

GEOGRAPHY

L – 1 (a) : LOCATING PLACES – THE GLOBE AND MAPS

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. 'The best model of the earth is globe.' Justify

Ans. The globe is the best model of the earth because it is a three dimensional model and it shows the earth in its true shape.

Q2. Define map.

Ans. A map is a representation of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface according to a scale.

Q3. Which colour would you use to show the following on a map:

- a) Mountains : brown colour
b) Depth of water : light blue colour

Q4. Write the basic elements of a map.

Ans. The basic elements of a map are title, direction, symbols, distance and scale.

Q5. What are physical maps?

Ans. The maps that show the physical features such as continents and oceans, mountains, plains and plateaus are called physical maps.

Q6. What are conventional signs?

Ans. Symbols which are used in maps to show different features with definite or fixed meaning are called conventional symbols.

Q7. "Maps are not as accurate as the globe." Give reason.

Ans. On a map the world is changed from a sphere into a rectangular plane with the northern and southern portions of the earth which is not an accurate representation of the earth. So these are not as accurate as globe.

Q8. What is meant by the scale of a map?

Ans. The ratio between the distance of two points on the map and the actual distance of the same points on the surface of the earth is called the scale.
$$\text{Scale} = \frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Distance on the ground}}$$

Q9. State any one difference between a map and a sketch.

MAP	SKETCH
Map is a representation of the earth or part of it on a flat surface to a scale.	Sketch is a freehand map which is drawn from observation without actual measurement.

Q10. Name the four cardinal directions.

Ans. The four cardinal directions are North, East, South and West.

Q11. Your mother is a geography teacher. She is planning to order essentials for Geography lab. As per your understanding after reading the chapter, which two important things will she order?

Ans. She will order maps and globe.

Q12. Your teacher has given you an assignment to mark different states of India on a map. What type of map will you use for this purpose?

Ans. We will use political map of India.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. What are the advantages of maps over globe?

Ans. A map is more useful than a globe because of the following reasons :

1. A map is more portable than a globe. It can be easily carried than a globe.
2. Globe is used to study the earth as a whole but map is used to study minute features of the earth.
3. Globe shows only one side at a time where as whole earth can be seen at one time on a world map.

Q2. Explain the basic categories of maps.

Ans. There are three basic categories of maps:

1. **Political maps :** The maps that show the boundaries and areas of different countries and states are called political maps.
2. **Physical maps :** The maps that show the physical features such as continents, oceans, mountains, plains and plateaus etc. are called physical maps.
3. **Thematic maps:** The maps that represent particular features such as types of weather or distribution of forests, industries or people or minerals are called thematic maps.

Q3. Write a note on 'direction' as an important element of a map.

Ans. Direction is an important element of a map because without having the knowledge about directions, we can't understand maps and travel from one place to another. There are four main directions known as cardinal directions : north, south, east and west. North is directly up on the standard map, south is directly down, east is directly right and west is directly left. Besides these four cardinal directions there are four intermediate directions like north-east, south-east, north-west, south-west.

Q4. Explain the importance of colours in a map.

Ans. Colour is very useful attribute to depict different features on a map. Typical uses of colour include displaying different political divisions, different elevations or different kinds of roads. Generally blue colour is used for showing water bodies, brown for mountains, yellow for plateaus and green for plains.

Q5. Evaluate the importance of maps and plans.

Ans. **Importance of maps :** A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to scale. It provides detailed information about landforms, roads, railways, towns etc.
Importance of plans: A plan is a drawing of a very small area showing details, drawn using a very large scale.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

C. Mark True or False against the following statements and also correct the false statements:

1. False : A plan is drawn exactly to scale.
2. True
3. False : The East is shown on the right hand side of a map.
4. True
5. False : Sketches are sometimes drawn without a scale.

D. Give a single term for each of the following :

6. Globe
7. Contour lines
8. Political map
9. Plan
10. Sketch

E. Multiple Choice Questions:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 11. Globe | 12. Sketch | 13. Height | 14. A city guide map |
| 15. Political Map | 16. Perennial Tank | 17. Sketch | 18. Only (i) |
| 19. Globe | 20. Statement (I) is correct (II) is incorrect. | | |

F. Assertion and Reasoning Based Questions :

21. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

G. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Temple (c) | 2. International boundary (d) | 3. Unmetalled road (e) |
| 4. Police station (b) | 5. Broad Gauge (a) | |

H. Draw the following conventional symbols :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Well  | 2. Tubewell  | 3. Metalled road  |
| 4. Church  | 5. Nucleated settlement  | |

I. Extract Based Questions : Try yourself.

L – 1 (b) : Locating Places - Latitudes and Longitudes

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Define a grid system.

Ans. A network of intersecting lines of latitudes and longitudes is referred as a grid system.

Q2. Define latitude.

Ans. Latitude is an angular distance of a place on north or south of the equator, measured from the centre of the earth.

Q3. How is the location of a place shown correctly on the surface of the earth?

Ans. The location of a place on the earth's surface is shown with the help of the parallels of latitudes and the meridians of longitudes.

Q4. What are the two major lines of reference used for showing the location on the maps?

Ans. Parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes are the two major reference lines used to show the location on the maps.

Q5. What is meant by local time?

Ans. The time of a particular place, fixed by the apparent movement of sun is called the local time.

Q6. Delhi's and Bengaluru's latitudes are 29°N and 13°N; their longitudes are almost the same, 77°E. How much will be the difference in local time between two cities?

Ans. Since both cities have almost the same longitude, the difference is 0°. So time difference will be 0 as time difference = difference between longitudes and time difference per degree.

Q7. Define longitude.

Ans. A Longitude is the angular distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian.

Q8. Name the city through which the Prime Meridian passes.

Ans. Prime Meridian passes through the Greenwich, in London.

Q9. Name the parallel of latitude which divides the earth into the Northern and the Southern hemisphere.

Ans. Equator is the parallel of latitude which divides the earth into the Northern and Southern hemisphere.

Q10. Your friend lives in Prayagraj. In this chapter you have read something very important about Prayagraj. Mention the fact (with reference to this chapter) which you would like to share with him.

Ans. Longitude of $82^{\circ} 30'$ East passing through Prayagraj is considered the Standard Meridian. When it is noon on this longitude, the time is taken as noon for the whole country.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Write the properties of parallels of latitude.

Ans. The properties of parallels of latitude are :

1. A latitude is an angular distance of a place north or south of the Equator.
2. There are 180 parallels of latitude.
3. Each parallel of latitude is a circle.
4. All the parallel of latitude are not of equal length rather these become smaller towards the poles.
5. Equator is the reference line for other lines of latitude.

Q2. Distinguish between Local time and standard time.

Ans.

S.No.	Local Time	Standard Time
1.	The time of a place reckoned by the mid – day Sun is called the local time.	When the local time of a central meridian is taken as the time for the whole country is called standard time.
2.	The different part of a country have a different local time.	Standard time is the same for whole country.

Q3(a). Give the important properties of meridians of longitude.

Ans. The important properties of meridians of longitude are :

1. A longitude is the angular distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian.
2. There are 360 meridians of longitude.
3. Each meridian of longitude is a semi – circle.
4. All the longitudes are of equal length.
5. Prime Meridian is the reference line for other lines of longitude.

Q3(b) Explain the relationship between longitude and time.

Ans. There is a relationship between longitude and time. The earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation, i.e. It takes 24 hours to complete 360° .

$$360^{\circ} \text{ is covered in } = 24 \text{ hours.}$$

$$1^{\circ} \text{ is covered in } \frac{24 \times 60}{360} = 4 \text{ min}$$

If it is 12 o' clock noon in Greenwich, the time at Delhi shall be 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich because the earth rotates from the west to the east. The places in the east see the sun rise first, so eastern countries time is ahead from the western countries.

Q4. Which is the meridian serving as the central or the standard meridian of India and why?

Ans. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E is the meridian serving as the central or the standard meridian of India. India has chosen it as the standard meridian to make the calculations of time simple and convenient. As per the general agreement

among the countries of the world to select the standard meridian a multiple of 7.5° of longitude and $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ is multiple of 7.5° . Moreover the standard meridian also divides India approximately into half.

Q5. Kabeer lives in a small town near Bhopal. He tells his friend Alok that they will not be able to sleep tonight. A day and night cricket match between India and England is going to start at 2 p.m. in London. Read this situation and answer the questions :

a) What will be the Indian Standard time?

Ans. It will be 7.30 p.m. in India.

b) What is the reason for difference in time?

Ans. The reason for difference in time is that India is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

1. Latitudes
2. 360
3. International Date Line
4. Tropic of Cancer
5. Equator

D. Mark True or False against the following statements and write the correct statements :

6. False : Length of all the parallels is unequal.
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. True

E. Multiple Choice Questions :

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 13. 5.30 p.m. | 14. Prayagraj | 15. The Equator |
| 16. The Prime Meridian | 17. The Meridians | 18. Equator |
| 19. Prime Meridian | 20. Pressure | |

F. Make out correct pairs from the following two columns :

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a) International Date Line | - | 180° longitude |
| b) Prime Meridian | - | 0° longitude |
| c) Equator | - | 0° latitude |

G. Extract Based Questions : Try yourself.

CIVICS

L – 8 : UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. What do you mean by the term diversity?

Ans. The state to be different from each other or variations in religion, language and culture is called diversity.

Q2. Give two examples of diversity.

Ans. Following are the examples of diversity:

1. People in India eat different types of food.
2. People in India speak different languages.

Q3. Give two examples from your region which represent unity.

- Ans.
1. We all celebrate national festivals together.
 2. People of Punjab celebrate Baisakhi together.

Q4. 'India has a rich culture of languages.' Justify.

- Ans. India has 22 official languages and many regional languages, making it culturally rich. People speak different languages but live together in unity, showing India's diversity.

Q5. Give two examples which show diversity of Kerala and Ladakh.

- Ans.
1. Ladakh is a hilly area where as Kerala is a coastal area.
 2. The main occupation of the people of Ladakh is cattle rearing where as the people of Kerala are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

Q6. Give one example which represents commonality between Kerala and Ladakh.

- Ans. Both the regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.

Q7. Name any four staple food of Indians.

- Ans. Staple food of Indians is rice, wheat, lentils and millets.

Q8. What is Panchatantra?

- Ans. Panchatantra is the collection of delightful stories, with animals as the main characters. These stories teach us important life skills.

Q9. Literature offers us another fine illustration of unity in diversity. Justify.

- Ans. Literature showcase unity in diversity by bringing together different cultures, traditions and ideas while highlighting common human values. e.g. Shakespeare's plays explore universal emotions like love and ambition, connecting people across cultures.

Q10. Name any two tribes of India.

- Ans. The two tribes of India are Santhal and Bhil.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. What are the major factors which lead to diversity?

- Ans. Following are the major factors that lead to diversity:

1. **Language:** India is a large country where people living in different regions speak different languages.
2. **Religions:** In India, many religions are practised, the people of different region of India follow different religion which lead to diversity.
3. **Physiographic divisions & climate:** People living in hills prefer different occupations as compared to people living in plains.
4. **Culture :** People of different states celebrate different festivals and they follow different culture.
5. **Food:** The people of different states of India have different food habits. This also lead to diversity.

Q2. Compare Kerala and Ladakh on the following points. Also mention whether your conclusion leads to unity or diversity.

Ans.:

	Kerala	Ladakh
1. Climate	A coastal state situated at southwest of India and experience moderate climate.	A cold desert in northern part of India and experience extreme cold climate.
2. Occupation of the people	Farming and Fishing	Cattle rearing
3. National Festivals	All national festivals are celebrated	All national festivals are celebrated
4. History	Influenced by Chinese and Arab traders	Influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.

Whether Kerala and Ladakh experience different climate conditions and food habits but as Indians we celebrate all national festivals. This leads to unity in diversity.

Q3. How India's freedom movement contributed in creating unity among the people?

- Ans.:
1. India's freedom movement provided a platform to all the people irrespective of their caste or religion fought collectively against the British.
 2. These movements provided a chance to all the people of different caste and religion to understand each other.
 3. These movements created the feeling of nationalism in them. People fought collectively for the nation not for their personal purpose.
- In this way India's freedom movement contributed in creating unity among the people.

Q4. Epics are also source of unity in diversity. Justify.

- Ans. Epics teach unity in diversity by sharing common values. In the Ramayana, Rama's friendship with Nishadraj and Shabari shows people from different backgrounds coming together. The Mahabharata also teaches unity through dharma.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

- C. 1. India 2. Ladakh

D. Assertion and Reasoning based questions:

- (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.

E. **Creating, Analysing and Evaluation Based Questions :** Try yourself

F. **Compare Kerala and Ladakh with respect to given points :** Try yourself.

G. **Extract Based Questions :** Try yourself

L – 2 : FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Define joint family.

- Ans. Joint family is a family that includes three to four generations living together. It is a family in which grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and their children live together in the same house.

Q2. What is nuclear family?

Ans. A nuclear family is limited to a couple and their children, and sometimes one parent and children.

Q3. State any two values which children can learn from the family.

Ans. Children can learn unconditional love, respect and sharing from the family.

Q4. You are Ankita. You live in a metro city along with your parents. Name the type of family you are living in.

Ans. As I am Ankita, I am living in a nuclear family.

Q5. What is community?

Ans. Community refers to a group of individuals or families, which are connected together. They share same physical environment. There are many types of communities such as, village, city etc.

Q6. Your grandfather is a retired police officer. Which two services as per you can he render to the community?

Ans. He can provide support to law officers.
He can assist in disaster relief efforts.

Q7. What is your role in handling waste in the community?

Ans. Think and write yourself.

Q8. What is the advantage of rules in a community?

Ans. 1. Rules within a community promote order and safety.
2. Rules help maintain a sense of justice by addressing conflicts.
3. Rules are designed to benefit the community as a whole.

Q9. Give an example to show that communities are interdependent?

Ans. A classic example of communities interdependence in nature involves bees and flowers. Bees are essential for the pollination of many flowering plants which allows them to reproduce while the flowers provide nectar and pollens to bees as a source of food.

Q10. What is co-operative industry?

Ans. Co-operative industry is owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. Anand Milk Union Limited and Verka are examples of co-operative industries.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. 'Each member of the family has a role and responsibility towards other members.' Evaluate the statement by giving two examples.

Ans. Each member of the family has a role and responsibility towards other members. We can prove it by following examples :

1. Parents are expected to provide financial security to their children where as children are expected to co-operate and respect their parents.
2. Parents are responsible to provide best education to their children where as children are expected to contribute to household chores based on their age and abilities.

Q2. The family is also a school. Analyse.

Ans. The family is also a school as it is a place where children learn important values such as non-violence, humanity, charity, service, discipline and sacrifice.

Q3. Community is an essential part of social fabric. Justify by giving examples.

Ans. A community plays a vital role in shaping the social fabric by fostering support, cooperation, and a sense of belonging. For example:

1. During natural disasters, local communities come together to provide aid, shelter, and emotional support to those effected by disasters.
2. In schools, students and teachers form a supportive community that nurtures learning and growth.

Q4. Community is a flexible concept. Explain.

Ans. Community is flexible as it can be based on location, interests, or values. For example, a neighbourhood, a sports club, or an online group all form different types of communities.

Q5. What is 'Halma'? How has the tradition helped in transformation of Jhabua community?

Ans. Halma is a traditional practice of collective community effort, especially followed by the tribal communities of Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. This tradition has played a crucial role in transforming the Jhabua community. By practicing Halma, locals have successfully revived water sources, increased green cover, and improved soil fertility.

Q6. What is the significance of community kitchen?

Ans. A community kitchen plays a vital role in promoting social welfare, unity, and support. It provides free or affordable meals to those in need, ensuring food security. It also fosters a sense of togetherness by bringing people from different backgrounds to cook and eat together.

C. Fill in the blanks ;

1. family 2. communities 3. eldest 4. moral, social 5. Community

D. Multiple Choice Questions :

6. Joint family 7. Community 8. Only (i) 9. Halma 10. Langar

E. Match the following columns :

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Three to four generations living together | c) Joint family |
| (ii) Residents Welfare Association | a) Community |
| (iii) Couple and their children living together | b) Nuclear family |
| (iv) Community kitchen | e) Langar |
| (v) Tradition of coming together to help in distress | d) Halma |

HISTORY

L – 4 (a) : TIMELINE AND RECONSTRUCTING THE PAST (SOURCES OF HISTORY)

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Define the term history.

Ans. It is an account of past events in sequence of time. It is the study of events, it is all that are preserved or remembered about the past.

Q2. Who is known as "Father of History"?

Ans. Herodotus is known as "Father of History".

Q3. What are the sources of history? State any two.

Ans. The main sources of history are : 1. Archaeological Sources 2. Literary and Documentary Sources

Q4. Define Archaeology.

Ans. Archaeology is the study of the remains of ancient past. It is the main source of reconstructing the past.

Q5. Name a region in India where megaliths have been found.

Ans. Megaliths have been found in all over Deccan region.

Q6. Define Edicts.

Ans. An edict is a royal command. It orders the people to do or not to do a certain thing. Such official orders were engraved on metals, stones, rocks or pillars are called edicts.

Q7. Anything engraved or written on stones, metals or any hard surface. Identify the term.

Ans. Anything engraved or written on stones, metals or any hard surface are called inscriptions.

Q8. Mention the four Vedas.

Ans. The four Vedas are Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

Q9. Name any two historians who visited India.

Ans. Megasthenes and Fahien visited India.

Q10. At present which calendar is followed worldwide?

Ans. At present, the Gregorian calendar is followed worldwide.

Q11. What is a chronicle?

Ans. A chronicle is an account of events in order of time.

Q12. Your school recently organized a trip to Mehgarh, a historical site where you saw the animal bones of sheep, goats and cattle. What information according to you these bones can give us about the history of that region?

Ans. It can inform us about vegetation, climate, temperature etc. of the region.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Mention the major features of history.

Ans. The major features of history are:

1. History is not just one story, but several.
2. Historical knowledge is based on evidence.
3. Everything in history is looked at in a critical way. Historians try to find not only what happened but why it happened.

Q2. "Study of history is very important and useful." Explain.

Ans. Study of history is very important and useful in many ways :

1. It is the storehouse of wisdom and experience of our ancestors.
2. It informs about the evils that have been prevailing in the society, such as racial discrimination, slavery, poverty etc.
3. It gives us the message of mutual tolerance and respect for each other.
4. It enables us to accept diversities of races, religions and culture etc as the real one.

Q3. Write a note on Archeological sources of the Prehistory period.

Ans. Archaeology is a very important source to reconstruct past history. It is the study of remains of the ancient past. **Sources :**

1. **Tools and Weapons** : Firstly man made crude tools from hard stone. Later he made better tools with sharper edges, a knife like blade , a borer and others.

2. **Megaliths :** Megaliths are huge stones, dug out at most burial sites. They inform us about the religious beliefs and customs of the early man.
3. **Shelters:** Besides caves, the early man used wood, branches of trees, hides, bones of large animals to make his shelter.
4. **Animal Bones :** Animal bones and skeletons inform us about vegetation, climate and help us to know that early man lived by the side of lakes and rivers.
5. **Pottery, Artefacts, Cave Paintings and Jewellery :** These buried remains of the early man belong to the pre-history period. These are called cultural items of evidence and give us a lot of information about the lifestyle and the customs of the early man.

Q4. What are the major literary and documentary sources of history? Give one example of each.

Ans. The major literary and documentary sources of India are :

1. **Religious and Secular Text :** Four Vedas, two important epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata
2. **Memoris :** Banabhata's Harashacharita.
3. **Chronicle :** Ain-i-Akbari written by Abul Fazal
4. **Travelogues and Account of Foreigners :** Historica written by Herodotus, Tehrik-e-Hind by Abruni etc.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

C. Fill in the blanks: 1. histe 2. Inscriptions 3. Greek 4. Timeline
5. Manuscript

D. Multiple Choice Questions : 6. Archaeology 7. Stone 8. Megalith 9. 4
10. Coin 11. 2000 AD 12. Archaeologist
13. 20th 14. Fire, First cells, Flowers and bees

E. Match the following columns :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Geologists | (c) Studies physical features of Earth like soil, hill, oceans etc. |
| 2. Archaeologist | (a) Studies the past by digging up ancient remains like tools, pots, bones, toys etc. |
| 3. Historians | (b) Studies and written about past |
| 4. Anthropologist | (d) Studies human societies and cultures from the oldest time to present time |

F. Assertion Reasoning : 1. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
2. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

G. Extract Based Questions : Try yourself.

L – 4 (b) : FROM HUNTING – GATHERING TO SETTLED LIFE

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Who were hunter-gatherers?

Ans. The early man who moved from one place to another to hunt wild animals, caught fish and gathered fruits, nuts, seeds etc. are called the hunter gatherers.

Q2. Name any two sites where hunter gatherer evidences have been found.

Ans. Bhimbetka, Kurnour, Hallur are some of the places where hunter gatherer evidences have been found.

Q3. Why did the early man begin making large clay pots?

Ans. The early man began making large clay pots to store grains.

Q4. Early man lived near rivers. Give any two reasons.

Ans. Early man lived near rivers because there was an abundance of drinking water and land was fertile for growing crops.

Q5. Define 'Ice Age'.

Ans. A time in the past when the temperature was very cold and glaciers (large masses of ice) covered large parts of the earth.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. 'The early man moved from one place to another.' Explain the reason.

Ans. The early man moved from one place to another due to following reasons :

1. The early man was not a food producer so he had to move from one place to another in search of food.
2. The early man was not aware about domestication of animals. As the animals moved from one place to another in search of food, he also followed them.
3. Plants bear fruits in different season so he moved from one place to another in search of different kinds of plants and animals.
4. Early man lived near lakes, streams and rivers. So he used to migrate during the dry season.

Q2. "Stone tools were used for various purposes by the early man." Explain.

Ans. The early man used stone tools for various purposes :

1. Some stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape barks and animal skins, chop fruits and roots.
2. Some stone tools attached to handles of bone or wood to make spears and arrows for hunting.
3. Other stone tools were used to cut wood used as firewood or to make huts and tools.

Q3. Analyse the impact of discovery of fire on the early man.

Ans. The discovery of fire changed the life of the early man in the following ways:

1. It helped him to keep warm.
2. He started eating cooked food which become tastier and easily digestible.
3. He could also scare away wild animals because animals are afraid of fire.

Q4. Analyse the impact of changing environment on the early man.

Ans. Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions.

1. The warm conditions helped in the growth of grasslands.
2. This led to an increase in herbivores animals like antelope, goat, sheep etc..
3. Early man started thinking about herding and rearing these animals. Fishing also became important.
4. These grasslands not only provided fodder to animals but also become a source of food for early man.

Q5. Compare the early men with modern men by refereeing to the following:

Ans.

Points for comparison	Early men	Modern men
Habitat	lived in caves and other natural shelters.	live in big, well equipped and permanent houses
Tools	used stone tools for hunting and growing crops	use tool from basic items like scissors, knives to complex electronic machines
Ornaments	wore jewellery made from bones	wear well designed jewellery

	and shells	made from metals or precious stones
Agriculture	grew crops on small scales for their own survival	grow crops on large scale using modern technology

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

- C. Fill in the blanks:** 1. food 2. Flint 3. Dog 4. fire
- D. Multiple Choice Questions :** 5. Madhya Pradesh 6. stone
7. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- E. Extract Based Questions :** Try yourself.

L – 5 : NAMING THE COUNTRY (INDIA, THAT IS BHARAT)

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Mention any two names by which Indian Subcontinent has been called in Mahabharata.

Ans. Indian Subcontinent has been called Bharatvarsha and Jambudvipa in Mahabharata.

Q2. What does ‘Sapta Sindava’ refer to in the Rig Veda?

Ans. In the Rig Veda, ‘Sapta Sindava’ refers to the ‘Land of the seven rivers’, specifically the north west region of the subcontinent.

Q3. What does ‘Jambudvipa’ refer to in an inscription of Ashoka?

Ans. In an inscription of Ashoka, Jambudvipa refers to the subcontinent which included today’s Bangladesh, Pakistan and some parts of Afghanistan.

Q4. How did the Persians refer to India in the 6th Century BCE?

Ans. Persians referred to India as ‘Hind’ or ‘Hindu’ which is derived from Sanskrit word ‘Sindhu’ This term is used to refer the land of the Indus river and its basin.

Q5. What was the name given to India by the ancient Greeks?

Ans. The name given to India by the ancient Greeks was ‘Indoi’ or ‘Indike’.

Q6. What is Yindu?

Ans. Yindu is a name given to India by Chinese.

Q7. If you were born some 2,000 years ago and had the chance to name our country, what name or names might you have chosen, and why?

Ans. Use your imagination and try to answer.

B. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. List the various names along with their mean given to India or Bharat by the Indian inhabitants. Also mention the ancient text and inscriptions in which they appear.

Ans.

Name	Meaning	Mention in
Bharat	Named after King Bharata	Vishnu Purana and Mahabharta
Jambudvipa	The Island of the fruit of the jamun tree	Mahabharta and Askhoka’s inscription

Q2. What are the different names given to the Indian Subcontinent by the foreign invaders and travellers and why?

Ans.

Foreign invaders and travellers	Name given to the Indian Subcontinent	Meaning / Reason
Persians	Hindustan	Derived from the Sanskrit word Sindhu (Indus River)
Greeks	Indoi or Indike	Land of Indus River
Chinese	Yindu	Emphasizing its importance as the land of Buddhism
Mughals	Hindustan	The territories of northern India (Punjab, Haryana, land between Ganga and Yamuna river)

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

- C. Fill in the blanks:** 1. Rigveda 2. Island of the fruit of the Jamun tree
 3. A king 4. North India
 5. Hindu 6. Only (ii) , The Greeks named India Indike
 7. Hindustan
- D. Arrange the following in a chronological order :** 1. Bharatvarsha 2. Sapata Sindava
 3. Hindustan
- E. Match the following :**
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sapata Sindhava | c) Rigveda |
| 2. Jambudvipa | d) Mahabharata |
| 3. Hindustan | b) Persian texts |
| 4. Yindu | a) Chinese texts |
- G. True or False :** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
 6. False 7. False

Extract Based Questions : Try yourself.

ECONOMICS

L – 13 : WORK AND ITS VALUE

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. What are the economic activities?

Ans. Economic activities are those that involve money or are performed in exchange for money or money's worth for the parties involved.

Q2. What are non-economic activities?

Ans. Non-economic activities are those that do not generate income or wealth but are done out of feelings like gratitude, love, care and respect.

- D. Multiple Choice Questions :** 5. Planting trees to save environment 6. Selling toys
7. Wage 8. Both (i) and (ii)

E. Distinguish between :

9. Economic activities and Non-economic activities

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	NON – ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
1. These activities contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.	1. These do not contribute to the flow of goods and services.
2. These are included in the national income.	2. These are not included in the national income.
3. Increase in economic activities is an indication of economic progress of a country.	3. Increase in non-economic activities is not an indication of economic progress of a country.
4. These activities lead to an increase in both personal as well as national income.	4. These activities do not affect national income.
5. e.g. : Farmer growing crops in fields.	5. e.g. : Mother cooking food for the family

10. Wage and Salary

WAGE	SALARY
It is a payment made by the employer to the worker for a specific period of time.	It is a fixed regular payment generally paid monthly by an employer to an employee.
It is unstable and depends on work availability.	It is stable and assured income.

11. Salary and Payment in kind

SALARY	PAYMENT IN KIND
It is a fixed regular payment generally paid monthly by an employer to an employee.	It is a non-cash payment that is received for the work performed.
e.g. : Monthly salary paid to an employee.	e.g. : Free accomodation, meals provided to an employee.

- F. Classify the following as economic or non-economic activities :**
- a) Non-economic b) Economic c) Non-economic d) Economic
e) Economic f) Economic

G. Extract Based Questions : Try yourself.