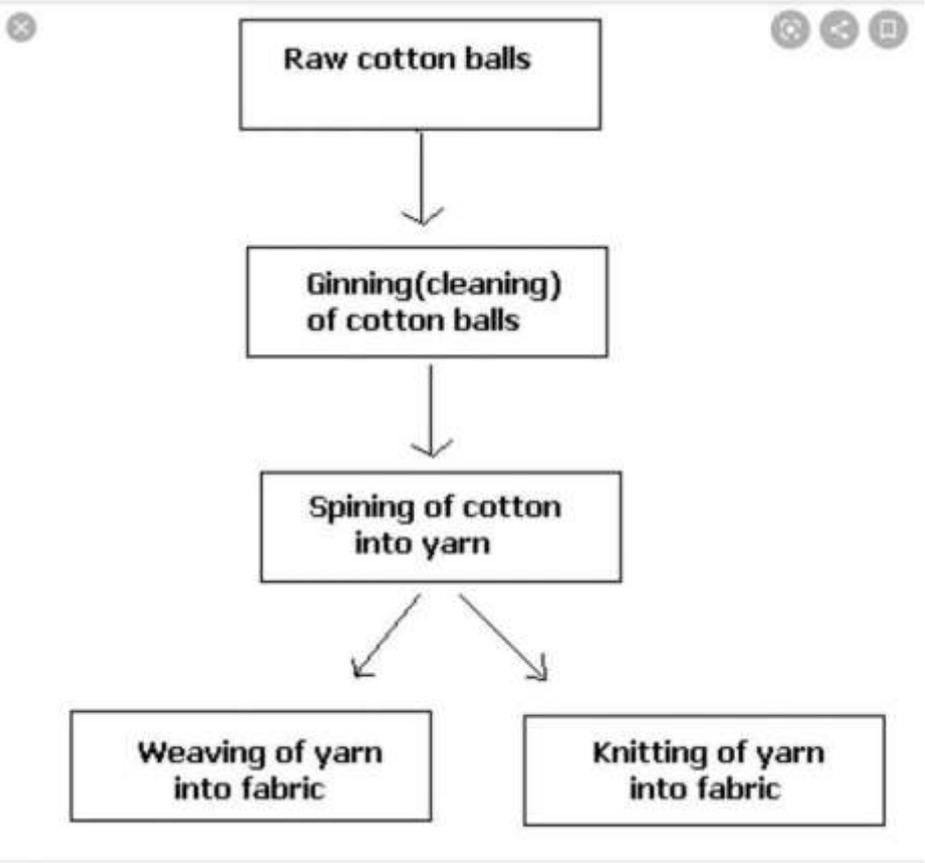


Civics
Ch-9 A SHIRT IN THE MARKET

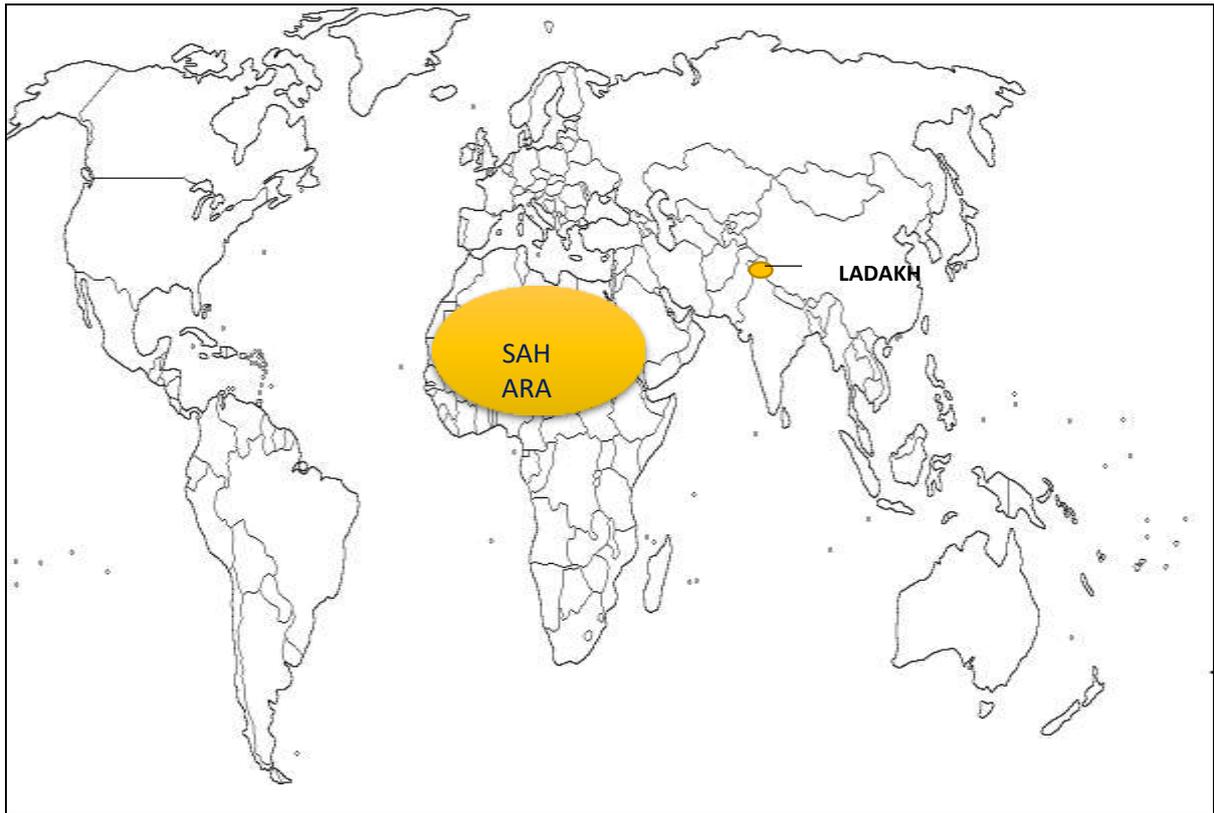
	<p style="text-align: center;">PROCESS FROM COTTON TO YARN</p>  <pre> graph TD A[Raw cotton balls] --> B[Ginning (cleaning) of cotton balls] B --> C[Spining of cotton into yarn] C --> D[Weaving of yarn into fabric] C --> E[Knitting of yarn into fabric] </pre>
	<p>Key terms- Ginning mill: A factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls. The cotton is pressed into bales to be sent for spinning into thread. Exporter: A person who sells goods abroad. Profit: The amount that is left or gained from earnings after deducting all the costs. Putting-out arrangement: Under putting-out arrangement the cloth merchants supply the raw material to the weavers and receive the finished product.</p>
	<p>Textbook questions</p>
<p>Q.1</p>	<p>What are the following people doing at the erode cloth market—merchants, weavers, exporters?</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<p>Merchants. They supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country. They purchase the yarn and give instructions to the weavers about the kind of cloth that is to be made. Weavers. They make cloth and bring this to the erode cloth market for sale. They also make cloth on order from the merchant. Exporters. They use the cloth to make shirts to export them to foreign buyers.</p>

Q.2	What are the reasons that the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market?
Ans:	<p>The reasons that the business person is able to make a huge profit in the market are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He sells his shirts to people belonging to high income group. 2. He is able to sell a large number of shirts every day. 3. He knows the ways how to get work done by the garment exporters at the lowest possible price.
	Extra Questions
Q.3	How do weaver's cooperatives reduce the dependence of weavers on the cloth merchants?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a weaver's cooperative, the weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively. 2. They get yarn from the yarn dealer and distribute it among the weavers. 3. The cooperative also does the marketing. <p>In this way, the role of the merchants is reduced and weavers get a fair price on the cloth that they produce by dint of their hard labour.</p>
Q.4	Who are involved in putting-out system? How is this system advantageous and disadvantageous for the weavers?
Ans:	<p>The persons involved in putting-out system are weavers and merchants.</p> <p>Advantageous for the weavers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) They do not have to spend their money on the purchase of yarn. (b) They are also free from the tension of selling the finished cloth. <p>Disadvantageous for the weavers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) They have to depend on the merchants for raw materials as well as markets. (b) Under this system the merchants become very powerful.
	Handout Questions
Q.7	What are the challenges faced by garment exporters?
Q.8	Who gains the most in the journey of a shirt from the field to the market? Why?

Geography
CH-9 LIFE IN THE DESERT

	<p>Flow-Chart</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD A[DESERTS] --> B[HOT DESERT] A --> C[COLD DESERT] B --> D["SAHARA (Africa)"] C --> E["LADAKH (The Great Himalayas)"] </pre> </div>
	<p>Key terms-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oasis- It is an area in the desert where there is water and plants grow. 2. Shahtoosh- It is kind of wool obtained from Chiru or the Tibetan antelope. 3. Khapa- Chan- It means snow land. Ladakh is also known by this name.
	<p>Textbook questions</p>
<p>Q.1</p>	<p>What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert?</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Due to its high altitude, the climate is extremely cold and dry. 2. The day temperatures in summer are just above zero degree and the night temperatures well below -30°C. 3. It receives 10 cm rainfall every year. 4. The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight. 5. There is always a chance to suffer from both sunstroke and frostbite at the same time.
<p>Q.2</p>	<p>What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh?</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Buddhist monasteries with their traditional Gompass. 2) The Meadows and glaciers. 3) The ceremonies and festivities of the people.
<p>Q.3</p>	<p>Name the trees that grow in Ladakh</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Scanty patches of grasses and shrubs. 2) Groves of willows and poplars. 3) Fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts.
<p>Q.4</p>	<p>Give reasons-</p>
<p>1. Ans:</p>	<p>There is scanty vegetation in the deserts. There is scanty vegetation in the deserts because of-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The climate of the deserts is either very hot and dry or very cold and dry. Both the conditions are not favourable for the growth of vegetation. 2) There is little rainfall in the deserts. Due to lack of sufficient water, deserts usually have scanty vegetation.

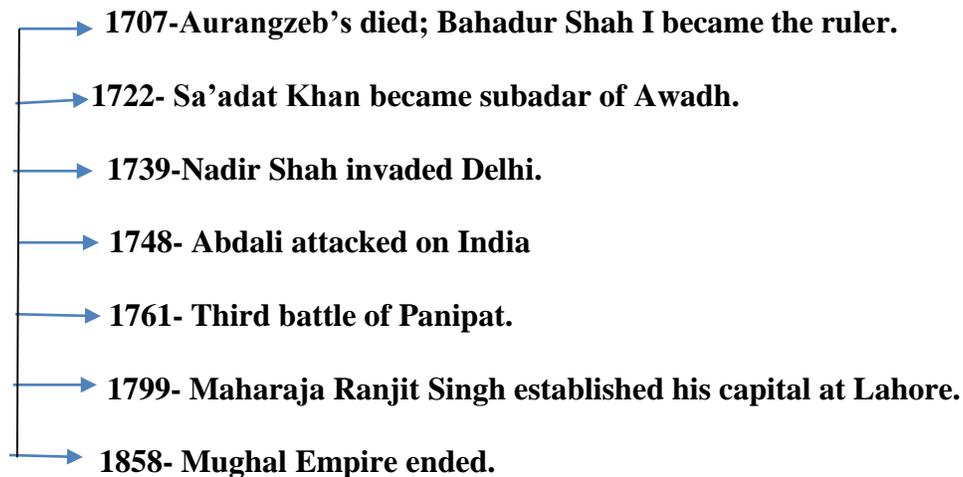
	Extra Questions
Q.5	Why is there little rainfall in the Ladakh desert?
Ans:	It is because as the Ladakh lies in the rain shadow areas of the Himalayas.
Q.6	Which national Highway connects Leh to Kashmir?
Ans:	The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the Zojila Pass.
Q.7	Describe the climate, flora and fauna and people's life of Sahara desert.
Ans:	<p>1. Climate-</p> <p>i. The climate of the Sahara Desert is scorching hot and parched dry.</p> <p>ii. It has a short rainy season.</p> <p>2. Flora and Fauna- i.</p> <p>i. Vegetation in the Sahara Desert includes cactus, date palms and acacia.</p> <p>ii. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, many varieties of snakes and lizards are the prominent animal species.</p> <p>3. People's Life-</p> <p>i. Bedouins and Tuaregs are nomadic tribes rearing livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses.</p> <p>ii. The people grow date palms and cotton.</p> <p>iii. Crops as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown here.</p> <p>iv. The discovery of oil in Algeria, Libya and Egypt is constantly transforming the Sahara Desert.</p>
	<p>Map Question-</p> <p>Mark the following desert on the outline map of the world:</p> <p>a. The Sahara Desert</p> <p>b. The Ladakh desert</p>



History

10 Eighteenth- century Political Formations.

Time-Line



Key Terms-

1. **Subadar-** Governor of a province or State.
2. **Diwani-** The offices of revenue.
3. **Faujdar-** Military administration.
4. **Coffers-** Treasury.
5. **Later Mughals-** The Mughal emperors who succeeded after Aurangzeb.

Textbook questions:

Q.1 What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan?

- Ans:**
1. Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan held the combined offices of subadar, diwani and faujdari.
 2. He was responsible for managing the political, financial and military affairs of the province of Awadh.

Q2 What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to Strengthen his position?

- Ans:**
1. Asaf Jah brought skilled soldiers and administrators from Northern India who welcomed the new opportunities in the south.
 2. He appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs.
 3. He ruled independently without Mughal interference.

Q.3 Why did the Nawab of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system?

- Ans:**
1. In order to reduce the influence of the Mughals in their states.
 2. To appoint his own loyal servants to vacant positions.

Q.4 How were the Sikhs organised in the eighteenth century?

- Ans:**
1. Under a number of able leaders in the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later on misls.
 2. Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa).
 3. The entire body used to meet at Amritsar to take collective decisions known as “resolutions of the Guru (gurmatas)”.
 4. A system called rakhi was introduced, offering protection to cultivators.
 5. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reunited these groups and established his capital at Lahore in 1799.

Q.5 Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?

- Ans:**
1. The Marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan in order to decrease the Mughal influence.
 2. He possessed the right to levy Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the entire session.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Name the three States that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the 18th Century.

Ans:

S.N o.	States	Founder
1.	Awadh	Sa’adat Khan
2.	Bengal	Murshid Quli Khan
3.	Hyderabad	Asaf Jah

Q.2 Who were Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali?

- Ans:**
1. Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali were invaders.
 2. The ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth.
 3. The Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali, invaded North India five times between 1748 and 1761.

Q.3 What were Chauth and Sardeshmukhi?

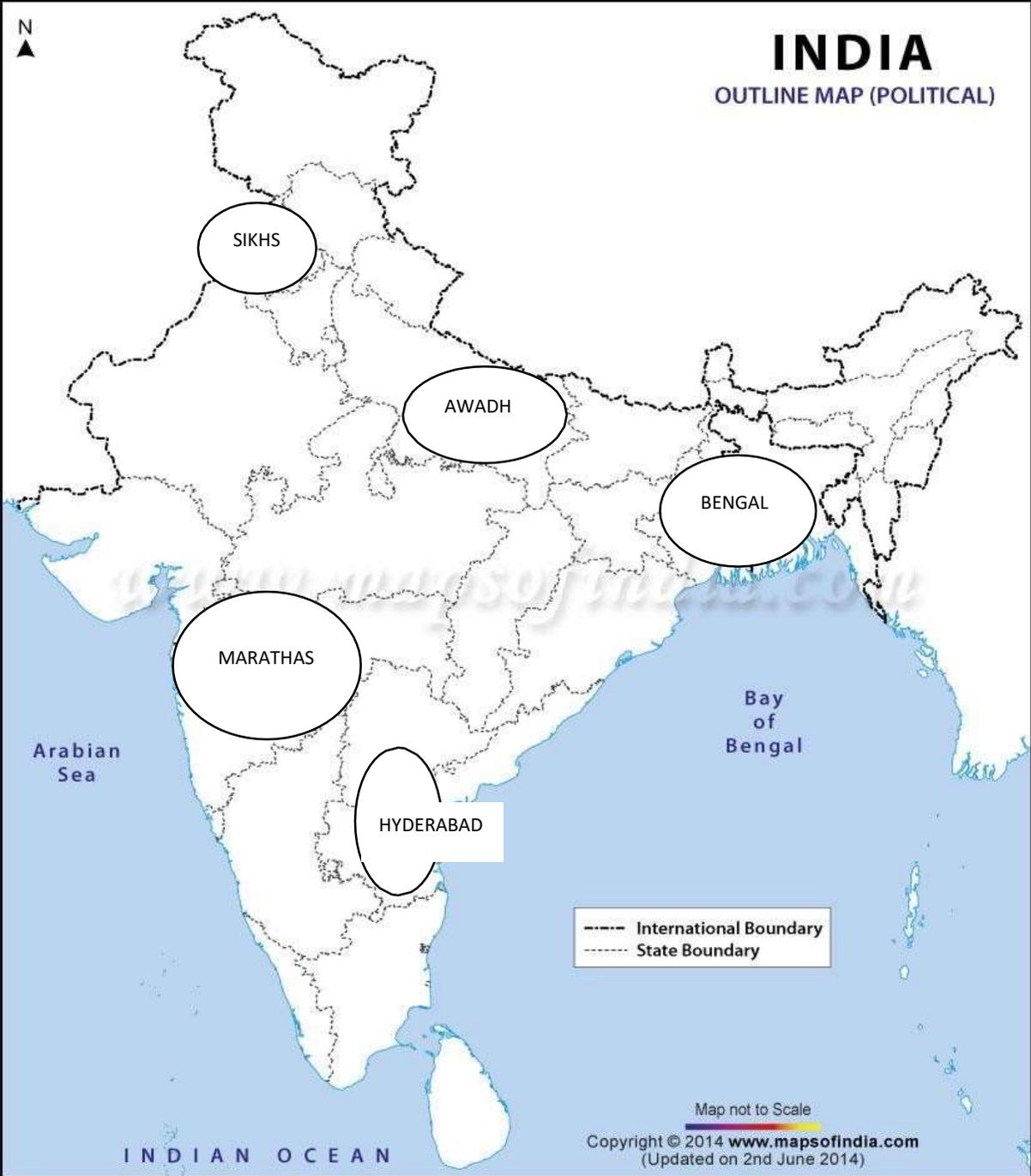
- Ans:**
1. **Chauth-** 25 % of the land revenue claimed by zamindars under Marathas.
 2. **Sardeshmukhi-** 9-10 % of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan by Marathas.

Q.4 What were the causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire?

- Ans:**
1. Emperor Aurangzeb fought a long war in the Deccan. As a result, the military and financial resources of his empire got depleted.
 2. Peasants and Zamindars rebellions.
 3. Attack of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali.
 4. Competitions among different groups of nobles.
 5. The incapability of later Mughals.

Map-Work

Mark the independent states which emerged during later Mughals on the outline political map of India.



History

Chapter-9 The Making of Regional Cultures

Key Terms:

1. **Classical:** Old and memorable having permanent value.
2. **Miniature:** Small sized painting, usually done in water colour on cloth or paper.
3. **Pir:** Persian word that means a spiritual guide.
4. **Dochala:** Double-roofed structure.

Textbook questions:

Q.1 What is Manipravalam? Name a book written in that language.

- Ans:**
1. Manipravalam is a language which literally means 'diamonds and corals' referring to the two languages Sanskrit and the Malayalam.
 2. The name of the book written in this language is 'Lilatilakam' dealing with grammar and poetics.

Q.2 Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?

- Ans:**
1. The temple of Jagannatha at Puri gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage.
 2. Its authority in social and political matters also increased.
 3. Conquerors felt that their control on the temple would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

Q.3 Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?

- Ans:**
1. Minstrels used to recite poems and songs which depicted the stories of the Rajput's heroic deeds.
 2. To inspire others to follow their examples.
 3. By reciting such poems and songs they attracted ordinary people also.

Q.4 Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

- Ans:**
1. The Mughal emperors and their nobles were the major patrons of Kathak.
 2. It developed in two traditions or gharanas; one in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and other in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow).
 3. Under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, it grew into a major art form.

Q.5 What are the important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?

- Ans:**
1. The temple had double roof (dochala) and the four-roof (chauchala).
 2. Four triangular roofed structure, on the four walls move up to converge on a curved line or a point.
 3. Temples were usually built on a square platform.
 4. The interior was relatively plain, but the outer walls of many temples decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.
E.g. Vishnupur in the Bankura district of West Bengal.

Q.6 Why do we know much more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people?

- Ans:**
1. Only rulers could afford to pay historians for records and documentation.
 2. They could preserve their records at their palaces.
 3. Ordinary people did not have resources or wealth to preserve their memories and cultural practices.

Q.7 Why were temples built in Bengal?

- Ans:** 1. Temples were built by Individuals or groups to demonstrate their power and affluence.
2. To improve their social and economic position, low social groups such as the Kolu (oil pressers) and the Kansari (bell metal workers) built temples.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Who were the Pirs? What was their position in society?

- Ans:** 1. Pirs were spiritual leaders having supernatural powers.
2. They also functioned as teachers and adjudicators.
3. The cult of pirs became very popular and their shrines can be found everywhere in Bengal.

Q.2 Mention all the eight dance forms that are recognized as classical.

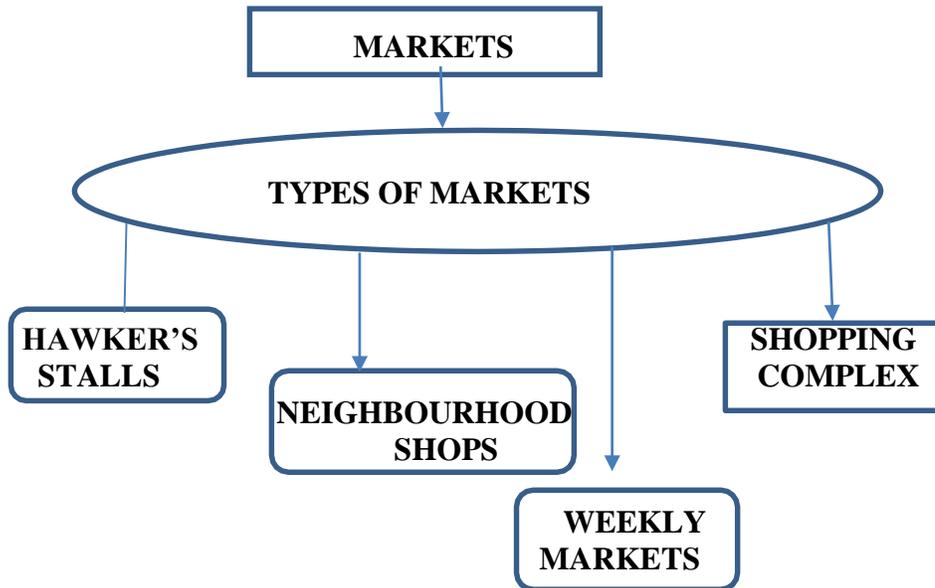
- Ans:** 1.Kathak (North India)
2.Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu)
3.Kathakali (Kerala)
4.Odissi (Orissa)
5.Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)
6. Manipuri (Manipur)
7. Mohiniyattam (Kerala)
8. Sattriya (Assam).

Q.3 What is Basohli?

- Ans:** A bold and intense style of miniature painting is called Basohli

Civics
Chapter 7 Market around us

Flow Chart



Key Terms-

1. Market- It is a place where buying and selling takes place.

2. Mall- It is a large multi-storied air-conditioned building with shops on different floors. Malls are found in urban areas.

Textbook questions

Q.1 In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?

Ans:

HAWKER	SHOP OWNER
1. Does not have a permanent shop.	Has a permanent shop.
2. Has to move from place to place to sell his product.	Does not have to move from place to place. People come to the shop.
3. Does not keep branded products.	Has branded and non-branded products.
4. Sells the product at a cheaper rate.	Sells the product at costlier price.
5. Does not spend money on the shop as he keeps on moving around.	Has to spend money on the maintenance of the shop, including paying electricity bills, cleaning etc.

Q.2 Compare and contrast a weekly market and a shopping complex.

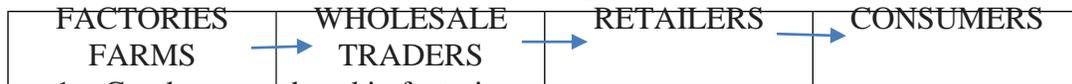
Ans:

MARKET	KINDS OF GOODS SOLD	PRICE OF GOODS	SELLERS	BUYERS
WEEKLY MARKET	Cheap products, inferior quality,	Cheap	Small traders	People from villages and small towns,

	non-branded items			low-income people or groups, labourers
SHOPPING COMPLEX	Branded items with good quality	High or costly	Big traders or companies	Rich and upper middle class people - income.

Q.3 Explain how a chain of markets is formed. What purpose does it serve?

Ans: A chain of markets is formed in the following manner:



1. Goods are produced in factories.
2. Wholesalers then buy goods from factories in bulk and sell to retailers and hawkers.
3. Customers buy goods from a retailer or a hawker.

The purposes served by the chain of markets are:

1. It maintains the flow of market.
2. It makes easy availability of various items of our daily use.
3. It also promotes co-ordination in society.

Q.4 ‘All persons have equal rights to visit any shop in a marketplace.’ Do you think this is true of shops with expensive products? Explain with an example.

Ans: Yes, it is equally true of shops with expensive products.

1. As consumers, we can visit any shop even though we have no money in our pockets.
2. The shop owner is bound to show the articles which the customer asks him to show.
3. For example, Kavita and Sujata went to Ansal Mall out of curiosity. They had no plan to buy anything. They looked at some branded dresses and moved away.

Q.5 ‘Buying and selling can take place without going to a marketplace’. Explain this statement with the help of examples.

- Ans:
1. Today’s world is the world of Internet. We can place orders through the Internet and the goods are delivered at our place.
 2. For example, in clinics and nursing homes, we usually notice medical representatives waiting for doctors. These medical representatives are also engaged in selling goods.
 3. Home services are been provided by sellers.

Extra Questions:

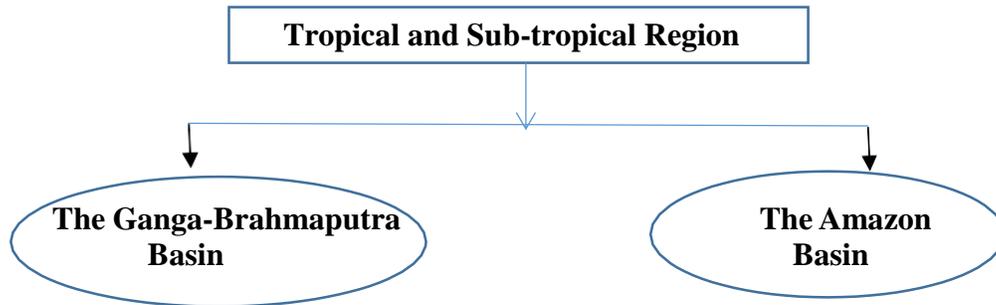
Q.6 Why do people go to a weekly market? Give three reasons.

- Ans:
1. They get things at a cheaper rate.
 2. Most things that they need are available at one place.
 3. They can bargain and bring the price down.

Q.7 Who is a retailer?

Ans: A retailer is a small trader who buys goods from the wholesale trader and sells to the consumer.

Geography
Chapter - 8
Human Environment Interactions -
The Tropical and Subtropical Regions



Key Term

Maloca - Large apartment like houses with steeply slanting roofs are called Maloca.

Textbook questions

Q.1 What are the crops grown by the people of the Amazon Basin?

Ans: 1. Tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato.
2. Cash crops such as coffee, maize and cocoa are also grown.

Q.2 What are the major cities located on the river Ganga?

Ans: The major cities located on the river Ganga are Prayagraj, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata.

Give reasons

1. The rainforests are depleting.

Ans: 1. The developmental activities are leading to gradual destruction of the biologically diverse rainforests.
2. Due to deforestation, the topsoil gets further washed away. As a result, there is no scope for the growth of trees.

2. Paddy is grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plains.

Ans: 1. The cultivation of paddy requires sufficient water. The Ganga Brahmaputra plains fulfill this condition because they receive good amount of rainfall.
2. It requires fertile alluvial soil to grow which is also available in this region.

Extra Questions

Q.1 What is Susu? What does its presence indicate?

Ans: 1. In the fresh waters of River Ganga and River Brahmaputra, a variety of dolphin is found which is locally known as Susu also called blind dolphin.
2. The presence of Susu is an indication of the health of the river.

Q.2 Name the tributaries of river Ganga.

Ans: The tributaries of the River Ganga are the Ghaghra, the Son, the Chambal, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Yamuna.

Q.3 Name the major tourist places located in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

Ans: 1. Taj Mahal on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra.
2. Prayagraj on the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna.

3. Buddhists stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
4. Lucknow for its Imambara.
5. Assam for Kaziranga and Manas wildlife sanctuaries.

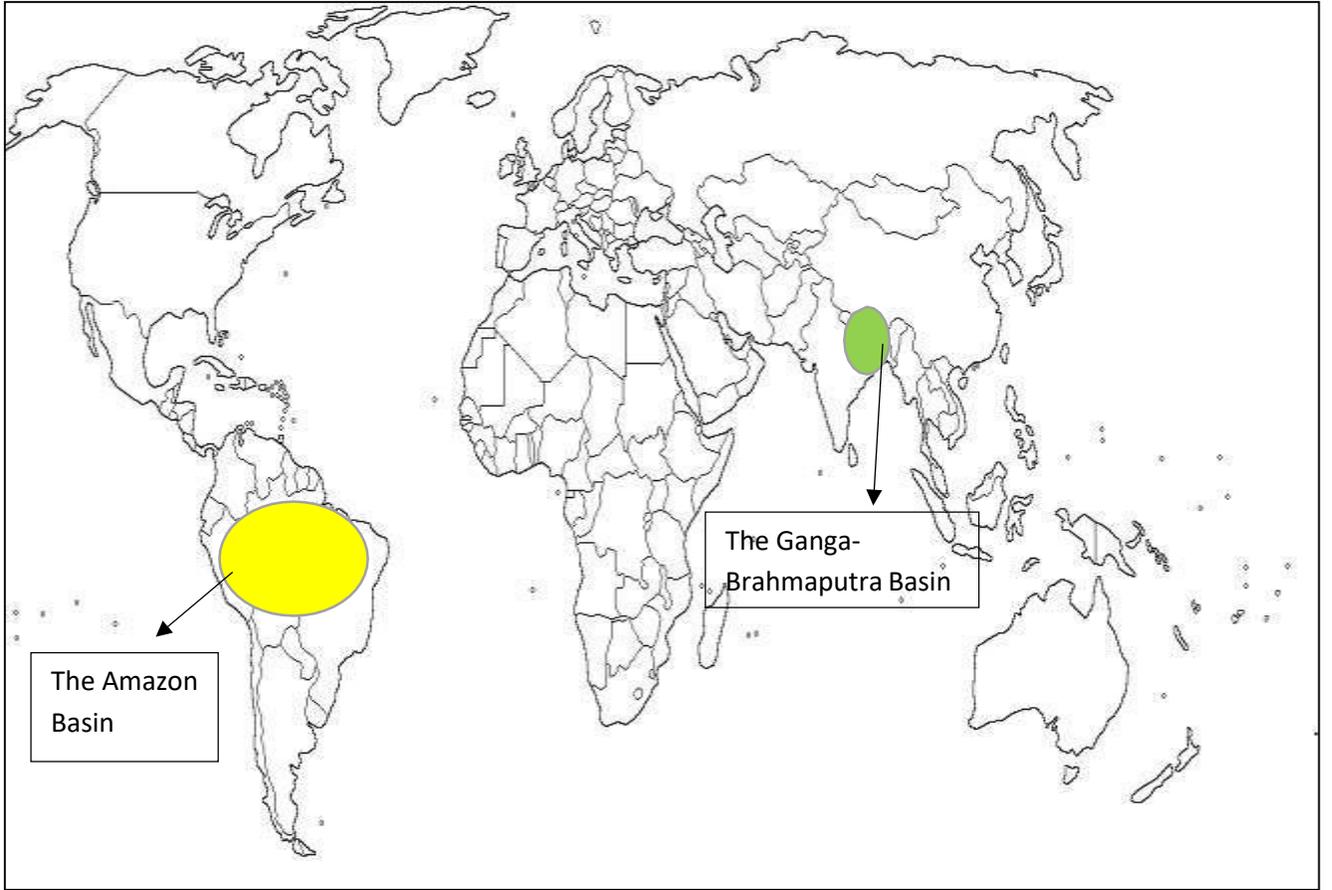
Q.4 Comparison table of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin and the Amazon Basin.

	Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin	Amazon Basin
1. Location	Between 10°N to 30°N latitudes.	Between 10°N and 10°S latitudes.
2. Climate	Extreme climate- Summers are very hot and winters are very cold.	Hot and Moist climate.
3. Country	The river basin drains are India, China, Nepal and Bangladesh.	The river basin drains portions of Brazil, parts of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia and a small part of Venezuela.
4. Agriculture	People of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin grow paddy, wheat, maize, gram and millets.	People of Amazon Basin practice "slash and burn agriculture". They grow tapioca, pineapple, sweet potato, coffee, maize and cocoa.
5. Animals	Elephants, tigers, deer, Bengal tiger, one-horned rhinoceros and alligators.	Monkeys, sloth, crocodiles, snakes, flesh-eating and Piranha fish.
6. Destruction	The waste water from these towns and industries is discharged into the rivers. This leads to the pollution of the river.	The developmental activities are leading to the gradual destruction of the biologically diverse rainforests.

Map Work

Mark the following basins on the outline map of the world.

- a. The Amazon basin
- b. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.



The Amazon
Basin

The Ganga-
Brahmaputra Basin

History

Chapter-8 Devotional Path to the Divine

Key Terms:

1. **Hagiography**:-Writing of saints lives.
2. **Hospice**:-House of rest for travellers especially one kept by religious order.
3. **Khalsa Panth**:-The community of Sikhs is called Khalsa Path.

Textbook questions:

Q.1 Discuss the attitude of Virashaivas or the *saints* of Maharashtra, towards caste.

- Ans:**
1. They believed in the equality of all human beings.
 2. They were against of Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women.
 3. They were also against of all forms of rituals and idol worship.

Q.2 Describe the beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis.

- Ans:**
1. They advocated renunciation of the world.
 2. They believed that the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless God and the realisation of oneness with it.
 3. To achieve this they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.
 4. They did not believe in the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order.

Q.3 Who were Sufis? What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?

- Ans:**
1. Sufis were Muslim mystics.
 2. They rejected outward religiosity.
 3. They emphasised on love and devotion to God.
 4. They rejected idol worship and considerably simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers.
 5. They believed that the heart can be trained to look at the world in a different way.

Q.4 Who was Mirabai? Why do you think ordinary people preserved the memory of Mirabai?

- Ans:**
1. Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar.
 2. She was an ardent devotee of Krishna and composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion.
 3. Ordinary people preserved her memory because her songs openly challenged the norms of the 'upper caste' and these songs became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Q.5 What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir? How did he express these?

- Ans:** The major ideas expressed by Kabir include-
1. Rejection of major religious traditions.
 2. Criticism of all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam.
 3. Criticism of priestly classes and caste system.
 4. Belief in a formless Supreme God.
 5. Emphasis on Bhakti or devotion to achieve salvation.
- Kabir expressed his ideas in a vast collection of verses known as sakhis and pads.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Who were the Nayanars and Alvars?

- Ans:**
1. The Nayanars and Alvars led religious movements in south India.
 2. The Nayanars were devotees of Shiva while the Alvars were the devotees of Vishnu.
 3. They came from all castes including those considered 'untouchable' like the Pulaiyar and the Panars.
 4. They preached love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation.
 5. There were 63 Nayanars and 12 Alvars who came from equally divergent backgrounds.

Q.2 Name any two saints of Maharashtra.

Ans: Namdev and Tukaram.

Q.3 What did the terms 'nam', 'dan' and 'isnan' mean?

Ans: The terms nam, dan and isnan means right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct.

Q.4 Explain Sufism methods of training.

- Ans:**
1. The Sufis developed elaborate methods of training using zikr (chanting of a name or sacred formula), contemplation, sama (singing), raqs (dancing), discussion of parables, breath control, etc. under the guidance of a master or pir.
 2. Thus emerged the silsilas, a spiritual genealogy of Sufi teachers, each following a slightly different method (tariqa) of instruction and ritual practice.

Q.5 Name some Sufi saints of India.

- Ans:**
1. Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti of Ajmer
 2. Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki of Delhi
 3. Baba Farid of Punjab
 4. Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi
 5. Bandanawaz Gisudaraz of Gulbarga.

Q.6 How many Alvars and Nayanars were there?

Ans: There were 12 Alvars and 63 Nayanars.

Q.7 Name the two sets of compilations of Nayanar's songs.

Ans: Tevaram and Tiruvacakam.

Q.8 Name the set of compilation of Alvars' songs.

Ans: Divya Prabandham.

History

Chapter-4 Mughal Empire

Key Terms: -

1. **Primogeniture:** -The right of succession belonging to the first-born child.
2. **Coparcenary:** - Custom of partnership in inheritance or joint heirship.

Time line of Mughal Empire in Tabular form.

YEAR	INCIDENTS
1526	First battle of Panipat
1530	Humayun became ruler
1540	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa and Kannuj.
1555	Humayun reclaimed the empire
1556	Second battle of Panipat
1599	Jahangir revolted against Akbar
1605	Jahangir became emperor
1632	Construction of Taj Mahal began
1658	Dara Shikoh became regent Aurangzeb succeeded as emperor
1707	Shah Alam succeeded as emperor
1858	Bahadur Shah Zafar was deposed (shifted) to Burma, Mughal Empire ended

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans: Delhi, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa and Deccan.

Q.2 What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Ans: 1. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagir.
2. Mansabdars could not reside or administer their jagirs.
3. They only had right of the revenue of their assignments.

Q.3 What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Ans: 1. The main source of income available to Mughal rulers was tax on the produce of the peasantry.
2. Zamindars used to collect revenue from peasants.
3. They act as intermediaries between the ruler and peasants.

Q.4 How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance?

Ans: 1. Akbar started discussion on religion with different religions scholars.
2. They emphasized ritual and dogmas were often bigots.
3. Their teaching created divisions and disharmony amongst his subjects.
4. Sulh-i-kul focused on a system of ethics, honesty, justice and peace etc.
Abul fazl helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around the idea of Sulh-i-kul.

Q.5 Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mughal descent?

- Ans:** 1. The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers, from their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan and from their father's side they were the successors of Timur.
2. Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people.
3. On the other hand, they were proud their Timurid ancestry that had captured Delhi in 1398.

Q.6 How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

- Ans:** 1. Because land revenue was the main source of income for the Mughal Empire.
2. The revenue was used for paying the salaries to soldiers, administrative work and welfare work.

Q.7 Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

- Ans:** 1. Because Empire expanded to encompass different regions and provinces.
2. To maintain stability and unity for the empire it was important for Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Who wrote Akbar Nama?

- Ans:** Abul Fazl wrote the Akbar Nama.

Q.2 What was zat?

- Ans:** Mansabdar's rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat.

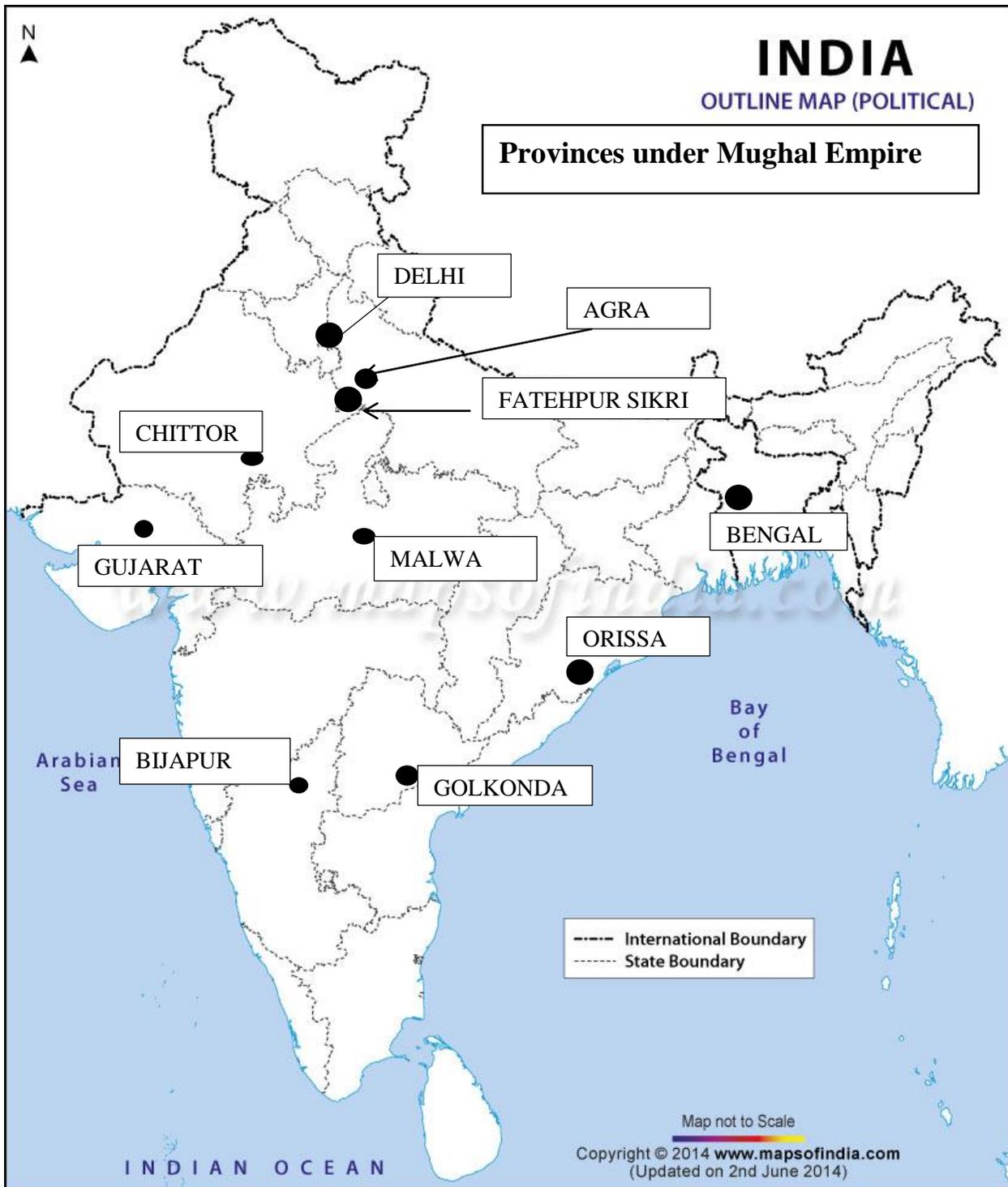
Q.3 Write a short note on mansabdars.

- Ans** 1. Those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as mansabdars.
2. A mansab, meaning a position or rank.
3. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix rank, salary and military responsibilities.
4. The mansabdar's military responsibilities required him to maintain a specified number of sawar or cavalymen and got them registered.

Map Question:

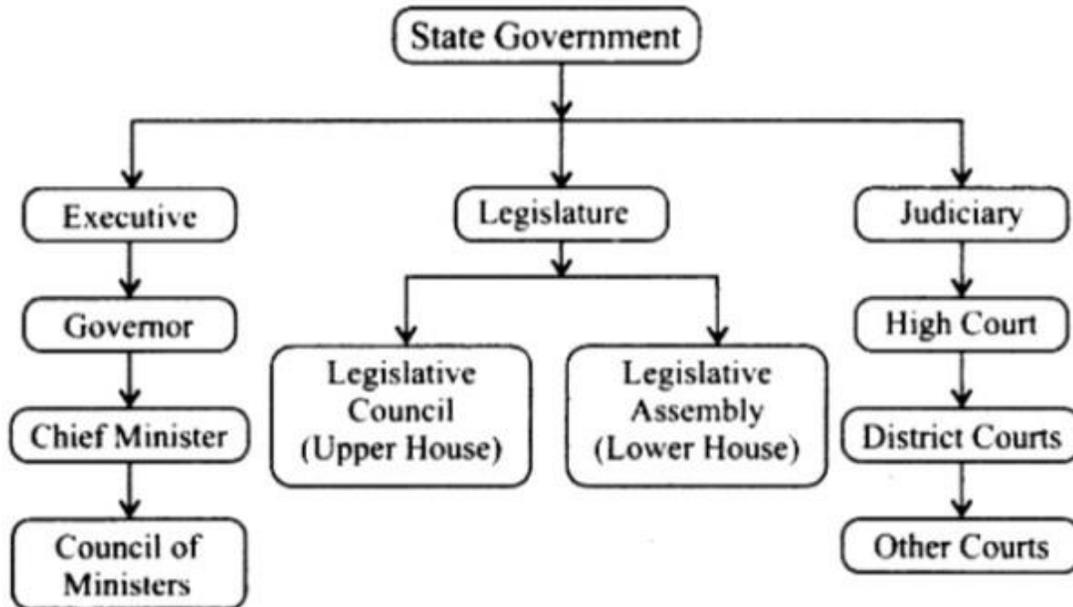
On the political map of India locate and label the following major provinces under the Mughal Empire-

1	Delhi	6	Chittor
2	Agra	7	Malwa
3	Fatehpur Sikri	8	Gujarat
4	Bengal	9	Golkonda
5	Orrisa	10	Bijapur



CIVICS-3

HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS



Key Terms:

1. Constituency- Every state is divided into small areas called constituencies. A particular area from where all the voters living there choose their representatives is called a constituency.

2. Opposition- This refers to elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party and who play the role of questioning government decisions and actions as well as raise new issues for consideration in the Assembly.

Textbook questions-

Q.1 Use the terms 'constituency' and 'represent' to explain who is an MLA and how is the person elected?

- Ans**
1. A state is divided into several constituencies on the basis of population.
 2. Every constituency elect one representative for the Legislative Assembly.
 3. He/she may be a member of a recognized political party or independent.
 4. Representatives who gets the maximum votes from constituency becomes the MLA of that constituency

Q.2 How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

- Ans**
1. After the elections the MLAs of the majority party elect their leader who becomes the chief minister.
 2. The chief minister then selects some MLAs from the ruling party as ministers.
 3. The Governor of the state appoints the chief minister and other ministers.

Q.3 Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?

- Ans**
1. Decisions have to be authorized and supervised by the legislature.
 2. MLAs are together responsible for the working of the government, as the decisions taken by one member may not necessarily be beneficial for all.
 3. All the important suggestions are incorporated in the final decision.

Q.4 What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?

- Ans**
1. MLAs raise questions, debate on various issues and take decisions in the Assembly.
 2. They find the solutions to the problems faced by the masses.
 3. Government departments and its officials implement the decisions made by the Legislative Assembly.

Extra questions

Q.1 How does the State Government work?

- Ans**
1. A government is headed by the Chief Minister.
 2. The Chief Minister, in order to manage the functioning of the government, appoints ministers at various levels like cabinet ministers, state ministers and deputy ministers.
 3. Every government departments are headed by a cabinet minister who is directly accountable for the functioning of the particular department.
 4. The heads of the government departments who are bureaucrats, are responsible for the handling of the government decisions.
 5. The bureaucrats project and get the works completed. The ministers give approval to the works.

Q.2 Who is the chief minister of Gujarat?

- Ans** Mr. Vijay Rupani is the Chief Minister of Gujarat.

Civics
Chapter -4 Growing up as Boys and Girls

Textbook questions

Q.1 Write in your own words what is meant by the terms ‘invisible’, ‘physically demanding’ and ‘time consuming’? Give one example of each based on the household tasks undertaken by women in your home.

Ans **Invisible:** A state of an object that cannot be seen. Example: The amount of time given by a mother to cook the food for her family.

Physically demanding: It is something that requires hard work to be completed. Example: Cooking and standing for long hours.

Time-consuming: It is something that requires a lot of time to be completed. Example: Cleaning the house takes a lot of time.

Extra questions

Q.1 Why does our society devalue the housework women do?

Ans

1. The main responsibilities of household work and taking care of children and elders lies on women.
2. The work they do at home is not recognized as work; it is assumed that this is something that comes naturally to women.
3. They do not get salary and not require any specific education or skill of house hold works.

Q.2 Write the steps taken by the government to give more value to women’s work.

Ans

1. Equality between men and women under the Indian constitution.
2. The government has set up Anganwadies or Childcare Centres in several villages and towns.
3. It has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than 30 women employees to provide crèche facilities.

Geography

Chapter-4 Air

Key Terms: -

(i) **Insolation:** - It is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

(ii) **Greenhouse:** -Carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect bytrapping the heat radiated from the earth is called a greenhouse.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 What is atmosphere?

Ans: Our earth is surrounded by a huge blanket of air called atmosphere.

Q.2 Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere?

Ans: Nitrogen and oxygen are two gases which make up the bulk of the atmosphere.

Q.3 Which gas creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere?

Ans: Carbon dioxide is the gas which creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere.

Q.4 What are weather and climate?

Ans: Weather

1. Weather is the hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere.
2. It can change dramatically from day to day.

Climate

1. The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time represents the climate of a place.
2. It can change in 20-30 years.

Q.5 What is air pressure?

Ans: Air pressure is defined as the pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface.

Q.6 Give reasons:

1. Wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day.

Ans: On a humid day the air is full of water vapour. Hence evaporation is very slow and wet clothes take longer time to dry.

2. Amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles.

Ans: 1. Vertical rays of sun fall straight on equator and give more heat.
2. The sun rays become slanting when they fall on poles and the amount of heat decreaseThe amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles.

Q.7 Extra Questions

Weather Instruments

- | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Thermometer | Measures the temperature |
| 2. | Barometer | Measures atmospheric pressure |
| 3. | Rain Gauge | Measures the amount of rainfall |
| 4. | Wind Vane | Shows the direction of the wind |

Q.8 What is the importance of rainfall?

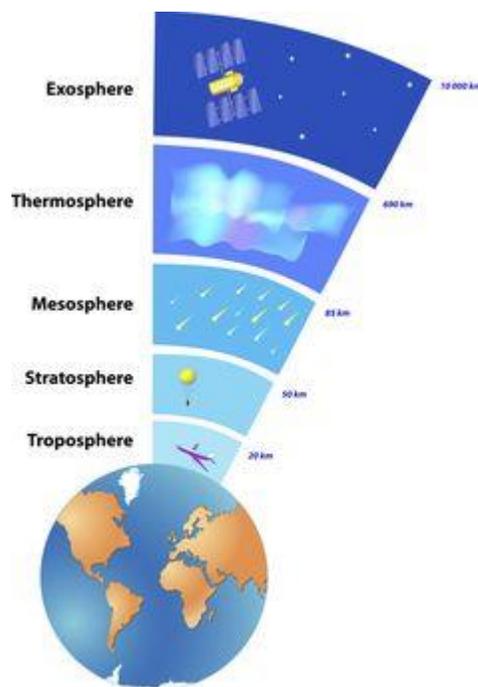
- Ans:**
1. Rainfall is very important for the survival of plants and animals.
 2. It brings fresh water to the earth's surface.
 3. If rainfall is less then it may cause drought on the other hand if it is more floods can take place.

Q.9 Describe the composition of atmosphere.

- Ans:**
1. The atmosphere consists of mixture of gases having a relatively uniform composition in the lower layer.
 2. An average sample of pure dry air consist of nitrogen(78 %),oxygen (21%) and argon (0.9 %),other gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen helium and ozone are present in minute quantities.
 3. The lower layer of atmosphere also contains water vapour in variable quantities.

Q.10 Explain the structure of the atmosphere with the help of a diagram.

Ans:



Troposphere:

- (i) Its average height is 13 km.
- (ii) The air we breathe exists here.
- (iii) All the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in this layer

Stratosphere:-

- (i) It extends up to a height of 50 km.
- (ii) It contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of the sun rays.
- (iii) Ideal condition for flying jet airplanes.

Mesosphere:-

- (i) It extends up to the height of 80 km.
- (ii) Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space.

Thermosphere:-

- (i) It extends between 80-400 km.
- (ii) Ionosphere is a part of this layer which helps in radio transmission.

Exosphere:-

- (i) The upper most layer of the atmosphere is known as exosphere.
- (ii) Light gases like helium and hydrogen float into the space from here.

Geography

Chapter-5 Water

Key Terms:

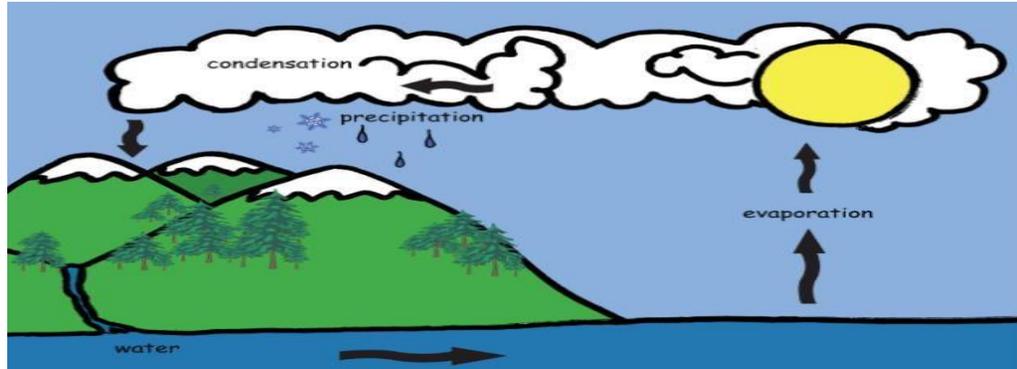
1. **Terrarium:** - It is an artificial enclosure for keeping small house plant.
2. **Salinity:** - It is the amount of salt present in ocean water.

Q.1 What is precipitation?

Ans: Falling of moisture on the land in the form of rainfall, snow, fog, sleet and hailstone is termed as precipitation.

Q.2 Explain water cycle with the help of a diagram.

Ans:



- The water cycle is the process by which water on the earth changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land.
- The water on the Earth's surface is evaporated by the heat emitted by the Sun.
- The vapour rises up with the air, condenses and transforms into clouds. When the clouds become too heavy to float in the air, they fall right back on land as either rain or snow or sleet.
- This process of evaporation, condensation and precipitation continues in a cycle which means that the water on Earth changes form continuously between oceans, atmosphere and land. This is called the 'water cycle'.

Q.3 What are the factors affecting the height of the waves?

- Ans:**
1. Velocity of the Wind
 2. Earthquake
 3. Volcanic eruption
 4. Underwater landslides.

Q.4 Which factors affect the movement of ocean water?

- Ans:**
1. Temperature
 2. Wind
 3. Gravitational pull of the sun, the earth and the moon
 4. Warm and cold currents

Q.5 What are tides and how are they caused?

- Ans:**
1. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water is called tides and that occurs twice a day.
 2. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface causes the tides.

Q.6 What are ocean currents?

Ans: Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

Q.7 Give reasons:

(a) Ocean water is salty.

Ans:

- Because the ocean contains large amount of dissolved salts.
- Rivers erode rock materials which contain salt and deposit it to ocean.

(b) The quality of water is deteriorating.

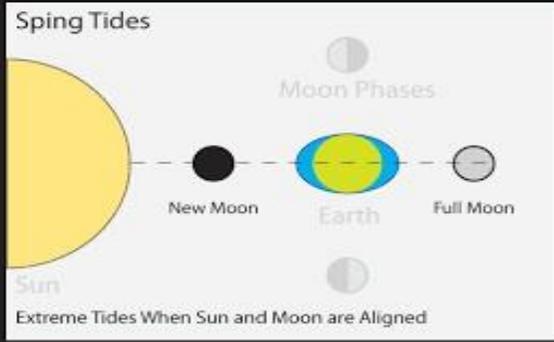
Ans:

1. Water is being used injudiciously.
2. Industrial effluents and untreated water of industries get mixed into streams and rivers.
3. Sewage water also gets mixed into these water bodies.

Extra Questions:

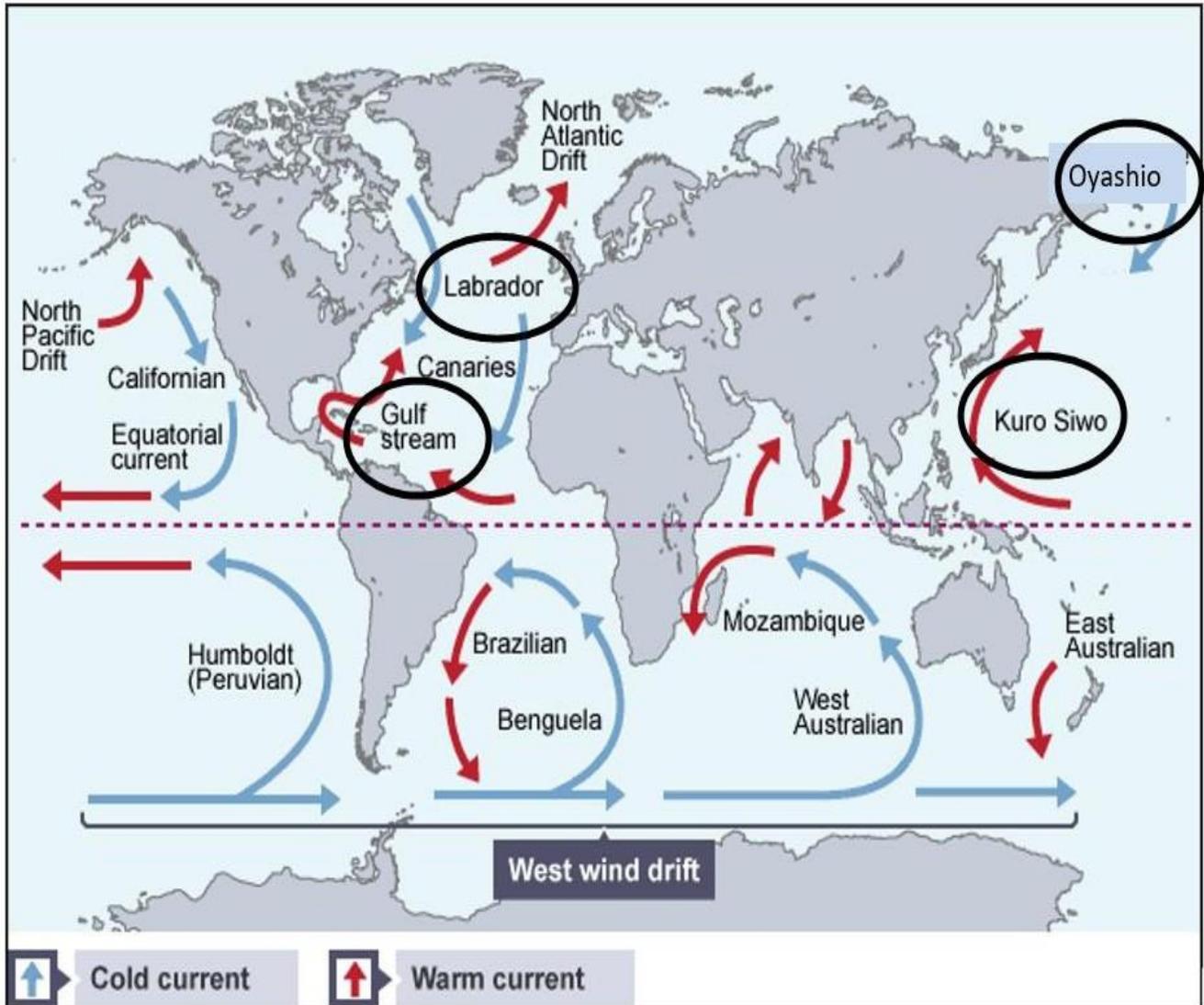
Q.1 Explain the two types of tides with the help of diagram.

Ans:

 <p>The diagram illustrates Spring Tides. It shows the Sun (a large yellow circle on the left), the Earth (a blue and green circle in the center), and the Moon (a small grey circle on the right). A dashed line connects them, indicating they are in a straight line. Labels include 'Spring Tides' at the top left, 'Moon Phases' at the top center, 'Sun' at the bottom left, 'New Moon' below the black moon, 'Earth' below the Earth, and 'Full Moon' below the grey moon. At the bottom, it says 'Extreme Tides When Sun and Moon are Aligned'.</p>	<p>Spring Tides- During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides.</p>
 <p>The diagram illustrates Neap Tides. It shows the Sun (a large yellow circle on the left), the Earth (a blue and green circle on the right), and the Moon (a small yellow circle at the top right). The Sun, Earth, and Moon form a right-angled triangle. Labels include 'Neap Tide' at the top left, 'Moon' above the yellow moon, 'Sun' above the Sun, and 'Earth' above the Earth.</p>	<p>Neap Tides- When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and earth resulting in low tides. These tides are called neap tides.</p>

Map Work: - Mark the following Ocean currents in the physical map of the world.

- **Cold Currents: - Labrador, Oyashio**
- **Warm Currents: - Gulf Stream, Kuroshio**



Geography

Chapter-6 Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

Textbook questions:

Q.1 Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?

Ans: The two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends are— temperature and moisture.

Q.2 Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?

Ans: The three broad categories of natural vegetation are—forests, grasslands and shrubs.

Q.3 Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest?

Ans: The two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest are- rosewood and mahogany.

Q.4 In which part of the world are tropical deciduous forests found?

Ans: Tropical deciduous forests are found in the large part of India, Northern Australia and in Central America.

Q.5 In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?

Ans: Citrus fruits are cultivated in the regions marked for hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.

Q.6 In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?

Ans: Seasonal grasslands are found in the mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

Q.7 Write a short note on coniferous forest.

Ans:

1. The spectacular Coniferous Forest are found in the higher latitudes (20-70*) of the Northern hemisphere.
2. The woods of coniferous forests are tall and soft.
3. Chir, pine and cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests.
4. Pulp is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint.
5. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood.

Q.8 Give reasons:

1. The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin.

Ans: The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions.

2. Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

Ans: Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.

3. The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place.

Ans: The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place because of the variation in temperature and moisture.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Write a short note Tropical grassland.

Ans:

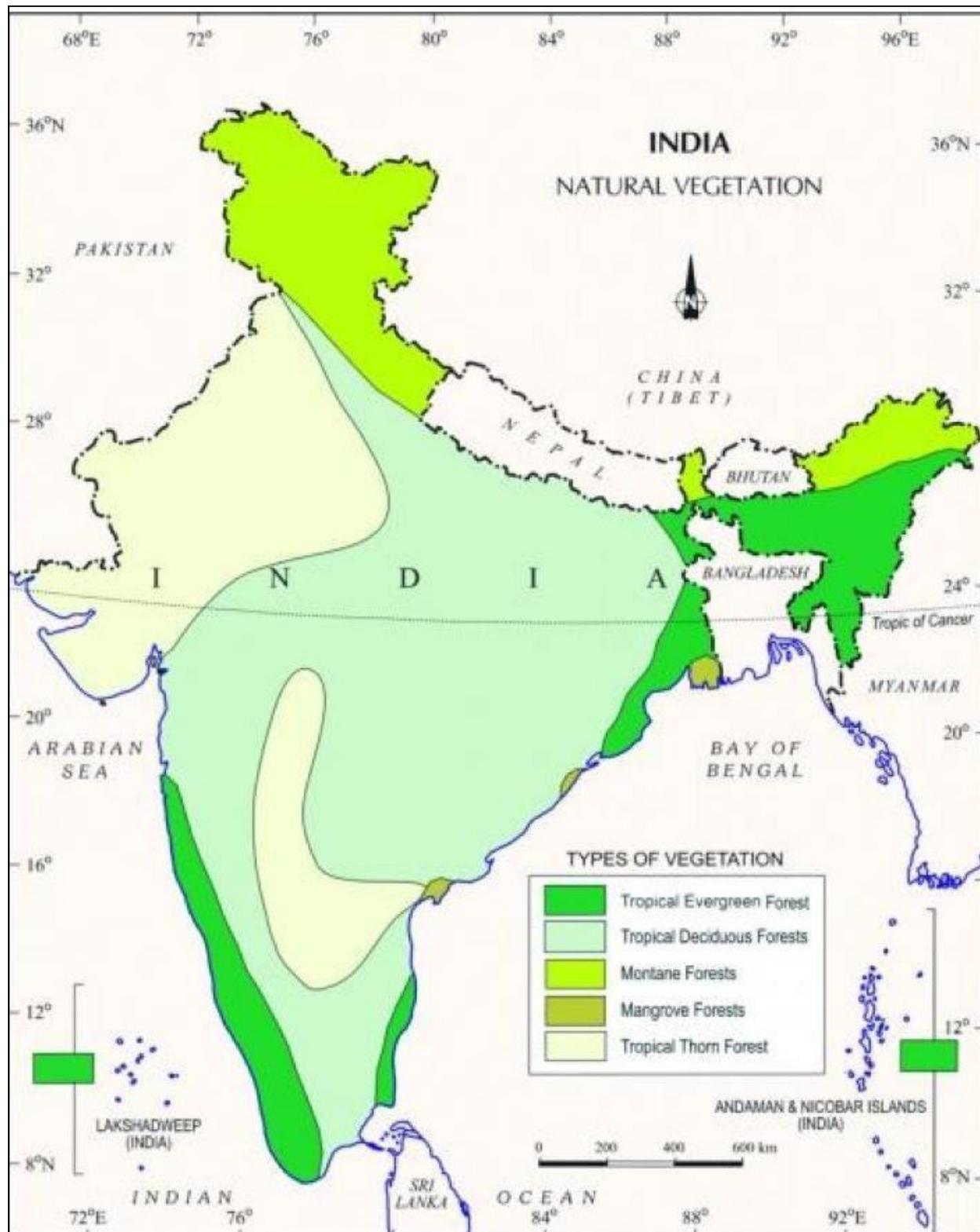
1. Tropical grasslands occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics.
2. This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall.
3. The grass can grow very tall. About 3 to 4 meters in height.
4. Savannah grasslands of Africa are of the example of tropical grassland.
5. Common animals found here are elephant, zebras, giraffes, deer and leopard.

Q.2	Differentiate between Evergreen forest and Deciduous forest.	
Ans:	Evergreen forest	Deciduous Forest
	1. They are found near the equator and close to the tropics	1. They are found in the large part of India, Northern Australia and in Central America.
	2. They shed their leaves at different time of the year.	2. They shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.
	3. They are also called Rain forest	3. They are also called Monsoon forest
	4. They are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground.	4. They are less dense than evergreen forest.
	5. Examples: Hardwoods trees like rosewood, mahogany and ebony	5. Examples: Sal, teak, shisham and neem

Map Question:

Mark the following Natural Vegetation in the political map of India.

1. Mountain Vegetation
2. Tropical Evergreen Forest
3. Thorn forest
4. Tropical Deciduous Forest
5. Mangrove Forest (Tidal)



The map illustrates the natural vegetation of India, showing a clear latitudinal zonation. The northernmost regions, particularly in the Himalayas, are dominated by Montane Forests (yellow-green). The northern slopes of the Western Ghats and the Western Ghats region are covered by Tropical Evergreen Forests (dark green). The central and southern parts of the Indian peninsula are primarily composed of Tropical Deciduous Forests (light green). The coastal regions, particularly along the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, feature Mangrove Forests (brown). The western part of the Indian subcontinent, including Rajasthan and Gujarat, is characterized by Tropical Thorn Forests (pale yellow). The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the Indian subcontinent, roughly separating the temperate and subtropical forest types from the tropical ones.

History

Chapter-3 The Delhi Sultans

14/7/21

Key Terms:-

1. **Hinterland**:-The lands adjacent to a city or port that supply it with goods and services.
2. **Garrison town**: - A fortified settlement, with soldiers.
3. **Client**: - A client is someone who is under the protection of another, a dependent or hanger-on.

Textbook questions

Q.1 Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Ans: Ananga Pala of the Tomara dynasty first established his capital at Delhi.

Q.2 What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Ans: Persian was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans.

Q.3 In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Ans: In Muhammad Tughlaq's reign the Sultanate reached its farthest extent.

Q.4 From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Ans: Ibn Battuta travelled to India from Morocco (North Africa)

Q.5 According to the "Circle of Justice", why was it important for military commanders to keep the interests of the peasantry in mind?

- Ans:**
1. A king cannot survive without soldiers.
 2. Soldiers cannot live without salaries.
 3. Salaries come from the revenue collected from peasants.
 4. Peasants can pay revenue only when they are prosperous and happy.
 5. This happens when the king promotes justice and honest governance.

Q.6 What is meant by the "internal" and "external" frontiers of the Sultanate?

- Ans:**
1. 'Internal' frontiers of the Sultanate considered of the 'hinterland' of the garrison towns.
 2. The 'external' frontiers refer to the unconquered territories especially in the Southern parts of the subcontinent

Q.7 What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties?

- Ans:**
1. The duty of the muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas.
 2. Muqtis office was not inheritable.
 3. Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis.
 4. Care was taken that the muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state.

Q.8 What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?

- Ans:**
1. Delhi Sultans raised standing army was to protect their kingdoms from Mongol invasions.
 2. Alauddin constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers.
 3. He also started paying them salaries in cash rather than iqtas.
 4. Tax was fixed at 50% of the peasant's yield to feed the soldiers.
 5. Muhammad Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daultabad to protect people.

Q.9 Do you think the authors of tawarikh would provide information about the lives of ordinary men and women?

- Ans:**
1. No, because the authors of tawarikh lived in cities mainly Delhi
 2. They were not in touch of villages
 3. They often wrote their histories for Sultans in the hope of rich rewards.
 4. They had nothing to do with common men.

Q.10 Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Explain.

- Ans:**
1. In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya, became Sultan.
 2. She was more able and qualified than all her brothers.
 3. She was the first Muslim woman of Delhi Sultanate.

Extra Questions:

Q.1 Muhammad Tughlaq's administrative measures were a failure-explain.

- Ans:**
1. The shifting of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad was resented.
 2. His campaign into Kashmir was a disaster.
 3. The raising of taxes and famine in the Ganga-Yamuna belt led to widespread rebellion.
 4. Token Currency was great failure.
 5. His administrative measures created complications for all.

Q.2 Which were the five major dynasties of the Delhi-Sultanate?

Ans:

Turkish	1206-1290
Khalji	1290-1320
Tughlaq	1320-1414
Sayyid	1414-1451
Lodi	1451-1526

Geography

Chapter-3 Our Changing Earth

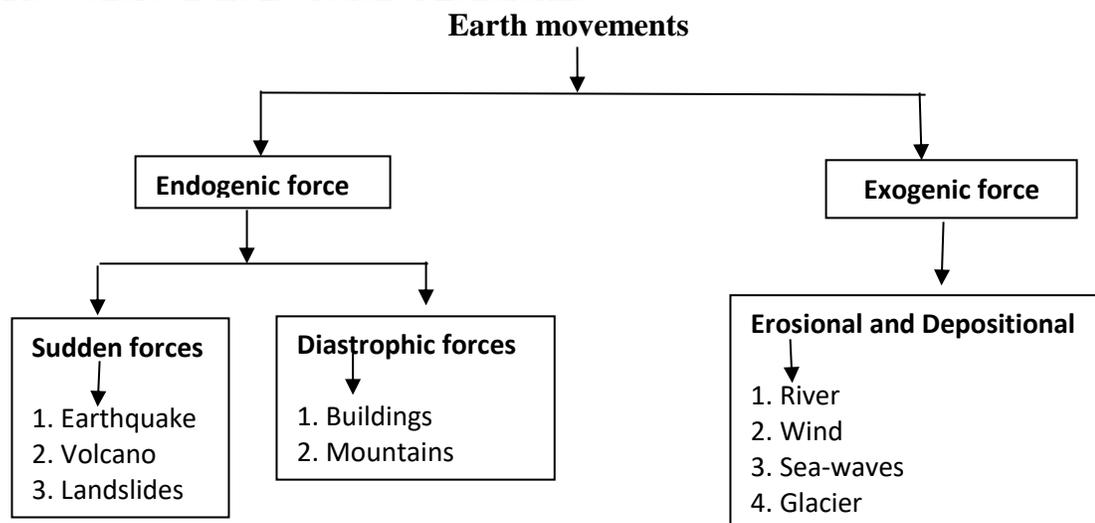
Key Terms:-

(i) **Seismograph:** - An instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes, such as force and duration.

(ii) **Weathering:** - Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.

(iii) **Erosion:**-It is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

Flow Chart on the Evolution of Landforms:



Textbook questions:

Q.1 Why do the plates move?

Ans: 1. Plates move because of the movement of the molten magma inside the earth which moves in a circular manner.
2. Plates move very slowly – just a few millimeters each year.

Q.2 What are sand dunes?

Ans: 1. When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another.
2. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill – like structures.
3. These are called sand dunes.

Q.3 How are beaches formed?

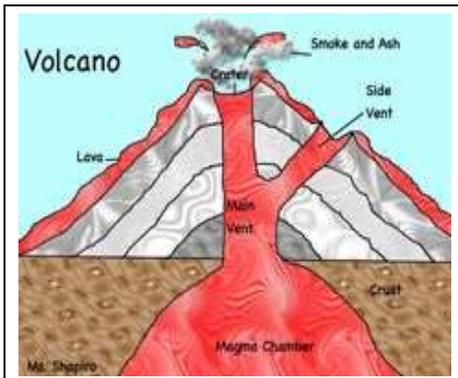
Ans: The sea waves deposit sediments along the shores forming beaches.

Q.4 Define the following-

1. **Sea caves-** Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop. Over time they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.
2. **Sea arches-**As sea caves cavities become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches.
3. **Sea cliff-** The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.
4. **Sand dunes** are large masses of wind-blown sand, and are most common in deserted environments.

Q.4 Extra Questions:**Q.1 Define Volcano with the help of a diagram.**

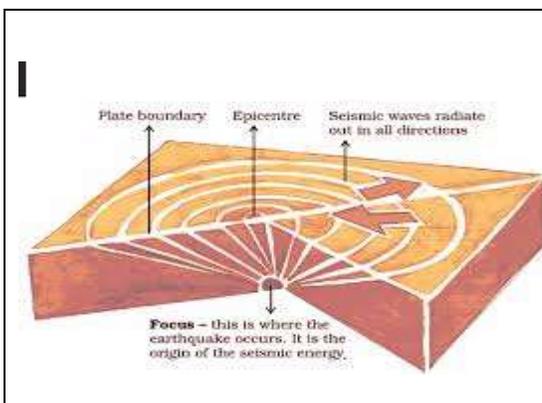
Ans:



A volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly

Q.2 Write a short note on earthquake with the help of diagram.

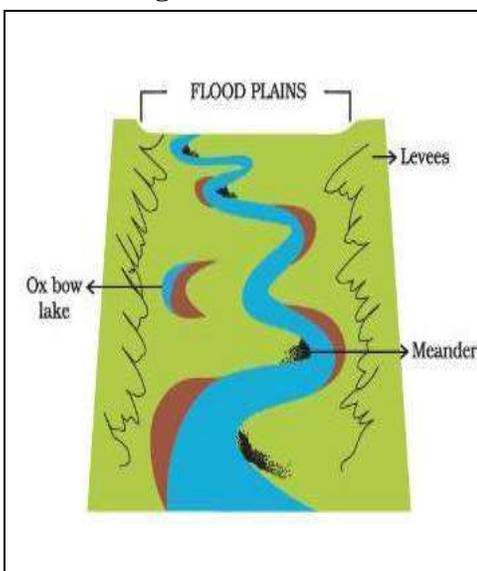
Ans:



- (i) When the Lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates.
- (ii) The vibrations can travel all-round the earth.
- (iii) These vibrations are called Earthquakes.
- (iv) The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.
- (v) The place on the surface above the focus called the epicenter.

Q.3 Draw a diagram of features made by a river in a flood plain and explain it.

Ans:



- (i) As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.
- (ii) Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer and closer.
- (iii) In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an ox-bow lake.
- (iv) At times the river overflows its banks, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its banks.
- (v) This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplain. The raised banks are called levees.

Q.5 Give reasons:**(i) Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom.**

- Ans:**
- In deserts, winds usually erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part.
 - Therefore, such rocks have narrow base and wider top, which take the shape of a mushroom.

(ii) Flood plains are very fertile.

- Ans:**
- Flood plains are formed by the deposition of fine soil and other material called sediments on the river banks.
 - As the soil and sediments are brought by flood water, they are very fertile.

(iii) Sea caves are turned into stacks.

- Ans:**
- Sea waves strike at the rocks.
 - As a result, cracks develop which become bigger over time and hollow like caves are formed on the rocks.
 - They are called sea caves.
 - These cavities become bigger and bigger and a time comes when only the roof of the caves remain to form sea arches.
 - Further erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left.
 - These wall like features are called stacks.
 - In this way, sea caves are turned into stacks.

(iv) Buildings collapse due to earthquakes.

- Ans:**
- Most of the buildings are not safe enough to resist the vibrations of the earthquakes.
 - They are not made earthquake-proof.
 - They collapse tearing apart due to shallow foundation and lack of adequate steel in the interior design.

Geography

Chapter-2 Inside Our Earth

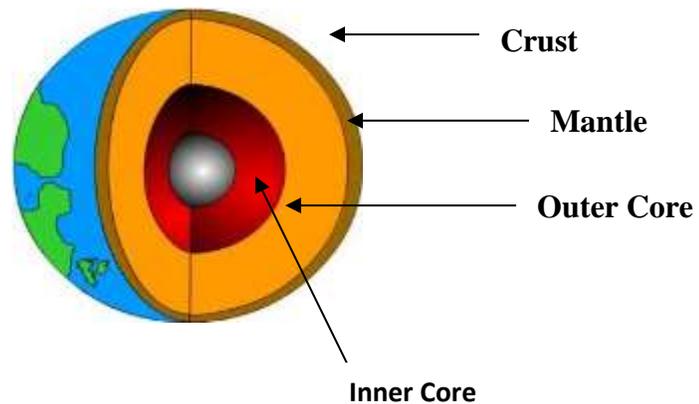
Key Terms: -

1. **Sial:** - Si-silica and Al-alumina together called Sial
2. **Sima:** - Si-silica and Ma-magnesium together called Sima
3. **Nife:** - Ni-nickel and Fe-ferrous i.e., Iron together called Nife.

Textbook questions:

Q.1 Explain the three layers of the earth with a diagram.

Ans:



(i) Crust

- The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust.
- It is about 35 km. on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors.

(ii) Mantle

- Just beneath the crust is the mantle
- Extends up to a depth of 2900 km below the crust

(iii) Core

- The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km.
- It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife

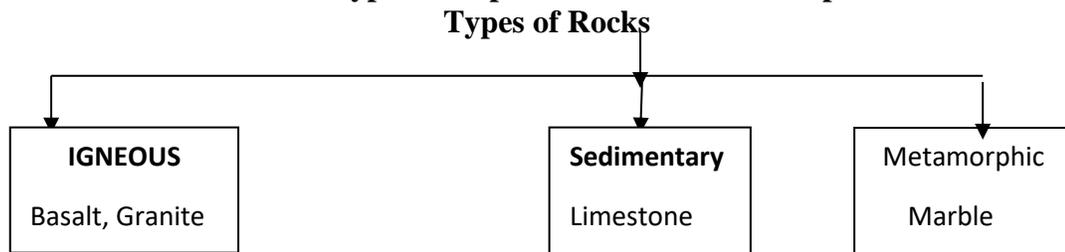
Q.2 What is a rock?

Ans: (i) Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.

(ii) Rocks can be of different colour, size and texture.

Q.3 Draw a flow chart on the types of important rocks with examples.

Ans:



Q.4 How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Ans: Extrusive rocks: -

(i) When the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid.

(ii) Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks.
E.g., Basalt.

Intrusive rocks:-

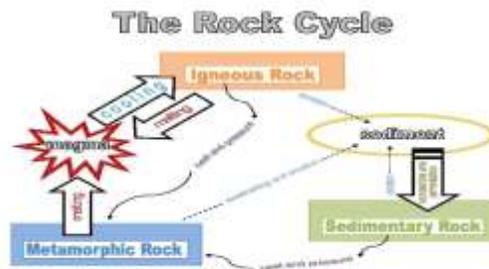
(i) Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust

(ii) So, solid rocks are formed, called intrusive igneous rocks.

E.g., Granite.

Q.5 Explain rock cycle with a diagram.

Ans:



(i) The process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle.

(ii) When the molten magma cools; it solidifies to become igneous rock.

(iii) These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.

(iv) When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.

(v) The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma.

(vi) This molten magma again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks

Q.6 Give reasons:

1. We cannot go to the centre of the earth.

Ans: (i) The centre of the earth lying about 6000 km from the ocean floor.

(ii) There is only molten magma at the earth's centre. Oxygen is absent.

(iii) Such conditions do not permit the survival of any living organism.

2. Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments

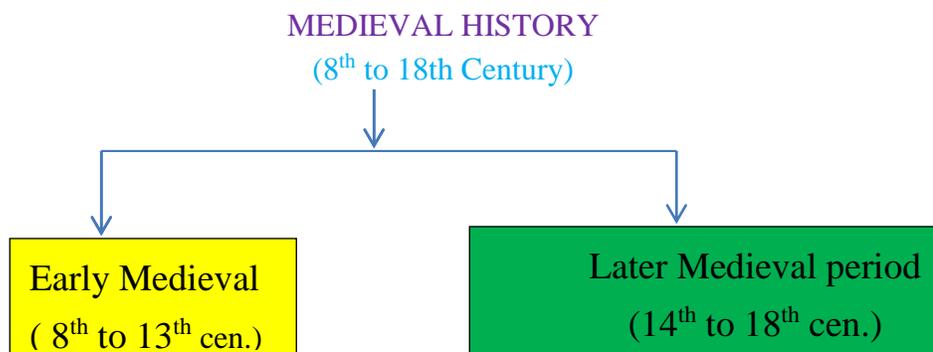
Ans: (i) When big rocks break down into small fragments (or sediments), the fragments are transported and deposited by water and wind.

(ii) The loose sediments compress and harden over the years to form layers of rocks. These rocks are known as sedimentary rocks. For example, sandstone is made from grains of sand.

3. Limestone is changed into marble.

Ans: When subjected to extreme heat and pressure, it gets converted into marble, a metamorphic rock.

History
Chapter-1
Tracing Changes Through A Thousand Years
Flowchart: (Time period)

**Key Terms:**

- 1. Cartographer** - A person who draws or produces maps.
- 2. Archive** - A place where documents and manuscripts are stored.
- 3. Habitat** - The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organisms.
- 4. Manuscript** - It refers to old documents actually written by hand before books were made.

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Who was considered a ‘foreigner’ in the past?

Ans: In the past, the term ‘foreigner’ referred to a stranger who was not a part of that society or culture.

Q.2 List some of the technological challenges associated with this period.

Ans:

1. Persian wheel in irrigation.
2. Spinning wheel in weaving.
3. Firearms in combat.

Q.3 In what ways the meaning of the term ‘Hindustan’ has changed over the centuries?

Ans:

1. Today we understand Hindustan as “India” the modern nation-state.
2. In the 13th century, Minhaj-i-Siraj used the term in a political sense for lands that were a part of the Delhi Sultanate.
3. In the 16th century, Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography of the culture and the fauna of the subcontinent.

Q.4 What are the difficulties historians faces in using manuscripts?

Ans:

1. Poor handwriting.
2. Different interpretations.
3. Copying errors.
4. Different versions of manuscripts might lead to confusion.

Q.5 How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?

Ans: Historians divided the past into periods based on the economic and social factors which characterise them.

In doing so, they face the following problems:

1. Economic and social changes keep ongoing. Hence, it is difficult to draw definite boundaries.
2. These periods compared with modernity. 'Modernity' carries a sense of material progress.

Handout Questions:

Q.6 Explain how the affairs of jatis were regulated?

Ans: The affairs of jatis were regulated in the following way:

1. Jatis framed their own rules and regulations for managing the conduct of their members.
2. An assembly of elders was responsible for enforcing these regulations. This assembly of elders was called jati panchayat.
3. But jatis were also required to abide by the rules of their villages.

Q.7 How did scribes copy down the manuscripts? What was its drawback?

Ans: 1. Scribes copied down the manuscripts by hand because there was no printing press in those days.
2. They introduced numerous changes in the manuscripts

Civics

Chapter - 1

On Equality

Key Terms:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Universal Adult Franchise | It means that all adult (those who are 18 and above) citizens have the right to vote irrespective of their social or economic backgrounds. |
| 2. Dignity | This refers to thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect. |
| 3. Agitation | The situation in which people protest or argue, especially in public in order to achieve a particular type of change. |

Textbook questions:

Q.1 What is the importance of universal adult franchise in a democracy?

Ans: Universal adult franchise means that every person above the age of 18 have the right to vote.

This is important to democracy because

1. It is based on the principle of equality.
2. It does not discriminate on the basis of social or economic backgrounds.

Q.2 In what ways was Omprakash Valmiki's experience similar to that of the Ansaris?

Ans:

1. Both Omprakash Valmiki and Ansaris treated unequally by their fellow citizens.
2. Both of them suffered unequal treatment and were discriminated at the individual level because they belonged to different castes or religions.
3. Both the incidents show that though the law enforces equality, such inequalities exist within our society.

Q.3 What do you understand by the term 'All persons are equal before the law'?

Ans:

1. The term 'All persons are equal before the law' means every person, from the president of the country to the ordinary citizen of the country has to obey the laws mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. No person can be discriminated against on the basis of caste, religion, race, place of birth or gender.
3. It ensures that the government will take care of the needs of all the citizens and fulfill them.
4. It safeguards the interests of people and ensures that all persons have access to all public resources.

Extra questions:

Q.4 What do you mean by Constitution?

Ans: A Constitution is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for the people and the government in the country to follow.

Q.5 What is 'Civil Right Movement'?

Ans: Civil Right Movement is the movement that began in the 1950s in which the African-

Americans demanded equal rights and an end to racial discrimination.

Q.6 What is 'Joothan'?

Ans: Joothan is an autobiography of a famous dalit writer Omprakash Valmiki.

Q.7 What is the midday meal programme?

Ans: Midday meal programme refers to the programme which is introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with freshly cooked lunch.

Q.8 How has the government tried to implement equality in India?

Ans: The government has tried to implement the equality

1. By laws
2. And through government programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities.

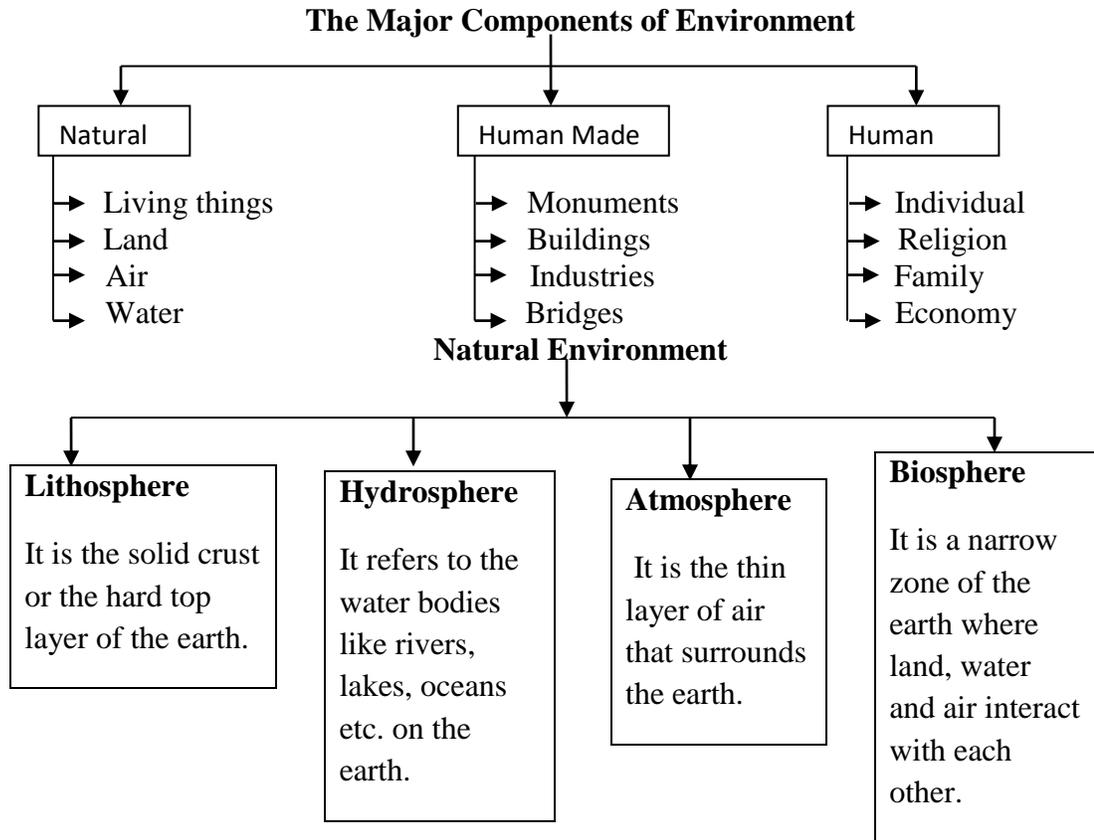
Q.9 Write a short note on equality.

Ans:

1. Every person is equal before law.
2. No discrimination based on religion, race, caste, place of birth or gender.
3. Every person has access to all public places.
4. Untouchability has been abolished.

Geography Chapter-1 Environment

Flow Charts:



Textbook questions:

Q.1 What is an ecosystem?

Ans: It is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live.
Large rainforest, grassland, desert, mountains, and rivers etc. are examples of ecosystem.

Q.2 What do you mean by the natural environment?

Ans: 1. All living and non-living things which exist together naturally form natural environment
2. Land, water, air, plants and animals comprise the natural environment.

Q.3 What is the lithosphere?

Ans: 1. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth.
2. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
3. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc.

Q.4 Distinguish between the biotic and abiotic environment with examples.

Ans: 1. Biotic environment - The world of the living organisms is known as the biotic environment. E.g. Plants and animals.
2. Abiotic environment - The world of the non-living elements is known as the abiotic

environment. E.g. Land and water.

Q.5 Why is our environment important?

Ans: The environment is important to us because it provides the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat and the land where we live.

Q.6 Give reasons:

1. Man modifies his environment?

Ans:

1. Man modifies the environment to fulfill his needs and make his life comfortable.
2. Man builds homes, factories and modifies the environment and its mineral wealth.
3. For food, shelter and agriculture, he cuts forests and utilizes land and water.

2. Plants and animals depend on each other.

Ans:

1. Plants consume carbon dioxide and give oxygen to air and prepare food.
2. Animals absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide for plants.
3. The dead and decaying animals act as nutrition to plants.
4. Forests are the natural habitat of animals.

Q.7 Suggest some ways to conserve the environment.

Ans:

1. Grow more trees.
2. Use alternative sources of energy.
3. Save natural resources.
4. Reduce pollution.
5. Spread awareness.

Q.8 What is the ecological balance? Why do we need to maintain it?

Ans:

1. The perfect balance or equilibrium in the transfer of energy and matter among the different components of an ecosystem is known as ecological balance.
2. We need to maintain it for the continued survival and existence of the organisms as well as the stability of the environment.

Q.9 How is the lithosphere useful to us?

Ans: The lithosphere is useful to us as it provides :

1. Forests and grasslands for grazing.
2. Land for agriculture.
3. Human settlements.
4. It is also a source of mineral wealth.

Q.10 Write a short note on Biosphere.

Ans:

1. It is a narrow zone of the earth where land (lithosphere), water (hydrosphere) and air (atmosphere) interact with each other to support life.
2. The plant and animal kingdom together make the biosphere or the living world.
3. Biosphere makes the earth a unique planet in the solar system.

History

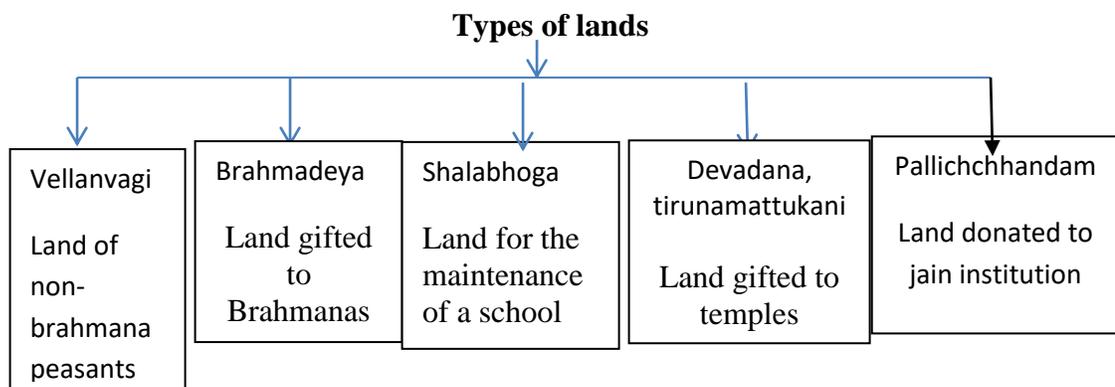
Chapter-2

New Kings and Kingdoms

Key Terms:

- 1. Samanta** - Samantas were the big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent in the seventh century.
- 2. A sluice gate** - It is traditionally a wood or metal barrier which is commonly used in rivers and canals to control water levels and flow rate.

Flow chart:



Textbook questions:

Q.1 Who were the parties involved in the “tripartite struggle”?

Ans: The parties involved in the tripartite struggle were the rulers belonging to the Gurjara – Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties for the control over Kanauj.

Q.2 What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola Empire?

Ans: All those who wished to become members of the sabha should be

1. Owners of the land from which they have collected the land revenue.
2. They should have their own homes.
3. They should be between the age of 35 and 70 years.
4. They should have been the knowledge of the Vedas.
5. They should be well-versed in administrative matters and should be honest.

Q.3 How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Ans:

1. Rashtrakutas in the Deccan were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.
2. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord.
3. He had performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha and became a ruler.

Q.4 What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Ans:

1. The new dynasties gained wealth and power by forcing peasants, traders, cattle-keepers and artisans to pay revenue and declared themselves as maha-Samanta.

2. They got independence from their overlords.
3. They performed rituals to declare themselves as Kshatriyas with the help of Brahmanas.
4. Many of the new kings adopted high sounding titles as Maharaja-Adhiraja and Tribhuvana-Chakravartin.
5. They built large temples to store their wealth and used the temples in wars.

Q.5 What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?

- Ans:**
1. A grand-dam constructed across river Kaveri called Kallanai.
 2. Tanks were built to utilize river and rainwater for irrigation.
 3. Dams and tanks were provided with sluices to regulate the flow of water.
 4. Embankments were created in the delta region to prevent flooding.
 5. Digging of wells for water storage.

Extra Questions:

Q.6 Write the difference between Brahmadeya and Devadana.

- Ans:**
1. Tax-free land granted to Brahmanas was called Brahmadeya.
 2. Land gifted to the temples was called Devadana.

Q.7 What do you understand by Vetti and Kadamai?

- Ans:**
1. Vetti and Kadamai were taxes that were imposed during the Chola period.
 2. Vetti means forced labour under which peasants were forced to work for the king or their village landlords for free.
 3. Kadamai refers to land revenue that peasants had to pay to the king.

Q.8 Write a short note on Chola Administration.

- Ans:**
1. The Chola administration was highly organized and efficient.
 2. The King was an important person.
 3. Nadu, groups of villages, had many administrative functions including justice and collecting taxes.
 4. 'Ur' was a village assembly and they looked after the administration of the village.

Q.9 What do you know about architecture of Chola Period?

- Ans:**
1. Chola temples were the centers for craft production.
 2. Temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda-cholapuram are an exclusive example of architectural and Sculptural marvels.
 3. Temples were not only the places of worship, but they were also the hub of economic, social and cultural life.
 4. Chola bronze images considered the finest in the world.

Q.10 How were brahmanas rewarded by the kings?

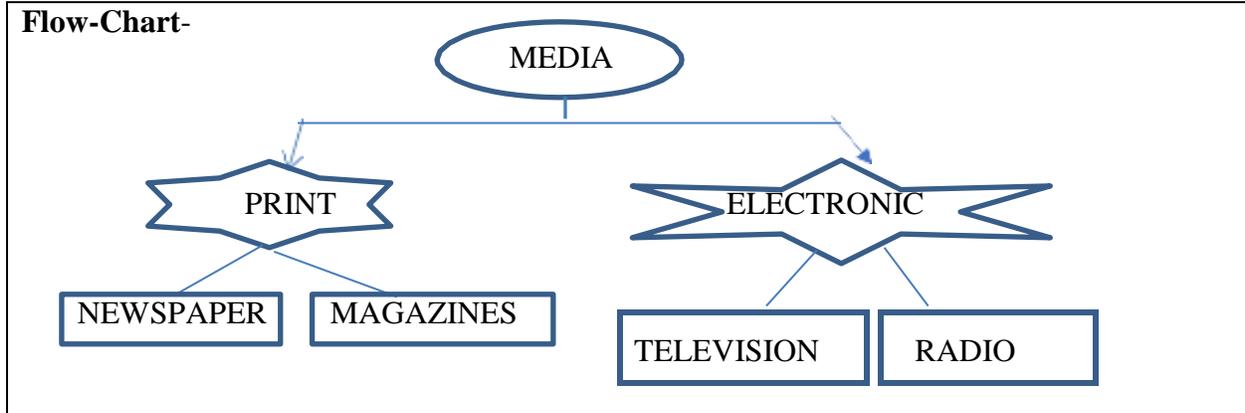
- Ans:** Kings rewarded Brahmanas by grant them land. These grants were recorded on copper plates and given to those who received the land.

Map question

On the political map of India locate and label the major kingdoms between 7th to 12th centuries:

- (I) Chahmanas (ii) Gurjara-Pratiharas(iii) Palas(iv) Rashtrakutas (v)Cholas

Civics
6- UNDERSTANDING MEDIA



Key Terms-

1. **Censorship-** The government has the power to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories.
2. **Broadcast-** A TV or Radio programme that is widely transmitted.

Textbook Questions-

Q.1 In what ways the media play an important role in a democracy?

Ans The media plays a very important role in democracy-

- i. It provides news and discusses events taking place in the country and the world.
- ii. It criticizes the unpopular policies and programmes that the government takes.
- iii. It forms public opinion.
- iv. It acknowledges us with several current issues.
- v. It provides awareness among masses.

Q.2 Can you give this diagram a title? What do you understand about the link between media and big business from this diagram?

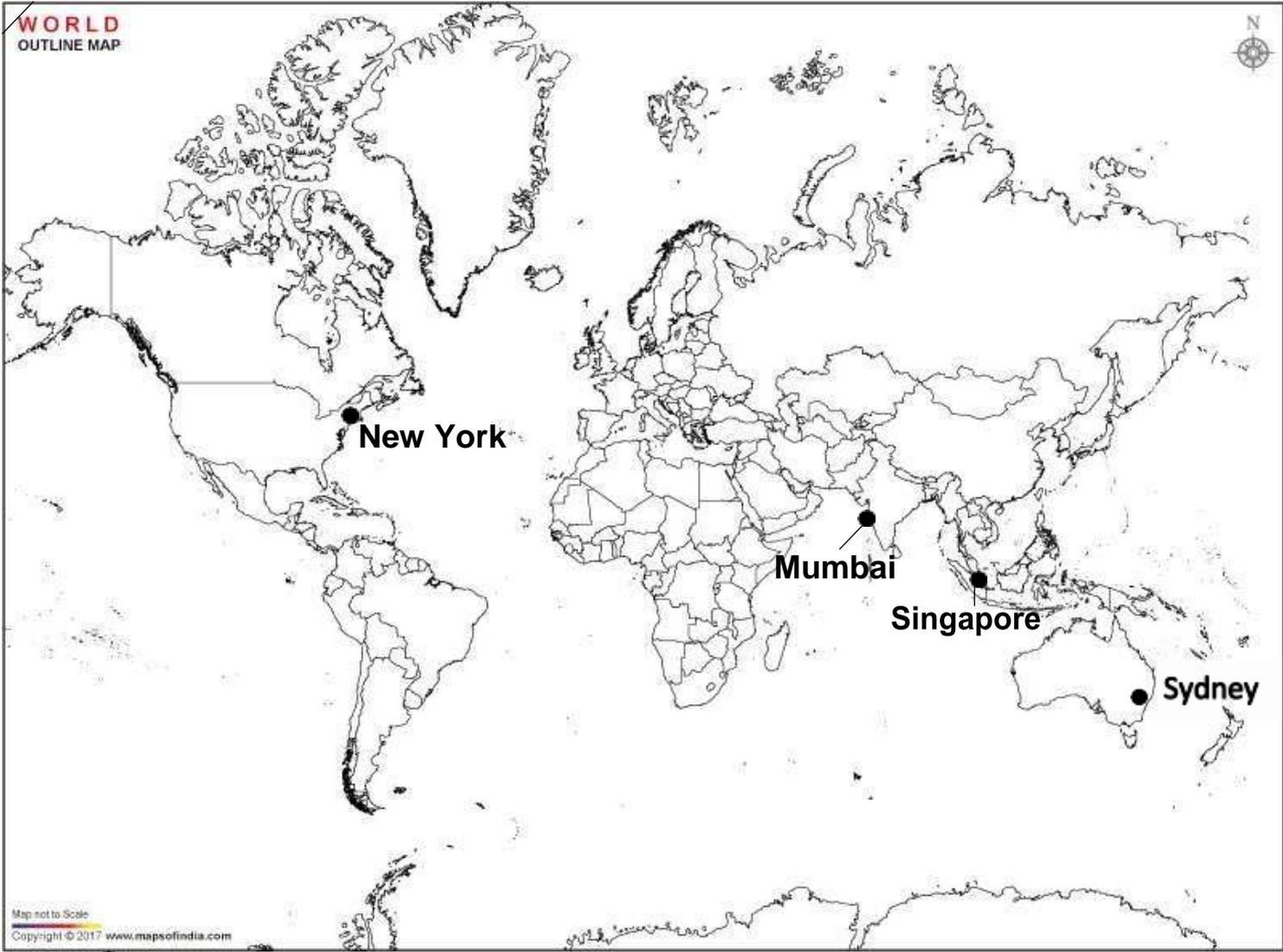


Ans	<p>i. The title to this diagram is ‘Big Business Houses- Media Connection’.</p> <p>ii. Big Business Houses advertise their products through media.</p> <p>iii. It is the best and the cheapest means to reach people at large.</p> <p>iv. People get influenced by the advertisements and buy the products.</p> <p>v. In this way, big business houses earn huge profit and money flow back to them.</p>
	Extra Questions-
Q.1	What does the word ‘media’ mean?
Ans	<p>i. Media is the plural form of the word ‘medium’ and it describes the various ways through which we communicate in society.</p> <p>ii. Television, newspapers, the Internet and several other forms of communication are collectively known as media.</p>
Q.2	What is a balanced report?
Ans	A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story without taking anyone’s side and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds.
Q.3	What do you mean by an independent media? Why is it important to have an independent media?
Ans	<p>An Independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An independent media is very important because it is on the basis of the information that the media provides that we take action as citizens. • Hence, it is essential that this information is reliable and unbiased.

G-7 HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

	<p>Flow-Chart</p> <pre> graph TD A[MEANS OF TRANSPORT] --> B(OLD) A --> C(MODERN) B --> D[ANIMAL] C --> E[ROADWAYS] C --> F[RAILWAYS] C --> G[WATERWAYS] C --> H[AIRWAYS] E --> I[Metalled] E --> J[Unmetalled] E --> K[Subways] E --> L[Flyovers] G --> M[Inland] G --> N[Sea route] </pre>
	<p>Key Terms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transhumance - It is a seasonal movement of people 2. Subways - Underground roads are called subways
	<p>Textbook Questions</p>
<p>Q.1</p>	<p>What do you understand by the term ‘settlement’?</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<p>The term ‘settlement’ refers to a place where people build their homes to live either permanently or temporary.</p>
<p>Q.2</p>	<p>Which are the activities practiced by the rural people?</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<p>The activities practiced by rural people are farming, fishing, forestry, trading and craftwork, etc.</p>
<p>Q.3</p>	<p>Mention any two merits of railways.</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<p>The two important merits of railways are as follows: 1. Railways can carry people and heavy goods faster over long distances quickly. 2. It is cheaper and hence economical.</p>
<p>Q.4</p>	<p>What do you understand by communication?</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<p>Communication is the process of conveying messages to others. With the development of technology, humans have devised new and fast modes of communication.</p>
<p>Q.5</p>	<p>What is the mass media?</p>
<p>Ans:</p>	<p>1. Mass media is the collection of the modes of communication through which one can communicate with a large number of people. 2. It consists of radio, television, newspaper, etc.</p>

Q.6	Give Reason	
	1. Today's world is shrinking.	
Ans:	With the advancement of communication and information technology, the world has contracted. We can get the news of a far-off land just with a blink of our eyes.	
	Extra Questions	
Q.1	Why did settlements grow near the river valleys?	
Ans:	Settlement grew near the river valleys because 1. Plenty of water was available there. 2. The land was fertile, hence good for agriculture.	
Q.2	Differentiate between Compact and Scattered Settlement.	
Ans:	Compact Settlement	Scattered settlement
	1. Compact settlements are found in fertile plain and river valley.	1. Scattered settlements are found in hilly tracts, thick forest and regions of extreme climate.
	2. The main occupation is agriculture.	2. The main occupations are grazing and lumbering.
	3. Houses are very close to each other.	3. Houses are scattered in this settlement.
Q.3	Explain the two types of waterways used for transportation.	
Ans:	<p>1. Inland Waterways - Navigable rivers and lakes are used as inland waterways. Some of the important inland waterways are the Ganga - Brahmaputra river system, the Great Lakes in North America and the river Nile in Africa.</p> <p>2. International Sea Routes - Sea routes and oceanic routes are mostly used for transporting goods from one country to another. These routes are connected with the ports. Some of the important ports of the world are Singapore, Mumbai, New York, Los Angeles, etc.</p>	
Q.4	How does Internet make our lives comfortable?	
Ans:	<p>1. Internet provides easy access to global information.</p> <p>2. It can be used to communicate globally.</p> <p>3. It is also used a source for entertainment.</p> <p>4. It makes shopping online / ecommerce possible.</p> <p>5. It can be seen as a source to impart education.</p>	
	Map Question	
	On the political map of world locate and label the important seaports with appropriate symbols New-York, Mumbai, Singapore, Sydney	



History

Chapter 7 Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

	<p>Key Terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clan:- a clan is a group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor. Tribal organisation is often based on kinship or clan loyalties. Tanda:- The caravan of Banjars was called tanda. Itinerant groups:- The group consists of craftspeople, pedlars and entertainers travel from place to place practising their different occupations.
Q.1	Textbook questions:
(i)	What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturists?
Ans:	The nomadic pastoralists exchanged wool, ghee, etc. with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.
(ii)	Were the Banjaras important for the economy?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Banjaras were very important for the economy. They usually bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer. They again reloaded their oxen with anything that could be profitably sold in other places.
(iii)	How did tribal societies change after being organised into a state?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Many tribes became part of the caste system. But only the leading tribal families could join the ruling class. A large majority joined the lower jatis of caste society. Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier had adopted Islam
(iv)	In what ways was the history of the Gonds different from that of the Ahoms? Were there any similarities?
Ans:	<p>Differences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called Gondwana while the Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar. The Gonds practised shifting cultivation while the Ahoms depended upon forced labour called paiks. The Gond society was not as much developed as the Ahom's. <p>Similarities:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both were tribal societies that organized into large states. Both had to face Mughal attack Both had centralised administration.
(v)	How was the administration of the Ahom state organized?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ahom society was divided into clans or khels A khel often controlled several villages. The peasant was given land by his village community.
Q.2	Extra Questions:
(i)	Find out about present day government policies towards tribal populations.
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Education is being spread in the tribal areas. Facilities like roads, water, and electricity have been increased. The government provides reservation in schools and govt. offices.
(ii)	What changes took place in vama-based society?
Ans:	1. Smaller castes or jatis emerged within vamas.

	<p>2. Many tribes and social groups were taken into caste- based society and given the status of jatis.</p> <p>3. Specialised artisans such as smiths, carpenters and masons were also recognised as separate jatis..</p> <p>3. Jatis rather than vama became the basis for organising society.</p>
(ii)	<p>On an outline map of India, mark the locations of the following tribes. Bhils, Santals, Mundas, Gonds, Gaddis,Gakkhars,.Kolis.</p>
	Map Work

