

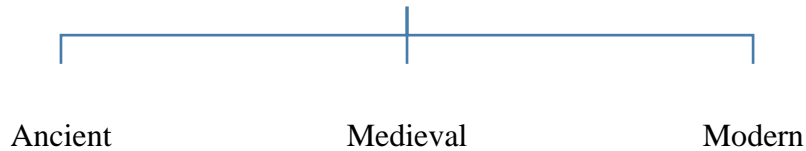
HISTORY

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.

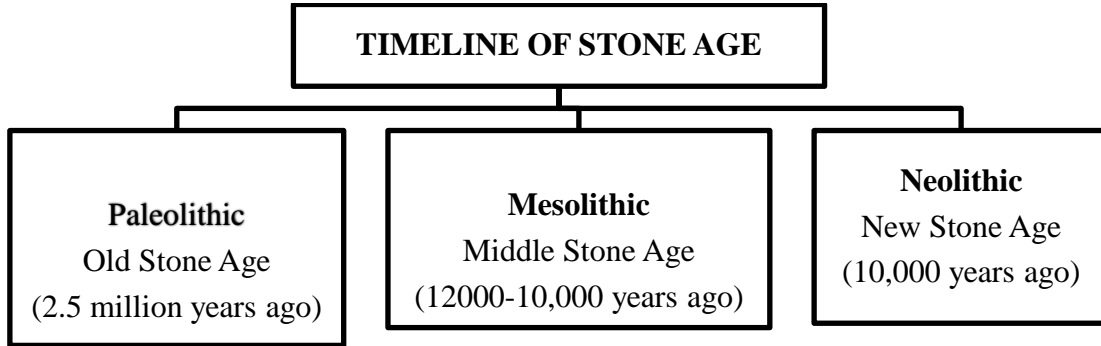
Ans: The archaeologists study the remains of buildings made of stones and bricks, potteries, skeletons, tools, statues, toys and clothes etc.

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
ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE



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 - It is a location where hunters - gatherers lived and built stone tools. Since they lived there, it is a habitation site and built stone tools, hence factory site.

Textbook Questions:

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

Ans: 1. Hunters - gatherers travelled from place to place in search of food.
2. Once food resources at the place were exhausted they needed to go to a new place.

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 some of the foods hunter-gatherers ate.

Ans: Fruits, nuts, roots, seeds, leaves, eggs, stalks, meat are some of the foods hunter- gatherers ate.

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).
2. To chop fruit and roots.
3. To make spears and arrows for hunting.
4. 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	Name two Paleolithic, Megalithic and Neolithic sites in India.
Ans:	1) Paleolithic Sites: Bhimbetka and Hunsgi. 2) Megalithic Sites: Brahmagiri and Adichamallur. 3) Neolithic Sites: Chirand and Koldihwa.
Q.7	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.

CIVICS
Chapter - 1
Understanding Diversity (Discussion)

Key Terms:

1. Diversity Diversity means the state of being different.

-

Text book Questions:

Q.1 Which of the festivals are celebrated by members of different regional and religious communities?

Ans: 1. Holi, Diwali, Eid, Christmas, Lohri, Raksha Bandhan, Good Friday are the festivals celebrated by different regional and religious communities.
2. Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti, etc. are national festivals celebrated by every Indian irrespective of region and religion.

Q.2 What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Ans: 1. Diversity teaches us to be open-minded and tolerant as we learn many things from each other and share our experiences.
2. We celebrate different festivals together and learn different languages, cultures etc.
3. This kind of diversity helps us evolve as better human beings because we respect people with different religious beliefs, viewpoints, tastes, customs, and cultures.

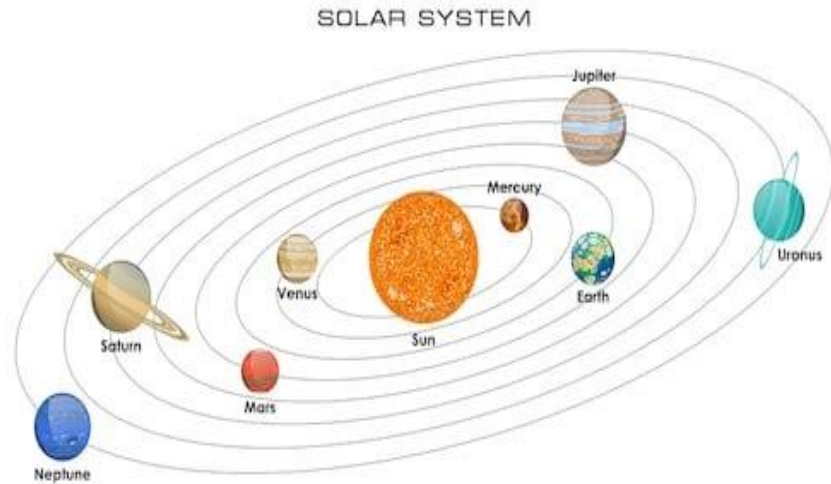
Q.3 Do you think the term "Unity in Diversity" is an appropriate term to describe India?

Ans: 1. The phrase "Unity in Diversity" very well describes India.
2. India is a land of various cultures, castes, customs, creed and religions.
3. Still people live in harmony and brotherhood.

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 3 From Gathering To Growing Food****Textbook Questions**

Q.1 Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

Ans: The people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time as they have to take care of their crops and it takes many months to bear fruits.

Q.2 Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?

Ans: 1. Archaeologists have found bones of wild animals from lower level of Mehrgarh and bones of domestic animals from the upper level.
2. This proves that people in Mehrgarh earlier were hunters later on they turned into herders.

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

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.

Q.4 List some cereals that the early man used to eat.

Ans: Rice, wheat, barley, millet.

Extra Questions

Q.5 Name a Neolithic site which is in modern day Pakistan.

Ans: Mehrgarh.

Q.6 Daojali Hading is in the valley of which river?

Ans: Brahmaputra

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

Ans: Agriculture.

Q.7 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.

Q.8 Name the places where rice was grown.

Ans: Koldihwa & Mahagara.

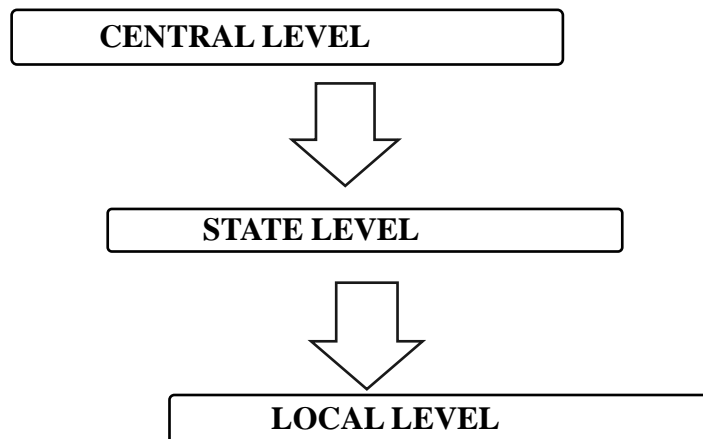
CIVICS

Chapter 3 What Is Government?

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	People elect their government through the vote in elections.	People have no right to choose the government.
	Government is accountable to its people.	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.
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:**
1. 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.

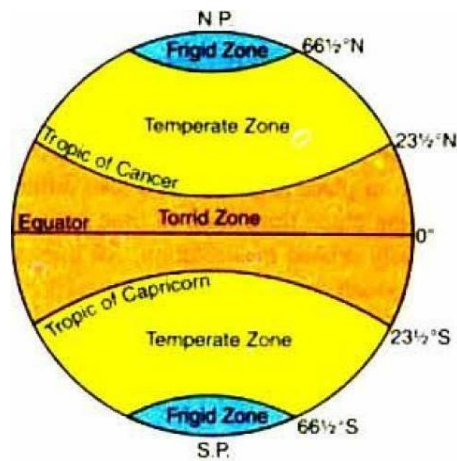
Q.5 What are the different forms of government?

- Ans:**
1. Democratic
 2. Monarchy.
 3. Dictatorship.
 4. Communist.

Geography
Chapter - 2
Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes

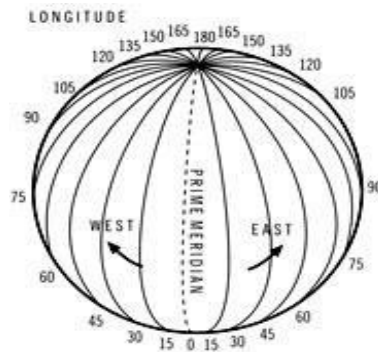
Basis of Comparison	Latitude	Longitude
Meaning	All parallel circles from equator to poles are called latitudes	The set of semi- circles from North Pole to South Pole
Direction	East to West	North to South
Stretches from	0° to 90° North and 0° to 90° South	0° to 180° East and 0° to 180° West
Lines of Reference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

DIAGRAM ON IMPORTANT LATITUDES AND HEAT ZONES



HEAT ZONES

Temperature zone	Location	Features
Torrid	0° to 23½°N in North Hemisphere 0° to 23½°S in South Hemisphere	i. The Sun is overhead once a year on all latitudes. ii. Receives maximum heat.
Temperate	23½°N to 66½° N in North Hemisphere 23½°S to 66½° S in South 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.



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 $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 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 $82^{\circ}30'E$ 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.7 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.

It is, therefore, necessary to adopt the local time of some Central Meridian of a country. 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.

Civics
Chapter - 2
Diversity and Discrimination

Key Terms:

- 1. Prejudice** - It means to judge other 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.2 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.3 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. Girls' health issues are not properly addressed.

Q.4 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.5 '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.

HISTORY

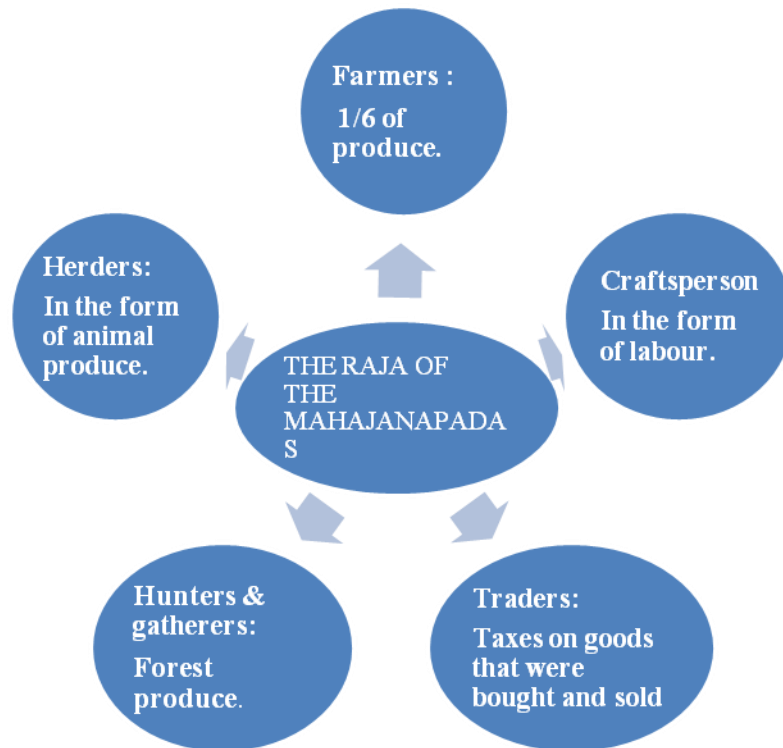
Chapter 6 Kingdoms, Kings And An Early Republic

	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

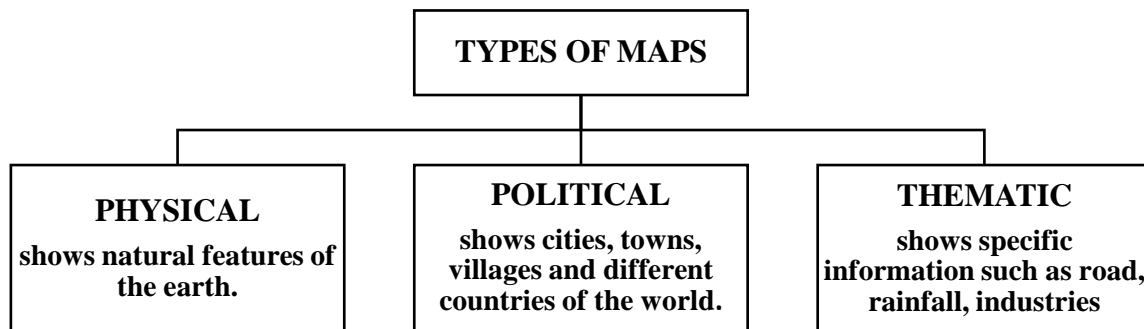
Brahmins	Perform sacrifices and receive gifts.
Kshatriyas	They were expected to fight battles and protect people.
Vaishyas	Farmers, Herders and Traders.
Shudras	They had to serve the other three groups and could not perform any rituals.

TAX SYSTEM OF THE MAHAJANAPADAS







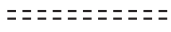


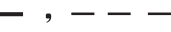













	Textbook Questions:
Q.1	Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas?
Ans:	Women, Shudras, Kammakaras.
Q.2	Why did the rajas of mahajanapadas build forts?
Ans:	The Rajas of mahajanapadas built forts for: 1. Their security. 2. Their show-off. 3. Fortified city was easy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

**Geography
Chapter 4 Maps**

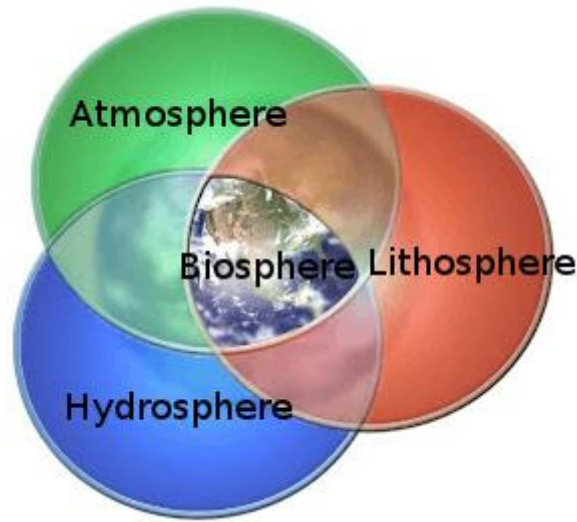


Textbook Questions							
Q.1	What are the components of a map?						
Ans:	The three components of a map are distance, direction and symbols.						
Q.2	What do you mean by the term the scale of a map?						
Ans:	Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.						
Q.3	How are maps more helpful than a globe?						
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maps are more useful than a globe because 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. This 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:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">SKETCH</th> <th style="width: 50%;">PLAN</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. A rough drawing drawn without scale is called sketch.</td> <td>1. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. It is mainly based on memory and spot observation.</td> <td>2. It is drawing drawn in detail and carefully.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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.
SKETCH	PLAN						
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Conventional Symbols

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

Geography
Chapter 5 Major Domains of the Earth



Hydrosphere

It comprises water in all its forms

Atmosphere

Layers of gases that surround the earth

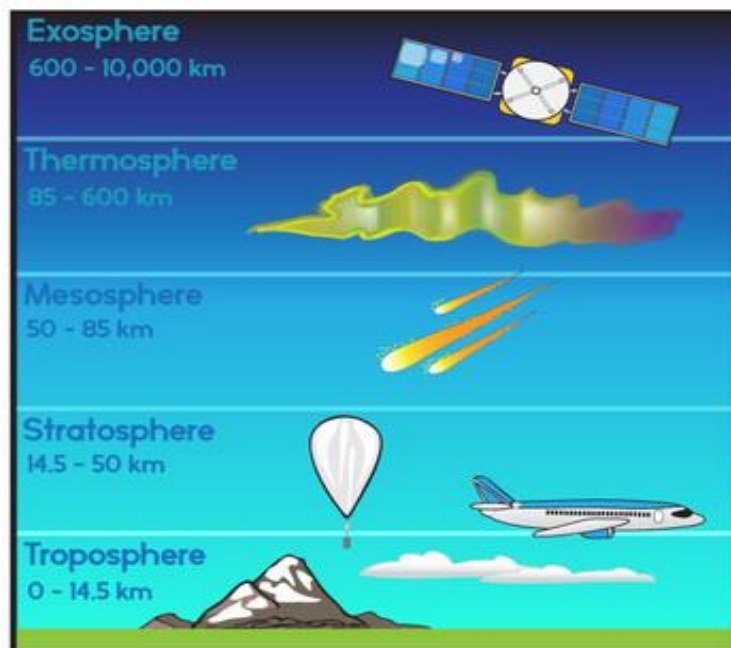
Lithosphere

Solid portion of the earth on which we live

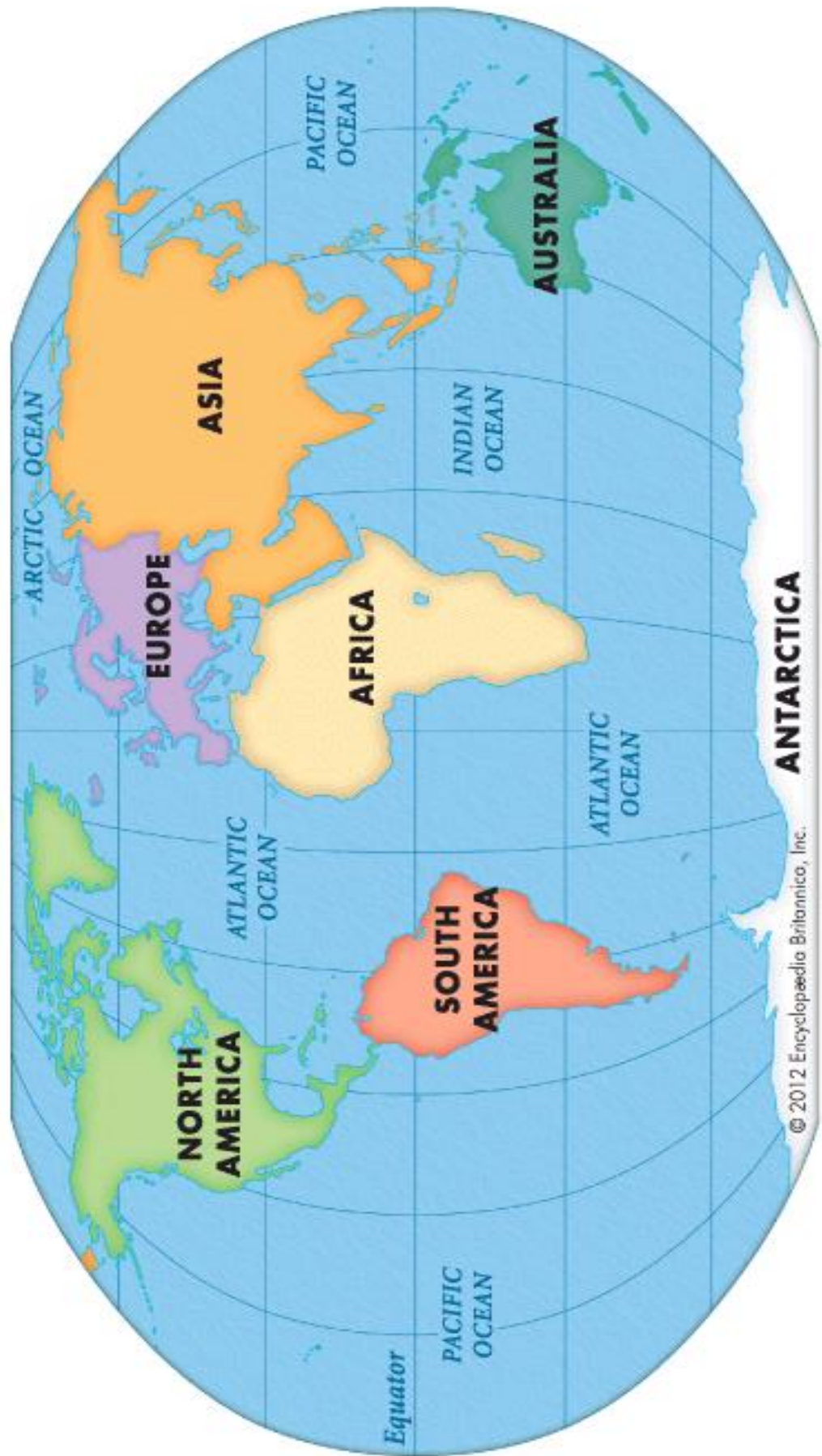
Biosphere

Narrow zone contains all forms of life

LAYERS OF THE ATMOSPHERE



	Textbook	
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.	
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:	<p>The biosphere is important for living organisms because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Hence we face a shortage of water.</p>	
	Map Work	
Q.1	Mark 7 major Continents and 5 major Oceans on World Map.	
	<p>Continents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asia 2. Europe 3. North America 4. South America 5. Australia 6. Africa 7. Antarctica 	<p>Oceans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pacific Ocean 2. Atlantic Ocean 3. Indian Ocean 4. Arctic Ocean 5. Southern Ocean



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HISTORY

Chapter 4 In The Earliest Cities

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: **Metals** were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels.

Writing to maintain records.

Wheel was used as means of transport.

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 important 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 civilisation?

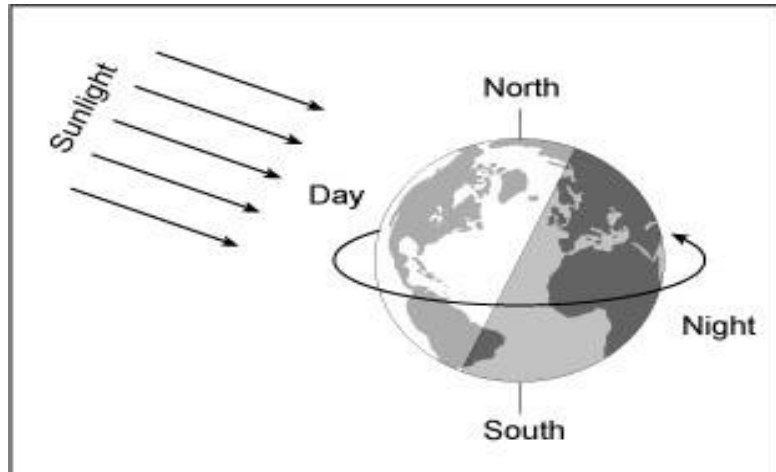
Ans:

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

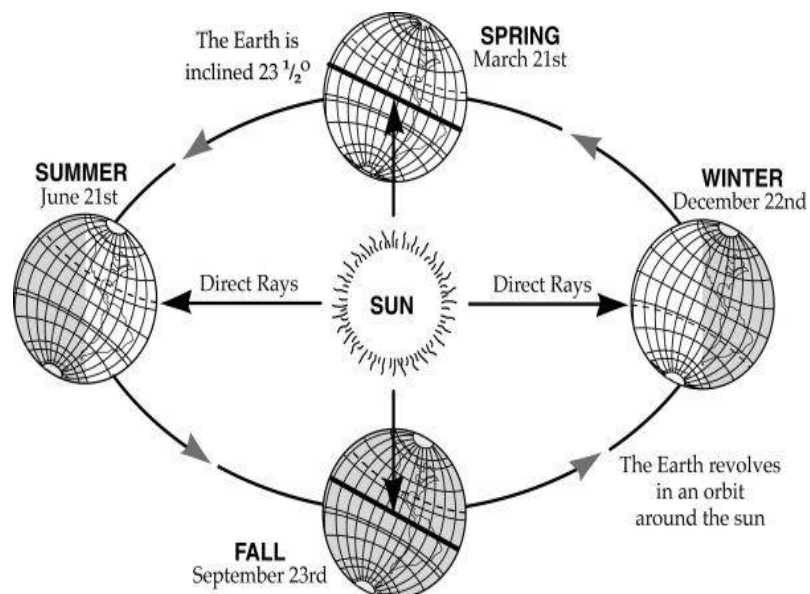
Geography

Chapter 3 Motions of the Earth

DAY AND NIGHT ON THE EARTH DUE TO ROTATION



REVOLUTION OF THE EARTH AND SEASONS



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 21 st June.	The longest night and the shortest day at these places occurs on 22 nd 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.

CIVICS

Chapter 4 Key Elements of A Democracy

	Key Terms
	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.

	<p>4. A Conflict arises because both the dams are on the same river.</p> <p>5. The dam in Tamil Nadu can only be filled up if water is released from Karnataka.</p>
Q.7	What is the significance of the Indian Constitution?
Ans:	<p>1. The Indian Constitution lays down the basic rules or laws that have to be followed by everyone.</p> <p>2. These laws are for both the government and the people.</p> <p>3. Conflicts and difference have to be resolved according to these laws.</p>
Q.8	Why do we have regular elections?
Ans:	<p>We need a regular election because</p> <p>1. It helps people to participate in government formations.</p> <p>2. It helps people to voice their opinions.</p> <p>3. It gives people the choice to change their leaders.</p>
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.