

L-1 TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

Answer the following questions:

Q1. Write any two features of the medieval period of the Indian history.

Ans: The two features of the medieval period are

1. The development of Hinduism and Islam as major religions.
2. Arrival of European trading companies.

Q2. What is tenure of medieval period?

Ans: The tenure of medieval period is 700 to 1750 A.D.

Q3. Name any four groups of people which became politically important during the medieval period.

Ans : Rajputs , Marathas ,Sikhs , jats, Ahoms are the groups which became politically important during the medieval period.

Q4. Name the religious book of Muslims .

Ans: Quran .

Q5. What were manuscripts?

Ans: Manuscripts were the hand written material collected by wealthy people , rulers, monasteries and temples.

Q6 State any two limitations of manuscripts.

Ans: 1. They were difficult to use as they were fragile.

2. Awkard to handle and difficult to carry around or read.

Q7. Who wrote tahkik-i – Hind?

Ans: Alberuni wrote Tahkik-i-Hind

Q8 Name any two foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.

Ans: Ibn- Battutah and Marco polo.

Q9. Who was Al- Idrisi?

Ans : Al- Idrisi was an Arab cartographer, first to prepare world map.

Q10. Maps are an important tools of history. Justify.

Ans: As maps present information about the world map in a simple visual way. It helps us to understand the complications of our large sized earth in an easy way.

B. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1. Explain the division of Indian history by the British historians.

Ans: The British historians divided the Indian history into Hindu, Muslim and British. But this division was based on narrow thinking that the religion of rulers was the only important historical change, and there were no other significant developments in the economy ,society or culture.

Q2. Analyse the Jati system of the medieval period?

Ans: 1. People were grouped into jatis or sub-castes and ranked on the basis of their background and occupations.

2. Ranks were not fixed and varied according to the power of the jatis.

3. Jatis framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members.

Q3. Explain the major archaeological sources of information regarding the medieval period.

Ans: The major archaeological sources of information are:

1. **Inscriptions:** Inscriptions written on copper plates, stones, rocks, temple walls and are found in the villages and in the towns. They depict the life of the people of that period.
2. **Buildings and Monuments:** Ancient temples like konark, mosques like Jama Masjid, forts like Agra fort and palaces like Jaisalmer, Jaipur provide us with a lot of information about this period.
3. **Coins:** Coins gives us information regarding the dates, names of various rulers and about the economic conditions of the medieval period.

Q4. The thousand years of history of medieval period witnessed major developments in religions. Explain.

Ans: 1. The inclusion of new deities in Hinduism .

2. The worship of new deities and the construction of temples by royalty.
3. The Brahmins were patronized by the emperors.
4. The idea of Bhakti emerged among the people.
5. The merchants and migrants brought with them the teachings of Quran the holy book of Muslims.

Q5. Explain the Literary sources of information regarding the medieval period.

Ans: 1. The number and variety of textual records increased during this period.

2. Paper gradually became cheaper and more widely available.
3. Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and were placed in libraries and archives.
4. They provide a lot of detailed information to historians but are difficult to use and handle.

Q6. The Medieval period has an important place in Indian history? Explain.

Ans: The medieval period has an important place in Indian history as follows:

1. The developments in the field of art and languages, culture and religion took place.
2. This period witnessed the impact of other religions on the Indian culture.
3. Medieval period is marked by the rise of the Rajput clan.

Book Exercise :

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. narrow thinking
2. Rajatarangini
3. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
4. Abul Fazal

D. Matching :

S.No.	A	B
1.	Alberuni	Tahkik – i – Hind
2.	Ain – i – Akbari	Abul Fazal
3.	Jama – Masjid	Delhi
4.	Mt. Abu	Rajasthan
5.	Babar Nama	Babur

E. Multiple choice questions :

6. (a) Inscriptions
7. (a) Chandbardi
8. (a) Abul Fazal
9. (b)
10. (a)

G. Correct the following statements :

11. The medieval period of history is 700 to 1750 AD.
12. Modern period.
13. Bhakti

L-2 (A) NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

Q1. Name any two dynasties which emerged after the seventh century.

Ans: The Rashtrakutas, the cholas and the Gurjara-Pratiharas.

Q2. Name any two powerful dynasties in South India between seventh and twelfth centuries.

Ans: The chola dynasty, the chera and Pandya dynasties.

Q3. Who were 'Samantas'?

Ans: Samantas were military leaders who provided the king with troops whenever needed.

Q4. How did 'Samantas' become maha-mandaleshwara?

Ans: When the Samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be maha-mandaleshwara

Q5. Who were kadamba Mayurasharman?

Ans: Kadamba Mayurasharman was a Brahmin scholar. He founded an ancient royal dynasty of Karnataka.

Q6. What were Prashastis?

Ans: Prashastis were a type of Sanskrit inscription composed by Brahmanas in the praise of their ruler.

Q7. Who were Chauhans?

Ans: Chauhan were the Rajput kings who ruled during the Medieval period in Rajasthan.

Q8. Chauhans could not expand their control beyond Delhi and Ajmer. Give reason.

Ans: Because when they attempted to expand their control to the west and the east they were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of Western Uttar Pradesh.

B. Answer the following questions in detail:**Q1. State any three features of the political system during the medieval period.**

Ans: 1. New kings adopted high sounding titles such as Maharaja – Adhiraja and Tribhuvana Chakravartin.
 2. They often shared power with their samantas.
 3. Resources were obtained from the producers that is peasants cattle-keepers, artisans who were compelled to surrender part of their produce.

Q2. What were the sources of revenue for medieval kings?

Ans: Sources of revenue for medieval kings are:

1. Taxes on land and crafts.
2. Samantas were expected to bring gifts for their kings.
3. Taxes were also collected from traders.

Q3. State any three prominent elements of Rajatarangini.

Ans: 1. It is written in classical sanskrit.
 2. It contained the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir.
 3. It was composed by an Brahman author named kalhana.

Q4. State any three reasons for 'tripartite struggle'?

Ans: The three reasons for tripartite struggle are:

1. The desire to possess the city of Kanuj.
2. The desire for supremacy over northern India.
3. The weakness of the rulers in Kanuj.

Q5. Analyse the reasons for the invasion by Mahmud of Ghazni.

Ans: The Reasons for the invasion by Mahmud of Ghazni are:

1. He invaded India for acquiring wealth.
2. He wanted to expand his empire.
3. He wanted to claim the religious supremacy by invading temple towns of India.
4. He wanted to destroy the will power of the Hindus by destroying their temples and create the glory of Islam.

Book Exercise :**C. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Tripartite Struggle	Kanauj
2.	Mahmud Ghazni	Attacked India 17 times
3.	Prithviraj Chauhan	Rajput ruler
4.	Harichandra	Gurjara

D. Fill in the blanks :

2. Chalukyas 3. Kalhan 4. Prithviraj Chauhan

E. Multiple choice questions :

5. (b) Rashtrakutas 6. (a) Prashastis 7. (c) Cholas and Chauhans
 8. (c) Rashtrakutas 9. (a) Samantas

F. Correct the following statements :

10. Rajataragini was history of Kashmir Kings.

11. Rashtrakutas , Gurjara Pratihara and Palas fought for control on Kanauj.

G. 12. (i)

13. (iii)

L-2 (B) NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

(A CASE STUDY OF THE CHOLAS)

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

Q1. Name any four dynasties which ruled over south India.

Ans: Cheras, cholas, chalukyas and Pandyas.

Q2. Who was the founder of Imperial chola kingdom? Name any two most important kings of the imperial cholas.

Ans: Vijayalaya was the founder of Imperial chola kingdom. The most important kings were Raja Raja I and Rajendra chola.

Q3. What was Ur?

Ans: The village council under the cholas.

Q4. Name any two temples built by cholas.

Ans: Rajarajeshwar Temple, Brihadeswara Temple

Q5. Who were known as the three gems of the Kannada Literature?

Ans: Pampa, Ponna, Ranna were the three gems of the Kannada Literature.

Q6. What were guilds?

Ans: It was a group of merchants working in the same trade.

B. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1. Explain the administration of the chola rulers.

Ans: 1. The chola-kings ruled with the help of a council of Ministers.

2. The king considered it his moral duty to look after the welfare of the people.

3. There was a local self-government and all works were done by the local assemblies elected by the people.

4. The empire was divided into six provinces or mandalams.

5. A mandalam was further divided into a number of Valanadus. It consisted of a certain number of villages.

6. The village councils were called Ur.

7. The village council was responsible for collecting taxes, hearing disputes and looking after local problems.

8. The chief sources of income were the land revenue and taxes on trade.

Q2. Explain the contribution of cholas in

(a) Architecture

(b) Literature

Ans: Architecture : The cholas built temples and many buildings such as hospitals, public utility buildings and palaces. Many of such buildings find mention in their inscriptions and in contemporary accounts.

Literature : Sanskrit and Tamil were highly developed languages. Many religious books translated from Sanskrit to Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages Nanniah and Tikkana became famous for their translation of the Mahabharata. Pampa, ponna, Ranna were the three gems of kannada literature. The cholas also encouraged the study of Grammar, philosophy, art etc.

Q3. Mention any three features of the temples of the Cholas. How these features are similar or dissimilar in the present era?

Ans: The three features of the temples of the Cholas are:

(i) Chola developed a unique form of architecture.

(ii) These were centers of Social, cultural and economic activities.

(iii) The walls of the temples are carved with scenes depicting both gods and man.

Dissimilar:- The temples of chola period had a Vimana as one of the main buildings of the temple while present day temples don't always follow this.

Similar: The Idol of god is place in the central Grabha-Griha in both the temples of the chola period as well as present day.

Book Exercise :

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Gangai – Konda Cholapuram 2. Mandalams 3. RajaRaja I 4. Matha 5. Hinduism

D. Select the correct answer :

6. (b) Tamil Nadu 7. (b) Tamil Nadu 8. (b) Villages 9. (b) Gopuram

L-3 The Delhi Sultans

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

Q1. What is the Sultanate Period?

Ans: 1206 AD to 1526 AD

Q2. Who was the ruler of the Salve Dynasty?

Ans: Qutbuddin Aybak

Q3. State any two limitations of tarikh as source of history?

Ans: 1. The authors of tarikh lived in cities and hardly ever visited in rural areas.
2. They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards.

Q4. Who was Malik Kafur?

Ans: He was a prominent slave general of the Delhi Sultanate under Alauddin Khalji.

Q5. Name the female ruler of Delhi Sultanate.

Ans: Razia Sultana

Q6. Name the ruler who followed Blood and Iron Policy.

Ans: Gias-ud-din Balban

Q7. Name the Delhi ruler who took various steps to control the prices and the market.

Ans: Ala-ud-din khalji

Q8. Who were Ulemas?

Ans: They are the guardians and interpreters of religious knowledge in Islam.

Q9. Name the ruler of Sultanate period who had built sarais.

Ans: Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Q10. Who founded the Lodhi Dynasty?

Ans: Bahlul Lodhi

Q11. Who was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: Ibrahim Lodhi

Q12. Name the two new architectural ideas introduced by the Sultanate?

Ans: Mehrab or arch, dome and minar

Q13. Identify the Delhi Sultan who ruled Delhi from 1210 AD to 1236 AD. He was a brilliant general shrewd administrator and an ambitions ruler.

Ans: Shamsuddin Iltutmish

B. Answer the following questions:

Q1. In the early 13th century the control of the Delhi Sultans rarely went beyond heavily fortified towns occupied by garrisons. Explain.

Ans: The control of regions by the Delhi sultans rarely went beyond garrison town in the 13th century because a garrison town is a fortified settlement with soliders. The Sultans seldom controlled the hinterland of the cities and hence were dependent on trade, tribute or plunder for supplies.

Q2. What measures were taken by Ala-ud-din Khalji to keep the prices under control?

Ans: 1. He fixed the cost of all commodities such as food grains sugar and cooking oil.

2. He set up three markets at Delhi one market for food grains, the second for costly cloth and the third for horses, slaves and cattle

3. Each market was built under the charge of a controller of the market.

Q3. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's region is known for many ambitious schemes. Explain any two.

Ans: (i) **Taxation in Doab:** Muhammad Bin Tughlaq increased the land revenue in Doab due to heavy rain.

People were not able to pay taxation in the Doab.

(ii) **Transfer of Capital:** Shifting of capital from Delhi to Daulatubad with a view to having the capital situated in the middle of his kingdom.

(iii) **Introduction of Token Currency :** He introduced the copper currency system, so that the value of coins dropped.

Q4. Explain the administration of the Delhi Sultanate.

Ans: 1. The sultan was the head of the state and enjoyed unlimited powers.

2. The Naib also enjoyed equal position as that of the sultan.

3. The Wazir was the Prime Minister of the state and headed the financial department

4. Diwan-i-Ariz was the controller general of the Military department.

5. Amir-i-Majlis-shahi was the minister who looked after the festivals of the state.

6. Diwan-i-insha who looked after the local correspondence and different offices.

Q5. Explain Iqta system?

Ans: The iqta system was a unique type of land distribution and administrative system introduced during the region of Iltutmish. In the Iqta system the lands of the Delhi sultanate were divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to the sultans soldiers, officers and nobles.

Q6. Write any four features of art and architecture under Delhi Sultanate?

Ans: The four features of art and architecture under Delhi Sultanate are as follows

1. Use of superior mortar to hold the stones.

2. Use of slab and beam method.

3. Decorative exuberance such as use of geometrical shapes, calligraphy, inspirational art etc.

4. Synthesis of indigenous motif such as ball motif, Lotus etc.

Book Exercise :**C. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Qutub Minar	Iltutmish
2.	Malik Kafur	Ala – ud – din Khaliji
3.	Ibrahim Lodhi	First Battle of Panipat
4.	First Slave ruler	Qutab – ud – din Aibak
5.	First Khalij ruler	Jalal – ud – din Khaliji
6.	The circle of justice	fakhr – I – Mudabbir
7.	Large or small tracts of Land	Iqta
8.	Renowned poet in the court of Ala – ud – din	Amir Khushrow
9.	Last ruler of Delhi Sultanate	Ibrahim Lodhi

D. Fill in the blanks :

2. Persian

3. Khalji

4. Turkish

5. Mohammad – Bin – Tughlak, Devgiri

6. Qutb – din – Aibak, Iltutmish

7. 1526, Babur, Ibrahim Lodhi

8. Inscriptions, coins and architecture

9. 1210 , 1236

E. Select the correct answer :

10. (a) 1206 - 1526 11. (a) Qutb – ud – din Aibak 12. (a) Ghiyas – ud – din – Balban
13. (a) Ala –ud – din Khalji 14. (a) Mohammad – bin – Tughlak
15. (c) He garrisoned Delhi – i - Kuhna

F. Arrange the following in correct sequence :

16. Rajput Dynasties, Turkish rulers, Khalji Dynasty, Lodhi Dynasty, First battle of panipat

QUESTION BASED ON SKILL

1. Identify the ruler :

- (a) Mohammed Bin – Tughak as he shifted capital Delhi to Daultabad.
(b) Ala – ud – Din Khalji
(c) Mohammad – Bin – Tughlak
(d) Ibrahim Lodhi
(e) Iltutmish

2. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Delhi (b) Qutab – ud – di – Aibak (c) Iltutmish

L-4 THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

A. Answer the following questions:

Q1. Who were Mughals?

Ans: The Mughals were descendants of the Mongols in Central Asia.

Q2. Who Laid the Mughal foundation in India?

Ans: Babur

Q3. Who was Sher Shah?

Ans: Sher Shah was a brilliant administrator

Q4. Who built GT road from Calcutta to Peshawar?

Ans: Sher Shah Suri

Q5. Who was Bairam Khan?

Ans: Military commander of the Mughal army and guardian of Akbar.

Q6. What was Mansabdari system?

Ans: It was a military unit within the administrative system of the Mughal empire introduced by Akbar.

Q7. Name any two important officials of Akbar's court.

Ans: Wazir and Mir Bakshi

Q8. What was Pargana?

Ans: A group of villages was known as Pargana.

Q9. Who was the in charge of land revenue system under Akbar?

Ans: Raja Todar Mal

Q10. Who wrote Akbarnama?

Ans: Abul Fazal

Q11. Name the religious path of Akbar?

Ans: Din-i-illahi

Q12. Who invaded India in 1739?

Ans: Nadir Shah

B. Answer the following Questions in detail:

Q1. Mention any four features of administration of Sher Shah Suri

Ans: 1. He paid his army's salaries in cash.

2. For the general welfare of the people sher shah built many roads.

3. He also introduced gold, silver and copper Coins known as Tanka.

4. He started new postal system by using horses.

Q2. Explain the major features of Akbar's administration?

Ans: 1. Akbar was the centre of all powers, civil ,judicial, military and religious.

2. He was the supreme commander of the army.

3. He established a centralized administration.

4. All appointments promotions or dismissals depended on his decision and orders.

5. He introduced the Manasabdari system.

Q3. Explain the growth of literature during Akbar's region.

Ans: The greatest growth was witnessed in the persian literature because it was the official language of the Mughal rulers patronized Persian literary figures and activities. Persian prose and poetry reached a climax during Akbar's region Many biographic and historical works were composed during his region.

Q4. Mention the architectural features of Fatehpur Sikri?

Ans: It is a fortified city that is enveloped by 6km long defensive walls with several entryways on three sides while forth side borders on as artificial lake. The city features the Indo-Islamic architectural style and is constructed using red sandstone.

Q5. Write a short note on Akbar's religious Policy?

Ans: He always tried to maintain peace and harmony between people of different faith. He also founded a new religion called Din-i-illahi having all the common points from all the religions. The main steps taken for religious harmony in Akbar's time were to treat everyone equally irrespective of their faith.

Q6. Discuss the major causes of the decline of Mughal Empire.?

Ans: The major causes of the decline of mughal empire are:

1. Aurangzeb spent too much money on wars.

2. Efficiency of Mughal administration decreased.

3. Mughal emperors did not keep the powerful mansabdars in check.

4. Aurangzeb's long war in the Deccan strained the military and the financial resources of the empire.

5. Aurangzeb's religious policy of destruction of hindu temple and Jazia annoyed various sections such as hindu, jats, Sikhs etc.

Book Exercise :

C. Matching :

S.No.	A	B
1.	Tuzki – Baburi	Babur
2.	Akbarnama	Abul Fazal
3.	Sulh – I – kul	Akbar
4.	Sasaram	Sher Shah Suri

D. Fill in the blanks :

2. 47

3. Bairam Khan, Hemu

4. Kotwal

5. Fatehpur Sikri

E. State whether the following statements are true or false and also correct the false statement

6. False (Babur)

7. False (Abul Fazal)

8. False(red sand stone)

9. False (1605)

10. False (Babur)

F. Select the correct answer :

11. (b) Sher Shah Suri

12. (b) Sher Shah Suri

13. (d) Bairam Khan

14. (a) Akbar

15. (a) Raja Todar Mal

16. (a) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

H. Correct the statements :

(i) Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire.

(ii) Zabt was kind revenue system during Mughal period.

CIVICS

L-1 EQUALITY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

Q1. What is equality?

Ans: Equality means that every individual or group of individuals are treated fairly and equally without any discrimination

Q2. Explain the following forms of Inequalities in our society?

Ans: Gender Inequality: The unequal treatment and opportunities experienced by individual based on their gender is called gender inequality. In our society male child is always preferable. Even after their birth discrimination against girl child continue to exist by way of unequal opportunities available to them.

Caste Inequality: Caste Inequality has created gulf between high castes and low castes. It divided our society on the basis of caste. A large section of our population deprived of their right to live with dignity. Untouchability has been declared a punishable offence by our constitution.

Religious Inequality: Religious communities who are in minority suffer inequality and unfair treatment that leads to friction between people of different religions.

Q3. Why did the framers of our constitution feel the need to ensure equality to all section of our society?

Ans: The Framers of our constitution were aware of the fact that various inequalities existed in our society at the time of Independence. Certain groups of people in India have experienced inequalities and discrimination for centuries. It should be the duty of the government to ensure equality to all section of our society.

Q4. List any two provisions of the constitution which guarantee equality.

Ans: 1. Article 14: Equality before the law to all citizen of the country.
2. Article 17: Abolition of untouchability.

Q5. State any two schemes introduced by the government to improve the lives of the disadvantaged communities.

Ans: 1. The mid day meal scheme introduced in all government elementary schools.
2. Educational scholarships to students belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

B. Answer the following questions in details.

Q1. State reasons for inequality in our society?

Ans: Poverty and lack of resources: The poor people cannot afford to basic amenities like health and education. Being illiterate and ignorant they are not aware of their rights and are often exploited and made to work for low salaries.

Inequality on the basis of caste, religion or gender: Even, today lower castes especially in rural areas, face discrimination. Preference for male child continues the number of girls going to school is much less than the number of boys. In most households, women do not command the same position as men.

Q2. Write short notes on the following:

(a) **Universal Adult Franchise:** It means that all adults who are 18 and above have the right to vote irrespective of their social and economic backgrounds.

(b) **Civil Rights Movement:** A movement that began in USA in 1950s in which African- American people demanded equal rights and an end to racial discrimination.

Q3. What is meant by the expression “power over the ballot box”?

Ans: All adults have equal right to vote. All citizens rich or poor, irrespective of their caste, religion, gender or social status use this power over the ballot box to elect or replace their representatives.

Q4. How will providing ramps in public buildings help persons with disabilities?

Ans: The government of India passed the Disabilities Act in 1995. This law states that all public places including public buildings, schools etc should be accessible and provided with ramps.

Q5. List any three benefits of the mid-day meal programmers.

Ans: The three benefits of the mid day meal programmers are:

1. It provides cooked lunch to all school children.
2. Many poor children started attending school because of this programme.
3. It ensures equality as all children get the same food and everybody eats together.

Q6. How has caste inequality harmed our society? What steps have been taken in this direction?

Ans: Caste inequality harmed our society very badly. It has created a gulf between the high castes and low castes and has divided the society on the basis of caste.

Step taken in this direction

1. The Indian constitution prohibits discrimination based on caste and take affirmative action measures.
2. Efforts are made to ensure access to quality education for all, regardless of caste.
3. Reservation of a certain percentage of jobs for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

D. Explain the terms in one or two sentence:

1. **Equality:** It means treating everyone the same, ensuring everyone has the same rights, opportunities and status regardless of their background.
2. **Constitution:** The basic principal and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people.
3. **Universal Adult Franchise:** It is a fundamental principal of democracy that grants all the adult citizens (18 or above 18) the right to vote.
4. **Dignity:** It is a right of a person to be valued and respected for their own sake and to be treated ethically.
5. **Civil Rights Movements:** It was a reform movement with the aim to abolish legal racial discrimination against African Americans.

Book Exercise :

E. Multiple choice questions :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. (c) Both of the above | 7. (a) Right to vote | 8. (c) The food people eat |
| 9.(c) Leader of civil rights movement | | 10. (c) 1964 |

F. Fill in the blanks :

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. economic | 12. Dignity | 13. religious | 14. attitude | 15. Gandhi ji |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

G. 16. (a) 17. (a)

H. Complete the following :

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 18. before | 19. discriminated | 20. Public | 21. untouchability | 22. Title |
|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|

L-2 WORKING OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

A: Answer the following questions briefly

Q1. What is the tenure of the Legislative Assembly?

Ans: The tenure of the Legislative Assembly is 5 years.

Q2. Who presides over the meetings of the legislative Assembly?

Ans: The speaker presides over the meeting of the legislative Assembly.

Q3. Who is the Executive head of the state? Who appoints him?

Ans: The governor is the executive head of the state. The governor is appointed by the President.

Q4. What is an ordinance?

Ans: An order of the governor or president when the house is not in the session.

Q5. Who is the head of the council of Ministers?

Ans: The chief minister is the head of the council of Ministers.

Q6. The chief minister acts as a link between the Governor and the council of Ministers". Explain?

Ans: The chief minister is ensuring the smooth functioning of the state government by conveying decisions and information between the two. He is responsible for conveying all decisions made by the council of ministers regarding state administration and legislative proposals to the governor.

Q7. Who is the chief Executive officer of the district?

Ans: The Deputy Commissioner

Q8. What is health?

Ans: The condition or state of physical, mental and social well being.

Q9. Why are Primary Health Centers set up?

Ans: PHC covers many villages in a rural area, it usually has a nurse and a village health worker, who are trained in dealing with common illness and work under the supervision of doctors.

Q10. State the objective of the National Rural Health Mission?

Ans: The mission objective is to improve health care in rural India.

B. Answer the following questions in detail:

Q1. Explain any four powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly.

Ans: 1. The legislative assembly can make laws on the subjects related to state.
2. It passes budget of state.
3. It levies taxes.
4. It exercises control over the council of minister of state.

Q2. Mention any four qualifications of the Governor.

Ans: 1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must not be below 35 years of age.
3. He must not be a member either of the union or of the state legislature.
4. He must not hold any office of profit.

Q3. "Chief Minister is the most important official in the state". Explain?

Ans: 1. His position is unique.
2. He is the captain of the team of his ministers.
3. He is the steer man of the ship of a state.
4. He is the pivot of the whole state government and its administration.
5. He has vast Legislative, executive, Financial and administrative powers.

Q4. Explain the major functions of the district administration.

Ans: 1. It maintains law and order in the district.
2. It collects various taxes levied by the government.
3. It keep the record of the land of the district.
4. It provides justice to the people in civil and criminal cases.
5. It implements all the developmental plans in the district.

Q5. "Health structure of India is very strong". Justify by giving three reasons.

Ans: 1. India has the world's largest number of medical colleges and number of medical professional qualifying every year.
2. India is one of the world's largest and biggest producer and exporter of medicines.
3. There is a considerable increase in the healthcare facilities.

Q6. Differentiate between Public and Private Health system.

Public health system	Private health system
Public health service run by the state and union government.	A large number of doctors run their own private clinics.
It provided quality health care services at a low cost.	Patients have to pay a lot of money for every service.
The resources needed to run are obtained from the money that the public pay to the government as taxes	The resources needed to run are obtained from profit from people.

Book Exercise :**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Union, state | 2. President of India | 3. Legislative assembly |
| 4. District | 5. Deputy Commissioner | 6. 2005 |

D. Select the correct answer:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 7. (b) Union Government and state government | 8. (a) Population of the state |
| 9. (a) One | 10. (a) 5 years |
| 11. (a) Governor | 12. (a) Governor |
| 13. (c) Chief Minister | 14. (c) Both (i) and (ii) |
| 15. (d) Neither (i) or (ii) | |

E. Correct the statements :

16. the lok sabha is the popular House of the State Legislature.
 17. The governor is appointed by the president.

F. 18. (a)**G. 19. Match the following :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Governor	Executive Head
2.	Chief Minister	Leader of majority party
3.	Deputy Commissioner	Head of district administration
4.	Speaker	Presiding Officer of State Legislative Assembly

H. Complete the following :

20. Chief Minister

GEOGRAPHY**L-1 : ENVIRONMENT****A. Answer the following questions:****Q1. Define environment**

Ans: The external conditions in which an organism lives are collectively called an environment.

Q2. Mention any two components of environment.

Ans: Biotic and abiotic factors are the two components of environment

Q3. Humans are abiotic components of the environment. Is the statement true or false? Give reasons.

Ans. The statement is false because abiotic components include only non-living elements like the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere.

Q4. The earth is surrounded by an envelope of air. Identify the term.

Ans: Atmosphere.

Q5. Define biosphere.

Ans: The biosphere is the narrow zone where the land, water and air interact to support life.

Q6. What is biodiversity?

Ans: The wide range of species on the earth is called biodiversity.

Q7. Define pollution.

Ans: Pollution is the addition of harmful substances to the environment that may harm to living organisms.

Q8. Why do we need to handle waste carefully?

Ans: If waste is not handled correctly, it leads to pollution.

Q9. Define deforestation.

Ans: Cutting down of trees on large scale is called deforestation.

Q10. Define sustainable development

Ans: Sustainable development means improving our quality of life without damaging the quality of life of future generations.

B. Answer the following questions detail:

Q1. List any four features of environment

Ans. The following are the features of environment:

1. It regulates the temperature
2. It maintain CO_2 and O_2 in the atmosphere
3. It provides food.
4. It provides shelter for wildlife and animals.

Q2. Explain the usefulness of atmosphere and lithosphere.

Ans. Atmosphere :- The atmosphere is very useful to living beings on the earth. In fact, atmosphere is one of the necessary components of the biosphere and without air, life would not be possible on our planet.

Lithosphere:- Lithosphere is very important to human beings. People build their houses on it, and it also provides most of the food supply.

Q3. Distinguish between biotic and abiotic components.

Ans:

S.No	Biotic Components	Abiotic Components
1	These components include living beings.	These components include non – living beings.
2	Biotic components are microorganisms, plants and animals including humans.	Abiotic components are Lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.
3	Among these Plants are the most important	All the three components are useful for environment.
4	Originate from the biosphere.	Originate from the lithosphere Atmosphere and hydrosphere
5	Human, wild animals, insects etc.	Temperature, rainfall and soil etc.

Q4. State any four features of biosphere.

Ans. The four features of biosphere are:

1. The biosphere is a unique feature of the earth.
2. The biosphere has a huge variety of organisms.
3. The organisms found in the biosphere are divided into the plant kingdom and the animal kingdom.
4. Human beings are the most important inhabitants of the biosphere.

Q5. “Human beings integral with the environment and modify it according to their need.” Explain by giving four examples.

Ans. 1. Human learn new ways to use and change the environment.

2. Man has learned to grow crops, domesticate animals and has started living a settle life.
3. The wheel was invented, surplus food was produced, barter system emerged, trade started and commerce developed.
4. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production.

Q6. Explain the consequences of deforestation.

Ans: The consequences of deforestation are:-

1. Forest habitats are destroyed.
2. Soil erosion, increase which causes barren land, flooding and landslides.
3. Atmospheric pollution is caused when forests are cleared by burning trees.

Book Exercise :

C. Matching :

S.No.	A	B
1.	Soil	Abiotic
2.	Plants	Biotic
3.	Radio communication	Atmosphere
4.	Zone of life	Biosphere
5.	Rock	Lithosphere

E. Select the correct answer :

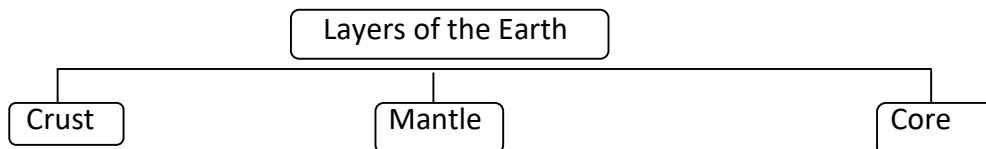
2. (a) Atmosphere
3. (b) Hydrosphere
4. (a) Hydrosphere
5. (a) Earth
6. (a) Man
7. (a) It is a natural component of the environment
8. (b) Lithosphere

L-2 INSIDE THE EARTH

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

Q1. Name the major layers of the earth.

Ans:



Q2. State any two characteristics of the mantle.

- Ans:**
1. It is the intermediate layer between the crust and the core.
 2. It has an average thickness of 2900 kms.

Q3. Mention any two characteristics of the core.

- Ans:**
1. The core is about 7,000km in diameter.
 2. The density of rocks in this part of the earth is the highest.

Q4. State two characteristics of the crust.

- Ans:**
1. It is made up of various types of rocks in soild form.
 2. The thickness of the crust varies between 6km to 48 km.

Q5. Name the most abundant elements forming the crust of the earth.

Ans: Silicon and aluminium are the two most important elements forming the crust of the earth.

Q6. Which rocks are called the primary rocks? Give one example.

Ans: Igneous rocks are called the primary rocks. Since they were first rocks to be formed so are called primary rocks.Eg. Granite and Basalt.

Q7. Which type of rocks make good building materials? Give reason.

Ans: Metamorphic rocks are considered good building materials as these are generally more compact, harder and bulky than the original rocks.

Q8. What is rock cycle?

Ans: The process of transformation of the rocks from one form to another form is known as the rock cycle.

B. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1. State any four characteristics of the interior structure of the earth.

Ans: The following are the characteristics of the interior of the earth:

1. The interior structure of the earth consisted of the crust, mantle and core.
2. The crust is the uppermost layer of the earth and is called the lithosphere.
3. The mantle is the intermediate layer between the crust and the core.
4. The core occupies the centre of the Earth and this layer is also called centrosphere.

Q2. State any four characteristics of Sedimentary rocks.

Ans : The following are the characteristics of Sedimentary rocks.

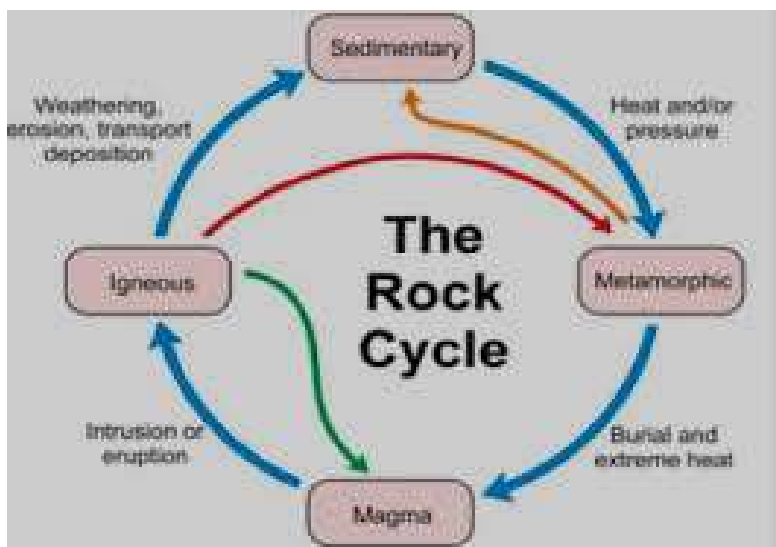
1. Sedimentary rocks are found in layer so they are known as stratified rocks.
2. Most of these rocks contain fossils.
3. Sedimentary rocks have pores in which water can easily enter.
4. These do not have any type of crystals.

Q3. State any four characteristics of igneous rocks.

Ans: The following are the characteristics of igneous rocks.

1. These rocks are hard, massive and compact.
2. These rocks are formed by the cooling and hardening of the earth material.
3. Igneous rocks do not have layers and do not contain fossils.
4. These rocks are not easily weathered as there are no pores so water cannot easily enter.

Q4. Explain rock cycle with the help of a diagram.



1. This process of transformation of the rock from one form to another form in a cyclic manner is known as the rock cycle.
2. When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rock.
3. The igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.
4. The igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure, they change into metamorphic rocks.
5. The metamorphic rocks which remain under great heat and pressure, melt down to form molten magma.
6. This molten magma again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks.

C. Differentiate between the following :**Q1. Igneous rocks and metamorphic rocks.****Ans.**

Igneous rocks	Metamorphic rocks
1. These are formed by the cooling and Solidification of magma.	1. These are formed due to the action of intense heat and pressure.
2. These are made up of crystals.	2. These rocks are very hard.
3. Metallic minerals are found in these rocks.	Gems, precious stones and metallic minerals are found in these rocks.

Q2. Igneous rocks and Sedimentary rocks**Ans.**

Igneous rocks	Sedimentary rocks
1. These are formed by the cooling and Solidification of magma.	1. These are formed by the erosion, transportation, deposition and consolidation of sediments.
2. These are made up of crystals.	2. These are formed in layers also called , stratified rock
3. Metallic minerals are found in these rocks.	3. Non- metallic minerals are found in these rocks.

Book Exercise :**E. Give reasons for the following :**

1. As they derived from another rocks.
2. As its supports human, plants and animal life.
3. Because they are found in layers.
4. Because these rocks are compact, harder and bulky than original rocks.

F. Give one word for the following :

1. Lithosphere
2. Fossil fuels
3. Minerals

G. Select the correct answer :

4. (b) the crust
5. (a) lava
6. (d) Sedimentary rocks
7. (a) sedimentary

H. 8. (a) 9.(c)**I. 10. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	The Crust	Upper most layer of earth
2.	The mantle	intermediate layer
3.	The core	Centre of the earth

J. Correct the following answers.

11. Metamorphic rocks are considered good for using as building materials.
12. The crust is also called the Lithosphere.

L-3 OUR CHANGING EARTH**A. Answer the following questions briefly.****Q1. What are internal processes of the earth?**

Ans: The processes that take place in the interior of the earth surface are called internal processes. For example movement in tectonic plates, Volcanic eruptions etc.

Q2. What are external processes of the earth?

Ans: The processes that take place on the surface of the earth. For example Weather rivers, glaciers, wind, waves etc.

Q3. Categories the following as internal or external process of the earth.

Ans: (i) Glacier:- External process
(ii) Plateau :- Internal process

Q4. Define erosion.

Ans: Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

Q5. State any two landforms made by wind.

Ans: A deflation hollow and sand dunes are the most important landforms created by wind.

Q6. Name any two landforms made by glaciers.

Ans: U-Shaped Valleys and Crevasses are the two landforms made by glaciers.

Q7. Name any two lagoons of India.

Ans: Chilka Lake in Odisha and Pulicat Lake in Tamil Nadu.

Q8. Mention any two landforms formed by a river in its upper course.

Ans: Gorge or I-Shaped Valley V- Shaped Valley.

Q9. Mention any two landforms formed by a river in its middle course.

Ans; Ox-bow Lake and meanders

Q10. Define Volcanoes.

Ans: An opening in the crust of the earth through which material from the interior of the earth is ejected on to the surface.

Q11. What is an earthquake?

Ans: Earthquake is the tremors and vibrations in the crust of the earth.

Q12. What is an epicenter?

Ans: The point on the earth's surface vertically above the focus is called the epicenter.

Q13. Name the instrument used for recording earthquake.

Ans: Seismograph is the instrument used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.

Q14. Define seismology.

Ans: The science of the study of earthquakes is called seismology.

Q15. Mention any two landforms formed by a river in its lower course.

Ans: Delta and Estuary

B. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1. Describe the major landforms produced by wind.

Ans: Work of wind is more prominent in desert areas where soil particles are loose due to lack of moisture and vegetation. A deflation hollow and sand dunes are the most important landforms made by the wind.

(i) Removal of sand through deflation leads to the formation of large depressions in the deserts. Such depressions are called deflation hollow.

(ii) A sand dune is the most important feature formed by the depositional work of wind. "A dune is a hill or a mound of sand deposited by the Wind".

Q2. Describe the major landforms produced by sea waves.

Ans: The erosional action of sea in waves leads to formation of cliffs, caves, inlets and sea arches.

1. **Cliff:-** A cliff has a steep slope, facing the sea in the beginning the sea waves cut a groove in the rock at sea level. This grove keeps on widening with the passage of time.

2. **Sea Arch:-** If the rock formation along a coast differs in resistance, softer rocks are eroded first and harder rocks stand about forming distinctive coastal features as arches.

3. **Sea Stack:** Continued erosion of the headland may cause the arch to full in, leaving behind an isolated column known as a sea stack.

Q3. Describe the major landforms produced by glaciers.

Ans: The major landforms produced by glaciers are:

Crevasses: The cracks that appear on the glacier because of the splitting up of ice as a result of its unequal movement are known as crevasses.

U-Shaped Valley:- Mountain glaciers cannot dig a new valley but deepen, straighten as well as widen the pre-existing valley by eliminating irregularities during its passage. Such a trough has steep sides and wider floor. Because of its typical shape, It is called a U-Shaped Valley.

Cirque : An arm chair shaped depression with a steep back-wall.

Moraine : A mound of unsorted rock materials left behind by a glacier.

C. Give reasons for the following:

Q1. Work of wind is more prominent in desert areas.

Ans. Because desert areas experience extreme temperature fluctuations and less moisture. Rock surface intensely heated during the day and cooling during night.

Q2. The eroding and transporting power of the river is maximum in the upper course.

Ans: Because in upper course, river flows through mountainous regions where gradient is very steep and velocity is high.

Q3. The eroding and transporting power of the river is minimum in the lower course.

Ans: Because the gradient is almost flat. The river flows sluggishly due to heavy load it carries.

D. Define the following term.

Ans: 1. **Weathering:** The wearing away or breaking down of rocks by agents present in the atmosphere like temperature, moisture and frost.

2. **Dunes:** A dune is a hill or a mound of sand deposited by the wind.

3. **Cirque:** An armchair shaped depression with a steep back wall.

4. **Beach:** A beach is formed due to the deposition of sand, gravel and pebbles on the shore between the low tide level and the coastline.

Book Exercise :

E. Give one word for the following :

1. Magma

2. Lava

3. Focus

F. Matching :

S.No.	A	B
1.	Upper course of river	V – shaped valley
2.	Lower course of river	Delta
3.	Middle course of river	Meanders
4.	Wind	Dunes
5.	Sea	Lagoon
6.	Glacier	Moraine

G. MCQ Questions :

5. (b) (iii), (i), (ii)

6. (a) Sea waves

7. (a) Seismograph

8. (b) Cirque

9. (b) Glacier

10. (c) sea waves

11. (a) middle course

12. (c) The lower course

L-4 THE ATMOSPHERE AND ITS TEMPERATURE

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

Q1. Which are the most abundant gases in the atmosphere?

Ans: Nitrogen (78%) oxygen (21%)

Q2. Name the four layers of the atmosphere.

Ans: 1. Troposphere 2. Stratosphere 3. Mesosphere 4. Thermosphere

Q3. Define insolation.

Ans: The amount of solar radiations received on the Earth's surface is called insolation.

Q4. State any two important factors influencing the distribution of insolation on the earth.

Ans: Inclination of sun's rays and Length of the day.

Q5. Temperature vary according to Latitude. Give reason.

Ans: The intensity of sunlight received decreases as we move from the equator to poles. Hence, temperature vary according to latitude.

Q.6 What is the reason for temperature differences between the oceans and the continents?

Ans: Air currents like land breeze and sea breeze.

Q7. Name the layer which makes the radio communication possible.

Ans: Ionosphere

Q8. "Ozone layer is very important". Give reason.

Ans: Ozone layer is very important as it protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun.

Q9. Name the layer of the atmosphere which is suitable for flying jet aeroplanes.

Ans: Stratosphere

Q10. Which layer contains most of the ozone gas of the atmosphere?

Ans: The Stratosphere

B. Answer the following questions in details:

Q1. Name the layers of the atmosphere and explain their importance.

Ans: The four layers of the atmosphere are:

1. Troposphere 2. Stratosphere 3. Mesosphere 4. Thermosphere

(i) **Troposphere** : The troposphere is the lowest and the densest layer of the atmosphere. It extends up to a height of 16 kilometers over the equator and about 8 kilometer over the poles. The average height of this layer is taken as about 12 kilometers. Almost all dust particles and water vapours are contained in it. Thus all weather phenomena occur in this layer. The temperature in this layer falls with the increasing height.

(ii) **Stratosphere**: The second layer of the atmosphere is called stratosphere which extends up to a height of about 50 kms. Most of the ozone of the atmosphere is contained in this layer. Meteors entering the earth's atmosphere generally get burnt in this layer.

(iii) **Mesosphere**: It lies above the stratosphere and extends about 80kms above the surface of the earth in this layer the temperature decreases with the height. The mesosphere has the coldest temperature in the atmosphere.

(iv) **Thermosphere**: It lies above the mesosphere and is divided into two parts.

- a. Ionosphere b. exosphere

a) **Ionosphere** : This layer reflects the radio signals back to the earth. Thus, making radio communications possible.

b) **Exosphere**: The upper portion of the thermosphere is called exosphere. The atmosphere acts as a filter to the radiations coming from the sun. Various gases allow the radiation from the sun to reach the earth's surface in limited amounts and the harmful radiation coming from the sun is blocked and cannot reach the earth's surface.

Q2. Describe the composition of atmosphere and state the importance of each of the constituents.

Ans: Air is a mixture of different gases. The most important gas in the atmosphere in terms of volume is nitrogen (78%) followed by oxygen (21%). The remaining volume of the air in the atmosphere is made up of a number of gases including argon, carbon dioxide, ozone and water vapour.

All the gases present in the atmosphere are very important for us. Some of them are as follows:

- (i) We breathe in oxygen without which no life is possible.
- (ii) Nitrogen plays an important role in controlling and burning of substances.
- (iii) Ozone absorbs the harmful ultraviolet radiations coming from the sun.
- (iv) Carbon dioxide is another important gas, Green plants use carbon dioxide to make their food and release oxygen.

Q3. How is atmosphere heated?

Ans: The heat source for our planet is the sun. The sun's radiation strikes the earth's surface and thus warm it..

Q4. Explain the factors affecting the distribution of insolation on the earth's surface.

Ans: 1. Distribution of Land and Water: Land absorbs and reflects more heat than water because specific heat of land is less than that of water. So land is heated and cooled in a much shorter time than water.

2. Thickness of the atmosphere: The intensity at the earth's surface depends on the thickness of the atmosphere. The insulation received per unit area at the polar region is minimum because of the thickness of atmosphere.

3. Length of day and night in various latitudes. The angle of incidence of sun rays.

4. Other factors are atmospheric water vapour and dust particles in the atmosphere.

C. Differentiate between the following:

Q1. Weather and climate:

Ans.

Weather	Climate
1. It refers to the atmosphere conditions that exist for a given time in a specific area.	1. Climate is the aggregate Weather conditions over a long period of time.
2. . It refers to a particular station.	2. Climate refers to a large area.
3. Weather may change at a very short interval of time.	3. Climate remains more or less unchanged.

Q2.

Troposphere and Stratosphere:

Ans.

S.No.	Troposphere	Stratosphere
1	The troposphere is the lowest and densest layer of the atmosphere.	The second layer of the atmosphere is called stratosphere.
2	It extends up to a height of 16kms over the equator and 8kms over the poles.	It extends up to height of about 50kms.
3	Almost all the dust particles and water are contained in it.	Most of the ozone of the atmosphere is contained in this layer.

Book Exercise :

E. Give reasons for the following :

- 3. The earth absorbs the insolation and the air gets heated by coming in contact with ground.
- 4. Because there Sun rays are slanting and weak.
- 5. It comes directly and give more heat.
- 6. As Oceans regulate the earth temperature and climate.

F. Give one word for the following :

- 1. Atmosphere 2. Molecules 3. Insolation 4. Troposphere 5. Meteorology

G. Select the correct answer :

- 6. (d) Nitrogen 78% 7. (c) Carbon dioxide 8. (b) decreases
- 9. (d) Earth's gravity 10. (c) Ionosphere