

ANSWERS (Social Science Workbook Cum-Practice Material)

History

Chapter

1

Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

Topic-wise Questions

✓ Introduction: Cartography

1. Al-Idrisi
2. A person who makes maps.
3. South India, today, Sri Lanka
4. Arabic
5. 600
6. France

✓ New and Old Terminologies

1. (a) Grammar (b) Vocabulary (c) Meaning of words
2. chronicler
3. Minhaj-i-Siraj
4. Punjab, Haryana, lands between the Ganga and the Yamuna.
5. Minhaj-i-Siraj
6. geography, fauna and culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.
7. Persian
8. foreigner

✓ Historians and their Sources

1. Sources are material or verbal evidences that give us information about something.
2. Coins, inscriptions, architecture and textual records.
3. A place where documents and manuscripts are stored. Today all national and state governments have archives where they keep all their old official records and transactions.
4. Manuscripts are written evidences in the form of texts.
5. Manuscripts were collected by wealthy people, rulers, monasteries and temples.
6. scribes.
7. Miniature paintings were used in manuscripts.
8. *nastaliq*.
9. *Shikaste*
10. Ziyauddin Barani first wrote his chronicle in 1356.

✓ New Social and Political Groups

1. irrigation, weaving, combat.
2. potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee
3. opportunity.
4. Rajaputra.
5. Kshatriya.
6. extreme valour and great sense of loyalty
7. scribes, secretaries
8. habitat
9. background, occupation.

✓ Region and Empire

1. Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban.
2. Ghiyasuddin Balban's empire stretched from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni (Gajjana) in Afghanistan in the west and included all of south India (Dravida).
3. Gauda.
4. Masalik al-Absar fi Mamalik al-Amsar
5. Persian
6. Uttar Pradesh.

✓ Old and New Religions

1. Collective belief in a supernatural agency.
2. (a) worship of new deities
(b) construction of temples by royalty
(c) growing importance of Brahmanas, the priests as dominant groups in society.

3. *brahmanas*
4. They were influential, wealthy individuals who support another person – an artist, a craftsperson, a learned man or a noble.
5. was of loving a, personal deity that devotees could reach without the aid of priests or and elaborate rituals.
6. Merchants, migrants
7. The teachings of Holy Quran first came to India in the seventh century.
8. The Ulemas were the learned Muslim theologians and jurists.
9. The two sects of Islam are Shia and Sunni.

✓ Thinking about Time and Historical Periods

1. The British historians divided the history of India into three periods:
 (a) Hindu period (b) Muslim period (c) British period.
2. religion of the rulers

Let's Revise

✓ 1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (iv)

✓ 2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) southern Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu (c) scribes (d) deities
 (e) documents, manuscripts (f) Ziyauddin Barani (g) Potatoes, corn, chillies, tea, coffee

✓ 3. Say whether True or False

- (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True
 (e) True (f) True (g) False

✓ 4. Match the following

- (a) (iii) (b) (v) (c) (iv) (d) (i)
 (e) (ii)

✓ 5. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) The Rajput clan became popular between 8th and 14th centuries.
- (b) Any stranger who appeared in a village who was not part of that society or culture was considered a foreigner in the past.
- (c) Pan- regional empire means an empire spread to diverse regions.
- (d) Following were the technological changes associated with this period:
 - (i) Use of Persian Wheel for irrigation.
 - (ii) Use of Spinning Wheel for weaving.
 - (iii) Use of firearms in combat.

✓ 6. Short Answer Questions

- (a) Shia Muslims believe that Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali, was the legitimate leader of the Muslim community.

The Sunni Muslims accept the authority of the Khalifas of the community.

- (b) The affairs of *jatis* were regulated in the following ways:
 - (i) They were ranked according to their background and occupation.
 - (ii) Each *jati* had its own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of its members.

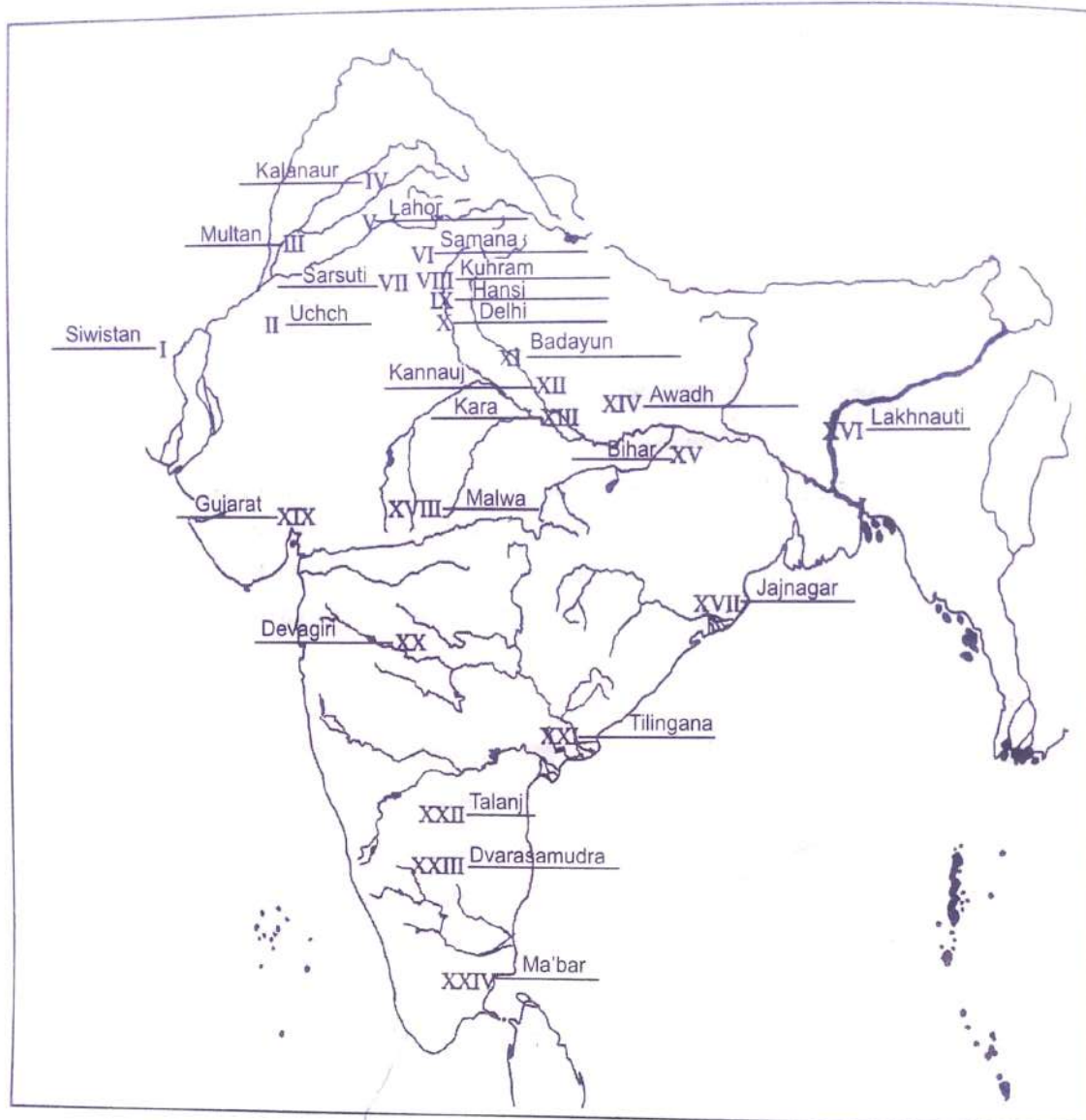
- (iii) An assembly of elders was responsible for enforcing these regulations.
- (iv) Each *jati* was required to abide by the rules of their village.
- (c) Brahmanas became important in Hindu society in the early 8th century because:
 - (i) They were well versed and proficient in Sanskrit language.
 - (ii) They also had support of new rulers searching for prestige.
- (d) Following were the important reasons for the various socio-cultural changes that took place between 700 and 1750:
 - (i) Various technological changes, like Persian Wheel for irrigation, Spinning Wheel for weaving, use of firearms for combat, etc.
 - (ii) Introduction of new vegetables and beverages.
 - (iii) Arrival of large number of migrants.
- (e) Coins, inscriptions and manuscripts are used by historians to reconstruct the ancient period. Only a few original manuscripts are available while others are the reproduction by the scribes and may not be reliable. Some texts do not follow time line. In the Medieval period, use of paper to issue Royal orders began instead of inscriptions. As paper has less durability, much of the information got lost. This led to a discontinuity in historical sources.

7. Long Answer Questions

- (a) The period between 700 and 1750 witnessed major developments in religious traditions.
 - (i) Worship of new deities and construction of temples by Kings began.
 - (ii) The Brahmanas and the priests became dominant groups in the society.
 - (iii) Emergence of the idea of Bhakti where devotees did not require the aid of priests or elaborate rituals to reach their personal deity.
 - (iv) Appearance of new religions like Islam.
- (b) Historians divide the past into periods based on economic, social and cultural factors. Historians face problems in doing so because changes keep on taking place, so definite boundaries about periods cannot be drawn.
- (c) Sources are the first-hand help for the historians. They help them know and learn about the past, accurate occurrence of the incidents, their causes and results.
- (d) Following difficulties are faced by the historians in using manuscripts:
 - (i) The manuscripts may be based on the personal experience of the writer and thus be biased.
 - (ii) Historians have to study various other manuscripts to reach a correct view.
 - (iii) Many manuscripts were copied by the scribes. There are possibilities of omissions of facts, incidents, etc.
- (e) The meaning of the term “Hindustan” has changed over the centuries in the following ways:
 - (i) Many chroniclers like Minhaj-i-Siraj have used the term in a political sense.
 - (ii) Others like Babur and Amir Khusrau used the term to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.
 - (iii) Today we see it in terms of a modern nation state.

Map-based Questions

1.



Chapter 2

New Kings and Kingdoms

Topic-wise Questions

The Emergence of New Dynasties

1. seventh
2. *samantas*
3. *Samantas* were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords, be present at their courts and provide them with military support.
4. *Maha-mandaleshvara*
5. Rashtrakutas was a royal dynasty, ruling large parts of the Indian subcontinent between the sixth and tenth centuries.
6. The Rashtrakutas became powerful when Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed the *hiranya-garbha* ritual.

7. *Hiranya-garbha* (golden womb) was a religious ritual performed by the kings to ascertain their supremacy.
8. Kadamba Mayurasharma and Gurjara-Pratihara

Administration in the Kingdoms

1. *Maharaja-adhiraja* and *Tribhuvana-chakravartin* were the high sounding titles adopted by the new kings.
2. Resources were obtained from the producers like peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans, etc. who were often persuaded or compelled to surrender part of what they produced. It was in the form of rent, revenue or the like.
3. *Vetti*
4. land revenue
5. king's establishment, construction of temples and forts and to fight wars.

Prashastis and Land Grants

1. Prashastis were literary details composed by the learned Brahmanas about the rulers.
2. valiant, victorious warriors 3. learned Brahmanas 4. Pratihara

Warfare for Wealth

1. Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta, Pala
2. Three parties Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Palas were involved in the long drawn conflict for control over Kanauj. The historians call this struggle the tripartite struggle.
3. The rulers wanted to control Kanauj and the Ganga valley because it was a fertile land with rich resources.
4. power, resources
5. The temples were the main targets of attacks because of their enormous wealth.
6. Sultan 7. *Kitab ul-Hind* 8. Chahamanas
9. Delhi and Ajmer. 10. Chahamanas 11. Prithviraja III

A Closer Look: The Cholas

1. Thanjavur, Nishumbhasudini
2. Rajaraja I
3. Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia.
4. Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram
5. Garland making, music, dance, cooking, carving bronze images, etc.
6. To prevent flooding. 7. Canals, wells and tanks. 8. *ur*
9. *Nadu* 10. Muvendavelan 11. *brahmadeya*
12. The land grants were recorded partly in Sanskrit and partly in Tamil on copper plates.
13. *Nagarams* were the associations of traders.
14. Names of those eligible to be members of the *sabha* were written on small tickets of palm leaf. These tickets were then put into an earthenware pot, from which a young boy was asked to take them out one by one.
15. To be a member of a committee, the person should:
 - (a) be the owner of the land from which land revenue was collected.
 - (b) have his own home.
 - (c) be between 35 and 70 years of age.
 - (d) have knowledge of the Vedas.

- (e) be honest and well-versed in administrative matters.
- (f) not be a member of any committee in the last three years.
- (g) should have submitted the accounts of self and relatives.

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iv) (d) (iv) (e) (i)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) respect (b) Uttaramerur (c) The Bay of Bengal (d) craft (e) Pallava
- (f) Rashtrakuta

3. State whether True or False

- (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) True

4. Match the following

- (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iv)

5. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) Cave 15, Ellora
- (b) *Vetti* was a tax in the form of forced labour and *Kadama* was the land revenue.
- (c) To highlight and showcase themselves as great warriors with great strength and powers.
- (d) Gurjara-Pratihara, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas.

6. Short Answer Questions

- (a) Kalhana adopted a critical approach about the rulers and their administration. On the other hand, the authors of *prashastis* wrote in favour of their rulers and highlighted them to be great warriors and valiant.
- (b) *Hiranya-garbha* (literally, the **golden womb**) was a ritual performed by the non- kshatriyas to become a Kshatriya and a ruler. It was thought to lead to the rebirth of the performer as a Kshatriya even if he was not one by birth.
- (c) *Vijayalaya*, a Chola chief from Uraiyur, captured the Kaveri delta from a *samanta* of the Pallava king. He then gradually conquered neighbouring regions and defeated Pallava and Pandya kings and established the Chola kingdom. It was later consolidated under Rajaraja I and his son Rajendra I.
- (d) *Sabha* in Chola empire was an assembly of prominent Brahmana landholders.
- (e) The new dynasties performed holy rituals with the help of Brahmanas in order to gain acceptance. For example, *hiranya-garbha* ritual performed by low castes to lead to rebirth as a Kshatriya.

7. Long Answer Questions

- (a) Sultan Mahmud ruled Ghazni from 997 to 1030 AD. He extended control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and the north-western part of the subcontinent. He attacked the Indian subcontinent seventeen times and plundered wealth from rich temples including Somnath in Gujarat. Much of the wealth, Mahmud carried away, was used to create a splendid capital city at Ghazni. He was also interested in finding about the people he conquered. He brought his scholar Al-Biruni, to study about India. Al-Biruni wrote a book about India called *Kitab-al Hind*.
- (b) Chola temples became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them in the following ways:
 - (i) Temples became the centres of craft production that was distinctive and world famous.
 - (ii) Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others.
 - (iii) The specialists like priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers, etc who worked at the temple very often lived near it.

- (c) Kaveri branches off into several small channels before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. These channels overflow frequently and deposit fertile soil on their banks. Water from the channels provided the necessary moisture for agriculture, particularly the cultivation of rice. This brought prosperity to the Chola kingdom.
- (d) Caste system was prevalent in Chola Empire. Rich peasants of the Vellala caste had considerable control under Chola government. Brahmanas often received land grants or *brahmadeya*. As a result, a large number of Brahmana settlements emerged in the Kaveri valley. People of *Pulaiyas* (considered outcast by Brahmanas and Vellala caste) used to live on the outskirts of village in small hamlets. They were not allowed to participate in village administrative activities.
- (e) The Chola administration was organised in the village councils and *Nadu* groups of peasant villages. *Nadu* worked under the supervision of Central Chola government which was controlled by Chola kings.

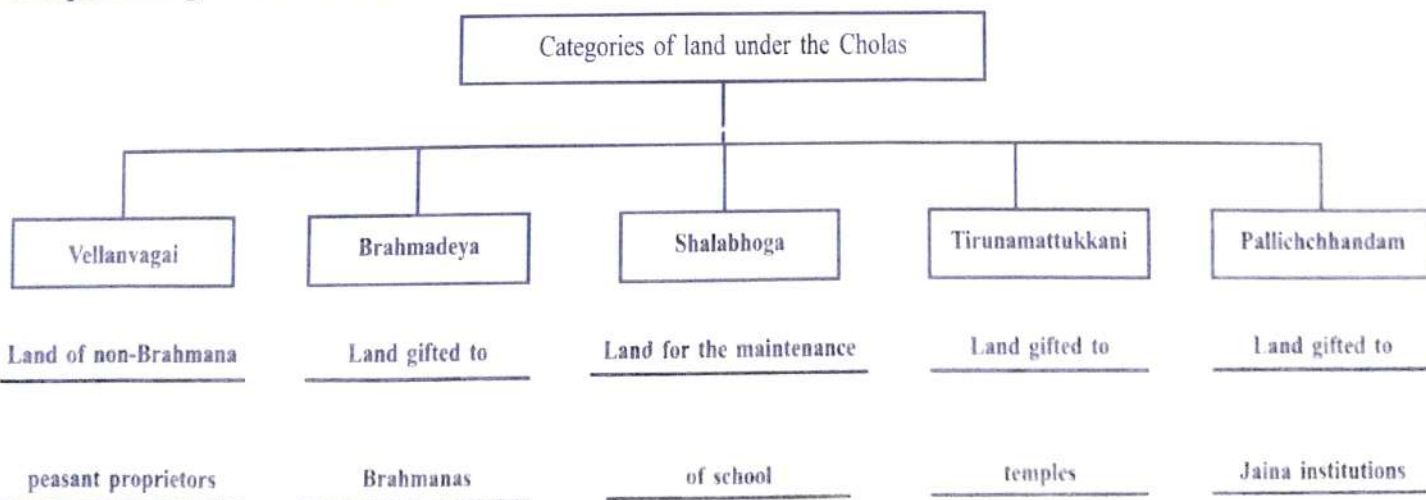
Table-based Question

Complete the given table.

DYNASTY	PRESENT DAY STATES
Gurjara-Pratihara	Western Uttar Pradesh, Northern Madhya Pradesh
Chahamanas (Chauhans)	East Rajasthan, parts of Gujarat, Delhi, Haryana
Parmars	Parts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
Chandelas	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
Rashtrakutas	Maharashtra, Central Madhya Pradesh, parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
Palas	Bengal, Parts of Bihar and North Eastern states
Kalinga	Odisha and parts of Bihar
Cholas	Tamil Nadu and some parts of Andhra Pradesh
Pandyas	Kerala
Cheras	Karnataka
Chalukayas	Karnataka

Chart-based Question

Complete the given flow chart.



Map-based Questions

1.



Topic-wise Questions

Environment

1. Place, people, things and nature that surround any living organism is called environment.
2. It provides the air we breathe, water we drink, food we eat and land where we live.
3. School building, tables, chairs, open field, road, friends.
4. Mountains, rivers, trees, animals.
5. Buildings, parks, bridges, roads, industries, monuments.
6. The reason behind the change in the environment is because of our needs that are increasing day by day.
7. Change in environment is not beneficial at times because it is modifying and even destroying our natural surroundings.
8. **Biotic:** The world of living organisms like plants and animals.
Abiotic: The world of non-living elements like land.
9. Natural, Human and Human-made

Natural Environment

1. Land, water, air, plants and animals.
2. Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere and Atmosphere.
3. It is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth.
4. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
5. Oxygen, iron, calcium, sodium
6. lakes, oceans, seas
7. The gravitational force of the earth.
8. It protects us from harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun.
9. Gases, dust and water vapour.
10. climate, weather
11. Biosphere
12. It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
13. **Climate:** Kerala-heavy downpour/Jaisalmer-no rains
Vegetation: Kerala-lush green fields and coconut plantation/Jaisalmer-Kikar.
14. Because all plants, animals and human beings depend on their immediate surroundings and are often interdependent on each other.
15. Drinking, cooking, irrigation, washing, etc.
16. Sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy and snowy.

Human Environment

1. Needs were simple and were fulfilled from the nature around them.
2. With time the needs grew and became varied. So there was requirement for a change
3. With time, humans grew and became varied. They learnt new ways to use and change the environment. They learnt to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life.

4. • When the wheel was invented surplus food was produced and led to the barter system, trade and commerce.
- Industrial Revolution brought about large scale production.
- Information Technology made communication faster and easier.
5. It is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

Let's Revise

1. I. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (iii)

II. Tick the correct answer

- (a) (ii) (b) (i) (c) (iii) (d) (ii)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Hydrosphere (b) gravitational (c) revolution (d) environment

3. Say whether True or False

- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False

4. I. Match the following

- (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)

II. Match the following

- (a) (v) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iv)

5. Differentiate between the following

- (a) Industrial Revolution led to the increase in manufactured goods and large scale production. Information Revolution made communication easier and faster across the world.
- (b) Lush green fields refer to the varied and rich natural vegetation whereas plantations are large areas where one crop is grown mainly for commercial purposes.
- (c) Plant kingdom includes living organisms that can manufacture their own food for their living e.g. herbs, shrubs, trees etc. Animal kingdom is a group which includes insects, birds, reptiles, mammals and other microorganism.
- (d) Weather is the hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere. However, the average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time represents the climate of a place.

6. Give reasons *star*

- (a) Because they can adapt themselves to the hot and dry conditions.
- (b) Kerala gets very heavy rain, so there are lush green fields. Kerala is also situated close to the sea so coconut grows well here.
- (c) The temperature, pressure, rainfall and humidity in the atmosphere change during the course of the day so, the weather changes accordingly.
- (d) Man changes his surroundings according to his needs and requirements.
- (e) In the biosphere which consists of the plant and animal life, they interact with each other to support life.

7. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere. (b) Rivers, lakes, seas and oceans.
- (c) Plants and animals.

8. Short Answer Questions

- (a) (i) Protects the earth from the heat of the sun and harmful rays.
- (ii) The atmosphere affects the changes in the climate and weather of a place.
- (b) It refers to the land, water, air, plants and animals present in the environment.

9. Long Answer Questions

- (a) Human beings modify their natural environment according to their need. With time humans learnt new ways to use and change the environment. They learnt to grow crops, lead a settled life, invented wheel, developed trade & commerce and made transportation and communication easier and faster.
- (b) It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life. It consists of the plant and animal kingdom.
- (c) (i) It is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and the environment in which they live.
- (ii) The relationship between the living organisms as well as between the organisms and their surrounding forms an ecosystem.

(d)

Land	Water
(i) minerals	(i) To drink
(ii) forests	(ii) For agriculture
(iii) grasslands	(iii) Hydroelectric power
(iv) crops	(iv) Food-fish etc.
(v) human settlements	(v) Rain (evaporation of water)

Topic-wise Questions

On Equality; Equal right to vote

- 1. democracy.
- 2. People’s participation, resolution of conflict, equality and justice.
- 3. Equality
- 4. Every individual, rich or poor, young or old, **above the age of 18 years**, having the right to vote.
- 5. Equality.
- 6. She does not find equality anywhere else apart from voting rights. She lives in a slum, her daughter is not able to be treated by a doctor, her job of domestic help is not regular and highly paid.

Other kinds of equality

- 1. Inequalities based on caste, religion, language, food, dress, etc.
- 2. It is a class structure determined by birth. A person born in a particular social order has to be there without being able to change it.
- 3. Caste system still prevails both in rural and urban areas. We can say that in urban areas, it is not much visible as compared to rural areas. Matrimonial advertisements in urban areas highlight the caste system.
- 4. Even today, marriages are preferred in same caste, some occupations are meant for the people of a particular caste, upper castes prefers not to rent their houses to the lower castes.
- 5. It is a term used to address the so-called lower caste people.
- 6. autobiography, Omprakash Valmiki
- 7. He was made to sit away from his classmates, beaten up without reason, made to sweep the classroom and playground, not allowed to drink water from the place where other students took water.
- 8. They were non-vegetarians.

Recognising dignity

- 1. Caste, religion and social background determines the way the people are treated.
- 2. caste, food they ate.
- 3. It is a state of being worthy of honour or respect.
- 4. They deserve the same respect and dignity in the society as anyone else.

Equality in Indian Democracy

- 1. Constitution.
- 2. No, even today people do not have equal resources and opportunities to grow. They still are attached to their long historical backwardness. Above all there has been no or little change in the social mindset.
- 3. A document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.
- 4. Everyone has to obey the same laws. No one can be discriminated against on the basis of caste, religion, race, etc. Every person has access to all public places. Untouchability is strictly prohibited.
- 5. President, domestic worker.
- 6. All persons can use publicly available wells, malls, roads, playgrounds, markets etc. without any discrimination. No one can be refused to do so.
- 7. guaranteed constitutional laws, government policies and schemes.
- 8. Government schemes ensure greater opportunity for people who have not had this in the past.

9. (a) It is a government programme introduced in all government schools to provide children with cooked lunch.
 (b) enroll more poor children and make them attend school regularly.
 (c) Enrolment and attendance in schools have increased, caste prejudices have lessened and above all hunger of poor students has been taken care of.
10. enrolment, attendance. 11. equality

Issues of equality in other democracies

1. African-American
2. Rosa Parks
3. Refusal of **Rosa Parks** to give her seat to a white man led to huge agitation against unequal ways in which **African-Americans** were treated which further led to **civil rights movement**.
4. Civil Rights

Challenge of democracy

1. democratic
2. Struggle for recognition of all people as equal and maintaining their dignity.

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (iv) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii)
 (e) (iv)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Universal Adult Franchise (b) Self-respect (c) Parliament
 (d) Supreme Court (e) Article 15

3. State whether True or False

- (a) False (b) False (c) True (d) True
 (e) False

4. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) The state of being equal, especially in status, rights or opportunities.
 (b) *Joothan* is an autobiography by **Omprakash Valmiki**. He narrates the discrimination he faced during his school days because of being born in a lower caste.
 (c) He belonged to a lower caste. (d) Midday Meal scheme (e) Tamil Nadu
 (f) She refused to give her seat to a white man and thus paved way for a huge agitation against unequal ways in which the **African-Americans** were treated.
 (g) It is a movement against discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.
 (h) It is an Act according to which persons with disabilities have equal rights and that the government should make possible their full participation in society. It also states that all public places including buildings and schools should be accessible and provided with ramps.

5. Short Answer Questions

- (a) The concept of **universal adult franchise** is based on equality. It allows the right of casting vote to all adults without any discrimination who are **18 years** and above.
 (b) Caste, religion, class background, sex, economic status etc.
 (c) By law and by government programmes or schemes.
 (d) It is based on equality. Under this all citizens are assured the right to vote irrespective of gender, caste, class etc.

(e) **Three reasons** why **equality** is important:

- All can have equal opportunities.
- All can take part in decision making.
- All can develop their worth.

(f) All citizens have to follow same laws and have the right to vote.

6. Long Answer Questions

(a) Both were subjected to social discrimination. Because of being from a lower cast, Omprakash was made to sweep the ground, sit away in the class and not drink water. The Ansari's were not given any house on rent because they were non-vegetation.

(b) **Four benefits** of **midday meal programme**:

- Poor children began to enroll and attend school regularly.
- Caste prejudices reduced.
- Food requirements of poor children were met.
- Mothers could now work freely.

(c) People still are the slaves of age old traditions. It will take some time to change their attitude.

(d) Law applies to everyone, irrespective of their caste, class and gender and the law expects everyone to treat others as equal. It is important in a democracy because equality is the soul of democracy.

(e) It was a law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also states that all schools would be open to Afro-American children.

Topic-wise Questions

Interior of the Earth

1. concentric
2. crust
3. thirty-five, five
4. silica and alumina
5. silica, magnesium
6. **Sima**—Oceanic crust consists of silica and magnesium.
Sial—Continental mass consists of silica and alumina.
7. mantle, 2900
8. The innermost layer is the core with the radius of about 3500 km.
9. (a) It is made up of nickel and iron
(b) This layer has very high temperature and pressure

Rocks and Minerals

1. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.
2. Rocks are of different colour, size and texture.
3. Igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.
4. Igneous rocks are formed when molten magma cools and solidifies.
5. primary rocks
6. Extrusive rocks, Intrusive rocks
7. Basalt is an extrusive igneous rock. It is found in the Deccan Plateau. Extrusive igneous rocks are formed when the molten magma comes on the earth's surface and solidifies.
8. Granite (Intrusive rocks)
9. As the rocks roll down the mountain, hitting each other, they break into smaller particles which are called sediments.

10. Sediments are transported by wind, water etc.
11. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock. It is formed from grains of sand which are compressed and hardened.
12. These rocks contain fossils of plants, animals and other microorganisms that once lived on them.
13. Igneous and sedimentary rocks.
14. The remains of dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.
15. (a) Red sandstone (b) White marble
16. The process of transformation of the rock from one type to another is known as the rock cycle.
17. minerals.

Let's Revise

1. I. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (ii) (b) (ii) (c) (iv)

II. Tick the correct answer

- (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (ii) (d) (i) (e) (i)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) magnesium (b) crust (c) 6371 (d) metamorphic

3. State whether True or False

- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True

4. I. Match the following

- (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (ii) (d) (i)

II. Match the following

- (a) (v) (b) (iv) (c) (ii) (d) (vi) (e) (iii)

5. Differentiate between the following

- (a) Extrusive Igneous — formed outside the earth's crust
Intrusive Igneous — formed inside the earth's crust
- (b) Carrying of sediments from one place to another is known as transportation. Deposition refers to the leaving behind of anything which cannot be carried.
- (c) Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of magma. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the compression and hardening of sediments which are transported and deposited by wind, water etc.

6. Give reasons

- (a) Extremely hot and deep.
- (b) The fine material is deposited
- (c) As the rivers come down the mountains, the speed causes the rocks to hit against each other, breaking them into smaller pieces or fragments.
- (d) It is rich in rocks containing nickel and ferrous.
- (e) Under heat and pressure.

7. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) Volcanic activity
- (b) Deposition and compression
- (c) Granite

- (d) Granite grinding stones
- (e) (i) 'Ignis' meaning fire.
- (ii) 'sedimentum' meaning settle down.
- (iii) 'metamorphose' meaning change of form.

8. Short Answer Questions

- (a) For making roads, houses and buildings and playing games.
- (b) Steam and heat is released.
- (c) Crust, Mantle and Core.
- (d) Rocks formed from igneous and sedimentary rocks under great heat and pressure are called metamorphic rocks.
- (e) It is the fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth to its surface.

9. Long Answer Questions

- (a) Minerals are naturally occurring substances, having certain physical properties and definite chemical composition. They are obtained from the rocks on and inside the earth.
- (b) Minerals like coal, petroleum and natural gas provide fuel. There is a great use of minerals in industries e.g. iron, aluminum and gold etc. Minerals are also used in medicines and fertilisers.
- (c) **Igneous rocks**—also called primary rocks, two types—extrusive and intrusive.

Sedimentary rocks—found in layers, Contain fossils of animals and plants, Oil and coal formed and found here.

Metamorphic rocks—formed from Igneous or sedimentary rocks by heat and pressure.

- (d) Extrusive Igneous rocks are formed by cooling of molten rocks outside the earth's crust.
Intrusive Igneous rocks are formed by cooling of molten magma inside the earth's crust.
- (e) The rock cycle is the process of transformation of the rock from one type to another.
 - (i) Cooling of molten magma forms **igneous rocks**.
 - (ii) Igneous rocks are broken down, transported and deposited to form **sedimentary rocks**.
 - (iii) When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into **metamorphic rocks**.

Topic-wise Questions

What is health?

1. welfare
2. (a) Education (b) Health (c) Employment (d) Housing
(e) Roads (f) Electricity
3. It is an ability to remain **free of illness and injuries**.
4. mental

Healthcare in India

1. Foreigners who come to India for medical treatment.
2. Diseases that spread from one person to another through water, food, air etc.
3. fourth
4. Health centers, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks etc.
5. A system of hospitals and health centers run by the government.
6. something that is contrary (opposite) to what we expect.

Public and Private health care services

1. (a) **Public** Health care facilities (b) **Private** Health care facilities
2. (a) A chain of health centres run by the government.
(b) Health centres run by individuals or group of individuals.

3. Primary Health Centres 4. District Hospital
5. because they provide healthcare to all citizens and are established by the government.
6. Right to life 7. Registered Medical Practitioners
8. To provide health care facilities, defence, judicial system, housing, highways, social welfare, employment, vocational training etc. to its citizens.

Healthcare and equality: Is adequate healthcare available to all?

1. Public
2. Every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs.
3. hardship 4. anxiety, distress
5. (a) Undernourishment (b) Unsafe drinking water (c) Unclean surroundings (d) Insufficient housing
6. Women
7. (a) Moral principles that influence a person's behaviour.
(b) Chemical names of drugs.

What can be done?

1. basic amenities, social culture
2. • Number of hospitals, health care centres and family welfare centres can be increased
• Organise free camps for checkup.
• Organise campaigns, targeting specific diseases, like Pulse Polio campaigns to eradicate polio.
• Spread awareness, through training camps etc.

The Kerala experience; The Costa Rican approach

1. 40
2. It is a type of rural mother and child care centre that are set up to combat hunger and malnutrition.
3. South America. 4. army 5. health

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (i)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) doctors (b) tourists (c) urban (d) undernourished
(e) developmental

3. State whether True or False

- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
(e) False (f) True

4. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) Polluted water, insufficient food (b) Government
(c) A Government Hospital (d) A private hospital
(e) From taxes on income, sales etc. (f) Out Patient Department
(g) Diseases that spread from one person to another through water, food, air etc.
(h) They live in unhygienic conditions, no access to safe and clean drinking water, proper nutritious food etc

5. Short Answer Questions

- (a) They provide cure to common illnesses.
- (b) To earn more. Village life may not suit them.
- (c) Adequate number of health centres and hospitals that are easily and cheaply available to all.
- (d) Through proper and adequate health care facilities, nutritious food, sufficient number of doctors etc.
- (e) Health care facilities to be made accessible to all without any discrimination.
- (f) Doctors not available in rural areas. People, even today are victims of communicable diseases, half of the children are undernourished.

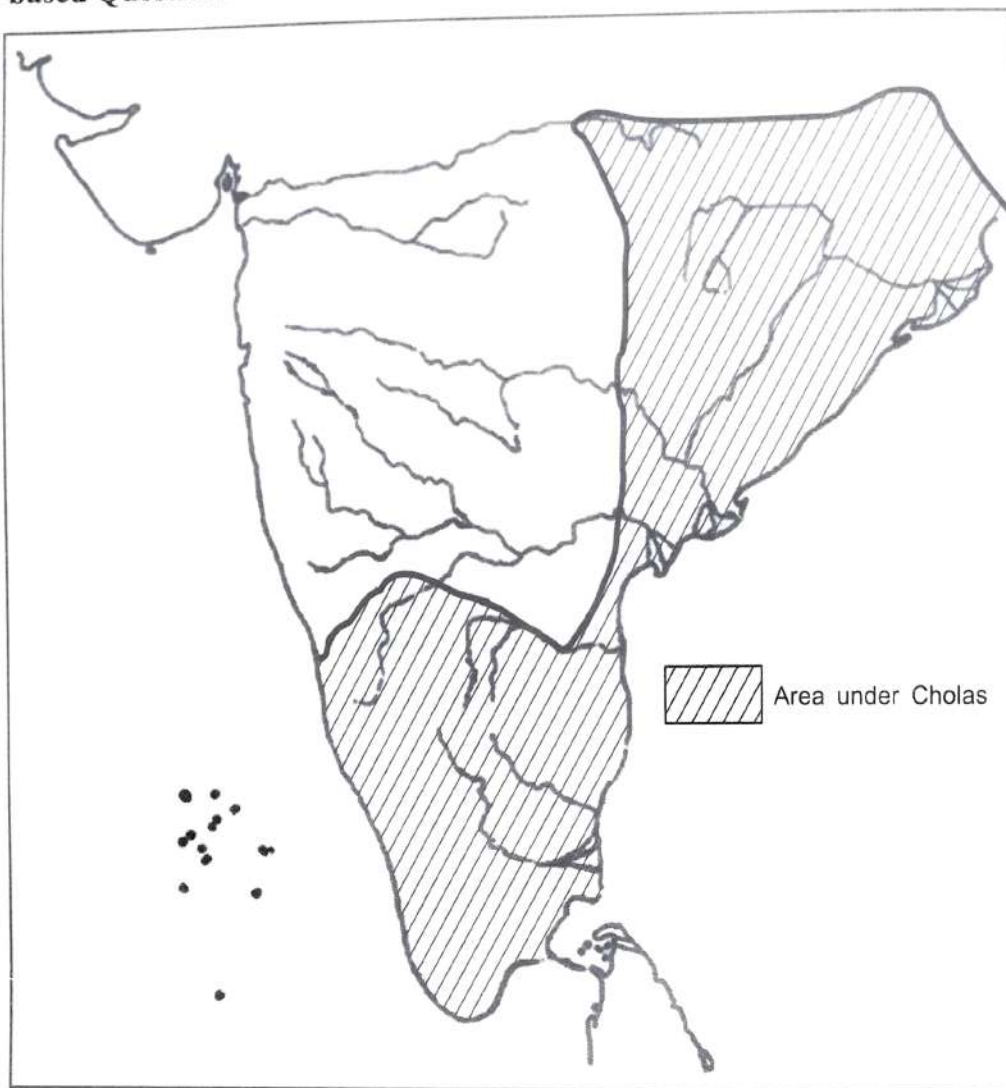
6. Long Answer Questions

- (a) Health is a state of complete **physical, mental and social well being** of an individual.
- (b) They charge more on medicines, admit patients for more days, force them to undertake tests which are not required etc.
- (c) **Public** health care system is run by **government** and is less expensive. **Private** health care system is owned by an **individual or a group of individuals**. They are expensive.
- (d) In Kerala, **40%** of the state budget is given to Panchayats to plan and provide medical services, nutritious food and clean water to the people. Proper checking is done to ensure quality. In Costa Rica, there is no army. Expenditure on army is spent on health like nutritious food, sanitation, housing, clean drinking water, etc.
- (e) Poor quality water and sanitation may cause health issues like **malaria, cholera**, etc. Germs, insects and worms along with bacteria may lead us to illness. **Clean drinking water** and **proper sanitation** can help in protecting us from deadly diseases and keep us healthy.



Map-based Questions

1.



Chapter 3

The Delhi Sultans

Topic-wise Questions

Finding out about the Delhi Sultans

1. Tomar Rajputs
2. *Dehliwal*
3. *tawarikh*
4. *tarikh*
5. *tawarikh*
6. Persian
7. (a) Preparing the paper
(b) Writing the text
(c) Melting gold to highlight words and passage
(d) Preparing the binding
8. Learned men like secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers.
9. Ideal social order based on birthright and gender distinctions.
10. (a) Privileges based on account of birth
(b) Social and biological differences between men and women
11. Raziyya

From Garrison Town to Empire: The Expansion of the Delhi Sultanate

1. (a) The land adjacent to a city or port that supplies it with goods and services.
(b) A fortified settlement with soldiers.
2. trade, tribute or plunder
3. rebellion, war and bad weather
4. Mongols
5. **Internal frontiers** → hinterlands of garrison towns, forests.
External frontiers → neighbouring states or unconquered territories.
6. They wanted to extend cultivation which would increase their earning in the form of revenue. Today deforestation occurs to satisfy the needs of housing, transportation and industries.
7. Alauddin Khalji.
8. Muhammad Tughlaq
9. (a) Learned men as leaders for rituals of prayers.
(b) Direction that should be faced by a Muslim for prayers.
10. Quwwat al-Islam
11. Qutbuddin Aibak, Iltutmish
12. Muhammad Tughluq
13. Begumpuri mosque

A Closer Look: Administration and Consolidation under the Khaljis and the Tughluqs

1. Special slaves purchased for military service
2. consolidate
3. Some one who is under the protection of another
4. (a) large or small tracts of land given to military commanders to govern.
(b) Holders of large or small tracts of land who acted as governors.
5. Lead military campaigns, maintain law and order
6. The office of *muqti* was made non-inheritable and was frequently shifted from one iqta to another, check on revenue collection and allowed maintenance of only prescribed number of soldiers. They wanted to defy Sultan's orders because they were not appointed permanently and service conditions were too harsh.
7. To keep a check on the amount of revenue collected by the *muqtis*.
8. (a) on cultivation (b) on cattle (c) on houses
9. *Kharaj* was a tax on cultivation that amounted to 50% of peasant's produce.
10. Africa (Morocco)
11. Genghis Khan
12. Increased Mongal attacks on Delhi Sultanate forced Sultans like Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq to mobilize a large standing army.

The Sultanate in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries

1. Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the entire South India.
2. Sher Shah Suri
3. Akbar
4. France.
5. (a) those who **prayed**
(b) those who **fought**
(c) those who **tilled the land**
6. Knights.

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Tomars (b) Khizr Khan (c) Delhi (d) Muhammad Tughlaq
(e) revenue

3. State whether True or False

- (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) False (e) False

4. Match the following

- (a) (iv) (b) (v) (c) (i) (d) (iii) (e) (ii)

5. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) The **Tomara Rajputs** were the first rulers to establish their capital at Delhi.
(b) Three taxes → on **cultivation**, on **cattle**, and on **houses**.
(c) Alauddin Khalji (d) Alauddin Khalji
(e) Muhammad Tughlaq (f) Muhammad Tughlaq

6. Short Answer Questions

- (a) Rich Jaina merchants lived here, there were several temples, coins were minted and had large circulation.
(b) They lived in cities
The wrote for rich rewards
(c) Coins, inscriptions, architecture and *tawarikh* are some of the important historical sources to study the history of Delhi Sultanate.
(d) Because Muhammad Tughlaq appointed a wine distiller, a barber, a cook and two gardeners to high administrative posts showing his incapacity to rule and take decisions.
(e) His campaign to Kashmir proved a disaster, shifting capital from Delhi to Daulatabad was a spoiled decision and raising taxes during famine led to rebellion. Issuing of token currency was an immature step. His administrative measures created complications and shifting of capital resented people.

8. Long Answer Questions

- (a) There were **three types** of taxes:
(i) on crops → 50% of the total produce
(ii) on cattle
(iii) on houses

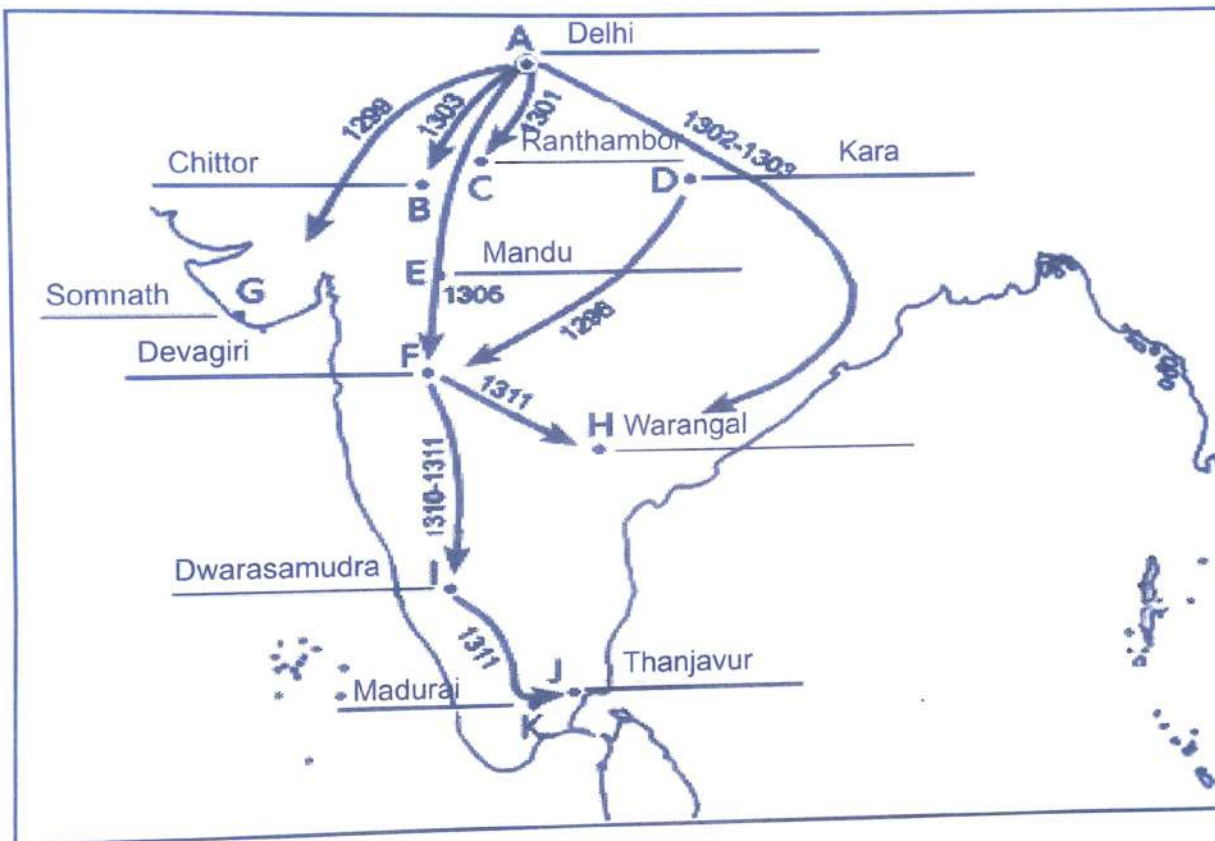
Alauddin Khalji	Muhammad Tughluq
Administrative measures were successful. Praised for cheap and efficient supply of goods; Successfully withstood Mongol attacks.	Administration was a complete failure. Complicated measures were common. Recalled many steps taken in haste.

- (c) There were **three types** of taxes
(i) on crops → 50% of the total produce
(ii) on cattle
(iii) on houses
(d) Both Tughlaqs and Khaljis appointed military commanders to govern their territories. Accountants kept a check on revenue collected, land revenue was efficiently assessed and accounts were managed carefully.

- (e) The salaries of the soldiers came from the revenue collected from the peasants. If peasants could be kept prosperous and happy, they themselves would survive. Therefore, military commanders were supposed to keep the interests of peasantry in mind.
- (f) Impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate:
- (i) Delhi's authority was challenged and under constant threat.
 - (ii) Sultans had to mobilise a large standing army.
 - (iii) Muhammad Tughlaq shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. Sultans had to construct new garrison towns.
 - (iv) Administrative expenses increased.

Map-based Question

1.



5. Short Answer Questions

- (a) They provide cure to common illnesses.
- (b) To earn more. Village life may not suit them.
- (c) Adequate number of health centres and hospitals that are easily and cheaply available to all.
- (d) Through proper and adequate health care facilities, nutritious food, sufficient number of doctors etc.
- (e) Health care facilities to be made accessible to all without any discrimination.
- (f) Doctors not available in rural areas. People, even today are victims of communicable diseases, half of the children are undernourished.

6. Long Answer Questions

- (a) Health is a state of complete **physical, mental and social well being** of an individual.
- (b) They charge more on medicines, admit patients for more days, force them to undertake tests which are not required etc.
- (c) **Public** health care system is run by **government** and is less expensive. **Private** health care system is owned by an **individual or a group of individuals**. They are expensive.
- (d) In Kerala, **40%** of the state budget is given to Panchayats to plan and provide medical services, nutritious food and clean water to the people. Proper checking is done to ensure quality. In Costa Rica, there is no army. Expenditure on army is spent on health like nutritious food, sanitation, housing, clean drinking water, etc.
- (e) Poor quality water and sanitation may cause health issues like **malaria, cholera**, etc. Germs, insects and worms along with bacteria may lead us to illness. **Clean drinking water and proper sanitation** can help in protecting us from deadly diseases and keep us healthy.

Chapter

3

How the State Government Works

Topic-wise Questions

Who is an MLA?

- 1. Local, state, national
- 2. people
- 3. constituency
- 4. constituency, election
- 5. If a party has won more than half the number of constituencies in a state.
- 6. ruling party
- 7. (a) The political party which won less than half the number of constituencies in a state.
(b) A particular area from which all its voters living choose their representatives.
- 8. The party that wins more number of constituencies in a state forms the government. The party then elects its leader called the Chief Minister as the head of the government. The Chief Minister then selects the winning representatives to whom some departments are allocated. Thus, an MLA becomes a Minister.
- 9. Congress, BJP
- 10. Chief Minister
- 11. Virbhadr Singh
- 12. Governor of a State
- 13. It is the **lower house** of the state where elected representatives frame laws and policies for the development and welfare of the people of that state.
- 14. Governor.

A debate in the Legislative Assembly

- 1. **Government** is a group of people having the authority to govern a state.
- 2. executive
- 3. legislature

Working of the government

1. A gathering of journalists from the electronic and print media who are invited to hear and ask the authorities questions give justification on a particular issue.
2. Public work department, agriculture department, health department, education department etc.
3. The members of the **Legislative Assembly**.

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (iii) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Member of Legislative Assembly (b) people (c) Legislative
(d) protest (e) ministers

3. State whether True or False

- (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
(e) False

4. Give one word for the following

- (a) Political party (b) Candidate (c) Election (d) Independent
(e) Legislature (f) National Government (g) Coalition

5. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) A political party whose MLAs have won more than half of the number of constituencies in a state.
(b) Members of a political party who do not belong to the ruling party.
(c) Governor
(d) A gathering of journalists from the electronic and print media who are invited to hear about and ask questions on a particular issue.
(e) Legislative Assembly (f) Legislative Assembly (g) Parliament (h) Chief Minister

6. Short Answer Questions

- (a) A state is divided into constituencies on the basis of population. Each constituency elects its representative to the Legislative Assembly to represent them.
(b) **Governor** appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers.
(c) Such a party forms opposition and keeps a check on the functioning of the government by asking questions.
(d) The leader of the **majority party** elected by its members becomes the **Chief Minister**.
(e) **Chief Minister** is responsible for every action of the government. He also coordinates between the government at the centre and state.
(f) The **Governor** of a state is appointed by the **Central Government**.

7. Long Answer Questions

- (a) Through a press conference, the government or the opposition raise issues to be heard by the public. It involves questioning and answering on the issues related to government actions, schemes and public welfare.
(b) The Chief Minister selects other ministers and distributes different departments to them to work.
(c) Elections are held to elect representatives from the state. The party that wins majority of seats forms the government. If no party gets majority, two or more political parties come together and form a coalition government.
(d) Debates are held to figure out whether a particular decision taken by the government would benefit the common man or a particular community or an individual only. Also, was the government decision urgent and what would be its impact?

- (e) Every department is headed by a minister who is an MLA. The minister approves the work and the concerned department is responsible for the completion of that work. A minister has to coordinate between the Assembly and the department.

Chapter

4

Growing up as Boys and Girls

Topic-wise Questions

Growing up in Samoa in the 1920s

1. Pacific Ocean
2. They learnt from their adults.
3. siblings
4. Nine years
5. Fishing and work in plantations
6. Fishing and work in plantations, learnt how to weave baskets.
7. Boys do most of the work while girls help in the preparation of food.

Growing up male in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s

1. The girls school had a central courtyard but the boy's school had a large playground.
2. They go to school together because of the fear of being teased or attacked.

How boys and girls are socialised differently?

1. Boys usually play with toy cars and girls with dolls.
2. Girls are asked to dress properly, need to talk softly, play with dolls, remain inside the home, assist in household works.
Boys to be thought as tough, independent, play with toys like cars, work outside the house etc.
3. subjects, career.
4. valued

Valuing housework

1. House work, **care giving task** like looking after the family, children, the elderly or sick members.
2. (a) It refers to taking care of children, elderly, sick and looking after their nutrition.
(b) Not given due recognition for a task done.
3. Cooking, cleaning, knitting, buying household things like vegetables, cereals etc.

Lives of domestic workers

1. domestic helpers
2. Sweeping, cleaning, washing clothes, dishes, cooking, looking after young children and the elderly etc.
3. women
4. very low
5. A domestic worker's day begins at five in the morning and continues till twelve at night. They are not respected the way they should, get less to eat, do all types of tasks less wages etc.
6. Fetch water from the well and carry heavy load of firewood.

Women's work and equality

1. Constitution says that being male or female should not be a reason for discrimination.
2. Women lack chances or opportunities for development, education and shaping up their career.
3. *Anganwadis* are mother and child care centres established in the rural areas.
4. *anganwadis*

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (iv) (b) (iv) (c) (i) (d) (ii)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Fishing (b) cooking houses (c) Societies (d) devalues
(e) Equality

3. State whether True or False

- (a) False (b) False (c) False

4. Are the statements given below true or false. Support your answer with the use of an example.

- (a) True – Boys are given more importance than girls. Boys enjoy more freedom than girls.
(b) False – Tough distinctions are made when boys and girls are growing up. It comes in the form of toys for playing, dresses to wear and way of life.
(c) False – Infact women who stay at home work more in terms of household work and physical work.
(d) True – Work done by women is supposed to be their duty and is taken very lightly as compared to work done by men. Women work at home without any appreciation.

5. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) Boys playground was a big space attached to school.
(b) When boys and girls are growing up.
(c) Cleaning, sweeping, cooking, taking care of children, the elderly etc.
(d) *Anganwadis*

6. Short Answer Questions

- (a) It is a sense of self-awareness of who one is.
(b) It means double work load. It is commonly used to describe women's work situation.

7. Long Answer Questions

- (a) **Toys for boys :** car, guns, cricket bat, football etc.

Toys for girls : dolls, cooking items, toys etc.

Boys are supposed to be active, muscular and tough while girls are supposed to be calm, quiet and learn feminine virtues.

Later in life they have to play these roles, select subjects and careers accordingly.

- (b) Women do housework and care giving tasks like looking after the family, especially children, the elderly and the sick, cleaning, washing, cooking etc. Such works done by them go unrecognized.
(c) (i) The Constitution states that being male or female should not become a reason for discrimination. It recognizes the double burden of women for which *anganwadis* are set up and laws mandating to provide creche facilities where more than 30 women employees work have been made.
(ii) They are able to avail the opportunities, work freely and develop their potential.
(iii) Stand up for women's rights, raise awareness, involve in politics, be an activist.

Picture-based Question

With reference to the given picture, answer the following questions.

1. The multidimensional activities performed by women everyday.
2. (a) Milk-health (b) Spatula, ladle-cooking (c) Shopping list (d) Broom-sweeping
(e) Medicines (f) Bucket-fetching water (g) Knitting pins-knitting (h) Child care
(i) Heart-caring (j) Washing

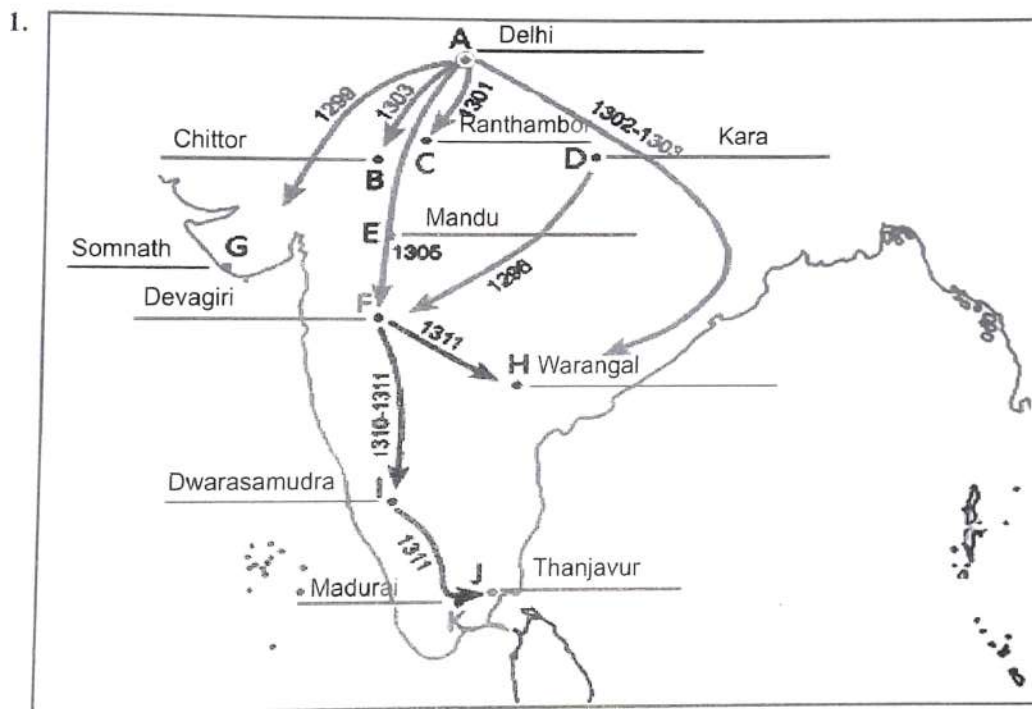
3. These items reflect the works done by a housewife daily for the their whole life.
4. Yes, women today work at home and outside.
5. Respect the hard work done by the women without any gain in return.
6. Both have similarities in qualities and efforts made for the work they do.

Chapter 5

Women Change the World

- (e) The salaries of the soldiers came from the revenue collected from the peasants. If peasants could be kept prosperous and happy, they themselves would survive. Therefore, military commanders were supposed to keep the interests of peasantry in mind.
- (f) Impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate:
- Delhi's authority was challenged and under constant threat.
 - Sultans had to mobilise a large standing army.
 - Muhammad Tughlaq shifted capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. Sultans had to construct new garrison towns.
 - Administrative expenses increased.

Map-based Question



Chapter

4

The Mughal Empire

Topic-wise Questions

Who were the Mughals?

- Mughals
- Administration, governance
- Genghis Khan, Timur
- Genghis Khan
- Timurid
- Shah Jahan
- Because the Mongols were associated with the massacre of innumerable people.

Mughal Military Campaigns

- Babur
- Uzbeks
- Panipat, Delhi, Agra
- Afghans
- 1528
- 1526
- Aurangzeb
- Shah Jahan
- Sisodiya Rajputs
- Kabul
- Bijapur, Golconda

Mughal Traditions of Succession

1. eldest son to inherit his father's estate
2. Mughal, Timurid

Mughal Relations with Other Rulers

3. Sisodiya
4. Aurangzeb

Mansabdars and Jagirdars

1. mansabdars
2. an individual who held a position or rank
3. salary in numerical value
4. Rank, salary
5. number of horses maintained
6. Maintain specific number of cavalymen, review them, register them and get their horses branded.
7. jagirs
8. jagirs
9. Increase in the number of mansabdars
10. The Mughal Empire expanded to different regions. To make the people, comfortable, it was important to recruit mansabdars from diverse background.

Zabt and Zamindars

1. tax on produce of peasantry
2. zamindars
3. Todar Mal
4. Careful survey of crop yields, prices and cultivated area.
5. Salaries to the soldiers and the vast administrative and welfare expenditure could be easily met through land revenue.

A Closer Look: Akbar's Policies

1. Abul Fazl
2. *Akbar Nama*
3. The empire was divided into provinces called subas, which were governed by Subadars. Each province had a diwan. Bakhshi, sadr faujdars and kotwal maintained peace and order in the province.
4. *ibadat khana*
5. (a) A statement or declaration to be followed without question.
(b) An individual who is intolerant of another person's religious beliefs or culture.
6. *sulh-i-kul*
7. Akbar followed liberal religious views. He held religious discussions with various religious leaders. He believed in the idea of tolerance and focused on honesty, justice and peace.
8. honesty, justice and peace
9. *sulh-i kul*
10. Debates and interactions with religious leaders helped Akbar to realise that **rituals** and dogmas were often **bigots**. This helped in framing the idea of *sulh-i kul* and formulate guidelines based on a system of ethics.

The Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century and After

1. The administrative and military efficiency.
2. 445, 8,000
3. The income was spent on salaries, goods, investment and welfare.
4. They lived from hand to mouth and had barely enough to invest in tools and supplies.

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (iii) (d) (i)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) thirteen (b) Safavids (c) Turkish (d) rank
(e) Primogeniture inheritance

3. State whether True or False

- (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
(e) True (f) True

4. I. Match the following

- (a) (v) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (d) (i)
(e) (vi) (f) (ii)

II. Match the columns

- (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (i) (d) (ii)

5. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar (c) Guardian of Akbar (d) Shivaji
(e) Babur and Rana Sanga (f) Ranthambhor

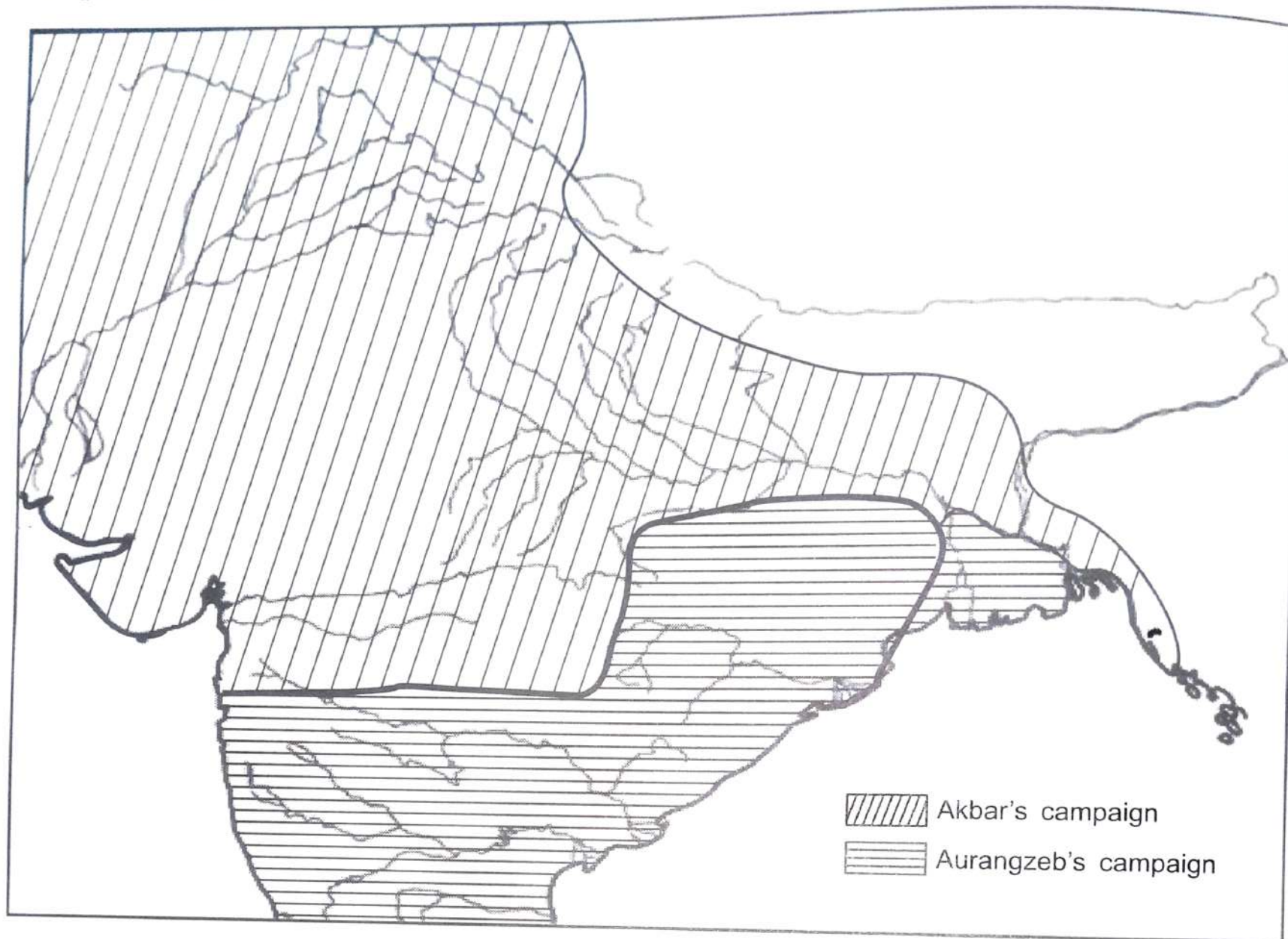
6. Short Answer Questions

- (a) Delhi, Sind, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Deccan.
(b) Akbar founded an empire which was secular in character, extended his boundaries, followed tolerance, established friendly relations with the Rajputs, organised administration and started welfare works for his subjects.
(c)
 - Maintain the required number of cavalymen.
 - Review and register and get the horses branded.
(d) Earlier, Mughals campaigned against the rulers who refused to accept their authority. Later, many joined them voluntarily e.g. the Rajputs. Marriage alliances were developed and high positions were granted to other rulers.

7. Long Answer Questions

- (a) *Mansabdars* were individuals who joined Mughal service and had a rank or position. *Jagirs* were the revenue assignments given to the *mansabdars*.
(b) They collected taxes from the peasants and gave to Mughal emperors. They played the role of intermediaries. They grew powerful in some areas. Some got the support of peasants in rebelling against Mughal authority.
(c) The Mughals followed the **principle of coparcenary** inheritance. Under this all the sons inherited parents' property and the right to rule. Other communities followed the **primogeniture principle** of inheritance where the eldest son inherited the parent's property and the right to rule.
(d) Akbar consolidated the Mughal empire. Gwalior, Ajmer, Jaunpur and Malwa were captured. Forts of Ranthambhar and Chittor were also annexed. Military campaigns were organised in Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa along with Sind, Kabul and Baluchistan. By 1601, Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmadnagar were also controlled.

Map-based Question



Picture-based Question

1. Collapse of buildings and other structures.
2. Phone lines, waterpipes and power stations transmission lines were knocked out.

Chapter

4

Air

Topic-wise Questions

Composition of the Atmosphere

1. It is the huge blanket of air surrounding the earth.
2. temperature
3. Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen.
4. dust
5. 21%, 78%
6. nitrogen
7. Bacteria, living in the soil and roots take nitrogen from the air and change its form for the plants to use.
8. photosynthesis
9. True, because green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis.
10. The increased volume of carbon dioxide result in the increase of temperature of the earth.
11. Cold air is denser and heavy, so it sinks. Hot air is lighter so it rises.
12. It traps the heat radiated from the earth.
13. Due to high levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to factory and car fumes, the heat retained increases the temperature of the earth. This is called **global warming**.

Structure of the Atmosphere

1. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.
2. (a) Troposphere.
(b) The air we breathe exists here and all the weather phenomena occur in this layer.
3. (a) It is almost free from clouds and other weather phenomena.
(b) Contains a layer of ozone gas that protects us from the harmful effect of the sun rays.
(c) Have ideal conditions for flying aeroplanes.
4. Mesosphere
5. 80-400
6. radio
7. Exosphere
8. Exosphere

Weather, Climate and Temperature

1. Weather is the hour to hour, day to day, condition of the atmosphere.
2. The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature.
3. Temperature changes during day and night and from season to season because of insolation.
4. Longer days having high temperature make summers hotter than winters which have shorter days (less insolation) and low temperature.
5. It is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.
6. decreases

7. The concrete and metals in buildings and the asphalt of roads get heated up during the day. This heat is released into the atmosphere. The crowded high-rise buildings trap the warm air and raise the temperature in the cities.
8. Temperature decreases from the equator to the poles. Therefore at the poles (90°N and south) the temperatures are below freezing point. Insolation is the least here.
9. (a) In degrees Celsius (b) Anders Celsius
(c) On the Celsius scale the water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C.
10. There is no air on the moon and therefore no air pressure. Astronauts wear air filled space suits otherwise counter pressure exerted by their body would make their blood vessels burst.

Air Pressure, Wind and Rainfall

1. It is the pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface.
2. Because the air presses us from all directions and our body exerts a counter pressure.
3. highest, decreases 4. high 5. high, low
6. Permanent winds blow in the same direction throughout the year. Local winds blow only during a particular period of the day or year over a small area.
7. Monsoon winds in India.
8. The loo is a local wind and blows in the Northern Plains of India.
9. Trade winds and westerly winds
10. (a) Odisha (b) October (c) wind velocity, rain and tidal surge.
11. Humidity is the amount of moisture present in the air at any time.
12. warm, cold 13. humid
14. This is due to condensation of moisture from their engines. We can see the white trail as long as there is no air movement to disrupt it.
15. rain.
16. Relief or Orographic Rainfall, Cyclonic Rainfall, Convectional Rainfall.
17. (a) Orographic Rainfall (b) Cyclonic Rainfall (c) Convectional Rainfall
18. Plants preserve water. Cutting of trees causes erosion of soil let the land loose to be easily eroded by water and wind.
19. Excess of water causes flooding and erosion. Shortage of water causes water scarcity and drought.
20. snow, sleet and hail.
21. (a) A large number of livestock were killed. (b) Large tracts of vegetation disappeared.
(c) Crops were heavily damaged.

Let's Revise

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- (a) (iii) (b) (ii) (c) (i) (d) (iii)

II. Tick the correct answer

- (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (ii)
(e) (ii)

2. Fill in the blanks

- (a) westerly (b) high (c) local (d) insolation

3. State whether True or False

- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True

4. I. Match the following

(a) (iii)

(b) (iv)

(c) (i)

(d) (ii)

II. Match the columns

(a) (v)

(b) (vi)

(c) (ii)

(d) (iii)

5. Differentiate between the following

- (a) Carbon dioxide is called a greenhouse gas as it traps the heat radiated from the earth. Global warming is the result of increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to pollution caused by factories and car fumes.
- (b) Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time while climate is the average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time.
- (c) Low pressure is caused when air is heated, expands and rises over an area. An area has high pressure when the air is cold and heavy and sinks on the land.

6. Give reasons

- (a) (i) It contains the air we breathe.
(ii) Almost all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog, hail stones etc. occur in this layer.
- (b) At the Equator, the sun rays are direct and therefore hotter than the rays at $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, which are oblique, and not as hot.
- (c) Humans and animals take in oxygen to breathe while green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis. In this way the oxygen content in the air remains constant. If trees are cut the balance is disturbed.
- (d) The pollution of air is caused by the increased amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere largely due to the fumes emitted from vehicles.
- (e) On a humid day the air is full of moisture so it cannot absorb the moisture from our clothes fast.
- (f) At the Equator the rays of the sun are direct or vertical, thereby generating more heat. As one proceeds towards the poles the sun rays are oblique, so they produce less heat.

7. Very Short Answer Questions

- (a) The Tropopause lies closest to the earth surface and extends to 13 km in the atmosphere.
- (b) Nitrogen and oxygen
- (c) Carbon dioxide

8. Short Answer Questions

- (a) It protects us from the harmful effect of the sun rays.
- (b) When the level of CO_2 increases in the atmosphere, temperature increases leading to global warming. This results in melting of ice and rising of water level, causing coastal floods.
- (c) (i) It brings fresh water to the earth.
(ii) For survival of plants and animals.

9. Long Answer Questions

- (a) This is the rise in temperature of the earth due to increase in the level of carbon dioxide from factories and vehicles. This results in coastal floods and climatic change leading to extinction of some plants and animals.
- (b) This is when the carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere does not allow the heat from the earth to escape, thereby trapping it. A greenhouse effect is created which raises the temperature.
- (c) (i) It provides us the air we breathe.
(ii) It protects us from the harmful effect of the sun's rays.
(iii) The atmosphere makes the temperature on the earth liveable.

(d) When air is heated, it expands and rises. Cold air is heavy and sinks to the land. When the hot air rises, cold air from the surrounding area rushes in to take the place of the hot rising air. This is how air circulation takes place.

- (e) (i) Houses collapse and roofs are blown away. (ii) Telecom lines snap.
(iii) Flooding of rivers and coastal areas. (iv) Vegetation destroyed.
(v) Livestock are killed.

(Any four)

Picture-based Question

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (a) (i) Name : Thermometer | (ii) Use : Measurement of Temperature |
| (b) (i) Name : Barometre | (ii) Use : Measurement of atmospheric pressure |
| (c) (i) Name : Rain Gauge | (ii) Use : To measure the amount of rainfall |
| (d) (i) Name : Wind vane | (ii) Use : Shows the direction of wind |

Diagram-based Question

1. (a) Prevailing Westerlies

Or

North Westerlies

(c) Sub-Polar Low Pressure

(e) S. East Polar winds

Or

Polar Easterlies

(b) North East Trades

(d) Sub-Tropical High Pressure Belt

2. (a) CYCLONIC RAINFALL

(c) CONVECTIONAL RAINFALL

(b) RELIEF/OROGRAPHIC RAINFALL