



5-in-1

SOCIAL SCIENCE

I TERM

Unit

1

Sources of Medieval India

HISTORY

FIRST TERM

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

- a) Chronicles
b) Travelogues
c) Coins
d) Inscriptions

Ans: d) Inscriptions

2. _____ was the land gifted to temples.

- a) Vellanvagai
b) Shalabhoga
c) Brahmadeya
d) Devadana

Ans: d) Devadana

3. _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.

- a) Chola
b) Pandya
c) Rajput
d) Vijayanagara

Ans: a) Chola

4. _____ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.

- a) Ain-i-Akbari
b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri
d) Tarikh-i-Frishta

Ans: b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir

5. _____, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.

- a) Marco Polo
b) Al Beruni
c) Domingo Paes
d) Ibn Battuta

Ans: d) Ibn Battuta

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.

Ans: Uttiramerur

2. _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

Ans: Muhammad Ghori

3. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a _____.

Ans: Jital

4. _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.

Ans: Minhaj-us-Siraj

5. An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.

Ans: Nicolo Conti

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Khajuraho | - | i. Odisha |
| 2. Konark | - | ii. Hampi |
| 3. Dilwara | - | iii. Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Virupaksha | - | iv. Rajasthan |

Ans: 1.iii 2.i 3.iv 4.ii

IV. State true or false.

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution. Ans: True
2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire. Ans: False

Correct statement : The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the **economic condition** of the empire.

3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts. Ans: True
4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522. Ans: False

Correct statement : Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the **Vijayanagar** in 1522.

V. Match the statement with the reason Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

- a) Assertion (A) : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.**

Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A.

- b) Find out the wrong pair.**

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| a) Madura Vijayam | - | Gangadevi |
| b) Abul Fazal | - | Ain-i-Akbari |
| c) Ibn Battuta | - | Tahqiq-i-Hind |
| d) Amuktamalyatha | - | Krishnadevaraya |

Ans: 3. Ibn Battuta-Tahqiq-i-Hind

- c) Find out the odd one.**

Inscriptions, Travelogues, Monuments, Coins

Ans: Travelogues

**VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.****1. Who compiled *Nalayira Divyaprabhandham*?**

Nathamuni.

2. What does the word *Tuzk* mean?

Auto biography.

3. Name Jahangir's memoir.

Tuzk-i-Jahangiri.

4. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.

Primary sources and secondary sources,

Primary sources:

Inscriptions, Monuments, Coins, Information available in them.

Secondary sources:

Literary works, Chronicles, Travelogues, Biographies, Auto biography.

5. List out the important mosques and forts constructed during the medieval times.

- ❖ Quwwat-ul-Islam masjid, Moth-ki-masjid, Jama masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah and charminar are the important mosques belonging to the medieval times,
- ❖ The forts of historical importance are Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort, and Delhi Red Fort.

6. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| ❖ Marco Polo | ❖ Nicolo Conti |
| ❖ Al-Beruni | ❖ Abdur-Razzag |
| ❖ IbnBattuta | ❖ Domingo Paes |

VII. Answer the following.**1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.**

- ❖ Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and his name inscribed on it.
- ❖ This coins tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook.
- ❖ Copper Jital are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.
- ❖ Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din khalji's gold coins, Muhammad –bin-Tughluq's copper token currency are indicative of coinage as well as the economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of that time.

VIII. Answer Grid.

1. _____ was a courtier of European Aurangzeb. Ans: Khafi Khan	2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to _____. Ans: Rajendra Chola I
3. _____ was the land for the maintenance of the school. Ans: Shalabhoga	4. _____ compiled Peryapuranam. Ans: Sekkizhar
5. _____ is an Arabic word Meaning history. Ans: Tarikh (or) Tahquiq	6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to _____ in the south. Ans: Devagiri (Daulatabad)

IX. HOTS.

1. **The composition of metals in coins is indicative at the economic prosperity of the empire – Substantiate.**

Sliver Tanka introduced by Iltatmish, Ala-ud-din-khalji's gold coins, Muhammed-bin-Tughluq's copper token currency are economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time.

X. Student Activity.

Prepare an album collecting pictures of palaces, tombs, mosques and forts of Medieval India.



Humayuns - Tomb



Jama mas jid



Agra fort



Amber Palace

XI. Life skill.

1. **Find out from the libraries in your town or village and prepare a report about the primary and secondary sources available there.**

- ❖ On a visit to a library nearby I found that it had primary and secondary sources.
- ❖ I found historical documents, statistical data, pieces of creative writing, speeches and art objects. Interviews, surveys, field work also are available here.
- ❖ I also could see and sources like articles in news papers, popular magazines, book a movie views and articles in journals.

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks.

- Sources are classified as _____ and _____ sources.
Ans: primary and secondary
- The period from A.D. 700 to 1200 and from A.D 1200 to 1700 are classified as _____ and _____ in Indian history.
Ans: early medieval period
- Tabakat is an Arabic word meaning _____ or _____.
Ans: generations or centuries
- Vitala and _____ at Hampi similarly speak of the contribution of Vijayanagara rulers.
Ans: Virupaksha temple
- _____ a venetian traveler, visited when the pandya kingdom was becoming the leading Tamil power in the 13th century.
Ans: Marco Polo

II. Match the following.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jahangir | - | a) Arab-born Morocco scholar | |
| 2. Ibn Battuta | - | b) Tukz-i-Jahangiri | |
| 3. Kalhana | - | c) Appar | |
| 4. Devaram | - | d) Manikkavasagar | |
| 5. Thiruvagam | - | e) Rajtarangiri | Ans: 1.b 2.a 3.e 4.c 5.d |

III. Answer the following.

1. Define Travelogue.

A Book or illustrated account of the places visited and experiences encountered by a traveler.

2. What do you mean by Monuments?

Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, forts, minarets, are called by the collective name Monuments.

3. What are sources?

Sources are the supporting material, documents or records in the form of evidence that help to reconstruct the past.

4. Why did Chola period know as the period of Devotional literature?

Kamba Ramayanam, Sekkizhar's Periyapuram, Nalayira Divyaprabhandam, Composed by 12 Azhwars and Compiled by Nathamuni, Devaram, composed by Appar, Sundara and compiled by Nambiyandar Nambi, Manikkavasagar's Thiruvagam, all were scripted during the Chola times. So Chola period knew as the period of Devotional literature.

Formative Assessment - 1

Time: 15 mins.

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**3×1=3****1. _____ was the land gifted to temples.**

- a) Vellanvagai b) Shalabhoga
c) Brahmadeya d) Devadana

2. _____ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.

- a) Ain-i-Akbari b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri d) Tarikh-i-Frishta

3. _____ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

- a) Chronicles b) Travelogues
c) Coins d) Inscriptions

II. Fill in the blanks.**3×1=3**

1. _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.
2. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a _____.
3. An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.

III. Match the following.**4×1=4**

1. Khajuraho - a) Odisha
2. Konark - b) Hampi
3. Dilwara - c) Madhya Pradesh
4. Virupaksha - d) Rajasthan



Unit

2

Emergence of New Kingdoms in North India

HISTORY

FIRST TERM

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Who wrote *Prithivirajaso*?

- a) Kalhana
- c) Rajasekara

- b) Vishakadatta
- d) Chand Bardai

Ans: d) Chand Bardai

2. Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?

- a) Bhoja I
- c) Jayapala

- b) Naga Bhatta I
- d) Chandradeva

Ans: b) Naga Bhatta I

3. Ghazni was a small principality in _____.

- a) Mangolia
- c) Persia

- b) Turkey
- d) Afghanistan

Ans: d) Afghanistan

4. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?

- a) To destroy idolatry
- b) To plunder the wealth of India
- c) To spread Islam in India
- d) To establish a Muslim state in India

Ans: b) To plunder the wealth of India

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. _____ was the founder of Vikramashila University.
2. Arabs conquered Sind in _____.
3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by _____.
4. The Khandarya temple is in _____.

Ans: Dharmapala

Ans: AD (CE) 712

Ans: Simharaji

Ans: Madhya Pradesh

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Khajuraho | - | i. Mount Abu |
| 2. Sun temple | - | ii. Bundelkhand |
| 3. Dilwara Temple | - | iii. Konark |

Ans: 1.ii 2.iii 3.i

IV. State true or false.

1. Rajputra is a Latin word. Ans: False
Correct statement : Rajputra is a **Sanskrit** word.
2. King Gopala was elected by the people. Ans: True
3. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Ans: False
Correct statement : The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Jain Tirthankaras.
4. Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood. Ans: True
5. Indians learnt the numerals 0 – 9 from Arabs. Ans: False
Correct statement : **Arabians** learnt the numerals 0 – 9 from Indians.

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. **Assertion :** The tripartite struggle was to have control over Kanauj.
Reason : Kanauj was a big city.
a) R is the correct explanation of A b) R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is wrong and R is correct d) A and R are wrong
Ans: b) R is not the correct explanation of A
2. **Statement I :** Mahipala could not extend his domain beyond Benaras.
Statement II : Mahipala and Rajendra Chola were contemporaries.
a) I is correct. b) II is correct.
c) I and II are correct. d) I and II are false.
Ans: c) I and II are correct.
3. **Assertion :** India's Islamic period did not begin after Arab conquest of Sind in AD (CE)712.
Reason : Gurjara Pratiharas gave a stiff resistance to Arabs.
a) R is the correct explanation of A b) R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is correct and R is wrong. d) A is wrong and R is correct.
Ans: b) R is the correct explanation of A
4. **Assertion :** The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithiviraj.
Reason : There was disunity among the Rajputs.
a) R is the correct explanation of A b) R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is correct and R is wrong. d) A is wrong and R is correct.
Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A
5. **Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct.**
 1. *Raksha Bandan* tradition is attributed to Rajputs.
 2. Tagore started a mass *Raksha Bandan* festival during Partition of Bengal.



3. *Raksha Bandan* was to counter the British attempt to create a divide between Hindus and Muslims.

- a) 1 is correct.
- b) 2 is correct.
- c) 3 is correct.
- d) All the above are correct.

Ans: d) All the above are correct.

VI. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. Write about tripartite struggle over Kanauj.

There was a prolonged of tripartite struggle between the Gurjara Pratikaras of Malwa, the Rastrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal, as each one of them wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj. In the process, all the three powers were weakened.

2. Name any four Rajput clans.

- ❖ The Pratiharas
- ❖ The Chauhans
- ❖ The Chalukyas
- ❖ The Paramaras of Pawars

3. Who was the founder of Pala dynasty?

Gopala was the founder of Pala dynasty.

4. Mention the first two early Caliphates.

The first two early Caliphates were Umayyads and Abbasids.

5. Name the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.

Dahir.

VII. Answer the following.

1. What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind? (point out any five)

- ❖ The Arab scholars visited Sind and studied many Indian literary works.
- ❖ They translated many Sanskrit books on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics and medicine in to Arabic.
- ❖ They learnt the numerals 0 to 9 from India.
- ❖ It is believed that the people in the west and the Arabs learnt the game of chess from the Indians.
- ❖ Through the Arabs, Europe gained more knowledge in Mathematics.

VIII. HOTs.

a. Difference between Mahmud Ghazni's invasion and Muhammad Ghor's invasion.

S.No	Muhmud Ghazni's invasion	Muhammed Ghor's invasion
1.	Muhmud of Ghazni was the first Independent ruler of the Ghaznavid dynasty.	Muhmud of Ghor started as a vassal of Ghazni but became independent after the death of Muhmud.
2.	He wanted to plunder the rich temples and cities of North Indian.	He wanted to extend his empire by Conquering India.
3.	His important raid took place in Gujarat-Somnath temple (1024 A.D)	Second battle of Tarain (1192) is regarded as one of the turning parts in Indian history.

b. Find out.

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year	1191 AD.	1192 AD.
Causes for the battle	Muhamud Ghor's expedition on India.	Victory of Prithviraj Chauhan.
Who defeated whom?	Prithviraj defeated Muhamud Ghor.	Muhamud Ghor defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
What was the result?	II. Battle of Tarain.	Paved way for the establishment of Islamic rule in India.

IX. Students activity.

a. Word Splash.

(Students discuss what they know about the words given here. They use the words from what they have learnt in a narrative form)

Harsha:

Harsha also known as Harshavardhana, was an Indian emperor who ruled North India from 606 to 647 CE.

Rajputs:

The word Rajput is derived from the Sanskrit word Rajputra, which means scion of the royal blood.

Harsha	Rajputs
Kanauj	Vikramashila
Prithviraj	Caliph

**Kanauj:**

Tripartite struggle between the Gurjara Pratiharas of Malwa, the Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal, as each one of them wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj.

Vikramashila:

Dharmapala was a great patron of Buddhism. He founded Vikramashila Monastery, which became a great centre of Buddhist learning.

Prithviraj:

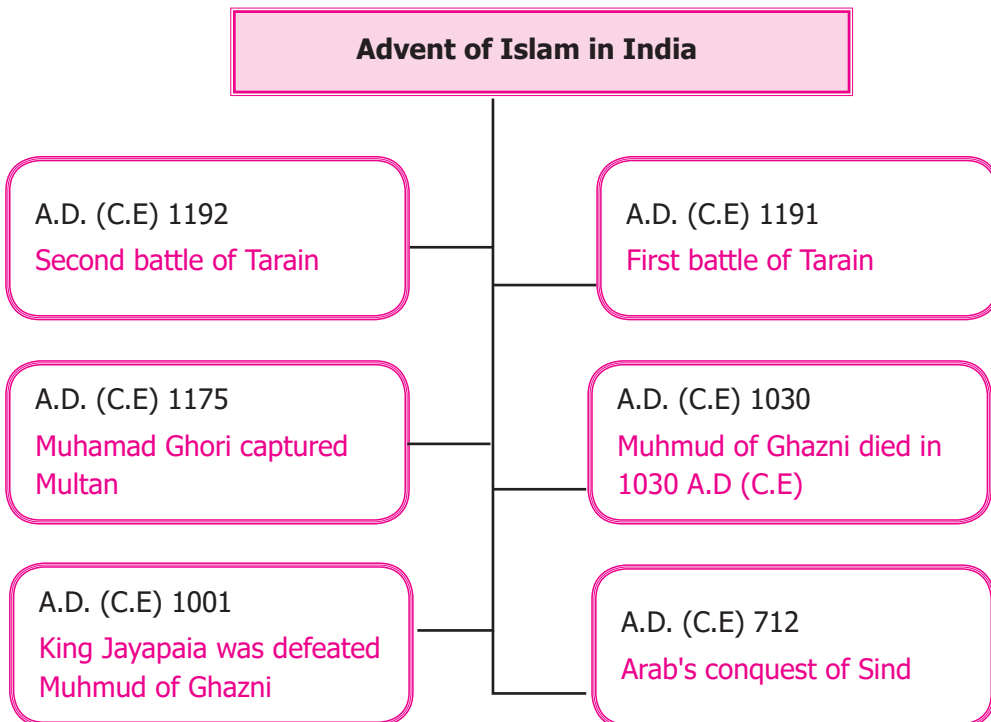
Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain in 1191.

Caliph:

Caliph means a representative of the prophet Muhammad.

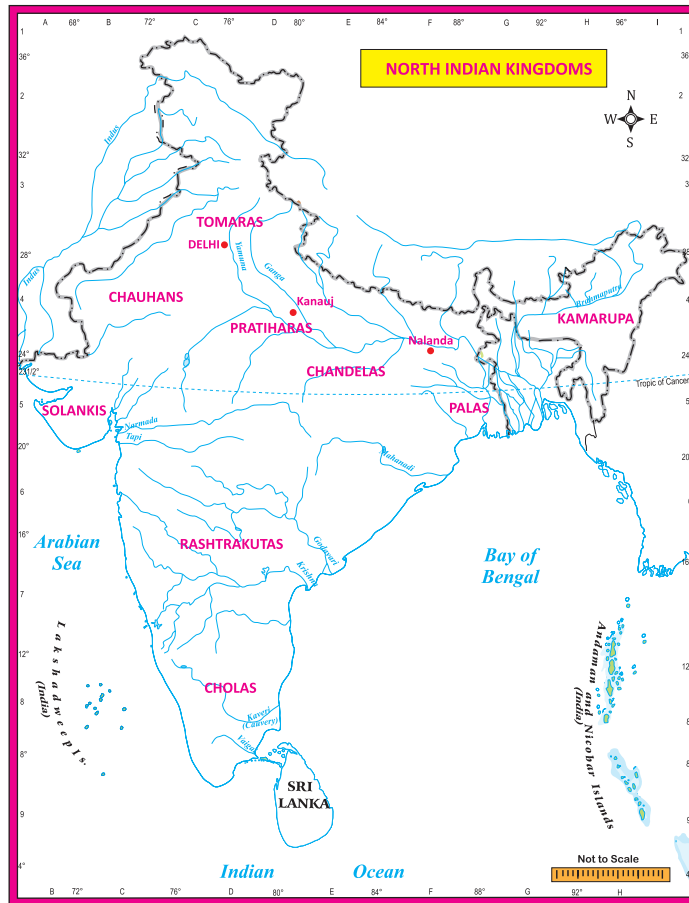
b. Time Line.

Write the event for the given year in each column.



X. Map work.

On the river map of India mark the territories ruled by Pratiharas, Chauhans, Palas and Paramaras.



XI. Answer Grid.

1. Who was the Shahi ruler of Punjab defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni?

Ans: Jayapala

2. Rajput style of Painting is called _____.

Ans: Rajasthani

3. How many Rajput clans were there?

Ans: 36 Rajput Clans

4. Who established the first Islamic empire in India?

Ans: Muhmud-Ghori

5. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi?

Ans: Qutb-ud-din Aibak

6. Where is Mecca?

Ans: Saudi Arabia



Additional Questions

I. Answer in a word.

- Who was the founder of pratiharas?**
Hari Chandra.
- Who was the prominent ruler of Gurjara Pratiharas?**
Nagabhatta I.
- Who was called as the founder of second pala dynasty?**
Mahipala I.
- What is the meaning of caliph?**
Caliph means a representative of the prophet Muhammed.
- When did the first Battle of Tarain occur?**
In 1191 AD.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The word Rajput is derived from the Sanskrit word _____ which means _____.
Ans: Rajputara, scion of the royal blood
- The style of Rajput painting is called _____.
Ans: Rajasthani
- The _____ is Bundelkhand has 30 temples.
Ans: Khajuraho
- Islam as a religious faith originated at _____ in Arabia.
Ans: Mecca
- The founder of Islam was _____.
Ans: Prophet Muhammed

III. Answer the following.

- What is known as Raksha Bandan Tradition?**

Raksha Bandan tradition is attributed to Rajputs. Raksha Bandan is a festival that celebrated brother hood and love. It is believed that if a woman ties a rakhi around the wrists of male members, it means they are treating them like brothers.



Formative Assessment - 2

Time: 15 minutes

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**2×1=2****1. Who wrote *Prithivirajaso*?**

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Kalhana | b) Vishakadatta |
| c) Rajasekara | d) Chand Bardai |

2. Ghazni was a small principality in _____.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Mangolia | b) Turkey |
| c) Persia | d) Afghanistan |

II. Fill in the blanks.**2×1=2**

- Arabs conquered Sind in _____.
- The city of Ajmeer was founded by _____.

III. Match the following.**3×1=3**

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Khajuraho | - | a) Mount Abu |
| 2. Sun temple | - | b) Bundelkhand |
| 3. Dilwara Temple | - | c) Konark |

IV. State true or false.**3×1=3**

- Rajputra is a Latin word.
- The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- Indians learnt the numerals 0 – 9 from Arabs.



Unit

3

Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India: Later Cholas and Pandyas

HISTORY

FIRST TERM

Evaluation

I. Choose the Appropriate Answer.

1. Who revived the later Chola dynasty?

- a) Vijayalaya b) Rajaraja I
c) Rajendra I d) Athirajendra

Ans: a) Vijayalaya

2. Who among the following Pandya rulers is known for ending the Kalabhra rule?

- a) Kadunkon b) ViraPandyan
c) Kun Pandyan d) Varaguna

Ans: a) Kadunkon

3. Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?

- a) Mandalam b) Nadu
c) Kurram d) Ur

Ans: d) Ur

4. Who was the last ruler Vijayalaya line of Chola dynasty?

- a) VeeraRajendra b) Rajadhiraja
c) AthiRajendra d) Rajaraja II

Ans: c) Athi Rajendra

5. An example of Chola architecture can be seen at _____.

- a) Kannayiram b) Uraiur
c) Kanchipuram d) Thanjavur

Ans: d) Thanjavur

6. To which of the following, Marco Polo went in the last decade of 13th century in India?

- a) Chola mandalam b) Pandya country
c) Kongu region d) Malainadu

Ans: b) Pandya country

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. _____ built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.

Ans: Rajaraja I

2. _____ established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.

Ans: Rajendra I

3. _____ was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates.

Ans: Jatila parantaka Nedunjadayan (Varaguna I)

4. The royal secretariat of Pandya kingdom was known as _____.

Ans: Eluttu Mandapam

III. Match the following.

	A		B
1.	Madurai	-	a) Inland traders
2.	Gangaikonda Cholapuram	-	b) Maritime traders
3.	Anju-Vannattar	-	c) Capital of Cholas
4.	Mani-grammattar	-	d) Capital of Pandyas

Ans: 1.d 2.c 3.b 4.a

IV. True or False.

1. A Muslim state subordinate to Delhi Sultan was in Madurai.
2. Koodal – nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya king.
3. Chola kingdom was situated in Vaigai delta.
4. Kulothunga I belonged to Chalukya – Chola dynasty.
5. The elder son of the Chola king was called Yuvaraja.

Ans: True

Ans: True

Ans: False

Correct statement : Chola kingdom was situated in Kaveri delta.

Ans: True

Ans: True

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. Which of the following statements about Later Cholas are correct?

1. They had a system of Local self government.
2. They maintained a strong navy.
3. They were the followers of Buddhism.
4. They built big temples.

a) 1, 2 and 3

b) 2, 3 and 4

c) 1, 2 and 4

d) 1, 3 and 4

Ans: c) 1,2 and 4

2. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Rajendra Chola?

1. He assumed the title Gangaikonda Chola.
2. He conquered Southern Sumatra.
3. He is credited with consolidating the Chola power.
4. His naval power enabled him to conquer Srivijaya.

a) 1 and 2

b) 3 and 4

c) 1, 2 and 4

d) All the above

Ans: d) All the above



- 3. Assertion : The Yuvarajas were appointed Governors in the provinces.**
Reason : This was done for their training in administration.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A. b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is wrong and R is correct. d) A and R are wrong.

Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A.

- 4. Arrange the following administration divisions in descending order.**

1. Nadu 2. Mandalam
 3. Ur 4. Kurram

Ans: 2, 1, 4, 3

- 5. Arrange the events in chronological order.**

1. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co – regent.
 2. Civil war broke out.
 3. A Muslim State was established in Madurai.
 4. MaravarmanKulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan
 5. SundraPandyan sought help from Ala-ud-din Khalji.
 6. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai.

Ans: 4, 1, 2, 5, 6, 3

- 6. Find out.**

<i>Brahmadeya</i>	Landholder
<i>Devadana</i>	The Chola rulers gifted tax-free lands to royal officials, Brahmins, temples (Devadana Villages) and religious institutions
<i>Pallichchandam</i>	Land granted to Jain institutions
<i>Vellanvagai</i>	Land holders. They were called as Vsellalar.

VI. Answer in one or two sentences.

- 1. What were the items exported during the later Chola period?**

Sandalwood, ebony, condiments, precious gems, pepper, oil, paddy, grains, and salt, were the items exported during the later Chola period.

- 2. What was called Chatur-vedi-mangalam?**

Kings and local chiefs created Brahmin settlements called Mangalam or Chatur – Vedi Mangalam with irrigation facilities.

- 3. Write about Kanikadan.**

The revenue of the Chola state came mainly from the land. The land tax was Known as Kanikadan. The Chola rulers carried out an elaborate survey of land in order to fix the Government's share of the land revenue. One third of produce was collected as land tax. It was collected monthly in kind.

VII. Answer the following.**1. Highlight any five aspects of Cholas' legacy.**

- ❖ The Cholas are one among the popular and well known Tamil monarchs in the history of south India
- ❖ The elaborate state structure, the extensive irrigation network, the vast number of temples they built, their great contributions to art and architecture and their overseas exploits have given them a pre-eminent position in history.
- ❖ The Chola rulers established a well organized system of administration.
- ❖ Chola rulers were ardent Saivites, Hymns, in praise of the deeds of Lord Siva, were composed by the Nayanmars. Nambiyandar Nambi codified them which came to be known as the Thirumurai.
- ❖ The Chola period witnessed an extensive construction of temples. There promoted education and devotional forms of art such as dance, music and drama.

VIII. HOTs.**1. Chola kings were great patrons of learning: Support the statement with details.**

- ❖ Chola king were great patrons of learning.
- ❖ Rajendra I established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.
- ❖ There were 340 students learning the Vedas grammar and Upanishads under 14 teachers.
- ❖ This example was later followed by his successor and as a result two more such colleges had been founded at Tirubuvanai (Puducherry) and Thirumukkoodal (Chengalpattu) in 1048 and 1067 respectively.
- ❖ The great literary works Periyapuranam and Kamba Ramayanam belong to this period.

IX. Students activity.**Who am I?****1. I was responsible for Malik Kafur invasion.****Ans:** Sundara Pandyan**2. I built 16-mile embankment-lake in Gangaikonda Cholapuram.****Ans:** Rajendra Chola**3. I am a water supply channel.****Ans:** Vaykkal**4. I codified Thirumurai.****Ans:** Nambiyandar Nambi

**5. I was a great port. Marco Polo visited me twice.****Ans:** Kayal**Who is he?**

A famous traveler from Venice

Why is this person so important?

Because we know lot of information about Pandya kingdom through his travelogues.

Marco Polo**What are his observations about Pandya a kingdoms?**

He hailed the Pandyan kingdom as the richest and the most splendid provinces in the world.

Why do you think his observation are so important?

In his travel account he recorded the incidents of safi and polygamy Indian meschants trade with foreign countries and the port of kayal.

His travelogues contains the rich details about the pandya kingdom.

X. Answer Grid.

1. Name the two literary works of Chola period. Ans: Periya Puranam, Kamba Ramayanam.	2. Which port is associated with pearl fishery? Ans: Korkai.
3. What do kasu, kalanchu and pon refer to? Ans: Gold coins were in circulation as the trade was carried through the medium of gold. It was variously called kasu, kalanchu and pon.	4. In which district is Kayal-Pattinam located? Ans: Thoothukudi.
5. Who was the Pandya king, defeated by Parantaka I? Ans: Rajasimha II.	6. Where is the famous Meenakshi temple located? Ans: Madurai.

XI. Field trip.

Visit any one temple built during Chola or Pandya period and see its magnificence.

Students to be taken for a field trip to a built temple during Chola or Pandya period.

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ are one among the popular and well known Tamil Monarchs in the history of south India. **Ans: The Cholas**
- _____ was the most powerful ruler of Chola empire. **Ans: Raja Raja I**
- Rajendra I established a vedic college at _____. **Ans: Ennayiram**
- The great literary works _____ and _____ belong to cholas period. **Ans: Periyapuram, Kamba Ramayanam**
- _____ inscriptions provide details of village administration. **Ans: Uttiramerur**
- Maritime trade during pandyas is highlighted by _____ and _____. **Ans: Marco Polo, Wassaff**

II. Answer the following.

1. What is known as Embankment?

A wall or stone structure built to prevent a river flooding an area as well as to store its water.

2. Who was the prominent successors of Kodunkon?

Arikesari Maravarman and Parantaka Nedunjadayan were his prominent successors.

3. Who were the prominent Chola rulers?

Rajaraja I and Rajendra I were the prominent Chola rulers.

4. What do you mean by Feudatory?

Feudatory means a subordinate to another sovereign rulers.

5. Write a few lines about the irrigation of Pandya kings.

- ❖ The Pandya rulers created a number of irrigation sources.
- ❖ On either side of the rivers Vaigai and Tamiraparani, channels leading to the irrigation tanks were built.
- ❖ In southern Tamilnadu, like the Cholas, Pandyas introduced the new irrigation technology.
- ❖ Irrigation works were done by local administrative bodies, chiefs and officials.



**Formative Assessment - 3**

Time: 15 minutes

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**4×1=4****1. Who revived the later Chola dynasty?**

- a) Vijayalaya
- b) Rajaraja I
- c) Rajendra I
- d) Athirajendra

2. Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?

- a) Mandalam
- b) Nadu
- c) Kurram
- d) Ur

3. Who was the last ruler Vijayalaya line of Chola dyanasty?

- a) VeeraRajendra
- b) Rajadhiraja
- c) AthiRajendra
- d) Rajaraja II

4. To which of the following, Marco Polo went in the last decade of 13th century in India?

- a) Chola mandalam
- b) Pandya country
- c) Kongu region
- d) Malainadu

II. Fill in the Blanks.**3×1=3**

- 1. _____ built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.
- 2. _____ was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates.
- 3. The royal secretariat of Pandya kingdom was known as _____.

III. State true or false.**3×1=3**

- 1. Koodal – nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya king.
- 2. Chola kingdom was situated in Vaigai delta.
- 3. Kulothunga I belonged to Chalukya – Chola dynasty.



HISTORY

Unit

4

The Delhi Sultanate

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ laid the foundation of 'Mamluk' dynasty.

a) Mohammad Ghori

b) Jalal-ud-din

c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

d) Iltutmish

Ans: c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

2. Qutb-ud-din shifted his capital to Delhi from _____.

a) Lahore

b) Poona

c) Daulatabad

d) Agra

Ans: a) Lahore

3. _____ completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar.

a) Razia

b) Qutb-ud-din-Aibak

c) Iltutmish

d) Balban

Ans: c) Iltutmish

4. _____ laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi.

a) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

b) Firoz shah Tughluq

c) Jalal-ud-din

d) Ghiyas-ud-din

Ans: d) Ghiyas-ud-din

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. _____ was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.

Ans: Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughluq

2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to _____.

Ans: Devagiri or Deaulatabad

3. _____ patronized the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru.

Ans: Balban

4. Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi was built by _____.

Ans: Qutb-ud-din-Aibak

5. The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of _____.

Ans: Iltutmish

III. Match the following.

A		B	
1.	Tughril Khan	-	a) Governor of Kara
2.	Ala-ud-din	-	b) Jalal-ud-din Yakut
3.	Bahlol Lodi	-	c) Governor of Bengal
4.	Razia	-	d) Governor of Sirhind

Ans: 1.c 2.a 3.d 4.b

IV. State true or false.

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious fever.

Ans: False

Correct statement : Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious injuries received during an accidental fall from a horse, while playing polo.

2. Razia was an able and brave fighter.

Ans: True

3. The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, son of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak.

Ans: False

Correct statement : The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, son-in-law of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak.

4. FirozShah Tughluq refused to accept an invitation from a Bahmani Prince to intervene in the affairs of the Deccan.

Ans: True

V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

a) Assertion (A) : Balban maintained cordial relationship with Mongols

Reason (R) : The Mongol ruler, a grandson of Chengiz Khan, assured that Mongols would not advance beyond Sutej.

a) R is the correct explanation of A. b) R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A and R are wrong.

d) A is wrong and R is the correct.

Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Find out the correct pair.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Hoysala | - | Devagiri |
| 2. Yadavas | - | Dwarasamudra |
| 3. Kakatias | - | Warrangal |
| 4. Pallavas | - | Madurai |

Ans: 3) Kakatias - Warrangal

c) Find out the wrong statement.

- After Ghori's death in 1206, his slave Qutb-ud-din Aibak proclaimed him self the ruler of the Turkish territories in India.
- Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.
- Balban built forts to guard his empire against the Mongol attack.

4. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in 1526.

Ans: Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. **Name the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.**

Iqtas.

2. **Who founded the city of Agra?**

Sikandar Lodi.

3. **Name the ruler who established Muslim rule in India in 12th century A.D (CE).**

Muhammed Ghori.

4. **Write a note on *chahalgani*.**

Iltutmish organised Turkish nobility into a select group of 40 nobles known as chahalgani.

5. **How did Ala-ud-din-khalji consolidate the Delhi sultanate?**

- ❖ The range of his conquests is impressive.
- ❖ Malik kafur was a prominent general of Ala-ud-din khilji. He led many invasions in south India.

6. **List out the contributions of Firoz Shah Tughlug.**

- ❖ He created charities to aid poor Muslims.
- ❖ He built colleges mosques and hospitals.
- ❖ He banned inhuman punishment and abolished taxes.
- ❖ He waived agriculture debts.
- ❖ He constructed many canals for irrigation.
- ❖ He build many towns.

VII. Answer the following.

1. **Write about the invasion of Timur in 1398.**

- ❖ The sacking and massacre by Timer of Delhi came a decade after Firuz shah Tughlug died.
- ❖ He was a ruler of Samarkand in central Asia.
- ❖ He occupied some parts in the north-west of India.
- ❖ He entered India in December 1398 and plundered Delhi.
- ❖ Delhi suffered most by Timur's raid, apart from carrying huge wealth in the form of gold, silver, jewels, also took along Indian artisans was carpenters and masons to work on monuments in Samarkand.

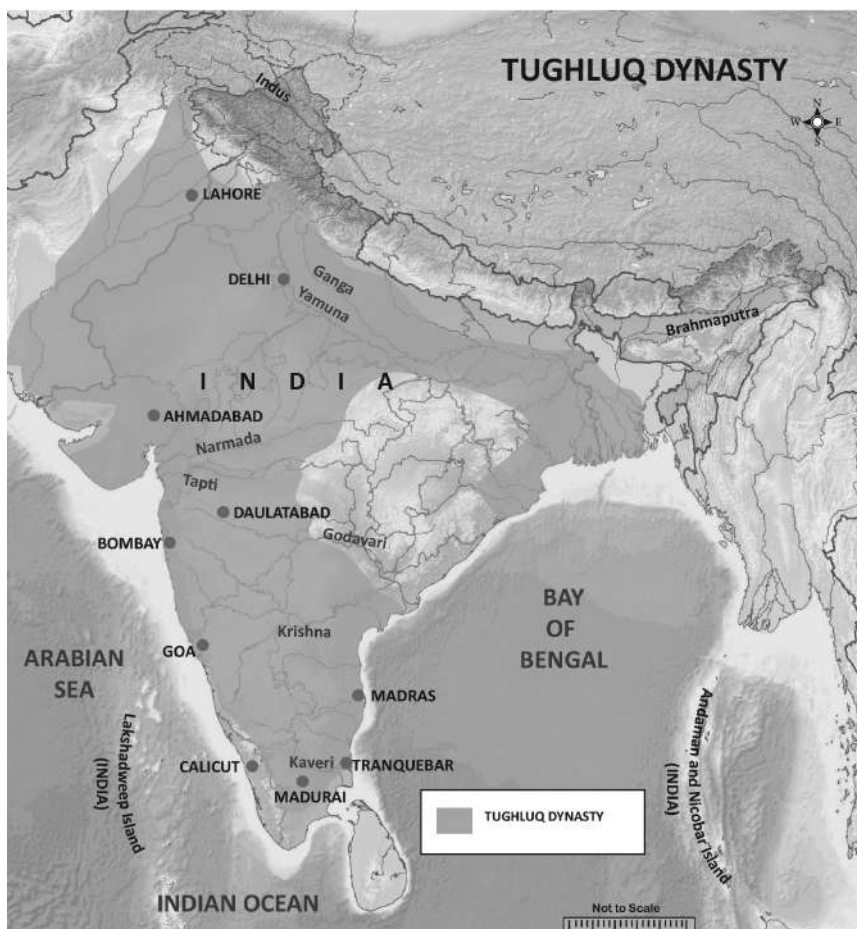
**VIII. HOTs.****1. How would you evaluate Muhammad-bin-Tughluq as Sultan of Delhi?**

- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughluq was good and bad traits. We all will be quite amused with his decision making skills.
- ❖ All his ambitions schemes ended in miserable failures for example transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri, Introduction of token currency.
- ❖ Muhammad bin Tughluq was the only Delhi sultan who had received comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education.

IX. Map Work.

On the river map of India draw the extent of Tughluq Dynasty and mark the following places.

1. Delhi 2. Devagiri 3. Lahore 4. Madurai



X. Student activity.**1. Match the Father with Son.**

A		B	
1.	Qutb-ud-din Aibak	-	a) Rukn-ud-din-Firuz
2.	Iltutmish	-	b) Kaiqubad
3.	Balban	-	c) Ala-ud-din
4.	Ghiyas-ud-din	-	d) Sikandar Lodi
5.	Bahlol Lodi	-	e) Aram Shah

Ans: 1.e 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.d

2. Prepare an album of pictures of Islamic art and architecture of the Delhi Sultanate.

(Students Activity)

Additional Questions**I. Fill in the blanks.**

- Special slaves called _____. Ans: bandagan
- Bandagan is a _____ term used for slaves purchased for military service. Ans: Persian
- Mamluk is an _____ word meaning slave. Ans: Arabic
- Iltutmish is _____ of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. Ans: Son-in-law
- The chief lieutenant of Ala-ud-din Khalji _____. Ans: Malik Kafur
- Tughluq changed the Devagiri to _____. Ans: Daulatabad
- Ibn Battuta is a _____ traveler. Ans: Morocco
- Representative of Timur _____. Ans: Khizr Khan
- _____ established the Mughal Empire in India. Ans: Babur
- The sacking of Delhi by _____. Ans: Timur

II. Answer the following.**1. Define – Iqtadar.**

The Iqta holder is called the iqtadar or muqti who had to provide the sultan with military assistance in times of war. The iqtadar collected revenue from his Iqta to meet the cost of maintaining his troops and horses.

2. Give a short note on Razia.

- Razia was an able and brave fighter. Razia made an Ethiopian slave named Jala-ud-din Yakut as her personal attendant and started trusting him completely.



- ❖ This led to a revolt of the Turkish nobles who conspired against her and got her murdered in 1240.

3. What is Indo-saracenic architecture?

The shape of all building were Persian, while the decoration was Indian. So it is called Indo-saracenic architecture.

4. Write a short note "Sack of Chittor".

- ❖ In 1303 Ala-ud-din army over whelmed the Rajput army in Chittor and in the context of threat of defeat the men and women of the fortress in accordance with their old custom, performed the rite of Jauhar.
- ❖ According to this custom, left with no other way to survive, the men would so out and die in the field of battle and women would burn themselves on a pyre.

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Ghorī died on | - | a) 1240 |
| 2. Aibak died while | - | b) Morocca Traveller |
| 3. Razia murdered on | - | c) Amir khusru |
| 4. Ibn Butluta | - | d) playing polo |
| 5. Persian poet | - | e) 1206 |

Ans: 1.e 2.d 3.a 4.b 5.c



Formative Assessment - 4

Time: 15 mins

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**3×1=3****1. _____ laid the foundation of 'Mamluk' dynasty.**

- a) Mohammad Ghori b) Jalal-ud-din
c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak d) Iltutmish

2. Qutb-ud-din shifted his capital to Delhi from _____.

- a) Lahore b) Poona
c) Daulatabad d) Agra

3. _____ laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi.

- a) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq b) Firoz shah Tughluq
c) Jalal-ud-din d) Ghiyas-ud-din

II. Fill in the Blanks.**3×1=3**

- _____ was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.
- Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to _____.
- The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of _____.

III. Match the following.**4×1=4****A****B**

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Tughril Khan | - | a) Governor of Kara |
| 2. Ala-ud-din | - | b) Jalal-ud-din Yakut |
| 3. Bahlol Lodi | - | c) Governor of Bengal |
| 4. Razia | - | d) Governor of Sirhind |



Unit

1

GEOGRAPHY

Interior of the Earth

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Nife is made up of _____.

- a) Nickel and ferrous b) Silica and aluminum
c) Silica and magnesium d) Iron and magnesium

Ans: a) Nickel and ferrous

2. Earthquake and volcanic eruption occur near the edges of _____.

- a) Mountain b) Plains
c) Plates d) Plateaus

Ans: a) Mountain

3. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by _____.

- a) Seismograph b) Richter scale
c) Ammeter d) Rotameter

Ans: b) Richter scale

4. The narrow pipe through which magma flow out is called a _____.

- a) Vent b) Crater
c) Focus d) Caldera

Ans: a) Vent

5. _____ Volcano is known as light house of Mediterranean Sea.

- a) Stromboli b) Krakota
c) mid - Arctic d) Kilimanaro

Ans: a) Stromboli

6. _____ belt is known as the "Ring of Fire".

- a) Circum - Pacific b) Mid - Atlantic
c) Mid - Arctic d) Antarctic

Ans: a) Circum - Pacific

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called _____.

Ans: Welchart- Gutenberg discontinuity

2. The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as _____.

Ans: seismograph

3. Magma rises to the surface and spreads over a vast area is known as _____.

Ans: fissure eruption

4. An example for active volcano is _____.

Ans: St. Helens USA

5. Seismology is the study of _____.

Ans: earthquakes

III. Circle the odd one.

1. crust, magma, core, mantle.
2. focus, epicenter, vent, seismic waves.
3. Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Koyna, Krakatoa.
4. lava, caldera, silica, crater.
5. Stromboli, Helens, Hawaii, Fujiyama.

IV. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Earth quake | - a) Japanese term |
| 2. Sima | - b) Africa |
| 3. Pacific Ring of Fire | - c) Sudden movement |
| 4. Tsunami | - d) Silica and magnesium |
| 5. Mt. Kenya | - e) World volcanoes |

Ans: 1.c 2.d 3.e 4.a 5.b

V. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. **Assertion (A) : There structure of the earth may be compared to that of an Apple.**

Reason (R) : The interior of the earth consists of crust, mantle and core.

- a) A and R are correct and A explains R.
- b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R.
- c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- d) Both A and R are incorrect.

Ans: a) A and R are correct and A explains R.

2. **Assertion (A) : The Pacific Ocean includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes.**
Reason (R) : The boundary along the Eastern and Western coast areas of the Pacific Ocean is known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

- a) A and R are correct and A explains R.
- b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R.
- c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- d) Both A and R are incorrect.

Ans: a) A and R are correct and A explains R.

VI. Answer in a word.

- 1. Name the outer most layer of the earth.**
Crust.
- 2. What is SIAL?**
Silica and Alumina.
- 3. Name the movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates?**
Tectonic movements.
- 4. Give an example of extinct volcano.**
Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya of Africa.

VII. Answer the following briefly.

- 1. What is mantle?**
The next layer beneath the crust is called the mantle.
- 2. Write note on the core of the earth.**
The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. It is also known as barysphere.
- 3. Define Earthquake.**
A sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust which produces a shaking or trembling is known as an earthquake.
- 4. What is a Seismograph?**
The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as seismograph.
- 5. What is a volcano?**
A Volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep below the surface.
- 6. Name the three types of volcanoes based on shape.**
 - ❖ Shield Volcano
 - ❖ Cinder-cone Volcano
 - ❖ Composite Volcano

VIII. Give reason.

- 1. No one has been able to take samples from the interior of the earth.**
It has very high temperature and pressure.
- 2. The Continent crust is less dense than the oceanic crust.**
 - ❖ The continental crust is composed mostly of granite. The oceanic crust is composed mostly of basalt.
 - ❖ The basalt rock is heavier than the granite.

IX. Distinguish between.**1. SIAL and SIMA.**

SIAL	SIMA
It has the main mineral constituents are Silica and alumina.	It has the main mineral constituents are Silica and magnesium.
So it is collectively called SIAL.	It is therefore called SIMA.

2. Shield volcano and composite volcano.

Shield Volcano	Composite Volcano
It is formed by quiet eruption of lava with a low silica content.	It is made of alternate layers of lava, cinder and ash.
This Volcano has a wide base and a cone with gentle slopes.	They are also called Strato Volcano.
Eg: Hawaii islands.	Eg: St. Helens.

3. Active volcano and dormant volcano.

Active volcano	Dormant volcano
They erupt frequently.	They have shown no sign of activity for many years but they may become active at any time.
There are 600 active volcanoes in the world. Most of the active volcanoes lie in the Pacific Ring of Fire belt which lies along the Pacific coast.	It is also called sleeping volcano.
Eg: Mauna Loa in Hawaii is the world's biggest active volcano.	Eg: Mt. Fujiyama in Japan.

X. Answer the following questions in detail.**1. Write about the effects of an earthquake.**

- ❖ Earthquake may cause changes in the earth's surface.
- ❖ Vibration after set land slides in mountain regions.
- ❖ Most of the houses which collapsed were of mud and bricks are proved to be death traps.
- ❖ Fire is another great danger underground water system is disturbed.
- ❖ The floods and waves (Tsunami) caused great loss of life.



2. Describe the classification of volcanoes based on the eruptions.

1. Active volcanoes
2. Dormant volcanoes
3. Extinct volcanoes

Active volcanoes:

They erupt frequently. Most of them lie in the Pacific Ring of Fire belt which lies along the Pacific coast. **Eg:** Mauna Loa in Hawaii.

Dormant volcanoes:

They have shown no sign of activity for many years but they may become active at any time. **Eg:** Fujiyama in Japan.

Extinct volcanoes:

The top of extinct volcanic mountains have been eroded. **Eg:** Mt. Kilimanjara in Africa.

3. Name the major zones of volcanic activity and explain any one.

1. The Circum – Pacific belt.
2. The Mid continental belt.
3. The Mid Atlantic belt.

The Circum Pacific belt:

- ❖ This is the volcanic zone of the convergent oceanic plate boundary.
- ❖ It includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coasted areas of Pacific Ocean.
- ❖ This zone is popularly termed as the Pacific Ring of fire.
- ❖ It includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes.

XI. HOTs.

1. The earth's interior is very hot. Why?

- ❖ Radio activity within the core due to nuclear fusion results in generation of heat.
- ❖ The weight of the overlying materials exerts great pressure on the core resulting in high temperature.

2. Are Volcanoes Destructive (or) Constructive?

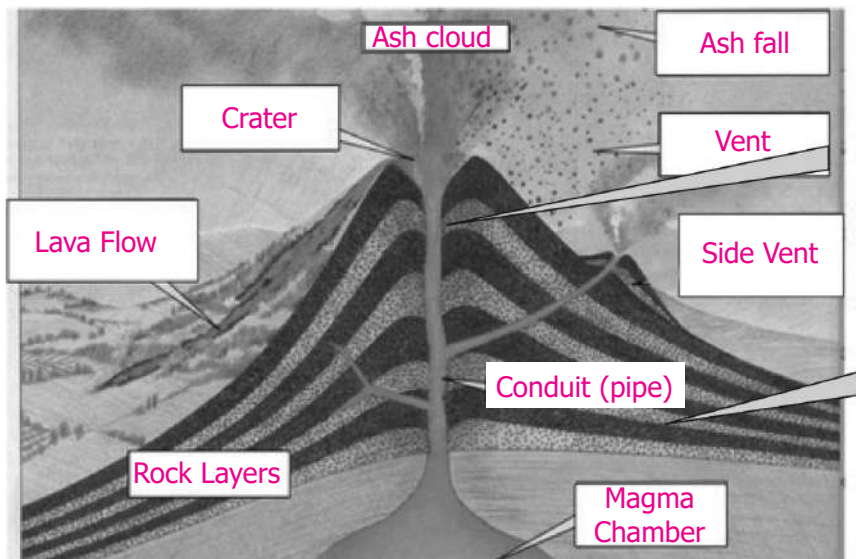
Volcanoes are both destructive and constructive. They are constructive because cooled Lava is good for the soil. Volcanoes are destructive because the Lava can start fires and burn things like houses, trees and people.

3. How do volcanoes make an island?

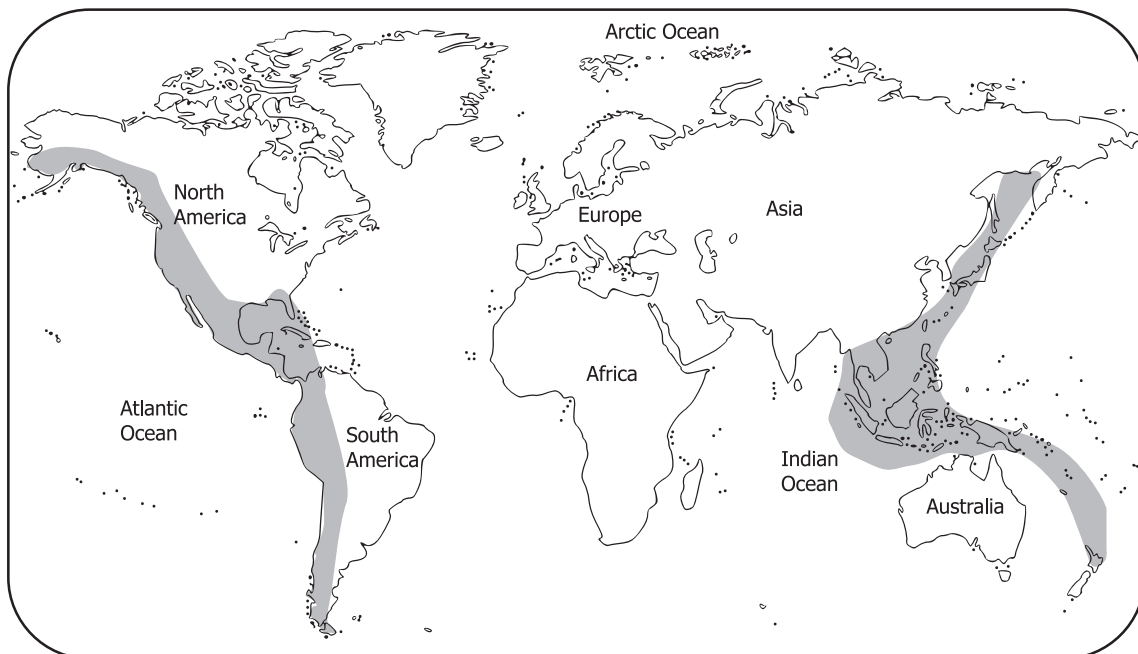
- ❖ Volcanoes can also form in the middle of a plate, where magma rises upward until it erupts on the sea floor, that is called "hot spot".
- ❖ The Hawaiian islands were formed by such a hot spot occurring in the middle of the Pacific Plate.

XII. Activity.

1. **Prepare an album on earthquake and volcanoes.**
(Activity to be done by the students themselves)
2. **Label the parts of volcano.**



3. **On an outline map of the world, mark the Pacific Ring of Fire.**

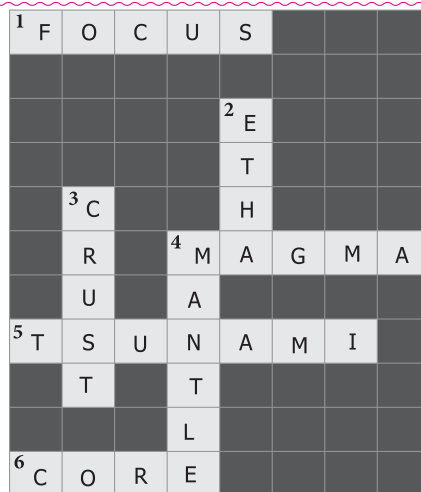


**PUZZLE****Across**

1. Point of origin of Earthquake
4. Molten rock under the surface
5. Waves triggered by deep ocean earthquake
6. Inner layer of the Earth

Down

2. Extinct volcano in Europe
3. Top layer of the Earth
4. Middle layer of Earth

**Additional Questions****I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Earth is called as _____ plants. Ans: Blue, dynamic
2. _____ of the earth is covered by water. Ans: 71%
3. The radius of the earth is _____. Ans: 6371 k.m
4. The scientific study of volcanoes are called _____. Ans: Volcanology
5. People who study volcanoes are called _____. Ans: Volcanologists
6. _____ is known as the light house of mediterranean sea. Ans: Stramboli
7. _____ island is situated in the Andaman sea and lies about 138k.m from the earth. Ans: Barren island

II. Answer the following briefly.**1. What is Asthenosphere?**

The Asthenosphere is the part of the mantle that flows and moves the plates of the earth.

2. Write the causes of Earthquake.

- ❖ Sudden slipping
- ❖ Volcanic activity

3. What are the types of earthquake waves.

Three types of earthquake wave.

- ❖ 'P' waves or longitudinal waves.
- ❖ 'S' waves or transverse waves.
- ❖ 'L' waves or surface waves.

4. Note on 26th Dec 2004 Tsunami.

On 26th Dec 2004 Tsunami in the Indian ocean swept coasted are of Indonesia, India, Srilanka Thailand etc. They caused immense damage to life and property in the coastal area.

**Formative Assessment - 5**

Time: 15 mins

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**3×1=3****1. Nife is made up of _____.**

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Nickel and ferrous | b) Silica and aluminum |
| c) Silica and magnesium | d) Iron and magnesium |

2. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by _____.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Seismograph | b) Richter scale |
| c) Ammeter | d) Rotameter |

3. _____ belt is known as the "Ring of Fire".

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Pacific | b) Atlantic |
| c) Arctic | d) Antarctic |

II. Fill in the Blanks.**3×1=3**

- The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called _____.
- Magma rises to the surface and spreads over a vast area is known as _____.
- Seismology is the study of _____.

III. Circle the odd one.**4×1=4**

- crust, magma, core, mantle.
- Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Koyna, Krakatoa.
- lava, caldera, silica, crater.
- Stromboli, Helens, Hawaii, Fujiyama.



Unit

2

Landforms

GEOGRAPHY

FIRST TERM

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.

- a) Plunge pool
c) Flood plain

- b) Alluvial fan
d) Delta

Ans: b) Alluvial fan

2. Courtallam falls is located across the _____ river.

- a) Cauvery
c) Chittar

- b) Pennar
d) Vaigai

Ans: c) Chittar

3. The landform created by glacial deposition is _____.

- a) Cirque
c) Moraine

- b) Arete
d) Tarn lake

Ans: c) Moraine

4. Large deposits of loess are found in _____.

- a) USA
c) China

- b) India
d) Brazil

Ans: c) China

5. _____ are not associated with wave erosion.

- a) Cliff
c) Stack

- b) Sea arch
d) Beaches

Ans: a) Cliff

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The process of breaking and crumbling of rocks is _____.

Ans : weathering

2. The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as _____.

Ans: river mouth

3. Inselbergs are found in the _____ desert in South Africa.

Ans: Kalahari

4. A cirque is known as _____ in Germany.

Ans: Kar

5. The first longest beach in the world is _____.

Ans: Miami beach

III. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Breaking and crumbling of rocks | - a) Glacier |
| 2. Abandoned meander loops | - b) Barchans |
| 3. Large body of moving ice | - c) Lagoon |
| 4. Crescent shaped sand dunes | - d) Weathering |
| 5. Vembanad lake | - e) Oxbow lake |

Ans: 1.d 2.e 3.a 4.b 5.c

IV. Consider the following statement and Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

- 1. Assertion (A) : The deltas are formed near the mouth of the river.**
Reason (R) : The velocity of the river becomes slow when it approaches the sea.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Both A and R are correct | b) A is correct and R is wrong |
| c) A is wrong and R is correct | d) Both A and R are wrong |

Ans: a) Both A and R are correct

- 2. Assertion (A) : Sea arches in turn become Sea Stacks.**
Reason (R) : Sea Stacks are the results of wave deposition.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Both A and R are correct | b) A is correct and R is wrong |
| c) A is wrong and R is correct | d) Both A and R are wrong |

Ans: b) A is correct and R is wrong

V. Answer the following.

- 1. Define s erosion.**

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

- 2. What is a plunge pool?**

Plunge pool is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall. Which is formed by cavitation.

- 3. How are Ox – bow lakes formed?**

In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the rivers and forms a cut off lake, also called an Ox - bow lake.

- 4. Name the major landforms formed by glacial erosion.**

Cirque, Aretes, Moraine.

- 5. Give a note on Mushroom rocks.**

Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom. Because the winds erode the lower section of the rock more than upper part. So commonly called mushroom rocks.

**6. What is a lagoon? Give an example.**

Lagoon is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separated from the sea.

Eg: Chilka lake in Odisha.

Pulicat lake in TamilNadu and Andhra, Vembanad lake in Kerala.

VI. Distinguish the following.**1. Tributary and Distributary.**

Tributary	Distributary
A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.	A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream.
A tributary does not follow directly in to sea or ocean.	It is called river bifurcation.

2. 'V' shaped valley and 'U' shaped valley.

'V' shaped	'U' shaped
The running water in the river erodes the land shape, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter 'V' known as 'V' shaped valley.	It is found beneath the glaciers which is deepened and widened by the lateral and vertical erosion.

3. Continental glacier and Mountain glacier.

Continental glacier	Mountain glacier
The glacier covering vast areas of a continent with thick sheets is called continental glacier.	Mountain glacier is a stream of ice flowing along a valley is called Mountain glacier.
Eg: Antratica GreenLand	Eg: Himalayas

VII. Give Reason.**1. The ends of the meander loops come closer and closer.**

Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loops comes closer and closer.

2. Flood plains are very fertile.

As the river floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile flood plain.

3. Sea caves are turn into stacks.

The cavities of sea caves become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remains. Thus forming sea Arches, Further erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall like features are called stacks.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph.

1. Explain different landforms produced by river erosion.

The processes of erosion and deposition create different river land forms.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| ❖ "V" shaped valley | ❖ Food hills |
| ❖ Water fall | ❖ Meanders |
| ❖ Plunge pool | ❖ Ox-bow lake |
| ❖ Alluvial fan | |

"V" shaped valley:

The running water erodes the landscape, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter "V" known as "V" shaped valley.

Water fall:

Falling of river over a vertical step in the river bed is called waterfall.

Plunge pool:

It is a hollow feature at the base of a water fall which is formed by cavitation.

Alluvial fan:

It a deposition of sediment occurs at which the river enters a plains or the food hills.

Meanders:

As the river enters the plains it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.

Ox-bow lake:

In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and founds a cut-off lake, also called an Ox-bow lake.

2. Describe the landforms associated with wind.

An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| ❖ Mushroom rocks | ❖ Barchans |
| ❖ Inselbergs | ❖ Loess |
| ❖ Sand dune | |

Mushroom rocks:

The winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. So some rocks have a shape of a mushroom rocks.

Inselbergs:

An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called Inselbergs.

Eg: Inselbergs in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.

Sand dunes:

When the wind blows, it lifts and transport sand from one place to another, when it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill- like structures. These are called sand dunes.

**Barchans:**

The crescent shaped sand dunes are called Barchans.

Loess:

When the grain of sand are very fine and light the wind can carry it over a very long distance and deposited in large area is called loess.

Eg: Large deposits of loess are found in china.

3. How are aretes formed?

- ❖ The ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountain called as Tarn lake.
- ❖ When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other the previously rounded landscape is transformed in to a narrow rocky, steep-sided ridge called Aretes.

Activity.**1. Fill in the corresponding columns with reference to the landform features given below.**

S.No	Natural Agents	Landforms	
		Erosion	Deposition
1	River	'V' shaped valley	Alluvial fan
2	Glacier	Arete	Moraine
3	Wind	Inselberg	Barchan
4	Sea wave	Cliffs	Lagoon

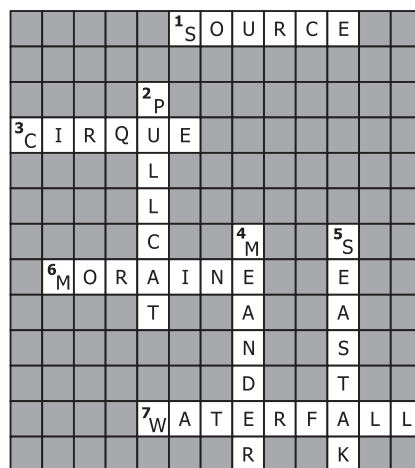
[Barchan, 'V' Shaped valley, Cliff, Arete, Inselberg, Moraine, Alluvial fan, Lagoon]

2. Crossword Puzzle.**Across**

1. Place of origin of the river
3. Arm chair shaped glacial landform
6. Glacial Depositional feature
7. Vertical drop of water

Down

2. Lagoon in Tamil Nadu
4. Loops along the river course
5. Wave depositional feature

**3. Identify any one of the following features near your home town and write a note on them.**

1. Hill
2. Waterfall
3. River (or) stream
4. Beach.

River: Thamirabarani

- ❖ The Thamirabarani river is a perennial river that originates from the Agastiyarkoodam peak of Pothigai hills of the Western Ghats, above Papanasam in the Ambasamudram Taluk.
- ❖ It flows through Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts of the TamilNadu state of Southern India in to Gulf of manner.

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Northern China loess deposits are brought from the _____ desert.
Ans: Gobi desert
2. The term meander is named on the basis of _____ River of Asia Minor.
Ans: Meander River
3. The highest water fall is _____.
Ans: Angel Falls
4. Niagara falls located on the border between _____ and _____ in north America.
Ans: Canada and USA
5. Victoria falls on the borders of _____ and _____ in Africa.
Ans: Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Formative Assessment - 6

Time: 15 minutes

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**3×1=3****1. Courtallam falls is located across the _____ river.**

- a) Cauvery b) Pennar c) Chittar d) Vaigai

2. Large deposits of loess are found in _____.

- a) USA b) India c) China d) Brazil

3. _____ are not associated with wave erosion

- a) Cliff b) Sea arch c) Stack d) Beaches

II. Fill in the blanks.**2×1=2**

1. The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as _____.
2. A cirque is known as _____ in Germany.

III. Match the following.**5×1=5**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Breaking and crumbling of rocks | - a) Glacier |
| 2. Abandoned meander loops | - b) Barchans |
| 3. Large body of moving ice | - c) Lagoon |
| 4. Crescent shaped sand dunes | - d) Weathering |
| 5. Vembanad lake | - e) Oxbow lake |



Unit

3

Population and Settlement

GEOGRAPHY

FIRST TERM

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. **Caucasoid race is also known as _____ race.**

- a) European b) Negroid
c) Mongoloid d) Australoid

Ans: a) European2. _____ **Race is known as Asian America Race.**

- a) Caucasoid b) Negroid
c) Mongoloid d) Australoid

Ans: c) Mongoloid3. **World population day _____.**

- a) September 1 b) June 11
c) July 11 d) December 2

Ans: c) July 114. **Rural settlement are located near _____.**

- a) Water bodies b) Hill areas
c) Costal areas d) Desert areas

Ans: a) Water bodies5. **Arrange the following in terms of size _____.**

- 1) City 2) Megalopolis 3) Metropolis 4) Conurbation

- a) 4, 1, 3, 2 b) 1, 3, 4, 2

- c) 2, 1, 3, 4 d) 3, 1, 2, 4

Ans: b) 1, 3, 4, 2

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Bushmen is found mainly in _____ desert in South Africa.

Ans: Kalahari

2. Linguistic stock is a group of _____ family sharing features and its origin.

Ans: language

3. In _____ settlements, where most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

Ans: Urban

4. _____ towns are generally located outside the rural urban fringe.

Ans: Satellite

5. _____ settlement come up around a place of worship.

Ans: Pilgrim

III. Match the following.

A		B	
1.	Caucasiod	-	a) Asian - American
2.	Negroid	-	b) Australia
3.	Mongoloid	-	c) European
4.	Austrooid	-	d) African

Ans: 1.c 2.d 3.a 4.b,

A		B	
1.	Sutlej – Ganga pain	-	a) Dispersed settlement
2.	Nilgur	-	b) Star like pattern
3.	South India	-	c) Rectangle pattern
4.	Seacoast	-	d) Compact settlement
5.	Haryana	-	e) Circular settlement

Ans: 1.c 2.a 3.d 4.e 5.b

IV. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. **Assertion (A) : There are numerous language spoken in the word.**

Reason (R) : The linguistic diversity in the word is vast.

a) A and R are correct and A explains R.

b) A and R are correct and A does not explains A.

c) A is in correct but R is correct.

d) Both A and R are incorrect.

Ans: a) A and R are correct and A explains R.

2. **Assertion (A) : Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu is an example for pilgrim settlement.**

Reason (R) : Iron and steel industry is located there.

a) R is the correct explanation of A b) R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is wrong and R is correct

d) A and R are wrong.

Ans: b) R is not the correct explanation of A

V. Circle the odd one out.

1. Fishing, lumbering, agriculture, banking.

2. Himalayas, Alps, Rocky, Ganga.

3. Chennai, Madurai, Tirunellveli, Kanchipuram.

**VI. Answer the following.****1. What are the classification of Races?**

The major world Human Race,

- ❖ Caucasoid - European
- ❖ Negroid - African
- ❖ Mongoloid - Asian – American
- ❖ Australoid - Australian

Race of India: Dravidian origin.

2. What is language?

The method of human communication, either spoken or written.

3. Define Settlement.

Settlement is defined as a place in which people live and carry out various activities.

4. On what bases Urban Settlements are classified?

- ❖ Size of population.
- ❖ Occupational structure.
- ❖ Administration.

5. Write a note on Smart city.

In an urban region, a city which is very much advanced in terms of infrastructure real estate, communication hospital and Market availability is called a Smart city.

VII. Give reason.**1. Mumbai is a mega city.**

- ❖ More than 10 million people.
- ❖ It is a leading commercial and financial centre.
- ❖ Home to the Reserve Bank of India.
- ❖ Stock Exchange, and a variety of other major financial institution.
- ❖ The government and service sectors are also important in the city's economy.
- ❖ Job opportunities.

2. Himalayas have dispersed settlement.

Due to,

- ❖ Extreme climates.
- ❖ Hilly tracts.
- ❖ Thick forests.
- ❖ Poor agricultural lands.
- ❖ Poor grasslands.
- ❖ Poor Transport.

VIII. Distinguish between.**1. Physical Geography and Human Geography.**

Physical Geography	Human Geography
Physical Geography looks at the natural processes of the Earth. Earth movements, climate vegetation and natural environment.	Human Geography is the study of Man and his surroundings to the natural environment.

2. Language and Religion.

Language	Religion
The method of human communication, either spoken or written.	A particular system of faith and worship.

3. City and town.

City	Town
Population more than five hundred.	Population more than one lakh.
Cities cover a wider area than towns.	Town is an urban area that is smaller than cities.

4. Urban settlement and rural settlement.

Urban settlement	Rural settlement
Urban is related to cities and towns.	Rural settlements located near water bodies such as river and lake.
The people are engaged with secondary and tertiary activities.	Rural settlements were associated with agricultural.

IX. Answer in a paragraph.**1. Write about the four major classification of races.**

1. Caucasoid (European)
2. Negroid (African)
3. Mongoloid (Asian, American)
4. Australoid (Australian)

Caucasoid:

It is known as European race. This group is the one with fair skin and dark brown eyes, wavy hair and narrow nose. This race also found in Eurasia.

Negroid:

They have the dark eye, black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head, and thick lips. They are living in different parts of Africa.

**Mongoloids:**

This race is commonly known as the Asian- American race. The mongoloid have the light yellow to brown, skin straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose. These people found in Asia and America.

Australoids:

They have wide nose, curly hair dark skin and short in height. They are living in Australia and Asia.

2. What are the factors influencing rural settlement?

- ❖ Nature of topography.
- ❖ Local weather condition.
- ❖ Soil and water sources.
- ❖ Social organization.
- ❖ Economic condition.

3. What are types of rural settlement? Explain any three.

1. Linear settlement.
2. Rectangle settlement.
3. Circular settlement.
4. The star like pattern of settlement.

Explain any three,

Linear settlement:

The houses are arranged along the either side of a road, river (or) canals the edge of a valley. **Eg:** The Himalayas, The alps, The Rocky.

Rectangular settlement:

Almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. Such settlement is found in plain area. **Eg:** Sutej.

Circular pattern settlement:

House built around lakes and tanks.

X. Activity.**Analyze**

1	Where do you live?	Rural / Urban
2	Name the pattern of settlement.	Linear settlement
3	Sources of water available in your area	River
4	What is the important activity of your locality?	Agriculture
5	Name the types of transport available.	Government bus. Two wheeler.

Additional Questions

I. Match the following.

	Religion		Place of Worship
1.	Buddhism	-	a) Temple
2.	Christianity	-	b) Vihara
3.	Hindusim	-	c) Church
4.	Islam	-	d) Agiyari
5.	Jainism	-	e) Mosque
6.	Juadism	-	f) Basadi
7.	Zoroqstrianism	-	g) Synagogue

Ans: 1.b 2.c 3.a 4.e 5.f 6.g 7.d

	Date		Event
1.	11th July	-	a) The word culture diversity day
2.	21st February	-	b) World religions day
3.	Third Sunday in January every day	-	c) International mother language
4.	21st May	-	d) World population day

Ans: 1.d 2.c 3.b 4.a

II. Short Questions.

1. Define the norms for a healthy city.

- ❖ A clean and safe environment.
- ❖ Meets the basic needs of "All" its inhabitants.
- ❖ Involves the community in local government.
- ❖ Provides easily accessible "Health service".

2. Distinguish between Rural and Urban.

Rural	Urban
Rural areas have predominantly Primary activities (agriculture).	Urban areas have domination of secondary and tertiary activities (industries).
Sparsely populated.	Densely populated.
Villages and hamlet.	Cities and towns.
Agriculture works.	Non Agriculture works.
Simple and relaxed life.	Fast and complicated life.

**III. Answer the following.****1. Describe the classification of religion.**

Religion is classified in to Universal, Zing, Ethnic and Tribal religion.

IV. Give reason.**1. India has a huge crucible racial mixing races since pre historic times.**

- ❖ India has a huge crucible racial mixing because of multiple conquests for example Aryan, Dravidian, Afghani, Turkish, Mongolians and etc.
- ❖ As India was wealthy and rich country is subjects to multiple foreign invasions which related in the racial mixture.

V. Distinguish between.**1. Negroid and Mangoloid.**

Negroid	Managoloid
Negroid have the dark eyes, Black skin Black wooly hair, wide nose, Long head, and thick lips.	The managoloid have the light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose.
They are living in different parts of Africa.	They are living in Asia and Aretic.

VI. Answer in a paragraph.**1. Write about the main features of religious life.**

- ❖ Religion means a particular system of faith and worship. Which brings human being with human society.
- ❖ Religion is a symbol of group identity and a cultural rallying point.

Classification of Religion:**1. Uhiversalizing Religion:**

Eg: Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.

2. Ethnic Religion:

Eg: Judaism, Hindusim, Shintoism.

3. Tribal or Traditional Religion:

Eg: Animism, Shamanism and shaman.



Formative Assessment - 7

Time: 15 minutes

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**3×1=3****1. Caucasoid race is also known as _____ race.**

- a) European b) Negroid
c) Mongoloid d) Australoid

2. World population day _____.

- a) September 1 b) June 11
c) July 11 d) December 2

3. Arrange the following in terms of size _____.

- 1) City 2) Megalopolis 3) Metropolis 4) Conurbation
a) 4, 1, 3, 2 b) 1, 3, 4, 2
c) 2, 1, 3, 4 d) 3, 1, 2, 4

II. Fill in the blanks.**3×1=3**

- Lingustic stock is a group of _____ family sharing features and its origin.
- In _____ settlements, where most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.
- _____ settlement come up around a place of worship.

III. Match the following.**4×1=4**

- | A | B |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Caucasoid | - a) Asian - American |
| 2. Negroid | - b) Australia |
| 3. Mongoloid | - c) European |
| 4. Austrooid | - d) African |



Unit

1

Equality

CIVICS

FIRST TERM

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?

- a) Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender
- b) Right to contest in the election
- c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law
- d) Showing inequality between rich and poor

Ans: d) Showing inequality between rich and poor

2. Which one of the following is comes under political Equality?

- a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy
- b) Removal of inequality bases on race, colour, sex, and caste
- c) All are equal before law
- d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law

Ans: a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy

3. In India right to vote is given to all the citizen at the age of _____.

- a) 21
- b) 18
- c) 25
- d) 31

Ans: b) 18

4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____.

- a) Natural Inequality
- b) Manmade Inequality
- c) Economic Inequality
- d) Gender Inequality

Ans: b) Manmade Inequality

5. In switzerland, the write to vote is given to women in the year _____.

- a) 1981
- b) 1971
- c) 1991
- d) 1961

Ans: b) 1971

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before law _____. **Ans: Law**
2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____. **Ans: 14, 18**
3. Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right. **Ans: Political**
4. Equality means, absent of _____ privileges. **Ans: Social**

III. Give short answer.**1. What is Equality?**

It means first of all absence of social privilege, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid up on to all.

2. Why is gender Equality needed?

- ❖ Woman were not given equal right to and they were considered as weak as compared to man and they were placed in a secondary position to men.
- ❖ They should be treated equally for the uplift of women 50% reservation has been given for women in local bodies.

3. What is civil Equality?

Civil equality is enjoyment of civil right by citizen.

IV. Answer in detail.**1 Write about the importance of Equality.**

- ❖ Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that all human society for many centuries.
- ❖ The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human being have equal worth regardless of their caste, colours, gender race or nationality.
- ❖ The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

2. What is political Equality?

India have guaranteed the political rights to all citizens that,

- ❖ Right to vote.
- ❖ Right to hold public office.
- ❖ Right to criticize the government.
- ❖ Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life.
- ❖ Their rights can be enjoyed through the universal Adult franchise.



- ❖ India is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election held in the year 1952.
- ❖ Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election.

3. How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

- ❖ As per Article no 14 of our constitution, it guarantees that all people shall be equally protected by the laws of the country.
- ❖ Right to equality not only applies to the citizens of India but also to all the people within the territory of India.
- ❖ Articles 14 - guarantees to all the people equality before the law.
- ❖ Articles 15 - deals with the prohibition of discrimination.
- ❖ Articles 16 - provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.
- ❖ Articles 17 - abolishes the practice of untouchability.
- ❖ Articles 18 - abolishes the title conferred to citizen.
- ❖ Equality before law and equal protection of law have been for there strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article21.

V. HOTs.

How can we eliminate inequality at school level?

- ❖ We have to ensure all the children come in uniform.
- ❖ We have to maintain same treatment for all kid irrespective of economic back ground
- ❖ Other them official purposes student caste details should not be revealed to teachers so that there is no partial treatment for any students.

VI. Life Skills.

Write the correct answer.

S.No.	Enumeration of Different types of equality	Type of equality
1	There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc.	Social Equality
2	Equality of all before the law.	Civil Equality
3	Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.	Political Equality
4	My ability is not less than men in any aspect.	Gender Equality

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks.

- Rule of law was advocated by _____, the British legal luminary.
Ans: A.V. Dicey
- _____ is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election held in 1952.
Ans: India
- Any person who has completed the age of _____ years can contest in the election.
Ans: 25 years
- _____ and _____ are the two fundamental concepts of democracy.
Ans: Liberty and Equality
- _____ equality means both men and women should be treated equally.
Ans: Gender

II. Give short answer.

- Who were worked hard to get equal status to the woman in the 19th century?**
 - ❖ Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
 - ❖ Ishwar Chander Vidhyasagar,
 - ❖ Dayanada Saraswathi,
 - ❖ Mahadev Govind Ranade,
 - ❖ Tarabi Shinde,
 - ❖ Begam Rokeya and
 - ❖ Sakhanat Hussain.
- What do you mean by Human dignity?**
Dignity means self respect Human dignity is the quality of being honorable noble and excellent.
- How can we promote equality?**
 - ❖ Treating fairly.
 - ❖ Creating an inclusive culture.
 - ❖ Enabling equal access to opportunities.
 - ❖ Enabling to develop full potential.
 - ❖ Making laws and policies.
 - ❖ Education.



**Formative Assessment - 8**

Time: 15 minutes

Marks: 10

FIRST TERM**I. Choose the correct answer.****4×1=4**

1. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____.

- a) Natural Inequality b) Manmade Inequality
- c) Economic Inequality d) Gender Inequality

2. Which one of the following is comes under political Equality?

- a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy
- b) Removal of inequality bases on race, colour, sex, and caste
- c) All are equal before law
- d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law

3. In India right to vote is given to all the citizen at the age of _____

- a) 21 b) 18
- c) 25 d) 31

4. In switzerland, the write to vote is given to women in the year _____.

- a) 1981 b) 1971
- c) 1991 d) 1961

II. Fill in the blanks.**6×1=6**

- 1. Civil equality implies equality of all before law _____.
- 2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____.
- 3. Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right.
- 4. Equality means, absent of _____ privileges.
- 5. Rule of law was advocated by _____, the British legal luminary.
- 6. _____ equality means both men and women should be treated equally.

**5-in-1**

Unit

2

Political Parties

CIVICS

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is meant by B1-party system?

- a) Two parties run the government
- b) Two members run a party
- c) Two major political parties contest election
- d) None of these

Ans: a) Two parties run the government

2. Which system of government does Indian have?

- a) Single – party system
- b) B1-party system
- c) Multi – party system
- d) None of these

Ans: c) Multi – party system

3. Recognition of a political party is accorded by _____.

- a) The Election commission
- b) The president
- c) The supreme court
- d) A committee

Ans: a) The Election commission

4. Political parties are generally formed on the basis of _____.

- a) Religious principles
- b) Common interest
- c) Economic principles
- d) Caste

Ans: b) Common interest

5. Single party system is found in _____.

- a) India
- b) U.S.A
- c) France
- d) China

Ans: d) China

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ form the back bone of democracy.

Ans: Political parties

2. Every party in our country has to register with _____.

Ans: Election commission

3. Political parties serve as intermediaries between the _____ and _____.

Ans: Citizens and Policy makers



4. A registered but _____ political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.

Ans: Unrecognized

5. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of _____.

Ans: Cabinet minister

III. Match the following.

A		B	
1.	Democracy	-	a) criticize the government policies
2.	Election commission	-	b) forms the government
3.	Majority party	-	c) rule of the people
4.	Opposition party	-	d) free and fair election

Ans: 1.c 2.d 3.b 4.a

IV. Consider the following statement and Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. Which of the following statement is/are correct?

- a) Every party in the country has to register with the election commission.
 b) The commission treats all the parties equally.
 c) Election commission allots a separate symbol for recognized parties.
 d) All the above.

Ans: d) All the above.

2. Assertion : Majority party plays a decisive role in making laws for the country.

Reason : The number of candidates elected is more than the others in the election.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A. b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) R is wrong A is correct. d) A and R are wrong.

Ans: a) R is the correct explanation of A.

V. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. What are the basic components of a political party?

Three basic components are,

- ❖ The leader
- ❖ The active members
- ❖ The followers

2. Name the three major types of party system.

- ❖ Single-party system
- ❖ BI-party system
- ❖ Multi-party system

3. Name the countries which follow Bi – party system.

- ❖ One is ruling party and the others becomes opposition.
- ❖ **Eg:** UK (the Labour Party and the Conservation Party)
U.S.A (the Republic Party and the Democratic Party)

4. Write a note on Coalition Government.

In a multiparty system a single party sometimes may not secure the majority to form the government. In such case, some parties join together to form the government. Such government is called Coalition Government.

VI. Answer the following.**1. Write any four functions of political party?**

- ❖ Political parties formulate public policies.
- ❖ To contest elections.
- ❖ Capture power only by constitutional means.
- ❖ Have its own ideology and programme.
- ❖ Endeavour to promote the national welfare.

2. When is a political party recognized as a National Party?

- ❖ A party that secure atleast 6% of the valid votes in Loksabha election or assembly election in four states.
- ❖ They must win four seats in Loksabha from any state/states.
- ❖ It has to win 2% of seats in Loksabha from atleast 3 different states in the latest general election.
- ❖ It has an exclusive symbol throughout the country.
- ❖ It resolves state, National and International issues.

VII. HOTs.**1. Is political party necessary for a democratic country?**

- ❖ Yes, A vibrant democracy needs a strong political party system.
- ❖ Without political parties democracy cannot exist.
- ❖ The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.
- ❖ Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality.
- ❖ But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
- ❖ The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.



2. Give any three names of National party, Regional party, and Registered but unrecognized party.

National party:

- ❖ Indian National Congress
- ❖ Bharathiya Janata Party
- ❖ Bahujam Samaj Party

Regional party:

- ❖ Samata Party
- ❖ Biju Janata Party
- ❖ ShivSean

Registered but un recognized parties:

- ❖ Kongunadu Makkal Katchi
- ❖ Manithaneya Makkal Katchi
- ❖ Makkal Needhi Maiyam

VIII. Activity.

1. Write an election manifesto (if you were a party leader).

- ❖ I will give importance on three things food, shelter, and clothes for people below poverty line.
- ❖ Sanitation and proper drainage system in all districts will be our motto.
- ❖ Free Education to all children.
- ❖ I will later slips on increasing the jobs for the youth.

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Head quarter of Indian election commission _____. **Ans: New Delhi**
2. A _____ symbol is meant for a recognized political party. **Ans: reserved**
3. A _____ symbol is reserved for unrecognized political party. **Ans: free**
4. Lesser number of elected candidates are called the _____ party. **Ans: minority**

II. Short questions.

1. Write a note on opposition party.

- ❖ The party which gets second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the opposition party.
- ❖ The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of cabined minister.

2. Distinguish between National party and state party.

National party	Regional state party
National parties participate in different elections all over India	State parties participate in different elections within one state.
It should be strong enough in at least four states.	It should be strong enough in at least one or two states.
National and International issues.	It promotes regional and state interest.

**Formative Assessment - 9**

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**3×1=3****1. Which system of government does Indian have?**

- a) Single – party system b) B1-party system
c) Multi – party system d) None of these

2. Political parties are generally formed on the basis of _____.

- a) Religious principles b) Common interest
c) Economic principles d) Caste

3. Single party system is found in _____.

- a) India b) U.S.A
c) France d) China

II. Fill in the blanks.**3×1=3**

- _____ form the back bone of democracy.
- A registered but _____ political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.
- The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of _____.

III. Match the following.**4×1=4**

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Democracy | - a) criticize the government policies |
| 2. Election commission | - b) forms the government |
| 3. Majority party | - c) rule of the people |
| 4. Opposition party | - d) free and fair election |



Unit

1

Production

ECONOMICS

FIRST TERM

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Production refers to _____.

- a) destruction of utility
- c) exchange value

- b) creation of utilities
- d) none of these

Ans: b) creation of utilities

2. Utilities are in the nature of _____.

- a) form utility
- c) place utility

- b) time utility
- d) all of these

Ans: d) all of these

3. Primary factors are _____.

- a) land, capital
- c) land, labour

- b) capital, labour
- d) none of these

Ans: c) land, labour

4. The entrepreneur is also called _____.

- a) exchanger
- c) organizer

- b) Agent
- d) communicator

Ans: c) organizer

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. _____ means want satisfying power of a product.

Ans: Utility

2. Derived factors are _____ and _____.

Ans: Capital, Organization

3. _____ is a fixed in supply.

Ans: Land

4. _____ is the human input into the production process.

Ans: Labour

5. _____ is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

Ans: Capital

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Primary production | - | a) Adam Smith |
| 2. Time utility | - | b) fishing, mining |
| 3. Wealth of nation | - | c) entrepreneur |
| 4. Human capital | - | d) stored for future |
| 5. Innovator | - | e) education, health |

Ans: 1.b 2.d 3.a 4.e 5.c

IV. Give short answer.**1. What is production?**

It is process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption.

2. What is utility?

Utility means want satisfying power of a product.

3. Name the types of utility.

- ❖ Form utility
- ❖ Place utility
- ❖ Time utility

4. What are the factors of production?

- ❖ Primary factors - Land and labour
- ❖ Derived factors - Capital and organization

5. Define Labour.

Labour is the human input into the production process.

6. Define Division of labour.

Division of labour means dividing the process of production into distinct and several component processes and assigning each component in the hands of a labour or a set of labourers, who are specialists in that particular process.

7. Write the forms of capital.

- ❖ Physical Capital or Material Resources.
- ❖ Money capital or Monetary resources.
- ❖ Human capital or Human Resources.

8. Write the three characteristics of entrepreneur?

- ❖ Identifying profitable investible opportunities.
- ❖ Deciding the location of the production unit.
- ❖ Making innovations.
- ❖ Deciding the reward payment.
- ❖ Taking risks and facing uncertainties.



V. Give brief answer.

1. Explain the types of production.

There are three types of production

- i) Primary Production
- ii) Secondary Production
- iii) Tertiary Production or Service Production

Primary Production

- ❖ It is carried out by 'extractive' industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction.
- ❖ These industries are engaged in such activities as extracting the gifts of nature from the earth's surface, from beneath the earth's surface and from the oceans.

Secondary Production

- ❖ This includes production in manufacturing industry, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw materials and intermediate goods.
- ❖ **Example:** Conversion of flour into bread, Iron ore into finished steel.
- ❖ They are generally described as manufacturing and construction industries, such as the manufacture of cars, furnishing, clothing and chemicals, as also engineering and building.

Tertiary Production

- ❖ Industries in the tertiary sector produce all those services which enable the finished goods to be put in the hands of consumers.
- ❖ In fact, these services are supplied to the firms in all types of industry and directly to consumers.
- ❖ **Examples:** Banking, insurance, transport and communications. Government services, such as law, administration, education, health and defence, are also included.

2. What is land? what are the characteristics of land?

Land as a factor of production refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature which are provided free to man.

Characteristics of Land:

- ❖ Land is a Free Gift of Nature
- ❖ Land is fixed in supply
- ❖ Land is imperishable
- ❖ Land is a Primary Factor of Production
- ❖ Land is Immovable
- ❖ Land has some Original Indestructible Powers
- ❖ Land Differs in Fertility

3. Explain the merits and demerits of division of labour.

Merits of division of labour

- ❖ It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats doing the same tasks.
- ❖ Facilities the use of machinery in production, resulting in inventions.

Eg. More's Telegraphic Codes.

- ❖ Time and Materials are put to the best and most efficient use.

Demerits of division of labour

- ❖ It is monotonous and stale. It kills the humanity in him.
- ❖ It is narrow and the labour not to find alternative avenues of employment.
- ❖ This results in increased unemployment.

4. Describe the characteristics of capital.

Capital is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

Characteristics of Capital:

- ❖ Capital is a passive factor of production.
- ❖ It is man-made.
- ❖ It is not an indispensable factor of production.
- ❖ It has the highest mobility.
- ❖ It is productive.
- ❖ It lasts over time.
- ❖ It involves present sacrifice to get future benefits.

VI. Activity and Project.

1. Students are asked to prepare a chart containing dummy images of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors images.

(Student Activity)

2. Students are asked to visit some local farmers and to discuss about the land and its characteristics. Collect some photographs of land and make a album.

(Student Activity)

VII. Life skills.

1. Students to know about the characteristics of entrepreneur, Set up your classroom like a industry. Some Students are asked to act like a businessman, Do the industries activities. Teacher and students together discuss about the entrepreneur and their important of development of society.

Ensures smooth operations of his business. He coordinates with people to procure the factors of production namely land, labour and capital. He has to look into access of raw materials needed, skilled labour transport and the prospects to market the products.

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is carried out by extractive industries.

- a) Secondary production b) Primary production
c) Tertiary production d) Service production

Ans: b) Primary production

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ and _____ are the two main activities in an economy.

Ans: Production and Consumption

2. _____ and _____ are the two kinds of people.

Ans: Producers and Consumers

3. Utilities are in the nature of _____, _____ and _____.

Ans: Form utility, time utility and place utility

4. _____, _____, _____, _____ are factors of production.

Ans: Land, Labour, Capital, Organization

5. In modern times an entrepreneur is called _____.

Ans: The changing agent of the society.

III. Short Questions.

1. **What is mixed economy?**

Indian economy is a mixed economy. Private and Public sector are existing together.

2. **Short note - Adam Smith.**

- ❖ He is called as father of economics.
- ❖ He wrote two classic works. i) The Theory of moral sentiments (1759) ii) An inquiry into the nature and cause of the wealth of nations (1776).

3. **Name the types of production.**

- ❖ Primary production
- ❖ Secondary production
- ❖ Tertiary or service production

4. **Who is the changing agent of the society?**

Entrepreneur is called the changing agent of the society.

IV. Give brief answer.**1. What are the functions of entrepreneur?**

- ❖ The entrepreneur is also called 'Organizer'. He combines the different factors of production (land, labour and capital), in the right proportion.
- ❖ He initiates the process of production and also bears the risk involved in it.
- ❖ He is not only responsible for producing the socially desirable output but also to increase the social welfare.

V. Activity and Project.**1. Students are asked to visit the nearest private tailoring shop and garments export industry.****Student Activity.****Formative Assessment - 10**

Time: 15 minutes

Marks: 10

I. Choose the correct answer.**3×1=3****1. Production refers to _____.**

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) destruction of utility | b) creation of utilities |
| c) exchange value | d) none of these |

2. Primary factors are _____.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) land, capital | b) capital, labour |
| c) land, labour | d) none of these |

3. The entrepreneur is also called _____.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) exchanger | b) Agent |
| c) organizer | d) communicator |

II. Fill in the blanks.**2×1=2**

1. _____ means want satisfying power of a product.
2. _____ is a fixed in supply.

III. Match the following.**5×1=5**

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Primary production | - | a) Adam Smith |
| 2. Time utility | - | b) fishing, mining |
| 3. Wealth of nation | - | c) entrepreneur |
| 4. Human capital | - | d) stored for future |
| 5. Innovator | - | e) education, health |

