

Geography

Chapter 7 - Our Country- India

Key Terms

1. **Peninsula:** It is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
2. **Delta:** It is an area of land formed at the mouth of river. The delta is triangular in shape.
3. **Tributary:** A river or stream which contributes its water to main river by discharging into the river from either side.

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Name the major physical divisions of India.

Ans: The major physical divisions of India are:

1. Mountain
2. Plateau
3. Plain
4. Coast
5. Island
6. Desert

Q.2 Name the countries with which India shares its land boundaries.

Ans: India shares its land boundaries with the following seven countries:

1. Afghanistan
2. Pakistan
3. Nepal
4. Bhutan
5. China
6. Myanmar
7. Bangladesh

Q.3 Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea?

Ans: Narmada and Tapti are the major two rivers that fall into the Arabian Sea.

Q.4 Name the delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Ans: Sundarbans Delta.

Q.5 How many states and union territories are there in India? Which state has a common capital?

Ans: 1. There are 28 states and 8 union territories in India.
2. Punjab and Haryana have Chandigarh as their capital.

Q.6 Why do a large numbers of people live in the Northern Plain?

Ans: A large number of people live in the Northern Plain because

1. They are generally level and flat.
2. These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers- Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
3. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation.

Q.7 Why is Lakshadweep known as a Coral Island?

Ans: 1. Lakshadweep islands are known as a coral island because they have been formed from corals, skeletons of tiny marine animals called polyps.
2. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left.
3. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeletons which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral island.

Extra Questions:

Q.8 What do you mean by Himalaya?

Ans: Himalaya means abode of Snow

Q.9 What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of India?

Ans: From South to North- $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitude From West to East- $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitude.

Q.10 Name the Union Territories of India.

- Ans:**
1. Delhi (NCR)
 2. Chandigarh
 3. Ladakh
 4. Lakshadweep
 5. Andaman and Nicobar
 6. Jammu & Kashmir
 7. Puducherry
 8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (with effect from 26th January 2020).

Q.11 Why is Arunachal Pradesh two hours ahead of Gujarat?

- Ans:**
1. The longitudinal extent of India is between $68^{\circ}7'E$ (Gujarat) and $97^{\circ}25'E$ (Arunachal Pradesh) longitudes.
 2. The longitudinal difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh is of 30° , For every 1° there is a time gap of 4 minutes.
 3. So for 30° there will be a time gap of $30 \times 4 = 120$ minutes or 2 hours. So there is a time gap of two hours between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh.

Q.12 Describe the three main parallel range of Himalaya.

Ans:

Name	Characteristics
1. Greater Himalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is also known as Himadri.2. It is the northernmost range.3. The world's highest mountain peak is located here. eg- Mt.Everest, Kanchenjunga.
2. Middle Himalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is also known as Himachal.2. It lies to the south of Himadri.3. Popular hill stations like Manali, Dharamshala are located here.
3. Lower Himalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is also known as Shivalik.2. It is the southernmost range.3. It is also known as Duns. Eg-Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun, Patli Dun.

Q.13 Map Work

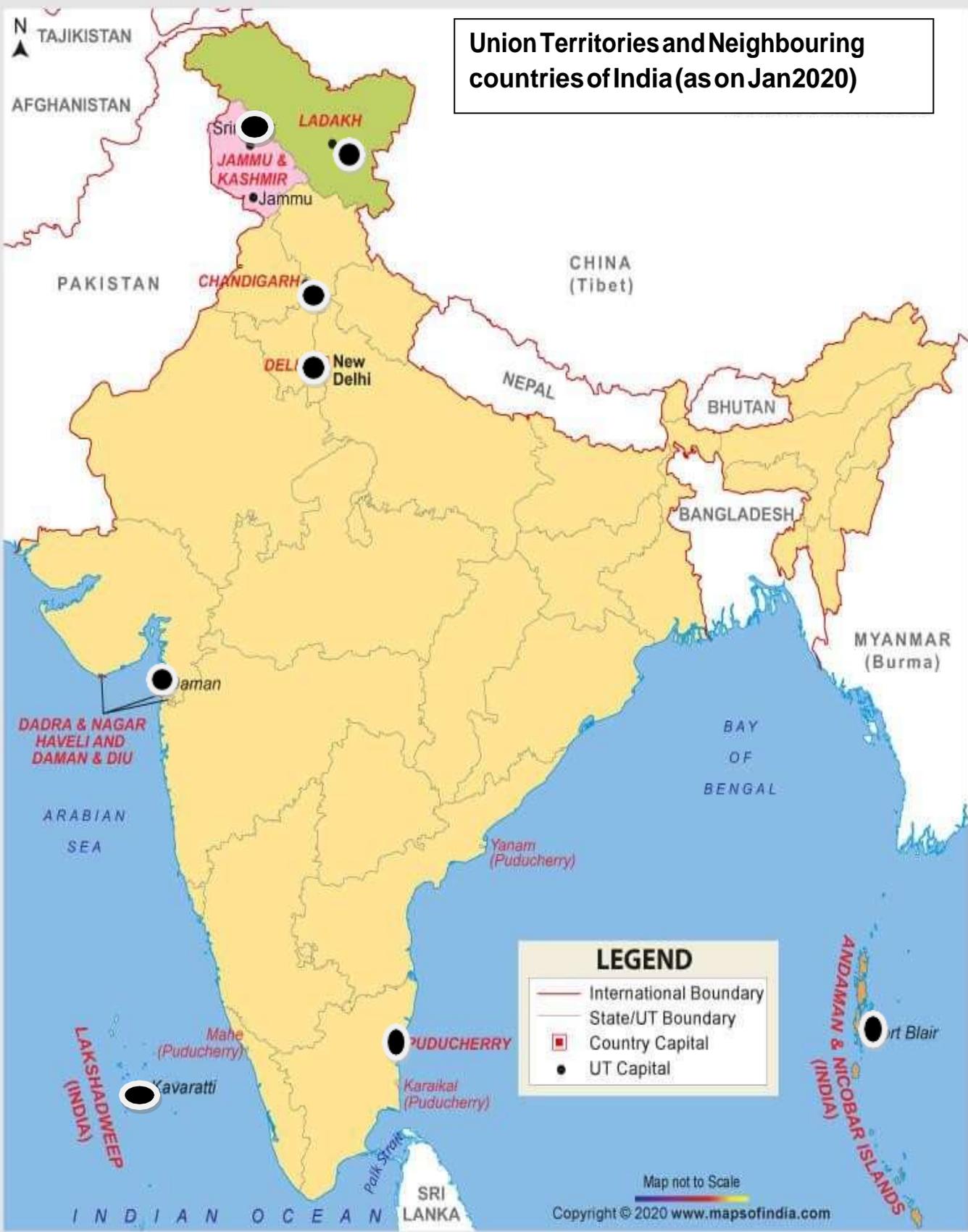
(i) On the outline map of India, locate Union territories.

1. Delhi (NCR)
2. Chandigarh
3. Ladakh
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5. Andaman and Nicobar
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8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. (with effect from 26th January 2020).

(ii) On the outline map of India, locate the neighbouring countries of India.

1. Afghanistan
2. Pakistan
3. Nepal
4. Bhutan
5. China
6. Myanmar
7. Bangladesh

Union Territories and Neighbouring countries of India (as on Jan2020)



History

Chapter 10 - New Empires and Kingdoms

Textbook questions

Q.1 Mention three authors who wrote about Harshavardhana.

Ans Banabhatta, Ravikirti, Xuan Zang.

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Q.2 Do you think ordinary people would have read and understood the prashastis? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans No, ordinary people could not have read or understood the prashastis. The prashastis were written in Sanskrit, the language of learned.

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Q.3 What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?

Ans 1. Some posts were made hereditary.

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2. Sometimes one person held many posts.

3. Important men exercised authority in local administration.

Q.4 What changes do you find in the army at this time?

1. There were military leaders who provided the kings with troops whenever he needed them.

2. They were not paid regular salaries. Instead, some of them received grants of land.

3. They collected revenue from the land and used to maintain soldiers, horses and provided equipments for warfare.

4. These men were known as Samantas.

5. Whenever the ruler was weak, Samantas tried to become independent.

Extra questions

Q.5 Write a short note on Harshavardhana.

Ans 1. Harshavardhana became the ruler of Thanesar after, both his father and elder brother died.

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2. He took over the kingdom of Kanauj after his brother in law was killed by the ruler of Bengal.

3. He got success in the east and conquered both Magadha and Bengal. But he had to face defeat when he tried to cross the Narmada.

Q.6 Mention four different kinds of rulers as described by Harisena. What was Samudragupta's policy towards them?

Ans 1. **The rulers of Aryavarta.** There were nine rulers of Aryavarta who were uprooted and their kingdoms were made a part of Samudragupta's empire.

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2. **The ruler of Dakshinapatha.** These rulers surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and allowed them to rule again.

3. **The inner circle of neighbouring states.** They brought tribute and also followed his orders and attended his court.

4. **The rulers of outlying areas.** They submitted to Samudragupta and offered daughters in marriage.

Q.7 Discuss the two important dynasties of the South.

Ans 1. The Pallavas and the Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in South India.

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2. The kingdom of Pallavas had spread from the region around their capital Kanchipuram to the Kaveri.

3. The Chalukyas were centred on the Raichur doab, Aihole, the capital of the Chalukyas, an important trading centre.

4. The Pallavas and the Chalukyas frequently raided one another's land.

Q.8 Explain the assemblies of Southern kingdoms.

Ans

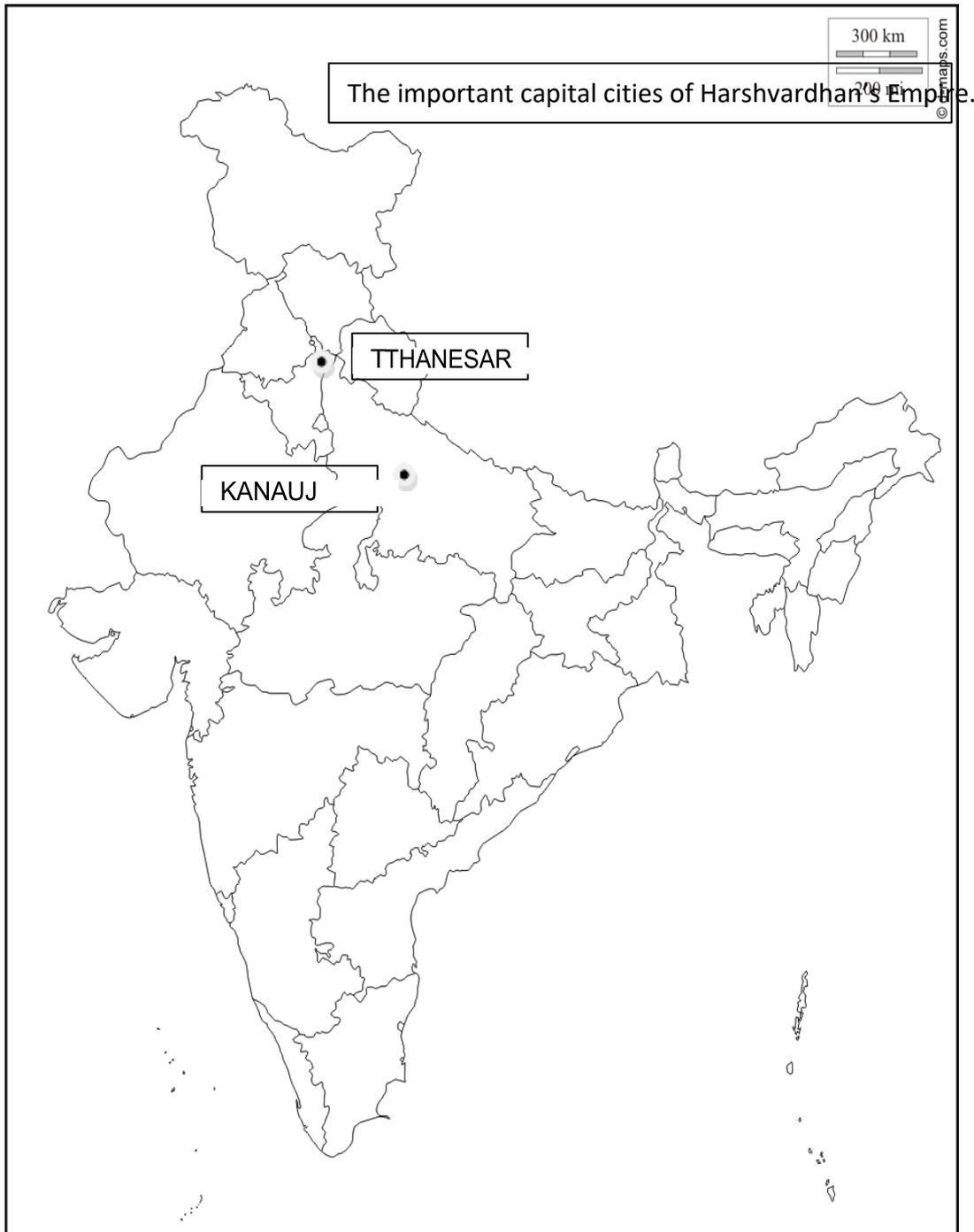
- 1. The Sabha was an assembly of Brahmin.
- 2. The Ur was an assembly of non-Brahmins.
- 3. The Nagaram was an organisation of merchants.

Q.9 Map work: On the outline map of India, locate the important capital cities of Harshvardhan's Empire

- (i) Kanauj
- (ii) Thanesar

Ans

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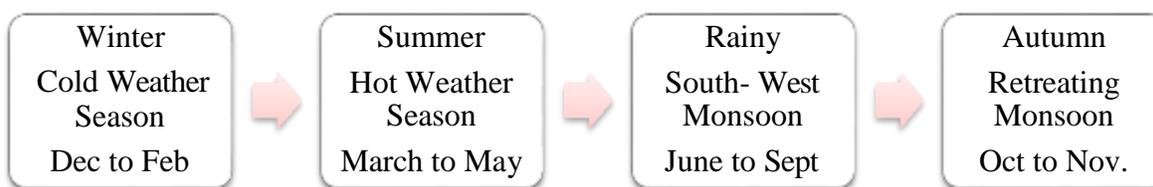


Geography

Chapter 8 - India: Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

Basis of Comparison	Weather	Climate
Meaning	Day to day changes in atmospheric conditions.	Average weather conditions
Duration	Daily changes.	Over a period of time.
Components	Temperature, Humidity, Rainfall	Temperature, Humidity, Rainfall

MAJOR SEASONS OF INDIA



Key Terms:

1. **Monsoon:** It is taken from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means season.
2. **Loo:** Hot and dry winds which blow during the day over North and Northwest India.

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Which wind brings rainfall in India? Why it is so important?

Ans: Monsoon winds bring rainfall in India.
Agriculture in India is dependent on rains.

Q.2 What is natural vegetation?

Ans: The grasses, shrubs and trees grow on their own without interference or help of human beings are called natural vegetation.

Extra Questions:

Q.3 List the factors that affect the climate of a place.

Ans:

1. Location
2. Altitude
3. Distance from the sea
4. Relief

Q.4 Name the place which receives the highest rainfall in the world.

Ans Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the world's highest rainfall.

Q.5 Why is forest necessary?

Ans: Forests are very important for us as they perform various functions:

1. Release oxygen and inhale carbon dioxide.
2. Natural habitat of wildlife.
3. Modify local climate.
4. Provide us with timber for furniture, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey etc.
5. The roots of the plants bind the soil. Thus, they control soil erosion.

Q.6 Suggest any three ways to conserve forest.

- Ans:**
1. We should plant more trees and protect the existing ones.
 2. We should have special programmes to create awareness like Van Mahotsav.
 3. We should stop cutting forests.

Q.6 **List some steps that the government has taken to conserve wildlife.**

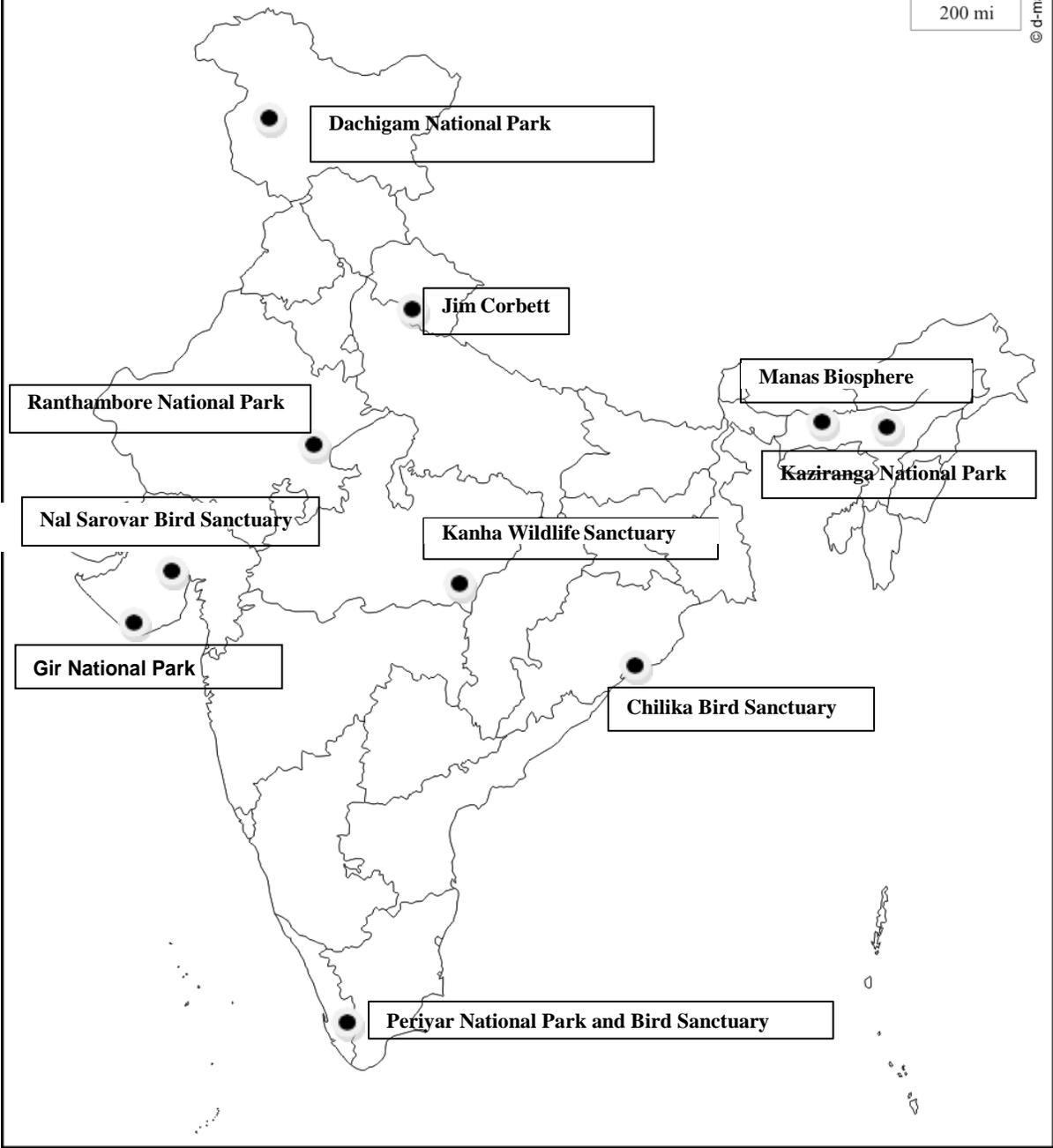
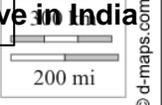
- Ans:**
1. In order to protect wildlife, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserve have been set up.
 2. The government has also started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect animals.
 3. Every year, we observe Wildlife Week in the first week of October, to create awareness about conserving the habitats of the animal kingdom.

Q.7 **Map work:**

On the outline political map of India locate the following:

1. Dachigam National Park
2. Jim Corbett
3. Gir National Park
4. Periyar National Park and Bird Sanctuary
5. Ranthambore National Park
6. Kaziranga National Park
7. Manas Biosphere Reserve
8. Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary
9. Kanha Wildlife Sanctuary
10. Chilika Bird Sanctuary

National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuary, Bird Sanctuary and Biosphere Reserve in India



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HISTORY

Chapter 9

Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

Key Terms:

1. **Bhakti:** Surrender / Devotion to God without expecting anything in return.
2. **Pilgrims:** Men and women who undertake journey to holy places in offer to worship.
3. **Muvendars:** It is used for the heads of the three ruling families – the Cholas, the Cheras and the Pandyas.
4. **Hindu:** The word 'Hindu' like the word 'India' is derived from the river Indus. It was used by Arabs and Iranians to refer to people who lived to east of the river and their cultural practices, including religious beliefs.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Why did kings want to control the silk route?

Ans: The kings wanted to control silk route because they could benefit from taxes, tributes and gifts that were brought by the traders along the silk route.

Q.2 What kind of evidence do historians use to find about trade and trade routes?

Ans: The historians use the following evidence to find out about trade and trade routes:

1. From the objects like pottery, bowls and plates, found from several archaeological sites.
2. From the Roman gold coins that have been found in south India.

Q.3 What were the main features of Bhakti?

- Ans:
1. It is a loving relationship between a devotee and his personal God.
 2. A person was free to choose his ways and means to worship God.
 3. It discards of any discrimination based on gender, caste or creed.
 4. Any object could be used as a symbol of God.

Q.4 Discuss the reason why the Chinese pilgrims came to India.

Ans: They came to visit places associated with the life of Buddha as well as famous monasteries.

Q.5 Why do you think ordinary people were attracted to Bhakti?

- Ans:
1. Anyone irrespective of gender, economic and social status could follow this path.
 2. The preachers of bhakti preached in local language.
 3. They emphasized on simple ways for salvation.

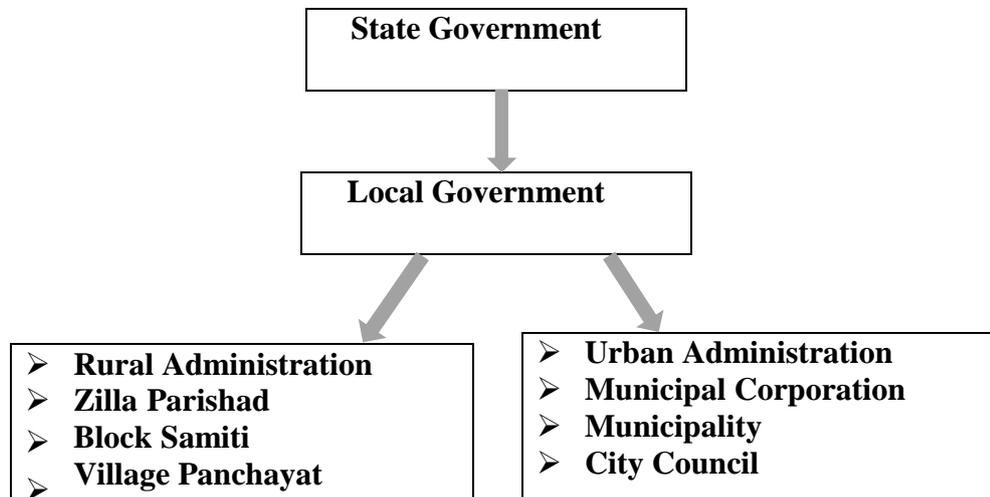
Extra Questions

Q.6 Describe the Nalanda the most famous Buddhist monastery according to Xuan Zang.

- Ans:
1. The teachers were men of the highest ability and talent.
 2. The rules of the monastery were strict and everyone had to follow them.
 3. Discussions were held throughout the day and the old and the young mutually help one another.
 4. Learned men from different cities came here to settle their doubts.
 5. The gatekeeper asked new entrants difficult questions and only those allowed entering who were able to answer.

CIVICS
Chapter 7
Urban Administration

Flow chart on administrative structure of India Central Government



Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Who is a Municipal Councillor?

Ans: A Municipal Councillor is an elected representative of a ward. He is also known as Ward Councillor.

Q.2 List four ways in which the work of the Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city-dweller.

- Ans:**
1. It takes care of street lights.
 2. It ensures that diseases do not break out in the city.
 3. It runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries
 4. It takes care of garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and the market clean.

Q.3 How does the Municipal Corporation get its money?

- Ans:**
1. It collects revenue from the residents living in the area.
 2. It levies taxes on property, water and other services.
- It takes taxes on education and other amenities like hotel, entertainment.

Extra questions:

Q.4 What do you understand by term 'Tax'?

Ans: A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides.

Q.5 Which city of India had a plague scare in 1994?

Ans: Surat.

Q.6 Write the main departments of the Municipal Corporation.

- Ans:**
1. Water department
 2. Garbage collection department
 3. Sanitation department
 4. Electricity department

Q.7 What are the functions of Municipal Councilor?

- Ans:**
1. To participate in the decision making of the Council and to represent the local community.
 2. Facilitates community participation.
 3. Overseeing the management of community assets.
 4. Managing the relationship with chief Executive Officer.

Q.8 What is the difference between the municipal commissioner and the ward councillor?

Ans:

Municipal commissioner	Ward councillor
The municipal commissioner is appointed by the government.	Ward councillor is elected by the general voters of the ward.
Tenure is not fixed.	Tenure is fixed for five years.

History

Chapter 8

Vital Villages, Thriving Towns

Important dates of ancient times:

Years	Events
1. Between 2200 and 1900 years ago	Settlement in Arikamedu
2. About 2300 years ago	Beginning of the composition of Sangam literature
3. About 2500 years ago	Increase in the use of iron, cities, punch marked coins
4. About 3000 years ago	Beginning of the use of iron in the subcontinent

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Describe the functions of the gramabhojaka. Why do you think he was powerful?

Ans: The functions of gramabhojaka:

1. In the northern part of India, the village headman was known as the gramabhojaka.
2. He used to collect taxes from the village, by the order of the king.
3. He solved the problems of villagers.
4. He also functioned as a judge and sometimes as a policeman.
5. He was powerful because he was hereditary village headman. He owned a very large piece of land and got it cultivated by his slaves and hired workers.

Q.2 List the crafts persons who would have been present in both, villages and cities.

- Ans:**
1. Goldsmiths
 2. Blacksmiths
 3. Weavers
 4. Carpenters
 5. Perfumers
 6. Garland makers
 7. Basketmakers
 8. Statue makers.

Q.3 Which of the iron tools that shown on page 79 would have been important for agriculture? What would the other tools have been used for?

- Ans:**
1. Sickle would have been important for agriculture because it should be used for cutting grass and crops.
 2. The other tools were axes for clearing forests and iron ploughshare for increasing agriculture production.

Q.4 Compare the drainage system in your locality with that of the cities mentioned in the lesson. What similarities and differences do you notice?

Ans: In our locality, the drainage system includes pipes and drains.

Similarities: Used to discharge the waste water.

Differences: Modern drainage is different from those ring wells at that time.

Extra Questions:

Q.5 What do you know about punch-marked coins?

Ans: The earliest coins were punch-marked coins, they came to be known like this because the designs were punched on to the metal like silver or copper.

Q.6 How can you say that Mathura was a religious place?

Ans: One could find Buddhist monasteries and Jaina shrines in Mathura. Mathura was also a place where Lord Krishna was worshipped by the people.

Q.7 What do you know about Arikamedu?

Ans: Between 2200 and 1900 years ago Arikamedu was a coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands.

Q.8 What do you know about Sangam literature?

Ans: Some of the earliest works in Tamil came to be known as Sangam literature. These earliest works were composed around 2300 years ago. These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies of poets. These assemblies were known as Sangams. They were held in the city of Madurai.

Q.9 What were shrenis? What functions did shrenis of crafts persons perform?

Ans: Shrenis were associations of craftspersons and merchants. The shrenis of crafts persons performed various functions. They provided training, procured raw material, and distributed the finished product. Then came shrenis of merchants who organised the trade. Shrenis also performed the role of banks where rich men and women deposited money.

Q.10 What kind of information do we get from several inscriptions found in Mathura?

Ans: The inscriptions found in Mathura record gifts made by men and women to monasteries and shrines. These were made by kings and queens, officers, merchants and craftspeople who lived the city. The inscriptions from Mathura make us aware that people were engaged in several occupations such as— weaving, basket making, garland making etc. There were also goldsmiths and blacksmiths.

Civics
Chapter 6
Rural Administration

Key Terms:

1. **Patwari:** A person who measures and maintains land record in rural areas.
2. **Tehsildar:** Tehsildar is a tax officer and in charge of collecting taxes from a tehsil with regard to land revenue.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 What is the work of police?

Ans: The work of police is

- To maintain law and order in its area.
- To register cases of thefts, accidents, injuries, fights etc.
- To inquire, investigate, and take action on the cases within its area.

Q.2 What is the work of Patwari?

Ans: The works of Patwari is as follows

1. Measuring land and keeping land records.
2. Collection of land revenue from farmers.
3. Providing information to the government about the crops grown in a particular area.

Q.3 What is the work of Tehsildar?

Ans: The works of Tehsildar is

1. To supervise the work of Patwaris.
2. To settle disputes regarding land.
3. To ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected
4. To ensure that farmers easily obtain a copy of their record.
5. To ensure students obtain their caste certificate.

Q.4 What issue is the poem trying to raise? (Poem Pg-53 of textbook). Do you think this is an important issue? Why?

Ans:

1. The poem is trying to raise the issue of gender discrimination when it comes to inheritance of property.
2. Traditionally, all the sons got inheritance in property whereas daughters were deprived of it.
3. Yes, this is an important issue because women also work in the farm but seldom get the ownership of the farm.

Q.5 How do women benefit under the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005?

Ans:

1. Under the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, daughters and their mothers (women) can get an equal share in the land.
2. This law will apply to all states and union territories of India and will thus benefit a large number of women.
3. Woman's name is also entered along with the names of other heirs of the family and if any problem arises, woman can depend upon her share of land.

Extra Questions:

Q 6. What do you mean by S.H.O?

Ans. S.H.O means Station House Officer.

Q.7 What is Khasra Record?

Ans: 1. Khasra record gives information regarding the plot of land.
2. It identifies which plot of land is owned by whom.

Q.8 List some public services in village.

Ans: 1. Milk society
2. Fair price shop
3. Bank
4. Police Station
5. Agricultural Society
6. Post office
7. Anganwadi
8. Government School
9. Government Hospital

Q.9 Why do we need rural administration?

Ans: We need rural administration for the following reasons:
1. As there are more than six lakh villages in India for the fulfilment of various basic amenities like water, electricity, road connection, we need effective rural administration.
2. For resolving land related disputes, maintenance of proper land records is needed.
3. For maintaining law and order in rural areas.

Q.10 Why do farmers require a copy of their land record?

Ans: Farmers require a copy of lands record for the following reasons:
1. To buy a plot of land from another.
2. To sell his produce to another.
3. To take a loan from bank.
4. To purchase fertilizers for field.
5. To divide property amongst children.

Geography
Chapter - 6
Major Landforms of the Earth

Key Terms:

1. **Plains:** Plains are large stretches of flat land.
2. **Range:** Mountains arranged in a line are called as range.
3. **Volcano:** A vent in the earth's crust through which steam, ashes, lava etc. are expelled continuously or at regular interval.
4. **Erosion:** The wearing away of the earth's surface is called erosion.
5. **Glacier:** Permanently frozen river of ice in some mountains is called glacier.
6. **Horst:** The uplifted block of mountain is called horst.
7. **Graben:** The lowered block of mountain is called graben.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 **What are the major landforms?**

Ans: The major landforms are:

1. Mountains
2. Plateaus
3. Plains

Q.2 **What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?**

Ans:

Mountain	Plateau
1. A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth's surface.	A plateau is an elevated flat land.
2. It is considerably higher than the surrounding.	It is a flat - topped table land standing above the surrounding area.
3. They have peaks.	They are flattened highland.

Q.3 **Draw a flowchart of different types of mountains.**

Ans:

Fold Mountain	Block Mountain	Volcanic Mountain
1. This mountain is formed by folding and faulting.	This mountain is formed due to breaking and displacing large area vertically.	This mountain is formed due to volcanic activity.
2. Eg: The Himalayas, The Alps.	Eg: The Rhine Valley, The Vosges Mountain.	Eg: Mt. Fujiyama, Mt Kilimanjaro.

Q.4 **How are mountains useful to us?**

- Ans:**
1. Mountains are a storehouse of water as many rivers have their source in the glaciers.
 2. Reservoirs are made to harness water from the mountains for consumption, irrigation and generation of electricity.
 3. The river valleys and terraces are ideal for cultivation of crops.
 4. Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
 5. They provide an idyllic site for tourists.
 6. Several sports like paragliding, hang gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains.

Q.5 **How are plains formed?**

- Ans:**
1. Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries.
 2. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them.
 3. They carry forward the eroded material.
 4. They deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their

valleys.

5. Plains are formed from these deposits.

Q.6 Why are the river plains thickly populated?

Ans: The river plains are thickly populated due to the following reasons:

1. Plains are the most useful areas for human habitation as more flat land is available for building houses.
2. Plains are very fertile and good for cultivation.
3. Transport network can be easily constructed in plains.

Q.7 Why are mountains thinly populated?

Ans: Mountains are thinly populated due to the following reasons:

1. Mountains have very harsh and cold climate.
2. The slopes of mountains are very steep.
3. Mountains offer a little land for cultivation and transport.

Extra Questions:

Q.8 Name the oldest plateau of India.

Ans: Deccan plateau.

Q.9 Name the youngest mountain of India.

Ans: The Himalaya.

Q.10 Name the oldest fold mountain of India.

Ans: The Aravalli Range

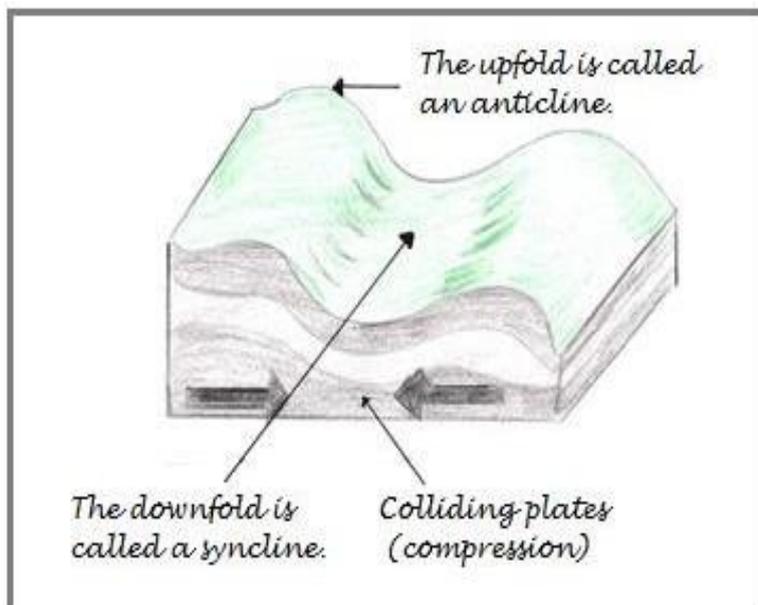
Q.11 Distinguish between internal and external process of the earth.

Ans:

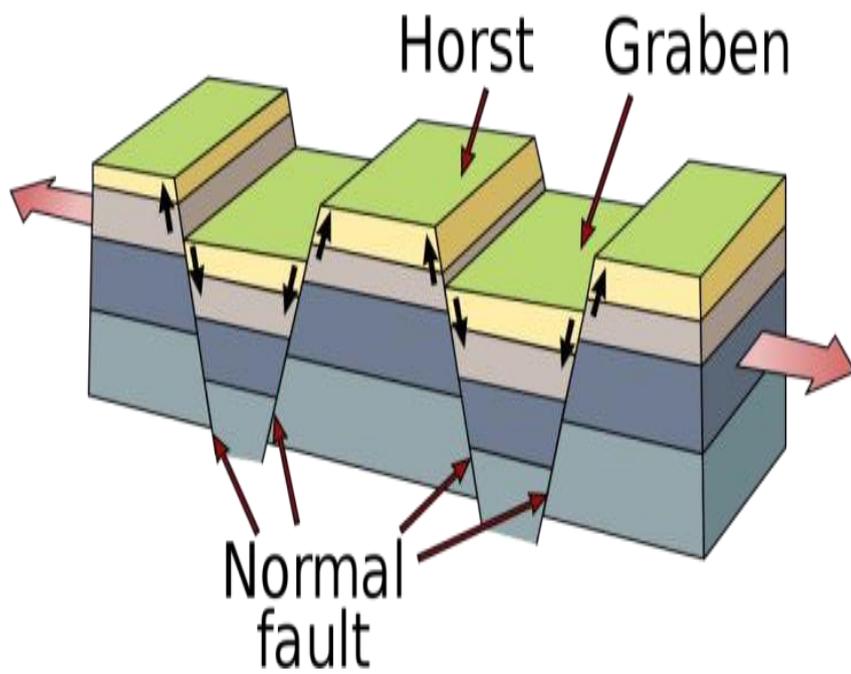
	Internal Process	External Process
Meaning	Upliftment and sinking of the surface at several places.	Continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.
Leads to	Volcano, Earthquake, Mountain, Plateau.	Plain.

Q.12 Draw a neat and labelled diagram of Fold Mountain, Block Mountain and Volcanic Mountain.

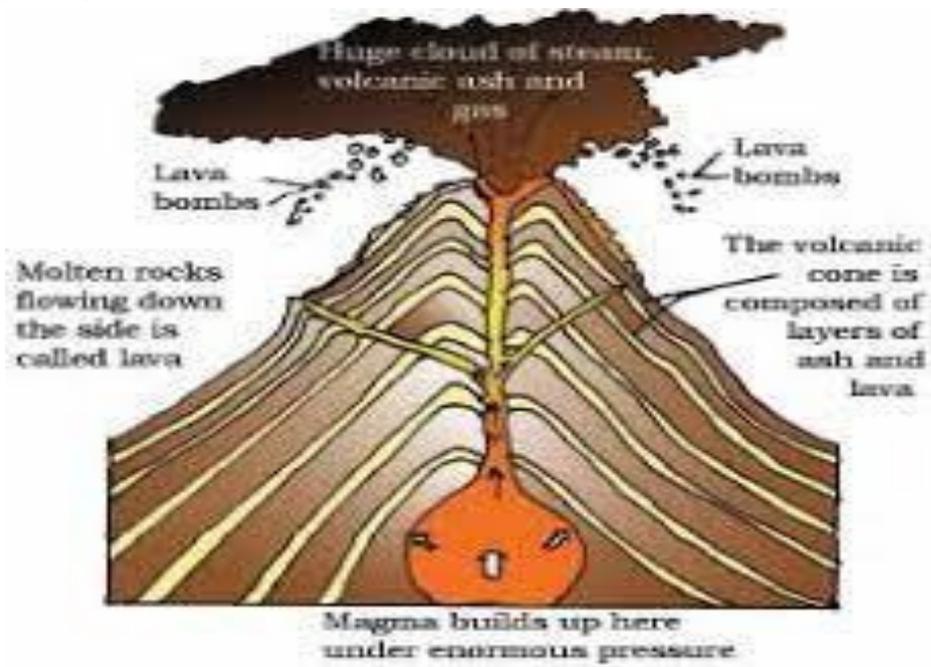
Ans: 1. Fold Mountain



2. A block mountain



3. A volcanic mountain



Social-Science

Civics-3 (What is Government?)

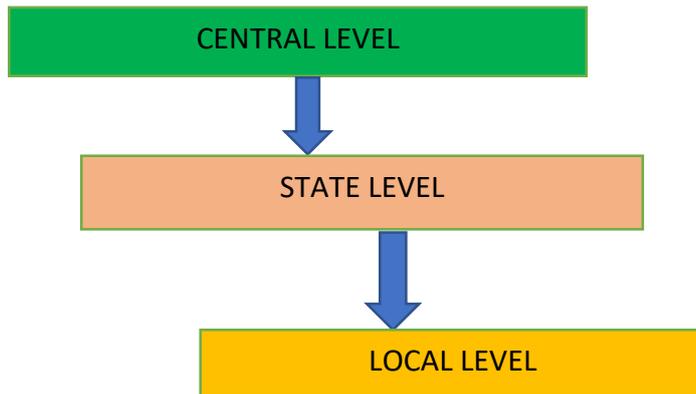
Class-VI

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Key terms:

1. **Government:** The system by which a state or community is governed is called the government
2. **Universal Adult Franchise:** It means that all the adults (18 years and above) in the country are allowed to vote.

FLOW CHART ON LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT



COMPARISION CHART ON TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

	DEMOCRACY	MONARCHY
MEANING	Democracy is by the people, of the people and for the people.	In a monarchy, king/queen rules.
FEATURES	1. People elect their government through the vote in elections. 2. Government is accountable to its people.	1. People have no right to choose the government. 2. Kings/Queens do not have to explain their actions.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 List five ways in which you think the Government affects your daily life.

- Ans:**
1. It protects our boundaries.
 2. It runs postal and railway system.
 3. It provides health facilities.
 4. It solves social issues.
 5. It controls crime.

Q.2 Why do you think the government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of law?

- Ans:**
1. It prevents the misuse of their power.
 2. It ensures the security of the nation.
 3. It helps the people to lead a normal life.
 4. It helps in proper functioning of the government.

Q.3 What was the Suffrage Movement? What did it accomplish?

- Ans:**
1. Suffrage means the right to vote.
 2. Women and the poor had to fight for participation in government during the First World War, known as the Suffrage movement.

Social-Science
Civics-3 (What is Government?)

Class-VI

14.07.21

3. It gave the right to American women in 1920 and the UK in 1928.

Extra Questions:

Q.4 What was the unfair practice prevalent in pre-independent India that shocked Gandhiji? What did Gandhiji demand?

Ans: .In pre-independent India, only a small minority was allowed to vote

2. It is they who determined the fate of the majority.
3. This very practice was seen as an unfair practice by Gandhiji.
4. Gandhiji demanded that all adults whether they rich or poor, uneducated or literate have the right to vote

Q.2 What are the different forms of government?

Ans:

1. Democratic
2. Monarchy.
3. Dictatorship.
4. Communist

Social-Science

Civics-4 (Key Elements of a Democratic Government)

Class-VI

05.08.21

Key term:

Apartheid- It was a political system in South Africa in which people were divided into racial groups and kept apart by law.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 How would Maya's life be different in South Africa today?

Ans: 1. Today, South Africa is a free nation.
2. There is no more discrimination on the basis of skin colour.
3. She has no longer to suffer the insult of being treated as second class citizen.

Q.2 What are the various ways in which people participate in the process of government?

Ans: 1. Through election.
2. Dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns etc.
3. Newspaper, magazine and TV also play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities.

Q.3 Why do you think we need the government to find solution for disputes or conflicts?

Ans: 1. Conflict between two groups often turns ugly if government does not intervene.
2. To maintain peace and to prevent violence, government needs to find solution to such conflicts.

Q.4 What actions does the government take to ensure that all people are treated equally?

Ans: 1. The government ensures that the constitutional provisions are implied in the country.
2. It makes laws and enforces them to abolish all sorts of discriminations.
3. It makes provisions to provide equal facilities to all classes of people, promotion of education among girls and economically backwards.

Extra Questions:

Q.5 What is the term of election in India?

Ans: The term of election in India is 5 years.

Q.6 Sharing of river water can become a matter of conflict. How?

Ans: 1. Rivers can become a source of conflict between states.
2. A river may begin in one state, flows through another and end in a third.
3. The sharing of river water between different states that the river goes through is becoming an issue of conflict as different states can't get as much water as they need for people in their states.

For example, Cauvery Water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. A Conflict arises because both the dams are on the same river. The dam in Tamil Nadu can only be filled up if water is released from Karnataka

Q.7 What is the significance of the Indian Constitution?

Ans: 1. The Indian Constitution lays down the basic rules or laws that have to be followed by everyone.
2. These laws are for both the government and the people.
3. Conflicts and difference have to be resolved according to these laws.

Q.8 Why do we have regular elections?

Ans: We need a regular election because
1. It helps people to participate in government formations.

Social-Science

Civics-4 (Key Elements of a Democratic Government)

Class-VI

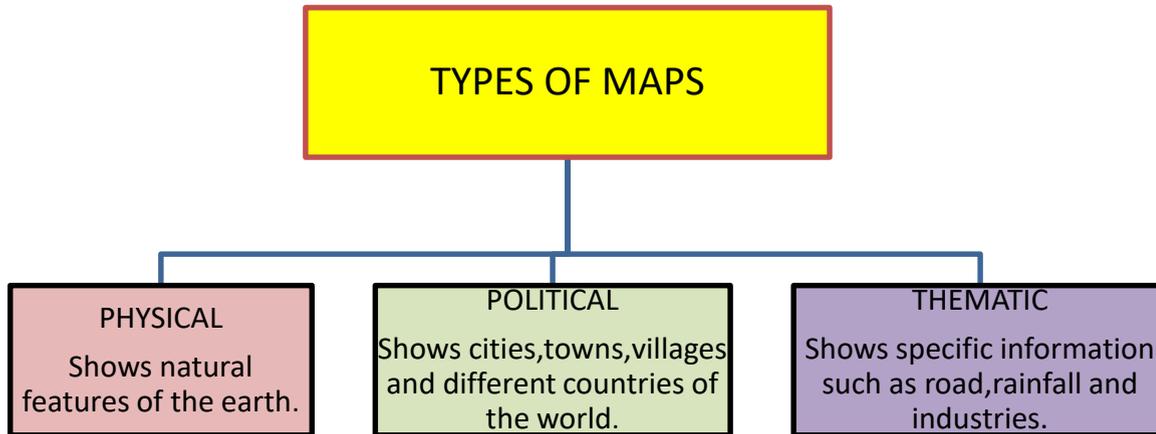
05.08.21

2. It helps people to voice their opinions.
3. It gives people the choice to change their leaders.

Q.9 Name the party and leader that fought against the system of apartheid in South Africa.

Ans: The African National Congress under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.

FLOW CHART ON TYPES OF MAPS



Textbook Questions

Q.1 What are the components of a map?

Ans. The three components of a map are distance, direction and symbols.

Q.2 What do you mean by the term the scale of a map?

Ans. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

Q.3 How are maps more helpful than a globe?

Ans. Maps are more useful than a globe because

1. It is more convenient to find a place in it.
2. They are easy to carry as compare to globe.
3. Maps provide detailed information of country, state, cities etc.

Q.4 Which map provides detailed information?

Ans. Large Scale maps give more information.

Q.5 How do symbols help in reading map?

Ans.

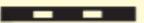
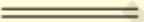
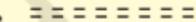
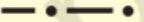
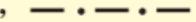
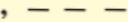
1. It is not possible to draw the actual shape and size of different features such as trees, roads, bridges, etc. on a map.
2. So they are shown by using certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines.
3. These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space.
4. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.
5. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols which are called Conventional Symbols.

Q.6 Differentiate between a sketch and a plan.

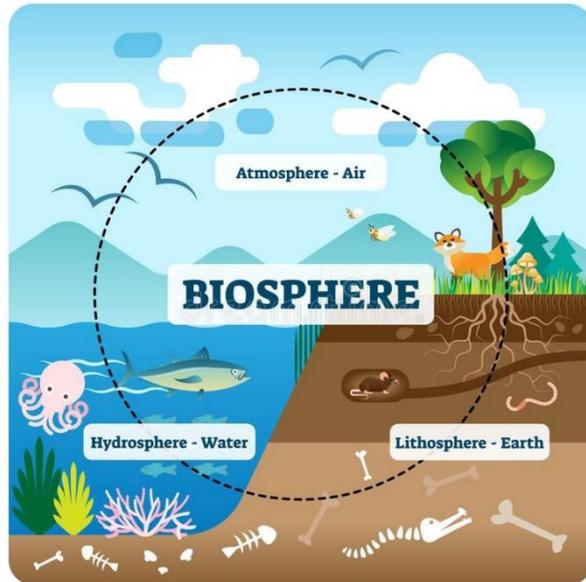
Ans.

SKETCH	PLAN
1. A rough drawing drawn without scale is called sketch.	1. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale
2. It is mainly based on memory and spot observation.	2. It is drawing drawn in detail and carefully.

Conventional Symbols

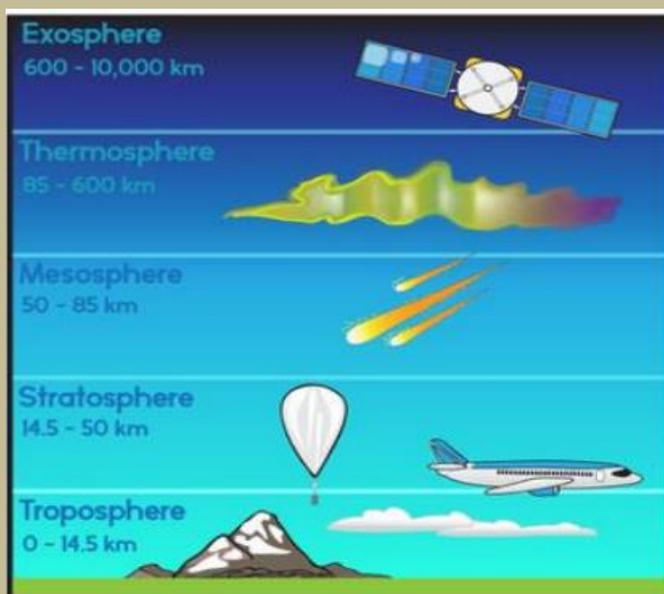
Railway Line : Broad gauge, Metre gauge, Railway station	 ,  , 
Roads : Metalled, Unmetalled	 , 
Boundary : International, State, District,	 ,  , 
River, Well, Tank, Canal, Bridge	 ,  ,  ,  , 
Temple, Church, Mosque, Chhatri	 ,  ,  , 
Post Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Police Station	<i>PO</i> , <i>PTO</i> , <i>PS</i>
Settlement, Graveyard	 
Trees, Grass	 

Four major domains of the earth



Hydrosphere It comprises water in all its forms	} → Biosphere Narrow zone contains all forms of life
Atmosphere Layers of gases that surround the earth	
Lithosphere Solid portion of the earth on which we live	

LAYERS OF THE ATMOSPHERE



Textbook Questions

Q.1 What are the four major domains of the earth?

Ans. The four major domains of the earth are—Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere.

Q.2 Name the major continents of the earth.

Social-Science

Geography-5 (Major Domains of the Earth)

Class-VI

27.08.21

Ans. Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

Q.3 Name the two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.

Ans. Australia and Antarctica.

Q.4 Name the different layers of atmosphere.

Ans. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

Q.5 Why is the earth called the 'blue planet'?

Ans. The earth is called the blue planet because more than 71 % of the earth is covered with water.

Q.6 Why the Northern Hemisphere is called the Land Hemisphere?

Ans. The Northern Hemisphere is called the land hemisphere because the greater part of the land mass lies in the Northern Hemisphere.

Q.7 Why is the Biosphere important for living organisms?

Ans. The biosphere is important for living organisms because

1. It is a narrow zone of contact between the land, water and air.
2. It is in this zone, that life is unique to this planet exists.
3. There are several species of organisms that vary in size from microbes and bacteria to huge mammals.

Q.8 Why is the Atmosphere important for living organisms?

- Ans.**
1. It provides us with the air we breathe.
 2. It protects us from the harmful effects of sun's rays.
 3. It absorbs heat radiated by the earth, thereby keeping the planet warm.
 4. It is essential for the growth of plants.

Q.9 Why do we face shortage of water, despite Earth being a blue Planet?

- Ans.**
1. More than 97 % of the Earth's water is found in the oceans and is salty.
 2. Rest of 2 % is in the form of ice sheets or glaciers.
 3. A very small % (1) is available as fresh water for human use.
- Hence we face a shortage of water.

Map Work

Mark 7 major Continents and 5 major Oceans on World Map.

Continents	Oceans
1. Asia	1. Pacific Ocean
2. Europe	2. Atlantic Ocean
3. North America	3. Indian Ocean
4. South America	4. Arctic Ocean
5. Australia	5. Southern Ocean
6. Africa	
7. Antarctica	

Social-Science

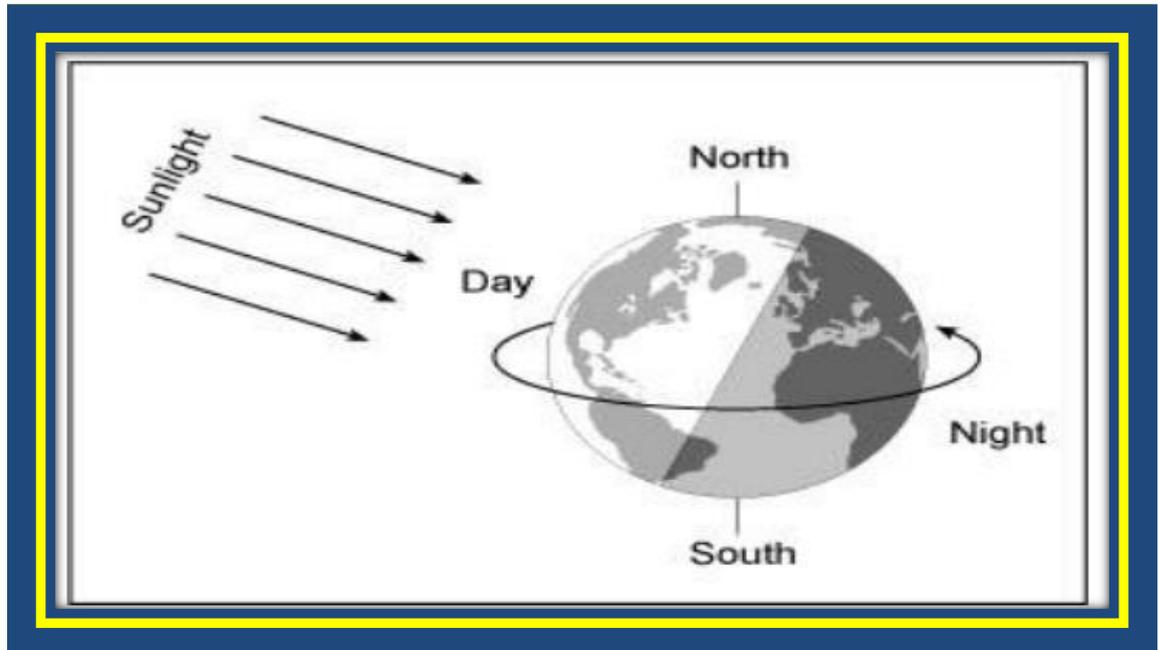
Geography-5 (Major Domains of the Earth)

Class-VI

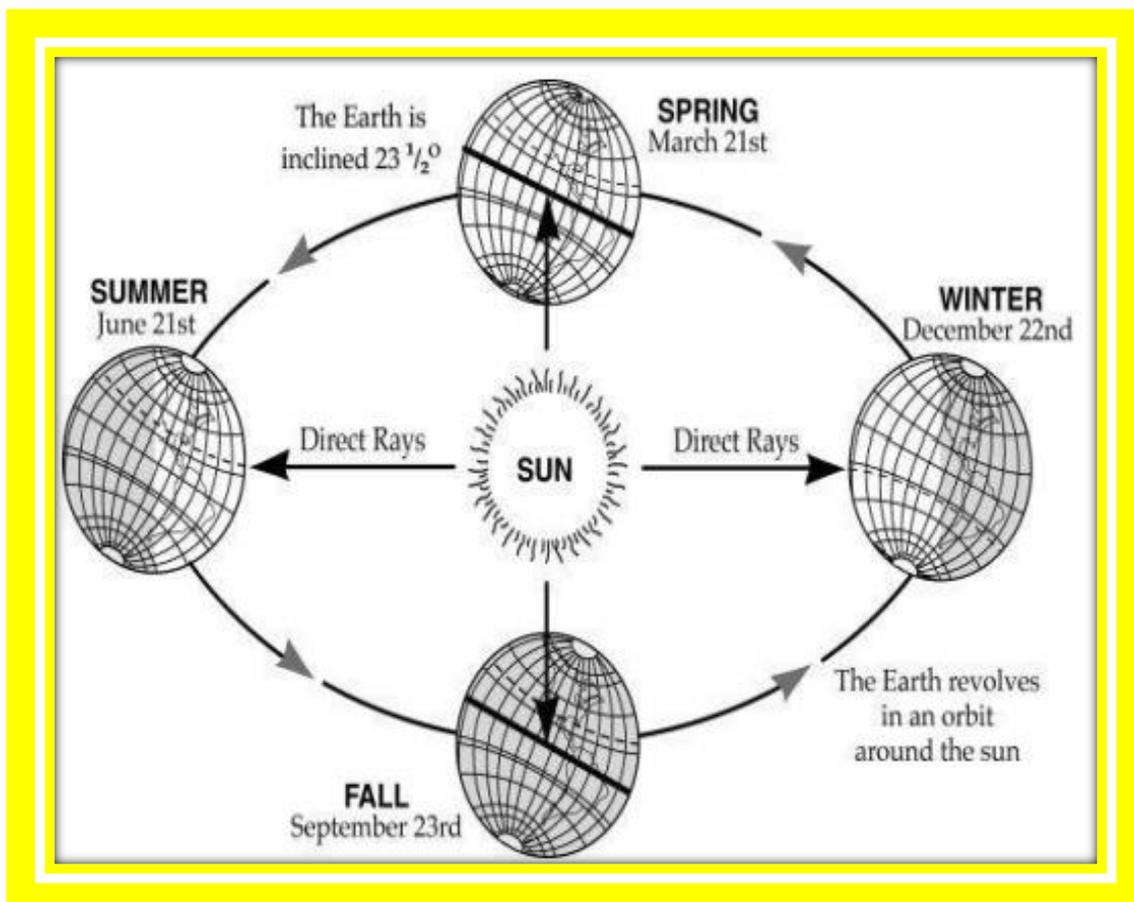
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DAY AND NIGHT ON THE EARTH DUE TO ROTATION



REVOLUTION OF THE EARTH AND SEASON



Social-Science

Geography-3 (Motions of the Earth)

Class-VI

29.07.21

Key Terms

1. **Rotation**-The movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation.
2. **Revolution**- The movement of the Earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution.
3. **Circle of Illumination**-The circle that divides the day and night on the globe is called the Circle of illumination.
4. **Leap year**- A year with 366 days is called a leap year
5. **Equinox**- The time when direct rays of the sun fall on the equator, making day and night of equal length. (21st March and 23rd September).

Textbook Questions

Q.1 What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane?

Ans: The angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Q.2 Why does the Southern Hemisphere experience winter and summer solstice indifferent times than that of the Northern Hemisphere?

Ans: 1. When the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun, the Northern Hemisphere experiences Summer Solstice. At this time, since the South Pole is tilted away from the Sun, the Southern Hemisphere experiences Winter Solstice.
2. When the North Pole is tilted away from the Sun, the Northern Hemisphere experiences Winter Solstice. At this time the South Pole is tilted towards the Sun, the Southern Hemisphere experiences Summer Solstice.

Q.3 Why do the poles experience about six months day and six months night?

Ans: 1. The poles experience about six months of day and six months of night because of the tilt of the Earth in its axis.
2. When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun, the North Pole is inclined towards the Sun and it experiences continuous daylight for six months.
3. When the Southern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun, the South Pole is inclined towards the Sun and it experiences continuous daylight for six months.

Q.4 Differentiate between Summer solstice and Winter solstice.

Ans:

Summer solstice	Winter solstice
1. It is the position of the earth when rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.	It is the position of the earth when rays of the sun fall on the Tropic of Capricorn in Southern Hemisphere.
2. Northern Hemisphere receives more heat. It is summer in the regions of the north of the equator.	Northern Hemisphere receives less heat. It is winter in the regions of the north of the equator.
3. The longest day and the shortest night at these places occur on 21st June.	The longest night and the shortest day at these places occurs on 22nd December.

Extra Questions

Q.5 What would happen if the earth did not rotate?

Ans: 1. In such a condition the portion of the earth facing the sun would always experience day, and thus there would be continuous warmth in the region.
2. At the same time, the other half would always remain dark and be freezing cold all the time.
3. These are extreme conditions which are not suitable for life. Thus, we can say that if the earth did not rotate life would not have been possible.

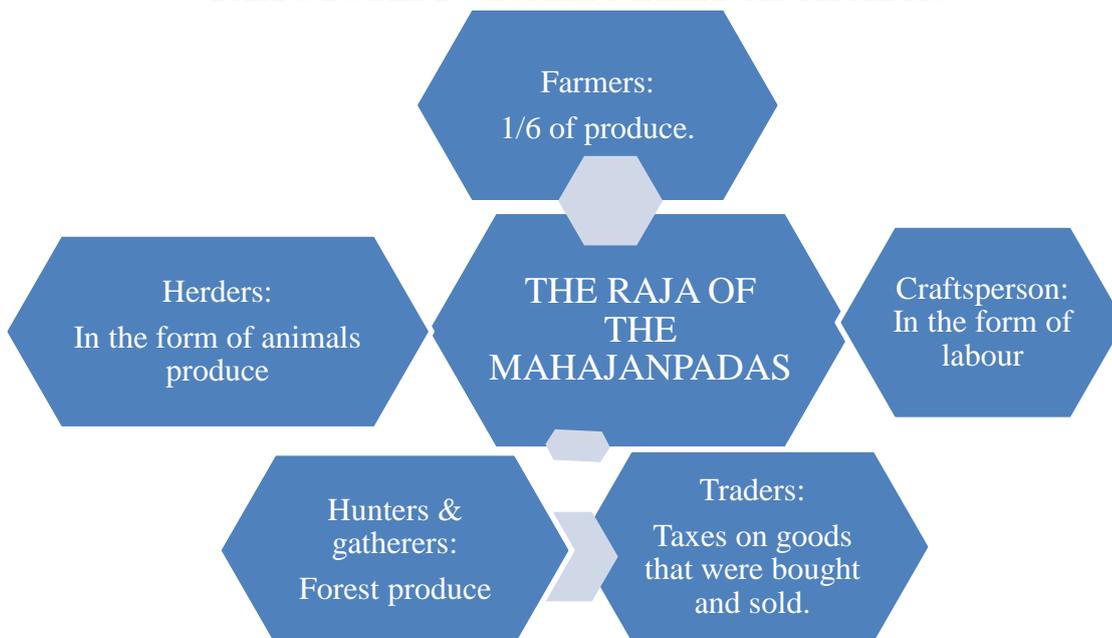
Key Terms:

1. **Janapadas:** The word janapada literally means the land where the jana set its foot, and settled down.
2. **Mahajanapadas:** When some janapadas became more important than others than they were known as mahajanapadas.
3. **Gana:** It is used for a group that has many members.
4. **Sangha:** It means organisation or association.

FLOW CHART ON VARNA SYSTEM

Brahmins	Perform sacrifices and receive gifts.
Kshatriyas	They were expected to fight battles and protect people.
Vaishyas	Farmers, Herders and Traders.
Shudras	They had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals.

TAX SYSTEM OF THE MAHAJANAPADAS



Textbook Questions

- Q.1** Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas?
- Ans.** Women, Shudras, Kammakaras.
- Q.2** Why did the rajas of mahajanapadas build forts?
- Ans.** The Rajas of mahajanapadas built forts for:
1. Their security.
 2. Their show-off.
 3. Fortified city was easy to administer.
- Q.3** In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in janapadas?

Social-Science

History-5 (Kingdoms, Kings And An Early Republic)

Class-VI

12.08.21

- Ans.**
1. In the present-day elections in India, we have adopted the idea of Universal Adult Franchise, where every person above the age 18 years has a right to vote.
 2. The rulers who performed the Ashvamedha sacrifice were recognised as being the rulers of janapadas.

Extra Questions

Q.4 Name the powerful rulers of Magadha.

Ans. Bimbisara ,Ajatasattu and Mahapadma Nanda.

Q.5 Why did Magadha become the most important Mahajanapadas?

Ans. Magadha had become the most important Mahajanapadas because

1. Rivers like the Ganga and Son flowed through it which provided water, improved transport and helped make the land fertile.
2. Some forested parts of Magadha provided animals like elephants – captured and trained for the army and wood for building houses, carts, and chariots.
3. There were iron ore mines in the region as well which helped in making strong tools and weapons.

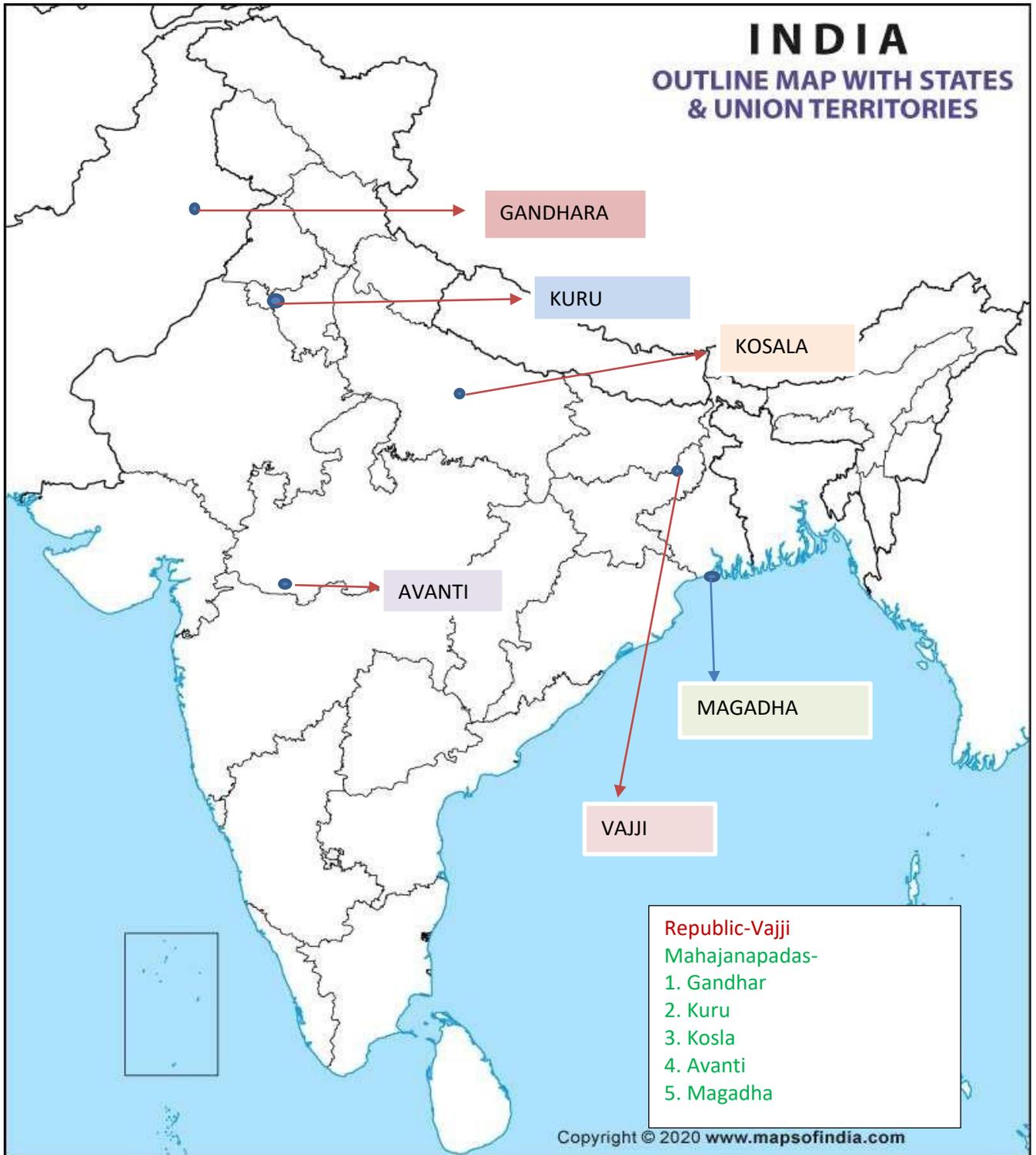
Q.6 Write a short note on Vajji.

Ans.

1. Vajji was a Mahajanapada and its capital was Vaishali (Bihar).
2. Vajji was under a different form of government known as gana or sangha.
3. In a gana or sangha there were not one, but many rulers. They were known as a rajas.
4. These rajas performed rituals together, they also met in assemblies to discuss the important matters of the states.
5. Women, dasas and kammakaras could not participate in these assemblies.

Mark the following important Mahajanapadas on the political map of India-

1. **Vajji(Republic)**
2. **Gandhar**
3. **Kuru**
4. **Kosla**
5. **Avanti**
6. **Magadha**



Social-Science
History-3 (In The Earliest Cities)

Class-VI

1.07.21

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson.

Ans. Animal figures, model cart, toy plough.

Q.2 How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilisation?

Ans.

- 1. Archaeologists have found pieces of cloth at Mohenjo-Daro.**
2. They have also found spindle, whorls made of terracotta and faience.
3. These were used to spin thread.

Q.3 Why were metals, writing, the wheel and the plough important for the Harappan?

Ans.

- 1. Metals were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels.**
2. **Writing** to maintain records.
- 3. Wheel was used as means of transport.**
4. **Plough** was used to dig the earth and to plough

Q.4 Make a list of items that the Harappans used to eat.

Ans. Rice, wheat, barley, pulses, peas, sesame, linseed and mustard.

Extra Questions

Q.5 Describe the two parts of a Harappan city.

Ans.

- 1. A Harappan city was usually divided into two or more parts.**
2. The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called 'citadel'.
3. The part to the east was larger but-lower. Archaeologists call it the lower town.

Q.6 Write a short note on the city of Lothal.

Ans.

1. Lothal was a city on the banks of a tributary of the Sabarmati.
2. It was an important centre for making stone, shell and metal objects.
3. There was a store house in the city.
4. Fire altars have been found here.

Q.7 Give some features of the Great Bath.

Ans. Important features of Great Bath:

1. It was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, natural tar was used to make it water-tight.
2. There were steps leading down to it from two sides.
3. There were rooms on all sides.
4. Water was probably brought in from a well, and drained out after use.
5. Important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

Q.8 What could have been the possible reasons behind the end of the Harappan civilization?

Ans.

1. Deforestation.
2. Floods or rivers dried up.
3. Rulers lost control and power.

Social-Science
History-3 (In The Earliest Cities)

Class-VI

1.07.21

Mark the following important sites in Indus valley civilisation on the political map of India.

INDIA

- Various Sites of Indus Valley Civilization

MOHENJO-DARO

HARAPPA

KALIBANGAN

DHOLAVIRA

LOTHAL

1. One of the oldest and first city of Indus civilisation to be discovered-**HARAPPA**.
2. Site in Harappa where Great bath was located-**MOHAENJODARO**.
3. Site in Harappa where fresh water and fertile soil was available- **DHOLAVIRA**.
4. Site in Harappa where fire altars were found , where sacrifices may have been performed-**KALIBANGAN,LOTHAL**
5. Site where dockyard has been found-**LOTHAL**.

Social-Science

Civics-2 (Diversity and Discrimination)

Class-VI

Key terms:

1. **Prejudice-** It means to judge another person's negatively or see them as inferior.
2. **Stereotype-** When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype.
3. **Discrimination -** Discrimination is defined as distinguishing differences between things or treating someone as inferior based on their race, gender, national origin, age or other characteristics.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 What does Constitution say with regard to equality?

- Ans:**
1. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities.
 2. Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law.
 3. People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do.
 4. Government jobs are open to all people.
 5. There is right to equality for poor and other marginal communities.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Who was Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar?

- Ans:** Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar is considered as the father of the Indian Constitution and is also the best known leader of the Dalits.

Q.2 Give few examples to show gender discrimination.

- Ans:**
1. Girls are not given quality education and not sent to schools.
 2. Girls are not given proper diet.
 3. Girl's health issues are not properly addressed.

Q.3 Explain briefly the Caste Inequality in India.

- Ans:**
1. The Caste system divided the communities into upper and lower caste.
 2. The lower caste was considered as untouchables.
 3. They were not allowed to enter the homes of the upper caste or take water from the village well, or even enter temples.

Q.3 'India is a secular country'. What does this mean?

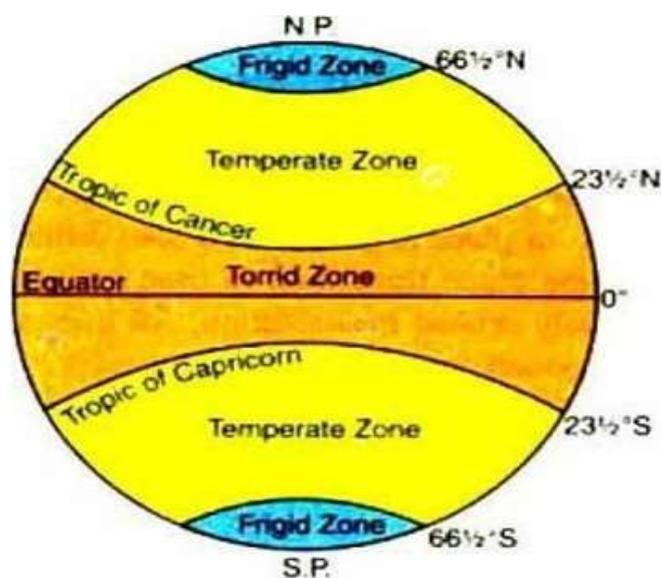
- Ans:** This means that people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

Social-Science
Geography-2 (Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes)

Class-VI

Basis of Comparison	Latitude	Longitude
Meaning	All parallel circles from equator to poles are called latitudes	The set of semi- circles from North Pole to South Pole
Direction	East to West	North to South
Stretches from	0° to 90° North and 0° to 90° South	0° to 180° East and 0° to 180° West
Lines of Reference	Known as parallel	Known as Meridians
No. of Lines	180	360
Classifies	Heat Zones	Time Zone

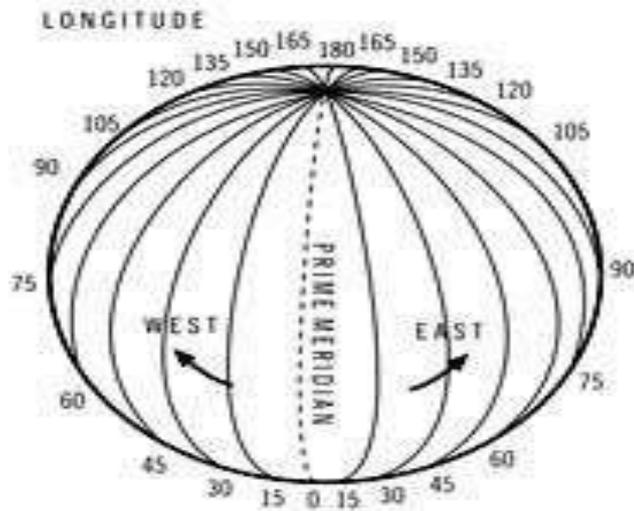
DIAGRAM OF IMPORTANT LATITUDES AND HEAT ZONES



HEAT ZONES

Temperature zone	Location	Features
Torrid	From 0° to 23½°N in Northern Hemisphere till 0° to 23½°S in Southern Hemisphere	i. The Sun is overhead once a year on all latitudes. ii. Receives maximum heat.
Temperate	23½°N to 66½° N in Northern Hemisphere 23½°S to 66½° S in Southern Hemisphere	i. The Sun rays goes on decreasing towards poles. ii. Moderate temperature.

Frigid	66½° N to North Pole in North Hemisphere 66½° S to South Pole in South Hemisphere	i. The Sun rays are always slanting and provides less heat. ii. Very cold temperature.
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LONGITUDE

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 What is the shape of the Earth?

Ans: Earth is slightly Flattened on the North and the South Poles and bulge in the middle

Q.2 What is a Globe?

Ans: Globe is a true model (miniature form) of the Earth.

Q.3 What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans: The Tropic of Cancer lies at 23½° North of the equator.

Q.4 What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Ans: The three heat zones of the Earth are Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.

Q.5 Why does the Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat?

Ans: 1. Torrid Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

2. The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all the latitudes in this area.

Therefore, Torrid Zone receives maximum amount of heat.

Q.6 Why is it 5:30 pm in India and 12:00 noon in London?

Ans: 1. London is situated at 0° longitude i.e. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

2. India is located to the east of Greenwich at 82°30'E and is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So, when it is 5:30 pm in India, there is 12:00 noon in London.

Extra Questions:

Q.6 Why do we have standard time?

- Ans:**
1. The local time of places which are in different meridians are bound to differ.
 2. It will be difficult to prepare a time table for trains which cross several longitudes.
 3. There is a time difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local time of Gujarat and Assam.
 4. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt the local time of some Central Meridian of a country.
 5. In India, the longitude of the $82^{\circ} 30' E$ is treated as the Standard Meridian. It is known as the Indian Standard Time.

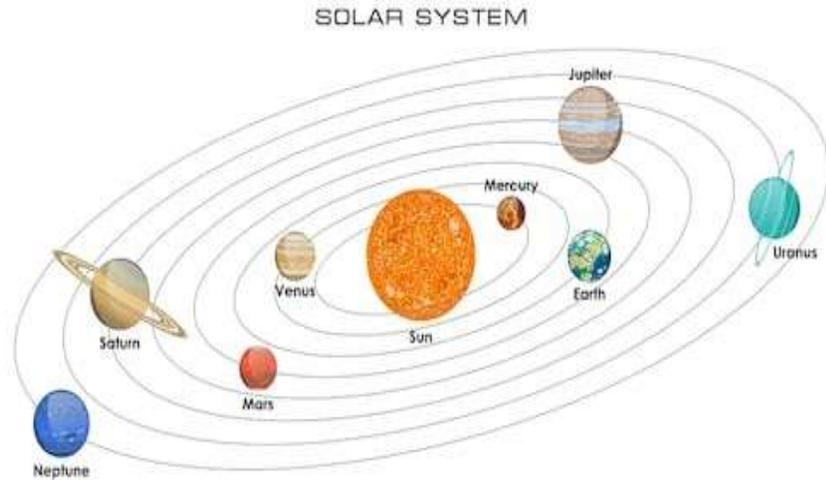
Q.8 How can we calculate time of a place?

- Ans:**
1. The earth rotates from west to east, those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich Time and those to the west will be behind.
 2. The earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, which means 15° an hour or 1° in 4 minutes.
 3. Thus, when it is 12 noon at Greenwich, the time at 15° east of Greenwich will be $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes, i.e., 1 hour ahead of Greenwich Time, which means 1 p.m.
 4. Similarly at 15° degree west of Greenwich, the time will be behind Greenwich Time by an hour, i.e., it will be 11.00 a.m.

Geography

Chapter - 1

The Earth in the Solar System



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Key Terms:

1. **Constellation** - A group of stars forming various patterns is called a constellation.
2. **Asteroids** - Asteroids are the numerous tiny celestial bodies which revolve around the sun and are mainly found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
3. **Meteoroids** - Small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.
4. **Celestial bodies** - The sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.

Textbook questions:

Q.1 What is meant by the 'Solar System'?

Ans: The term 'Solar System' refers to the family of the sun. The Sun, eight planets, Satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids, comets and meteoroids together form the Solar System.

Q.2 Name all the planets according to their distance from the Sun.

Ans: In order of their distance from the sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Q.3 Why is the Earth called a unique planet?

Ans: The earth is called a unique planet because:

1. It is the only planet which has favourable conditions that support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold.
2. It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival.
3. The air has life-supporting gases like oxygen.

Q.4 Why do we see only one side of the Moon always?

- Ans.**
1. The Moon moves around the Earth in about 27 days.
 2. It exactly takes the same time to complete one spin on its own axis.

3. As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.

Q.5 What is the Universe?

Ans. A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases. Millions of such galaxies make up the universe.

Q.6 How does a planet differ from the stars?

Stars	Planet
1. Stars are the celestial bodies made up of gases.	1. Planets are celestial bodies, usually smaller than stars.
2. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts. Eg. The Sun	2. They do not have their own heat and light. Eg. The Earth

Extra Questions:

Q.7 What is a Satellite?

Ans. A Satellite is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun.

Q.8 Which planet is known as the “Earth’s Twin” and why?

Ans. Venus is considered as ‘Earth’s-twin’ because its size and shape are very much similar to that of the earth.

Q.9 Which is the nearest planet to the sun? How much time it takes to complete one round along its orbit?

Ans. Mercury is nearest to the sun. It takes only about 88 days to complete one round along its orbit.

Q.10 How do people used to determine direction in ancient times?

Ans. In ancient times, people used to determine directions during the night with the help of stars specially Pole star.

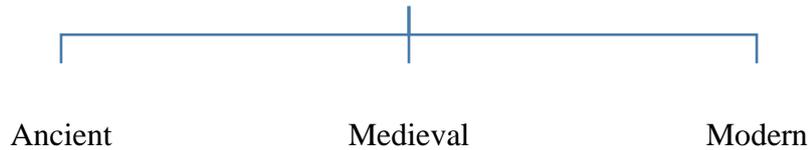
HISTORY

Chapter - 1

What, Where And When?

History is the study of our past.

Classification of History



Key Terms :

- 1. Manuscript** - The old books which were written on palm leaf or on specially prepared bark of a birch tree.
- 2. Inscription** - Inscriptions are the writings on hard surfaces such as stones, rocks, pillars, metals etc.
- 3. Archaeologists** - They are the persons who study the objects of the past
- 4. Historians** - They are the scholars who study the past.

Textbook questions:

Q.1. Make a list of all the objects that archaeologists may find.

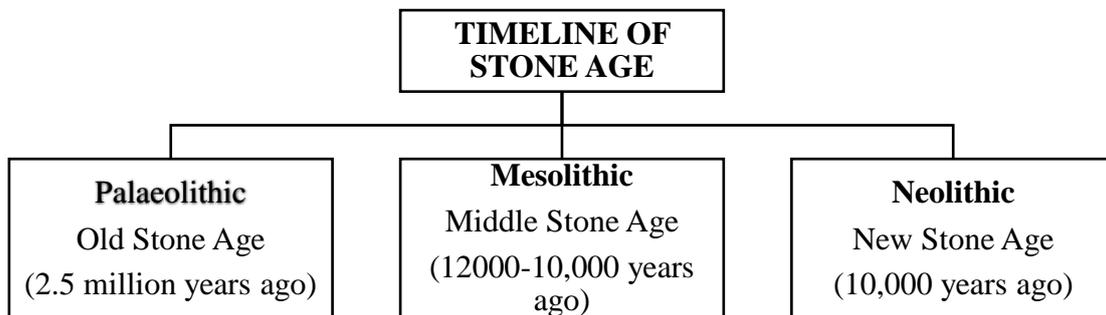
Ans: The archaeologists study the remains of buildings made of stones and bricks, potteries, skeletons, tools, statues, toys and clothes etc.

Q.2. Describe at least two ways in which you think the lives of the kings would have been different from those of farmers.

Ans:

King	Farmers
1. The king led a luxurious life.	They worked very hard to grow crops for their families and the people.
2. He was the head and made all the decisions for the society and looked after their welfare.	They led an ordinary life where they could barely fulfill their needs.

History
Chapter 2
FROM HUNTING-GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD



Key Terms:

Microlithic - They were tiny stone tools probably stuck on to handles of bone or woods to make tools such as saws and sickles.

Habitation-cum Factory sites-

As stone was the source of tools for hunters-gatherers, the places where stone was found and tools were made and people started living. These sites are called Habitation-cum Factory sites.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Why did the hunters-gathers travel from place to place?

- Ans:**
1. Hunters- gatherers would have had to go elsewhere in search of food.
 2. Animals moved from place to place in search of their food so those who hunted the animals had to follow the movements of them.
 3. Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons so people may have moved from seasons to seasons in search of different kinds of plants.

Q.2 List three ways in which Hunter-gatherers used fire?

- Ans:**
1. A source of light.
 2. To roast meat.
 3. To scare away animals.

Q.3 List three ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers.

Ans:

Farmers and Herders	Hunter-gatherers
Lived settled life.	Lived nomadic life.
Depended on domestic animals for meat.	Depended on wild animals for meat.
Food supply was more secure.	Food supply was not secure.

Extra Questions:

Q.4 How were stone tools used in the past?

- Ans:**
1. To cut meat and bone, scrape bark (from the trees) and hides (animal skin) chop fruit and roots.
 2. To make spears and arrows for hunting.
 3. To chop wood.

Q.5 Give two reasons why early humans stopped leading a nomadic life?

- Ans:**
1. The climatic condition led development of grasslands; this resulted in the increase

of herbivorous animals like deer, antelope, goat, sheep and cattle. This encouraged people to herd and rear these animals.

2. Several grain bearing grasses such as wheat, barley and rice also grew around this time in different parts of the sub-continent. Men, women and children began to collect these grains to use them as their food.

Q.6 What is the difference between perennial and seasonal lakes and rivers?

Ans: Perennial rivers and lakes are those which bear water throughout the year while seasonal rivers and lakes have water only during a particular period that is rainy season.

Q.7 Which major discovery of the Neolithic Age helped human beings to change to a settled life?

Ans: Agriculture.

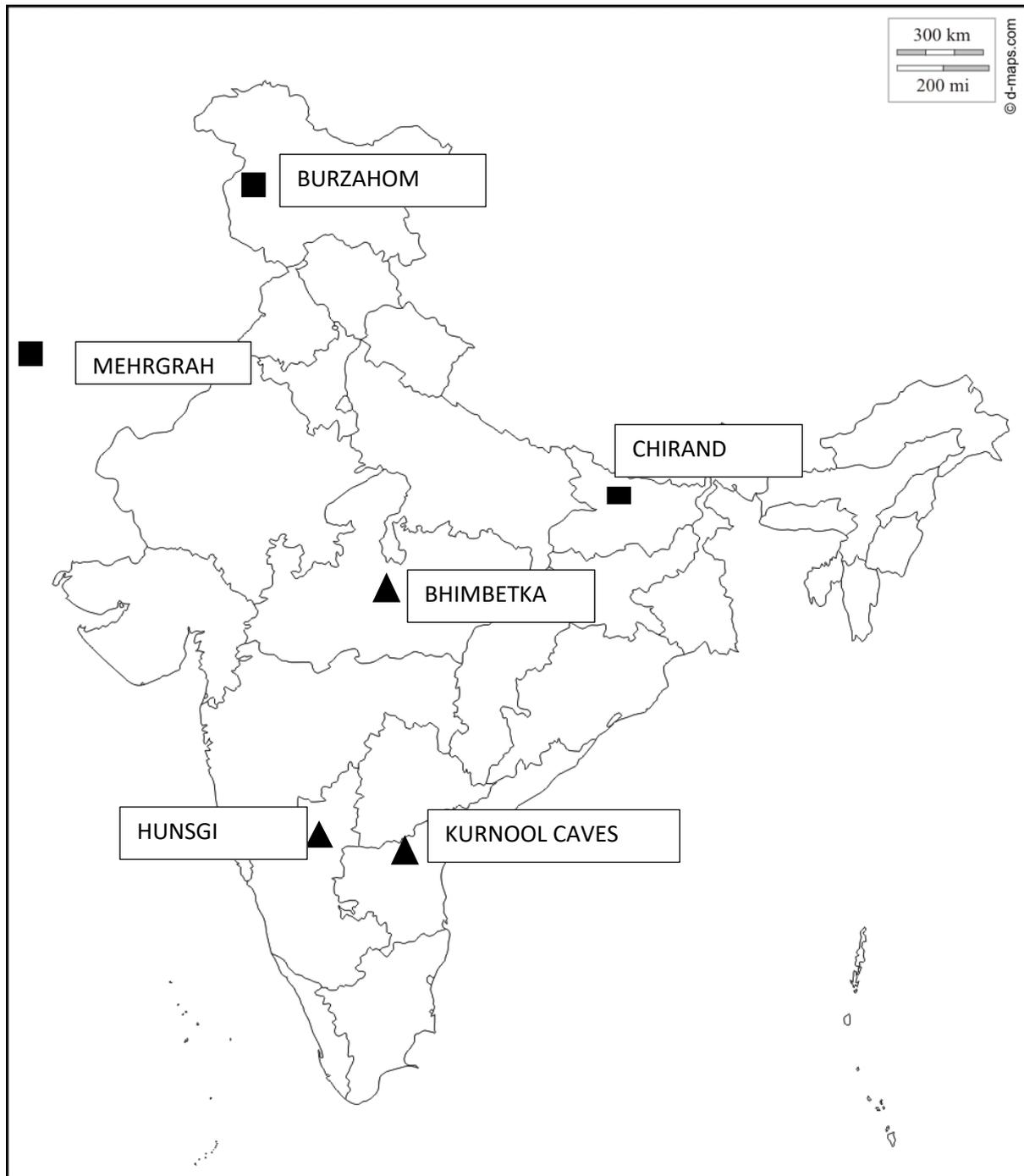
Q.8 What is the significance of burial sites from Neolithic Age?

Ans. 1. People believed that there was some form of life after death.
2. The dead persons were buried with goats, which were probably meant to serve as food in the next world.

Map Work:

Q.9 Mark the following archaeological sites in the political map of India with appropriate symbols.

Palaeolithic Sites	Neolithic Sites
Bhimbetka ▲	Mehrgarh ■
Kurnool Caves ▲	Burzahom ■
Hunsgi ▲	Chirand ■



Civics
Chapter – 5
Panchayati Raj

Three levels of the Panchayati Raj system		
Zilla Parishad	Panchayat Samiti /Block Samiti	Gram Panchayat
1. The first level of Panchayati Raj	1. Also known as the Block level or the Janpad Panchayat	1. Answerable to the Gram Sabha
2. Makes developmental plans at the district level	1. Has many Gram Panchayats under it	-
3. Regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats	-	-

Key Terms:

- 1. Zilla Parishad:** It is a district level body of local self-government.
- 2. Sarpanch:** He/ She is the head of the Gram Panchayat, also called as Pradhan or Panchayat president.
- 3. Panchayat Samiti:** It is the body that is elected by all Sarpanch of a block.
- 4. Gram Sabha:** Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults (18 years and above) who live in the area covered by a Panchayat (village council).
- 5. Gram Panchayat:** Gram Panchayat is a village governing body elected by the Gram Sabha.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 What problem did the villagers in Hardas village face? What did they do to solve the problem?

Ans. The villagers in Hardas village faced the problem of shortage of drinking water. They did the following tasks to solve the problem:

1. They deepened the two hand pumps.
2. They cleaned one well.
3. They sought information about the scheme of watershed development from the Block Development Officer.

Q.2 What, in your opinion, is the importance of the Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings? Why?

Ans.

1. The Gram Sabha helps the villagers in solving their basic problems and fulfill their needs.
2. Yes, it is important to all the members to attend the meeting of Gram Sabha.
3. It secures the participation of the villagers in the community development.

Q.3 What is the link between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

- Ans.** 1. The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
2. It is a place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayats are placed before the people.
3. The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong like misusing money or favouring certain people.
4. It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

Q.4 What is the difference between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat
1. It is a permanent body.	1. It is a temporary body, as the members of the panchayat are elected for a term of five years.
2. The Gram Sabha consists of all adults who are 18 years and above and live in the area covered by a Panchayat.	2. The Gram Panchayat consists of Ward members and Sarpanch.
3. The members of Gram Sabha are not elected.	3. The members of the Gram Panchayat are directly elected by the members of the Gram Sabha.

Extra Questions:

Q.5 What is the role of Sarpanch?

- Ans.** 1. Sarpanch acts as the head of the village.
2. He/she has the duty to look after the village and civic amenities and to maintain them.
3. He/she is a link between government officers and the village community.

Q.6 What is Watershed development?

- Ans.** Watershed development refers to the conservation of water and recharging it.

Q.7 List any three sources of funds of Gram Panchayat.

- Ans.** 1. Collection of taxes on houses and market places.
2. Government scheme funds or grants received through various departments of the government.
3. Donations for community works.

Q.8 Explain the functions of Gram Panchayat.

- Ans.** 1. Collection of taxes.
2. Promotion of education, health and agriculture.
3. Construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings and other common property resources.

History

Chapter – 6

New Questions and Ideas

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Describe the ways in which the Buddha tried to spread his message to the people.

- Ans:**
1. Buddha taught in the language of the ordinary people, Prakrit, so that everybody could understand his message.
 2. He also encouraged people to think for themselves rather than to simply accept what he said.

Q.2 What were the main teachings of Mahavira?

- Ans:**
1. People who wished to know the truth must leave their homes.
 2. The truth seeker must follow the rules of ahimsa very strictly.
 3. Ahimsa means not hurting or killing living beings.
 4. Life is dear to all living beings.

Q.3 Who were allowed to join the sanghas?

- Ans:**
1. All men could join the sangha.
 2. Children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves that of their masters.
 3. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors.
 4. Women had to take their husbands' permission.

Extra Questions

Q.4 Who were known as Jainas? How were they living their lives?

- Ans:**
1. The followers of Mahavira were known as Jainas.
 2. They had to lead very simple lives and they begged for food.

Q.5 What was the Eightfold Path preached by Gautama Buddha?

- Ans:**
1. Right View
 2. Right Intention
 3. Right Speech
 4. Right Action
 5. Right Livelihood
 6. Right Effort
 7. Right Concentration
 8. Right Mindfulness.

Q.6 What were the four noble truths of Buddhism?

- Ans:**
1. Dukkha- the truth of suffering.
 2. Samudaya- the truth of the cause of suffering.
 3. Nirodha- the truth of the end of the suffering.
 4. Magga- the truth of the path that free us from suffering

Q.7 Compare Buddhism and Jainism.

Ans:	Buddhism	Jainism
1. Conduct	Eightfold path	Triratna
2. Royal Support	Ashoka and Kanishka	None
3. Spread	India and outside India	Within India
4. Attained moksha	By Sangha	By fasting
5. Text	Prakrit	Sanskrit and Prakrit both

History
Chapter - 7
Ashoka, The Emperor Who Gave Up War

Key Terms:

1. **Dhamma:** Dhamma is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term –dharma.
2. **Empire:** A very big kingdom is called an empire.
3. **Dynasty:** When members of the same family become rulers one after another, the family is often called a dynasty.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Make a list of the occupations of the people who lived within the Mauryan empire.

Ans: The occupations of the people who lived within the Mauryan empire were as follows:

1. Farming
2. Herding
3. Making handicrafts
4. Trading
5. Hunting- gathering

Q.2 What were the problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing dhamma?

Ans: The problems that Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing dhamma were:

1. Animal sacrifice
2. Ill-treatment of slave and servants
3. Quarrels in families and amongst neighbours
4. Religious conflict

Q.3 What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma?

Ans:

1. Ashoka appointed officials known as the Dhamma Mahamatta, who went from place-to-place teaching people about dhamma.
2. He got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars and instructed his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves.
3. Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.

Extra Questions:

Q.4 How are empires different from the kingdoms?

Ans:

Empires	Kingdoms
1. Empires are larger than kingdoms.	Kingdoms are smaller than empires.
2. Emperors of empires need more resources.	Kings of kingdoms need lesser resources.
3. Empires need to be protected by big armies.	Kingdoms can be protected by smaller armies.

Q.5 What was written by Megasthenes about Pataliputra?

Ans:

1. Pataliputra was a big and beautiful city.
2. It was surrounded by a massive wall.
3. It had 570 towers and 64 gates.
4. Two and three storeyed houses were built of wood and mud bricks.
5. The king's palace was also of wood and decorated with stone carvings.

Q.6 What was the effect of Kalinga's war on Ashoka?

Ans:

1. Lakhs of people died in the war and many were taken as prisoners after Kalinga's war.
2. The cry of the wives of the dead men and tears of children had changed Ashoka's heart and mind.
3. He adopted a new policy of peace and non- violence.

4. He embraced Buddhism and took a vow of inculcating dhamma.
5. The bloodthirsty tyrant became a lover of mankind.

Q.6 Write a short note on the lion capital of Ashoka?

Ans:

1. Ashoka's Lion Capital is the national symbol (national emblem) of India.
2. It is also known as Sarnath Pillar.
3. It consists of a canopy representing an inverted bell-shaped lotus flower.
4. It has a short cylindrical abacus with twenty-four spoked dhamma wheel.
5. The four animals an elephant, a bull, a horse and a lion are separated by intervening chakras having 24 spokes.

Q.7

Why is Ashoka called a unique ruler in the history?

Ans:

1. Ashoka was the first ruler who tried to spread his message to the people through inscriptions.
2. He is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.
3. He followed a religious policy of his own and formulated the famous policy of Dharama.

Q.8 Map Work:

Mark the following Capital cities and inscriptions of the Ashokan Empire on the political map of India.

Capital Cities:

1. Taxila
2. Ujjain
3. Pataliputra

Inscriptions:

1. Sanchi
2. Sarnath

