

SMART SKILLS
SYLLABUS 2017-2018
SOCIAL SCIENCE

INDEX

S. No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Syllabus to be covered Month - wise	3
2.	Project	4 - 6
3.	History	7 - 38
4.	Geography	39 - 67
5.	Social and Political Life	68 - 88
6.	Revision Sheets	89 - 97
7.	Question papers of previous years	98 - 130
8.	Practice Maps.	131 - 140

Syllabus for Academic Session 2016-17

Month	History	Social and Political Life	Geography
April-May	➤ What, Where, How and When	➤ Understanding Diversity	➤ The Earth in the Solar System
July	➤ On The Trail of The Earliest People	➤ What is Government?	➤ Globe : Latitudes & Longitudes
August	➤ From Gathering To Growing Food	➤ Key Elements of a Democratic Government	➤ Motions of the Earth
September	Syllabus completion and revision		
October	➤ Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic(part)	➤ Panchayati Raj	➤ Major Landforms of the Earth(part)
November	➤ Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic(completed)	➤ Rural Administration	➤ Major Landforms of the Earth(completed)
December	➤ Ashoka, The Emperor Who Gave up War	➤ Urban Administration	➤ Our Country: India.
January	➤ New Empires and Kingdoms	➤ Rural & Urban Livelihoods (Not to be assessed in the Term Exam)	➤ India : Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife
February	Syllabus completion and revision		

HISTORY PROJECT**FIRST SEMESTER**

Make a - Travel Project for any Ancient civilization.

Details

- Choose any one of the following civilizations: Indus Valley, Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Chinese, Maya or Inca civilizations
- Paste/draw a map of the civilization. (name some important sites.)
- Name a famous /important landmark near it.
- Suggest what kind of clothing should be carried according to the climate.
- What to see – monuments, gardens etc.
- What to do – adventure sports, relaxation, etc.
- What to eat – cuisine, new dishes
- What to buy – craft items, dress material.

NOTE – You need to get transported to that era and write as if it is your story.

Books that can be referred are available in the Middle School Library -

1. Encyclopedia – Step into History (series)
2. Encyclopedia OF World History (series)
3. The Illustrated Encyclopedia (series)
4. The Chronicles of World History
5. The Birth of Indian Civilization

SECOND SEMESTER

Choose any one Relief features - a mountain, a river, an island, a volcano etc.

- Name of the Relief feature chosen by you.
- Draw or paste a map showing the location of the chosen relief feature.
- Which country and area does it belong.
- Write the scientific reason of its formation – How was it formed?
- Flora and Fauna found here.
- How has this relief feature helped the geography of the place.
- Future prediction of the relief feature – What will happen to it in the future?
- You can collect pictures (photocopied, printed or drawn) of the relief feature.
- This research work to be done in the Geography notebook itself.

How the students have to be assessed for the project:

Marks 4	4	3	2	1
Content - Accuracy	All facts in the brochure are accurate.	99-90% of the facts in the brochure are accurate.	89-80% of the facts in the brochure are accurate.	Fewer than 80% of the facts in the brochure are accurate.
Marks 2	2	1.5	1	.5
Attractiveness & Organization	The brochure has exceptionally attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The brochure has attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The brochure has well-organized information.	The brochure's formatting and organization of material are confusing to the reader.
Marks 2	2	1.5	1	.5
Graphics/Pictures	Graphics go well with the text and there is a good mix of text and graphics.	Graphics go well with the text, but there are so many that they distract from the text.	Graphics go well with the text, but there are too few and the brochure seems "text-heavy".	Graphics do not go with the accompanying text or appear to be randomly chosen
Marks 2	2	1.5	1	.5
On time submission	On time submission	Delayed by a day.	Delayed by two days.	Delayed indefinitely.

HISTORY

WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN**I. Tick the correct answer:**

a. Which of the following is a literary source of information about the past?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| i) Red Fort | ii) Mughal Gardens |
| iii) Rig Veda | iv) Ajanta & Ellora Cave paintings |

b. Those who study objects of the past are called

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| i) Architects | ii) Archaeologists |
| iii) Anthropologist | iv) Antagonist |

c. Which of the following can be known about our past?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i) People's occupation | ii) The games children played |
| iii) Food and clothing habits | iv) All of the above |

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did people travel in ancient times?
2. What is the origin of our country's name, India?
3. What was the subject-matter of ancient manuscripts?
4. List some differences between manuscript and inscription.
5. Though manuscripts could easily be destroyed, why do you think they were still the popular means of recording information?
6. Why the civilizations did grew near water bodies?
7. How did the movement of people enrich cultures across the lands?
8. What do we understand by BC, AD and CE?
9. Differentiate between Archaeologists and Historians?

Activity-1

Architecture and layout of the school



Visit the Administrative Block of the School, see the model of our school and answer the following question.

Q 1. What is the approximate area of the school?

Q 2. Who laid the foundation stone of the school?

Q 3. Who is the architect of the school?

Q 4. What are the main buildings of the school ?

Q 5. Name some trees planted in the school premises?

Q 6. What is an Amphitheatre?

Q 7 What is the school Amphitheatre used for?

Q 8. What is the main geometric pattern used in the architectural layout of the school?

Activity-2

CLUES TO OUR PAST

Archeological sources include remains of art, tools, pots drawings in caves etc.

Literary sources include written documents. On the basis of your understanding and discussions we held in class put the following clues under the correct categories.

Arabian Nights, bones, Ramayana, Vessels, Pottery pieces, Mahabarata, Ajanta cave paintings, Qutub Minar, Fa Hien's account, coins, seals, Panchantra, rock pillar, Red Fort, The adventures of Tom Sawyer, Sphinx, Hardy Boys, Taj Mahal, Sweet Valley, Amphitheatre, Vedas

S. No.	Archaeological Sources	Literary Sources

FUN ACTIVITY- Make your very own inscription and manuscript.

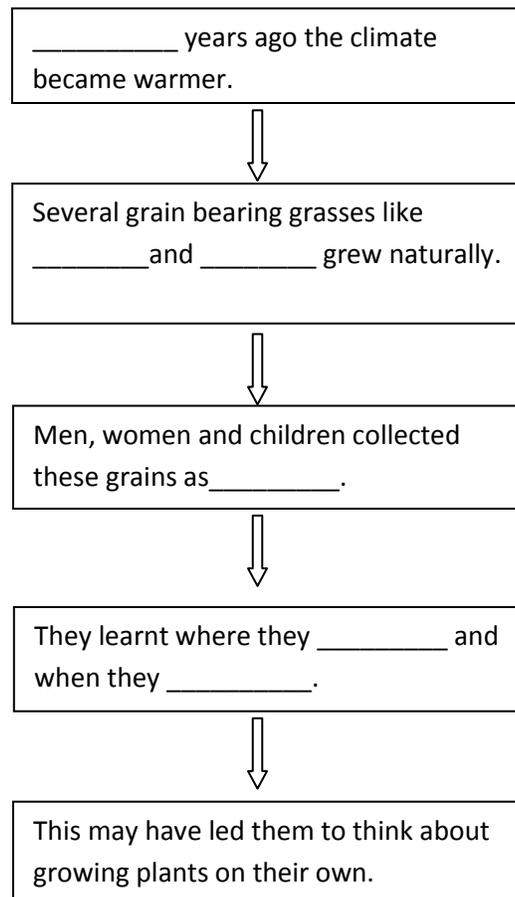
Material Required: A small piece of cloth, paint brush and colours, clay, a sharp instrument (compass or a sharpened pencil)

Imagine yourself to be a king/queen from history. Make a manuscript from the piece of cloth and make an inscription from the clay. You can write/engrave a message for the people living in your kingdom along with your Royal seal.

Make a presentation in the class and enjoy the Royal company.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE**I. Fill in the blanks to make a complete meaningful sentence:**

- a. Early man had evolved from like creature.
- b. Early man used fire for and..... .
- c. Places where stone was found and people made tools are called..... Sites.
- d. Two types of stone tools wereand
- e. Tools made from limestone have been found at

II. Study the following flow chart and fill in the blank fields:

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Define the following:
 - i. Hunter-gatherer
 - ii. Habitation sites
 - iii. Factory sites
 - iv. Habitation-cum factory sites
2. How did palaeolithic man use fire? Compare it with present times.
3. Why are the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic era important in History?
4. What were the skills hunter-gatherers needed to obtain food?
5. What are our sources of information about hunter-gatherers?
6. List the different kinds of stone tools used by early humans? What were their uses?
7. Describe the two techniques of making stone tools.
8. Did men and women do different things during the Stone Age? How do we know?
9. Why is Hunsgi famous?

IV. Pick the correct word from the options given:

- a. All plants and trees bear fruit in the **same/different** seasons.
- b. Stone tools were also used for digging the ground to find edible **roots/minerals**.
- c. Major changes in the climatic conditions led to the **depletion/formation** of grasslands.
- d. Palaeolithic period covers **55% / 99%** of human history.
- e. **Mesolithic/ Neolithic** age followed the Palaeolithic age.

EXTRA INFORMATION

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Periods

The names for these periods all derive from the Greek word "lithos" - a stone - and refer to the material used for tools. Effective ways of producing and working metal had not yet been invented, so cutting, grinding, chopping all had to be done with stone, bone, or wood implements. "Palaeo-" means "old", "Meso-" means "middle" or "between", "Neo-" means "new".

Originally these were all thought of together as the "Stone Age", but it became apparent that there were various developments during the periods which enable archaeologists to classify and date a culture more precisely.

The Palaeolithic period is characterized by simple bands of hunters. They did not know how to grow crops and raise livestock, nor did they build houses. Shelters of skins laid over bones may have been used, but mainly the people were cave-dwellers or wandering groups of hunters.

The Palaeolithic period was also the time of the "Ice Ages" - times when the earth's climate cooled, and glaciers spread over much of Europe. At such times the wandering tribes moved southward, then moved back as the weather warmed up again, probably over hundreds and thousands of years.

The "cultures" of this period are usually named for the places in which their remains were first found. Their implements included "hand axes" - stones which had been chipped to give a rounded base suitable for holding in the hand, then tapering to a point which could be used for pounding and chopping, also smaller stone scrapers for skinning animals and preparing hides, and bone awls - pointed needles without eyes which could punch holes in a hide so that it could be laced together into some sort of garment. During this period, spearheads were made from chipped stones, with grooves so that they could be fastened to a wooden shaft.

Some of the animals that were hunted during this period were larger and more powerful than one hunter alone could have killed. So men had already learned to work together, and societies were probably beginning to develop, in which different people had different functions - hunters; flint, stone or bone workers; the artists who painted animal portraits in caves, probably as part of a religious ritual; those who tended the fire and the children.

The Mesolithic period, roughly dated 10,000 BC to between 6,000 and 4,000 BC :

Towards the end of the Palaeolithic, the earth's climate gradually became warmer, the Ice Ages ended, glaciers retreated and melted, and some of the cold-weather animals such as the woolly

mammoth died out. Some tribes of hunters followed the reindeer and mammoth northwards, but others remained or moved into Europe and learned to hunt the red deer and animals of the forests which grew with the warmer weather. Hunting in a forest demands other skills than hunting in the tundra. Men developed tools and weapons made of "Microliths" - small chips and flakes of sharp stone or flint which could be set into a piece of wood or bone to give a cutting implement, or which could be used as arrow points.

The Neolithic period is characterized by the development of agriculture, the domestication of animals, settlements or semi-permanent dwellings, and eventually the invention of pottery. Also, the stone tools were often made by grinding and polishing, rather than by chipping flakes. These developments took place at different times in different places.

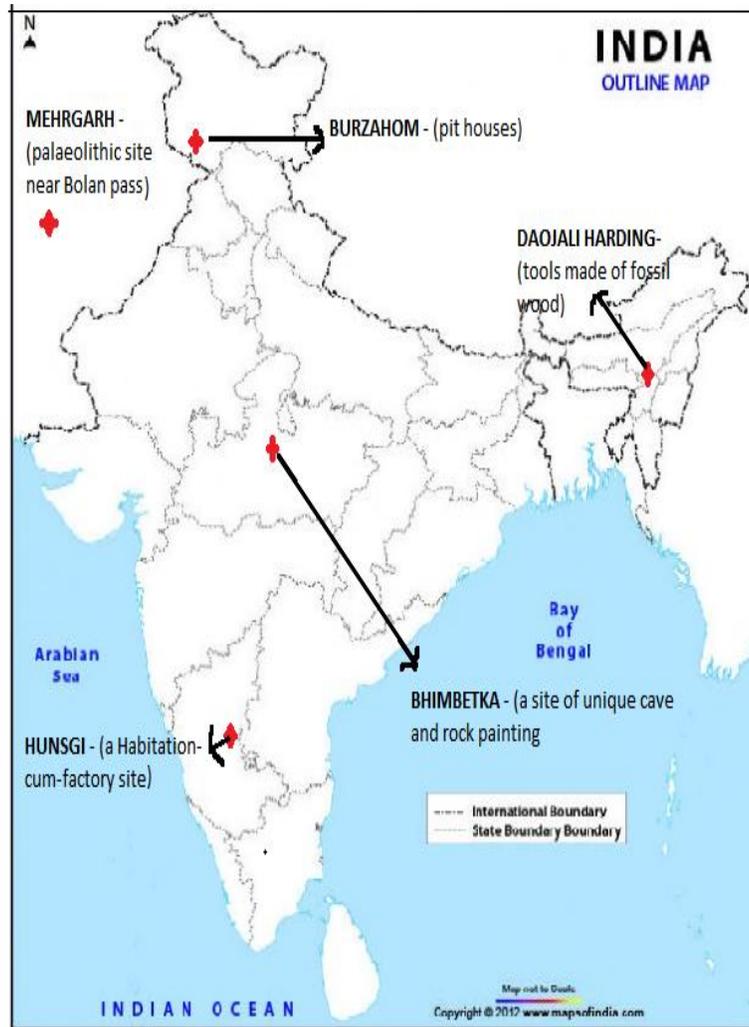
In the Middle East, Neolithic cultures started to develop at around 8,000 BC.

A key to the development of the Neolithic period is the harvesting and cultivation of plants as crops - particularly grain, which could be stored, ground to flour, and cooked. The forerunner of domesticated wheat appears to be "emmer" or "einkorn" - which still grows wild in the Middle East. In order to grow a crop and harvest it, people must settle in a region, at least long enough for the plants to grow and come to harvest.

Difference between Palaeolithic Age and Neolithic Age -

Palaeolithic Age	Neolithic Age
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude and unshaped tools were made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-shaped and polished tools began to be made.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man was a scavenger, hunter and a food-gatherer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man domesticated animals and began producing food.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man clothed himself with animal skin and bark of the tree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man weaved clothes and starting using wool and cotton to cover himself.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man lived in caves and roamed around from place to place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man built mud houses and started living at one place for a long period of time to look after the crops sown by him.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man did not know how to make pottery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pottery – making was a significant feature of this age.

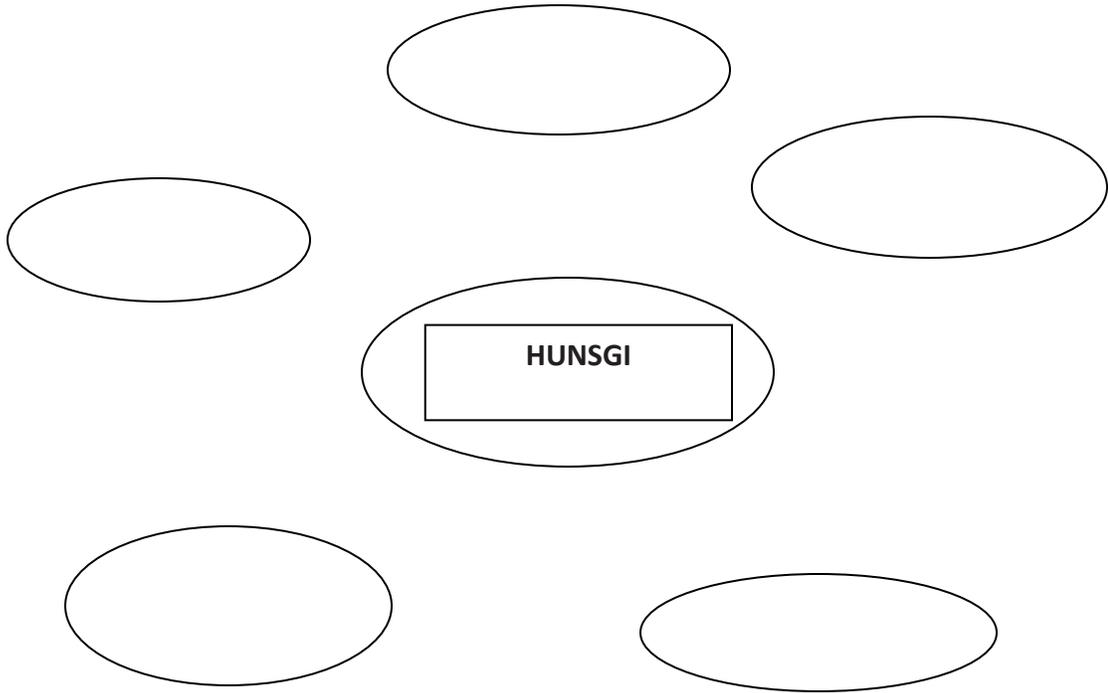
Some Palaeolithic and Neolithic sites in India



FUN ACTIVITY- You are a cave man. Design some cave paintings depicting your daily activities.

Compile your creations on a collage and turn your class into a site for cave paintings.

Make a mind map!!



FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

1. Match the columns:

	A		B
a.	Fossil wood	i.	Has been found in Daojali Hading
b.	Jadeite	ii.	Were polished to give a fine edge.
c.	Tribes	iii.	Ancient wood that has hardened into stone
d.	Neolithic tools	iv.	Formed by groups of related families.

2. Correct the inaccurate sentences:

- The first animal to be tamed by humans was the cat.
- Mortars and pestles were used for hunting animals.
- The lower layers in a digging site indicate later time period.
- Stoneage people had no belief in the afterlife.

3. Answer the following Questions:

- How animals were first tamed?
- Why did people who grew crops need to stay in one place for a long time?
- How are animals a storehouse of food?
- How can scientists find out about the food habits of people who lived a long time ago?
- How do we know that people living in Mehrgarh believed in life after death?
- What did the early people observe about the plants?
- Explain the way the gatherers became the Herders?
- Why did people settle at a place for a long time?
- Define –
 - Pit houses
 - Domestication
 - Tribes

- iv. store
- j. How was the work divided in the tribe among the men, women and children?
- k. Describe the findings and importance of Mehrgarh?
- l. Give the importance of Daojali Hading?

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

List the names of the grains that you eat every day. What are the different ways in which they are eaten.

Grain	Various ways of eating it!

Time to think!!

What according to you is the difference and similarity between domestic animals and pet animals?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a. is the oldest of the Vedas.
- b. Sometimes wealth was used to perform
- c. The term 'Dasa' later came to mean
- d. The dead were buried with distinctive pots called the and
- e. Stone boulders at the burial sites are known as
- f. Several burial sites are found at
- g. Two words which were used to describe the community were and

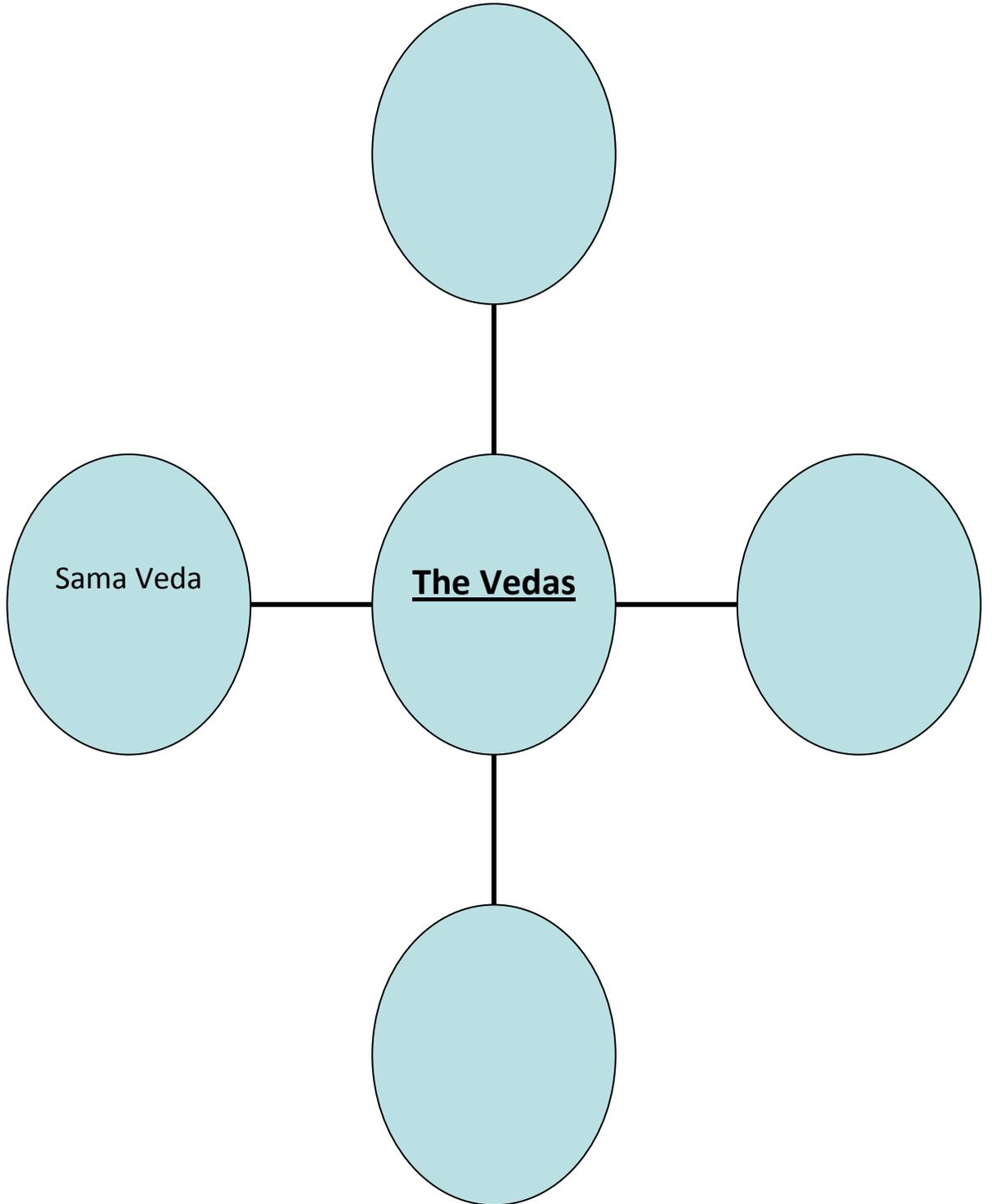
2. Answer the following in one word:

- a. God of fire: _____
- b. God of war: _____
- c. God of a special ritual drink: _____
- d. Opponents of Aryans: _____.

3. Answer the following Questions:

- a. How were the Vedas transmitted from one generation to another before they were written down?
- b. What did the Rig Vedic people pray for?
- c. Why were battles fought in the Vedic times?
- d. How was wealth obtained through war distributed among the people in the Vedic period?
- e. What kind of military structure did the Vedic people have?
- f. List some common features of megalithic burials.
- g. How can we tell from burials whether people of that time were rich or poor?
- h. Give the importance of Inamgaon?

5. Fill in the empty fields:

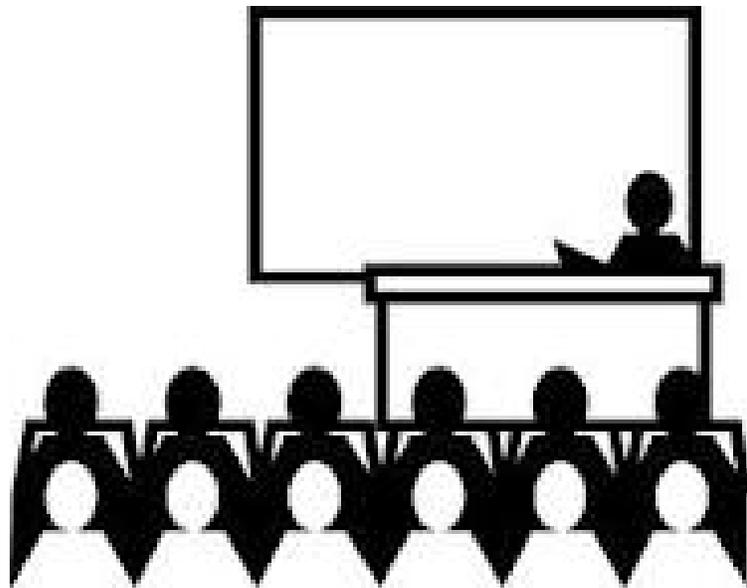
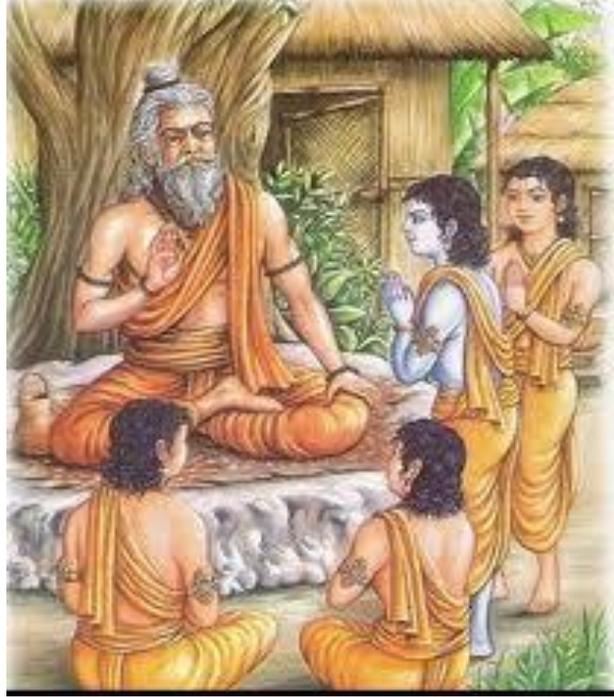


ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Stick pictures of the different Manuscripts and Vedas. Gather information and write about time.

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Given below are two pictures showing two different kinds of schools. Which school would you like to study in and why?



KINGDOMS, KINGS AND THE EARLY REPUBLIC**1. State whether the following statements are true or false:**

- a. *Ashwamedha yajna* was performed for attaining spiritual supremacy.
- b. The priest divided the people into four varnas.
- c. Purana Qila in Delhi is an example of 'Janapada'.
- d. Mahajanpadas were mainly centres for learning.
- e. *Digha Nikaya* is a famous Buddhist book.

2. Answer the following Questions:

- a. Describe the ritual of the *Ashwamedha yajna*, step by step.
- b. What does the term *Janapada* mean? Name some important *janapadas*.
- c. Why did kings of *mahajanapadas* build forts?
- d. Why did the rulers of *mahajanapadas* need to collect taxes?
- e. List the different kinds of taxes collected by the rulers of *mahajanapadas*.
- f. Describe the two major innovations in agriculture in around the 6th century B.C.
- g. Why did Magadha become the most powerful of all the mahajanapadas?
- h. What do we know about the Alexander?
- i. Briefly describe the main features of a *Sangha* like Vajji.

Activity – 1

On the given map of India locate and name:

- a. The most powerful mahajanapada.
- b. The capital of the above mahajanapada.
- c. One gana sangha.



NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

1. Which words in the text mean the following:
 - a. Sitting near the teacher _____
 - b. Winner or Conqueror _____
 - c. Permanent shelters for monks and nuns _____
 - d. Inner self _____
 - e. Language of the ordinary people _____
 - f. Different stages of life _____
 - g. Universal soul _____
 - h. People who lived together as a group after leaving home _____

2. **Answer the following Questions:**
 - a. Name the different ashramas a person had to live through to live a complete life. How was each ashrama important?
 - b. Briefly enumerate the biography of Buddha.
 - c. List some of the important teachings of the Buddha.
 - d. What is understood by the term Upanishad? What questions did the Upanishads deal with?
 - e. "Most Upanishad thinkers were men. However there were some exceptions." Who were these exceptions?
 - f. Discuss the teachings of Mahavir Jaina.
 - g. Why was Jainism mainly supported by traders?
 - h. Why did Buddha and Mahavira establish Sanghas? What were the rules to be followed by the members of the Sangha?
 - i. Why were Viharas built? Who helped build them?
 - j. Write a short note on Zoroastrianism?

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Draw a picture of anything symbolic of Buddhism. Write any two teachings of Buddha which you would want to abide by.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR

1. Answer the following questions:

- a. Who was Chanakya? What other name is he known by?
- b. Name some important cities of the Mauryan Empire. What were their significance?
- c. How are empires different from kingdoms?
- d. Discuss the chief features of administration in the Mauryan Empire?
- e. Why did Emperor Ashoka give up war?
- f. What problems did Emperor Ashoka want to solve?
- g. What is understood by Ashoka's Dhamma? How did he spread the message of Dhamma around the world?
- h. Who were Dhamma Mahamattas? Why were they appointed?

2. Following are excerpts from Ashoka's inscription describing the Kalinga war. Replace the words in *italics* with correct words and re-write the inscription again:

'Three years after becoming a king, I conquered *Pataliputra*. About a lakh people were captured and a few thousand were killed.

This filled me with *joy*. Why?

Whenever an independent land is conquered, many people *rejoice*.

I believe that winning people over through *war* is much better than conquering them through *peace*.

I am inscribing this message for *now*, so that my *daughter* and *grand-daughter* should follow the same.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

1. The National Emblem of India has been derived from an Ashokan Pillar Inscription. Find out various places and things which have the Emblem.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

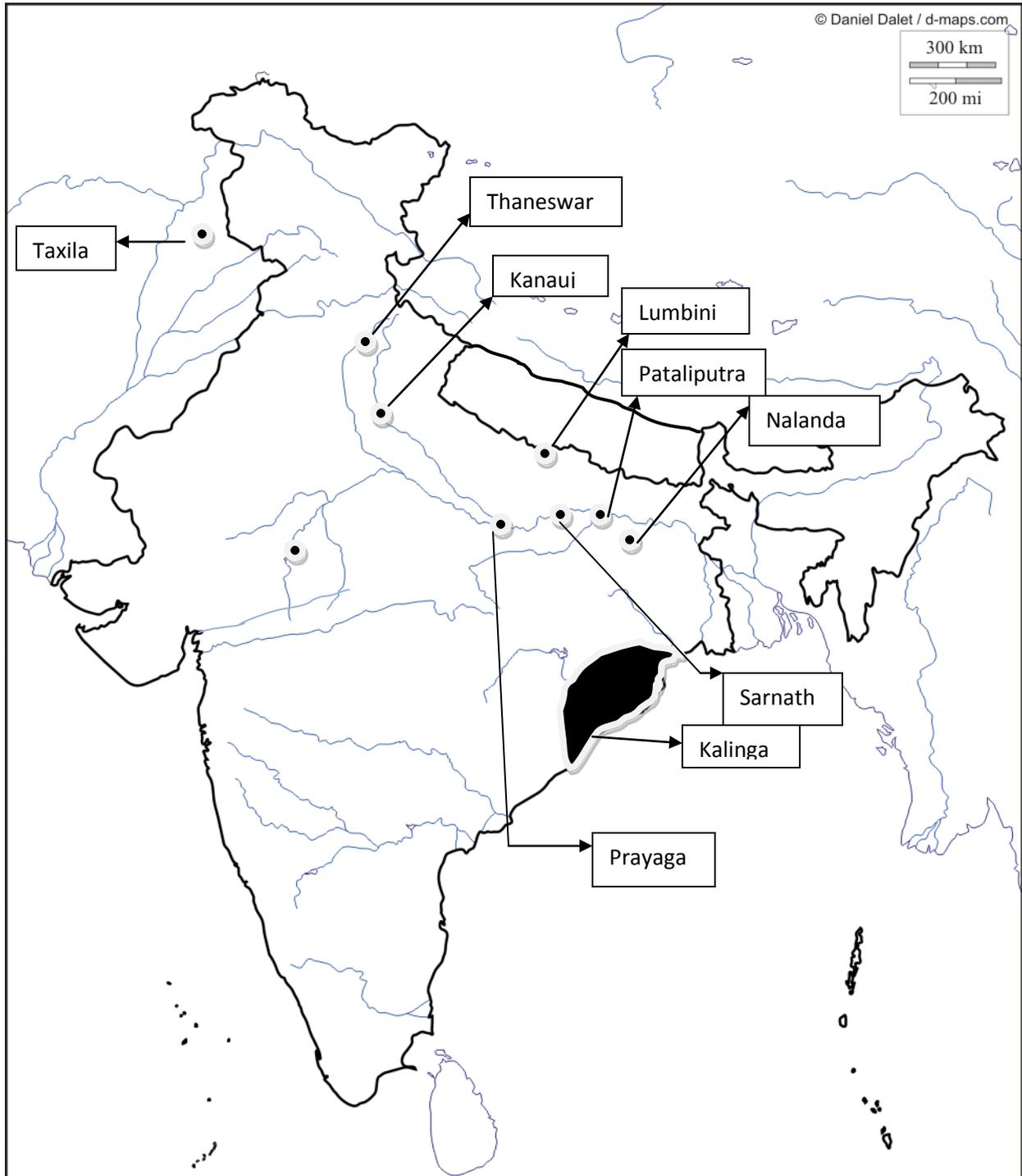
.....

2. Why do you think Ashoka’s kingdom was called an Empire?

.....

.....

IMPORTANT CITIES OF ANCIENT INDIA



NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

1. Write the meaning of each of the following::

a. Prashasti :

.....
.....

b. Samudragupta’s Prashasti:

.....
.....

c. Rulers of Aryavarta:

.....
.....

d. Genealogy:

.....
.....

2. Give two examples of each of the following urban cities:

a. Prashasti written during this age:

.....

b. Writers of the Prashasti:

c. Two travelers:

d. Two authors who wrote about Harsha:

.....

e. Learned people in Chandragupta’s court:

.....

PLEASE VISIT THESE YOUTUBE VIDEOS FOR VIRTUAL INFORMATION

1. **WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN? –**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdTUAR0iK0s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hVoLNkngHO8>
2. **ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE -**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SFSBrOVwNU>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gc7jkfL_JIY
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BYenAJSel2w>
3. **FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD -**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gg2JDQqARBk>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=InFtrLsKQfc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29S8nbHHnuo>
4. **KINGDOMS, KINGS AND EARLY REPUBLICS -**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oLUeY_m3oU
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OYg0lMAEcGc>
5. **NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS –**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cASZK6Qgp3g>
6. **ASHOKA - THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR -**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7lSmwH6ShrE>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pFJ4JHbECzo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DTuNKCUCU0oLE>
7. **NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS -**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Az7A2zdTMAY>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZ2Uux5RUT0>

GEOGRAPHY

THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM**I Use all possible sources to find answers to the blanks below:**

1. _____ is the largest planet in the solar system.
2. Planets _____ and _____ rotate from east to west.
3. _____ is the only star in our Solar system.
4. _____ are known as shooting stars.
5. A day is of shortest duration on planet _____ .

II Identify the following:

1. Planet nearest to the Sun _____
2. Hottest planet _____
3. Largest planet _____
4. Red planet _____
5. Galaxy to which the Sun belongs _____.

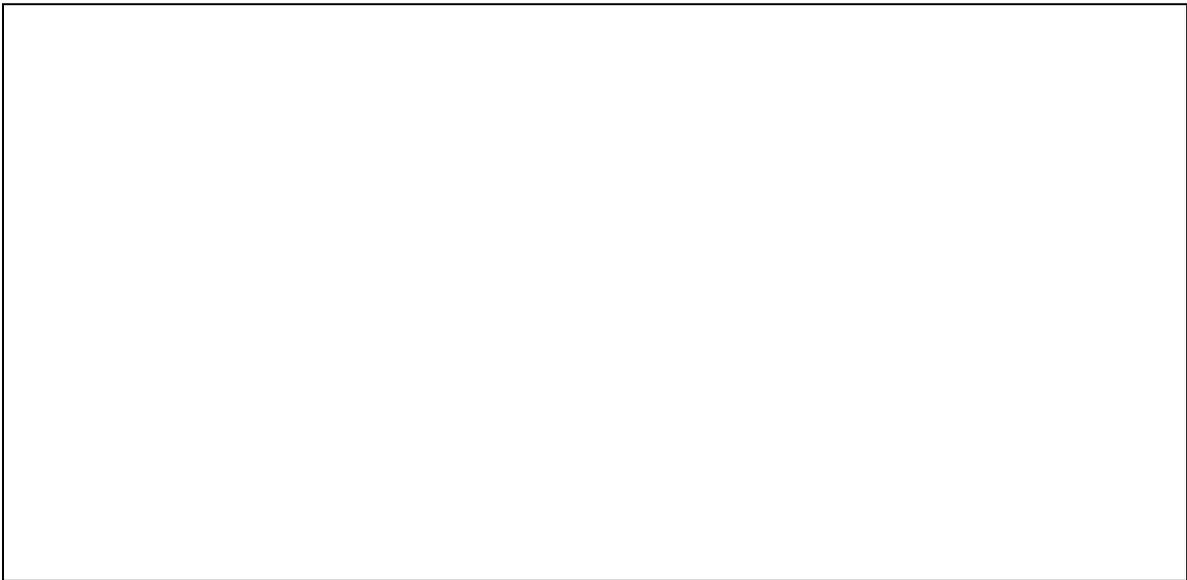
III. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Give three points of difference between planets and stars.
2. Why is the earth a unique planet?
3. Why does the moon look larger than the sun from the earth even though it is the sun that is many times larger than the moon?
4. How can we determine directions at night without a compass?
5. What do you understand by Full moon and New moon?
6. Why can't we see the moon and the shining stars during the day?
7. Define the following giving examples:
 - a. Celestial bodies –
 - b. Constellations –
 - c. Galaxy –
 - d. Universe –
 - e. Dwarf planets -
8. What is a pole star and why is it the most important star?

9. What is a satellite? Why the moon is called a satellite?
10. What is a shooting star?
11. Give the differences between the following:
 - a. Asteroids and meteoroids
 - b. Natural satellite and human-made satellite

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Draw and colour the SOLAR SYSTEM



RESEARCH ACTIVITY- Collect information on Mars Orbiter Mission. Also find out why was the Mission praised so much? What is its progress and contribution?

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Let your imagination run wild. Create a new planet.

- a. What does it look like?
- b. Draw a tree that grows on your imaginary planet.
- c. Draw some examples of wildlife that may be found on your planet.

GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**I. Match the following:**

	A		B
1.	Atlas	a.	intermediate direction
2.	North east	b.	Computer mapping system
3.	Map	c.	collection of maps
4.	Geographical information system	d.	brown
5.	Mountains	e.	latin word mappa

II. Give one word for the following:

1. 0 degrees to 180 degrees together _____
2. 0 degree meridian _____
3. It is a sphere slightly flattened at the poles _____
4. These are imaginary lines in the east west direction _____
5. A man-made model of the earth _____

III. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write any two special features of the following Heat Zones:
 - a. Torrid Zone
 - b. Temperate Zone
 - c. Frigid Zone
2. List three differences between latitudes and longitude?
3. What is the true shape of the earth?
4. What is a Globe and why is it useful?
5. Differentiate between globe and a map?
6. Why is it 5:30 pm in India and 12:00 at London?
7. Define –
 - a. Axis
 - b. Equator
 - c. Prime meridian

- d. Indian standard time
8. Give the differences between Torrid and Frigid Zone
9. Draw fig 2.3

Activity!!!

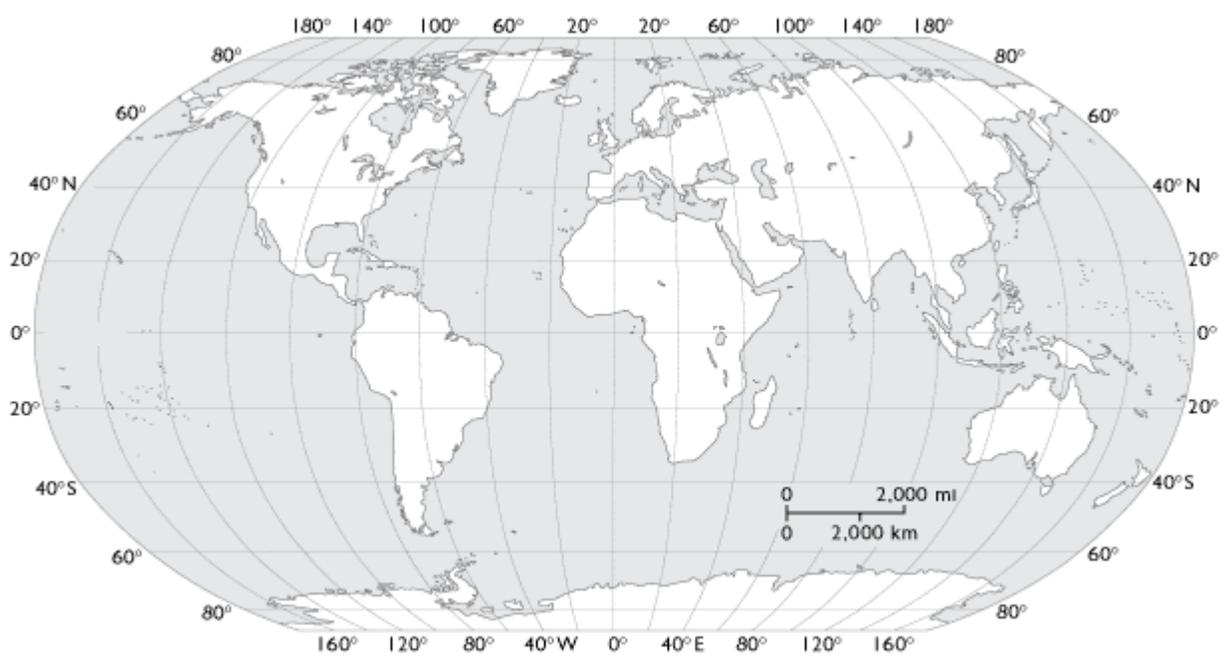
I. Can you Tell?

a) You are flying from Delhi to Tokyo which direction you will be moving.

_____ (Hint: Refer to a map of Asia)

b) The Smiths are driving from Grand Canyon to Disneyland. Which direction are they travelling in? (Hint: Refer to map of U.S.A.) _____

II. Study the map below and label the important parallels of latitudes after plotting them with the help of a protractor.



III. (Activities to do in class) Refer to the Atlas and find the location, Latitudes and Longitudes of the following places.

Place	Latitude	Longitude
Delhi		
Chennai		
Mumbai		
Srinagar		
Thrianthapuram		

IV. Refer to the Atlas and answer the following:

i) Two countries through which the Equator passes.

a) _____ b) _____

ii) Two countries apart from UK, which pass through the Prime Meridian.

a) _____ b) _____

iii) One country that lies completely in the Northern Hemisphere.

_____ .

iv) One country that lies completely lie in the Southern Hemisphere.

_____ .

V. Define the following terms (give the degrees)

a) Equator:

.....

b) Tropic of Cancer:

.....

c) Tropic of Capricorn:

.....
.....
.....

d) Artic Circle:

.....
.....
.....

e) Antarctic Circle:

.....
.....
.....

f) North Temperate Zone:

.....
.....
.....

g) South Temperate Zone:

.....
.....
.....

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

1. Give one word for the following:

- a) The tilted position of the earth's axis _____
- b) Period of diffused light before sunrise _____
- c) Period of diffused light after sunset _____
- d) Spinning of the earth on its axis _____

2. Fill in the blanks:

- a) The _____ divides the earth into lit half and dark half.
- b) The earth rotates from _____ to _____.
- c) The axis of the earth is inclined at an angle of _____ degrees.
- d) One rotation is completed in _____ hours.
- e) A year which has 366 days is called a _____ year.

3. Complete the following table by mentioning the type of season experienced in each hemisphere against each date.

Date	Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
21st June		
22nd Dec.		
23rd Sept.		
21st March		

4. Name the following:

- a) Which country is called “the land of the midnight sun”?
- b) Which country is called “the land of the rising sun”?

5. Answer the following Questions:

- a. What is a Leap year?
- b. What is an Equinox?
- c. Differentiate between Winter Solstice and Summer Solstice?
- d. Differentiate between Rotation and Revolution?
- e. What is angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plain?
- f. Why do the poles experience about 6 months of day and 6 months night?
- g. Draw diagrams 3.1, 3.2, 3.3.
- h. Imagine if the earth's axis was not inclined towards the plane of orbit. What were the possible consequences of such a situation?

6. Tick the correct answer:

i. The time taken by the Earth to go around its axis once

- a) 365 days b) 24 hrs
c) 365 days and 6 hrs

ii. The longest day in the northern hemisphere is on

- a) 22 June b) 24 July
c) 21 June

iii. Standard time in India is measured as:

- a) ISD b) STD
c) IST

iv. Prime Meridian is also called

- a) 0° latitude b) 180° longitude
c) 0° longitude

v. Movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path is called

- a) Rotation b) Revolution
c) Axis

vi. A leap year has

- a) 366 days b) 365 days
c) 365 days and 6 hrs

vii. Equal hours of day and night is referred to as

a) Equinox

b) Solstice

c) inclination

GOOD TO KNOW

Name	Date	Apparent position of the sun	Season		Characteristics
			Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere	
Summer Solstice	21 st June	Tropic of Cancer 23 ^{1/2} degree N	Summer	Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Longer days and shorter nights. (NH) ➤ Shorter days and longer nights. (SH)
Autumn Equinox	23 rd September	Equator 0 ⁰	Autumn	Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equal days and equal nights all over the World
Winter Solstice	22 nd December	Tropic of Capricorn 23 ^{1/2} Degree S	Winter	Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Shorter days and longer nights. (NH) ➤ Longer days and shorter nights. (SH)
Spring – Equinox	21 st March	Equator 0 ⁰	Spring	Autumn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equal days and equal nights all over the World

EFFECTS OF ROTATION –

1. Occurrence of Day and Night.
2. Sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
3. Deflection of winds and ocean currents.
4. Occurrence of tides twice a day.
5. It gives us 24 hours.

EFFECTS OF REVOLUTION –

1. Variation in the length of day and night.
2. Distribution of heat on the Earth.
3. Occurrence of seasons.

MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

I. Give one word for the following:

- 1. Wearing away of soil by the action of wind and water _____
- 2. A high tableland _____
- 3. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides _____
- 4. A low lying flat area, usually fertile _____
- 5. A highland of much lower elevation than a mountain _____

III. You have studied earlier that river basins are termed as “cradles of civilization”. Give reasons why they are still the most developed and densely populated places on the surface of the earth.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Define the following:

a. Mountain:

.....
.....

b. Glaciers:

.....
.....
.....

c. Erosion:

.....
.....
.....

d. Deposition:

.....
.....
.....

e. Plateau:

.....
.....
.....

f. Plains:

.....
.....

- 2. How do external processes shape the surface of the earth?
- 3. List the three types of mountains. Explain how they are formed, with examples?
- 4. How are plateaus useful?
- 5. What are the advantages of living in the plains?
- 6. What is the importance of mountains?

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

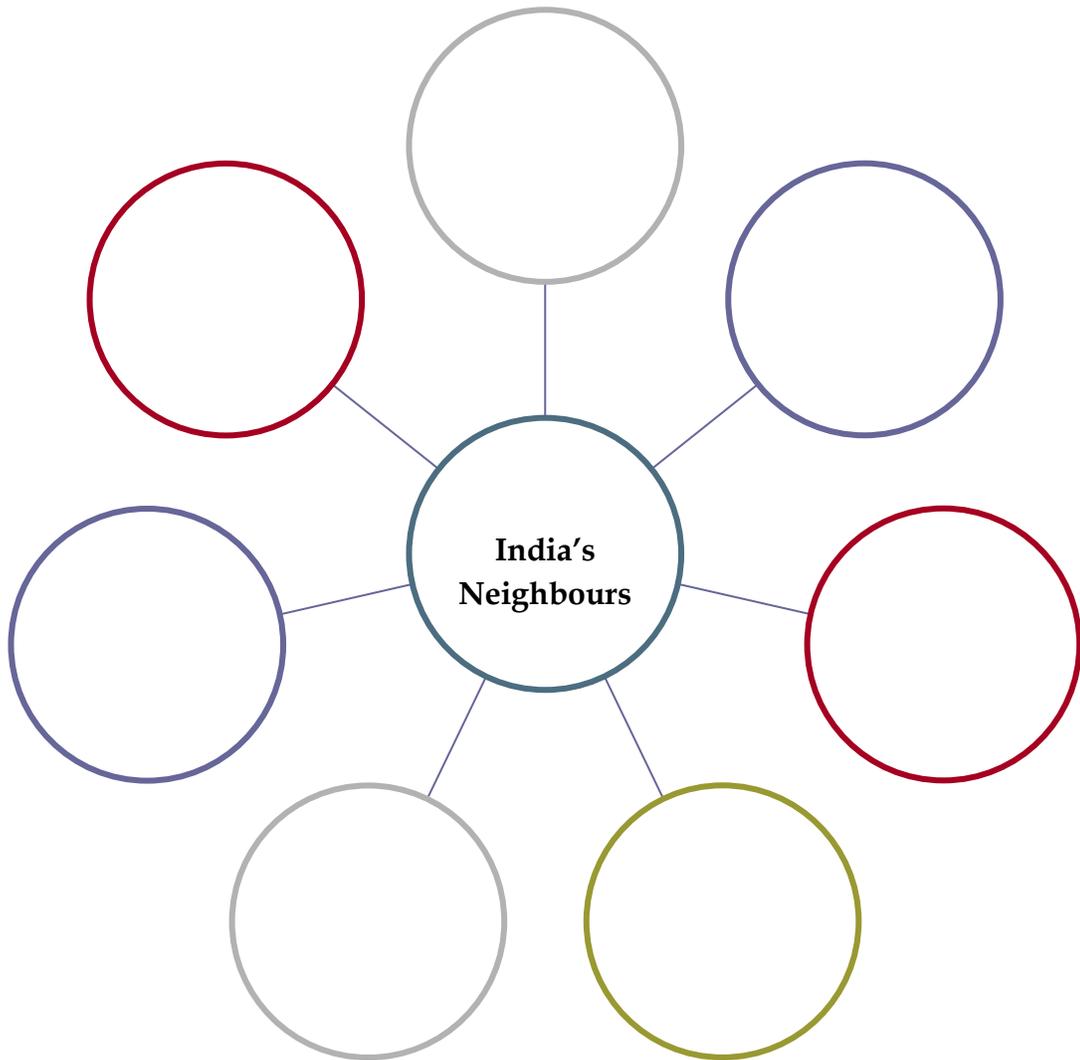
Paste or draw pictures of each of the landforms mentioned below:

Young fold mountain	
Volcanic mountain	
Block mountain	
Plateau	

OUR COUNTRY – INDIA

ACTIVITY

1. Fill in the blanks in the following Mind Map:

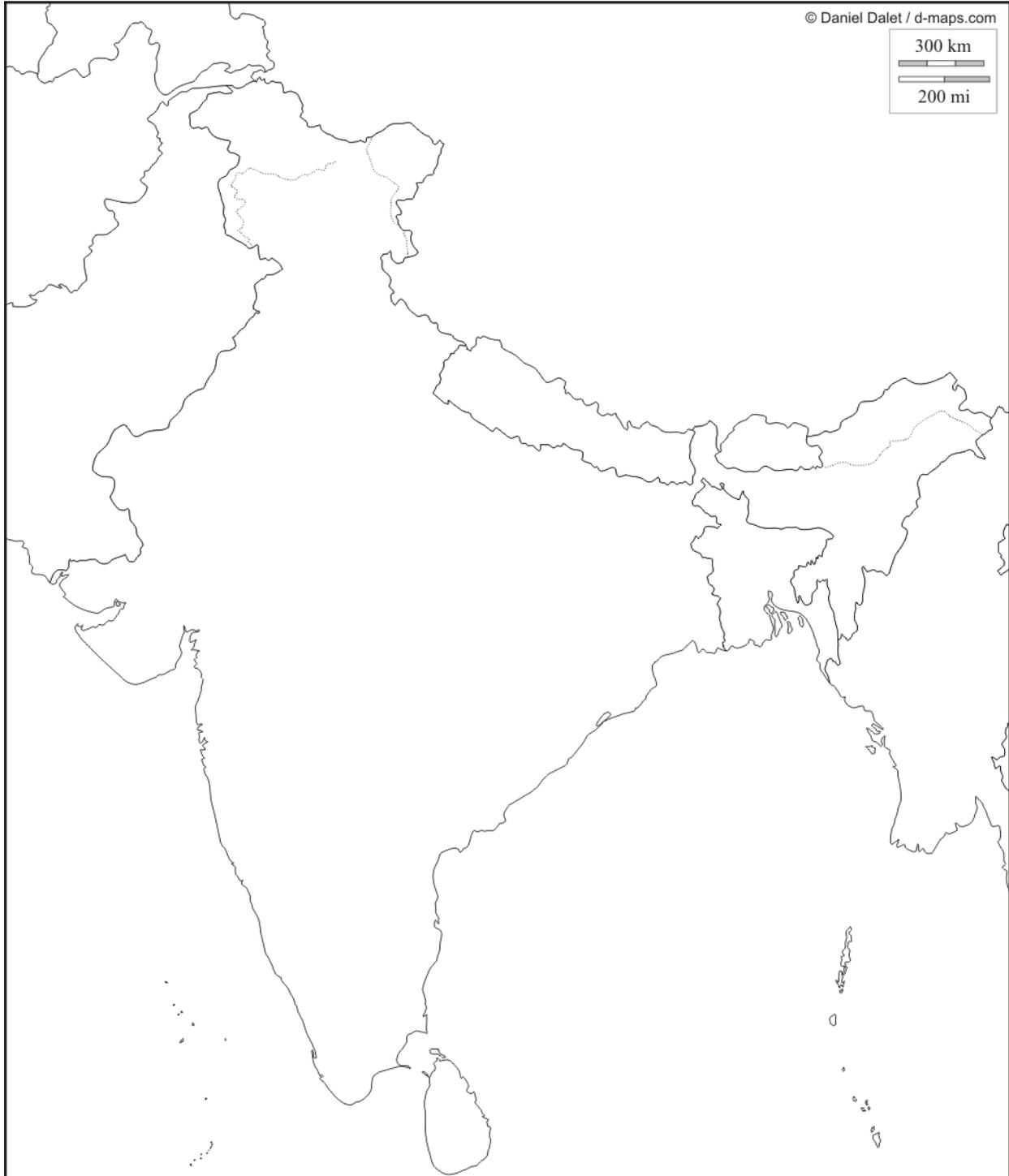


2. Study the following table of India's physical divisions and fill in the blanks:

Himalayas	Meaning: _____	Himadri	_____	Shivaliks
The Northern Plains	R. Ganga	R. Yamuna	R. _____	X
The Indian Desert	Is called _____	Hot, dry	Sandy Soil	Has _____ vegetation.
Peninsular Plateau	Formed over millions of years from lava flows	2 rivers which flow westwards: _____ & _____	4 mountain ranges: Aravalli, _____, Sahyadri & _____	Rich in minerals like: _____ & _____
Coastal Plains	Western Coast has 2 names: _____ in the north & _____ In the south	Eastern coast is also called _____	X	X
Islands	Coral Islands called _____ _____	Volcanic Islands called _____ _____	X	X

Map Work:

a. Locate and name India's neighbouring countries.

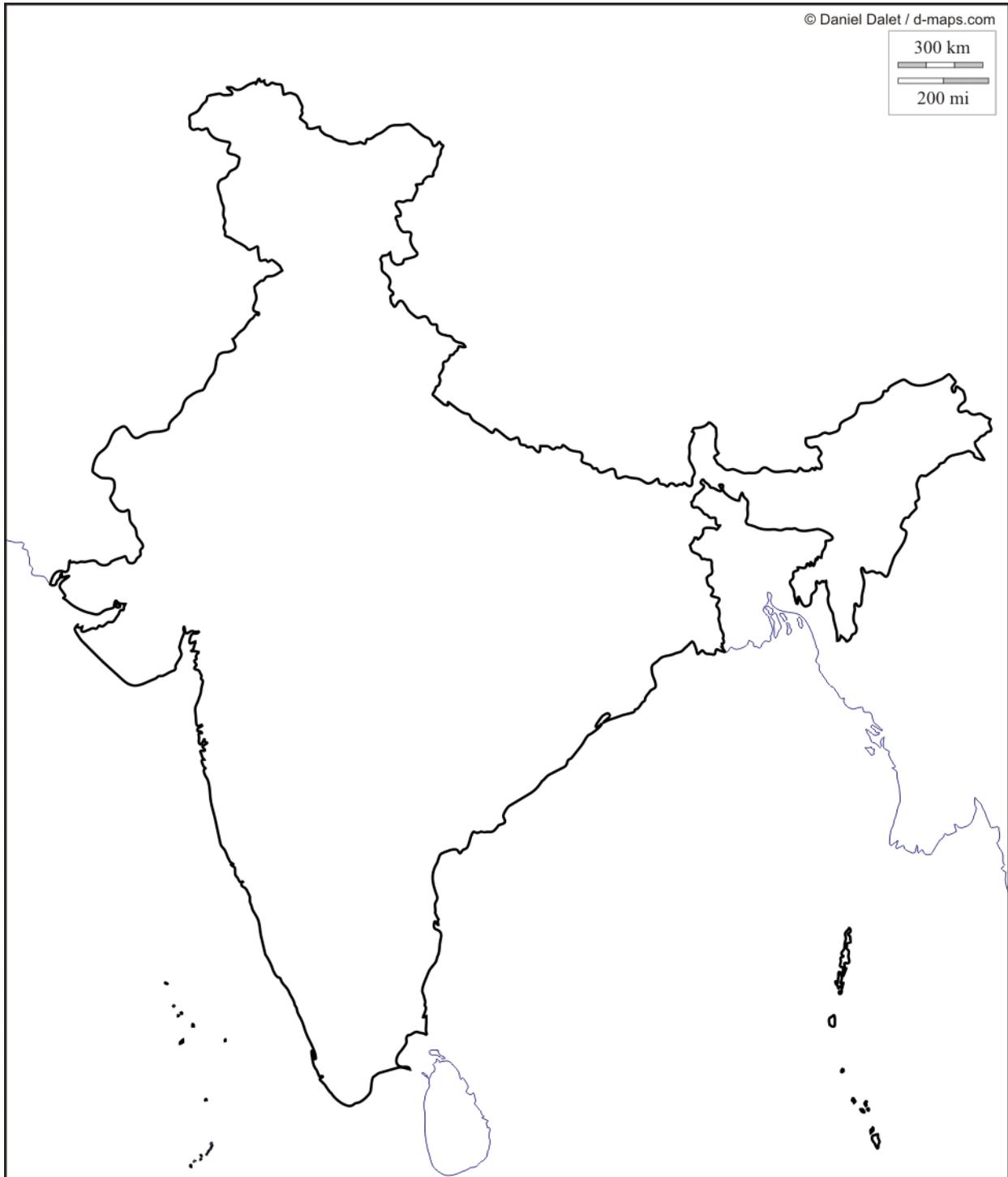


b. Mark the following on the given map of India:

- India's capital
- Largest state in India with its capital.
- Most populated state in India with its capital
- Smallest state

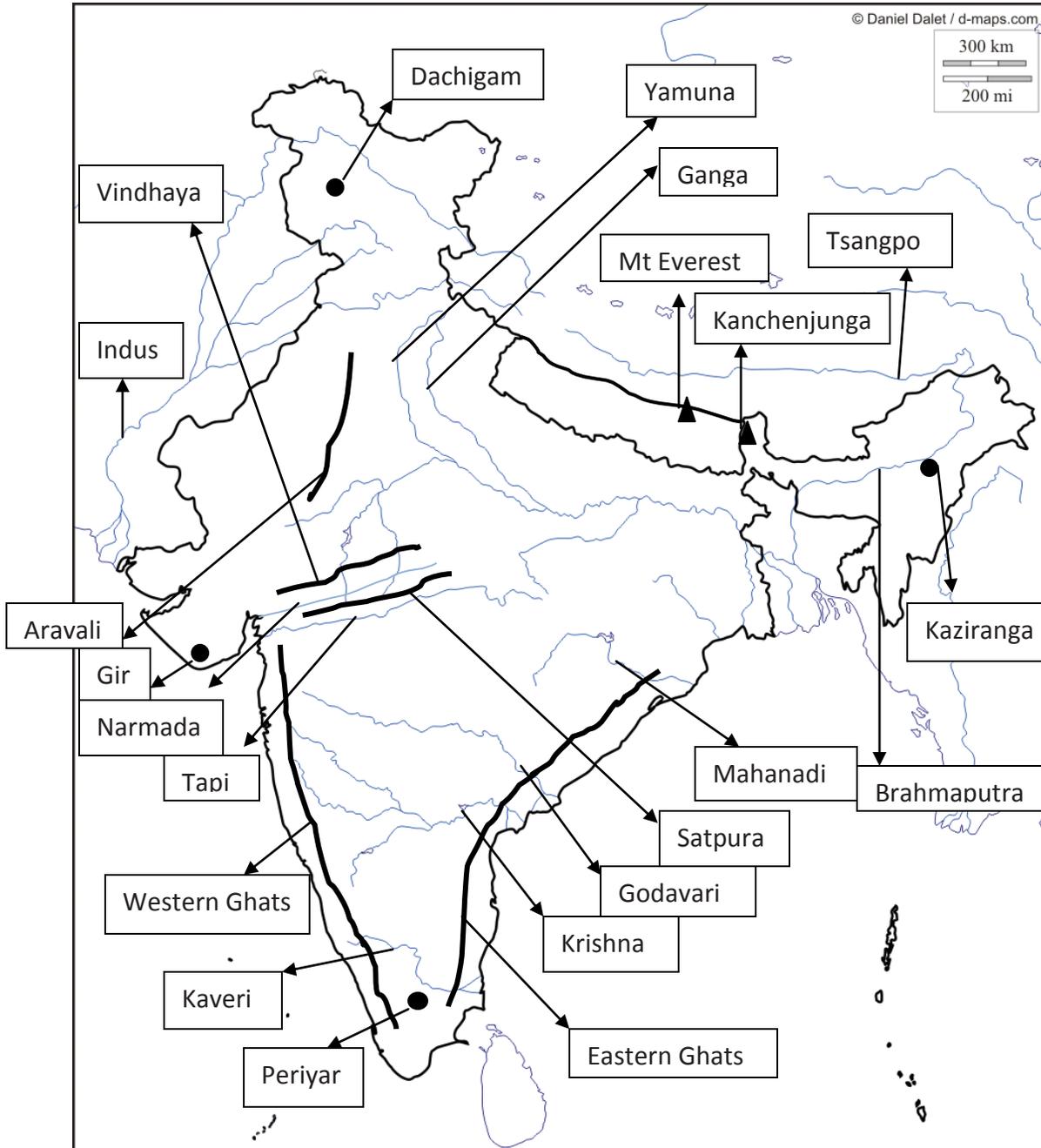


c. Mark and colour the major physical divisions of India.



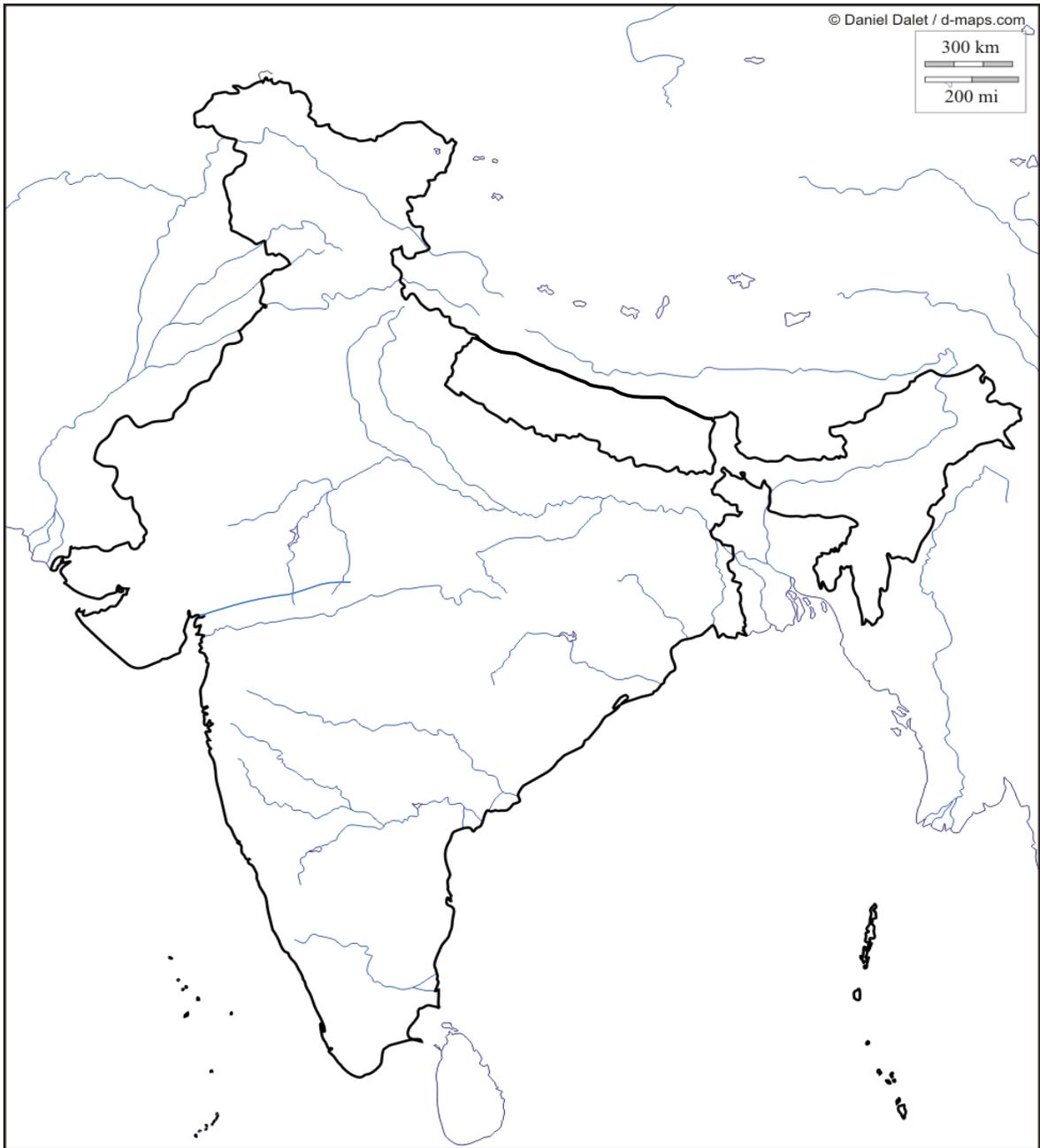
d. Some of the Relief features and wild life sanctuaries of India:

Ganga	Dachigam	Brahmaputra	Narmada	Kaveri	Vindhaya	Kaziranga
Indus	Mt Everest	Mahanadi	Godavari	Krishna	Satpura	Kanchenjunga
Tapi	Aravali range	EasternGhats	Yamuna	Gir	Western Ghats	Tsangpo
	Periyar					



Research Work: UNESCO has recognized 10 traditions from India as part of conserving intangible heritage from across the world. Make a list of these in your notebook. You can make a presentation in the class on any one of these traditions from India.

Why do you think it is important to preserve traditions along with other things like species and monuments?



Practice map

INDIA: CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Reference Table:

INDIA – Natural Vegetation & Wild Life

Region	Climate	Vegetation Type	Wildlife	Physical features	Parts of India
Tropical Rainforest	Hot & humid with heavy rainfall most part of the year.	Dense forest; Trees shed their leaves at different times of the year ; Also called the <u>evergreen forest</u> . Imp trees- Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Sandalwood & Wildrubber	Elephants, Rhinoceros Imp Sanctuaries – Periyar Bandipur Kaziranga	Eastern Himalayas, western coast, southern part of the Indian peninsula	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, North eastern States, Western slopes of western ghats, Tamil Nadu & Kerela
Tropical Deciduous Forest	Hot & humid with moderate rainfall	Less dense trees; Trees shed their leaves at a specific time in the year, Also called the <u>Monsoon forest</u> . Imp trees- Teak, Sal, Sheesham, Neem, Peepal	Indian bison, monkeys, jackals, elephants Imp Sanctuaries – Kanha Bandhavgarh	Large parts of the Deccan plateau extending upto the Chotanagpur plateau.	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, UP, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, parts of Maharashtra & Andhra pradesh
Thorny Bushes	Dry, hot & arid; minimum or no rainfall	Small bushes with spiney & waxy leaves to minimize transpiration, scrubs etc. Imp trees- Khair, Babool, acacia, Keekar, cactus.	Asiatic lion, Camels, Wild Ass, Nilgai Imp Sanctuaries – Gir, Sariska	Thar desert and parts of Malwa Plateau.	Rajasthan, parts of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Eastern slopes of western ghats

Region	Climate	Vegetation Type	Wildlife	Physical features	Parts of India
Mountain Vegetation	Mild sun, low to sub-zero temp; Temp and rainfall varies with altitude.	Trop deci forest upto 1000m; Mixed forest upto 1800m (Chir, Oak & Chestnut trees); 1800-3500m- Coniferous forest (Pine, Deodar, Fir and Spruce trees); Alpine forest & grasslands (Stunted pines, shrubs and grass) above 3500m. Tree line is beyond which no trees grow. Beyond 4,400m is snowline – from here snow never melts.	Snow leopards, tiger, Yak, bears, Ibex Imp Sanctuaries – Corbett, Dachigam	Middle & upper regions of Eastern & Western Himalayas, parts of the Nilgiris in peninsular India	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Northern parts of Uttar Pradesh; Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, parts of Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri mtns)
Mangrove Forests	Hot & humid; wet most time of the year	Trees that grow in the saline water of the sea eg – Sundari trees	Royal Bengal tiger, crocodiles. Imp Sanctuary – Sundarbans	Deltaic region in the east and the Rann of Kucchh in Gujarat.	W. Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Parts of Kucchh.

1. How is the removal of natural vegetation cover responsible for climate change?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....
.....

2. What according to you is the difference between a national park and a zoo?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Unjumble the words given below and group them correctly into vegetation and wildlife.

Rotpra, Cutacs, Kneas, Noil, Yomken, Ackecpo, Rif, Elmac, Leppae, Raboc, Ruinads, Abre Naplehet, Olboba, Ganiil, Raekek, Fowl, Enem, Shamshi, Egrit, Wildlife, Vegetation

Vegetation	Wild Life

I. Answer the following in one word:

1. Arabic word for monsoon:
2. Rainiest place in India:
3. Sunderbans is named after this tree:
4. India’s national animal:
5. India’s national bird:

II. Answer the following question briefly:

1. Define:

a. Weather:

.....

.....

.....

b. Climate:

.....
.....
.....

c. Natural vegetation:

.....
.....
.....

2. Give three points of difference between the following:
 - a. South-west monsoon season and Retreating monsoon season.
 - b. Tropical rainforest and tropical deciduous forest.
 - c. Thorny bushes and mountain vegetation.
 - d. Mangrove forest and thorny bushes.
3. List the factors that affect the climate of a place.
4. Give the difference between Weather and Climate?
5. Why tropical rainforests are also called evergreen forests?
6. Why are forests important?
7. What has the government done to protect India's wildlife?
8. What can you do to conserve wildlife?

PLEASE VISIT THESE YOUTUBE VIDEOS FOR VIRTUAL INFORMATION

1. THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e_3jGKnDP3U
2. GLOBE - LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l09uYvOybfS>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y6aPerEPbvW>
3. MOTIONS OF THE EARTH - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V3JVEmECvJA>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1zL08Htdkh4>
4. MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kO-OoSVZ9Tk>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yRH1PAJGlvo>
5. OUR COUNTRY – INDIA - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cgKb4n3dRYE>
7. INDIA: CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE -
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xEwQokfLZpM>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZAvqL4WiYs>

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

I. How well do you know India's diversity? Answer the questions below and find out!

1. The world's largest camel fair is held at:
 - a. Jaipur
 - b. Udaipur
 - c. Pushkar

2. Dargah of Khuraja Muin-ud-din Chishti is situated at
 - a. Kalibangan
 - b. Ajmer
 - c. Agra

3. Snake-boat races are held during
 - a. Dusshera
 - b. Pongal
 - c. Onam

4. Dusshera is an important festival in
 - a. Hyderabad
 - b. Mysore
 - c. Chennai

5. Who coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity'?
 - a. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Mahatma Gandhi
 - c. Sardar Patel

6. The place of worship never closes
 - a. Temples
 - b. Mosques
 - c. Gurudwara

7. Most south Indian languages have their origin in
 - a. Sanskrit
 - b. Dravid
 - c. Prakrit

8. Across India this festival is celebrated at different times
 - a. Holi
 - b. Christmas
 - c. Harvest

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. List two ways in which diversity make our lives more interesting.
2. What kinds of diversities does our country enjoy?
3. How has India found its unity in diversity?
4. What is Diversity? Explain with an example?
5. What is Inequality? Explain with an example?
6. How can we say that India is a land of Diversities?
7. The statement 'Unity in Diversity' is appropriate for our country, India. Explain?

Activity time!!!

Draw a poster stating Diversity in the Religion of India but still we are united.

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Meet people in your neighbourhood who belong to different backgrounds. Chose any two of them. Make sure they are from different backgrounds (eg. Different religion or different parts of India).List out areas of your interests and find out how they are different and yet similar to you!

Criteria	Neighbour 1	Neighbour 2	You
Food habits			
Dressing			
Language			
Music			
Faith/Forms of worship			
Greeting			

DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

I. Define the following:

1. Discrimination:

.....
.....
.....

2. Prejudice:

.....
.....
.....

3. Stereotype:

.....
.....
.....

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Define Stereotype? What are the disadvantages of stereotyping?
2. What are the two ways in which people may be discriminated against? Explain with examples.
3. How has the caste system prevalent in India led to discrimination?
4. How does the Constitution of India ensure equality of all Indian citizens?
5. What is prejudice? Explain with the help of an example?
6. What are the disadvantages of creating a stereotype?
7. What is discrimination? Give causes of discrimination with examples?
8. Who are Dalits?
9. Who was DR BR Ambedkar and how did he try to remove discrimination on Dalits?
10. List out steps taken by people to strive for equality?
11. What were the steps taken by our Constitution makers to solve the problem of discrimination and inequality?

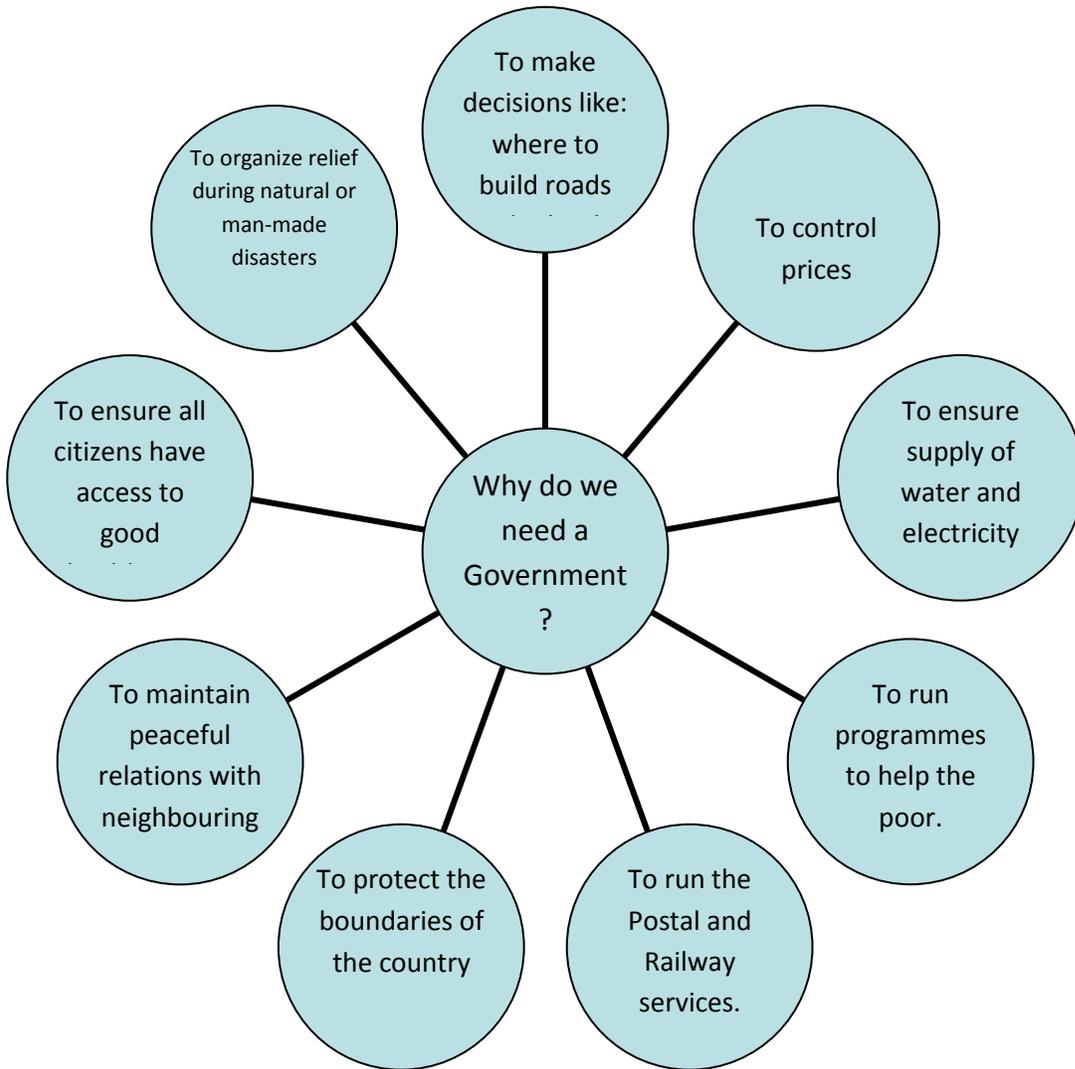
III. List out some stereotypes that are prevalent today. List out under appropriate section.

S. No.	Girls	Boys

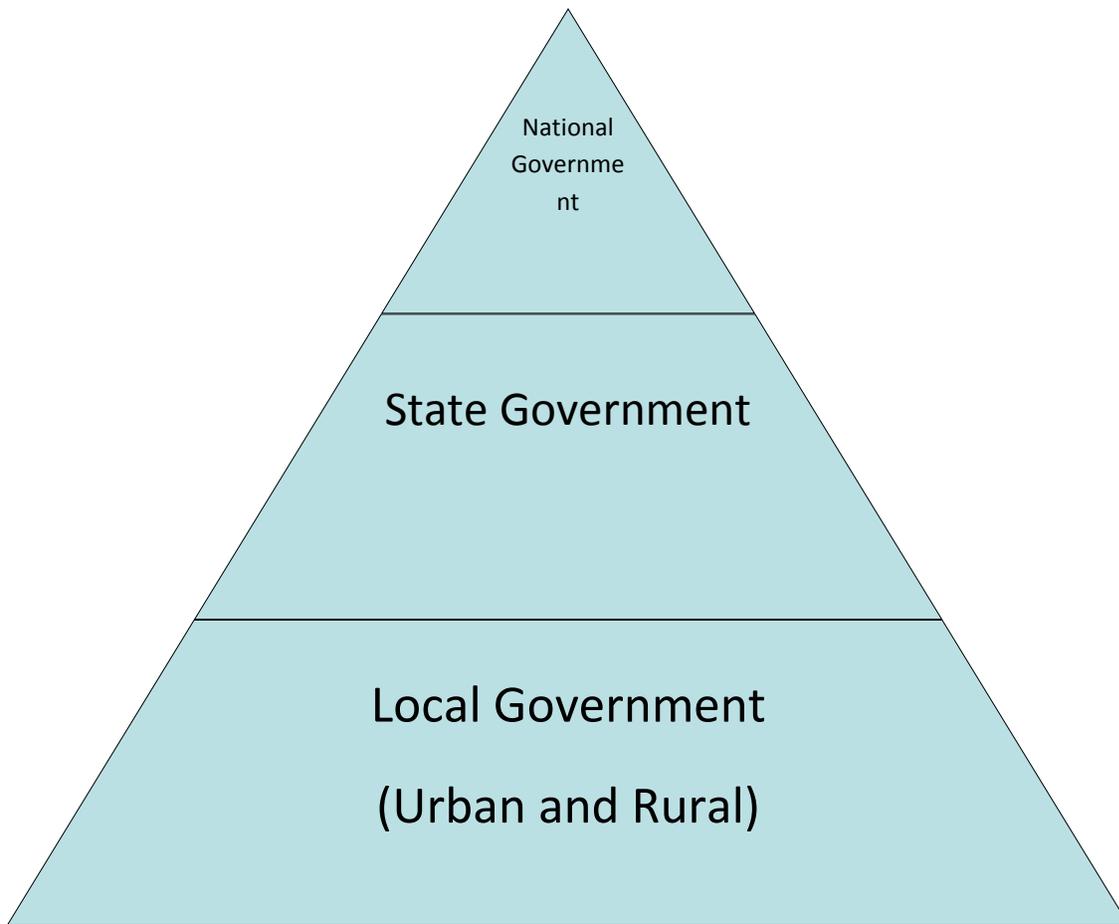
ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Make a poster depicting the feelings of someone who is a victim of stereotype.

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?



The Three Levels of Government



I. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why does the government have to make laws for the people?
2. What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?
3. Differentiate between a democracy and a monarchy?
4. What are the different functions of the Government?
5. Why do we need a government?
6. What can people do if they feel that a law is being broken?
7. Define representative Democracy?
8. What is a Preamble?
9. What is universal adult franchise?
10. How can we say that India is a Secular country?

KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT**I. Answer the following questions briefly in your notebooks:**

1. List the key elements of a democratic government.
2. How can people participate in a democratic government?
3. Why do conflicts arise? Why do we need to resolve conflict?
4. Discuss how equality and justice are inseparable in a democracy.
5. How can a democracy grow stronger?
6. What actions does the government take to ensure that all people are treated equal?

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Draw the symbols of some of the leading political parties in India.

	Name	Symbol

Research Work: In the table given below, write the name of a country of your choice, find out about its form of government and in the last column, write the name of its head/ruler.

Name of the Country	Form of Government	Leader/Head/Ruler

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Match the following:

	A		B
a.	Gram Panchayat	i.	country
b.	Nyaya Panchayat	ii.	Block Development Officer
c.	Panchayati Raj	iii.	Villages
d.	Zila Parishad	iv.	minor criminal cases
e.	The executive officer of the block	v.	District level

II Define the following terms:.

1. Sarpanch

:.....

2. Gram Panchayat : :.....

.....

3. Zila

:.....

RURAL ADMINISTRATION

I. Give one word answer:

- 1. Revenue Officers at the district level.
- 2. One who is in charge of the police station?
- 3. Sub divisions in the districts
- 4. New law which enables girls to inherit farmland from parents:

II. Answer the following questions briefly in your notebooks:

- 1. What is the importance of police in administration of a place?
- 2. What is the role of the Patwari in rural administration?
- 3. Who is a tehsildar? What are her functions?
- 4. What was the Hindu Succession Amendment Act of 2005?

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

A family of farmers, belonging to a backward caste, is moving to the city for good. They have some land that they have to sell off. They also have two children of school-going age. What do they have to do to settle all their affairs before they leave the village?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

URBAN ADMINISTRATION

I. Correct the following statements:

1 The local self-government in a big city is called Municipal Committee.

.....

2 The local self government of a city collects tax from the residents.

.....

3 Municipalities are responsible for the hygiene in the city.

.....

4 The Municipal commissioner is elected by the residents of the ward.

.....

5 Ward councilors are nominated by the government.

.....

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

Your locality is facing certain problems. Write out a letter which would contain your grievances and will be endorsed by other residents of the locality and send it to the Municipal Councillor.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

ACTIVITY TIME!!!

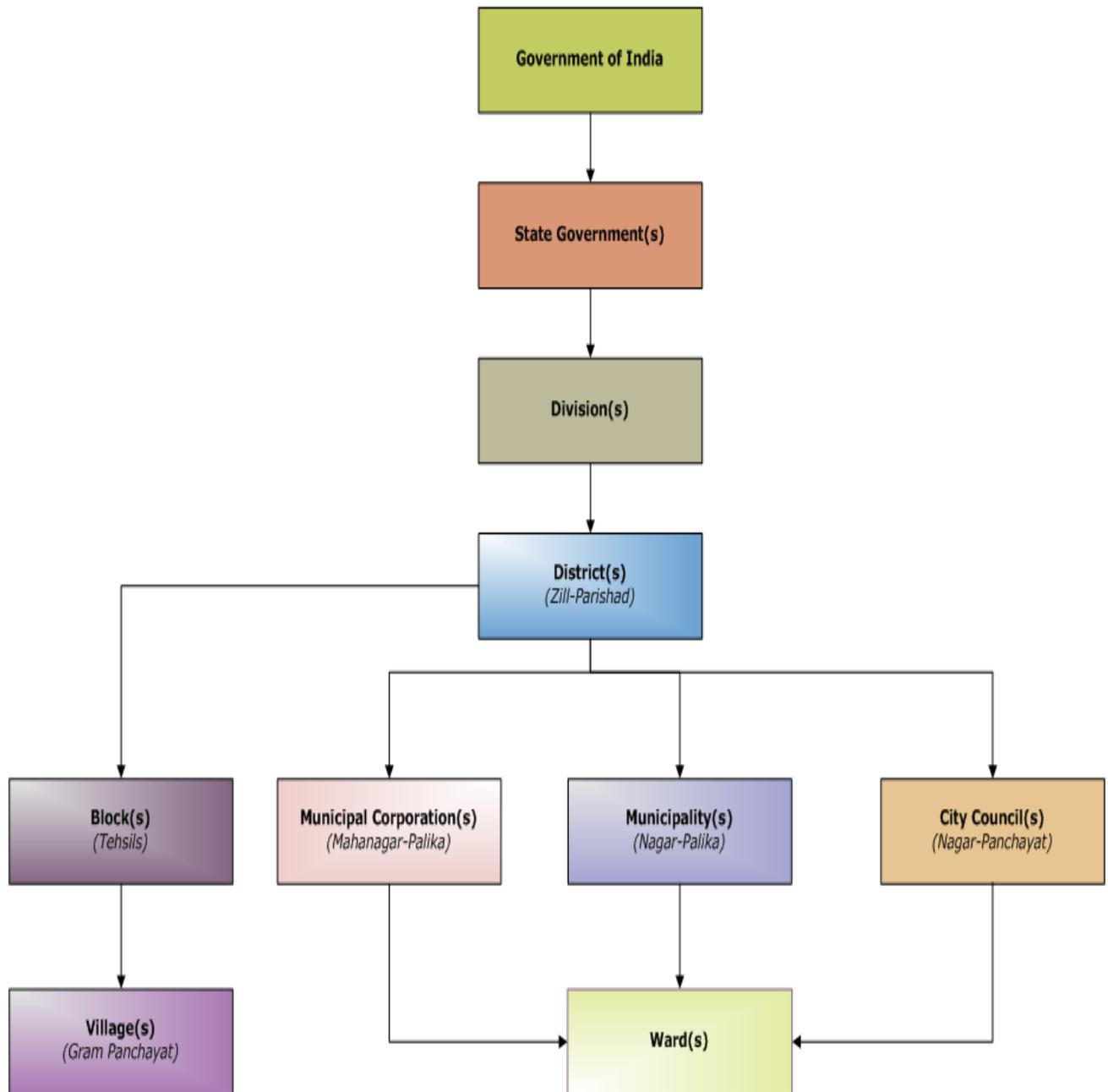
List out the casual workers who do odd jobs in your house. Talk to them and find the following information :

S.No.	CASUAL WORKERS	WORKING HOURS	CONDITIONS IN THE WORKPLACE	EARNINGS
	Plumber			
	Electrician			
	Salesman			
	Watchman/Guard			
	Milkman			

II. Answer the following questions briefly in your notebooks:

1. Who are Ward Councillors and how are elected?
2. How does the Municipal Corporation gets the funds to do its work?
3. Differentiate between the Municipal Corporation and a Municipality?
4. What kind of work is done by the Municipal Corporation?
5. What is a Community Protest?
6. How has Surat become the second most clean city in India?
7. Define –
 - a) Sub – contracting
 - b) Taxes
 - c) Petition
 - d) Recycling

Administrative structure of India



DID YOU KNOW?

- **Cities are much larger than the villages. There are more people, busier roads, crowded markets, hospitals, schools and other amenities. Therefore, the city dwellers also face a number of problems.**
- **Administration refers to effective functioning of a system for the smooth functioning of the day-to-day activities. Administration is needed to maintain law and order.**
- **Administrative structure of an urban area depends upon its population. Based on the population there are different bodies that govern or Administer, the towns. The various bodies are as follows –**

For population up to 20,000	Nagar Panchayat or Town committee.
For population >20,000 & <10 lakhs	Municipality - Municipal councilor, Municipal council, Municipal committees, Mayor
For population >10 lakhs	Municipal Corporation - Municipal Commissioner, Administrative staff , Municipality

- **These bodies function as local government of small and big cities. These bodies look after civic amenities.**
- **Cities are divided into wards. The division of wards depends upon the population of the city. Each ward has a ward councilor (- Municipal councilor) – who is elected by the adults of the ward, by casting the votes. 1/3 rd of the ward councilor seats are reserved for the women. Work of the ward councilor is to decide on measures of improving the facilities provided and introduce new and better amenities.**
- **Elected members or ward councilor form a ward council, who elect a Mayor or a Deputy Mayor. He is a political executive who belongs to a political party. He is elected for one year but can be re-elected. In the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor presides over the meetings of the Ward council.**
- **Municipal Corporation has a Municipal Commissioner, who is appointed by the State Government. He supervises the working of the Municipal Corporation. The Municipal Corporation earns money through the collection of various taxes.**

- **Work is done by various departments –**
 - 1. Civic Amenities**
 - 2. Public Health Services**
 - 3. Public Education**
 - 4. Public Safety**

PLEASE VISIT THESE YOUTUBE VIDEOS FOR VIRTUAL INFORMATION

1. UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= FDD-KTggCs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDD-KTggCs)
2. DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BXuBdK_ZkDM
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rc67SMxi0sk>
3. WHAT IS GOVERNMENT –
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eziNT2l-iy4>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MF-NvLJOxck>
4. KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT -
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CxM2bXwXqnU>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ch9Gfj8aXfw>
5. PANCHAYATI RAJ - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XKZtHQPkTyo>
6. RURAL ADMINISTRATION - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozXRmsXzFmQ>
7. URBAN ADMINISTRATION - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozXRmsXzFmQ>
8. RURAL AND URBAN LIVELIHOOD - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4KF8jft12I>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OjJ4rmvLPw8>

REVISION SHEETS

COMPREHENSIVE REVISION ASSIGNMENT - I**Section I- History: Chapter 1,2**

Q.1 Correct the underlined words and rewrite the statements.

- a) Many manuscripts were written in Sanskrit, others in Hirldi and Tamil.
- b) Archaeologists often use word and other sources of information.
- c) The wheel was invented in the Mesolithic age.
- d) We understand the life of early man by seeing the poor people.

Q2. Give one word for the following: (write only the answer)

- a) Writing on relatively hard surfaces such as stones and metals I.
- b) Smaller and finer tools about 3 to 5 cms.
- c) In the year of the Lord (in latin).
- d) People moving from place to place in search of food.

Q3. How can we say that past for different groups of people was different?

Q4. How did man's life improve by Neolithic age?

Q5. State two differences between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Section II - Social and Political Life: Chapter 1

Q6. How does diversity make our lives interesting?

Q7. Why do people eat different kinds of foods in different parts of India?

Q8. Write two ways in which we experience diversity in our day-to-day lives.

Section III - Geography: Chapter 1

Q9. Define any three of the following:

Q10. Name the following: (write only the answer):

- a) Found between Mars and Jupiter.
- b) Made up of millions of galaxies.

c) It is considered to be Earth's twin.

d) It always remains in the same position in the sky.

Q11. What conditions on earth are favourable for life?

Q12. Why do we see only one side of the moon always?

Q13. How is a planet different from a star? (2 points)

COMPREHENSIVE REVISION ASSIGNMENT - II

Section I- History: Chapter 3,5

Q.1 Correct the underlined words and rewrite the statements.

Three gods were specially important: _____, the god of _____. the _____ god and _____ a plant from which a special _____ is prepared.

Q2. Give meanings of the following:

a)Rishis b) Arya c) Dasa d) Brahmins e) Vish f) Sukta g) Yagna h) Jana

Q3. Correct and rewrite the following statements:

a) Same type of plants grew at a given place all through the year.

b) Man left the place after planting seeds & came back when the grain ripened.

c) The houses at Mehrgarh were circular and had about four compartments.

Q4. Did things change everywhere and all at once? Give reason. Q5. Why did man allow gentle animals to come near him?

Section II - Social and Political Life: Chapter 2, 3

Q6. When do we create a stereotype?

Q7. Why do we feel more safe with people who are like us? Q8. Which constitutional right overrules discrimination?

Section III - Geography: Chapter 2, 3

Q9. Define any three of the following:

a)Equator b) Globe c) Equinox

Q10. Differentiate between the following:

- a) Latitudes and Longitudes. b) GMT and local time.

Q11. Give Reason:

- a) The sun rises in the East. b) Seasons keep changing throughout the year

Q12. Why are areas around the poles very cold?

Q13 What would happen if the Earth did not rotate?

COMPREHENSIVE REVISION ASSIGNMENT - III

Section I-History: Chapter 6

Q1. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the passage.

Some of the sites excavated by _____ in these janapadas include the _____. _____ in Delhi, _____ near Meerut and _____ near Etah in present day Uttar Pradesh.

Q2. Give one word for the following: (write only the answer)

- a) Most of these had a capital city, and many of these were fortified.
b) These had painted designs in lines or geometric patterns.
c) Landless agricultural labourers.
d) Horse sacrifice done as a ritual.

Q3. Why did only some men become the 'Rajas'?

Q4. State two developments that boosted agricultural output

Q5. Why do you think the system of collecting tax began?

Section II – Social and Political Life: Chapter 3

Q6. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?

Q7. Which form of government do you think is better: Democracy or Monarchy? Why?

Q8. Government has the power to make decisions and enforce it too. Explain.

Section III - Geography: Chapter 4

Q9. Define any two of the following:

- i) Map ii) Scale iii) Cardinal Points

Q10. Differentiate between the following:

- a) Plan and a Sketch.
- b) Thematic Maps and political Maps.

Q11. What is a compass?

Q12. State two advantages of using Symbols in a map.

Q13. Draw and colour conventional symbols used in a map.

COMPREHENSIVE REVISION ASSIGNMENT - IV

Section I-History: Chapter 7, 8

Q1. Replace the underlined words rewrite the correct statement:

- a) Chanakya was also known as Kushana.
- b) Puranas were part of later vedic texts.
- c) Ashoka is better known to us as Buddha

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

- a) _____ was under direct control of the emperor.
- b) _____ spoken in Magadha was known as Magadhi.
- c) Buddha belonged to the _____ gana.

Q3. Complete the following statements with correct reasoning:

- a) Emperors needed more resources .
- b) Vilwras were built for monks and nuns .
- c) People in the forested regions were independent .

Q4. Who was Panini? What is his contribution to Sanskrit?

Q5. Where do you find Ashoka's symbols in present times?

Section II - Social and Political Life: Chapter 6, 7

Q6. How is municipal corporation different from municipal committee?

Q7. What is the new Inheritance Law?

Q8. Name the three levels of Panchayati Raj System.

Section III - Geography: Chapter 6, 8

Q9. Give meanings of the following

a) Plain b) Mountain Range c) Plateau

Q10. Give reasons:

Q11. Why are monsoons important for India?

Q12. State usefulness of plateaus.

Q13. Draw a neat and well-labeled diagram of showing Block mountains.

Q14. Explain with examples how the external forces are responsible for changing landforms.

GEOGRAPHY - REVISION TEST - THE SOLAR SYSTEM – CHAPTER 1

1. When we see the full moon only once a month is called _____ in Hindi.
2. When we see the no moon is called _____ in Hindi.
3. The sun, moon and all the bodies you see in the sky are the _____.
4. The bodies which have heat and light of their own are called _____.
5. _____ Planet is also called the morning and evening star.
6. Various patterns formed by different group of stars is called _____.
7. _____ Constellation means seven-sages.
8. _____ star indicates the north direction.
9. The word planet comes from the Greek word 'planetai' meaning _____.
10. Companion of the Earth is the _____.
11. The only star in our solar system is the _____.
12. The elongated and elliptical path is called _____.
13. _____ is the shape of the Earth.
14. Earth is the _____ nearest and the _____ largest planet.
15. Pluto is a _____.
16. Two-third part of the Earth is covered with water bodies and so it is called a _____ planet.
17. Earth has a life supporting air called _____.
18. The moon is _____ km away from the Earth.
19. The first man to step on moon was _____ on _____.
20. _____ moves around the planets.
21. The light of the sun takes _____ minutes to reach the Earth.
22. The moon takes _____ days to complete one rotation and one revolution.
23. An artificial body moving around the planet is _____.
24. INSAT, IRS AND EDUSAT are examples of _____.
25. Earth's Twin planet is _____.
26. _____ are huge system of billion of stars, cloud of gasses and dust.
27. Million of galaxies make up the _____.
28. Between the orbit of Mars and Jupiter _____ is found.
29. _____ drop on the Earth if not burnt fully.
30. A burning meteor is called _____.
31. The red planet is _____.
32. _____ the famous astronomer in India.
33. _____ is the Sun god.
34. The space where the Asteroids are found is called the _____.

HISTORY – REVISION TEST – WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN – CHAPTER 1

1. Some of the earliest people who lived on the banks of river Narmada were _____.
2. Men and women began to first grow food such as _____ and _____.
3. People also began to rear animals like _____, _____ and _____.
4. The place where rice was grown for the first time was to the _____.
5. _____ are smaller rivers that flow into a larger river.
6. About 4700 years ago, some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of _____ river.
7. An ancient kingdom called _____ was a powerful kingdom on the banks of Ganga.
8. Some people moved places to escape from natural _____.
9. Some people travelled driven by the spirit of _____.
10. People from across the frontiers also came into our _____ and settled here.
11. The movement of people _____ our cultural traditions.
12. The word India comes from river Indus called _____ in Sanskrit.
13. The name Bharat was used for a group of people who lived in the north west, and who are mentioned in the _____.
14. The manuscripts were written on _____ or on specially prepared bark of a tree known as _____, which grows in the _____.
15. Manuscripts were written in _____ but inscriptions were written in _____.
16. _____ are writings on relatively hard surface such as _____ or _____.
17. _____ study the remains of buildings, excavated ornaments, pots, pans, coins etc.
18. Objects that are made of hard, _____ substances usually survive for a long time.
19. Seeds of grains or pieces of wood have survived in their _____ form.
20. _____ are scholars who study the past with information from the _____, _____ and _____.
21. The Historians and Archaeologists are like _____, who use all the sources like the clues to find out about our past.
22. AD means _____ meaning _____.
23. CE stands for _____.
24. BCE stands for _____.

Revision sheet 1**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE – REVISION SHEET – CHAPTER 1 and 2**

Answer the following Questions:-

1. What has diversity added to your life?
2. How can we say that India is a diverse country?
3. Why do people travel from place to place?
4. How has India's' diversity been as a source of strength during the british rule?
5. What are the reasons of discrimination among mankind?
6. How did the Jallianwala bagh massacre serve as unity for the Indians under the British?
7. What is the content of the book - Discovery of India?
8. Define the following terms:-
 - i) Inequality
 - ii) Prejudice
 - iii) Stereotype image
 - iv)Caste system
 - v) Discrimination
 - vi)Gender discrimination
 - vii) Discrimination on basis of religion
 - viii) Discrimination due to economic background
 - ix) Racial discrimination

PRACTICE PAPERS

PRACITCE PAPER 1

Section A: History

Marks: 10

- Q1. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences: (½ x 4 = 2)
- Language used by the ordinary people was _____.
 - Digging under the surface of the Earth is called _____.
 - They study the remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture _____.
 - Many of the manuscripts are preserved in the temples and _____.
- Q2. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the statements: (½ x 4 = 2)
- Some of the earliest people who lived on the banks of river Ganga were skilled gatherers.
 - Manuscripts were usually written on the bark of the sheesham tree.
 - The word India comes from the river Indus, called Satluj in Sanskrit.
 - The years are counted from the date generally assigned to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Buddhism.
- Q3. Answer the following questions: (1 x 4 = 4)
- How are Archaeologists different from the Historians?
 - According to our Dating system, what does 'AD' mean?
 - Do you think people travelled from place to place, in the olden times, if yes, give 2 reasons?
 - What were the two important occupations of people living in the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills to the Northwestern part of the Indian sub-continent?
- Q4. Bring out the difference between manuscripts and inscriptions? (any two (2) points)

Section B: Social and Political Life**Marks: 5****Q5. Answer the following questions:****(2 x 2 = 4)**

- a) Name the book written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and what is the content of the book?
- b) How has India's diversity always emerged as the source of its strength, even by Britishers?

Q6. Choose the correct word from the bracket and rewrite the sentence:**(1/2 x 2 = 1)**

- a) India's national anthem was composed by _____.
(Jawaharlal Nehru/ Rabindranath Tagore)
- b) JallianwallaBagh massacre happened on _____. (13 April 1919/ 13 April 1918)

Section C: Geography**Marks:10****Q7. Identify the following – Give one word:****(1 x 3 = 3)**

- a) Various patterns formed by different groups of stars.
- b) Huge system of billion of stars, and cloud of dust and gases.
- c) A celestial body that moves around the planet.

Q8. Fill in the blanks:**(1 x 3 = 3)**

- a) The Greek word 'planetai' means _____.
- b) _____ is an Earth – like shape.
- c) _____ is a 'dwarf planet'.

Q9. Define the following:**(1 x 2 = 2)**

- a) Asteroids
- b) Orbit

PRACTICE PAPER 2

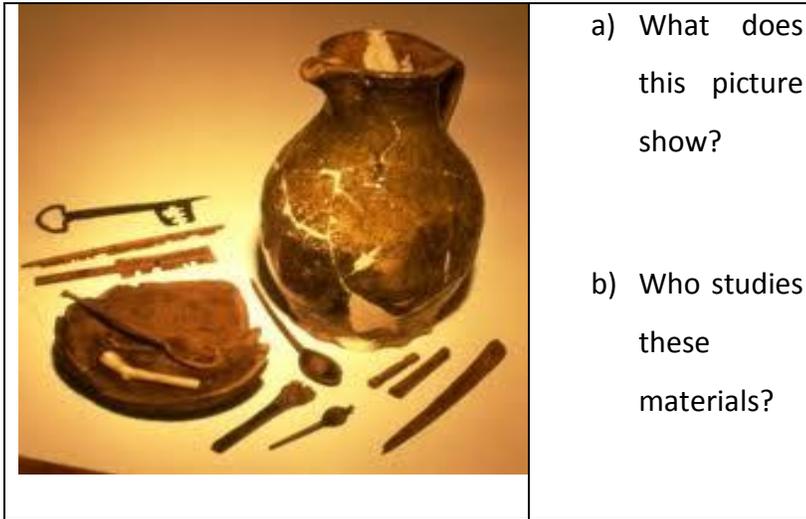
Section A: History

Marks: 10

- Q1. Fill in the blanks and write only the answers: (½ x 4 = 2)
- AD stands for _____.
 - _____ crop was for the first time grown north of Vindhyas.
 - In ancient times, the area, south of river Ganga was known as _____.
 - Manuscript comes from the Latin word _____.
- Q2. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the statements: (½ x 4 = 2)
- Veda is the earliest composition in Sanskrit.
 - Exploring is digging under the surface of the Earth
 - Sanskrit was the language used by ordinary people.
 - Historians and Archaeologists are like spies, who use all their sources like clues to find out about our past.
- Q3. Answer the following questions: (1 x 4 = 4)
- Give differences between Manuscripts and Inscriptions?
 - According to our Dating system, what does 'BC' and 'CE' mean?
 - 'People travelled from place to place, in the olden times,' give 2 reasons to support this statement?
 - Who were historians?

Q4. Observe this picture and answer the questions:

(1 x 2 = 2)



Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 5

Q5. Answer the following questions:

(1 x 2 = 2)

- Define the word inequality?
- 'Unity in Diversity', Explain by giving two examples.

Q6. Answer the questions in one word:

(1/2 x 4 =2)

- Who coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity'?
- Who composed the National Anthem?
- Name the book, written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?
- Where did Jallianwalla Bagh massacre happen?

Section C: Geography

Marks: 10

Q7. Identify the following – Give one word:

(1 x 2 = 2)

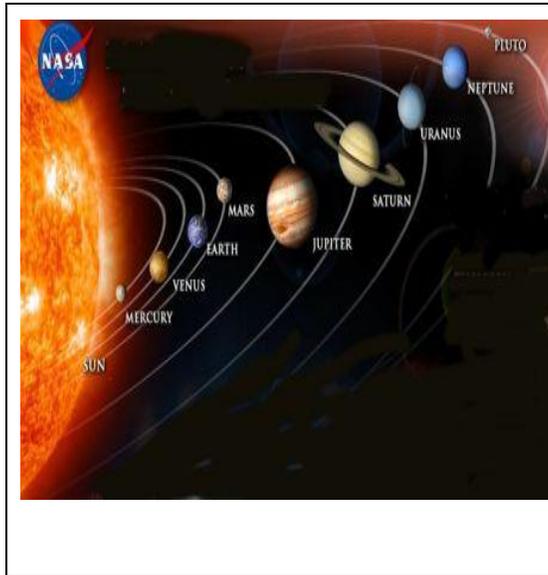
- The Meteors which hit the Earth.
- Celestial bodies that revolve around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Q8. Fill in the blanks:

(1 x 3 = 3)

- d) The moon is about _____ km from the Earth.
- e) Blue planet is to Earth, what Red planet is to _____.
- f) Our sun belongs to the _____ galaxy.

Q9. Observe the picture and answer the questions:



- a) Identify the given picture?
- b) Which is the nearest planet to the sun and how much time does it take to complete one revolution?
- c) Which is planet is called Earth's – twin and why?

(1 x 3 = 3)

Q10. Answer the following questions:

(1 x 2 = 2)

- a) Why is life found only on Earth? (Give any two reasons)
- b) What is a Constellation? Give two examples.

PRACTICE PAPER 3

Section A: History

Marks: 30

Q1. Answer the following questions briefly:

2x3=6

- a) What is the difference between Habitation-cum-factory site and Habitation site?
- b) Why did people who grew crops, need to stay in one place for a long time?
- c) What were pit – houses?

Q2. Explain in one or two sentences:

1x3=3

- a) Hunter - gatherers
- b) Tribe
- c) Neolithic tools

Q3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word: (Write ONLY the answer)

1x6=6

Mehrgarh is a site located in a fertile plain, near the a) _____ pass, which is one of the most important routes into b) _____.

Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where people learnt to grow c) _____ and barley and rear d) _____ and goat for the first

time. e) _____ excavated the site and found evidences of animal f) _____.

Q4. Name the following:

½x10=5

- a) Two states in India where cave paintings have been found.
- b) Two techniques of tool-making.
- c) Palaeolithic comes from two Greek words, Palaeo means _____ and lithos means _____.

- d) Two ways in which early humans got food.
- e) Two ways in which hunter – gatherers used fire.

Q5. Tell me who am I:

1x3=3

- a) I am tiny stone tools, stuck on to handles of bones or wood.
- b) Hunter – gatherers drew me on the walls of the caves.
- c) I am the name given to the process in which people grow plants and look after the animals.

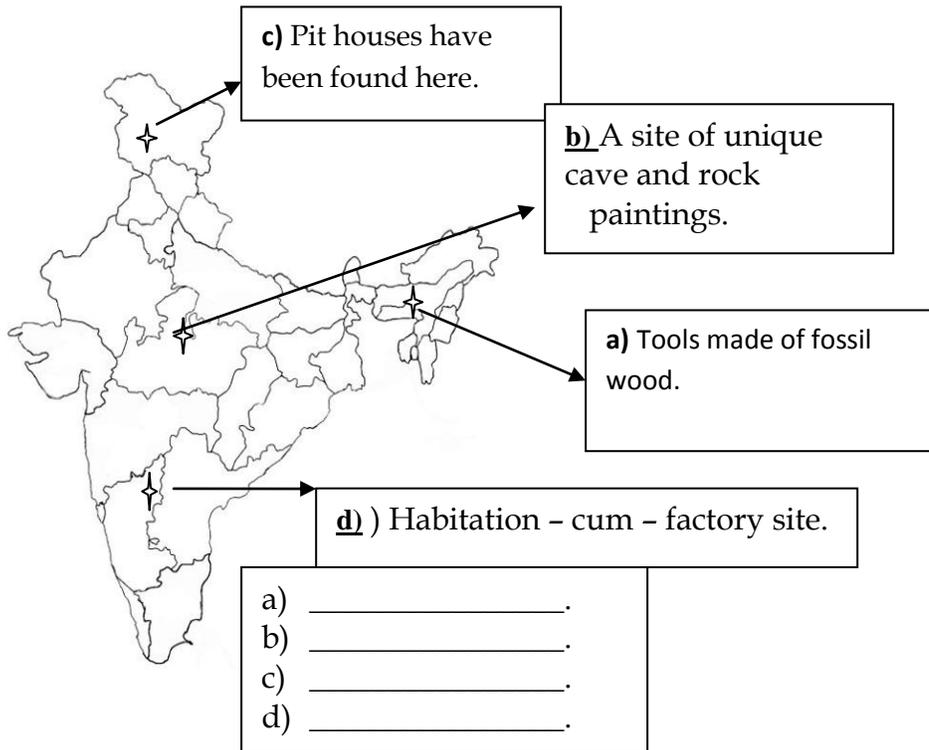
Q6. Fill in the empty box:

1x3=3

	GRAINS	SITES
a)	Wheat and Barley	
b)		Hallur
c)		Mahagara

Q7. With the help of the given statements name, identify the corresponding locations of the places on the map:

1x4=4



c) Pit houses have been found here.

b) A site of unique cave and rock paintings.

a) Tools made of fossil wood.

d) Habitation - cum - factory site.

a) _____.

b) _____.

c) _____.

d) _____.

SECTION B: Social and Political Life

Marks 20

Q8. Define :

1x3=3

- a) Prejudice
- b) Constitution
- c) Democracy

Q9. Match and write the correct pair in the same order as column A:

1x5=5

	Column A		Column B
i.	Monarchy	a.	untouchables
ii.	Stereotype	b.	constitution
iii.	Dalits	c.	Discovery of India
iv.	Dr BR Ambedkar	d.	Kings and queen
v.	Young India	e.	Gandhi

		f.	Image
--	--	----	-------

Q10. Answer the following :

2x3=6

- What is Representative Democracy?
- What does the government do for its citizens? (state any 4)
- What is stereotype? Explain by giving the example of the girls and boys stereotype image?

Q11. Complete the statement:

1x3=3

- The government makes _____.
- Mahatma Gandhi, in 1931 wrote _____.
- The suffragettes demanded the _____.

Q12. Read the article below and answer the given questions:

1x3=3

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar (1891-1956) is considered the father of the constitution and is also known as the leader of the Dalits. He was born into the Mahar caste, which are untouchables. He was the first in his community to complete his education and went to London to become a lawyer. He encouraged the Dalits to send their children to school and colleges. He urged them to take up different kind of government jobs. He led many efforts of Dalits to gain entry in the temples. Dr Ambedkar believed that Dalits must fight the caste system and work towards a society based on respect not just for a few but all persons.

- What is the article about?
- Who is the famous personality in the article and to which caste does he belong?
- Describe the work done for dalits by this personality?

SECTION C: Geography**Marks: 30****Q13. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the complete sentences:**

1x6=6

- a) The time at the prime meridian is called _____.
- b) An year having 366 days is called a _____.
- c) The plane formed by the orbit is called _____.
- d) Magnetic needle of a _____ always points to the North.
- e) _____ is the 0° latitude.
- f) _____ is a network of latitudes and longitudes.

Q14. Define the following:

1x5=5

- a) Equinox
- b) Elliptical orbit
- c) Prime Meridian
- d) Equator
- e) Temperate zone

Q15. Match and write the correct pair in the same order as column A:

½x6=3

	Column A		Column B
i	Prime meridian	a	Southern hemisphere
ii	North-east	b	0°
iii	Time zones	c	Greenwich meridian
iv	Tropic of Capricorn	d	North line
v	Longest latitude	e	Major directions
vi	Period of rotation	f	24
		g	Earth day

Q16. Give reason:

1x3=3

- a) Frigid zones have freezing temperatures.
- b) 82°30'E is considered to be Standard Meridian for India.
- c) The poles experience about six months day and six months night.

Q17. Answer the following questions as per instructions:

2x4=8

- a) State two differences between latitudes and longitudes.
- b) Why do some countries have more than one Standard Time?
- c) Differentiate between Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice? (2 points)
- d) Explain how can we locate a place with the help of latitudes and longitudes?

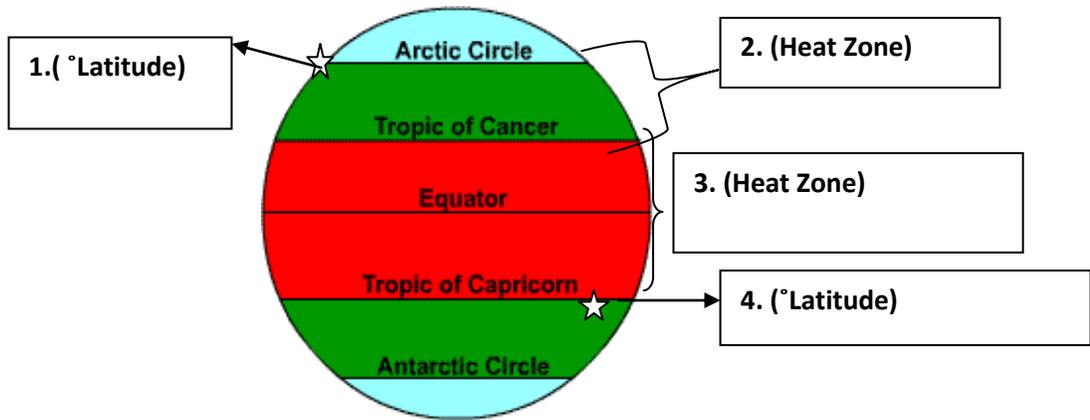
Q18. Name the following :

½ x6=3

- a) The movement of the earth on its axis.
- b) The circle that divides the day from night.
- c) The line of reference running from the North Pole to the South pole.
- d) The zone lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.
- e) A true miniature model of the earth.
- f) The local time at 82° 30'E meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

Q19. Label the diagram and write the answers with correct serial number in your answer sheet.

½ x4=2



PRACTICE PAPER 4

Section A: History

Marks: 30

Q1. . Fill in the blanks:-

(1 x 6 = 6)

a) The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of a

_____.

b) A process in which

people grow plants and look after the animals is _____.

c) Hunsgi is a _____ site.

d) Kurnool Caves had traces of _____, which suggested the use of fire.

e)

_____ tools were polished to give a fine cutting edge.

f) _____

is found in Mahagara(present day Uttar Pradesh).

Q2. . 'Mehrgarh is a Neolithic site. It is located in the fertile plains, near the Bolan pass which is an important route to Iran'.

(1 x 2 = 2)

Keeping Mehrgarh in mind, answer the following questions:-

a) Describe the type of houses in Mehrgarh?

b) How did the people of Mehrgarh dispose off their dead?

Q3. Define the following:-

(1 x 5 = 5)

- a) Microliths
- b) Pressure flaking technique
- c) Sites
- d) Stone Age
- e) Habitation site

Q4. Answer the following questions:-

(2 x 5 =10)

- a) Write two important findings of Daojali Hading?
- b) Why is Burzahom famous?
- c) What are tribes? What work did the men do in the tribe?
- d) Give two differences between Palaeolithic age and Neolithic age?

For what did the Palaeolithic man use his tools? (any four)

Q5. Identify the following: (write only the answer)

(½ x 4 = 2)

- a) People worked and stayed here for long spell of time.
- b) A place where cave paintings were found.
- c) Houses dug underground.
- d) The time-period of the beginning of domestication.

Q6. Give reasons for the following statement:-

(1 x 3 = 3)

- a) People settled at a place for a longer time.
- b) People became herders.
- c) Dead persons were buried with goats.

Q7. On the political map of India mark the following and label the places:-

(½ x 4 = 2)

- a) Bhimbetka
- b) Hunsgi
- c) Burzahom
- d) Mehrgarh

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

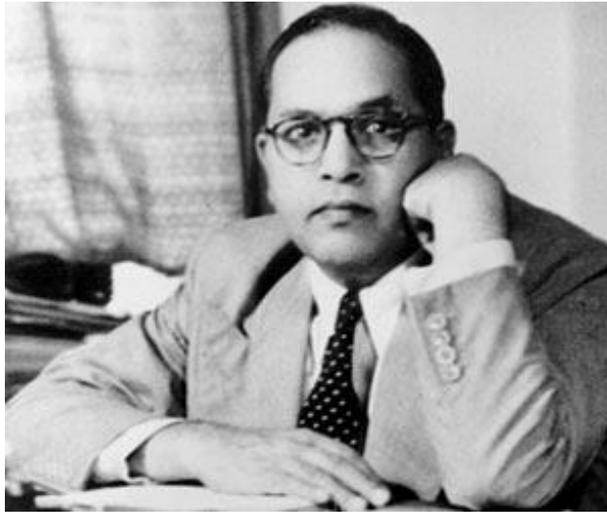
Q8. Define the following:-

(1 x 3 = 3)

- a) Women's suffrage movement
- b) Secular country
- c) Representative Democracy

Q9.

Q9. Observe the picture and answer the questions:-

(1 x 5 = 5)

- a) Identify this personality?
- b) He fought for the rights of which community?
- c) He belonged to which caste?
- d) What did he encourage his caste people to practice? (2 things)
Later in life, to which religion did he convert?

Q10.

Answer the following questions:-

(2 x 3 = 6)

- a) Write 4 points to bring out differences between the two forms of government – Monarch and Democracy?
- b) How has the Constitution of India insured the equality for all its citizens? (Give any two)
- c) Give the different levels of government in India?

Q11. Match the following:-

(½ x 6 = 3)

A	B
i. Dalits	a. Fixed image
ii. Young India	b. Lower caste
iii. Prejudice	c. First page of Constitution
iv. Stereotype	d. Book of rules
v. Preamble	e. Mahatma Gandhi
vi. Constitution	f. Judging negatively

Q12. Fill in the blanks:-

(1 x 3 = 3)

- a) American women got the right to vote on _____.
- b) The government makes _____.
- c) All adults, having a right to vote is called _____.

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q13. Give reasons for the following statement:-

(1 x 3 = 3)

- a) Longitudes are very important imaginary lines.
- b) 21st March is an important date.
- c) Christmas is celebrated in summers in Australia.

Q14. Fill in the blanks:-

(1 x 8 = 8)

- a) The _____ is the longest parallel of Latitude.
- b) The Prime Meridian passes through _____, near London.
- c) On 21st June the sun shines vertically on the _____ at noon.

- d) The length of the latitudes gradually _____ from Equator to the poles.
- e) At the time of _____, the days and nights are always equal.
- f) The local time of $82^{\circ} 30'E$ is known as the _____.
- g) Network of latitudes and longitudes is the _____.
- h) The heat zone between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is _____.

Q15. Define the following:-

(1 x 4 = 4)

- a) Circle of illumination
- b) Equator
- c) Indian Standard Time
- d) Frigid zone

Q16. Who am I:-

(1 x 4 = 4)

- a) I have 366 days in a year.
- b) I am the $66^{1/2}$ degree angle between the axis and orbital plane.
- c) I am the model of the Earth.
- d) I am 0° longitude.

Q17. Answer the following questions:-

(2 x 3 = 6)

- a) Give any two effects of Rotation of the Earth?
- b) Any two differences between Parallels of Latitude and Meridians of Longitude?
- c) What effect does the Summer Solstice have on the Northern hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere?
- d)

Q18. Give the importance of the following dates:-

(1 x 2 = 2)

- a) 23rd September
- b) 22nd December

Q19. Draw a diagram of the Earth, label and also give its degree:-

(½ x 6 = 3)

- a) Equator
- b) North Pole
- c) Arctic Circle
- d) Tropic of Capricorn
- e) Antarctic Circle
- f) South Pole

PRACTICE PAPER 5

Section A: History

Marks: 10

Q1. Fill in the blanks and write only the answers:

(½ x 4 = 2)

- a. In the Upanishads the individual soul is described as _____.
- b. A woman thinker, _____ is mentioned in the Upanishads.
- c. Vardhamana Mahavira was a prince who belonged to the _____ group.
- d. An association of those who left the homes, _____.

Q2. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the statements:

(½ x 4 = 2)

- a. The rules made for the Buddhist Sangha were written in the book called Arthshastra.
- b. The permanent shelters, monasteries were also called Sangha.
- c. Mahavira was an Iranian Prophet.
- d. Grihastha was a stage of life when the people studied the Vedas.

Q3. Answer the following questions:

(1 x 4 = 4)

- a. Describe any two stages of Ashramas?
- b. Write any two things the men and women had to do when they joined the Sangha?
- c. Why do you think there is a reference of Satyakama Jabala in the Upanishads?
- d. What does Upanishad literally mean?

Q4. Observe this picture and answer the questions:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)



- c) Where did Buddha give his first teaching?
- d) Buddha belonged to which Gana?
- e) Where did he get enlightenment?
- f) Where did Buddha die?

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 5

Q5. Answer the following questions:

- a) Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat? (any one point)
- b) Describe the levels of Panchayati Raj?
- c) How is the Gram Panchayat elected?
- d) Who appoints the Secretary and what kind of work does he do? (any two)

Section C: Geography

Marks: 10

Q Identify the following – Give one word:

(1X2=2)

- a) A flat – topped table land standing above the surrounding areas.
- b) Mountains arranged in a line.

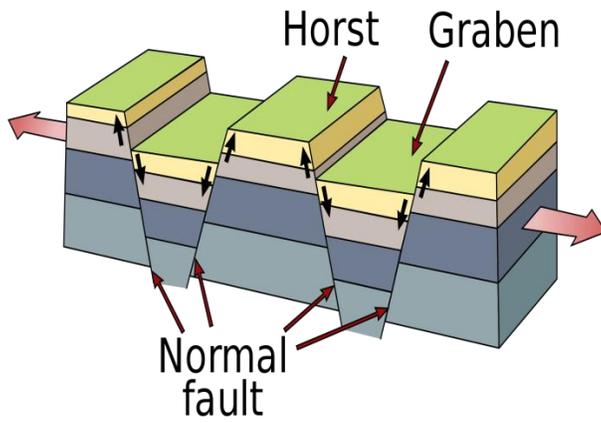
Q7 **Fill in the blanks:** ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$)

- a) _____ are permanently frozen rivers of ice.
- b) Plants and vegetation is called _____.
- c) _____ Mountain is undersea.

Q8. **Give one example for the following:** ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$)

- a) A mountain range in South America.
- b) A water fall in the Chhotanagpur plateau.
- c) The highest plateau in the world.

Q9. Observe the picture and answer the questions:



- a) Identify the given picture? (1 x 3 = 3)
- b) How are they formed?
- c) Give two examples of this relief feature?

PRACTICE PAPER 6

Section A: History

Marks :30

Q1. Change **ONLY** the underlined words to make the statements true:

1x6=6

- a) Chandni Chowk in Delhi is an example of janapada.
- b) The ancient name of Orissa is Kashipura.
- c) Alexander came from Morocco in Europe.
- d) Mountains were important for transport.
- e) Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were written in Sanskrit script.
- f) During the 6th C south India was important for precious metals and tools.

Q2. Name the following:

1x6=6

- d) He was the companion of the *raja* in the battlefield and chanted tales of his glory.
- e) They sprinkled sacred water on the king while performing rituals.
- f) These were officials appointed by Ashoka to spread his message.
- g) They were excluded from many rituals.
- h) Landless agricultural labourers.
- i) Chanakya wrote this book.

Q3. State any one difference between:

1x2=2

- a) Gana and Sangha
- b) Empires and Kingdom

Q4. Answer **any four** briefly:

1x4=4

- a) Name any two taxes collected by the rulers of mahajanapada.
- b) Who was Chanakya? By what other name is he known in history?

- c) What problems seen by Ashoka are present in the society even today?
- d) Why is the Maurya rule referred to as a dynastic rule?
- e) Where apart from India did Ashoka spread his message?

Q5. Answer any four in detail:

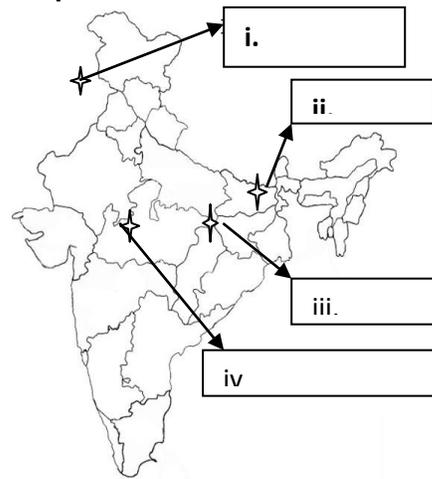
2x4=8

- a) How can we say that the people living in the forest were more or less independent?
- b) Why were the capitals of *mahajanapadas* fortified?
- c) Explain the ritual of *ashwamedha*.
- d) Describe the two major developments in agriculture practices during the 6th Century.
- e) Explain the key features of Ashoka’s administration.

Q6. With the help of the given statements name, match and identify the corresponding locations of the places on the map:

1x4=4

- a) Provincial capital of Mauryan Empire.
- b) Capital of Magadha
- c) Stone pillar with inscriptions of Ashoka’s teachings can be seen here.
- d) Gateway to the northwest.



Section B : Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

Q7. Match and write the correct pair in the same order as column A:

1x5=5

	Column A		Column B
a	Balwant Rai Mehta Committee	i	Keeps records

Q13. Give one example for each of the following:

1x4=4

- Block Mountain.
- Volcanic Mountain.
- Undersea mountain.
- Large plain.

Q14. Match the physical feature with the places they are located in. Write the correct pair in the same order as column A:

½x6=3

	Column A		Column B
a	Western plateau	i	Africa
b	Mt Kiliminjaro	ii	Russia
c	Tibetan plateau	iii	Australia
d	Vosges mountains	iv	North America
e	Appalachian mountains	v	Europe
f	Ural mountains	vi	Asia

Q15. Answer the following briefly:

1x4=4

- Differentiate between erosion and deposition.
- How does cutting of trees affect the change in climate?
- Mountains are called 'storehouse of water'. Explain
- Why are tropical rainforests also called evergreen forests?

Q16. Answer in detail:

2x4=8

- In what way is fertile land misused?
- Why are the plains most densely populated regions in the world?
- Explain the climate and vegetation of Mongrove forests.
- How is a national park different from a zoo?

Q17. REMAKE the grid given below in your answer sheet. Read the following statements and write them in appropriate rows and columns in grid.

½x10=5

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Bandipur, Kaziranga | b) Rann of Kucch |
| c) Snow leopard, Yak, Ibex | d) Teak, Sal, Sheesham |

- e) Large parts of Deccan plateau f) Coniferous forest
 g) Rosewood, Sandalwood, Wild rubber h) Thar desert
 i) Royal Bengal Tiger j) Babool, Keekar

	Vegetation	Wildlife/ W parks	Physical features
Tropical rainforest			
Trop deciduous forest			
Thorny bushes			
Mounain vegetation			
Mangrove forest			

NOTE: Only 10 grid boxes out of 15 shaded need to be appropriately filled.

- Q18.** Draw a neat and well labeled diagram of block mountain, showing the different layers of soil. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

Practice Paper 7

Section A: History

Marks: 30

- Q1.** Hunsgi, Mehrgarh and Daojali Hading are important archaeological sites for the Stone Age. Identify which site is indicated in the following lines. (Statements need not be written in the answer sheet.) $6 \times 1 = 6$
- Jadeite tools have been found here-_____
 - Early palaeolithic sites have been found here-_____
 - A site where evidence of wheat and barley being grown for the first time is found-_____
 - Many of the sites found here are habitation cum factory sites-

 - Tools made of fossil wood have been found from this site-_____
 - Remains of square and rectangular houses have been found-

- Q2. Explain:** 2x2=4
- Habitation cum factory site
 - Tribes

- Q3.** When man became a farmer and herder from a hunter-gatherer, many changes came about in his life. Explain any three. 1x3=3

- Q4. Answer the following questions: (Attempt any four)** 4x2=8
- Give any two reasons why the hunters and gatherers moved from place to place.
 - Give any two uses of the earliest stone tools.
 - Explain the two techniques of making stone tools.
 - How did man store grains? List two ways.
 - Explain 'storing animals'.

- Q5. a. Identify the sites marked on the map.** 4x1/2=2
- b. Write the importance of these sites.** 4x1=4



- Q6. Answer the following questions:** 2x1/2=3
- How do we know that early man believed in life after death?
 - In what way were the Neolithic tools different from the palaeolithic ones?

SECTION B: Social and Political Life

Marks 20

Q7. Write which level of government is responsible for the following- 4x1=4
(Statements need not be copied)

- Decision on India's relations with foreign countries.
- In a village, a primary school has to be built.
- The Tamil Nadu government has decided to give free electricity to farmers.
- National mourning was announced at the passing away of our former President Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.

Q8.



- Identify the forms of government. 3x $\frac{1}{2}$ =1 $\frac{1}{2}$
- Which form is best according to you? Give one reason for your choice. 2

Q9. Answer the following questions: (Attempt any three) 3x3=9

- a. List three ways in which people can participate in a democracy?
- b. What is apartheid? Where was it practiced? Name a leader who fought against it.
- c. What is Universal adult franchise? Why is it important?
- d. Why do conflicts occur in a society? How are they resolved?

Q10. Answer the following questions on the Suffrage movement: 3½

- a. Where did the Suffrage movement start?
- b. What was the demand of the suffragettes?
- c. In which years did the suffragettes get the right to vote? Do you think women should be treated equally nowadays?

SECTION C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q11. Correct the following statements changing only the underlined word: 6x½=3

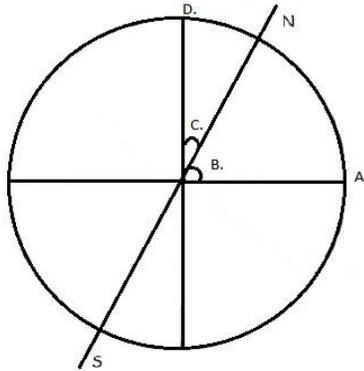
- a. Parallels are imaginary lines of reference running from North pole to South pole.
- b. Daily motion of the earth is called Revolution.
- c. In a leap year, the extra day is added to the month of January.
- d. Christmas is celebrated in Australia in the winter season.
- e. Earth takes 366 days to complete one revolution.
- f. Standard time is calculated by the shadow cast by the sun.

Q12. Give reasons for the following: (attempt any 3) 3x2=6

- a. The circle of illumination and the axis cannot coincide.
- b. Days are longer in the summer season.
- c. Some countries have more than one standard time.
- d. The poles are marked at 90°.

Q13. Label the diagram: (Diagram need not be drawn in the answer sheet)

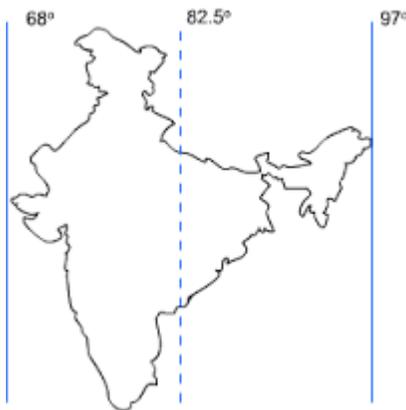
4x $\frac{1}{2}$ =2



A, B, C, D should be identified and labeled.

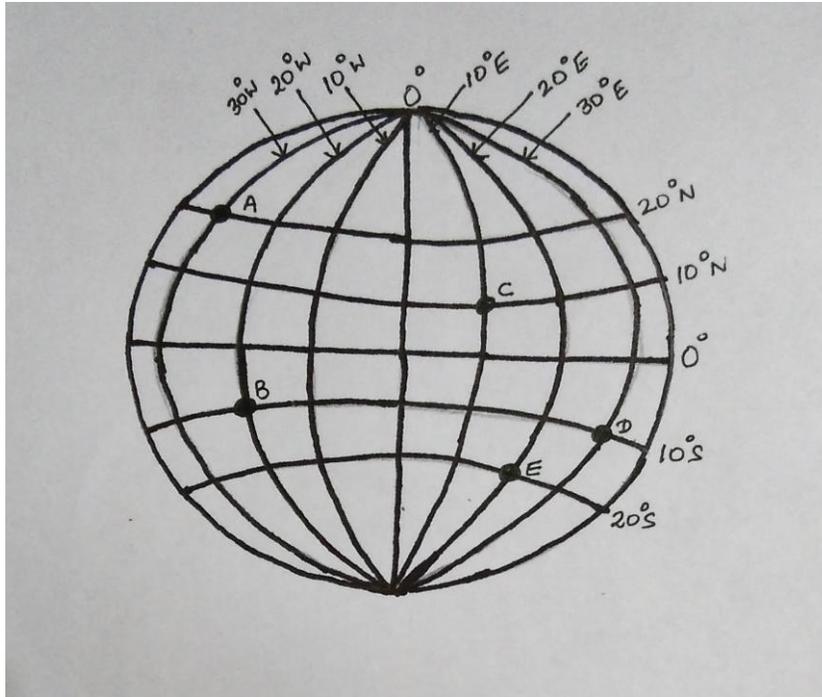
Q14. Observe the map and answer the questions:

3x1=3



- What is the importance of the 82½ °E longitude?
- What is the time difference between Prime Meridian and 82½ °E longitude?
- Why is the time at 82½ °E ahead of that at the Prime Meridian?

- Q15. Draw two columns in your sheet and write the Latitude and Longitude of the places A, B, C, D, E marked in the figure. 5x1=5
- Longitude of the places A, B, C, D, E marked in the figure.



- Q16. Answer the following questions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Explain Winter Solstice. | 2 |
| b. Latitudes are measured in degrees. How are the degrees further divided? | 1 |
| c. What is an Equinox? When does it occur? | 2 |
| d. Why is the Torrid Zone hot? | 2 |

- Q17. Draw a neat and well labeled diagram of the heat zones, name the important latitudes and write the degrees. 4

PRACTICE MAPS

