Olai Murai" was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the Village Councils. With the downfall of Cholas, the state experienced a decline of the village autonomy and rise of the centralized feudal administrative system. This continued till British rules introduced local self-governance primarily as an administrative convenience for the colonial British Government. In the post-independence era, the first enactment in democratic decentralization in the state was the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950. Pursuant to the White Paper on the 'Reform of Local Administration' in 1957, the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 and Madras District Development Council Act were enacted with the following salient features.

**Gandhi's Concept of Gram Swaraj:** Gandhi really wanted 'Swaraj', the self-rule by the people of India who represent the rural mass. He observed 'India's soul lives in the village'. He dreamt of village republics in terms of Panchayat in free India. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj, a decentralized form of government, where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of India's political system. In simpler words, Gandhi's ideal village should be basically self-reliant, making provision for all necessities of life-food clothing, clean water, sanitation, housing, education, and other requirements, including government and self-defence.

In Tamil Nadu, there are 15 Corporations. They are in Chennai, Kovai, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Salem, Erode, Vellore, Tuticorin, Tiruppur, Tanjore, Dindigul, Nagarkoil, Hosur, and Avadi.

**Periyar as chairman of Municipality:** Periyar E.V. Ramasamy became the Chairman of Erode Municipality in 1917. During his tenure in Erode Municipality, Periyar works effectively for providing piped drinking water supply and health facilities to the people. Piped water supply scheme was implemented in 1919 by Periyar. This scheme was said to be first of kind in the history of Indian Municipal administration.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which committee was appointed by the planning commission in 1985?

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta
- (b) Ashok Mehta
- (c) G K Rao
- (d) L M Singhvi

2. The Uthiramerur stone inscription show evidences of prevalent local self-government during the \_\_\_\_\_ period in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Chola
- (b) Chera

(c) Pandiya

(d) Pallava

3. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional Amendment Acts, was enacted during the year in -----

(a) 1992

(b) 1995

(c) 1997

(d) 1990

4. ----- act as the inspector of Village Panchayat.

(a) Commissioner

(b) District Collector

(c) Councillors

(d) Mayor

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. ----- is known as the 'Father of Local Governments'.

2. Restoration of ----- has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle.

3. ----- was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the village councils during the Chola period.

4. Local Government which function in villages are called -----

5. ----- will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat.

**Match the following:**

1. Zilla Parishad - Villages

2. Gram Sabhas - Mayor

3. Ward Committees - Chairman

4. Panchayat Union - District Collector

5. Corporation - Municipalities

**Correct the statements:**

1. Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of Districts.

2. District Panchayat is constituted in each village.

3. The Municipal Commissioner will be a person from the Indian Administration Service (IAS) .

4. In Village Panchayat, the President and ward members are elected by the people.

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. G K Rao Committee 2. Cholas 3. 1992 4. District Collector

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Lord Ripon 2. Panchayats 3. Kudavolai 4. Village Panchayats 5. Executive Officer

**Match the following:**

1. District Collector 2. Villages 3. Municipalities 4. Chairman 5. Mayor

**Correct the statements:**

1. Wrong

Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of villages.

2. Wrong

Village Panchayat is constituted in each village.

3. Correct

The Municipal Commissioner will be a person from the Indian Administration Service (IAS) .

4. Correct

In Village Panchayat, the President and ward members are elected by the people.

**9th Social Science Lesson 25****25] Road Safety****Do You Know?**

With over 1,30,000 deaths annually India has the worst road accident rate worldwide.

Every three minutes a child is killed in an accident in the world. The main causes of death by road accidents include: (i) Drunk and drive (40%), speeding (24%) , car boom in India (16%) , inefficient law enforcement (15%) and less use of helmets and seat belts (5%) ; (ii) Distractions to drivers; (iii) Red light jumping; (iv) Overtaking in a wrong manner.

The chances of death by accident can be decreased by 51% with the proper use of seat belt and helmet.

## 9th Social Science Lesson 26

## 26| Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability

**Do You Know?**

Final money value of total goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a specified period of time, normally a year is known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) .

**Per Capita Income:** According to the World Bank report, new income measurements of countries are classified as below (2017-18):

**Types of Countries Per Capita Income (US Dollar)**

1. Low Income < 1005
2. Lower Middle Income 1006 – 3955
3. Upper Middle Income 3956 – 12,235
4. High Income > 12,235

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for the development of human resources in India. Its headquarters is situated at Shastri Bhavan in New Delhi.

Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is the second highest among the southern states. Tamil Nadu's literacy rate is higher than the national average. The enrolment for higher education in Tamil Nadu is the highest in India.

**The Growth Story of Tamil Nadu:** Tamil Nadu is one of the states having achieved rapid progress with a relatively short period, despite it started from appalling levels of poverty, deprivation and inequality. During the short period, Tamil Nadu much to the consternation of many economists, initiated bold social programmes such as universal midday meals in primary schools and started putting in place an extensive social infrastructure – schools, health centres, roads, public transport, water supply, electricity connections, and much more. Today, Tamil Nadu has some of the best public services among all Indian states, and many of them are accessible to all on a non-discriminatory basis. Last but not least, there is no evidence that the cultivation of human capability has been at the cost of conventional economic success, such as fast economic growth. Tamil Nadu have some of the highest per capita incomes and lowest poverty rates among all Indian states. Economic growth, in turn, has enabled these states to sustain and consolidate active social policies. This is an important example of the complementarity between economic growth and public support.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Development increases the quality of life.

Reason (R): People will have higher incomes, better education, better health and nutrition, less poverty.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

2. The term 'Human resources' refers to

(a) Investment on poor people

(b) Expenditure on agriculture

(c) Investment on assets

(d) Collective abilities of people

3. For comparing development between countries, their \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

(a) Growth

(b) Income

(c) Expenditure

(d) Savings

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered a true measure of national income.

(a) GNP

(b) GDP

(c) NNP

(d) NDP

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ income is also called per capita income.

(a) Average

(b) Total

(c) People

(d) Monthly

6. Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country?

(a) Japan

(b) Canada

(c) Russia

(d) India

7. Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC?

(a) India

(b) Pakistan

(c) China

(d) Bhutan

8. Assertion (A): The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output.

Reason (R): It is known as national income.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

9. Assertion (A): Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.

Reason (R): Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

10. The Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimensions in its calculation

(a) Gender

(b) Health

(c) Education

(d) Income

11. Among the following states which states have the literacy rate (2011) higher than national average?

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Uttar Pradesh

(c) Tamil Nadu

(d) None of these

12. Sex-ratio means

a) The ratio between adult-male and adult female in population.

b) The ratio between female and male in a population

c) The relationship between male and female

d) The number of females per thousand males.

13. Inter-generational equality is ensuring under the process of

- a) Industrial progress
- (b) Economic development
- c) Sustainable development
- (d) Economic growth

14. Find the odd one

- (a) Solar energy
- (b) Wind energy
- (c) Paper
- (d) Natural gas

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

16. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

- (a) Natural
- (b) Renewable
- (c) Non-renewable
- (d) New

17. Thermal plant emits large quantity of \_\_\_\_\_, which pollutes the environments.

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Carbon
- (d) Carbon dioxide

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Economic progress of any country is known as \_\_\_\_\_
2. The headquarters of HRD ministry is in \_\_\_\_\_
3. The state having the highest literacy rate in India is \_\_\_\_\_
4. Human development report of the world prepared and released by \_\_\_\_\_

5. Groundwater is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ resource.

6. The book an uncertain glory was written by \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Development - Wild Life Protection Act
2. Human resource - Renewable resources
3. Solar energy - Part of daily life
4. 1972 - Education

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Both A and R is True and R explains the Statement A
2. Collective abilities of people
3. Income
4. NNP
5. Average
6. India
7. China
8. Both A and R is True and R explains the statement A
9. Both A and R is True and R explains the statement A
10. Gender
11. Tamil Nadu
12. The number of females per thousand males.
13. Sustainable development
14. Paper
15. Tamil Nadu
16. Non-renewable
17. Carbon dioxide

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Economic development
2. Sastri Bhavan, New Delhi
3. Kerala
4. Union Nation Development Programme
5. Renewable water source
6. Prof. Amartya Sen

**Match the following:**

1. Part of daily life
2. Education
3. Renewable resources
4. Wild Life Protection Act

**9th Social Science Lesson 27**

**27] Employment in India and Tamil Nadu**

In the medieval period, Feroz Shah Thuglaq, the Sultan of Delhi, had set up an "Employment Bureau" to solve the unemployment problem.

**Employment in Iruvelpattu:** What is happening in the employment scenario can be understood not only from national or state level, but also from the study of the village economy. Iruvelpattu is one such village in Villupuram district in Tamil Nadu. This village has been studied for more than 100 years by many scholars. This village is also called Slater village as Gilbert Slater was the first scholar working in the University of Madras to go with his students to study this village in 1916. Over the years, many scholars surveyed the occupation of villagers and collected many more details of each person in the village. It was clearly observed that the government brought social security awareness among the people of

the village through primary health care, provision of schools and maintenance of public distribution system. Though this village underwent many changes, it is still dependent on agriculture as the main occupation. Look at the following table or chart. You will notice that during 1981, out of 100 families, 24% were engaged in non-agricultural labours. In 2008, the member of families engaged in such employment increased to 41%. During 1981-2008, the proportion of families engaged in agriculture has declined from 34% to 26% - both as agriculture labourers and as cultivators.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. We take age group \_\_\_\_\_ years for computation of the workforce.
  - (a) 12-60
  - (b) 15-60
  - (c) 21-65
  - (d) 5-14
2. Which is the correct sequence of various sectors in GDP of India in the descending order?
  - a) Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector
  - b) Primary sector, Tertiary sector, Secondary sector
  - c) Tertiary sector, Secondary sector, Primary sector
  - d) Secondary sector, Tertiary sector, Primary sector
3. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?
  - a) Primary sector
  - (b) Secondary sector
  - (c) Tertiary sector
  - (d) Public sector
4. Which one of the following is not in Primary sector?
  - (a) Agriculture
  - (b) Manufacturing
  - (c) Mining
  - (d) Fishery
5. Which one of the following is not in the Secondary Sector?
  - (a) Construction
  - (b) Manufacturing
  - (c) Small Scale Industry
  - (d) Forestry

6. Tertiary sector include/s

- (a) Transport
- (b) Insurance
- (c) Banking
- (d) All of these

7. Which sector is not included in the occupational pattern?

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Private sector

**8. Match the List I with List II using the codes given below:**

I

II

- a) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Mining - Unorganised Sector
- b) Manufacturing Electricity Gas and Water Supply - Service Sector
- c) Trade, Transport and Communication - Secondary Sector
- d) Unincorporated Enterprises and Household industries - Primary Sector

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 4 3 2 1
- (c) 2 3 1 4
- (d) 3 2 4 1

9. Which Delhi sultan of medieval India formed "Employment Bureau" to solve the unemployment problem?

- (b) Muhammad Bin Thuglaq
- (b) Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Feroz Shah Thuglaq
- (d) Balban

10. \_\_\_\_\_ sector is registered and follows government rules.

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Organised
- (c) Unorganised
- (d) Private

11. \_\_\_\_\_ sector provides job security and higher wages.

(a) Public sector

(b) Organised sector

(c) Unorganised sector

(d) Private sector

12. Find the odd one

(a) Banking

(b) Railways

(c) Insurance

(d) Small Scale Industry

13. The sectors are classified into Public and Private Sectors on the basis of

(a) Number of workers employed

(b) Nature of economic activity

(c) Ownership of enterprises

(d) Employment conditions

14. Assertion (A): The unorganised sector of the economy characterised by the household manufacturing activity and small-scale industry.

Reason (R): Jobs here are low paid and often not regular.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

15. People who employ workers and pay rewards for their work is termed as \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Employee

(b) Employer

(c) Labour

(d) Caretaker

16. \_\_\_\_\_ continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Agriculture

(b) Manufacturing

(c) Banking

(d) Small Scale Industry

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular.

2. Economic activities are classified into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sectors.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has always featured as an important element of development policy in India.
4. Employment pattern changes due to \_\_\_\_\_
5. The nature of employment in India is \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of the economy is the number of people in the country, who work and also capable of working.
7. Public sector means \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Public sector - a. Banking  
 2. Private sector - b. Poultry  
 3. Primary sector - c. Profit motive  
 4. Tertiary sector - d. Service motive

**Answers:****Choose the correct answers:**

1. 15-60 2. Primary sector, Tertiary sector, Secondary sector 3. Primary Sector 4. Manufacturing  
 5. Forestry 6. Transport, Insurance  
 and Banking 7. Private Sector 8. A. Primary Sector B. Secondary Sector C. Service Sector D.  
 Unorganized Sector  
 9. Feroz Shah Thuglaq 10. Organised 11. Organised Sector 12. Small Scale Industry 13.  
 Ownership of enterprises  
 14. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A) 15. Employee 16. Agriculture

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Unorganized 2. Public and Private 3. Employment 4. Lifestyle of the people  
 5. Multi-dimensional 6. Labour force 7. Government undertaking

**Match the following:**

1. Service motive 2. Profit motive 3. Banking 4. Poultry

## 9th Social Science Lesson 28

## 28| Money and Credit

**Do You Know?**

During his rule (1540-1546) Sher Shah Suri set up a new civic and military administration and issued a coin of silver weighing 178 grams, which was termed the Rupiya. The silver coin remained in use during the Mughal period, the Maratha era and in British India as well.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Ph.D thesis on "The Problem of the Rupee – Its origin and solution" was the reference tool and provided guidelines for the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934.

**How is currency printed in India?** One rupee and two rupee notes were first printed in India in the year 1917. The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to issue the Government of India notes since 1935. 500 rupee note currency was introduced later. In 1940, one Rupee notes were issued again. Till 1947, the currency notes with the image of King George VI were in circulation. After Independence, the Government of India issued currency notes. In 1925, the British government established a government press at Nasik in Maharashtra. Currencies were printed three years later. In 1974, a press was started in Dewas, Madhya Pradesh. (Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.) In the 1990s, two more presses were started in Mysuru, Karnataka and Salboni in West Bengal to print bank notes. The Reserve Bank of India has the authority to decide the value of currency to be printed and how the amount should reach its destination safely. Though the RBI has the power to print up to ten thousand rupee notes, at present a maximum of up to rupees two thousand is printed.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Certain metals like \_\_\_\_\_ (gold/iron) were used as a medium of exchange in ancient times.
2. The Head Quarters of the RBI is at \_\_\_\_\_ (Chennai/Mumbai) .
3. International trade is carried on in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ (US Dollars/Pounds) .
4. The currency of Japan is \_\_\_\_\_ (Yen/Yuan) .

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ system can be considered as the first form of trade.
2. Money supply is divided into \_\_\_\_\_
3. The first printing press of the RBI was started at \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ act as a regulator of the circulation of money.
5. The thesis about money by B.R. Ambedkar is \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. US Dollar - Automatic Teller Machine
2. Currency in circulation - Substitute of money

3. ATM - Universally accepted currency
4. Salt - Saudi Arabia
5. Riyal - 85%

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

- a) 1. The barter system flourished wherever civilizations thrived.
2. This was the initial form of trade.
- (i) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong
- (ii) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (ii) Both 1 and 2 are wrong
- (iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct
- b) 1. Most of the international trade transactions are carried out in US dollars.
2. No other country except the US carries out trade in the world.
- (i) Both the statements are correct
- (ii) Both the statements are wrong
- (iii) 1 is correct; 2 is wrong
- (iv) 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answer:**

1. Gold 2. Mumbai 3. US Dollars 4. Yen

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Barter 2. Four 3. Nasik in Maharashtra 4. The Reserve Bank of India 5. The problem of the Rupee- its origin and solution

**Match the following:**

1. Universally accepted currency 2. 85% 3. Automated Teller Machine 4. Substitute of money  
5. Saudi Arabia

**Consider the following the statements and best answer:**

- a) Both 1 and 2 statements are correct.
- b) Statement 1 is correct; 2 is wrong

## 9th Social Science Lesson 29

## 29] Agriculture in Tamil Nadu

**Do You Know?**

The area under irrigation is about 57 percent of the total area under cultivation.

**Virtual water:** The term “virtual water” was introduced by Tony Allen in 1990. The water consumed in the production process of an agricultural or industrial product is called “virtual water”. It is the hidden flow of water when food or other commodities are traded from one place to another. For instance, it takes 1340 cubic metres of water (based on the world average) to produce one metric ton of wheat. That is, if one metric ton of wheat is exported to another country, it means that 1340 cubic metres of water used to cultivate this amount of wheat is also being exported. India is the largest global freshwater user. India has been the fifth largest exporter of virtual water in the world.

**Micro irrigation:** Micro irrigation technology is a very good remedial measure to tackle shortage in irrigational water. This irrigation technology helps to have a higher yield when compared to the traditional irrigation methods. As only required amount of water is supplied at regular intervals, it increases the ability of water usage and productivity of the crop resulting in reduction of labour expenses and weed growth in the field. As the fertilizer is distributed through water, it increases the usage of fertilizer and the yield. As Tamil Nadu gets insufficient rainfall, the government has taken many measures to implement micro irrigation for proper distribution of water to crops that require more water.

River Cauvery is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest river in South India. Its length is 765 km. The dams constructed across Cauvery in Tamil Nadu are Mettur Dam, Kallanai.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Irrigated land surface out of cultivable land is

- (a) 27%
- (b) 57%
- (c) 28%
- (d) 49%

2. Out of the following, which is not a food crop?

- (a) Bajra
- (b) Ragi
- (c) Maize
- (d) Coconut

3. The productivity of paddy during the year 2014-2015

- (a) 3,039 kg

(b) 4,429 kg

(c) 2,775 kg

(d) 3,519 kg

4. Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has

(a) Decreased

(b) Not stable

(c) Remained stable

(d) Increase

5. The North-East monsoon period in Tamil Nadu.

(a) August-October

(b) September-November

(c) October-December

(d) November-January

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The major occupation of people in Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_

2. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall all from the \_\_\_\_\_ monsoon.

3. The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is \_\_\_\_\_ hectares.

**Match the following:**

1. Non-food crops - 79, 38,000

2. Dhal - Less than 1 hectare of cultivable land

3. North east monsoon - October-December

4. Small farmers - Urad Dal, Toor Dal, Green grams

5. No. of farmers in 2015-2016 - Coconut, Channa

**Answers:**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. 1.57% 2. Coconut 3. 4429kg 4. Increase 5. October-December

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Agriculture 2. North-East 3. One crore 30 lakh 33 thousand hectares

**Match the following:**

1. Coconut, Channa 2. Urad Dal, Toor Dal, Green grams 3. October-December 4. Less than 1 hectare of cultivable land 5. 79, 38,000

## 9th Social Science Lesson 30

## 30] Migration

**Do You Know?**

The largest migration corridor in the world in 2010 was Mexico – U.S.A. The Arctic tern has the longest migration distance of any bird in the world.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. According to the 2011 census, the total population of India was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 121 crore
- (b) 221 crore
- (c) 102 crore
- (d) 100 crore

2. \_\_\_\_\_ has recorded the maximum number of emigrants.

- (a) Ramanathapuram
- (b) Coimbatore
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Vellore

3. During 2015, \_\_\_\_\_ of illiterates were migrants from Tamil Nadu.

- (a) 7%
- (b) 175%
- (c) 23%
- (d) 9%

4. The poorer sections of the population migrate \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) As a survival strategy
- (b) To improve their living standards
- (c) As a service
- (d) To get experience

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Migration is enumerated on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ bases.

2. The mobility of population in rural areas is \_\_\_\_\_ than urban areas.

3. In rural India, as per census 2011, \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the population are counted as migrants.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major reason for female migration.

5. Any migrant stream would consist of \_\_\_\_\_ sub streams.

**Match the following:**

1. Migration policy - Work
2. Female migrants - Low incidence of immigration
3. Chennai - Maximum number of emigration
4. Better off migrants - Marriage
5. Salem - To reduce the volume of migration
6. Male migrants - To improve the living standards

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answer:**

1. 121 crores 2. Chennai 3. 7% 4. As a survival strategy

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Place of birth and Place of residence 2. Higher 3. 37% 4. Marriage 5. Heterogeneous

**Match the following:**

1. To reduce the volume of migration
2. Marriage
3. Maximum number of emigration
4. Low incidence of immigration
5. To improve the living standards

## 10th Social Science Lesson 1

### 1] Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

**Do You Know?**

A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity. The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.

**Trench Warfare:** Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire. The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered.

President Wilson laid down his Fourteen Points, which were to be followed by the Allies. The most important one he highlighted was the need for 'a general association of nations for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states like'.

The revolutionary Tamil poet Bharathiyar cheerfully welcomed the revolution in Russia by penning these poetic lines...

The Mother Great, the Power supreme,  
Turned her glance benign towards Russia,

The Revolution of the Age,  
Behold the wonder, rises high  
The tyrant howling falls down limp,  
The shoulders of the heavenly gods,  
Are swelling now with joy and pride,  
Eyes hot with unshed tears, the demons,  
Perish. O people of the world,  
Behold this mighty change!

Pravda is a Russian word meaning "Truth". It was the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1918 to 1991.

Lenin was born in 1870 near the Middle Volga to educated parents. Influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx, Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action. Lenin gained the support of a small majority (bolshinstvo), known as Bolsheviks, which became the Bolshevik Party. His opponents, in minority (menshinstvo), were called Mensheviks.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
  - (a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans
  - (b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
  - (c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
  - (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
  - (a) China
  - (b) Japan
  - (c) Korea
  - (d) Mongolia
3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?
  - (a) Lenin
  - (b) Marx
  - (c) Sun Yat-Sen
  - (d) Mao Tsetung
4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
  - (a) Air warfare
  - (b) Trench warfare
  - (c) Submarine warfare
  - (d) Ship warfare

5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?

- (a) Britain
- (b) France
- (c) Dutch
- (d) USA

6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?

- (a) Germany
- (b) Russia
- (c) Italy
- (d) France

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year \_\_\_\_\_
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_\_
4. In the Balkans \_\_\_\_\_ has mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg \_\_\_\_\_ suffered heavy losses.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.  
ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers.  
iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople.  
iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.

- (a) i and ii are correct
- (b) i and iii are correct
- (c) iv is correct
- (d) i, ii and iv are correct

2. Assertion: Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason: Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but A is wrong

3. Assertion: The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.

Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but A is wrong

**Match the following:**

- 1. Treaty of Brest – Litovsk - Versailles
- 2. Jingoism - Turkey
- 3. Kemal Pasha - Russia with Germany
- 4. Emden - England
- 5. Hall of Mirrors – Madras

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

- 1. Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans 2. Japan 3. Lenin 4. trench warfare 5. Britain 6. Russia

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. 1894 2. London 3. 1902 4. Macedonia 5. Russia 6. Clemenceau 7. 1925

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

- 1. i) and ii) are correct
- 2. Both A and R are wrong
- 3. A is right but R is not the correct reason

**Match the following:**

- 1. Treaty of Brest- Litovsk - Russia with Germany
- 2. Jingoism – England
- 3. Kemal Pasha - Turkey
- 4. Emden - Madras
- 5. Hall of Mirrors - Versailles

**10th Social Science Lesson 2**

**2] The World Between Two World Wars**

**Do You Know?**

Gold Standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.

**Fascism:** It is a form of radical authoritarian ultra-nationalism, characterised by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition and strong regimentation of society and of the economy, which came to prominence in early 20<sup>th</sup> – century Europe.

Social Democratic Party was founded as the General German Workers Association on 23 May 1863 in Leipzig. Founder was Ferdinand Lassalle. German elites of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century considered the very existence of a socialist party a threat to the security and stability of the newly unified Reich, and so Bismark outlawed this party from 1878 to 1890. However, in 1945, with the fall of Hitler, the Social Democratic Party was revived. It was the only surviving party from the Weimar period with a record of opposition to Hitler.

Decolonisation is a process through which colonial powers transferred institutional and legal control over their colonies to the indigenous nationalist governments.

Ho Chi Minh (1890 – 1969) was born in Tongking. When Ho Chi Minh was twenty one, he went to Europe. After working as a cook in a London hotel, he went to Paris. In the Paris peace conference, he lobbied for the independence for Vietnam. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist. In 1921 he became a founder-member of the French Communist party. Two years later he went to Moscow and learnt revolutionary techniques then. In 1925, he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement.

The descendents of original Dutch settlers of South Africa, also known as Afrikaners, were called Boers. Their language is Afrikaans.

**Apartheid in South Africa:** Apartheid, which means separateness, became the racial policy of the Nationalist Party in 1947. From 1950 onwards a series of laws came to be enforced. The whole country was divided into separate areas for the different races. Marriage between white and non-white was forbidden. Nearly all schools were brought under government control so that education different from that the Whites could be implemented for Africans. University education was also segregated. Apartheid is based on the belief that the political equality of White and Black in South Africa would mean Black rule. The ANC which fought the practice of racism was banned and its leader Nelson Mandela was put behind bars. Mounting pressure at the global level helped to end the racist regime in South Africa. In 1990 the ban on ANC was lifted and Mandela freed after 27 years. In the elections held subsequently the Africans were allowed to vote and ANC won the election and Mandela became the first black president of South Africa. Even though apartheid was dismantled the Whites completely dominate the economic sphere.

**Dollar Imperialism:** The term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?

- (a) Germany
- (b) Russia
- (c) Pope
- (d) Spain

2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?

(a) Hernan Cortes

(b) Francisco Pizarro

(c) Toussaint Louverture

(d) Pedro I

3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?

(a) English

(b) Spaniards

(c) Russians

(d) French

4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?

(a) Roosevelt

(b) Truman

(c) Woodrow Wilson

(d) Eisenhower

5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?

(a) Europe

(b) Latin America

(c) India

(d) China

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was \_\_\_\_\_

2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in \_\_\_\_\_

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May \_\_\_\_\_

6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

7. Boers were also known as \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front.

ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.

iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.

iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.

(a) i and ii are correct

(b) iii is correct

(c) iii and iv are correct

(d) i, ii and iii are correct

2. Assertion: A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.

Reason: This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.

(a) Both A and R are correct

(b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation

(c) Both A and R are wrong

(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

3. Assertion: The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

(a) Both A and R are correct

(b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation

(c) Both A and R are wrong

(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

**Match the following:**

1. Transvaal - Germany

2. Tongking - Hitler

3. Hindenburg - Italy

4. Third Reich - Gold

5. Matteotti - Guerilla activities

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Pope 2. Hernan Cortes 3. Spaniards 4. Roosevelt 5. Latin America

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Ferdinand Lassalle 2. Josef Goebbels 3. 1927 4. Gestapo 5. 1910 6. 27 7. Afrikaners

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. i) , ii) and iii) are correct 2. R is right but it has no relevance to A

3. A is right but R is not the right reason

**Match the following:**

1. Transvaal - Gold

2. Tongking - Guerilla activities

3. Hindenburg - Germany

4.Third Reich – Hitler

5.Matteotti – Italy

**10th Social Science Lesson 3****3] World War II****Do You Know?**

The word 'holocaust' is used to describe genocide of nearly six million Jews by the Germans during World War II. Annihilating the Jews was one of the main items on the political agenda of Hitler and the Nazis. Hitler was able to play on the anti-Jewish feelings (anti-Semitism) which were common in Germany and, in fact, throughout Europe. Jews were scattered all across Europe and many had become prominent in business, in performing arts and professional fields. Money-lending was a major business activity among Jews and this strengthened the prejudice against them. Shakespeare's play, The Merchant of Venice clearly depicts the dislike and distrust of Jews among the people.

"We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small..." – from the Preamble to the United Nations.

The objectives of the IMF are: "to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world".

**Choose the best answers:**

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?

- (a) 2 September, 1945
- (b) 2 October, 1945
- (c) 15 August, 1945
- (d) 12 October, 1945

2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?

- (a) Roosevelt
- (b) Chamberlain
- (c) Woodrow Wilson
- (d) Baldwin

3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?

- (a) Battle of Guadalcanal
- (b) Battle of Midway
- (c) Battle of Leningrad
- (d) Battle of El Alamein

4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?

- (a) Kavashaki
- (b) Innoshima
- (c) Hiroshima
- (d) Nagasaki

5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?

- (a) Russians
- (b) Arabs
- (c) Turks
- (d) Jews

6. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany?

- (a) Chamberlain
- (b) Winston Churchill
- (c) Lloyd George
- (d) Stanley Baldwin

7. When was the Charter of the UN signed?

- (a) June 26, 1942
- (b) June 26, 1945
- (c) January 1, 1942
- (d) January 1, 1945

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hitler attacked \_\_\_\_\_ which was a demilitarised zone.
2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ started the Lend Lease programme.
4. Britain Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ resigned in 1940.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion: President Roosevelt realised that the United States had a change its policy of isolation.

Reason: He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

**Match the following:**

1. Blitzkrieg - Roosevelt
2. Royal Navy - Stalingrad
3. Lend Lease - Solomon Island
4. Volga - Britain
5. Guadalcanal - Lightning strike

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. 2 September, 1945
2. Woodrow Wilson
3. Battle of Midway
4. Hiroshima
5. Jews
6. Chamberlain
7. June 26, 1945

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Rhineland
2. Axis power
3. US – President Roosevelt
4. Chamberlin
5. Radar

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. A is right but R is not the correct reason

**Match the following:**

1. Blitzkrieg – Lightning strike
2. Royal Navy – Britain
3. Lend Lease – Roosevelt
4. Volga – Stalingrad
5. Guadalcanal – Solomon land

**10th Social Science Lesson 4****4] The World After World War II****Do You Know?**

**Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925):** Born in a poor family near Canton, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of modern china was educated in a mission school and became a Christian. He was then trained as a doctor of medicine in Hong Kong. Evincing interest in politics he took part in a rising against the Manchus in 1895. In 1905 he founded in Tokyo the political party which in 1912 became the Kuomintang or the National People's Party. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles were Nationalism, Democracy, and the People's livelihood with Socialism as the ultimate object.

**Mao Tse-tung (1893-1976):** Mao was born in Hunan in south-east China. His father was a wealthy peasant, and a firm supporter of the Manchus. Mao, who was very fond of reading, soon showed his ability and entered the Junior College at Changsha. This was the year (1911) when the Revolution had broken out in China. Mao joined the revolutionary army but soon left and enrolled in the Teacher's Training College in Changsha. In the following year Mao began his full-fledged political activities of Human and emerged as a staunch Communist.

The United States was much concerned that poverty, unemployment, and dislocation caused by the post-World War II period were increasing the appeal of communist parties in Western Europe. The Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, advanced the idea of a European self-help

programme to be financed by the United States. Sixteen nations, became part of this programme. Administrative and technical assistance was offered through the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) of the United States. Marshall Plan funding ended in 1951.

**Cold War:** The rivalry that developed after World War II between the US and the USSR and their respective allies created tension which is referred to as Cold War. They did not take recourse to weapons. Instead they waged war on political, economic and ideological fronts.

**Zionist Movement:** In Palestine, the ancient home of Jews, only a few thousand Jews were living in 1900. Some 15 million were scattered around Europe and North America. (This is referred to as the Diaspora) . In 1896 Thodore Herzel, a Viennese journalist, published a pamphlet called The Jewish State in which he called for the creation of a Jewish national home. Next year (1897) the World Zionist Organisation was founded.

**Yasser Arafat (1924-2004):** In 1969, Yasser Arafat became chairman of the PLO's executive committee a position he held until his death in 2004. Yasser Arafat was appointed commander-in-chief of the all Palestinian Arab guerrilla forces in September 1970. Wearing a disguised pistol and carrying an olive branch and dressed in a military uniform, his appearance raised world awareness of the Palestinian cause. Arafat was elected by the central council of the PLO as the first president of the state of Palestine on April 2, 1989.

**Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO):** It is an umbrella political organization representing the world's Palestinians – all Arabs and their descendants who lived in mandated Palestine before the creation of the State of Israel in 1948. It was formed in 1964 to federate various Palestinian groups that previously had operated as clandestine resistance movements. Yasser Arafat was its most prominent leader.

Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of West Germany from 1982 to 1990, and played a crucial role in integrating East Germany into West Germany in 1990. He thus became the first chancellor of a unified Germany after forty five years of division. Which French president Mitterand, Kohl was the architect of the Maastricht Treaty, which established the European Union (EU) and the euro currency.

Perestroika ('restructuring') refers to the programme introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s to restructure Soviet economic and political system. Along with the policy of 'Glasnost' ('openness') , Perestroika was intended to energize Soviet economy which was lagging behind the developed countries of the capitalist world.

Glasnost ('openness') was a policy of ideologically openness introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev along with Perestroika in the 1980s. Under Glasnost there was more openness, writers who had been censored earlier were rehabilitated, and there was space for criticism of politics and government.

Yeltsin was first an ally of Gorbachev. However, as Mayor of Moscow, Yeltsin won great popularity as a champion of political and economic freedom. With Gorbachev's introduction of democratic elections for the Soviet parliament, Yeltsin was returned to power with overwhelming support of a Moscow constituency in 1989. The following year he was elected President of Russia over Gorbachev's objections. President Yeltsin advocated greater autonomy of the Russian Republic, with executive presidential system that would allow him to govern independently of parliament.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?
  - (a) Woodrow Wilson
  - (b) Truman
  - (c) Theodore Roosevelt
  - (d) Franklin Roosevelt
2. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?
  - (a) September 1959
  - (b) September 1948
  - (c) September 1954
  - (d) September 1949
3. The United States and Europeans allies formed \_\_\_\_\_ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.
  - (a) SEATO
  - (b) NATO
  - (c) SENTO
  - (d) Warsaw Pact
4. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?
  - (a) Hafez al-Assad
  - (b) Yasser Arafat
  - (c) Nasser
  - (d) Saddam Hussein
5. When was North and South Vietnam united?
  - (a) 1975
  - (b) 1976
  - (c) 1973
  - (d) 1974
6. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?
  - (a) 1979
  - (b) 1989
  - (c) 1990
  - (d) 1991

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the "Father of modern China".
2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in \_\_\_\_\_ University.
3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ provided for mandates in Turkish – Arab Empire.
6. Germany joined the NATO in \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority, initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.
- ii) The Kuomintang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.
- iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of Nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.
- iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.

- (a) i and ii are correct
- (b) ii and iii are correct
- (c) i and iii are correct
- (d) i and iv are correct

2. i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.
- ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
- iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.
- iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.

- (a) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (b) i and ii are correct
- (c) iii and iv are correct
- (d) i, ii and iii are correct

3. Assertion (A): America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.

Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen - South Vietnam

2. Syngman Rhee - Kuomintang
3. Anwar Sadat - South Korea
4. Ho-Chi Minh - Egypt
5. Ngo Dinh Diem - North Vietnam

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Truman 2. September 1949 3. NATO 4. Yasser Arafat 5. 1976 6. 1991

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Dr. Sun Yat – Sen 2. Peking 3. Chiang Kai- Shek 4. Central 5. Versailles 6. 1955 7. Strasbourg
8. The Maastricht

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. (i) and (iii) are correct 2. (i) and (ii) are correct
3. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

**Match the following:**

1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen - Kuomintang
2. Syngman Rhee - South Korea
3. Anwar Sadat – Egypt
4. Ho-Chi Minh - North Vietnam
5. Ngo Dinh Diem - South Vietnam

**10th Social Science Lesson 5****5] Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century****Do You Know?**

It was also to the credit of Vidyasagar that the first age of consent was included in the Indian Penal code, which was enacted in 1860. The age for marriage was fixed as ten years. It was raised to twelve and thirteen years in 1891 and 1925 respectively. Sadly, as reported in the Age of Consent Committee (1929), the law remained on paper and the knowledge of it was confined to judges, lawyers and a few educated men.

Ramalinga bore witness to hunger and poverty in the country: "I saw poor people, emaciated with hunger and terribly weary, going to every house, yet their hunger was not removed, and my heart suffered intensely. Those who suffer with relentless disease, I saw them in front of me and my heart trembled. I saw those people, poor and of unmatched honour, their hearts weary and I grew weak".

**Choose the best answers:**

1. In which year was Sati abolished?
  - (a) 1827
  - (b) 1829
  - (c) 1826

(d) 1927

2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?

(a) Arya Samaj

(b) Brahmo Samaj

(c) Prarthana Samaj

(d) Adi Brahmo Samaj

3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?

(a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar

(b) Raja Rammohan Roy

(c) Annie Besant

(d) Jyotiba Phule

4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?

(a) Parsi Movement

(b) Aligarh Movement

(c) Ramakrishna Mission

(d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha

5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?

(a) Baba Dayal Das

(b) Baba Ramsingh

(c) Gurunanak

(d) Jyotiba Phule

6. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?

(a) M.G. Ranade

(b) Devendranath Tagore

(c) Jyotiba Phule

(d) Ayyankali

7. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash?

(a) Dayananda Saraswathi

(b) Iyothee Thassar

(c) Annie Besant

(d) Swami Shradanatha

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ found the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.

2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanic Sabha was \_\_\_\_\_

3. Gulumgir was written by \_\_\_\_\_

4. Ramakrishna Mission was established by \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
6. Oru paisa Tamilan was started by \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism.  
(ii) He encouraged idolatry.  
(iii) He published tracts condemning social evils.  
(iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck.  
(a) i is correct  
(b) i and ii are correct  
(c) i, ii and iii are correct  
(d) i, iii and iv are correct
2. (i) Prathana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang.  
(ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter-dining and inter-caste marriage.  
(iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.  
(iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.  
(a) i is correct  
(b) ii is correct  
(c) i, and ii are correct  
(d) iii and iv are correct
3. (i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.  
(ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.  
(iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission.  
(iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal.  
(a) i is correct  
(b) i and ii are correct  
(c) iii is correct  
(d) i, iii and iv are correct
4. Assertion: Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows.  
Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.  
(a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion  
(b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion  
(c) Both are wrong  
(d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

**Match the following:**

1. Oru paisa Tamilan - Widows Remarriage Reform Act
2. Thiruvavutpa - Nirankari
3. Baba Dayal Das - Adi Brama Samaj
4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar - Hournal
5. Debendranath - Songs of Grace

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. 1829 2. Arya Samaj 3. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar 4. Parsi movement 5. Baba Ramsingh 6. M.G. Ranade 7. Dayananda Saraswathi

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Ramalinga Swamigal 2. M.G. Ranade 3. Jyotiba Phule 4. Swami Vivekananda 5. Singh Sabha 6. Iyothee Thassar

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. i) , iii) and iv) are correct
2. i) and ii) are correct
3. i) and ii) are correct
4. Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion

**Match the following:**

- 1.Oru paisa Tamilan – Journal
- 2.Thiruvavutpa - Songs of Grace
- 3.Baba Dayal Das - Nirankari
- 4.Iswarchandra Vidyasagar – Widow remarriage act
- 5.Debendranath – Adi Brama Samaj

**10th Social Science Lesson 6****6] Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu****Do You Know?**

**Gopala Nayak, the Palayakkarar of Virupachi:** Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindugal League, which was formed with Lakshmi Nayak of Manaparai and Poojai Nayak of Devadanapatti. He drew inspiration from Tipu Sultan who sent a deputation to show his camaraderie. He led the resistance against the British from Coimbatore and later joined Oomaidurai, Kattabomman's brother. He put up a fierce fight at Aanamalai hills where the local peasants gave him full support. But Gopala Nayak was overpowered by the British forces in 1801.

**Ondiveeran:** Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Puli Thevar. Fighting by the side of Puli Thevar, he caused much damage to the Company's army. According to oral tradition, in one

battle, Ondiveeran's hand was chopped off and Puli Thevar was saddened. But Ondiveeran said it was a reward for his penetration into enemy's fort causing many heads to roll.

Kuyili, a faithful friend of Velunachiyar, is said to have led the unit of women soldiers named after Udaiyaal. Udaiyaal was a shepherd girl who was killed for not divulging information on Kuyili. Kuyili is said to have walked into the British arsenal (1780) after setting herself on fire, thus destroying all the ammunition.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement?

- (a) Marudhu brothers
- (b) Puli Thevar
- (c) Velunachiyar
- (d) Veerapandya Kattabomman

2. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?

- (a) Velunachiyar
- (b) Kattabomman
- (c) Puli Thevar
- (d) Oomai thurai

3. Where was Sivasubramanianar executed?

- (a) Kayathar
- (b) Nagalapuram
- (c) Virupachi
- (d) Panchalamkurichi

4. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?

- (a) Marudhu brothers
- (b) Puli Thevar
- (c) Veerapandya Kattabomman
- (d) Gopala Nayak

5. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?

- (a) 24 May 1805
- (b) 10 July 1805
- (c) 10 July 1806
- (d) 10 September 1806

6. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?

- (a) Col. Fancourt

- (b) Major Armstrong
- (c) Sir John Cradock
- (d) Colonel Agnew

7. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Mysore

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by \_\_\_\_\_
2. Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of \_\_\_\_\_ for eight years.
3. Bennerman deputed \_\_\_\_\_ to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
4. Kattabomman was hanged to death at \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.  
(ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.  
(iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.  
(iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.  
(a) i, ii and iv are correct  
(b) i, ii and iii are correct  
(c) iii and iv are correct  
(d) i and iv are correct
2. (i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.  
(ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.  
(iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.  
(iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.  
(a) i and ii are correct  
(b) ii and iii are correct  
(c) ii, iii and iv are correct  
(d) i and iv are correct

3. Assertion (A): Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.

Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

**Match the following:**

- 1. Theerthagiri - Vellore Revolt
- 2. Gopala Nayak - Ramalinganar
- 3. Bannerman - Dindigul
- 4. Suberdar Sheik Adam - Vellore Fort
- 5. Col. Fancourt – Odanilai

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

- 1. Puli Thevar 2. Puli Thevar 3. Nagalapuram 4. Marudhu brothers 5. 10 July 1806 6. Sir John Cradock 7. Calcutta

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. Viswanatha Nayaka 2. Gopala Nayak 3. Ramalinga Mudaliar 4. Kayathar 5. South Indian Rebellion 6. Fateh Hyder

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

- 1. (i) , (ii) and (iii) are correct
- 2. (ii) and (iii) are correct
- 3. (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

**Match the following:**

- 1.Theerthagiri – Odanilai
- 2.Gopala Nayak – Dindigul
- 3.Bannerman – Ramalinganar
- 4.Subedar Sheik Adam – Vellore revolt
- 5.Col. Fancourt – Vellore fort

## 10th Social Science Lesson 7

### 7] Anti – Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

**Choose the best answers:**

- 1. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?
- (a) Wahhabi Rebellion

(b) Farazi Movement

(c) Tribal uprising

(d) Kol Revolt

2. Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?

(a) Titu Mir

(b) Sidhu

(c) Dudu Mian

(d) Shariatullah

3. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?

(a) Santhals

(b) Titu Mir

(c) Munda

(d) Kol

4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following:

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

(b) Justice Govind Ranade

(c) Bipin Chandra pal

(d) Romesh Chandra

5. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?

(a) 19 June 1905

(b) 18 July 1906

(c) 19 August 1907

(d) 16 October 1905

6. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act passed?

(a) Kol Revolt

(b) Indigo Revolt

(c) Munda Rebellion

(d) Deccan Riots

7. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?

(a) Annie Besant

(b) Bipin Chandra Pal

(c) Lala Lajpat Rai

(d) Tilak

8. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan?

- (a) Dina Bandhu mitra
- (b) Romesh Chandra Dutt
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Birsa Munda

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
2. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was \_\_\_\_\_
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.
4. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
5. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) The Company received ₹ 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.  
(ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831 – 1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.  
(iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.  
(iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.  
(a) i, ii and iii are correct  
(b) ii and iii are correct  
(c) iii and iv are correct  
(d) i, and iv are correct
2. (i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.  
(ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.  
(iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.  
(iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.  
(a) i and iii are correct  
(b) i, ii and iv are correct  
(c) ii and iii are correct  
(d) iii and iv are correct
3. Assertion (A): Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

Reason (R): Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.

Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

4. Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Wahhabi Rebellion - Lucknow
2. Munda Rebellion - Peshwa Baji Rao II
3. Begum Hazarat Mahal - Titu Mir
4. Kunwar Singh - Ranchi
5. Nana Sahib – Bihar

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Farazi Movement 2. Dudu Mian 3. Santhals 4. Bipin Chandra pal 5. 16 October 1905 6. Munda Rebellion 7. Tilak
8. Dina Bandhu Mitra

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Wahhabi rebellion 2. Kol revolt 3. Chotanagpur Tenancy act 4. 1908 5. 1885

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. (i) , (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. (i) , (iii) , and (iv) are correct
3. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
4. (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

**Match the following:**

1. Wahhabi Rebellion – Titu Mir
2. Munda Rebellion – Ranchi
3. Begum Hazarat Mahal – Lucknow
4. Kunwar Singh – Bihar
5. Nana Sahib - Peshwa Baji Rao II

## 10th Social Science Lesson 8

## 8] Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

**Do You Know?**

Dyarchy, a system of dual government introduced under the Government of India Act 1919, divided the powers of the provincial government into Reserved and Transferred subjects. The Reserved Subjects comprising finance, defence, the police, justice, land revenue and irrigation were in the hands of the British. The Transferred Subjects that included local self-government, education, public health, public works, agriculture, forests and fisheries were left under the control of Indian ministers. The system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935.

The British enacted the first forest act in 1865. This act restricted the access of the forest dwellers to the forest areas to collect firewood, cattle fodder and other minor forest produce such as honey, seeds, nuts, medicinal herbs. The Indian Forest Act of 1878 claimed that original ownership of forests was with the state. Waste lands and fallow lands were included as forest. Shifting cultivation practiced by the tribal people, was prohibited. Alienation of forests from local control was stiffly resisted by the aggrieved adivasis (tribals) and the nationalists. The most striking evidence of continuing struggles of the tribal groups was the one waged by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Rampa. Raju's efforts at fighting corrupt officials to protect the interests of Rampa tribals prompted the British to target his life. A special Malabar Police team was sent to quell the uprisings (1922-24) of Rampa Adivasis. Alluri Sitarama Raju attained martyrdom for the cause of forest dwellers.

'Real Swaraj will come not by acquisition of authority by a few, but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority, when abused.'

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Saifuddin Kitchlew
- (c) Mohamed Ali
- (d) Raj Kumar Shukla

2. In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Madras
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Nagpur

3. Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?

- (a) 26<sup>th</sup> January
- (b) 26<sup>th</sup> December 1929
- (c) 16<sup>th</sup> June 1946
- (d) 15<sup>th</sup> January 1947

4. When was the first Forest Act enacted?

- (a) 1858
- (b) 1911
- (c) 1865
- (d) 1936

5. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Temple Entry Day
- (b) Day of Deliverance
- (c) Direct Action Day
- (d) Independence Day

6. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?

- (a) 1858 Act
- (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Gandhi regarded \_\_\_\_\_ as his political guru.
2. Khilafat Movement was led by \_\_\_\_\_
3. Government of India Act 1919 introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in the provinces.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ramsay Macdonald announced \_\_\_\_\_ which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.  
(ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.  
(iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.  
(iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.  
(a) i and ii are correct  
(b) ii and iii are correct  
(c) iv is correct  
(d) i, ii and iii are correct
2. Assertion: The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.

Reason: Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

- (a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- (b) A is correct but R is wrong
- (c) A is wrong but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

3. Assertion: The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason: The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.

- (a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- (b) A is correct but R is wrong
- (c) A is wrong but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

**Match the following:**

- 1. Rowlatt Act - Surrender of titles
- 2. Non- Cooperation Movement - Dyarchy
- 3. Government of India Act, 1919 - M.N. Roy
- 4. Communist Party of India - Direct Action Day
- 5. 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 - Black Act

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

- 1. Saifuddin Kitchlew 2. Nagpur 3. 26th January 1930 4. 1865 5. Temple Entry Day 6. Government of India Act, 1935

**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1. Gopala Krishna Gokhale 2. AH brothers 3. Dyarchy 4. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan 5. Communal award 6. Usha Mehta

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

- 1. (i) , (ii) and (iii) are correct
- 2. A is wrong but R is correct
- 3. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

**Match the following:**

- 1. Rowlatt Act - Black Act
- 2. Non -Cooperation Movement - Surrender of titles
- 3. Government of India Act, 1919 - Dyarchy
- 4. Communist Party of India - M.N. Roy
- 5. 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 - Direct Action Day

## 10th Social Science Lesson 9

## 9] Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

**Do You Know?**

**Prominent Nationalist of Tamil Nadu in the Moderate phase:** The early nationalists believed in constitutional methods. Their activities consisted of conducting hall meetings and deliberating the problems of the country in English. When, at the time of Partition of Bengal, Tilak and other leaders adopted popular methods such as mass public meetings, and used vernacular languages to address the larger public, the early nationalists came to be known as moderates. The distinguished Tamil Moderates from Madras: V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.S. Sivasamy, V. Krishnasamy, T.R. Venkatramanar, G.A. Natesan, T.M. Madhava Rao and S. Subramaniam.

Tamil Nadu was then part of the Madras Presidency which included large parts of the present-day states of Andhra Pradesh (Coastal districts and Rayalaseema) , Karnataka (Bengaluru, Bellary, South Canara) , Kerala (Malabar) and even Odisha (Ganjam) .

**George Joseph:** George Joseph, a barrister and eloquent speaker, played a leading role in organising and publicising the cause of Home Rule League in Madurai. Though born in Chengannur (Alappuzha district, Kerala State) , he chose to settle down in Madurai and practice as a people's lawyer. He was fondly called "Rosaappu Durai" by the people of Madurai for the services he rendered to the affected communities.

**Agitation for Removal of Neill Statue (1927):** James Neill of the Madras Fusiliers (infantry men with firearms) was brutal in wreaking vengeance at Kanpur ('the Cawnpur massacre; as it was called) in which many English women and children were killed in the Great Rebellion of 1857. Neill was later killed by an Indian sepoy. A statue was erected for him at Mount Road, Madras. Nationalists saw this as an insult to Indian sentiments, and organised a series of demonstrations in Madras. The statue was finally moved to Madras Museum when Congress Ministry, led by C. Rajaji, formed the government in 1937.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?

- (a) T.M. Nair
- (b) P. Rangaiah
- (c) G. Subramaniam
- (d) G.A. Natesan

2. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?

- (a) Marina
- (b) Mylapore
- (c) Fort St. George
- (d) Thousand Lights

3. Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection"?

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) M. Veeraraghavachari

(c) B.P. Wadia

(d) G.S. Arundale

4. Who among the following were Swarajists?

(a) S. Satyamurti

(b) Kasturirangar

(c) P. Subbarayan

(d) Periyar EVR

5. Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?

(a) K. Kamaraj

(b) C. Rajaji

(c) K. Santhanam

(d) T. Prakasam

6. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?

(a) Erode

(b) Madras

(c) Salem

(d) Madurai

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.

2. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.

(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891.

(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India.

(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.

(a) i and ii are correct

(b) iii is correct

(c) iv is correct

(d) All are correct

2. (i) EVR did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.

(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.

(a) i and ii are correct

(b) i and iii are correct

(c) ii is correct

(d) i, iii and iv are correct

**Match the following:**

1. MNA - Anti-Hindi agitation

2. EVR Periyar - Removal of Neill Statue

3. S.N. Somayajulu - Salt Satyagraha

4. Vedaranyam - Torture Commission

5. Thalamuthu - Vaikom Hero

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. P. Rangaiah 2. Thousand Lights 3. Annie Besant 4. S. Satyamurti 5. T. Prakasam 6. Salem

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. T. Muthuswami 2. Bharat Matha Society 3. C. Natesanar 4. Rajaji 5. Yakub Hasan 6. Bhasyam

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. (i) and (ii) are correct

2. (ii) is correct

**Match the following:**

1. MNA - Torture Commission

2. EVR Periyar - Vaikom Hero

3. S.N. Somayajulu - Removal of Neill Statue

4. Vedaranyam - Salt Satyagraha

5. Thalamuthu - Anti-Hindi agitation

**10th Social Science Lesson 10**

**10] Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu**

**Do You Know?**

In 1930, Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar introduced in the Madras Legislative Council a Bill on the "prevention of the dedication of women to Hindu temples in the Presidency of Madras". The Bill, which later became the Devadasi Abolition Act, declared the "pottukattu ceremony" in the precincts of Hindu temples or any other place of worship unlawful, gave legal sanction to

devadasis to contract marriage, and prescribed a minimum punishment of five years' imprisonment for those found guilty of aiding and abetting the devadasis system. The Bill had to wait for over 15 years to become an Act.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.  
(a) Caldwell  
(b) F.W. Ellis  
(c) Ziegenbalg  
(d) Meenakshisundaram
2. \_\_\_\_\_ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.  
(a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan  
(b) B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Rajaji  
(d) M.C. Rajah
3. India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1918  
(b) 1917  
(c) 1916  
(d) 1914
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials.  
(a) Staff Selection Board  
(b) Public Service Commission  
(c) Provincial Staff Recruitment Board  
(d) Staff Selection Commission
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.  
(a) M.C. Rajah  
(b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan  
(c) T.M. Nair  
(d) P. Varadarajulu

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first non-European language that went into print.
2. The College of Fort St. George was founded by \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.

5. The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ gave prominence to Tamil music.
7. The first Woman Legislator in India was \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.  
 (ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different plan leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.  
 (iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.  
 (iv) Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.
- (a) i and ii are correct  
 (b) i and iii are correct  
 (c) iv is correct  
 (d) ii and iii are correct
2. Assertion (A): The Justice Party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.  
 Reason (R): The Congress Party boycotted the Madras Legislature during this period of Dyarchy.
- (a) Both A and R are correct  
 (b) A is correct, but R is not the correct explanation  
 (c) Both A and R are wrong  
 (d) R is correct, but it has no relevance to A

**Match the following:**

1. Dravidian Home - Maraimalai Adigal  
 2. Thozhilalan - Rettaimalai Srinivasan  
 3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam - Singaravelar  
 4. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam – Natesanar

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Ziegenbalg 2. Rettaimalai Srinivasan 3. 1918 4. Staff Selection board 5. M. C. Rajah

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Tamil 2. F.W. Ellis 3. Maraimalai Adigal 4. Justice party government  
 5. Parithimar Kalingar 6. Abraham Pandithar 7. Muthulakshmi Reddi

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. (i) and (iii) are correct

2. Both A and R are correct

**Match the following:**

1. Dravidian Home - Natesanar
2. Thozhilalan - Singaravelar
3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam - Maraimalai Adigal
4. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam - Rettaimalai Srinivasan

**10th Social Science Lesson 11**

**11] India – Location, Relief and Drainage**

**Do You Know?**

Amaravati is the new capital of Andhra Pradesh. According to Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, Hyderabad will be the capital for both the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana till 2024 (For 10 years from the act passed).

Aravalli range is the oldest fold mountain range in India.

Himalaya is the home of several high peaks. However, it holds the record of having the maximum number of highest peaks among any mountain range in world. Out of 14 highest peaks in this world, Himalayas holds 9.

The major passes in the Himalaya are Karakoram Pass (Jammu and Kashmir), Zojila pass, Shipkila pass (Arunachal Pradesh), Boomdila pass (Arunachal Pradesh), Nathula pass and Jhelepla pass (Sikkim). The Khyber Pass which connects Pakistan and Afghanistan, and Bolan pass in Pakistan are the important passes of the Indian subcontinent.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The north-south extent of India is

- (a) 2,500 km
- (b) 2,933 km
- (c) 3,214 km
- (d) 2,814 km

2. \_\_\_\_\_ River is known as "Sorrow of Bihar"

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Damodar

3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Coast
- (b) Island
- (c) Peninsula
- (d) Strait

4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Goa
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Maldives

5. The highest peak in South India is

- (a) Ooty
- (b) Kodaikanal
- (c) Anaimudi
- (d) Jindhagada

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.

- (a) Bhabar
- (b) Tarai
- (c) Bhangar
- (d) Khadar

7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of

- (a) West Bengal and Odisha
- (b) Karnataka and Kerala
- (c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

**Match the following:**

- 1. Tsangpo - Tributary of River Ganga
- 2. Yamuna - Highest peak in India
- 3. New alluvium - River Brahmaputra in Tibet
- 4. Mt. Godwin Southern part of East Austen (K2) - Coastal Plain
- 5. Coromandel Coast – Khadhar

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. 3,214 km 2. Kosi 3. Peninsula 4. Sri Lanka 5. Anaimudi 6. Bhangar 7. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

**Match the following:**

- 1. Tsangpo - River Brahmaputra in Tibet
- 2. Yamuna - Tributary of River Ganga
- 3. New alluvium - Khadhar
- 4. Mt. Godwin Southern part of East Austen (K2) - Highest peak in India
- 5. Coromandel Coast - Coastal Plain

## 10th Social Science Lesson 12

## 12] Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

**Do You Know?**

Equable climate is also called as the British climate, which is neither too hot nor too cold.

Weather refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time. Climate is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30-35 years.

Mawsynram, the place which receives highest rainfall (1141 cm) in the world. It is located in Meghalaya.

Project Tiger was launched in April 1973 with the aim to conserve tiger population in specifically constituted "Tiger Reserves" in India.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Western disturbances cause rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Tamil Nadu
  - (b) Kerala
  - (c) Punjab
  - (d) Madhya Pradesh
2. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
  - (a) Loo
  - (b) Norwester
  - (c) Mango showers
  - (d) Jet stream
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
  - (a) Isohyets
  - (b) Isobar
  - (c) Isotherm
  - (d) Latitudes
4. Climate of India is labelled as \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Tropical humid
  - (b) Equatorial Climate
  - (c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
  - (d) Temperate Climate
5. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Tropical evergreen forest
  - (b) Deciduous forest
  - (c) Mangrove forest

(d) Mountain forest

6. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Karnataka

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO.

(a) Nilgiri

(b) Agasthiyamalai

(c) Great Nicobar

(d) Kachch

**Match the following:**

1. Sundarbans - Desert and semi desert vegetation

2. Biodiversity hotspot - October – December

3. North east monsoon - Littoral forest

4. Tropical thorn forests - West Bengal

5. Coastal forests - The Himalayas

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

Reasons (R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm (Give option for this question) .

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true; R explains A

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true; R does not explain A

(c) (A) is true (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

**Choose the inappropriate answer:**

1. Tidal forests are found in and around \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Desert

(b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra

(c) The delta of Godavari

(d) The delta of Mahanadhi

2. Climate of India is affected by \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Latitudinal extent

(b) Altitude

(c) Distance from the sea

(d) Soil

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Punjab 2. Mango showers 3. Isohyets 4. Tropical Monsoon Climate 5. Deciduous forest 6. Andhra Pradesh 7. a, b, c

**Match the following:**

1. Sundarbans - West Bengal
2. Biodiversity hotspot – The Himalayas
3. North east monsoon - October - December
4. Tropical thorn forests - Desert and semi desert vegetation
5. Coastal forests - Littoral forests

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A

**Choose the inappropriate answer:**

1. Desert
2. Soil

### 10th Social Science Lesson 13

#### 13] India – Agriculture

**Do You Know?**

**Soil degradation:** Soil degradation is an acute problem in India. According to a 2015 report of the Indian institute of remote sensing (IIRS) . The estimated the amount of soil erosion that occurred in India was 147 million hectares. The main problems of the Indian soils are (i) Soil erosion (sheet erosion, Rill erosion, Gully erosion, Ravine and Badland) ; (ii) Degradation of soil; (iii) Water-logging; (iv) Saline and Alkaline and (v) Salt Flats, types of soils are different erosion.

**Methods of Conservation and Management of Soil:** (1) Afforestation; (2) Constructing Dams and Barrages; (3) Prevention of Overgrazing; (4) Improved methods of Agricultural practices. Contour method, Rotation of crops, Contour Bunding, Strip cropping, Planting of shelter belts, Adopting the techniques of sustainable agriculture are different conservation methods for better soil management.

**Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):** This has been implemented to get more production by using water saving and conservation technologies.

**Different names of shifting agriculture in different regions in India:** Jhum – Assam; Poonam – Kerala; Podu - Andhra Pradesh, Odisha; Beewar, Mashan, Penda, Beera - Madhya Pradesh.

**Livestock Census:** First Livestock Census in India was conducted with the title of Dairy Cattle Census in 1919.

**How is Livestock census conducted in Tamil Nadu?** State Government is conducting Livestock Census with the help of Department of Animal Husbandry at state level and

Regional Joint Director at District level under the guidelines of Government of India Ministry of Agriculture and farmer's welfare, Department of Animal Husbandary Dairying and Fisheries.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Alluvial
- (b) Black
- (c) Red
- (d) Alkaline

2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?

- (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- (b) Indian Meteorological Department
- (c) Soil Survey of India
- (d) Indian Institute of Soil Science

3. The soils formed by the rivers are:

- (a) Red soils
- (b) Black soils
- (c) Desert soils
- (d) Alluvial soils

4. \_\_\_\_\_ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.

- (a) Hirakud dam
- (b) Bhakra Nangal dam
- (c) Mettur dam
- (d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cash crop.

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Maize

6. Black soils are also called as:

- (a) Arid soils
- (b) Saline soils
- (c) Regur soils
- (d) Mountain soils

7. The longest dam in the world is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mettur dam
- (b) Kosi dam
- (c) Hirakud dam
- (d) Bhakra-Nangal dam

8. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Jute
- (d) Tobacco

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true; (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

2. Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

**Pick the odd one out:**

- 1. (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Millets (d) Coffee
- 2. (a) Khadar (b) Bhangar (d) Alluvial Soil (d) Black soil
- 3. (a) Inundational canals (b) Perennial canals (c) Tanks (d) Canals

**Match the following:**

- 1. Sugar bowl of India - Mahanadi
- 2. Coffee - Golden revolution
- 3. Tehri - Karnataka
- 4. Hirakud - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- 5. Horticulture - Highest dam in the India

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Red 2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research 3. Alluvial soils 4. Bhakra Nangal dam  
5. Cotton 6. Regur soils 7. Hirakud dam 8. Jute

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
2. (A) is false (R) is true

**Pick the odd one out:**

1. Coffee  
2. Black soil  
3. Tanks

**Match the following:**

1. Sugar bowl of India - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar  
2. Coffee - Karnataka  
3. Tehri - Highest dam in the India  
4. Hirakud – Mahanadi  
5. Horticulture - Golden revolution

### 10th Social Science Lesson 14

#### 14] India-Resources and Industries

##### **Do You Know?**

The organisations associated with minerals in India are: (1) The Geological Survey of India Headquarter is at Calcutta; (2) Indian Bureau of Mines Headquarter at Nagpur; (3) Non-Ferrous Material Technology Development Centre NFTDC, Hyderabad; (4) The Ministry of Mines is responsible for the administration of all mines and minerals (Development and Regulation Act, 1957) .

**The iron is usually found in following form:** Magnetite - 72.4%; Hematite - 69.9%; Goethite - 62.9%; Limonite - 55%; Siderite - 48.2%

**MOIL - Manganese Ore India Limited** State-owned manganese-ore mining company headquartered in Nagpur. With a market share of 50%. It was the largest producer of manganese ore in India.

**SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited):** The Ministry of Steel is responsible for planning and development of iron and steel industry in India.

**Hindustan Copper Ltd** is a Government-owned-corporation in the central public enterprise under the Ministry of mines, India.

**Bauxite** is an oxide of aluminium; the name has been derived after the French word Le Baux.

**National Aluminium Company Limited**, abbreviated as NALCO, (incorporated 1981) has units in Odisha at places like Angul and Damanjodi. It was incorporated as a public sector enterprise of the Ministry of Mines, Government of India in 1981.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) is a ministry of the Government of India. It is responsible for the exploration, production, refining, distribution, marketing, import,

export, and conservation of petroleum, natural gas, petroleum products, and liquefied natural gas in India.

Coal India Limited (CIL) is an Indian state-controlled coal mining company headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal.

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) (methane stored at high pressure) is a fuel which can be used in place of gasoline, diesel fuel and propane/LPG. In comparison to other fuels, natural gas poses less of a threat in the event of a spill, because it is lighter than air and disperses quickly when released. Biomethane-cleaned-up biogas from anaerobic digestion or landfills-can be used. Natural gas run vehicles are increasingly used in Delhi, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, etc.

GAIL (formerly known as Gas Authority of India Limited) is the largest state-owned natural gas processing and distribution company in India. It is headquartered in New Delhi.

The first hydro-electric power station in India was established at "Darjeeling" in 1897. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is located in Faridabad, India.

Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited is a Government of India Enterprise. Its head quarter is located at New Delhi.

The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is an Indian public sector undertaking based in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It is wholly owned by the Government of India and is responsible for the generation of nuclear power for electricity.

Tamil Nadu has the largest installation of wind turbines in the country in the Aralvoimozhi area near Kanniyakumari is the largest concentrations of wind farm capacity at a single location in the world.

The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) , Chennai was established in Tamil Nadu in 1998 as an autonomous institution under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. NIWE main activities include resource assessment testing and certification.

The first cotton textile mill was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkata in 1818.

Ginning is the process of separating cotton seed from cotton.

National jute board is headquartering at Kolkata.

CSTRI is the only research institute in the country dedicated to the Research & Developmental activities related to silk technology. CSTRI was established in the year 1983 by the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India having head quarter at Bengaluru.

Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms was set up as an attached non-participating office on 20<sup>th</sup> November of Commerce. At present it is functioning under the Ministry of Textiles, headquarters at Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

The first paper mill of India was started in 1812 at Serampore in West Bengal.

National Newsprint and Paper Mills (NEPA) is at Nepanagar in Burhanpur District of Madhya Pradesh.

Chennai is nick named as the "Detroit of Asia" due to the presence of major automobile manufacturing units and allied industries around the city.

The first attempt to produce iron and steel unit was set up at Porto Novo in Tamil Nadu in 1830.

Make in India program was launched in 2014 to put India on the world map as a major hub for global design and manufacturing.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Manganese is used in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Storage batteries
- (b) Steel making
- (c) Copper smelting
- (d) Petroleum Refining

2. The Anthracite coal has \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 80 to 95% Carbon
- (b) Above 70% Carbon
- (c) 60 to 70% Carbon
- (d) Below 50% Carbon

3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Water
- (c) Carbon
- (d) Nitrogen

4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Salem
- (c) Madurai
- (d) Coimbatore

5. The first Nuclear Power Station was commissioned in

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Tamil Nadu

6. The abundant source of energy is

- (a) Bio mass
- (b) Sun
- (c) Coal
- (d) Oil

7. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Assam

8. The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur Plateau region is

- (a) Transport
- (b) Mineral Deposits
- (c) Large demand
- (d) Power Availability

**Match the following:**

- 1. Bauxite - Cement
- 2. Gypsum - Aircraft
- 3. Black Gold - Electrical goods
- 4. Iron ore - Coal
- 5. Mica – Magnetite

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Steel Making 2. 80 to 95% Carbon 3. Carbon 4. Coimbatore 5. Kolkata 6. Sun 7. Jharkhand 8. Mineral deposits

**Match the following:**

- 1. Bauxite - Aircraft
- 2. Gypsum – Cement
- 3. Black gold – Coal
- 4. Iron ore – Magnetite
- 5. Mica - Electrical goods

### 10th Social Science Lesson 15

#### 15] India – Population, Transport, Communication & Trade

**Do You Know?**

In India the first census was carried out in the year 1872. But the first complete and synchronous. Census was conducted in 1881. And the 2011 census represents the fifteenth census of India.

Shershah suri built the shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus valley to the Sonar valley in Bengal. This road from Kolkata to Peshawar was renamed as Grand Trunk (GT) road during the British period. At present, it extends from Amritsar to Kolkata.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) was established in 1995. It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport.

The first sub-urban railway was started in 1925 in Mumbai. Gateman Express is the fastest operational train in India. This train connects New Delhi and Agra and touches 160 km/h.

The state of Meghalaya has no railway network.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called

- (a) Cartography
- (b) Demography
- (c) Anthropology
- (d) Epigraphy

2. \_\_\_\_\_ transport provides door to door services.

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

3. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is

- (a) 5846 km
- (b) 5942 km
- (c) 5630 km
- (d) 5800 km

4. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Hyderabad

5. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is

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

6. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?

- (a) Air India
- (b) Indian Airlines
- (c) Vayudoot

(d) Pavan Hans

7. The major import item of India is

(a) Cement

(b) Jewells

(c) Tea

(d) Petroleum

**Match the following:**

1. Border Road Organisation - Satellite communication

2. INSAT - Impact of Urbanization

3. Mazagaon Dock - Mumbai

4. Urban sprawl - Mumbai

5. Konkan Railway - 1960

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Demography 2. Roadways 3. 5846 km 4. Hyderabad 5. Airways 6. Pavan Hans 7. Petroleum

**Match the following:**

1. Border Road Organisation – 1960

2. INSAT - Satellite communication

3. Mazagaon Dock – Mumbai

4. Urban sprawl - Impact of Urbanization

5. Konkan Railways – Mumbai

**10th Social Science Lesson 16****16] Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu****Do You Know?**

As per, the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, state boundaries were reorganised on some linguistic basis.

All districts of Tamil Nadu except the Chennai, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari were bifurcated at different points of time.

**Major hills in Tamil Nadu:** Coimbatore – Maruthamalai, Velliangiri and Anaimalai; Dharmapuri – Theertha malai, Chitteri and Vathalmalai; Dindigul – Pazhamalai and Kodaikanal; Erode – Chennai hills and Sivan hills; Vellore – Javadhu, Yelagiri and Rathinamalai hills; Namakkal – Kolli hills; Salem – Servarayan, Kanjamalai and Chalk hills; Kallakurichi – Kalvarayan; Villupuram – Gingee hills; Perambalur – Pachaimalai; Kanyakumari – Marunthuvazhmalai; Tirunelveli – Mahendragiri and Agasthiyarmalai; The Nilgiris – Nilgiri hills.

| Peaks in Eastern Ghats | Height (m) |
|------------------------|------------|
|                        |            |

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Shervarayan temple | 1,623 |
| Mazhamalai         | 1,500 |
| Urgamalai          | 1,486 |
| Kuttirayan         | 1,395 |
| Muganur            | 1,279 |
| Valsamalai         | 1,034 |

Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni, Island Grounds, Kattupalli Island, Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial are some major islands of Tamil Nadu.

**Seasons of Tamil Nadu:** Winter – January-February; Summer – March-May; Southwest Monsoon-June-September; Northeast Monsoon – October-December.

Chinnakallar near Valparai is the 3<sup>rd</sup> wettest place in India and the wettest place in Tamil Nadu.

Pichavaram mangrove forest is located near Chidambaram, Cuddalore district. This is the second largest mangrove forest in the world covering about 1,100 hectares (11 sq.km) of area. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a sandbar. It consists of species like Avicennia and Rhizophora.

**Biosphere Reserves in Tamil Nadu:** Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve, Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve.

**Role of Mangroves in Coastal Zone Management:** Mangroves helps in the prevention of coastal erosion from waves and storms. It also protects coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments.

| Districts with prominent forest cover in Tamil Nadu |              |
|---|--------------|
| District  | Area (sq km) |
| Dharmapuri  | 3,280        |
| Coimbatore  | 2,627        |
| Erode   | 2,427        |
| Vellore   | 1,857        |
| The Nilgiris  | 1,583        |
| Dindigul  | 1,662        |

**Some methods of water conservation are:** Protection of water from pollution; redistribution of water; rational use of groundwater; population control; renovation of traditional water sources; use of modern irrigation methods; increasing forest cover; changing crop pattern; flood management and use of geothermal water are some of the major water conservation methods.

**State/Union Territories organisations:** State Disaster Management Authority (Chairman-Chief Minister), Relief/Disaster Management Department, Police, Forest Department, Fire and Civil Defence Services, Health Services, Transport Department, Public Works Department, Veterinary Services, Food & Civil Supplies Department.

**District Organisations:** District Magistrate (Chairman-District Collector), Revenue Department, Civil Administration, Local Police, Civil Defence, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards (also Local Community, Non-Government Organisations, Voluntary Agencies) etc.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is

- (a) 8°5'N to 13°35'N
- (b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S
- (c) 8°0'N to 13°05'N
- (d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S

2. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is

- (a) 76°18'E to 80°20'E
- (b) 76°18'W to 80°20'W
- (c) 86°18'E to 10°20'E
- (d) 86°18'W to 10°20'W

3. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Anaimudi
- (b) Doddabetta
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Servarayan

4. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Palghat
- (b) Shencottah
- (c) Bhorghat
- (d) Achankoil

5. Which one of the following rivers flows into the Arabian Sea?

- (a) Periyar
- (b) Cauvery
- (c) Chittar
- (d) Bhavani

6. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Ramanathapuram

(b) Nagapattinam

(c) Cuddalore

(d) Theni

7. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from

(a) Arabian Sea

(b) Bay of Bengal

(c) Indian Ocean

(d) Timor Sea

8. Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?

(a) Theni

(b) Madurai

(c) Thanjavur

(d) Ramanathapuram

9. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is

(a) Dharmapuri

(b) Vellore

(c) Dindigul

(d) Erode

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.

3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ branches of Cauvery.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Tamil Nadu state animal.

**Match the following:**

1. Winter Season - Pre-monsoon

2. Summer Season - June to September

3. Southwest monsoon - March to May

4. North east monsoon - January and February

5. Mango Shower - October to December

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from southwest monsoon.

Reason (R): It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explains (A)

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. 8°5'N to 13°35'N 2. 76°18' E to 80°20'E 3. Doddabetta 4. Bhorthat 5. Periyar
6. Cuddalore 7. Bay of Bengal 8. Ramanathapuram 9. Dharmapuri

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Bharamahal 2. Solaikaradu 3. Northern and Southern 4. Laterite 5. Nilgiri Tahr

**Match the following:**

1. Winter season - January and February
2. Summer season - March to May
3. Southwest monsoon - June to September
4. North east monsoon - October to December
5. Mango Shower - Pre - Monsoon shower

**Assertion type Question:**

1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

### 10th Social Science Lesson 17

#### 17] Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

The Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (TRRI) is an Indian research institute working in the field of rice under Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU). It is situated at Aduthurai, in Thanjavur district, it was established in April, 1985 in TNAU to meet the research requirements of the region with the help of existing Agricultural Colleges and Research centres and performs lead function for rice and based cropping system research.

**Second Green Revolution (Eco-Framing or Organic Farming):** In organic farming synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulator and livestock feed additives are not used. These types of farming rely on crop rotation, crop residues, animal manure, off-farm organic wastes and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity. This farming method is being adopted by very few farmers in the state.

India observed 2018 as national year of millets. FAO has decided to observe 2023 as the International year of millets.

TANTEA (TANTEA – Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited) is one of the biggest Black Tea Producers in India with high quality clonal tea. Its plantation spreads over nearly 4500 hec.

Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Ltd. was transformed into the newly registered Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Limited Popularly known as "Aavin".

To promote organic farming a central scheme name 'National Project on Organic Farming' was launched Apart from general things (creating awareness, promoting organic fertilizers, training, capacity building etc.) , the scheme provides financial assistance through Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizers/bio-

pesticides production units, development and implementation of quality control regime, human resource development etc.

**GI Tag:** GI (Geographical Indication) is a name or sign used in products which corresponds to a specific geographical location. It provides rights and protection of holders. Some important GI Tags of Tamil Nadu are: Arani – Silk; Kancheepuram – Silk; Coimbatore – Wet Grinder and Coracotton; Thanjavur – Paintings, Art plate, Doll and veenai; Nagecoil – Temple Jewellery; Erode – Turmeric; Salem – Venpatty (Salem silk) ; Bhavani – Jamakkalam; Maduari – Sungudi; Swamimalai – Bronze Icons; Nachiarkovil – Kuthuvilakku; Pattamadaï – Mat; Nilgiri – Orthodox Embroidery; Mahabalipuram – Stone sculpture; Sirumalai – Hill banana; Eathomozhi – Coconut.

**The list of IT parks in Tamil Nadu:** Tidel Park, Ascendas, Mahindra world city 4 IT & ITES SEZ TIDEL-II, IT & ITES SEZ TIDEL-III, Coimbatore SEZ – Tidel Park.

NH-44 is the longest national highway in Tamil Nadu which runs from Hosur to Kanniyakumari (627.2 km) Via Dharmapuri – Salem – Karur – Dindigul – Madurai – Tirunelveli.

**Zone/Districts and Head quarters:** Chennai – Chennai; Western – Coimbatore; Central – Thiruchirapalli; Southern – Madurai.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is

- (a) Cauvery delta
- (b) Mahanadi delta
- (c) Godavari delta
- (d) Krishna delta

2. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu

- (a) Pulses
- (b) Millets
- (c) Oil seeds
- (d) Rice

3. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Mettur
- (b) Papanasam
- (c) Sathanur
- (d) Thungabhadra

4. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are

- (a) 3 and 15
- (b) 4 and 15
- (c) 3 and 16
- (d) 4 and 15

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes \_\_\_\_\_ % of its economy.
2. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
4. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Bauxite - Salem
2. Gypsum - Servaroy hills
3. Iron - Coimbatore
4. Limestone - Tiruchirapalli

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode region is called as The Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): They contribute a major share to the states economy through textile.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explains (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

2. Assertion (A): The Nilgiris is the least populated district of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explains (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Cauvery delta 2. Millets 3. Mettur 4. 3 and 15

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. 21 2. Thenpennai 3. Chennai international airport 4. Balance of trade

**Match the following:**

1. Bauxite - Servaroy hills
2. Gypsum - Tiruchirapalli
3. Iron - Salem
4. Limestone - Coimbatore

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
2. Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)

## 10th Social Science Lesson 18

### 18] India Constitution

#### Do You Know?

Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the important slogans during the French Revolution in 1789. They are given importance in the Preamble of our Constitution.

Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution. The original constitution was handwritten by him in a flowing italic style.

**I. RIGHT TO EQUALITY:** Art. 14 – Equality before law; Art. 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth; Art. 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment; Art. 17 – Abolition of Untouchability; Art.18 – Abolition of titles except military and academic.

**II. RIGHT TO FREEDOM:** Art. 19 – Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession; Art. 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences; Art. 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty; Art. 21A – Right to elementary education; Art. 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

**III. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION:** Art. 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour; Art. 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

**IV. RIGHT TO RELIGION:** Art. 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; Art. 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs; Art. 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion; Art. 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

**V. CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS:** Art. 29 – Protection of languages, script and culture of minorities; Art. 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

**VI. RIGHT CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES:** Art. 32 – It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

Right of Property (Art. 31) was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978. It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

The 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject – matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A. The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

In 1969, the Tamil Nadu Government appointed a three-member committee under the chairmanship of Dr. P.V. Rajamannar to examine the entire question of Centre-state relations.

The Union List, State List and Concurrent List consisting at present 100, 61 and 52 items respectively. the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List, that is, education, forests, weights and measures, protection of wild animals and

birds, and administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts excepts the Supreme Court and the high courts.

In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as "classical languages". So far, the six languages are granted the classical languages status namely Tamil (2004) , Sanskrit (2005) , Telugu (2008) , Kannada (2008) , Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014) .

42<sup>nd</sup> amendment of the Constitution is known as the mini Constitution.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?

- (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
- (b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
- (c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
- (d) Sovereign. Socialist, secular, democratic, republic

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) Never

3. A foreigner can acquire India citizenship through

- (a) Descent
- (b) Registration
- (c) Naturalisation
- (d) All of the above

4. Find the odd one out:

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?

- (a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
- (b) Christian missions set up a chain up missionary schools
- (c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary
- (d) Parents property is inherited by their children

6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?

- (a) Right to freedom of religion

(b) Right to equality

(c) Rights to Constitutional remedies

(d) Right to property

7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

(a) If the Supreme Court so desires

(b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect

(c) If the President orders it during the national emergency

(d) All of the above

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the

(a) American Constitution

(b) Canadian Constitution

(c) Russian Constitution

(d) Irish Constitution

9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?

(a) Article 352

(b) Article 356

(c) Article 360

(d) Article 368

10. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?

(1) Sarkaria Commission (2) Rajamannar Committee (3) M.N. Venkatachaliah Commission

Select the correct answer form the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 & 3

(b) 1 & 2

(c) 1 & 3

(d) 2 & 3

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The concept of constitution first originated in \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.

3. The Constitution of Indian was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ writs are mentioned in Article 32.

5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Citizenship Act - Jawaharlal Nehru

2. The Preamble - 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

3. The mini Constitution - 1955
4. Classical language - 1962
5. National Emergency – Tamil

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
2. Once
3. Naturalisation
4. Right to Property
5. Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
6. Right to Constitutional remedies
7. If the President orders it during the national emergency
8. Russian Constitution
9. Article 360
10. 1 & 2

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. USA
2. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
3. 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949
4. 5
5. 51A

**Match the following:**

1. Citizenship Act - 1955
2. The Preamble – Jawaharlal Nehru
3. The mini Constitution – 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment
4. Classical language – Tamil
5. National Emergency – 1962

**10th Social Science Lesson 19****19] Central Government****Do You Know?**

It is a well known fact that the President of India resides at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi. The residence and the office of the President are located in the same building. However, he has two other office cum residences where he conducts office at least once a year. They are "The Retreat Building" at Shimla and the 'Rashtrapati Nilayam' at Hyderabad. These locations one in North and other one is South symbolise the unity of the country and unity of the diverse culture of the people.

Kerala and Punjab are the States where the President's Rule was imposed for maximum number of times i.e., nine times in both States.

**Casting Vote:** According to Article (100) of the Constitution, the vice-president can/only cast his vote when there is a tie over the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. It means that there is need for one vote only to pass the Bill. No members have any right to oppose his decision.

If the posts of President and Vice-President lie vacant, Chief Justice of India works as President. This situation happened in 1969 when Chief Justice M. Hidayatulla was appointed as President of India.

**Money Bill:** Rajya Sabha does not have any power to amend or reject the Money bill. Lok Sabha can only introduce Money bill and once it is approved by the Lok Sabha, it is passed to Rajya Sabha for its approval. If Rajya Sabha fails to pass it within 14 days then the bill gets passed without the approval of Rajya Sabha. Also, Lok Sabha does not need to consider the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha. Lok Sabha can reject all the proposals and pass it.

**Parliament Sessions:** Budget Session – February to May; Monsoon Session – July to September; Winter Session – November to December.

Elected members of the Parliament from Tamil Nadu. Rajya Sabha – 18 members; Lok Sabha – 39 members.

The Supreme Court of India New Delhi was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is

- (a) The President
- (b) The Chief Justice
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) Council of Ministers

2. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (a) The President
- (b) Attorney General
- (c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:

- (a) The President
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) Rajya Sabha

4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) 30 years

5. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) State Government
- (d) Parliament

6. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 360

(c) Article 356

(d) Article 365

7. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by:

(a) The President

(b) The Attorney General

(c) The Governor

(d) The Prime Minister

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.

5. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Guardian of the Constitution.

7. At present, the Supreme Court consist of \_\_\_\_\_ judges including the chief justice.

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. (i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.

(ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President form amongst persons experience in the field of literatures, science, art, or social service.

(iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.

(iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.

(a) ii and iv are correct

(b) iii and iv are correct

(c) i and iv are correct

(d) i, ii and iii are correct

2. (i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.

(ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.

(iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

(a) ii and iv are correct

(b) iii and iv are correct

(c) i and iv are correct

(d) i, and ii are correct

**Match the following:**

1. Article 53 - State Emergency
2. Article 63 - Internal Emergency
3. Article 356 - Executive power of President
4. Article 76 - Office of the Vice President
5. Article 352 - Office of the Attorney General

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The President
2. Speaker of Lok Sabha
3. Lok Sabha
4. 25 years
5. Parliament
6. Article 360
7. The President

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Money
2. Prime Minister
3. Vice- President
4. Attorney general of India
5. 65
6. Supreme court
7. 33(out of 34 sanctioned strength)

**Choose the correct statement**

1. i, ii & iii are correct
2. ii & iv are correct

**Match the following:**

1. Article 53 – Executive power of the president
2. Article 63 – Office of the Vice – President
3. Article 356 – State Emergency
4. Article 76 – Office of Attorney general
5. Article 352 – Internal Emergency

**10th Social Science Lesson 20**

**20] State Government**

**Do You Know?**

In Tamil Nadu, according to the strength of Legislative Assembly (234 members), the number of ministers may be up to 36, i.e. 15 percent of 234.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was abolished by Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1986. The Act came into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1986.

The High Court of Madras is the one of the three High Courts in India established in the three Presidency Towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras by letters patent granted by Queen Victoria, bearing date 26 June 1862. The High Court building is the second largest judicial complex in the world after London.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Chief Justice

2. The Speaker of a State is a

- (a) Head of State
- (b) Head of government
- (c) President's agent
- (d) None of these

3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?

- (a) Legislative
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judicial
- (d) Diplomatic

4. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The Chief Minister
- (d) The Speaker of State legislative

5. The Governor does not appoint

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
- (c) Advocate General of the State
- (d) Judges of the High Court

6. The State Council of Ministers is headed by

- (a) The Chief Minister
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The Speaker
- (d) The Prime Minister

7. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 30 years

(d) 35 years

8. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Telangana

(c) Tamil Nadu

(d) Uttar Pradesh

9. The High Courts in India were first started at

(a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

(b) Delhi and Calcutta

(c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras

(d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi

10. Which of the following States have a common High Court?

(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

(b) Kerala and Telangana

(c) Punjab and Haryana

(d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to \_\_\_\_\_

2. Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.

4. The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Governor - Head of the Government

2. Chief Minister - Head of the State Tribunals

3. Council of Ministers - Responsible for the Assembly

4. MLC - Responsible for the Assembly

5. Armed forces - Cannot vote for grants

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.

(a) (A) is false but (R) is true

(b) (A) is true but (R) is false

(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)

(d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. President 2. None 3. Diplomatic 4. The Governor 5. Judges of the High Court 6. The Chief Minister 7. 30 years 8. Tamil Nadu 9. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras 10. Punjab and Haryana

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. President 2. People 3. Governor 4. President

**Match the following:**

1. Governor - Head of the State
2. Chief Minister - Head of the Government
3. Council of Ministers – Responsible for the Assembly
4. MLC - cannot vote for grants
5. Armed forces – Tribunals

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)

**10th Social Science Lesson 21****21] India's Foreign Policy****Do You Know?**

**The Constitution of India 1950 Article 51:** Lays down Directive Principles of India's foreign policy. The state shall endeavour to: Promote International peace and security; Maintain just and honourable relations between nations; Foster respect for international law and international organisation; Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The Ministry of External Affairs of India also known as Foreign Ministry comes under Government of India is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. The Foreign Service Training Institute, New Delhi established in 1986 provides training for officers of Indian Foreign Services (IFS) .

Foreign Policy is a combination of strategies carefully formulated by a nation for maintaining relationship with other nations. Diplomacy is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?

- (a) Defense Minister
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) External Affairs Minister
- (d) Home Minister

2. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between

- (a) India and Nepal

(b) India and Pakistan

(c) India and China

(d) India and Sri Lanka

3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?

(a) Article 50

(b) Article 51

(c) Article 52

(d) Article 53

4. Apartheid is

(a) An international association

(b) Energy diplomacy

(c) A policy of racial discrimination

(d) None of these

5. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to

(a) Trade and Commerce

(b) Restoration of normal relations

(c) Cultural exchange programmes

(d) The Five Principles of Co existence

6. Which is not related to our foreign policy

(a) World co operation

(b) World peace

(c) Racial equality

(d) Colonialism

7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?

(a) Yugoslavia

(b) Indonesia

(c) Egypt

(d) Pakistan

8. Find the odd one

(a) Social Welfare

(b) Health care

(c) Diplomacy

(d) Domestic affairs

9. Non-Alliance means

(a) Being neutral

(b) Freedom to decide on issues independently

(c) Demilitarisation

(d) None of the above

10. Non-military issues are

(a) Energy security

(b) Water security

(c) Pandemics

(d) All the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at \_\_\_\_\_

2. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate \_\_\_\_\_ for domestic growth and development.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.

5. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

(i) Panchsheel (ii) China's Nuclear Test

(iii) Twenty-year treaty (iv) First Nuclear test of India

(a) i, iii, iv, ii

(b) i, ii, iii, iv

(c) i, ii, iv, iii

(d) i, iii, ii, iv

2. Which of the following is not about NAM?

(i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon.

(ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance.

(iii) At present it has 120 member countries.

(iv) It has transformed to an economical movement.

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (iii) and (iv)

(c) (ii) only

(d) (iv) only

3. Write true or false against each of the statement:

- (a) During Cold War India tried to form a third bloc of nations in the international affairs.
- (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the conduct of the country's foreign relations.
- (c) The nuclear test at Pokhran was done under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project.

4. Assertion (A): India aligned with Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty on 1971.

Reason (R): This began with a disastrous Indo-China war of 1962.

- (a) A is correct and R explains A
- (b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong
- (d) Both A and R are wrong

5. Assertion (A): India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations.

Reason (R): India is the World's second most populous country.

- (a) A is correct and R explains A
- (b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

6. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from

- (a) Acute Poverty
- (b) Illiteracy
- (c) Chaotic socio-economic conditions
- (d) All the above

**Match the following:**

1. Indian Ocean island - 1955
2. Land bridge to ASEAN - 1954
3. Panchsheel - Maldives
4. Afro Asian Conference - Foreign Policy
5. World Peace - Myanmar

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. External Affairs Minister
2. India and China
3. Article 51
4. A policy of racial discrimination
5. The Five Principles of Co- existence
6. Colonialism
7. Pakistan
8. Diplomacy
9. freedom to decide on issues independently
10. All the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Pokhran 2. Inward investment, business and technology 3. Diplomacy 4. Non- alignment 5. Disarmament

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. (i) , (ii) , (iv) , (iii)
2. (ii) only
3. a) True b) False c) True
4. A is correct and R does not explain A
5. A is correct and R does not explain A
6. All the above

**Match the following:**

1. Indian Ocean-island – Maldives
2. Land bridge to ASEAN – Myanmar
3. Panchsheel - 1954
4. Afro Asian Conference - 1955
5. World Peace – Foreign policy

## 10th Social Science Lesson 22

### 22] India's International Relations

#### **Do You Know?**

The countries that share the most number of neighbours touching its borders are China and Russia.

From the Indus Civilisation, India and Afghanistan have a deep-rooted multi-faceted relationship. During the reign of Kanishka, a large number of Indian missionaries went to China, Central Asia and Afghanistan to preach their religion. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Baluchistan (a border province in today's Pakistan) was a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement and active supporter of the Indian National Congress.

The Teen Bigha Corridor is a strip of land belonging to India on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border, which was leased to Bangladesh in 2011.

Gur Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint who went to Bhutan from India, played an influential role in spreading Buddhism and cementing traditional ties between people of both nations.

**McMahon Line:** This is the boundary line between India and China, east of Bhutan. It was determined 1914 at a conference of representatives of British India, Tibet and China. The Secretary of State for India (in British Cabinet) , Arthur Henry McMahon, represented British India at the Conference.

Ashoka had sent his son Mahinda and daughter Sangamitra to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) for the propagation of Buddhism. Chola kings Rajaraja I and Rajendra I conquered the northern part of Ceylon.

**LoC (Line of Control):** The Ceasefire line determined in 1949 was called the LoC after 1972. This is the boundary that came to be agreed between India and Pakistan under the Shimla

Agreement of 1972. It was called Radcliffe Line at the time of partition in 1947, (Radcliffe was the chairman of the border commission) . This is now called LoC.

One of the oldest maritime trading routes ran from ancient Sumeria via Bahrain to the Indus Civilisation called Meluha.

The acronym BRICS was coined by Jim O'Neill, a famous British economist. He predicted that by year 2050 Brazil, Russia, India and China would become bigger than the six most industrialised nations in dollar terms and would completely change the power dynamics of the last 300 years.

**The OPEC LOGO:** It is the result of an international design competition held in 1969. An Austrian designer Svoboda won the competition with her design, which combined the different letters of the organisation's name in a rounded design.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between

- (a) Burma and India
- (b) India and Nepal
- (c) India and China
- (d) India and Bhutan

2. India is not a member of which of the following

- (1) G20 (2) ASEAN (3) SAARC (4) BRICS
- (a) 2 only
  - (b) 2 and 4
  - (c) 2, 4 and 1
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3

3. OPEC is

- (a) An international insurance Co
- (b) An international sports club
- (c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries
- (d) An international company

4. With which country does India share its longest land border?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) China

5. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.

- i) Salma Dam - 1. Bangladesh
- ii) Farakka accord - 2. Nepal
- iii) Chukha hydroelectric project - 3. Afghanistan

iv) Sharda River project - 4. Bhutan

(a) 3 1 4 2

(b) 3 1 2 4

(c) 3 4 1 2

(d) 4 3 2 1

6. How many countries share its border with India?

(a) 5

(b) 6

(c) 7

(d) 8

7. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?

(a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island

(b) Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

(c) Maldives and Nicobar island

(d) Sri Lanka and Maldives

8. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?

(a) Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Meghalaya

(c) Mizoram

(d) Sikkim

9. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?

(a) Five

(b) Four

(c) Three

(d) Two

10. Who drew up the borders for independent Pakistan?

(a) Lord Mountbatten

(b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe

(c) Clement Atlee

(d) None of the Above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small Himalayan kingdom.

2. India's gateway to South East Asia is \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a buffer country between India and China.

4. A strip of land \_\_\_\_\_, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Land of thunderbolt.

6. India and Sri Lanka are separated by \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport?

(1) Road (2) Railways (3) Shipping (4) Inland water transport

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

2. Assertion (A): India and France launched International Solar Alliance.

Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.

(a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is wrong and R is correct

(d) Both are wrong

3. Which of the following statements are true?

Statement 1: ICCR has initiated a Tagore Chair in University of Dhaka.

Statement 2: Myanmar is India's gateway to western countries.

Statement 3: Nepal and Bhutan are land locked nations.

Statement 4: Sri Lanka is one of the partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2 and 4

4. Assertion (A): OPEC has vested interest in India's economic growth.

Reason (R): Devoid of necessary oil resources India strongly focuses on agriculture and industrial production.

(a) A is correct and R explains A

(b) A is wrong and R is correct

(c) Both are correct

(d) Both are wrong

**Match the following:**

1. Brandix - Vienna
2. COMCASA - Japan
3. Shinkansen System - Shanghai
4. BRICS - USA
5. OPEC - Garment city in Vishakapatnam

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. India and China 2. 2 and 4 3. An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries 4. Bangladesh
5. 3 1 4 2 6. 7 7. Sri Lanka and Maldivees 8. Sikkim 9. Five 10. Sir Cyril Radcliffe

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Bhutan 2. Myanmar 3. Nepal 4. Teen Bigga corridor 5. Bhutan 6. Palk strait

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. 1, 3 and 4 only
2. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
3. 1, 3 and 4
4. Both are correct

**Match the following:**

- 1.Brandix - Garment city in Vishakapatnam
- 2.COMCASA - USA
- 3.Shinkansen system - Japan
- 4.BRICS - Shanghai
- 5.OPEC - Vienna

**10th Social Science Lesson 23****23] Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: An Introduction****Do You Know?**

The modern concept of GDP was first developed by Simon Kuznets for a US Congress report in 1934.

In 1867-68 for the first time Dadabhai Navroji had ascertained the Per Capital Income in his book "Poverty and Un-British Rule of India".

**Estimation of GDP:** The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) , under the Ministry of Statistical department keeps the records. Its processes involve conducting an annual survey of industries and compilation of various indexes like the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) Consumer Price Index (CPI) etc.

Gross value added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.  $GVA = GDP + \text{subsidies} - (\text{direct, sales}) \text{ taxes}$ .

**Human Development Index:** In 1990 Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani Economist at the United Nations, introduced the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as a logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity. India climbed one spot to 130 out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released today by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value increased from 0.427 to 0.640, an increase of nearly 50 percent – and an indicator of the country's remarkable achievement in lifting millions of people out of poverty.

**Gross National Happiness (GNH):** The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972 during an interview by a British journalist for the Financial Times at Bombay airport when the then king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, said "Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product". In 2011, The UN General Assembly passed Resolution "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development" urging member nations to follow the example of Bhutan and measure happiness and well-being and calling happiness a "fundamental human goal." The four pillars of GNH's are: (1) Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development; (2) Environmental conservation; (3) Preservation and promotion of culture; (4) Good governance. The nine domains of GNH are psychological well-being, health, time use, education, cultural diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience, and living standards.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. GNP equals

- (a) NNP adjusted for inflation
- (b) GDP adjusted for inflation
- (c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
- (d) NNP plus net property income or abroad

2. National Income is a measure of

- (a) Total value of money
- (b) Total value of producer goods
- (c) Total value of consumption goods
- (d) Total value of goods and services

3. Primary sector consist of

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Automobiles
- (c) Trade
- (d) Banking

4. \_\_\_\_\_ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- (a) Expenditure approach
- (b) Value added approach

(c) Income approach

(d) National Income

5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GD?

(a) Agricultural sector

(b) Industrial sector

(c) Service sector

(d) None of the above

6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at \_\_\_\_\_ lakh crore in 2018-19.

(a) 91.06

(b) 92.26

(c) 80.07

(d) 98.29

7. India is \_\_\_\_\_ larger producer in agricultural product.

(a) 1<sup>st</sup>

(b) 3<sup>rd</sup>

(c) 4<sup>th</sup>

(d) 2<sup>nd</sup>

8. India's life expectancy at birth is \_\_\_\_\_ years.

(a) 65

(b) 60

(c) 70

(d) 55

9. Which one is a trade policy?

(a) Irrigation policy

(b) Import and export policy

(c) Land-reform policy

(d) Wage policy

10. Indian economy is

(a) Developing Economy

(b) Emerging Economy

(c) Dual Economy

(d) All the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary sector in India.

2. GDP is the indicator of \_\_\_\_\_ economy
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Electricity/Gas and water - National Income/Population
2. Price policy - Gross Domestic Product
3. GST - Industry Sector
4. Per capita income - Agriculture
5.  $C + I + G + (X - M)$  - Tax on goods and service

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. GDP plus net property income from abroad
2. Total value of goods and services
3. Agriculture
4. Value added approach
5. Service sector
6. 92.26
7. 2<sup>nd</sup>
8. 65
9. import and export policy
10. All the above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Agriculture, Fishing, Mining
2. GDP
3. Industrial Sector

**Match the following:**

1. Electricity/ Gas and Water - Industry Sector
2. Price policy - Agriculture
3. GST - Tax on goods and service
4. Per capita income - National Income / Population
5.  $C + I + G + (X - M)$  - Gross Domestic Product

**10th Social Science Lesson 24****24] Globalization and Trade****Do You Know?**

**Top 10 Largest Multinational Companies in India 2018:** Sony Corporation – Nettle; Hew left Packard (HP) - Procter & Gamble; Tata Group - City Group; Microsoft Corporation - Pepsi Company; IBM - The Coca-cola Company.

**FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1974):** This Act referred directly to the operations of MNCs in India.

**FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999):** Under FEMA the emphasis is a "Management" rather than "regulation".

**Rounds of GATT:** First in Geneva (Switzerland) (1947) ; Second in Annecy (France) in 1949; Third in Torquay (UK) in 1950-51; Fourth, fifth, and sixth in Geneva (Switzerland) in 1956, 1960-61, 1964-67; Seventh in Tokyo (Japan) in 1973-79; Eighth and final round at Punta del Este (Uruguay) in 1986-1994, known as "Uruguay Round".

**World Trade Organization (WTO):** Head quarter - Geneva, Switzerland; Purpose - Regulation, International trade; Members of WTO - Director General, Four Deputy Director General, and other 600 Official Staff from around 80 member countries.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) ?

- (a) Ministerial conference
- (b) Director General
- (c) Deputy Director General
- (d) None of these

2. Colonial advent in India

- (a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French.
- (b) Dutch, English, Danish, French
- (c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English
- (d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch

3. GATT's first round held in

- (a) Tokyo
- (b) Uruguay
- (c) Torquay
- (d) Geneva

4. India signed the Dunket proposal in

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1994

5. Who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632?

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Sultan of Golconda
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

6. Foreign Investment Policy (FIP) announced in

- (a) June 1991
- (b) July 1991
- (c) July-Aug 1991
- (d) Aug 1991

7. Indian government was introduced \_\_\_\_\_ in 1991.

- (a) Globalization
- (b) World Trade Organisation
- (c) New Economic Policy
- (d) None

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. A better economy introduce rapid development of the \_\_\_\_\_
2. WTO agreement came into force from \_\_\_\_\_
3. The term globalization invented by \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the following:**

1. Multination corporation in India - 1947
2. MNC - Enforce international trade
3. GATT - Minimize cost of production
4. 8<sup>th</sup> Uruguay Round - Infosys
5. WTO – 1986

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Director General 2. Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French 3. Geneva 4. 1994 5. Sultan of Golconda 6. July- Aug-1991
7. New Economic Policy

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Capital market 2. January 1, 1995 3. Prof. Theodore Levitt

**Match the following:**

1. Multination corporation in India – Minimize cost of production
2. MNC – Infosys
3. GATT - 1947
4. 8<sup>th</sup> Uruguay Round – 1986
5. WTO – Enforce international trade

**10th Social Science Lesson 25****25] Food Security and Nutrition****Do You Know?**

**Minimum Support Price:** Minimum Support Price is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved in the cultivation of that crop. After announcing the MSP, the State will open procurement centres in places where these crops are widely grown. However, the farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce. On the other hand, if the open market price is lower than the MSP, the farmers would get an assured price (the MSP) by selling their produce to the FCI.

**National Food Security Act in Tamil Nadu:** On 1 November 2016, National Food Security Act was implemented in Tamil Nadu after holding out for three years.

**Buffer Stock:** Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP). The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries. Buffer stock is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as the Issue Price. This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

**Purchasing Power Parity (PPP):** A concept related to purchasing power is Purchasing Price Parity (PPP). PPP is an economic theory that estimates the amount that needs to be adjusted to the price of an item. PPP can be used to compare countries income levels and other relevant economic data concerning the cost of living, or possible rates of inflation and deflation. Recently, India became the third largest economy in terms of PPP. China became the largest economy, pushing the US to the second position.

#### **Important ongoing Schemes in Tamil Nadu:**

1. Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, financial assistance to the tune of ₹.12,000 is being disbursed to poor pregnant women.
2. The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched in the state in 2011-12 with the aim to provide Universal Healthcare to all by providing free medical and surgical treatment.
3. Tamil Nadu Health Systems Projects (TNHSP) has launched ambulance services free of cost (The 108 Emergency Ambulance Service).
4. The School Health Programme emphasises on providing comprehensive healthcare services to all students studying in Government and Government-aided schools.
5. The National Leprosy Eradication programme is being implemented in the state with the aim to detect and to provide sustained regular treatment to all leprosy patients.

#### **Some Nutrition Programmes in Tamil Nadu:**

1. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme
2. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education
3. General ICDS Projects and World Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services
4. Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS)
5. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme.
6. Mid-Day Meal programme.

#### **Choose the best answers:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.  
(a) Availability of food

(b) Access to food

(c) Absorption of food

(d) None

2. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the \_\_\_\_\_

(a) FCI

(b) Consumer Cooperatives

(c) ICICI

(d) IFCI

3. Which is correct?

i) HYV - High Yielding Varieties

ii) MSP - Minimum Support Price

iii) PDS - Public Distribution System

iv) FCI - Food Corporation of India

(a) i and ii are correct

(b) iii and iv are correct

(c) ii and iii are correct

(d) all are correct

4. \_\_\_\_\_ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.

(a) United States of America

(b) India

(c) Singapore

(d) UK

5. \_\_\_\_\_ revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.

(a) Blue Revolution

(b) White Revolution

(c) Green Revolution

(d) Grey Revolution

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.

(a) Kerala

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Tamil Nadu

(d) Karnataka

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

- (a) Health
- (b) Nutrition
- (c) Sanitation
- (d) Security

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
2. In the year \_\_\_\_\_ National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.

**Match the following:**

1. Consumer cooperatives - Subsidized rates
2. Public Distribution System - 2013
3. UNDP - Least poor region
4. National Food Security Act - Supply of Quality goods
5. Kerala - United Nations Development Programme

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Assertion (A): Purchasing power increases, price decreases and vice versa.

Reason (R): The production of goods decline, the price of goods increase and then the purchasing power is affected.

- (a) A is correct, R is false
- (b) Both A and R are false statements
- (c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
- (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Availability of food 2. FCI 3. All the above 4. United States of America 5. Green Revolution 6. Tamil Nadu 7. Nutrition

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Underweight 2. 2013 3. Consumer Co-operatives

**Match the following:**

1. Consumer cooperatives – Supply of quality goods
2. Public Distribution System – Subsidized rates
3. UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
4. National Food Security Act - 2013

5. Kerala – Least poor region

### **Assertion and Reason**

1. A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

## **10th Social Science Lesson 26**

### **26] Government and Taxes**

#### **Do You Know?**

**Tax System:** Every type of tax has some advantages and some disadvantages. So we have tax system, that is, a collection of variety of taxes. From Adam Smith, many economists have given lists of canons of taxation. It is important to recall those common among them for discussion here.

**1. Canon of equity:** Since tax is a compulsory payment, all economists agree that equity is the cardinal principle in designing the tax system. The rich should pay more tax revenue to government than the poor, because rich has more ability than the poor to pay the tax.

**2. Canon of Certainty:** Government should announce in advance the tax system so that every tax payer will be able to calculate how much tax amount one may have to pay during a year to the government.

**3. Canons of Economy and Convenience:** If the tax is simple, then the cost of collecting taxes (tax payer cost + tax collector cost) will be very low. Further, tax should be collected from a person at the time he gets enough money to pay the tax. This is called canon of convenience. A convenient tax reduces the cost of collecting tax.

**4. Canons of Productivity and Elasticity:** Government should choose the taxes that can get enough tax revenue to it. It should choose a few taxes that can fetch more tax revenue, instead of lots of taxes. This is canon of productivity. Tax is paid by the people out their incomes. Therefore, the tax system should be designed in such a way that the people automatically pay more tax revenue if their incomes grow. This is called canon of elasticity.

Taxation in India has its roots from the period of Manu Smriti and Arthashastra. The present Indian tax system is based on this ancient tax system.

In India taxes are collected by all the three tiers of government. There are taxes that can be easily collected by the Union government. In India almost all the direct taxes are collected by the Union governments. Taxes on goods and services are collected by both Union and State governments. The taxes on properties are collected by local governments. In India we collect more tax revenue through indirect taxes than through direct taxes. The major indirect taxes in India are customs duty and GST.

In India, Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1860 by Sir James Wilson in order to meet the losses sustained by the Government on account of the Mutiny of 1857.

France was the first country to implement GST in 1954.

**Structure of Goods and Service Tax (GST): State Goods and Service Tax (SGST):** Intra state (within the state) VAT/sales tax, purchase tax, entertainment tax, luxury tax, lottery tax and state surcharge and cesses.

**Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST): Intra state (within the state):** Central Excise Duty, Service tax, countervailing duty, additional duty of customs, surcharges, education and secondary/higher secondary cess.

**Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) Inter state (integrated GST):** There are four major GST rate: (5%, 12%, 18% and 28%) Almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The three levels of government in India are

- (a) Union, State and local
- (b) Central, State and village
- (c) Union, municipality and panchayat
- (d) None of the above

2. In India, taxes are including

- (a) Direct taxes
- (b) Indirect taxes
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

3. Which is the role of government and development policies?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Foreign policy
- (c) Regulate the economy
- (d) All of above

4. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is

- (a) Service tax
- (b) Excise duty
- (c) Income tax
- (d) Central sales tax

5. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured

- (a) Value added tax (VAT)
- (b) Income tax
- (c) Goods and service tax
- (d) Sales tax

6. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1860
- (b) 1870
- (c) 1880

(d) 1850

7. \_\_\_\_\_ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

- (a) Income tax
- (b) Wealth tax
- (c) Corporate tax
- (d) Excise duty

8. What are identified as causes of black money?

- (a) Shortage of goods
- (b) High tax rate
- (c) Smuggling
- (d) All of above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
2. The origin of the word "tax" is from the word \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on \_\_\_\_\_
4. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Consider the following the statements and tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Which of the following statement is correct about GST?

- i) GST is the "one point tax".
- ii) This aims to replace all direct taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State Governments.
- iii) It will be implemented from 1 July 2017 throughout the country.
- iv) It will have unified the tax structure in India.

- (a) i and ii are correct
- (b) ii, iii and iv are correct
- (c) i, iii and iv are correct
- (d) All are correct

**Match the following:**

1. Income tax - Value added tax
2. Excise duty - 1 July 2017
3. VAT - Smuggling
4. GST - Direct tax
5. Black money - Indirect tax

**Answers:**

**Choose the best answers:**

1. Union, state and local 2. Both (a) and (b) 3. all of above 4. Income tax 5. Goods and service tax 6.1860 7. Wealth tax
8. All of above

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Tax 2. Taxation 3. Direct 4. 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 5. Black Money

**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option:**

1. (i) , (iii) and (iv) are correct

**Match the following:**

1. Income Tax - Direct tax
2. Excise duty – Indirect tax
3. VAT – Value added tax
4. GST – 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017
5. Black money – Smuggling

**10th Social Science Lesson 27****27] Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu****Do You Know?**

Countries in the southern hemisphere are called Global South Countries.

**Information Technology Specific Special Economic Zones:** In order to make development more inclusive, Tier II cities such as Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Hosur and Salem have been promote as IT investment destinations apart from the Chennai region. To facilitate this, ELCOT has established ELCOSEZs, (IT Specific Special Economic Zones) in the following eight locations: Chennai - Sholinganallur, Coimbatore - Vilakurichi, Madurai - Ilandhaikulam, Madurai – Vadapalanji-Kinnimangalam, Trichy - Navalpattu. Companies desiring to set up units in the state can avail themselves of the facilities provided in ELCOSEZs. The possibility of setting up ELCOSEZs in new locations will be explored based on demand and viability. (Map Information Communication Technology Policy - 2018-19) . Tirunelveli - Gangaikondan, Salem - Jagirammappalaym, Hosur - Viswanthapuram.

**Special Economic Zones (SEZs):** A policy was introduced in April 2000 for the settling up of special economic Zones in the country with a view to a hassle-free environment for exports. Accordingly, the government has converted Export Processing Zones located at following places: Nanguneri SEZ - A multi product SEZ, Thirunelveli; Ennore SEZ - Thermal power project, Vayalur; Coimbatore SEZ - IT Parks; Hosur SEZ - Auto Engineering, Electronics, Defence and Aerospace; Perambalur SEZ - Multi product SEZ; Autocity SEZ - Automobile/Auto Components, Tiruvallur; India-Singapore SEZ - IT & ITES, Electronic Hardware, Logistics and Warehousing Thiruvallur District; Bio-Pharmaceuticals SEZ - Clinical Research Organisation, Poison Control Centre, Centre for Regenerative Medicine, Medicine Research.

**Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ):** MEPZ is a Special Economic Zone in Chennai. It is one of the seven exports processing zones in the country set up the central government. It was established in 1984 to promote foreign direct investment, enhance foreign exchange

earnings and create greater employment opportunities in the region. The MEPZ headquarters is located on GST Road in Tambaram, Chennai.

**Start-up India Scheme (Launched 16-Jan-2016):** Start-up India Scheme is an initiative of the Indian government, the primary objective of which is the promotion of start-ups, generation of employment and wealth creation.

**Stand-up India Scheme (Launched 5-April-2016):** Stand-up India Scheme is to facilitate bank loans between ₹.10 lakh and ₹.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a green-field enterprise.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. "The Detroit of Asia" is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Tuticorin
- (b) Coimbatore
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Madurai

2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in

- (a) Salem
- (b) Coimbatore
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Dharmapuri

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Industry
- (c) Railway
- (d) None of these

4. Tiruppur is known for

- (a) Leather tanning
- (b) Lock making
- (c) Knitwear
- (d) Agro-Processing

5. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Hosur
- (b) Dindigul
- (c) Kovilpatti
- (d) Tirunelveli

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around \_\_\_\_\_ District in Tamil Nadu.
2. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

**Pick out odd one:**

1. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?
  - (a) Ranipet
  - (b) Dharmapuri
  - (c) Ambur
  - (d) Vaniyambadi
2. Which one of the following is not an industrial developing agency?
  - (a) TIDCO
  - (b) SIDCO
  - (c) MEPZ
  - (d) SIPCOT

**Match the following:**

1. Entrepreneur - Export Processing Zone
2. MEPZ - Coimbatore
3. Indian Ordnance Factory - Organizer
4. TNPL - Aravankadu
5. Manchester of South India – Karur

**Answers:****Choose the best answers:**

1. Chennai 2. Coimbatore 3. Industry 4. Knitwear 5. Hosur

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Vellore 2. April 2000 3. Entrepreneur

**Pick out odd one:**

1. Dharmapuri 2. MEPZ

**Match the following:**

1. Entrepreneur - Organizer
2. MEPZ - Export Processing Zone
3. Indian Ordnance Factory - Aravankadu
4. TNPL – Karur
5. Manchester of south India - Coimbatore