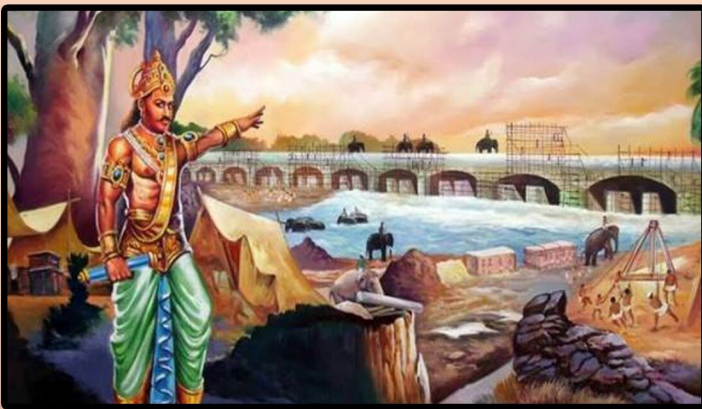




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HISTORY

1. Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Pattini cult in Tamil Nadu was introduced by _____
a) Pandyan Neducheliyan **b) Cheran Senguttuvan**
c) Ilango Adigal d) Mudatjori, aram
2. Which dynasty was not in power during the Sangam Age?
a) Pandyas b) Cholas
c) Pallavas d) Cheras
3. The rule of Pandyas was followed by _____
a) Satavahanas b) Cholas
c) Kalabhras d) Pallavas
4. The lowest unit of administration during the Sangam Age was _____
a) Mandalan b) Nadu
c) Ur d) Pattinam
5. What was the occupation of the inhabitants of the Kurinji region?
a) Plundering b) Cattle rearing
c) Hunting and gathering d) Agriculture
6. Cheran Senguttuvan's younger brother was _____
a) Ilango Adigal b) Udayan Cheralathan
c) Cheran Irumporai d) Imayavaramban
7. Killivalavam belonged to the _____
a) Pallavas b) Cheras
c) Pandyas **d) Cholas**

8. The Pandyas ruled the present day _____ Tamilnadu.
 - a) Eastern
 - b) Western
 - c) Southern**
 - d) Northern
9. How and arrow as the symbol of _____
 - a) Kalabhras
 - b) Cholas
 - c) Cheras**
 - d) Pandyas
10. One of the Seven patrons were _____
 - a) Nalli**
 - b) Vendan
 - c) Valavan
 - d) Vanaran
11. The place served as the court of Justice was _____
 - a) Padai
 - b) Mandram**
 - c) Avai
 - d) Ariyanai
12. Mudur means _____
 - a) big village
 - b) small village
 - c) old village**
 - d) developing village
13. Paddy and sugarcane were produced in _____
 - a) Marutham**
 - b) Neithal
 - c) Palai
 - d) Mullai
14. Yapernkalam was one of the literary sources of the _____
 - a) Pandyas
 - b) Pallavas
 - c) Kalabhras**
 - d) Cholas

II. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A): The assembly of the poets was known as Sangam.
Reason (R): Tamil was the language of Sangam literature.
 - a) Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) Both A and R are not true.

2. Assertion (A): Marutham was called fertile land.

Reason (R): Marutham produced paddy and Sugarcane.

a) A is true but R is false.

b) Both A and R are not true.

c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

d) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A.

3. Which of the following statements are not true?

a) Kanika won the battle of Talayalanganam.

b) The Pathitruvalu provides information about Chera Kings.

c) The earliest literature of the Sangam age was written mostly in the form of prose.

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 3 only

c) 2 only

4. Which of the following statement is/are not true.

a) Tholkappiam is a work on Tamil grammar.

b) Perunarkilli was a prominent Chera ruler.

c) Sembiyan was a title assumed by the Cholas.

d) Madurai was the capital of the Cholas.

a) a and b only

b) b and d only

c) c only

d) c and d only.

5. Which of the following statement is/are true?

a) Nanmaran was praised as the lord of Korkai.

b) Paddaikottil was a place where weapons were kept.

c) Women had many restrictions in social life during Sangam age.

d) Koothu means folk drama.

a) a and b are true

b) b is true

c) c and d are true

d) b and d are true

6. The ascending order of the administrative division in the ancient Tamizhagam was

- a) Ur < Nadu < Kuraram < Mandalam
- b) Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam**
- c) Ur < Mandalam < Kurram < Nadu
- d) Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam < Ur

7. Match the following dynasties with the Royal Insight.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| i) a) Chera - | 1) Fish | | |
| b) Chola - | 2) Tiger | | |
| c) Pandya - | 3) Bow and arrow | | |
| a) 3 2 1 | b) 3 1 2 | c) 3 1 2 | d) 2 1 3 |
| ii) a. Chera - | i. Margosa | | |
| b. Chola - | ii. Fig | | |
| c. Pandya - | iii. Palmyra | | |
| 1. iii, ii, i | 2) ii, iii, i | 3) i, ii, iii | |

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. The battle of Venni was won by **Karikalan**.
2. The earliest Tamil grammar work of the Sangam period was **Tholkappiyam**.
3. **Karikalan** built Kallanai across the river Kaveri.
4. The chief of the army was known as **Thanaihalavan**.
5. Land revenue was called **Irai**.
6. Sangam age belonged to **Iron** age.
7. Chera Irumporai issued **coins** in his name.
8. The **Kaveri delta** region remained the central part of the kingdom.
9. Kallanai means a dam **made of stone**.
10. Mudukudimi Peruvazhuthi issued coins to commemorate his performance of many **Vedic rituals**.

11. The crown prince was known as **Komahan**.
12. Veera kazhal means **Heroic anklet**.
13. Pattinam was the name for a **costal town**.

IV. True or False:

1. The singing bards of the Sangam age were called Inilar. **Ans: False**
2. Caste system developed during the Sangam Period. **Ans: False**
3. Kizhar was the village chief. **Ans: True**
4. Puhar was the general term for city. **Ans: False**
5. Coastal region was called Marudhanm. **Ans: False**
6. The King's court was called Arasavai. **Ans: True**
7. The King's army consisted of eight divisions. **Ans: False**
8. The entire kingdom was called Nadu. **Ans: False**
9. The eco-regions were five thinais. **Ans: True**
10. Varuna system existed in the Sangam age. **Ans: False**
11. Sangam age developed the concept of Muthamizh. **Ans: True**

V. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| a) 1. Thennar | - | a) Cheras |
| 2. Vanavar | - | b) Cholas |
| 3. Senni | - | c) Velir |
| 4. Adiyaman | - | d) Pandyas |

Ans: 1-d; 2-a; 3-b; 4-c

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| a) a) Kurinji | - | i) Herding |
| b) Mullai | - | ii) Fishing |
| c) Marutham | - | iii) Heroic deeds |
| d) Neithal | - | iv) Agriculture |

e) Palai - v) Hunting

Ans: a-v; 1-i; c-iv; d-ii; e-iii

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Name any two literacy sources to reconstruct the history of ancient Tamizhagam.

Tholkappiyam, Ettuthogai and Patthupattu are some of the literary sources to reconstruct the history of ancient Tamizhagam.

2. What was Natukkal or Virakkal?

- i) The ancient Tamils had a great respect for the heroes who dies in the battle field.
- ii) The hero stoens were created to commemorate heroes who sacrificed their lives in war. These hero stones waere known as Natukkal or Virakkal.

3. Name five thinais mentioned in the Sangam literature.

The five thinais mentioned in the Sangam literature are

- i) Kurinji, ii) Mullai, iii) Marutham, iv) Neithal, v) Palai.

4. Name any two archaeological sites related to Sangam period.

The excavated materials from Adichanallur, Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Puhar, Korkai, Alankulam, Urariyur etc.

5. Name the seven patrons (Kadaiyelu Vallalgal).

The seven patrons were

- i) Pari, ii) Kari, iii) Ori, iv) Pegan, v) Ay, vi) Adiyaman, vii) Nalli

6. Name any three Tamil poetic works of Kaiabhra period.

Periapuranam, Seevakachinthamani and Kundalakesi were written during the Kalabhara period.

7. Discuss the status of women in the Sangam Society.

- i) There was no restriction for women in social life.
- ii) There were learned and wise women.
- iii) Forty women poets had lived and left behind their valuable works.
- iv) Marriage was a matter of self-choice.
- v) However, Chastity (Karpu) was considered the highest virtue of women.

vi) Sons and daughters had equal shares in their parents property.

vii) Women poets of Sangam Age were Arraiyar, Velliveethiyar, Kakkaipadiniyar, AathiManthiyar, Ponmudiyar.

8. Mention the boundary of Tamizhagam.

Tamizhagam, started from Vengadam (Tirupathi hill) in the north to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) in the South,

bounded by sea on the east and the west.

9. What was said by George L. Haret about the Tamil language?

i) George L.Hart, Professor of Tamil language at the University of Californai, has said that Tamil is as old as Latin.

ii) The language arose as an entirely independent tradition with no influence of other languages.

10. Where did the Cheras rule?

The Cheras ruled over the central and north Travancore, Cochin, South Malabar and Kongu region of Tamil Nadu.

11. Mention about the Chera king Senguttuvan..

i) Cheran Senguttuvan went on a military expedition to North India.

ii) He brought stones from the Himalayas for making the idol of Kannagi, an epic charcter from Silappathikaram. He introduced Pattini cult.

12. Why was Kallanai built?

i) Kallanai was a dyke (thick wall), built with stones.

ii) It was constructed across the kaveri to divert water throughout the delta region for irrigation.

iii) When it was built, Kallanai irrigated an area of about 69,000 acres.

13. Why is Nedunchezhian hailed on the most popular warrior?

i) Nedunchezhiyan is hailed as the most popular warrior.

ii) He defeated the combined army of the Chera, Chola and five Velir Chieffiains at Talayalanganam.

iii) He is praised as the lord of Korkai.

14. What were the symbols of royal used during the Sangam period?

Kol, Murasu and Venkudai were used as the symbols of the royal authority.

15. What were the prominent weapons used during the Sangam period?

- i) The prominent weapons used during this period were sword, kedayam (shield) tomaram (lance) spears, bows and arrows.
- ii) Tomaram is mentioned as a missile to be thrown at the enemy from a distance.
- iii) The place where the weapons were kept was known as Paddaikottil.

16. Mention the important towns of the Sangam period.

Puhar, Uraiyur, Korkai, Madurai, Musiri, Vanji or Karur and Kanchi were the important towns of the Sangam period.

17. What were the festivals celebrated by the people of the Sangam Age?

- i) People celebrate several festivals.
- ii) The harvest festival, (Pongal) and the festival of spring, Kaarthigai, were some of them.
- iii) Indra vizha was celebrated in the Capital.

18. What were the two kinds of markets or bazaars in Puhar and Madurai?

- i) There were two kinds of markets or bazaars in the leading cities like Puhar and Madurai.
- ii) In Madurai, they were Nalangadi (the morning bazaar) and Allanga (the evening bazaar).
- iii) In these markets, large varieties as well as large quantities of goods were sold and purchased.

19. Mention the major exports and imports of Musiri, Tondi, Korkai.

- i) Main exports: Salt, pepper, ivory, silk, spices, diamonds, saffron, precious stones, muslin, sandal wood.
- ii) Main imports: Topaz, tin, wine, glass, horses.

20. Write about the sources of the Sangam Age.

- i) Inscriptions: - Hathigumpha Inscription of King Karavela of Kalinga, Pugalur (near Karur) Inscription, Ashokan Edicts II and XIII, and inscriptions found at Mangulam, Alagarmalai and Kilavalavu (all near Madurai)
- ii) Copper plates – Velvikudi and Chinnamanur copper plates.
- iii) Coins – issued by the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and the chieftains of Sangam Age as well as the Roman coins.

- iv) Megalithic Monuments – Burials and hero stones.
- v) Excavated Materials from – Adichanallur, Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Puhar, Korkai, Alagankulan, Uraiyur.
- vi) Literary Sources – Tholkappiyam, Ettuthogai, Pathupattu, Pathinankeezhkanakku, Pattinapalai and Maduraikanji, Epics Silapathikaram and Manimegalai.
- vii) Foreign Notices – The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, Pliny's Natural History, Ptolemy's Geography, Megasthenes's Indica, Rajavali, Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa.

21. Write about the Kingship under the Sangam polity.

- i) The kingship was hereditary.
- ii) The eldest son of the reigning king generally succeeded to the throne.
- iii) The coronation ceremony was known as Arasukattilerudhal or mudisoottuvila.
- iv) The crown prince was known as Komahan.
- v) King held a daily durbar (naalavai) at which he heard and resolved all the disputes.
- vi) The income to the state was through taxation.
- vii) The kings and soldiers wore the heroic anklet (Veera Kazhal).
- viii) Spies were used.
- ix) A wound in the back was considered a disgrace.

22. Write a note on a) Arts and b) Occupation during Sangam age.**Arts:**

- i) There are many references to variety of musical instruments such as drum, flute and yazh.
- ii) Karikalan was master of seven notes of music.
- iii) Singing bards were called panar and vraliyar.
- iv) Dancing was performed by kanigaiyar, koothu was the most important cultural practice of the people of Sangam Age.
- v) They developed the concept of Muthamizh (Iyal, Isai, Naatakam).

Occupation:

- i) The major occupations of the people were agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing and hunting.

- ii) Other craftsmen like carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith and potters were also part of the population.
- iii) Weaving was the most common part-time occupation of the farmers and a regular full time job for many others.

VII. BRIEF ANSWERS

1. Karikal Valavan is regarded as the greatest Chola King. Justify.

- i) Karikal Valavan or Karikalan was the most famous of the Chola kings.
- ii) He defeated the combined army of the Cheras, Pandyas and the eleven Velir Chieftains who supported them at Venni, a small village in the Tanjavur region.
- iii) He converted forests into cultivable lands.
- iv) He built Kallanai across the river Kaveri to develop agriculture.
- v) Their port Puhar attracted merchants from various regions of the Indian Ocean.
- vi) The Pattinapaalai a poetic work in the pathinenkeezhkanakku gives elaborate information of the trading activity during the rule of Karikalan.

2. The period of Kalabhra is not a dark age. Give reason.

- i) Following the Sangam period, the Kalabhras had occupied Tamil Country for about two and half centuries.
- ii) There is evidence of their rule in Literary texts.
- iii) The literary sources for this period include Tamil Navalar Charithai, Yapernkalan and periapuranam.
- iv) Seevakachinthamani and Kundalakesi were also written during this period.
- v) In Tamizhagam, Jainism and Buddhism became prominent during this period.
- vi) Introduction of Sanskrit and Prakrit languages has resulted in the development of a new script called Vattezhuthu.
- vii) Many works under Pathinenkeezhkanakku were composed.
- viii) Trade and commerce continued to flourish during this period.
- viii) So the Kalabhara period is not a dark age, as it is portrayed.

3. Write a note on Ornamental Gateway.

Ornamental gateway (Pailou) built during Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220 CE) across street lined with small shrines, Hanzhong, Shaanxi Province China in 1875.

4. Write a note on Pyramid mayan civilization.

- i) Mayan pyramid: The Maya are the people of Southern Mexico and northern central America with some 3000 years of history.
- ii) Archaeological evidence shows the mayan started to build ceremonial architecture approximately 3000 years ago.
- iii) Mesoamerican pyramids or pyramid shaped structures form a prominent part of ancient Mesoamerican architecture resemblance to Egyptian pyramids.

5. Answer in Grid

Mention two epics of the Sangam period. Ans: Silappathikaram, Manimegalai.	Name the two groups of officials who assisted the king. Ans: Aimperunguzhu, Enberaayan.	Name any two women poetry of the Sangam period. Ans: Avvaiyar, Ponmudiyar.
Name any three major ports of Sangam age. Ans: Musiri, Tondi, Korkai.	What constituted Muthamizh? Ans: Iyal, Isai, Naatakam.	Silappathikaram was written by ____ Ans: Hango Adigal.
Talayalanganam is related to which Pandya King? Ans: Nedunchezhiyan	Which eco-region was called menpulum? Ans: marutham.	The light houses in the ports are called ____ Ans: Kalangaraillangu Susar.

2. The Post –Mauryan India

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The last Mauryan emperor was killed by _____.
 a) Pushyamitra b) Agnimitra
 c) Vasudeva d) Narayana
- _____ was the founder of Satavahana dynasty.

- a) Simuka
c) Kanha
 - b) Satakarani
d) Sivasvati
3. _____ was the greatest of all the Kushana emperors.
- a) Kanishka
c) Kadhises II
 - b) Kadphises I
d) Pan-Chang
4. The Kantara School of Sanskrit flourished in the _____ during 2nd century BC.
- a) Deccan
c) Punjab
 - b) North-west India
d) Gangetic valley
5. Sakas ruled over Gandhara region _____ in their capital.
- a) Sirkap
c) Mathura
 - b) Taxila
d) Purushapura
6. In the _____ of India Satavahanas became independent after Asoka's death.
- a) North
c) East
 - b) South
d) West
7. Asvagosha wrote _____
- a) Brihastkatha
c) Buddhacharita
 - b) Mahabhasya
d) Harshacharita
8. Simuka, the founder of the Satavahana dynasty ruled for _____
- a) 20 years
c) 22 years
 - b) 21 years
d) 23 years
9. MilindaPanha is a Buddhist
- a) Statue
c) Text
 - b) Cave
d) Monastery
10. Hala belonged to _____ dynasty
- a) Indogreek
b) Kushana

c) Sunga

d) Satavahana

II. Match the statement with the reason and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A): Colonies of Indo-Greeks and Indo-Parthians were established along the north-western part of India.

Reason (R): The Bactrian and Parthian settlers gradually intermarried and intermixed with the indigenous population.

a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is correct but R is not correct.

d) A is not correct but R is correct.

2. Assertion (A): Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest ruler of the family.

Reason (R): He is described as the destroyer of the Sakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas.

a) A is correct but R is not correct.

b) A is not correct but R is correct.

c) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

3. Statement I: Indo-Greek rulers introduced the system and produced coins with inscription and symbols, engraving figures on them

Statement II: Indo-Greek rule was ended by the Kushanas.

a) Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct.

b) Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct.

c) Both the statements are correct.

d) Both the statements are wrong.

4. Statement I: Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist monk and traveler is one of the sources of the Post Mauryan period.

Statement II: Saka rule was founded by Maos or Mogala in the Gandhara region.

a) Both the statements are correct.

- b) Both the statements are wrong.
- c) Statement I is wrong but statement II is correct.
- d) Statement II is wrong but statement I is correct.

5. Underline the odd one.

Pushyamitra, Vasudeva, Simuka, **Kanishka**.

Reason 1: All of three generals assassinated their kings.

2. Kanishka followed Buddhism, where as other three rulers were not followers of Buddhism.

6. Underline the odd one.

Bhumi Mitra, Nagarjuna, Susarman, **Krishna**.

Reason: Krishna was a ruler from Satavahana dynasty. Other three were from Kanva dynasty.

III. Answer the following in a word:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Who was the last Sunga ruler? | Ans: Devabhuti |
| 2. Who was the most important and famous king of Sakas? | Ans: Rudradaman |
| 3. Who established Kanva dynasty in Magadha? | Ans: Vasudeva |
| 4. Who converted Gondophernes into Christianity? | Ans: St. Thomas |
| 5. Mention the other term of Satavahanas. | Ans: Andhras |
| 6. Name the second grammarian in Sanskrit. | Ans: Patanjali |
| 7. Name the Sunga ruler who performed two Asvamedha Yagnas. | Ans: Pushyamitra |
| 8. Whose work was Sattasai? | Ans: Hala |

IV. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Gondophares** was the founder of Indo-Parthian Kingdom.
2. In the South, Satavahanas became independent after **Ashoka's** death.
3. Hala is famous as the author of **Sattasai**.
4. **Susarman** was the last ruler of Kanva dynasty.
5. Kushana's later capital was **Peshavar or Purushpura**.

6. The author of harshacharita was **Banabhatte**.
7. Patanjali wrote **Mahabhasya**.
8. Nagarjuna's work was **Madhyamikasutra**.
9. Agminitra's son was **Vasumitra**.
10. Pushyamitra's capital was **Pataliputra**.
11. Under the Sungas **Sanskrit** became the court language.
12. The great stupa of Sanchi and railings belong to the **Sunga** period.
13. The Sakas appointed **Kshatrapas / Satraps** as provincial governor.
14. Initially the Kushana capital was **Kabul**.
15. Kanishka defeated the Chinese general **Pan-Chiang**.

V. State whether True or False:

1. Magadha continued to be a great centre of Buddhist culture even after the fall of the Mauryan Empire. **Ans: True**
2. We get much information about Kharavela from Hathigumba inscription. **Ans: True**
3. Simuka waged a successful war against Magadha. **Ans: False**
4. Buddhacharita was written by Asvaghosha. **Ans: True**
5. Agminitra is said to be the hero of Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitra. **Ans: True**
6. The Satavahanas played an important role in defending the Gangetic valley. **Ans: False**
7. The last Kanva ruler was Satakarni. **Ans: False**
8. Bactria became independent under Diodotus I. **Ans: True**
9. Menander promoted Jainism. **Ans: False**

VI. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) i. Patanjali | - | 1. Kalinga |
| ii. Agnimitra | - | 2. Indo-Greek |
| iii. King Kharavela | - | 3. Indo-Parthians |
| iv. Demetrius | - | 4. Second Grammarian |

v. Gondophernes - 5. Malavikagnimitra

a) 4 3 2 1 5 b) 3 4 5 1 2 c) 1 5 3 4 2 d) 2 5 3 1 4 **Ans: 4 5 1 2 3**

- 2) a) Sungas i) Narayana
b) Kanvas ii) Sirkap
c) Satavahanas iii) Pablavas
d) Sakas iv) Vasumitra
e) Indo Parthians v) Simuka

Ans; a-iv; b-i; c-v; d-ii; e-iii

VI. Find out the wrong statement from the following:

- a) 1. The Kushanas formed a section of the yueh-chi tribes who inhabited north-western China.
2. Kanishka made Jainism the state religion and built many monasteries.
3. The Great Stupa of Sanchi and the railings which enclose it belong to the Sunga period.
4. Pan-Chiang was the Chinese general defeated by Kanishka.
- b) 1. The Sunga dynasty lasted for about one hundred years.
2. The Sungas promoted Shaivism.
3. The Kanva dynasty produced four kings.
4. Yavanas were Greeks.

VII. Short Questions & Answers:

1. What happened to the last Mauryan emperor?

- i) The last Mauryan emperor, Brihadratha was assassinated by his own general, Pushyamitra Sunga.
ii) He established his Sunga dynasty in Magadha.

2. Write a note on Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitra.

- i) Pushyamitra's son Agnimitra is said to be the hero of Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitra.
ii) This drama also refers to the victory of Vasumitra, Agnimitra's son, over the Greeks on the banks of the Sindhu river.

3. Name the ruler of Kanva dynasty.

- i) The Kanva dynasty produced four kings and their rule lasted only for 45 years.
- ii) The Kanvas rulers were a) Vasudeva b) Bhumi Mitra c) Narayana d) Susarman.

4. Highlight the literary achievements of Satavahanas.

- i) The Satavahana King Hala was himself a great scholar of Sanskrit.
- ii) The Kantara school of Sanskrit flourished in the Deccan in Second century B.C.
- iii) Hala is famous as the author of Sattasai (Saptasati), 700 stanzas in Prakrit.

5. Name the places where Satavahanas's monuments are situated.

- i) Gandhara, Mathura, Amaravati, Bodha Gaya, Sanchi and Bharhut were known as splendid monuments an art.
- ii) The Mathura school of Sculpture produced images and life-size statues of the Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain deities.

6. Give an account of the achievements of Kadphises I.

- i) Kadphises I was the first famous military and political leader of the Kushanas.
- ii) He overthrew the Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian rulers.
- iii) He established himself as a sovereign ruler of Bactria.
- iv) He extended his power in Kabul, Gandhara and upto the Indus.

7. Name the Buddhist saints and scholars who adorned the court of Kanishka.

- i) Kanishka was an ardent Buddhist.
- ii) His court was adorned with a number of Buddhist saints and scholar, like Asvaghosha, Vasumitra and Nagarjuna.

8. Who invaded India after the decline of the Mauryan Empire?

- i) The break-up of Mauryan empire resulted in the invasions of Sakas, Scythians, Parthians, Indo-Greeks or Bactria Greeks and Kushanas from the north-west.
- ii) In the South, Satavahanas became independent after Asoka's death.
- iii) There were Sunga and Kanvas in the north before the emergence of Gupta dynasty.
- iv) Chedis (Kalinga) declared their independence.

- v) Though Magadha ceased to be the Premier state of India, it continued to be a great centre of Buddhist culture.

9. Given an account of the conquests of Pushyamitra Sunga.

- i) The last Mauryan emperor, Brihadratha was assassinated by his own general, Pushyamitra Sunga.
- ii) He established his Sunga dynasty in Magadha. His capital was Pataliputra.
- iii) Pushyamitra successfully repulsed the invasion of Bactria king Menander. He also conquered Vidarbha.
- iv) He was a staunch follower of Vedic religion. He performed two Asvamedha yagnas (horse sacrifices) to assert his imperial authority.

10. Write a note on Gautamiputra Satakarni.

- i) Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest ruler of the family.
- ii) In the Nasik prashasti, published by his mother Gautami Balasri, Gautamiputra Satakarni is described as the destroyer of Sakas. Yavanas (Greeks) and Pahlavas (Parthians)
- iii) The extent of the empire is also mentioned in the record.
- iv) Their domain included Maharashtra, north Konkan, Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Malwa.
- v) His ship coins are suggestive of Andhras skill in sea farming and their naval power.
- vi) The Bogor inscriptions suggest that South India played an important role in the process of early state formation in Southeast Asia.

11. What do you know of Gondophares dynasty?

- i) Indo-parthians, came after the Indo-Greeks and the Indo-Scythians who were in turn, defeated by the Kushanas in the second half of the first century A.D.
- ii) Indo-Parthian kingdom or Gondophares dynasty was founded by Gondopernes.
- iii) The domain of Indo-Parthians comprised Kabul and Gandhara.
- iv) The name of Gondopernes is associated with the Christian apostle St. Thomas.
- v) According to Christian tradition, St. Thomas visited the court of Gondopernes and converted him to Christianity.

12. Who was considered the best known Indo-Greek King. Why?

- i) Menander was one of the best known Indo-Greek kings.

- ii) He is said to have ruled a large kingdom in the north west of the country.
- iii) His coins were found over an extensive area ranging from Kabul valley and Indus river to western Uttar Pradesh.
- iv) Milindpanha, a Buddhist text, is a discourse between Bactrian king Milinda and the learned Buddhist scholar Nagasena.
- v) This Milinda is identified with Menander.
- vi) Menander is believed to have become a Buddhist and promoted Buddhism.

13. Who were Sakas?

- i) The Indo-Greek rule in India was ended by the Sakas. Sakas as nomads came in huge number and spread all over northern and western India.
- ii) The Sakas were against the tribe of Turki nomads.
- iii) Sakas were Scythians, nomadic ancient Iranians, and known as Sakas in Sanskrit.
- iv) Saka rule was founded by Maos or Megasthenes in the Gandhara region and his capital was 'Sirkap'. The name is mentioned in Mora inscription. His coins bear images of Buddha and Siva.
- v) Rudradaman was the most important and famous king of Sakas. His Junagadh Gurnar inscription was the first inscription in Chaste Sanskrit.
- vi) In India, the Sakas were assimilated into Indian society. They began to adopt Indian names and practice Indian religious beliefs.
- vii) The Sakas appointed kshatrapas or satraps as provincial governor to administer their territories.

14. Give an account of the religious policy of Kanishks.

- i) Kanishka was an ardent Buddhist.
- ii) His empire was a Buddhist empire.
- iii) He adopted Buddhism under the influence of Asvaghosha, a celebrated monk from Pataliputra.
- iv) He was as equal as the exponent and champion of Mahayanism.
- v) He made Buddhism as the state religion.
- vi) He built many stupas and monasteries in Mathura, Taxila and many other parts of the kingdom.
- vii) He sent Buddhist missionaries to Tibet, China and many countries of Central Asia for the propagation of Buddha's gospel.

viii) he organized the fourth Buddhist Council at Kundalavana near Srinagar to sort out the differences between the various schools of Buddhism. It was only in the council that Buddhism was split into Hinayanism and mahayanism.

15. Mention the importance of the Sunga period.

- i) The Sungas played an important role in defending the Gangetic valley from the encroachments of the Bactrian Greeks.
- ii) Pushyamitra, and then his successors, revived Vedic religious preaches and promoted Vaishnavism.
- iii) Sanskrit gradually gained ascendancy and became the court language.

16. Who laid the foundation of the Satavahana dynasty?

- i) The last Kanva ruler Susarman was assassinated by his powerful feudatory chieftain of Andhra named Srimuka.
- ii) Srimuka laid the foundation of the Satavahana dynasty.

17. Who published Nasik Prashasti?

Nasik Prashasti was published by Gautami Balasri, mother of Guatamiputra Satakarni.

18. Under whom did the satrapies Bactria and Parthia become independent.

Satrapies Bactria became independent under the leadership of Diodotus I and Parthia under Arsaces.

19. What facilitated the establishment of Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian colonies along the north western part of India?

- i) The Bactrian and Parthian settlers gradually inter-married and inter mixed with the indigenous population.
- ii) This facilitated the establishment of Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian colonies along the north western part of India.

20. What was the change brought in by the Sunga period in the railings and gateways of the Buddhist Stupas?

During the Sunga period, stone was replaced by wood in the railings and the gateways of the Buddhist stupas as seen in Bharhut and Sanchi.

21. Who was Kharavela?

- i) King Kharavela of Kalinga was a contemporary of the Sungas.
- ii) We got information about Kharavela from the Hathigumba inscription.

22. Write about the Buddhist Statue at Bamyan Valley.

- i) The world famous life-size statue of Buddha at Bamyan Valley on the mountains is located in the north western frontiers of ancient India.
- ii) They were carved out of the solid rocks by the dedicated artists of the Gandhara School of Art during the Post-Mauryan period.

23. Write a note on Kadphises II.

- i) Kadphises II maintained friendly relationship with the emperors of China and Rome.
- ii) He encouraged trade and commerce with the foreign countries.
- iii) Some of his coins contained the inscribed figures of Lord Siva and his imperial titles were inscribed in the Kharosthi language.

VIII. BRIEF ANSWERS

1. The importance of Gandhara School of Art.

- i) The Gandhara School of Art had developed in the first century A.D. along with Mathura School during the reign of Kushana emperor Kanishka.
- ii) Both Sakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara school which is known as the first sculpture representations of the Buddha in human form.
- iii) The art of the Gandhara School was primarily Mahayana.
- iv) The Gandhara school of Indian Art is heavily indebted to Greek influence.
- v) The Greeks were good cave builders. The Mahayana Buddhist learnt the art carving out caves from them and became skilled in rock cut architecture.

2. Provide an account of trade and commerce during the Post-Mauryan period to South India.

- i) Satavahanas also referred to as the Andhras were an ancient dynasty based in the Deccan region.
- ii) They flourished in South India for about 450 years.
- iii) They participated in economic expansion through intensification of agriculture and trade within and beyond the Indian subcontinent.
- iv) The exploitation of sites with mineral resources facilitated commerce and crafts (such as ceramic ware).
- v) The increased craft production is evident from archaeological discoveries at sites such as Kotalingala as well as epigraphic references to artisans and guilds.

- vi) They controlled the Indian Sea coast and as a result, they dominated the growing Indian trade with the Roman Empire.
- vii) The Periplus of the Erythrean sea mentions two important Satavahana trade centres. Prathishthana and Tagara.
- viii) Other important urban centres included Kondapur, Banavasi and Madhavpur.
- ix) Nanaghat was the site of an important pass that linked the Satavahana capital Pratishthama to the sea.

3. The Age of Empires – Guptas and Vardhanas

I. Choose the correct answer:

- _____ was the founder of Gupta dynasty.
a) Chandragupta I
c) Vishnu Gopa
b) Sri Gupta
d) Vishnugupta
- Prayog Prashasti was composed by _____
a) Kalidasa
c) **Harisena**
b) Amarasingha
d) Dhanvantri
- The monolithic iron pillar of Chandragupta is at _____
a) **Mehrauli**
c) Gadghva
b) Bhitari
d) Mathura
- _____ was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.
a) Charaka
c) Dhanvantri
b) Sushruta
d) Agnivesa
- _____ was the Gauda ruler of Bengal.
a) **Sasanka**
c) Rajavardhana
b) Maitraka
d) Pulikesin II
- Devichandragupta was written by _____
a) **Visakhadatta**
b) Harisena

- c) Bana
- d) Harsha
7. Sri Gupta was succeeded by _____
 - a) Chandra gupta
 - b) Samundra Gupta
 - c) **Ghatotkacha**
 - d) Skanda Gupta
8. Vishnugopa was the ruler of _____ kingdom.
 - a) Cheras
 - b) Pandyas
 - c) **Pallava**
 - d) Cholas
9. Srimeghavarman was the ruler of _____
 - a) Singapore
 - b) **Ceylon**
 - c) Malaysia
 - d) Thailand
10. Srimeghavarman was a contemporary of _____
 - a) Chandragupta I
 - b) Sri Gupta
 - c) **Samudragupta**
 - d) Narasimhagupta
11. Nitisara was authored by _____
 - a) Kalidasa
 - b) Visakhadatha
 - c) **kamandaka**
 - d) Harisena
12. Himayana and Mahayana were the two sects of _____
 - a) Vaishnavism
 - b) Saivism
 - c) **Buddhism**
 - d) Jainism

II. Match the statement with the reason and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A): Chandragupta I crowned himself as a monarch of a large kingdom after eliminating various small states in Northern India.

Reason (R): Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of Lichchavi family.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is correct but R is not correct.

d) A is not correct but R is correct.

2. Assertion (A): The Contribution fo the traders for the development of Gupta’s economy was very impressive.

Reason (R): The Guptas developed roadways connecting different parts of the country.

a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

c) A is correct but R is not correct.

d) A is not correct but R is correct.

3. Statement I: Chandragupta II did not have cordial relationship with the rulers of South India.

Statement II: The divine theory of kingship was practiced by the Gupta rulers.

a) Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct.

b) Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct.

c) Both the statements are correct.

d) Both the statements are wrong.

4. Statement I: Kumaragupta built the famous Nalanda University.

Statement II: Fahien spent many years studying Buddhism in Nalanda University.

a) Statement I is wrong but statement II is correct.

b) Statement II is wrong but Statement I is correct.

c) Both the statements are wrong.

d) Both the statements are correct.

5. Consider the following statements and find out which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.

1. Lichchhavi was old gana-sanga.

2. Srigupta was given the title “Kaviraja”.

a) 1 is correct

b) 2 is correct

c) both 1 and 2 are correct

d) both 1 and 2 are wrong.

6. Which of the following is arranged in chronological order?

- a) Srigupta – Chandragupta I – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya.
- b) Chandragupta I – Vikramaditya – Srigupta – Samudragupta.
- c) Srigupta – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya – Chandragupta I
- d) Vikramaditya – Srigupta – Samudragupta – Chandragupta I
7. Consider the following statements and find out which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.
1. Leading money at high rate of interest was practiced.
2. Pottery and mining were the most flourishing industries.
- a) 1 is correct b) 2 is correct
- c) both 1 and 2 are correct d) Both 1 and 2 are wrong
8. Underline the odd one.
1. Kalidasa, Harisena, Samudragupta, Charaka.
- Reason: Samudragupta was a king. Others were not.
- 2.Ratnavali, harshacharita, nagananda, Priyadharshika.
- Reason: Harshacharita was written by Banabhatta. Other three were written by Harsha.
3. Kshetra, Vasti, Nitisara, Khila.
- Reason: Nitisara is a book, whereas the other three were the classification of land in Gupta's period.
4. Pataliputra, Benaras, Magadha, Mathura
- Reason: Magadha was an ancient kingdom, where as the other three were the famous trade centres during Gupta period.

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Sri Meghavarman**, the king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Samudragupta.
2. Buddhist monk from China **Fahien**, visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.
3. **Hun** invasion led to the downfall of Gupta Empire.
4. **Land tax** was the main revenue of the Government.
5. The official language of the Guptas was **Sanskrit**.
6. **Vishnugopa**, the pallava king was defeated by Samudragupta.

7. **Harsha** was the popular king of Vardhana dynasty.
8. Harsha shifted his capital from **Thaneswar** to Kanauj.
9. Hiuen Tsang authored **Si-Yu-Ki**.
10. Fahien visited the court of **Chandragupta II**
11. The last of the great Guptas was **Baladitya/Narasimha Gupta I**
12. The last recognized king of the Gupta empire was **Vishnugupta**.
13. The espionage system of the Gupta was known as **Dutakas**.
14. Pushyabhauti dynasty ruled from **Thaneswar**.
15. Harsha shifted his capital from Thaneswar to **Kanauj**.
16. Sasanka of Bengal was hostile to **Harsha**.
17. Harsha met the Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang at **Kajangala**.
18. Harsha built the charitable institution to care for the **sick and poor**.

IV. State whether True or False:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Dhanvantri was famous scholar in the field of medicine. | Ans: True |
| 2. The structural temples built during Gupta period resemble the Indo-Aryan style. | Ans: False |
| 3. Sati was not in practice in the Gupta Empire. | Ans: False |
| 4. Harsha belonged to Hinayana school of thought. | Ans: False |
| 5. Harsha was noted for his religious intolerance. | Ans: False. |
| 6. The surname Devaraja referred to Vikramaditya. | Ans: True |
| 7. ChandraGupta II built the Nalanda University. | Ans: False |
| 8. Aprahata meant Jungle or forest land. | Ans: True |
| 9. Sresti traders wer caravan traders. | Ans: False |
| 10. Asvamedha Yagna means horse sacrifice ritual. | Ans: True |

V. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 1) a) Mithirakula | - | 1) Astronomy |
|-------------------|---|--------------|

- b) Aryabhatta - 2) Kumaragupta
 c) Painting - 3) Skandagupta
 d) Nalanda University - 4) Caravan trader
 e) Sartavaga - 5) Bagh
 a) 1 2 4 3 5 b) 2 4 1 3 5 c) **3 1 5 2 4** d) 3 2 1 4 5
- 2) a) Bana - 1) 10,000 students
 b) Harsha - 2) Prayag
 c) Nalanda University - 3) Harshacharita
 d) Hiuen Tsang - 4) Ratnavali
 e) Buddhist Assembly - 5) Si-Yu-Ki
 a) 4 3 2 1 5 b) 5 2 1 3 4 c) 3 5 1 2 4 d) 2 1 3 4 5 **Ans: 3 4 1 5 2**
- 3) a. Kalidasa - 1. Architect
 b. Sanku - 2. Physician
 c. Varahamihira - 3. Sanskrit poet
 d. Dhanvantri - 4. Magician
 e. Vittalbhatta - 5. Astronomer
 a) 1 3 2 4 5 b) 2 5 4 1 3 c) **3 1 5 2 4** d) 4 2 3 1 5
- 4) a. Amarasingha - 1. Grammarian
 b. Kahapanaka - 2. Sanskrit Poet
 c. Varauhi - 3. Lexicographer
 d. Harisena - 4. Buddhism
 e. Hinayana - 5. Astrologer
 a) 1 2 3 4 5 b) **3 5 1 2 4** c) 4 5 3 1 2 d) 5 3 2 4 1

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Who was given the title Kaviraja? Why?

- i) The title Kaviraja was given to Samudragupta.
- ii) He was a great lover of poetry and music.
- iii) In one of the gold coins, he is portrayed playing harp (Veenai)

2. What were the subjects taught at Nalanda University?

- i) In Nalanda University Buddhism was the main subject of study.
- ii) Other subjects like Yoga, Vedic literature and medicine were also taught.

3. Explain the Divine Theory of kingship.

- i) The divine theory of kingship meant that king is the representative of God on earth.
- ii) he is answerable only to God and not to anyone else.

4. Highlight the achievements of Guptas in metallurgy.

- i) Mining and metallurgy were the most flourishing industries during the Gupta period.
- ii) The most important evidence of development in metallurgy was the Mehrauli iron pillar installed by King Chandragupta in Delhi.

5. Who were the Huns?

- i) Huns were the nomadic tribe, who under their great Attila were terrorizing Rome and Constantinople.
- ii) They came to India through Central Asia, defeated Skandagupta and spread across central India.
- iii) Their chief Toramana crowned himself as king.
- iv) After him, his son Mihirakula ruled and got finally defeated by Yasodharman, ruler of Malwa.

6. Name the three kinds of tax collected during the Harsha's reign.

Bhaga, Hiranya and Bali were three kinds of tax collected during Harsha's reign.

7. Name the books authored by Harsha.

The books authored by Harsha were Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadharshika.

8. Write a note on Prashasti.

- i) Prashasti is a Sanskrit word, meaning commendation or 'in praise of'.
- ii) Court poets flattered their kings listing out their achievements.

- iii) These accounts were later engraved on pillars so that the people could read them.
- iv) The Prayag Prashasti, composed by Samudragupta's court poet Harisena was engraved on Allahabad Pillar.
- v) This Allahabad Pillar inscription is the main source of information for Samudragupta's reign,

9. Give an account of Samudragupta's military conquests.

- i) Samudragupta was a great general.
- ii) he defeated Vishnugop, the Pallava ruler in the south.
- iii) He conquered nine kingdoms in northern India.
- iv) he reduced 12 rulers of Southern India to the status of feudatories and forced them to pay tribute.
- v) He received homage from the rulers of East Bengal, Assam, Nepal, the eastern part of Punjab and various tribes of Rajasthan.

10. Describe the land classification during the Gupta period.

- i) Classification of land during Gupta period.
 - a) Kshetra - Cultivable land
 - b) Khila - Waste land
 - c) Aprahata - Jungle or forest land
 - d) Vasti - Habitable land
 - e) Gapata Saraha - Pastoral land
- ii) Land tax was the main revenue to the government.
- iii) The condition of the peasants was pathetic. They were required to pay various taxes. They were reduced to the position of serfs.

11. Write about Sersti and Sarthavaha traders.

- i) The contribution of the traders for the development of Gupta's economy was very impressive.
- ii) There were two types of traders, namely Sresti and Sarthavaha.
- iii) Sresti traders usually settled at a standard place.
- iv) Sarthavaha traders were caravan traders who carried their goods to different places.
- v) Trade items ranged from daily products to valuable and luxury goods.

vi) The Guptas developed roadways connecting different parts of the country.

12. Highlight the contribution of Guptas to architecture.

i) The Guptas were the first to construct temples, which evolved from the earlier tradition of rock-cut shrines.

ii) Adorned with towers and elaborate carvings, these temples were dedicated to all Hindu deities.

iii) The most notable rock-cut caves are found at Ajanta and Ellora (Maharashtra), Bagh (Madhya Pradesh) and Udaygiri (Odisha)

iv) The structural temples built during this period resemble the characteristic features of the Dravidian style.

v) Two remarkable examples of Gupta metal sculpture are :

a. A copper image of Buddha about 18 feet high at Nalanda.

b. Sultanganj Buddha seven and a half feet in height.

vi) Gupta paintings are found on the Fresco of the Ajanta caves and the Bagh cave in Gwalior.

13. Name the Works of Kalidasa.

i) Dramas: Sakunthala, Malavikagnimitra and Vikramoordvashiyam.

ii) Other works are Meghaduta, Raghuvamsa, Kumarasambhava and Ritusamhara.

14. Estimate Harshvardhana as a poet and a dramatist.

i) Harsha, himself a poet and dramatist, gathered around him best of poets and artists.

ii) Harsha's popular works are Kathavali, Nagananda and Priyadarshika.

iii) His royal court was adorned by Banabhatta, Mayura, Haridatta and Jayasena.

15. Who was Srigupta?

i) Srigupta is considered to be the founder of the Gupta dynasty.

ii) He is believed to have reigned over parts of present day Bengal and Bihar.

iii) He was the first Gupta ruler to be featured on coins.

iv) he was succeeded by his son Ghatotkacha.

16. How did Chandragupta I crown himself the monarch of a larger kingdom?

i) Chandragupta I married Kumaradevi of the famous and powerful Lichchhavi family.

ii) With the support of this family, Chandragupta eliminated various small states and crowned himself the monarch of a larger kingdom.

17. Mention the surnames of Chandragupta II.

The surnames of Chandragupta II were Vikramaditya, Narendrachandra, Simhachandra, Narendrasimha, Vikrama Devaraja, Devagupta and Devasri.

18. What do the seals and inscriptions reveal about Gupta's military administration.

i) Seals and inscriptions mentioned about the military designations as baladhikrita and Mahabaladhikrita (commander of infantry and cavalry respectively).

ii) The system of espionage included spies known as dutakas.

19. What were the metals used by the Guptas?

Guptas used iron, gold, copper, tin, lead, brass, bronze, bell-metal, mica, manganese and red chalk.

20. Was there development of Sanskrit grammar during the Gupta period?

The Gupta period saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on the grammar of Panini and Patanjali who wrote Ashtadhyayi and Mahabhashya respectively.

21. Why did Harsha embrace Buddhism?

Harsha embraced Buddhism under the influence of his sister Rajyashri and the Buddhist monk and traveller Hiuen Tsang.

22. As a Buddhist, what are the contributions of Harsha?

i) Harsha belonged to Mahayana school of thought.

ii) Harsha treated Vedic scholars and Buddhist monks alike and distributed Charities equally to them.

iii) He was the last Buddhist sovereign in India.

iv) As a pious Buddhist, Harsha stopped the killing of animals for food.

23. Write a note on Chandragupta II.

i) Chandragupta II was the son of Samudragupta.

ii) He was also known as Vikramaditya.

iii) He conquered western Malwa and Gujarat by defeating the Saka rulers.

iv) He maintained friendly relationship with the rulers of Southern Indian.

- v) The iron pillar near Qutub Minar is believed to have been built by Vikramaditya/
- vi) Fahien, a Buddhist scholar from China, visited India during his reigns.
- vii) Vikramaditya is said to have assembled the greatest writers and artists (Navarama (Nine jewels)) in his court.
- viii) He was successful by Kumaragupta I.

24. Mention the importance of Fahien's travel accounts.

- i) During the reign of Chandragupta II, the Buddhist monk Fahien visited India.
- ii) His travel accounts provided us information about the socio-economic, religious and moral conditions of the people of the Gupta age.
- iii) According to Fahien, the people of Magadha were happy and prosperous.
- iv) Justice was mildly administered and there was no death penalty.
- v) Gaya was desolated, Kapilavasthu had become a jungle, but at Pataliputra, people were rich and prosperous.

25. Write a note on Nalanda University.

- i) Nalanda University flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries and later under emperor Harsha of Kanauj.
- ii) At Nalanda, Buddhism was the main subject of study. Other subjects like Yoga, Vedic literature and medicine were also taught.
- iii) Hiuen Tsang spent many years studying Buddhism in the University.
- iv) Eight Mahapatashalas and three large libraries were situated in the campus.
- vi) Nalanda was ravaged and destroyed by Turkish Muslims.
- vii) Today it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

26. Explain the Gupta Monetary System under Samudra Gupta.

- i) Samudragupta introduced the Gupta monetary system.
- ii) Kushana coins provided inspiration to Samudragupta.
- iii) The Gupta gold coins were known as Dinara.
- iv) Guptas issued many gold coins but comparatively fewer silver and copper coins.

v) However, the post Gupta period saw a fall in the circulation of gold coins indicating the decline in the prosperity of the empire.

27. Write about the conquests of Harshavardhana.

- i) The most popular king of the Vardhana dynasty was Harshavardhana. He ruled for 41 years.
- ii) His feudatories included those of Jalandhar, Kashmir, Nepal and Valabhi, Sasanka of Bengal remained hostile to him.
- iii) It was Harsha who unified most of northern India.
- iv) He maintained a cordial relationship with the rulers of Iran and China.
- v) But the extension of his authority in the south was checked by Chalukya king Pulikesin II.
- vi) The kingdom of Harsha disintegrated rapidly into small states after his death in 648 AD.

28. Who was Hiuen Tsang?

- i) Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveler, known as the “Prince of Pilgrims”, visited India during Harsha’s reign.
- ii) His book ‘Si-Yu-Ki’ provides detailed information about the social, economic, religious and cultural conditions of India during Harsha’s time.
- iii) Hiuen Tsang tells us how Harsha, though a Buddhist, went to participate in the great Kumbhamela held at Prayag.

29. Mention the significance of the assemblies held at a) Kanauj b) Prayag.

a) Assembly held at Kanauj:

- i) The assembly at Kanauj was attended by 20 kings.
- ii) A large number of Buddhist, Jain and Vedic scholars attended the assembly.
- iii) The golden statue of Buddha was consecrated in the monastery and a small statue of Buddha (three feet) was carried in a procession.

b) Assembly at Prayag:

- i) In the assembly at Prayag, Harsha distributed his wealth among the Buddhists, Vedic scholars and poor people.
- ii) Harsha offered fabulous gifts to the Buddhist monks on all the four days of the assembly.

VII. BRIEF ANSWERS:

1. The gold coins issued by Gupta kings indicate _____
 - a) the availability of gold mines in the kingdom.
 - b) the ability of the people to work with gold.
 - c) the prosperity of the kingdom.**
 - d) the extravagant nature of kings.
2. The famous ancient paintings at Ajanta were painted on _____
 - a) walls of caves**
 - b) ceilings of temples
 - c) rocks
 - d) papyrus
3. Gupta period is remembered for _____
 - a) renaissance in literature and art.**
 - b) expeditions to southern India.
 - c) Invasion of Huns
 - d) religious tolerance
- 4. What did Indian scientists achieve in astronomy and mathematics during the Gupta period?**
 - i) Invention of zero and the consequent evolution of the decimal system were the legacy of Guptas to the modern world.
 - ii) Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were foremost astronomers and mathematicians of the time.
 - iii) Aryabhatta, in his book 'Surya Siddhanta', explained the true causes of solar and lunar eclipse.
 - iv) He was the first Indian astronomer to declare that the earth revolves around its own axis.
 - v) Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine.
 - vi) He was specialist in Ayurveda.
 - vii) Charaka was a medical scientist.
 - viii) Susruta was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.
- 5. Visit a nearby ISRO centre to know more about satellite launching.**

ISRO:

 - i) The Indian space Research Organization is the space agency of the government of India.
 - ii) Its headquarters is in the city of Bangalore.

iii) it was formed in 1969.

iv) It built India's first satellite "Aryabhata" in 1975.

Satellite Launching:

i) Usually the word 'Satellite' refers to a machine that is launched into space and moves around the Earth or another body in space.

ii) Moon is an example of natural satellite. Thousands of artificial or man-made satellites orbit Earth.

iii) India has two operational launchers:

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)

Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)

VIII. Answer in Grid

Who was Toramana? Ans: Chief of the Huns	Name the high ranking officials of Gupta Empire. Ans: Dandanayaks and mahadanayakas
Name the Gupta kings who performed Asvamedha yagna. Ans: Samudra Gupta, Kumaragupta I	Name the book which explained the causes for the lunar and solar eclipses. Ans: Surya Siddhanta
Name the first Gupta king to find a place on coins. Ans: Sri Gupta	Which was the main source of information to know about the Samudragupta's reign? Ans: Allahabad Pillar Inscription
Harsha was the worshipper of _____ in the beginning. Ans: Lord Shiva	_____ University reached its fame during Harsha period. Ans: Nalanda

4. South Indian Kingdoms

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who among the following built the VaikundaPerumal temple?

a) Narasimhavarna II

b) Nandivarma II

- c) Dantrivarman d) Parameshvaravarma
2. Which of the following titles were the titles of Mahendra Varma I?
a) Mattavilasa b) Vichitra Chitta
c) Gunabara **d) all the three**
3. Which of the following inscriptions describes the victories of Pulakesin II?
a) Aihole b) Saranath
c) Sanchi d) Junagath
4. Kalabhrras were defeated by _____
a) Simharvarman II **b) Simhavishnu**
c) Narasimha I d) Mahendra Varman
5. Cave temples of the Pallavas are found at _____
a) Vallam b) Vengi
c) Badami d) Pattadakal
6. The Konkan coast was brought under the Chalukyas by
a) Kirtivarman I b) Kirtivarman II
c) Vikramaditya I d) Vikramaditya II
7. The new style of architecture Vesara was introduced by
a) Chalukyas b) Pallavas
c) Rastrakutas d) Cholas
8. Vakataka style was used in _____
a) painting b) dance
c) music d) cave temple

II. Read the statement and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement I: Pallava art shows transition from rock-cut monolithic structure to stone built temple.
Statement II: Kallasanatha temple at Kanchipuram is an example of Pallava art and architecture.

- a) Statement I is wrong b) Statement II is wrong
- c) Both the statements are correct d) Both the statements are wrong.
2. Statement I: The cave temples at Badami contain fine sculptures of Vishnu.
Statement II: The Mallikarjuna temple at Kuruvatti was built by the Rashtrakutas.
- a) Statement I is wrong b) Statement II is wrong
- c) Both the statements are correct d) Both the statements are wrong.
2. Consider the following statement(s) about Pallava kingdom.
- Statement I:** Tamil literature flourished under Pallava rule, with the rise in popularity of Thevaram composed by Appar.
- Statement II:** Pallava King Mahendravarman was the author of the play Mattavilasa Prahasana.
- a) I only b) II only c) both I and II d) Neither I nor II
3. Consider the following statement about the Rashtrakuta dynasty and find out which of the following statements are correct.
1. It was founded by Dantidurga.
2. Amogavarsha wrote kavirajmarga.
3. Krishna I built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.
- a) 1 only b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) all the three
2. Consider the following statements about Pattadakal and find out the correct statements.
- Statement I:** Pattadakal is a small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka.
- Statement II:** It has ten temples.
- a) I only b) II only c) Both I and II d) Neither I nor II
3. Consider the following statement about the Mamalla style and find out which of the following statements are correct.
1. The five rathas are called monolithic.
2. The most important Mamalla style of architecture is the open art gallery.
3. Several miniature sculptures are found on the wall.
- a) 1 only b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) all the three

4. Which of the following is not a correct pair.

- a) Ellore caves - Rashtrakutas
- b) Mamallapuram - Narasimhavarma I
- c) Elephant caves - Ashoka**
- d) Pattadakal - Chalukyas

5. Find out the wrong pair

- a) Dandin - Dasakumara Charitan
- b) Vatsyaya - Bharathavenba**
- c) Bharavi - Kiratarjuneeyam
- d) Amogavarsha - Kavirajamarga

6. Which of the following is not a correct pair?

- a) Thondai mandalan - Pallavas
- b) Mahendra style - Dravidian
- c) Simhavishnu - Vatapikondan**
- d) Paranjothi - Siruthondar

7. Find out the wrong pair

- a) Parantaka - Cholas
- b) Amoga Varsha - Manyakheta
- c) Rashtrakutas - Ellora
- d) Kasi Vishweswara - Pallavas**

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Pulakesin II** defeated Harsha Vardhana on the banks of the river Narmada.
2. **Narasimhavarma I** destroyed Vatapi and assumed the title Vatapikondan.
3. **Ravikirti** was the author of Athole Inscription.
4. **Paranjothi** was the army general of Narasimhavarma I.

5. the music inscriptions in Kudumianmalai, Thirumayam temples show Pallavas interest in music.
6. The Jain Narayana temple was built by the Rastrakutas.
7. There are impressive images of Dwarapalakas at the entrance of the cave temple of Elephant.
8. Kailasanatha temple portrays typical Dravidian features.
9. Adipurana depicts the life of Rishabadeva.
10. Vikramarjuna Vijaya was written by Adikavi Pampa.
11. Krishna III built the Krishneswara temple at Rameshwaram.
12. Dantidurga was an official of high rank under the Chalukyas.
13. The Vishnu temple at Badami was built by Mangalesa of the Chalukya Dynasty.
14. The Persian King Khusru II sent an embassy to the court of Pulakesin II.
15. Nalayira divyaprabandam was composed by Azhwars.

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|
| a) 1. Pallavas | - | a) Kalyani |
| 2. Eastern Chalukyas | - | b) Manyakheta |
| 3. Western Chalukyas | - | c) Kanchi |
| 4. Rashtrakutas | - | d) Vengi |

Ans: 1-c; 2-d; 3-a; 4-b

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| b) a) Vatapi | - | i) Kirtivarman II |
| b) Dhore Temple | - | ii) Kalyani |
| c) Dakshin Chitram | - | iii) Chalukyas |
| d) Dantidurga | - | iv) Mahendravarman I |
| e) Someswara I | - | v) Mamallpuram |

Ans: a-iii; b-v; c-iv; d-i; e-ii

V. State True or False:

1. The famous musician Rudracharya lived during Mahendravarman I.

Ans: True

2. The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Pulakesin II. **Ans:** False
3. Mamallapuram is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. **Ans:** True
4. Thevaram was composed by Azhwars. **Ans:** False
5. The Virupaksha temple was built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple. **Ans:** True
6. Narasimhavarman I was also known as Rajasimha. **Ans:** False
7. Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi is known as Rajasimheswaram. **Ans:** True
8. Bharathavenba was written in Tamil/ **Ans:** True
9. The first Eastern Chalukya ruler was Vishnuvaradhana. **Ans:** True
10. Rashtrikutas adopted the Vakataka style in paintings. **Ans:** False

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Name the three gems of Kannada literature.

The three gems of Kannada literature were Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna.

2. How can we classify the Pallava architecture?

Pallava architecture can be classified as

- i) Rock-cut temples – Mahendravarma style.
- ii) Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas – Mamallan style.
- iii) Structural Temples – Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style.

3. What do you know of Gatika?

- i) Gatika means monastery of Centre of learning.
- ii) It was popular during the Pallava time of Kanchi.
- iii) It attracted students from all parts of India and abroad.
- iv) Vatsyaya who wrote Nyaya Bhashya was a teacher of Kanchi (Gatika)

4. Panchapandavar rathas are monolithic rathas . Explain

- i. Under Mamalla style, the five rathas (chariots), popularly called Panchapandavar rathas signify the different style of temple architecture.
- ii) Each ratha has been carved out of a single rock.

iii) So they are called monolithic.

iv) The popular mandapams here are mahishasuramardhini mandapam, Thirumoorthi mandapam and Varaha mandapam.

5. Make a note on Battle of Takkolam.

i) Krishna III was the last able ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.

ii) He defeated the cholas in the battle of Takkolam (presently in vellore dist) and captured Thanjavur.

6. Examine Pallavas contributions to architecture.

i. Pallava period is known for architectural splendour

ii. Pallava's architecture can be classified as

1. Rock-cut temples - Mahendravarman style.

2. Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas - Mamallan style.

3. Structural Temples - Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style.

7. What formed Thondaimandalam?

i) The central part of the Pallava kingdom was Thonadimandalam.

ii) It covered a large political region comprising the northern parts of Tamil Nadu and the adjoining Andhra districts.

8. Write a note on Simhavishnu.

i) Simhavishnu, son of Simhavarman II, created a strong Pallava kingdom after destroying the Kalabhras.

ii) He defeated many kings in the south including the Cholas and Pandyas.

iii) His able son was Mahendravarman I.

9. Write about Siruthondar.

i) Narsimhavarman I's army general was Paranjothi.

ii) He was popularly known as Siruthondar (one of the 63 Nayanmars).

iii) Paranjothi led the Pallava army during the invasion of Vatapi.

iv) After the victory he had a change of heart and devoted himself to Lord Siva.

10. Who were Chalukyas?

- i) There were three distinct but closely related and independent Chalukya dynasties.
- ii) They were a) Chalukyas of Badami b) Chalukyas of Vengi (Eastern Chalukyas) c) Chalukyas of Kalyani (Western Chalukyas).
- iii) These Chalukyas held Harisha in the north, The Pallavas in the south and Kalinga (Odisha) in the east.

11. What is the significance of the Aihole inscription?

- i) Aihole inscription is found at Meguti temple in Aihole (Bagalkot district, Karnataka).
- ii) It is written in Sanskrit by Ravikirti, a court poet of Chalukya king Pulakesin II.
- iii) It makes a mention of the defeat of Harsha by Pulakesin II.

12. Write a note on Pattadakal.

- i) Pattadakal is UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- ii) It is small village in Bagalkot district of Karnataka.
- iii) It has ten temples.
- iv) Out of them, four were built in northern style (Magara), while the rest six are in the southern (Dravida) style.
- v) Virupaksha Temple and Sangameshwara Temple are in Dravida style and Papnatha temple is in Nagar style.
- vi) The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of Kanchi Kailasanatha temple.
- vii) Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.

13. Mention the contribution of Rashtrakutas to literature.

- i) Kannada language became more prominent.
- ii) Kavirajamarga composed by Amogavarsha was the first poetic work in Kannada language.
- iii) Court poets produced eminent works in Kannada.
- iv) The three gems of Kannada literature during the period were Pampa, Sri Ponna and Ranna.
- v) Adikavi Pampa was famous for his creative works Adipurana and Vikramarjunavijaya.
- vi) The life of Rishabadeva, the first Jain Tirthankara is depicted in Adipurana.

vii) The Vikramarjunavijaya Pampa's patron, Chalukya Arikesari, is identified with Arjuna, epic hero of Mahabharata.

14. Write about education and literature under the Pallavas.

- i) Gatika (monastery or centre of learning) at Kanchi was popular during the Pallava times and it attracted students from all parts of India and around.
- ii) Vatsyana who wrote Nyaya Bhashya was a teacher at Kanchi.
- iii) The treatise on Dakshin Chitram was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarma I.
- iv) The greatest Sanskrit Scholar, Dandin, lived in the court of Narasimhavarma I. Dandin composed Dashakumara Charita.
- v) Bharavi, the author of the epic Kiratarjuniya, lived in the time of Simhavishnu.
- vi) Tamil literature has also flourished during the Pallava rule. Thevaram was composed by Nayanmars and Nalayiradivya Prabantham by Azhwars.
- vii) Perundevanar, patronized by Narasimhavarman II, translated the Mahabharata into Tamil as Bharathavenba.

VII. BRIEF ANSWERS

1. Give an account on Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Western Chalukyas of Kalyani:

- i) They were the descendants of Badami Chalukyas ruled from Kalyani (modern day Basavakalyan).
- ii) In 973, Tailapa II, a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta ruling from Bijapur region, defeated Parmara of Maiwa.
- iii) Tailapa II occupied Kalyani and his dynasty quickly grew into an empire under Somesvara I.
- iv) Somesvara I moved the capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani.
- v) For over a century, both the Chalukyas and the Cholas fought many fierce battles to control the fertile region of Vengi.
- vi) In the late 11th century, under Vikramaditya VI, vast areas between the Narmada river in the north and Kaveri river in the South came under Chalukya control.
- vii) The Kasi Vishweswara Temple at Lakkundi, the Mallikarjuna temple at Kuruvatti, the Kalleshwara temple at Bagali and the Mahadeva temple at Itagi represent well known examples of the architecture of Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.

VIII. Answer Grid

<p>Give examples for the structural temples of Pallava period.</p> <p>Ans: Vaikunta perumal Koil at Kanchipuram.</p>	<p>Name the new style of architecture developed during Chalukya period.</p> <p>Ans: Vesara</p>	<p>What does Aihole inscription mention?</p> <p>Ans: Defeat of Harsha Vardhana by Pulakesin II.</p>
<p>Who built the kailasanatha temple at Ellora?</p> <p>Ans: Krishna I</p>	<p>Name the Sculptural mandapas of Mamallan style of architecture.</p> <p>Ans: Mahishasuramaradhini Mandapam, Thirumoorthi Mandapam and Varaha Mandapam.</p>	<p>Where do structural temples of Chalukya exist?</p> <p>Ans: Aihole, Badami and pattadakal.</p>
<p>Name two Saivite saints and Vaishnavite saints who practiced Bhakticuit during Pallava period?</p> <p>Ans: Appar, Manikkavasagar (Saivism) Nammazhwar, Andal (Vaishnavism)</p>	<p>Who was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty?</p> <p>Ans: Dantidurga</p>	<p>What were the titles adopted by Narasimhavarma I?</p> <p>Ans: Mamallan, Vatapikondan.</p>

Geography

1. Asia and Europe

I. Choose the best answer:

- Which is not the western margin of Asia?
 - Black sea
 - Mediterranean sea
 - Red sea
 - Arabian sea**
- The Intermontane _____ plateau is found between Elbruz and Zagros.
 - Tibet
 - Iran**

- c) Deccan
d) The Yunnan
3. India is the leading producer of _____
a) Zinc
b) **Mica**
c) Manganese
d) Coal
4. The natural boundary between Spain and France is _____
a) The Alps
b) **The Pyrenees**
c) The Carpathian
d) The Caucasus
5. Which country in Europe has a very low density of population?
a) **Iceland**
b) The Netherlands
c) Poland
d) Switzerland
6. The highest peak in Asia _____
a) **Mt. Everest**
b) Mt. L. Brief Answerse
c) Kangchenjunga
d) Mt. K2
7. Shan plateau is located in _____
a) Saudi Arabia
b) **Myanmar**
c) India
d) China
8. Kurll is _____
a) a mountain
b) **an island**
c) a plateau
d) a river
9. The longest rail route in the world _____
a) **Trans –Siberian Railway**
b) Transcontinental railway
c) Trans Asian Railway
d) Bullet train
10. The light house of the Mediterranean is
a) **Mt. Stromboli**
b) Mt. Etna
c) Mt. Vesuvius
d) None of the above.

11. In Europe we find _____

- a) Andalusian Plain b) The Hungarian Plain
- c) The Wallachian Plain **d) All of the above**

12. Eastern Europe is covered by _____

- a) Coniferous forest b) Tundra vegetation
- c) Grassland** d) Cactus

13. Equatorial climate:

- i) Uniform throughout the year.
- ii) The average / mean rainfall is 200 mm.
- iii) The average temperature is 10°C

Of the statement given above,

- a) i alone is correct** b) ii and iii are correct
- c) I and iii are correct d) I and ii are correct

14. The western and north-western Europe enjoys mild and humid climate.

Choose the correct option:

- a) These regions are found near the equator.
- b) it is influenced by the North Atlantic Drift.**
- c) It is surrounded by mountains.
- d) All of the above.

15. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a) Europe produces electricity from hydel power.
- b) All the rivers of Europe originate in the Alps.
- c) Most of the rivers in Europe are used for inland navigation.
- d) The rivers of Europe are perennial in nature.**

16. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer from the codes given below.

List I

- a) Malaysia
- b) Thailand
- c) Korea
- d) Israel

List II

- 1. Figs
- 2. Rubber
- 3. Teak
- 4. Cherry

Codes: **a) 2 3 4 1**

b) 4 3 2 1

c) 4 3 1 2

d) 2 3 1 4

17. Choose the incorrect pair.

- a) The Meseta - Spain
- b) The Jura - France
- c) The Pennines - Italy**
- d) The Black Forest - Germany

18. Find out the wrong pair.

- a) Coal - China
- b) Iron ore - India
- c) Bauxite - Iran**
- d) Tin - Myanmar

19. Find out the wrong pair.

- a) Siberia - Coniferous tree
- b) East China - Cheery
- c) Sri Lanka - Cactus**
- d) Malaysia - Rosewood

20. Find out the correct pair.

- a) Coffee - Food crop
- b) Jute - Thailand
- c) Japan - Fishing**

d) Wheat - Tropical region

21. Underline the odd one

a) Yangee, Mandarin, Kabaki, Tinikling.

Reason: Mandarin is a language. Other three are famous dances.

b) Saint day, Redentore, Tomatina, Songkran

Reason: Songkran is a festival in Asia. Other three are some famous festivals in Europe.

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Taurus and the Pontine ranges radiate from the Armenian.
2. The wettest place in the world is Mawsynram.
3. Iran is the largest producer of Dates in the world.
4. Europe connected with south and southeast Asia by Suez sea route.
5. The national dance of Philippines is Tinikling.
6. The second highest peak in Europe is The Mont Blanc (4,807m).
7. The type of climate that prevails in the central and eastern parts of Europe is continental type.
8. The important fishing ground in North sea is Dogger Bank.
9. The density of population in Europe is 34 Persons/Km²
10. The river Danube passes through nine countries of Europe.
11. The most extensive lowland in Asia is the Siberian plain.
12. The convergence of mountain is denoted by the term Knot.
13. The highest mountain range in the world is the Himalayan mountain range.
14. The lowest point in the world is located in Dead sea in Asia
15. The largest plateau is Arabian plateau.
16. Sri Lanka an island, is located in the Bay of Bengal.
17. Coal is a fossil fuel.
18. The largest producer of Mica in the world is India.

19. Rice bowl of South East Asia is Thailand.
20. Malaysia and Thailand are the leading producers of Natural rubber.
21. One of the world's richest sources of fresh water fishing is Cambodia is Tonic Sap lake.
22. Pearl fishing is popular in the eastern coast of Arabia.
23. The most common mode of transport in Asia is Roadway.
24. Europe to South Asia get connected by the Cape of Good Hope route.
25. Ankorwat means the City of temples.
26. Europe is the sixth largest continent in the world.
27. The most developed continent in the world is Europe.
28. The area with fjords are best suited for natural harbours.
29. The backbone of England is Pennines.
30. The pyramid shaped Matterhorn is located in the Swiss Alps.
31. The longest river in Europe is Volga.
32. The dominant crop throughout Europe is Wheat.
33. Big Ben is located in London.
34. A majority of people in Asia are evolved in primary activities.
35. Asia is located in the Eastern hemisphere.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a) 1. Mesopotamian Plain | - | a) Higher rainfall |
| 2. Mawsynram | - | b) Norway |
| 3. Rice Bowl of South East Asia | - | c) Spain |
| 4. Fjord Coast | - | d) Euphrates & Tigris |
| 5. Bull fighting | - | e) Thailand |

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

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| b) 1. Yangtze | - | i) Arabian Sea |
|---------------|---|----------------|

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 2. Orangutan | - | ii) Active Volcano |
| 3. Lakshadweep | - | iii) North sea |
| 4. Stromboli | - | iv) Dance |
| 5. Thames | - | v) Rare species. |

Ans: a-iv; b-v; c-i; d-ii; e-iii

IV. find the correct Answer

1. Assertion (A): Italy has dry summers and rainy winters.

Reason (R): It is located in the Mediterranean region.

a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.

b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

2. Assertion (A): The largest desert in Asia is the Arabian Desert.

Reason (R): Deserts are found along the western part of Asia.

a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A

b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

3. Assertion (A): The Suez Canal separates Asia from Europe.

Reason (R): Asia is the largest continent in the world.

a) A is true

b) R is true

c) Both A and R are true

d) Both A and R are false

V. Short Questions & Answers:

- 1. Name the important intermontane plateaus found in Asia.**

The Plateau of Anatolia, The plateau of Iran and the plateau of Tibet are the important intermontane plateaus found in Asia.

2. Write a short note on monsoon climate.

- i) The south, southeast and eastern parts of Asia are strongly influenced by monsoon winds.
- ii) Summer is hot and humid while winter is cool and dry.
- iii) The summer monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to India, Bangladesh, Indo-China, Philippines and Southern China.

3. How does physiography play a vital role in determining the population of Asia?

- i) In Asia, the population is unevenly distributed because of various physical features.
- ii) China and India alone covers three fifth of Asia's population.
- iii) River plains and industrial regions have high density of population, whereas low density is found in the interior parts of Asia.

4. Name the ports found in Asia.

Tokyo, Shanghai, Singapore, Hong Kong, Chennai, Mumbai, Karachi and Dubai are the important seaports in Asia.

5. Asia is called the 'Land of Contrasts' - Justify.

- i) Asia is the biggest continent has different types of land features such as mountain, plateau, plain, valley, bay, island etc.
- ii) It has different climatic conditions from the equator to polar region.
- iii) Apart from this many races, languages, religions and cultures are followed by people who live in Asia. Therefore, Asia is called 'The Land of Contrasts'.

6. Name the important mountains found in the Alpine system.

The important mountain ranges in the Alpine system are the Sierra Nevada, the Pyrenes, the Alps, the Apennines, the Dinaric Alps, the Causasus and the Carpathian.

7. What are the important rivers of Europe?

The important river of Europe are Volga, Danube, Dnieper, Rhine, Rhone, Po and Thames.

8. Name a few countries which enjoy the Mediterranean type of climate.

The Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean climate regions in Europe are found in much of southern Europe, mainly in southern Portugal, most of Spain, the southern coast of France, Italy, the Croatian Coast, much of Bosnia Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia, Albania, Macedonia, Greece and the Mediterranean islands.

9. Give a short note on the population of Europe.

- i) Europe is the third most populous continent, after Asia and Africa. The population density of Europe is 34 persons/km².
- ii) High population density is often associated with the coalfields of Europe.
- iii) Other populous areas are sustained by mining, manufacturing, commerce, offering large market, labour forces and productive agriculture.
- iv) Monaco, Malta, San Marino and the Netherlands are the most densely populated countries, Iceland and Norway have very low density of population.

10. Name the important festivals celebrated in Europe.

- i) The Europeans celebrate both religious and holiday festivals.
- ii) Christmas, Easter, Good Friday, the Saint Day, Redentore, Tomatina and Carnival are the important festivals of Europe.

11. Write about the political divisions of Asia.

- i) There are forty eight countries in Asia.
- ii) The countries are grouped into several realms based on landscape and political status such as
 - a) East Asia, b) Southeast Asia, c) South Asia, d) Southwest and e) Central Asia.

12. Mention the Physical divisions of Asia.

The physical divisions of Asia are

- i) The Northern lowlands
- ii) The Central High Mountains.
- iii) The Southern Plateaus.
- iv) The Great Plains and
- v) The Island Groups.

13. State the importance of Khyber and Bolan Pass.

- a. i) The Khyber Pass is located in the Sulaiman range.
- ii) It is in the north west of Pakistan on the border with Afghanistan.

iii) It connects the town of Landi Kotal in the valley of Peshwar. An integral part of the Silk Road as well as Eurasian trade. It is an important trade route between Central Asia and South Asia.

b. Bolan Pass:

- i) Located in Toba Kakar range of Balochistan province in Western Pakistan.
- ii) Strategically located, traders, invaders and nomadic tribes have also used it as a gateway to and from South Asia. It is an important pass on the Baluch frontier.

14. Mention the Great Plains of Asia.

The great plains of Asia are.

- i) West Siberian plain (Ob and Yenisey)
- ii) Manchurian Plain (Amur)
- iii) Great Plain of China (Yangtze and Sikiang)
- iv) Indo-Gangetic Plain (Indus and Ganga)
- v) Mesopotamian plain (Tigris and Euphrates) and
- vi) The Irrawaddy plain (Irrawaddy)

15. Write about the flora and fauna of the region with summer rainfall with dry winter in Asia.

- i) India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Southern China - these regions experience Summer rainfall with dry winter.
- ii) Flora of this region – Deciduous trees – Teak, Sandalwood, Bamboo.
- iii) Fauna of this region – Tiger, Elephant, Indian cobra, Viper.

16. Write about the two most important natural fibers cultivated in Asia.

- i) Jute and cotton are the important natural fibers cultivated in Asia.
- ii) One third of the world's cotton is produced by Asia.
- iii) The major cotton producing countries are India, China, Russia and Kazakhstan
- iv) India, Pakistan, China and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.

17. Write a note on Angkor Wat.

- i) Angkor Wat is a world heritage site.
- ii) It was built by King Suryavarman II in 1100 AD (CE) at Cambodia.

iii) Angkorwat means 'the City of temples' in Khmer language. It is the largest Hindu temple in the world.

18. What are polders?

- i) In Netherlands about 25 percent of the Netherlands lies below sea level.
- ii) So they have built dikes.
- iii) They have reclaimed new land from the sea with the help of dikes.
- iv) These reclaimed lands are called polders.

19. Mention the Physical Divisions of Europe.

The Physical Divisions of Europe are

- i) The North Western Highlands.
- ii) The Central Plateaus/Highland.
- iii) The Alpine Mountain system
- iv) The North European plains.

20. Classify the Natural Vegetation of Europe.

The natural vegetation of Europe can be classified as

- i) Tundra, ii) Taiga or Coniferous, iii) Mixed forest, iv) Mediterranean Forest, v) Grassland

21. Mention some of the master pieces of Art and Architecture in Europe.

Some of the master pieces of art and architecture in Europe are Acropolis, the Colosseum, the statue of David, the thinker, Eiffel tower, Big Ben, Pisa Tower and Mona Lisa.

22. Name some of the seven wonders of the world located in Asia.

Among the seven wonders of the world, two are located in Asia. They are

- i) The Tajmahal in India
- ii) The Great wall of China.

23. Distinguish between Intermontane plateaus and Southern plateaus.

Intermontane plateau	Southern plateau
Intermontane plateaus are found in the mountain range.	The Southern plateaus are relatively lower than the northern plateaus.

Eg. The plateau of Anatolia, the plateau of Iran and the plateau of Tibet.	Eg. Arabian plateau, Deccan plateau, Shan plateau and the Yunnan plateau.
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24. Distinguish between Cold desert and hot desert.

Cold Desert	Hot desert
A Barren or desolate area especially sandy region of little rainfall, featuring cold dry winter.	A barren or desolate area often sandy region of little rainfall.
Gold deserts are found in the Antarctic, Green land, Western China, Turkartan The Gopi crodi desert in Mongolia.	The largest hot desert is the sahara desert.

25. Distinguish between Tundra and Taiga.

Tundra	Taiga
The Arctic and northern Scandinavian highland have Tundra type of vegetation.	They are found in the south of the Tundra region in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany. Poland and Austria.
The winters are very long and severe summers are very short and warm.	The winters are long and cold. Summers are short and warm.
It is the land with few animals like polar bear, reindeer and walrus.	It is the land of fur bearing animals. Eg. Mink, silver fox, squirrel etc.
No trees. Lowest form of vegetation like Mosses and Lichen only available.	Pine, fir, spruce and larch are the important tree varieties.

26. Distinguish between The North western highlands and the Alpine mountain range.

North Western highlands	Alpine mountain range
The region includes the mountains and plateaus of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Scotland and Iceland.	The alpine mountain system consists of a chain of young fold mountains found in the southern part of Europe.

This region has the most beautiful fjord coast. It was created by glaciations in the past.	The Pyrenees mountains form a natural boundary between Spain and France.
This region has a lot of lakes, which serve as reservoirs for producing hydroelectricity.	There are several active volcanoes found in the Alpine mountain system.

27. Distinguish between Arabian Plateau and Deccan Plateau.

Arabian Plateau	Deccan Plateau
The Arabian plateau (Saudi Arabia) in Asia is steeper in the west but gently slopes eastwards towards the Persian Gulf.	The Deccan Plateau (India) in Asia lies between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.
It is a dry plateau with low rainfall and no rivers.	It is steeper and higher along the Arabian sea in the West but slopes gently towards the Bay of Bengal in the East.
Grew to importance after petroleum reserves were discovered here.	A number of rivers flow across their plateau like Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri,

28. Distinguish between Mixed forest and Mediterranean forest.

Mixed forest	Mediterranean forest
They are found in Western France, Belgium, Denmark, Britain etc.	They are found along the borders of the Mediterranean sea.
Birch, beaech, poplar, oak and maple trees are found here.	Cypress, cork, oak, olive and cedar are found here.

29. Distinguish between Hardwood and Softwood

Hardwood	Softwood
Hardwood comes from a deciduous tree.	Softwood comes from a conifer.
The deciduous tree lose their leaved annually.	This conifer remains evergreen.

They tend to be slower growing and therefore they are dense.	They are less dense.
Eg. Eucalyptus, beech, teak.	Eg. Pine, Redwood, cedar

30. Distinguish between Climate in Asia and Europe

Climate in Asia	Climate in Europe
All kinds of climatic conditions are found here.	It lies largely in the temperate zone.
It also enjoys the distinctive monsoon type of climate.	It enjoys the distinctive Mediterranean type of climate.
Southern Asia receives summer rainfall.	Southern Europe receives winter rainfall.

VII. Give Reasons:

1. Asia is the leading producer of rice.

- i) In Asia, India has the largest area of Arable lands.
- ii) Agriculture is intensively practiced in the riverine plains of Asia.
- iii) China and India are the leading producers of rice in the world.

2. Asia is the largest and most populous continent in the world.

- i) Asia is the most populated continent in the world.
- ii) Approximately six tenths of the world population lives in Asia.
- iii) The population is unevenly distributed because of various physical features.
- iv) China and India alone covers three fifths of Asia's population.
- v) River plains and industrial regions have high density of population.

3. Europe is called 'a giant peninsula'.

- i) Europe is found in the northern hemisphere.
- ii) It covers an area of 10.5 million sq.km.

iii) It is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the North, the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea in the South, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Ural mountains in the east.

iv) So it looks like a giant peninsula.

4. Although Western Europe is located in the high latitudes, it has a moderate climate.

i) North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current which brings warmth to the Western Europe.

ii) The westerly wind further transports warmth across Europe.

5. People of Asia get involved in diverse economic activity.

i) Asia is the land of long mountain ranges; snow capped high mountains, vast plateaus, extensive plains, river valleys and sea coasts.

ii) These diverse physical features encourage the people of this continent to involve in diverse economic activities.

6. Tibet is known as the third pole.

Tibet is called the “Roof of the world” and it is also known as the third pole because of its cold weather, largest reserve of freshwater and inhospitable environment.

7. Why is sugarcane cultivation important in India, Indonesia and Philippines.

i) The tropical wet and dry climate is suitable for sugarcane cultivation.

ii) India, Indonesia and Philippines are the major producers of sugarcane.

8. Asia is the land of contrasts.

i) Asia, the biggest continent, is featured with different types of land and climate conditions.

ii) Many races, languages, religions and cultures are followed by people. So, Asia is called “the land of contrasts”.

9. Europe is called peninsula of peninsulas.

i) A peninsula is an extension of land surrounded by water bodies on three sides.

ii) Europe is an extension of the continent Eurasia and is surrounded by the Mediterranean sea to the south, the Baltic sea and North sea to the north and the Atlantic ocean to the west.

iii) On the peninsula of Europe, there are five large peninsulas. The Iberian (Spain and Portugal), the Italic (Italy), the Peloponnesian (Greece), Scandinavian (Norway and Sweden) and Finland (Denmark)

10. The Stromboli is called the ‘light house of the Mediterranean’.

- i) There are several active volcanoes found in the Alpine mountain system. Mt. Etna, Mt. Vesuvius and mt. Stromboli are the important volcanoes.
- ii) Earthquakes are common in this region. The Stromboli is called the light house of the Mediterranean.

11. The North European plain is densely populated.

- i) Major European rivers criss-cross this regions and deposit their alluvium.
- ii) It has rich deposits of coal and iron ore.
- iii) Cities like Paris, Moscow and Berlin are located here.
- iv) Hence this region is densely populated.

12. European rivers suitable for inland navigation.

- i) Inland waterway transport plays an important role in Europe.
- ii) It has 45,000 kms of navigable waterways.
- iii) A waterway is navigable only if the water Is deep, slow and wide enough for certain types of ships pass through.
- iv) The North European plain and the East European plain are the main flat regions. These rivers do not have sudden breaks and connect various towns and cities.

13. Europe, a modern economically developed continent in the world.

Availability of resources, efficient educated work force, research, contact with other nations and innovations have transformed Europe into a modern and economically developed continent in the world.

VIII. BRIEF ANSWERS:

1. The Khyber pass is located in the Sulaiman range, the Bolam pass is located in Toba Kakar range. What is the importance of these two passes?

- i) **Khyber Pass:** A mountain pass in the northwest of Pakistan on the border with Afghanistan. It connects the twon of Landi Kotal to the valley of Peshawar. An integral part of the Silk Road, it has long substantial cultural, economic and geopolitical significance for Eurasian trade. It is an important trade route between Central Asia and South Asia and a vital strategic military choke point.
- ii) **Bolan Pass:** A mountain pass through the Toba Kakar range of Balochistan province in western Pakistan. Strategically located, traders, invaders and nomadic tribes have also used it as a gateway to

and from South Asia. The Bolan pass is an important pass on the Baluch frontier, connecting Jacobabad and Sibi with Quetta.

2. There is no winter in the equatorial region. Why?

- i) At the equator there are no seasons because each day the Sun strikes at about the same angle.
- ii) Every day of the year the equator receives about 12 hours of sunlight. The poles remain cool because they are never tilted in a direct path of sunlight.

3. Few countries in Asia have high population. Give reasons.

- i) China and India have historically been very large sized nations as opposed to European and other countries. So large nations obviously means large population.
- ii) People used to have large number of children, because few would survive beyond age 5 due to disease and malnutrition. The average longevity in India in 1947 was just 38 years, but now it is over 60.
- iii) Post-independence, health services were expanded and child mortality came down. This also caused an increase in life span. But the rate of child bearing came down much more slowly, which led to a population explosion.
- iv) With improving health care and education, and less fear of a child dying, the rate of growth has been coming down. In the southern states, where education and health services are better, it has actually now reaches a stable level.
- v) The rise of industry and large scale agriculture meant that families could be much bigger than they had been in the past.
- vi) The social effects of the rural urban divide led to more complex societies, more cities and many more people.

4. Europe is called as the 'Peninsula of peninsulas', Justify.

- i) A peninsula is an extension of land surrounded on three sides by bodies of water. Europe is an extension of the super continent Eurasia and is surrounded by the Mediterranean sea to the south, the Baltic sea and North sea to the north and the Atlantic ocean to the west.
- ii) On the peninsula of Europe, there are five large peninsulas, the Iberian (Spain and Portugal), the Italian (Italy), The Peloponnesian (Greece), Scandinavian (Norway and Sweden) and Finland (Denmark).

5. Why are European rivers suitable for inland navigation?

- i) The Western Europe has a navigable waterways network of about 19,000 kms. Inland waterway transport plays an important role for the transport.

ii) Europe has 45,000kms of navigable waterways which is more than what even USA has (40,000 kms). A Waterway is navigable only if the water is deep, slow and wide enough for certain types of ship to pass through.

iii) Europe has two main flat regions, the North European plain and the East European plain. These Rivers do not have sudden breaks and connect various towns and cities.

2. Globe

I. Choose the best answer:

1. The shape of the earth is _____
 - a) square
 - b) rectangle
 - c) geoid**
 - d) circle
2. The North Pole is _____
 - a) 90° N latitude**
 - b) 90° S latitude
 - c) 90° W Longitude
 - d) 90° E longitude.
3. The area found between 0° and 180° E lines of longitude is called _____
 - a) Southern hemisphere
 - b) Western hemisphere
 - c) Northern Hemisphere
 - d) Eastern hemisphere**
4. The 23 1/2° N line of latitude is called _____
 - a) Tropic of Capricorn
 - b) Tropic of Cancer**
 - c) Arctic Circle
 - d) Antarctic Circle
5. 180° line of longitude is _____
 - a) equator
 - b) international date line**
 - c) prime meridian
 - d) north pole
6. The Sun is found overhead the Greenwich Meridian at _____
 - a) 12 midnight
 - b) 12 noon**
 - c) 1 p.m
 - d) 11 a.m
7. A day has _____

- a) 1240 minutes b) 1340 minutes
c) 1440 minutes d) 1140 minutes
8. Which of the following lines of longitude is considered for the Indian Standard Time?
a) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E b) $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W
 c) $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E c) $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W
9. The total number of lines of latitude are _____
 a) 171 b) 161
c) 181 d) 191
10. The total number of lines of longitude are _____
 a) 370 b) 380
c) 360 d) 390
11. The Earth is _____
 a) oval shaped b) flat
c) Spherical shape d) rectangular
12. The latitude which divides the Earth into two halves _____
 a) Tropic of cancer b) Tropic of Capricorn
 c) Arctic Circle **d) Equator**
13. High latitudes are there between _____
a) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and S – 90° N and S b) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and S and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and S
 c) 0° - $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and S d) North poles
14. The region from the Equator towards the Tropic of Cancer is known as _____
a) Torrid Zone b) Temperature Zone
 c) Frigid Zone d) Heat Zone
15. Lines of latitudes merge _____
 a) at poles b) at the equator

- c) at International Date line d) Do not merge

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The line of latitude which is known as the Great Circle is Equator.
2. The imaginary lines drawn horizontally on Earth from the west to east is called Parallels of latitude.
3. The 90° lines of latitude on the Earth are called North pole and South pole.
4. The Prime Meridian is also called Greenwich Meridian.
5. The world is divided into 24 time zones.
6. When we travel to space, you can see the Earth as a whole.
7. The Earth is flat at the poles.
8. The Earth bulges at the Equator.
9. The Earth moves around the Sun.
10. The Earth rotates from the West to East on its axis.
11. The Earth is inclined on its axis at an inclination of 23 ½ °
12. The first globe was created by the Greeks.
13. Aryabhatta wrote Aryabhatta Siddhanta.
14. The first person to draw the lines of latitude and longitude was Ptolemy.
15. 'Geographia' was written by Ptolemy.
16. The latitudinal extent between 1° line of latitude on Earth is 111 km.
17. The sun's rays do not fall equally on all parts of the earth.
18. The lines of longitude converge at the poles.
19. Two opposite meridians form a Great Circle.
20. Based on the longitudinal extent, India is located in the Eastern hemisphere.
21. The Royal Astronomical observatory is located in England.
22. The sun is overhead on a line of longitude only once a day.
23. the word meridian is derived from the Latin word Meridianus.

24. Local time is calculated when the sun is overhead at noon.

25. Russia has 7 time zones.

III. Underline the odd one:

1. North Pole, South Pole, Equator, International Date Line.
2. Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Prime Meridian.
3. Torrid Zone, Time Zone, Temperate Zone, Frigid Zone.
4. Royal Astronomical observatory, Prime Meridian, Greenwich Meridian, International Date Line.
5. 10° North, 20° South, 30° North, 40° West.
6. 10° E, 30° W, 60° W, 30° S
7. South Pole, Tropic of Capricorn, Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle.

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| a) 1. 0° line of latitude | - | a) Pole |
| 2. 0° line of longitude | - | b) International Date Line |
| 3. 180° line of longitude | - | c) Greenwich |
| 4. 90° line of latitude | - | d) Equator |

Ans: 1-d; 2-c; 3-b; 4-a

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------|
| b) a) Geographia | - | i) Horizontal |
| b) Aryabhata | - | ii) Vertical |
| c) Latitudes | - | iii) Centre |
| d) Longitudes | - | iv) Ptolemy |
| e) Equator | - | v) Astronomer |

Ans: a-iv; b-v; c-i; d-ii; e-iii

V. Examine the following statements:

1. 1. The Earth is spherical in shape.
2. The shape of the Earth is called a geoid.

3. The Earth is flat.

Look at the options given below and choose the correct answer.

- a) 1 and 3 are correct b) 2 and 3 are correct
c) **1 and 2 are correct** d) 1,2 and 3 are correct

2. a) When you move towards the East from any meridian the time increases.

b) When you move towards the West from any meridian the line decreases.

c) The earth rotates from West to East on its own axis.

Look at the options given below and choose the correct answer.

- i) a and c are correct b) b and c are coorrect
c) a and b are correct **d) a, b, c are correct**

3. **Statement I:** The lines of latitude on Earth are used to find the location of a place and define the heat zones on Earth.

Statement II: The lines of longitudes on Earth are used to find the location of a place and to calculate time.

Choose the correct option:

- a) Statement I is correct, II is wrong b) Statement I is wrong, II is correct
c) **Both the statement are correct** d) Both the statements are wrong.

4. **Statement I:** The 180° line of longitude has been fixed as the International Date of Line, drawn on the Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Russia through Bering Stars.

Statement II: The part of the Earth between 0° lines of longitude and the 180° East line of longitude is known as Western Hemisphere.

Choose the correct option:

- a) **Statement I is correct, II is wrong** b) Statement I is wrong, II is correct
c) Both the statements are wrong d) both the statements are correct

VI. Name the following:

1. The imaginary lines drawn horizontally on Earth.

Ans: Latitudes

2. The imaginary lines drawn vertically on Earth.

Ans: Longitudes

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 3. The three dimensional model of the Earth. | Ans: Globe |
| 4. India is located in this hemisphere based on lines of longitude. | Ans: Eastern Hemisphere |
| 5. The network of lines of latitude and longitude. | Ans: Earth grid |
| 6. 0° latitude | Ans: Equator |
| 7. 23 ½°S latitude | Ans: Tropic of Capricorn |
| 8. 23 ½°N latitude | Ans: Tropic of Cancer |
| 9. 66 ½°S latitude | Ans: Antarctic Circle |
| 10. 66 ½°N latitude | Ans: Arctic Circle |

VII. Short Questions & Answers

1. What is a geoid?

- i) The Earth cannot be compared with any other geometrical shape as it has a very unique shape.
- ii) Hence, its shape is called a geoid (earth shaped)

2. What is local time?

- i) When the sun is overhead on a particular line of longitude, it is 12 noon at all the places located on that line of longitude.

3. How many times would the sun pass overhead a line of longitude?

The sun is overhead on a line of longitude only once a day.

4. What are lines of latitude and longitude?

- i) There are imaginary lines which are drawn on the globe horizontally and vertically to find a location and calculate distance and time.
- ii) These imaginary lines are called lines of latitudes and longitudes.

5. Name the four hemispheres of the Earth.

- i) Northern Hemisphere.
- ii) Southern Hemisphere.
- iii) Eastern Hemisphere and
- iv) Western Hemisphere

6. What was mentioned by Aryabhatta in his book?

In his Aryabhatta Sidhanta, Aryabhatta mentioned that the stars in the sky seem to move towards the West because of the Earth's rotation on its axis.

7. Who was Ptolemy?

- i) Ptolemy was a Greco – Roman mathematician, astronomer and geographer.
- ii) He was the first person to draw the lines of latitude and longitude on a map.

8. Mention about 'Geographia'.

- i) Geographia was authored by Ptolemy.
- ii) He gave a detailed description about the Earth's surface to size and circumference.
- iii) He also mentioned about many locations based on the lines of latitude and longitude.

9. How many parallels are found on the Earth?

- i) The lines of latitude consist of 89 parallels in the Northern hemisphere.
- ii) There are 89 parallels in the Southern hemisphere.
- iii) One at the equator and the two poles are found as points.
- iv) Totally there are 181 parallels found on earth.

10. What are called meridians of longitude?

The imaginary lines drawn vertically connecting the North Pole and the South Pole are called lines of meridians of longitude.

11. What is a Prime Meridian?

The 0° line of longitude is called the Prime meridian.

12. What are Western Longitudes?

The lines of longitude that are found between the Prime Meridian (0°) and 180° West line of longitude are called Western longitude.

13. What is known as Eastern hemisphere?

The part of the Earth between 0° line of longitude and the 180° East line of longitude is known as the Eastern hemisphere.

14. What is GMT?

Greenwich Mean Time: GMT is the mean solar time at the Royal observatory in Greenwich, London, reckoned from midnight.

15. How many time zones are there in the USA?

The United States is spread across six time zones. From West to east, they are Hawaii, Alaska, Pacific, Mountain, Central and Eastern.

16. How many time zones in Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia

Europe - 11 time zones.

Africa - 6 times zones

Australia - 3 time zones

Asia - 11 time zones

17. What is the time difference between (i) India and Greenwich Mean Time (ii) India and USA (iii) India and Dubai (iv) India and Australia?

i) India is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

ii) India is 10 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Washington, DC, USA.

iii) India is 1 hour 30 minutes ahead of Dubai.

iv) Australia is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of India, (Canberra Act)

18. Write a note on Latitudes.

i) The imaginary lines which are drawn horizontally on East-West direction on the Earth are called the lines or parallels of latitude.

ii) The 0° line of latitude which divides the Earth into two halves is known as the Equator.

iii) From the equator, parallel lines are drawn towards the North and South Poles at equal intervals.

iv) The latitudinal extent between 1° lines of latitude on Earth is 111 km.

v) Since the Earth is geoid shaped, the length of the lines of latitude decreases from the equator towards the south and north poles.

vi) The lines of latitude that are drawn horizontally between the equators and the North Pole are called Northern latitudes.

vii) Those which are found between the equator and the South Pole are called Southern latitude.

viii) The area of the Earth found between the Equator (0°) and the North Pole (90°N) is called the Northern hemisphere.

ix) The area of the Earth from the Equator (0°) and the South Pole (90°S) is called the Southern hemisphere.

19. Write a note on Longitudes.

i) The imaginary lines drawn vertically connecting the North Pole and the South Pole are called lines of Meridians of Longitude.

ii) These lines of Longitude are seen as semi circles.

iii) The 0° line of longitude is called the Prime meridian.

iv) There are 180 lines of longitude towards the East and West from the Prime Meridian.

v) So there are totally 360 lines of longitude.

vi) These lines converge at the poles. The 180°W and 180°E line of longitude are the same line.

vii) the lines of longitude that are found between the prime Meridian and the 180°East line of longitude are called Eastern Longitudes.

viii) the lines of longitude that are found between the Prime Meridian (0°) and the 180°West of the longitude are called Western Longitudes.

ix) The part of the Earth between 0° line of longitude and the 180° East line of longitude is known as the Eastern hemisphere.

x) The part of the Earth between 0° line of longitude to 180° West line of longitude is called Western hemisphere.

VIII. Give Reasons:

1. The 0° line of longitude is called the Greenwich Meridian.

i) All nations of the world agreed to have the Greenwich Meridian as the international Standard meridian (0°)

ii) This line of longitude is called the prime Meridian and it is also known as the Greenwich Meridian because it passes through Greenwich.

2. The regions on Earth between North & South lines of latitude ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$) and poles (90°) is called Frigid Zone.

i) From the Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$) to the North pole (90°N) and from the Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$) to the South pole (90°S) the sun's rays fall further inclined, throughout the year.

- ii) The temperature is very low.
- iii) Hence this region is known as Frigid Zone.

3. The International Date Line runs zigzag.

- i) The International Date Line is not straight.
- ii) If the line is drawn straight, two places in the same country would have different dates.
- iii) So the International Date line is found zigzag in certain places to avoid confusion.

4. Base on the latitudinal extent, in which hemisphere is India located?

Based on the latitudinal extent, our country is located in Northern hemisphere.

5. The length of the lines of latitude decreases from the equator.

- i) Since the Earth is geoid shaped, the length of the lines of latitude decreases from the Equator towards the South and North poles.
- ii) The 90° North and South Poles are not found as lines but as points.

6. All the places on earth do not have the same amount of temperature.

- i) The Sun's rays do not fall equally on all parts of the earth.
- ii) They fall vertically over the equator and slanting towards the poles.
- iii) This all the places on earth do not have the same amount of temperature.

7. The region from the Equator towards the Tropic of Cancer (23½°N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23½ ° S) is called Torrid Zone.

- i) The Sun's rays fall vertically over this region and the average temperature is very high.
- ii) Hence this region is known as the Torrid Zone.

3. Understanding Disaster

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Stampede is a **Manmade** disaster.
2. Avalanches are **Natural** disaster.
3. The point where an earthquake originates is called its **focus**
4. Volcanoes are **Openings / Vents** where lava erupts.

5. The waves generated by earthquake and volcanic eruptions are called **Tsunami**.
6. A low pressure area which encircled by high pressure wind is called **Cyclones**.
7. Tsunami early warning system was established at Hyderabad in **2007**.
8. Floods that occur within six hours during heavy rainfall are known as **flash floods**.
9. The lessening of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters is **Mitigation**.
10. Rain fed areas is primarily supported with **rain water**.

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|
| a) Social media | - | i) Reducing disaster |
| b) DRR | - | ii) Massive waves |
| c) Floods | - | iii) Disaster prone |
| d) Tsunami | - | iv) Updated information |
| e) India | - | v) Sandbags |

Ans: a-iv; b-i; c-v; d-ii; e-iii

III. Choose the correct pair.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. a. Floods | - | i) Massive waves upto 30m. |
| b. Cyclone | - | ii) Lava |
| c. Avalanche | - | iii) ice, snow and rock fall |
| d. Landslide | - | iv) Low pressure |

2. **Statement I:** Do not go to the Coast to watch Tsunami.

Statement II: During floods drink cold water.

Find out the correct option.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a) I & II are correct | b) I & II are wrong |
| c) I is correct | d) II is correct |
3. Assertion (A): Man-made disasters involve human and material loss.

Reason (R): The stampede is a sudden rush of a crowd of people, causing suffocation and trampling.

- a) Both A and R are correct, R gives the correct explanation.
- b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not giving the correct explanation of A.
- c) Both A and R are correct.
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

IV. Short Questions & Answers:**1. Define Disaster.**

- i) A disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society involving human and material loss.
- ii) Disaster is broadly classified into natural and man-made disasters.

2. What are the two types of disaster? Give example.

- i) Disaster can be classified as natural and man-made disaster.
- ii) Natural disaster: Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Tsunami, Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Avalanches, Thunder and lighting.
- iii) Man-made disaster: Fire , Destruction of building, Accidents in industries, Accidents in transport, Terrorism, Stampede.

3. Write a short note on ‘Thunder and Lighting’.

- i) Thunder is a series of sudden electrical discharge resulting from atmospheric conditions.
- ii) This discharge results in sudden flashes of light and trembling sound waves which are commonly known as thunder and lighting.

4. Chennai, Cuddalore and Cauvery delta are frequently affected by floods. Give reason.

- i) In our State, Northeast Monsoon season starts from October, it will continue till December.
- ii) Every year, during this Northeast Monsoon season, low pressure depressions are formed in the Bay of Bengal.
- iii) The low pressure depressions are then transformed into cyclones and hit the costal districts.
- iv) Heavy rain follows the depressions and cyclones.
- v) Hence, Chennai, Cuddalore and Cauvery delta are often affected by floods.

5. Differentiate: Landslide – Avalanches

Landslide	Avalanches
The movement of a mass of rocks, debris, soil etc, down slope is called landslide.	A large amount of ice, snow and rock falling quickly down the side of a mountain is called an Avalanche.

6. What is flood? Explain the do's and don'ts during flood.

i) An overflow of a large amount of water, beyond its normal limits, especially on the rain fed area is called a flood.

ii) During floods – Do's

- a) To find out the settlement area whether it is to be affected by flood or not.
- b) Keeping radio, torch and additional batteries, storing drinking water, dry food items, salt and sugar. Safeguarding materials like kerosene, candle, match box, clothes and valuable things.
- c) Keeping umbrella and bamboo poles.
- d) Keeping first aid box and strong ropes to bind things.
- e) To dig canals from the farm land, to drain the excessive water, keeping sand bags etc.

iii) During flood – Don'ts

- a) Try to connect electricity once it is cut.
- b) Operate vehicles.
- c) Swim against floods.
- d) Avoid going on excursions.
- e) Neglect flood warning messages.

7. What does the World Disaster report say?

- i) The latest development which has been discovered in the World Disaster Reports recently is that the disasters have increased in frequency and intensity.
- ii) India is one of the most disaster prone countries of the world.

8. Explain the terms focus and epicenter.

- i) The point where an earthquake originates is called its focus.

ii) The vertical point at the surface from the focus is called epicenter.

9. What are volcanoes?

Volcanoes are openings or vents where lava, small rocks and steam erupt on to the Earth's surface.

10. Define Tsunami.

Tsunami are waves generated by earthquake, volcanic eruptions and underwater landslides.

11. Explain the term cyclones.

A low pressure area which encircled by high pressure wind is called a cyclone.

12. Mention the types of floods.

- a) Flash floods: Such floods that occur within six hours during heavy rainfall.
- b) River floods: Such floods are caused by Precipitation over large catchment area or by melting of snow.
- c) Coastal floods: Sometimes floods are associated with cyclone high tides and tsunami.

13. What are the causes of floods?

Causes of floods are:

- i) Torrential rainfall.
- ii) Encroachment of the rivers bank.
- iii) Excessive rainfalls in rivers catchment.
- iv) Inefficient engineering design in the construction of embankments, dams and canals.

14. Mention the effects of floods.

The effects of the floods are :

- i) Destruction of drainage system.
- ii) Water pollution.
- iii) Soil erosion
- iv) Stagnation of water
- v) Loss of agricultural land and cattle.
- vi) Loss of life and spread of contagious diseases.

15. What is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**Disaster Risk Reduction:**

- i) The practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters.
- ii) They are four key approaches to public awareness for disaster risk reduction.
- iii) Campaigns, participatory learning, informal education, and formal school based interventions.

16. Write a paragraph in man-made disaster.

- a) Fire: Massive forest fires may start in hot and dry weather as a result of lighting and human carelessness or from other causal factors.
- b) Destruction of buildings: Demolition of buildings by human activities.
- c) Accidents in industries: Chemical, biological accidents that occur due to human error (e.g) Bhopal gas tragedy.
- d) Accidents in Transport: Violation of road rules, carelessness cause accidents.
- e) Terrorism: The social unrest or differences in principles lead to terrorism.
- f) Stampede: the term stampede is a sudden rush of a crowd of people, usually resulting in injuries and death from suffocation and trampling.

17. Mention the importance of Forecasting and Early warning.

- i) Weather forecasting, Tsunami early warning system, cyclonic forecasting and warning provide necessary information. These information help in reducing risk during disasters.
- ii) School Disaster Management Committee, Village Disaster Management Committee, State and Central government institutions take mitigation measures together during disaster.
- iii) Newspaper, Radio, Television and social media bring updated information and give alerts on the vulnerable area, risk preparatory measures and relief measures including medicine.

CIVICS**1. Democracy****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Early man settled near _____ and practiced agriculture.
- a) plains
 - b) bank of rivers

- c) mountains
- d) hills.
2. The birth place of democracy is _____
 - a) China
 - b) America
 - c) Greece**
 - d) Rome
3. _____ is celebrated as the International Democracy Day.
 - a) September 15**
 - b) October 15
 - c) November 15
 - d) December 15
3. Who has the right to work in a direct Democracy?
 - a) men
 - b) women
 - c) representatives
 - d) all eligible voters**
4. In a direct democracy the politicians only rule over _____
 - a) Parliamentary procedure**
 - b) Group decision
 - c) Single man's ideas
 - d) none of the above
5. USA follows _____
 - a) Direct democracy
 - b) Representative democracy**
 - c) Monarchy
 - d) Dictatorship
6. In India we follow representative democracy because _____
 - a) people like it
 - b) Vast population**
 - c) financially weak
 - d) Do not have enough resources.
7. Presidential democracy is followed in _____
 - a) USA**
 - b) India
 - c) England
 - d) Switzerland
8. Law and order is maintained in India by the _____
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Ministers
 - c) Constitution**
 - d) Assembly

9. Chief architect of Indian Constitution is _____

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Rajaji
- c) **Dr. B.R.Ambedkar** d) Patel

10. Indian constitution defines _____

- a) Political principles b) rules and regulations
- c) Directive principles **d) All of these**

11. In a democracy the power is vested in the hands of the _____

- a) Ministers b) Parliament
- c) **People** d) Supreme Court

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Direct Democracy is practiced in **Switzerland**.
2. The definition of democracy is defined by **Abraham Lincoln**.
3. People choose their representatives by giving their **votes**.
4. In our country **Representative** democracy is in practice.
5. In the beginning the early men were **hunters**.
6. India adopted democracy after it achieved its **Independence**.
7. Representative democracy is also known as **Indirect democracy**.
8. In India we follow Parliamentary **Democracy**.
9. Indian constitution ensures freedom, equality and **justice** to everyone.
10. Indian constitution was drafted by the **Drafting** committee.
11. The first among the democratic countries of the world is **India**.
12. The first country to allow women to vote is **New Zealand**.
13. In India all the people above **18** years of age enjoy Universal Adult Franchise.
14. One of our leaders who insisted on voting rights was **Mahatma Gandhi**.

III. Short Questions & Answers:

1. What is Democracy?

- i) The citizens of a country select their representatives through elections.
- ii) Thus they take part in the direct governance of a country. This is termed democracy.

2. What are the types of democracy.

- i) There are various types of democracy in practice around the world.
- ii) Among those, direct democracy and representatives' democracy are the most popular forms of government.

3. Define: Direct Democracy.

- i) In a direct democracy, only the citizens can make laws.
- ii) All changes have to be approved by the citizens.
- iii) The politicians only rule over parliamentary procedures eg. Switzerland.

4. Define Representative Democracy.

- i) In a representative democracy, all the members should be represented by a group of representatives.
- ii) To select their representatives elections are held.
- iii) On behalf of people, these representatives obtain the power to take decisions in a democratic manner.
- iv) This is termed Representative Democracy.

5. What are the salient features of our constitution that you have understood?

- i) Constitution of India guides the Indians in all aspects and maintains law and order
- ii) It ensures freedom, equality and justice to everyone.
- iii) It defines the political principles, the structure of government, the powers and responsibilities
- iv) It fixes the Rights and Duties and Directive Principles of the Citizens.
- v) It is the longest written constitution in the world.

6. How were the empires formed?

- i) When man lived in groups, tribes were formed.
- ii) The victorious tribes formed kingdoms by uniting the other tribe groups.

iii) These kingdoms later integrated to form empires.

7. How did Abraham Lincoln define democracy?

Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as ‘Government of the people, by the people and for the people.’

8. Mention the two types of representative democracy.

Representative democracy can be either Parliamentary democracy as followed in India and England or Presidential democracy as followed in the USA and Canada.

9. What is meant by democratic decision making?

- i) In the system of democracy, the power to take decisions does not lie with the head.
- ii) In a contrary, a group holds the power but adheres of the rules and regulations.
- iii) All the members of the group hold open discussions and take final decisions only when everyone is convinced.
- iv) This is called democratic way of decision making.

10. Mention about the drafting committee of the Indian Constitutions.

- i) India Constitution was drafted by the Drafting Committee of the Constitution Assembly.
- ii) It was headed by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.
- iii) That is why we call him the Chief architect of our Constitution.

11. Explain the aims of democracy.

- i) In a democracy the power is vested in the hands of the people.
- ii) For that the people should have rights to take decisions.
- iii) So the representative government elected by the people to form a democratic system, all those above the age of 18 are given voting rights to elect representatives.
- iv) At the same time the representatives have the responsibility to protect the welfare of the people.

12. When did the women get voting rights in the world?

- i) New Zealand was the first country to allow women to vote in 1893.
- ii) Voting rights to women were given in 1918 and 1920 in the UK and USA respectively.

IV. BRIEF ANSWERS:

1. Compare and contrast direct democracy and representative democracy.

a) Direct Democracy vs. Representative Democracy.

i) A direct democracy or pure democracy is a form of government wherein the citizens have a direct say in the formation of laws and issues that affect them. In a representative democracy form of government, the citizens vote for or elect a representative to represent them in Congress or Senate.

ii) In a direct democracy the decisions are always upheld. In a representative democracy, the representative may or may not consider their decisions and act on his own.

iii) Direct democracy is suitable for small communities or countries while most countries with large population opt for a representative government.

iv) In a direct democracy, citizens are more actively involved in their government. The citizens of a representative democracy often let their representatives decide on issues for them.

2. Is it possible to practice Direct Democracy in India?

i) Direct democracy is not possible in India, because of its large population. It is not possible to sit together and make decisions.

ii) All Indians are not literate. So India has representative democracy.

iii) India cannot practice direct democracy. Some people might lack interest in decision making process. Unavailability of proper resources, heavy work load might cause the whole system to slow down,

2. Local Bodies – Rural and Urban

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is set up with several village panchayats.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Panchayat union | b) District Panchayat |
| c) Taluk | d) Revenue village |

2. _____ is National Panchayat Raj Day.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) January 24 | b) July 24 |
| c) November 24 | d) April 24 |

3. The oldest urban local body in India is _____

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) Delhi | b) Chennai |
| c) Kolkata | d) Mumbai |

4. _____ district has the highest number of Panchayat Unions.
 - a) Vellore
 - b) Thiruvallore
 - c) Villupuram**
 - d) Kanchipuram
5. The head of a corporation is called a _____.
 - a) Mayor**
 - b) Commissioner
 - c) Chair person
 - d) President
6. In Tamilnadu there is corporation in _____.
 - a) Namakkal
 - b) Perambalur
 - c) Thiruvavarur
 - d) Erode**
2. A Block Development Officer (BDO) is the administrative head of a _____.
 - a) Village Panchayat
 - b) District Panchayat
 - c) Panchayat Union**
 - d) Town Panchayat
3. The administrative officer of a Municipality is _____.
 - a) Engineer
 - b) Executive Officer**
 - c) Ward Member
 - d) Deputy Commissioner
4. Discretionary function of a Village Panchayat _____.
 - a) Cleaning roads
 - b) libraries**
 - c) water supply
 - d) street lighting
5. The grass root level democratic institution is _____.
 - a) Town Panchayat
 - b) Village Panchayat
 - c) Grama Sabha**
 - d) Panchayat Union

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Tamilnadu** is the first state in India to introduce town Panchayat.
2. The Panchayat Raj Act was enacted in the year **April 24, 1992.**
3. The tenure of the local body representative is **Five** years.

4. Walajahpet in Vellore Dist. is the first municipality in Tamilnadu.
5. The Kanchipuram district has the most number of municipalities.
6. A Town Panchayat is between a village and a city.
7. A city Municipal Corporation has a Commissioner who is an IAS officer.
8. The Nilgris and Perambalur district have the lowest number of Panchayat Unions
9. Vehicle charges are one of the revenue sources to City Municipal Corporation.
10. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj as the foundation of India's political system.
11. The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission is situated in Kovambedu ,Chennai.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| a) 1. Grama Sabha | - | a) Executive officer |
| 2. Panchayat Union | - | b) State Election Commission |
| 3. Town Panchayat | - | c) Block Development Officer |
| 4. Local body election | - | d) Permanent Unit |

Ans: 1-d; 2- c; 3-a; 4-b

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| b) 1. Chennai | - | a) Obligatory function |
| 2. Panchayat President | - | b) Village Panchayat |
| 3. Laying Roads | - | c) Corporation |
| 4. Grama Sabha | - | d) Wards |
| 5. Constituencies | - | e) Elected representative |

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

IV. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Is there any corporation in your district? Name it.

Chennai Corporation

2. What is the need for local bodies?

i) Local government serves a two-fold purpose.

- ii) The first purpose is the administrative one of supplying goods and services.
- iii) The other purpose is to represent and involve citizens in determining specific local public needs and how these local needs can be met with.

3. What are the divisions of a rural local body?

The rural local bodies are categorized into Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayats.

4. What are the divisions of a Urban local body.

The Urban local bodies are categorized into City Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

5. Who are the representatives elected in a Village Panchayat?

The elected representatives of the Village Panchayat are

- i) Panchayat President
- ii) Ward members
- iii) Councilor
- iv) District Panchayat Ward Councilor.

6. List out a few functions of corporations.

Functions of the City Municipal Corporation are

- i) Drinking water supply.
- ii) Street lighting.
- iii) Maintenance of clean environment.
- iv) Primary Health facilities.
- v) Laying of roads.
- vi) Building flyovers.
- vii) Drainage system
- viii) Corporation schools
- ix) Play grounds
- x) Birth and Death registration etc.

7. List out a few means of revenue of Village Panchayat.

Revenue of Village Panchayats are :

- i) House tax
- ii) Professional Tax
- iii) Tax on shops
- iv) Water charges
- v) Specific fees for property tax
- vi) Specific fees for transfer of immovable property.
- vii) Funds from Central and State Governments etc.

8. When are Grama Sabha meetings convened? What are the specials on those days?

- i) Grama Sabha meetings are convened on January 26, May 1, August 15 and October 2.
- ii) Apart from these, meetings can be convened as per need or doing emergency. These are called Special Grama Sabha meetings.
- iii) Those who have obtained the age of 18 years and whose name are found in the election roll of the same panchayat, can take part in a Grama Sabha meeting.
- iv) The Grama Sabha meetings are conducted four times a year.
- v) Officers like the District Collector, the Block Development officer, Teachers etc., also participate in the meeting.
- vi) The people can freely express their needs and grievances.

9. What are the special features of Panchayat Raj system?

Special features of Panchayat Raj

- i) Grama Sabha
- ii) Three tier local body governance.
- iii) Reservations
- iv) Panchayat elections
- v) Tenure
- vi) Finance Commission

vii) Account and Audit etc.

10. What is the importance of Grama Sabha?

- i) A Grama Sabha is formed in every Village Panchayat.
- ii) It is the only permanent unit in the Panchayat Raj System.
- iii) Grama Sabha meetings are held even in smaller villages.
- iv) The Grama Sabha is the grass root level democratic institution in a Village Panchayat.

11. Mention the list of corporations in Tamil Nadu.

The list of corporations in Tamilnadu:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| i) Chennai | ii) Madurai | iii) Coimbatore |
| iv) Tiruchirapalli | v) Salem | vi) Tirunelveli |
| vii) Erode | viii) Thoothukudi | ix) Tiruppur |
| x) Vellore | xi) Dindigul | xii) Thanjavur |

12. What is a Municipality?

- i) A Municipality is found in the level below the City Municipal Corporation.
- ii) These areas have a population of more than one lakh and high amount of revenue.

13. What is a Town Panchayat?

- i) A Town Panchayat has about 10,000 populations.
- ii) A Town Panchayat is between a village and a city.
- iii) Tamil Nadu was the first state to introduce a town panchayat in the whole of India.

14. Mention the officials of a City Municipal Corporation?

- i) A City Municipal Corporation has a Commissioner. He is an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer.
- ii) Government officials are deputed as Commissioners for the Municipalities.
- iii) The Administration office of a Municipality is an Executive officer (EO)

15. What is Village Panchayat?

- i) Village Panchayat are the local bodies of village.

- ii) They act as a link between the people and the government.
- iii) Villages are divided into wards based on their population.
- iv) The representatives are elected by the people.

16. What is Panchayat Union?

- i) Many Village Panchayats join to form a Panchayat Union.
- ii) A Councilor is elected from each Panchayat.
- iii) These councilors will elect a Panchayat Union Chairperson among themselves.
- iv) A Vice-Chairperson is also elected.
- v) A Block Development Officer (BDO) is the administrative head of a Panchayat Union.
- vi) The services are provided on the panchayat Union level.

17. What is a District Panchayat?

- i) A District Panchayat is formed in every district.
- ii) A district is divided into wards on the basis of 50,000 population.
- iii) The ward members are elected by the Village Panchayats.
- iv) The members of the District Panchayat elect the District Panchayat Committee Chairperson.
- v) They provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

18. Mention the officials of a City Municipal Corporation.

- i) Mayor of the City Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Chairperson are the elected representatives of the people.
- ii) The people elect them.
- iii) The Corporation Deputy Mayor and the Municipal Vice Chairperson are elected by the wards Councilors

19. Mention the obligating functions of the Village Panchayat.

The obligating functions of the Village Panchayat

- a) water supply b) street lighting c) cleaning roads d) drainage and sewage pipes system
- e) laying down roads f) Activation of Central and State Government Schemes.

20. Mention the revenue of the City Municipal Corporation?

The revenue of the City Municipal Corporation:

- a) House Tax b) Water Tax c) Tax on shopping complexes
- d) Professional tax e) Entertainment Tax f) Vehicle charges
- g) Funds by Central and State governments etc.

21. Mention the role of women in the Local Self Government.

- i) All local bodies have a reservation of 33% for women.
- ii) In 2011, Local Bodies election, 38% seats were won by women
- iii) As per the Tamilnadu Panchayat (Amendment) Act 2016, 50% reservation for women is being fixed in Panchayat Raj institutions.

V. BRIEF ANSWERS:

1. Why are there only 31 district panchayats, but 32 districts

- i) There are 32 districts but there are only 31 district panchayats because there is no such body for Chennai.
- ii) It is because the district of Chennai falls in Urban district. District rural development agency's ex-officio chairman is the district collector.
- iii) IN the state of Tamilnadu there are total 12 districts including Chennai but there is no district panchayat.

2. What do you know about Panchayat Awards?

- i) Panchayat Awards are distributed by Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India every year in the month of April.
- ii) Best performing panchayat are selected from all over India.
- iii) Panchayat that performs well in all aspects is chosen as winners.
- iv) In 2018, Digambarpur in West Bengal became the best Grama Panchayat of India.
- v) A survey was conducted to find out the best Grama Panchayat in India among 2.5 lakh Grama Panchayats.
- vi) Out of these, the Ministry of Panchayat Raj finalized three top states.
- vii) The ranking was prepared based on different seven factors that includes system of planning, quality of planning, different activities and level of co-ordination etc.

- viii) Finally it was Dlgambarpur chosen as the best one in the Country.
- ix) Karnataka and Sikkim were the other two states that were finalized in top three.
- x) In India, April 24th is celebrated as National Panchayat Raj Diwas every year. This day marks the passing of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 that came into force with effect from 24 April 1993.

3. Road Safety

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Mandatory road signs are generally _____ in shape.
 - circular
 - oval
 - square
 - hexagonal
- The pedestrian crossing was installed in Britain in _____.
 - 1930
 - 1932
 - 1934
 - 1936
- Children above _____ years of age should occupy the back seat.
 - 8
 - 12
 - 10
 - 14
- The Zebra crossing with black and white strips was developed after
 - cold war
 - civil war
 - first world war
 - second world war
- Red rings or circles give _____ instructions.
 - positive
 - negative
 - caution
 - none of the above.

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cautionary road signs are generally in **Triangular** shape.
2. Informatory road signs are generally in **Rectangular** shape.
3. We should wait until a **green** signal appears before proceeding.

4. Amber means **Caution**.
5. Traffic signs are there to **regulate** traffic.

III. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Prepare the slogans for road safety.

Slogans on Road safety:

- i) Alert today- Alive tomorrow.
- ii) Leave sooner, drive slower, live longer.
- iii) Speed thrills but kills.
- iv) Be alert Accidents hurt.
- v) Drive carefully, to live joyfully.
- vi) A little care makes accidents rare.
- vii) Fast drive could be your last drive.
- viii) Driving faster can cause disaster.
- ix) Chance takers are accident makers.

2. Discuss about the Statistics of 2017 accidents data.

Nearly three persons died every ten minutes in road accidents across India last year. The report prepared by the Transport Research Wing of the Ministry of Road Transport and highways discovered that a total of 4,64,910 road accident were reported by States and Union territories in the calendar year of 2017. Calming 1,47,913 lives and causing injuries to 4,70,975 persons.

The subject of road safety is an important one. Victims of hit and run cases would now be compensated for up to Rs. one million in case of road accident fatalities. Among vehicle categories involved in road accidents, two-wheelers accounted, for the highest share (33.9%) in total accidents and fatalities (29.8% in 2017. However there has been a decline in the total number of road accidents as compared with the year 2016. In percentage terms the number of accidents in 2017 was lower by 3.3 percent and injuries 4.8 percent over that of the previous year.

3. Discuss: Is wearing helmet necessary?

- i) It is important for motor cycles to understand the risks of riding without a helmet.
- ii) Riders who do not wear helmets are at risk of suffering traumatic brain injury if they are in an accident.

iii) Without protection, the head is vulnerable to a traumatic impact in an accident even when travelling at low speeds.

iv) Wearing helmet is absolutely necessary for riders and pillion riders.

4. Explain the three types of traffic signs.

1. Mandatory road signs are the ones that give order regarding do's and don'ts and are to be followed strictly. They are generally circular in shape.

2. Cautionary road signs are the ones that was in the road rules regarding the road situation ahead. These signs are generally in triangular shape.

3. Informatory road signs are the ones that give information regarding directions, destination etc. Informatory signs are generally rectangular in shape.

5. What do the three colours Red, Amber and Green signify?

i) Red means stop-wait behind the stop line.

ii) Amber means CAUTION.

iii) Green means Go-Proceed ahead ensuring that the way is clear.

6. Mention about the languages of the road.

i) Road signs, markings, traffic signals and other traffic devices are there to guide the road users and hence the languages of the road.

ii) Traffic signals are there to regulate traffic, warn about hazards and to guide the road user.

7. How should children use the pavements?

Children should be taught to use the pavements. When walking on the road,.

i) Walk on any side of the road if there are footpaths.

ii) On roads without footpath walk on your extreme right side facing the oncoming traffic.

iii) Use zebra crossing foot over bridge and subways to cross the roads.

iv) Children below 8 years of age should cross the road with the help of elders.

8. What should not be done by children while crossing the road?

i) Do not cross the road hastily by running.

ii) Do not cross the road in front of or in between parked vehicles.

iii) Do not try to cross the road from blind corners, turnings where you are not visible to the vehicle drivers.

iv) Do not jump over the railings to cross the road.