

SURA'S



# Social Science

## IX Standard

Based on the Updated New Textbook

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**Author:**

**Mr. T.Rajan, M.A., M.Ed.,  
Chennai.**

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**Mr. Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.**

**Head Office:**

SURA PUBLICATIONS

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road, Anna Nagar, **Chennai - 600 040.**

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## NOTE FROM PUBLISHER

It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science** Guide for **9<sup>th</sup> Standard**. It is prepared as per the Updated New Textbooks.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.
- Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

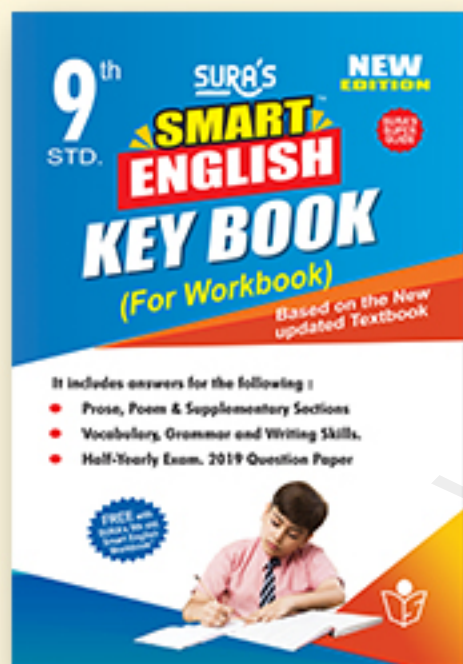
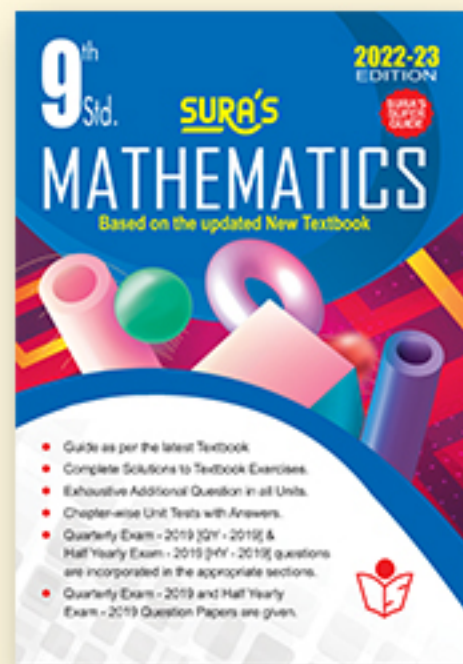
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*All the Best*

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## UNIT

## 1

## HISTORY

Evolution of Humans and  
Society – Prehistoric Period

## EXERCISE

## I. Choose the correct answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is genetically closest to humans. [QY. 2019]  
(a) Gorilla (b) Chimpanzee (c) Orang-utan (d) Great Apes  
[Ans: (b) Chimpanzee]
2. The period called \_\_\_\_\_ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.  
(a) Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic (c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic  
[Ans: (c) Neolithic]
3. Direct ancestor of modern man was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus (c) Homo sapiens (d) Neanderthalman  
[Ans: (c) Homo sapiens]
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq. [HY. 2019]  
(a) Great Rift Valley (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Solo river (d) Neander Valley  
[Ans: (b) Fertile Crescent]
5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the \_\_\_\_\_ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.  
(a) Microlithic (b) Paleolithic (c) Mesolithic (d) Neolithic  
[Ans: (b) Paleolithic]
6. (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.  
(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.  
(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.  
(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.  
(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) and (ii) are correct  
(c) (i) and (iv) are correct (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct  
[Ans: (c) (i) and (iv) are correct]
7. (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts  
(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district  
(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age  
(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic  
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct  
(c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (iv) is correct [Ans: (a) (i) is correct]



8. **Assertion (A) :** Many of the Mesolithic sites are founds nearby rivers and tanks.  
**Reason (R) :** Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A  
(b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A  
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect  
(d) A and R both are incorrect

[Ans: (d) A and R both are incorrect]

## II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the \_\_\_\_\_ culture.  
[Ans: Lower Paleolithic]
2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called \_\_\_\_\_ technology.  
[Ans: Lithic]
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.  
[Ans: Mesolithic period]

## III. Find out the correct statement:

1. (a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.  
(b) The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.  
(c) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.  
(d) Geology is the study of lithic technology.

- Ans:** (a) Correct.  
(b) Wrong. The book on the Origin of Species was published by **Charles Darwin**.  
(c) Correct.  
(d) Wrong. - Geology is the study of **the Earth**.

2. (a) Among the great Apes Orang-utan is genetically the closest to humans.  
(b) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.  
(c) Flake cannot be used for tool making.  
(d) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

- Ans:** (a) Wrong. Among the great Apes **Chimpanzee** is genetically the closest to humans.  
(b) Correct.  
(c) Wrong. Flake is a small chip **removed from a large stone block called the core**.  
(d) Wrong. **Core** is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

## IV. Match the following:

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Palaeo anthropology           | - Teris                            |
| 2. Hand axe tools                | - Venus                            |
| 3. Images on stone and bone      | - Acheulian                        |
| 4. Red sand dunes                | - Microliths                       |
| 5. Stone artefacts of small size | - The study of the human ancestors |

[QY. 2019]



**Ans:**

1. Palaeo anthropology - The study of the human ancestors
2. Hand axe tools - Acheulian
3. Images on stone and bone - Venus
4. Red sand dunes - Teris
5. Stone artefacts of small size - Microliths

**V. Answer the following briefly:**

1. **Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.**

- Ans:** (i) Humans are the only species on earth concerned with understanding as well as explaining the world and the universe.
- (ii) In the course of evolution, humans became conscious and knowledgeable.
- (iii) They turned curious and began to think and ask questions about nature, organisms and the world around them.
- (iv) They worshipped Sun, Moon and various natural forces about which they developed their own understanding, some of which is not scientific.

2. **Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.**

- Ans:** (i) People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep, and some of the groups were still hunting and gathering.
- (ii) Millets and rice were cultivated.
- (iii) Irrigation management developed.
- (iv) In the deltaic region, evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

3. **List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.**

- Ans:** (i) The Iron age is also known as megalithic, since people created burials with large stones for the dead people.
- (ii) Within these burials the skeletons or few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, Carnelian beads and bronze objects.
- (iii) Some of the burials do not have human bones and they have only the grave goods.
- (iv) They may be called memorial burials.

4. **Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people.**

- Ans:** (i) The human ancestors of flaked large stone blocks and designed various tools including hand axes.
- (ii) They made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.
- (iii) The hand axe tools are also known as Acheulian.
- (iv) Bifaces are tools that have flaking on both sides.
- (v) This tool making tradition continued till 250,000 years to 60,000 years ago in India.

**VI. Answer the following in detail:**

1. **The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a landmark in the life of Megalithic period-Substantiate.**

**Ans: (a) Agriculture:**

- (i) People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep.
- (ii) Millets and rice were cultivated.
- (iii) Irrigation management developed, since many of the megalithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.





- (iv) In the deltaic region, irrigation as a technology had developed.
- (v) Evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

**(b) Pottery:**

- (i) Pottery is an important evidence found in the archaeological sites.
- (ii) The iron age and sangam age people used the black and red colours to make blackware and redware pottery.
- (iii) Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.
- (iv) The black and redware pottery has a black inside and a red outside, with lustrous surfaces.

**(c) Metal tools:**

- (i) Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.
- (ii) The iron tools were used for agriculture, hunting and gathering and in battles.

**2. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth. Elucidate.**

[HY. 2019]

- Ans:**
- (i) The history of the humans is closely related to the history of the Earth.
  - (ii) The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its upper layers.
  - (iii) They are important for reconstructing the history of the earth and various living organisms.
  - (iv) The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layers.
  - (v) Palaeoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors.
  - (vi) These layers and the fossils are scientifically dated to study the various stages in human evolution and prehistory.
  - (vii) Through the gathered evidence, they attempt to understand the evolution of human history and developments in a chronological order.

## Government Exam Questions

**I. Answer the following questions:****1. Hominid and Hominins**

[QY. 2019]

- (a) Who are Hominids?
- (b) Who was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa?
- (c) How are the modern humans known?
- (d) Name any one species of this tribe

- Ans:**
- (a) Hominid refers to all the species of the modern and extinct great apes, which also includes humans.
  - (b) Homo habilis was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa.
  - (c) Modern humans are known as Homo Sapiens.
  - (d) Humans are the only living species of this tribe.

# UNIT 8

## The Beginning of the Modern Age



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who among the following is known as the Father of Humanism?

- (a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Petrarch  
(c) Erasmus (d) Thomas More

[Ans: (b) Petrarch]

2. The *School of Athens* was painted by

- (a) Raphael (b) Michelangelo  
(c) Albrecht Durer (d) Leonardo da Vinci

[Ans: (a) Raphael]

3. William Harvey discovered \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Heliocentric theory (b) Geocentric theory  
(c) Gravitational force (d) Circulation of blood

[Ans: (d) Circulation of blood]

4. Who wrote the *95 Theses*?

- (a) Martin Luther (b) Zwingli (c) John Calvin (d) Thomas More

[Ans: (a) Martin Luther]

5. Who wrote the book *Institutes of Christian Religion*?

- (a) Martin Luther (b) Zwingli (c) John Calvin (d) Cervantes

[Ans: (c) John Calvin]

6. Which sailor was the first to cross the Equator?

- (a) Henry, the Navigator (b) Lopo Gonzalves  
(c) Bartholomew Diaz (d) Christopher Columbus

[Ans: (b) Lopo Gonzalves]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ named the sea as Pacific Ocean as it was very calm.

- (a) Columbus (b) Amerigo Vespucci  
(c) Ferdinand Magellan (d) Vasco-da-gama

[Ans: (c) Ferdinand Magellan]

8. The continent of America was named after \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Amerigo Vespucci (b) Christopher Columbus  
(c) Vasco da Gama (d) Hernando Cortez

[Ans: (a) Amerigo Vespucci]



9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the headquarters of the Portuguese possession in the East. [HY. 2019]  
 (a) Manila (b) Bombay (c) Pondicherry (d) Goa

[Ans: (d) Goa]

10. Which among the following plants were introduced from America to Europe?  
 (a) Sugarcane (b) Sweet Potato (c) Rice (d) Wheat

[Ans: (b) Sweet Potato]

## II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In 1453 Constantinople was captured by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Ottoman Turks]  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as Prince among Humanists. [Ans: Erasmus]  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for his paintings in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. [Ans: Michelangelo]  
 4. The reformation of the Catholic Church is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans: Counter Reformation]

5. The chief features of Commercial Revolution were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans: Banking, Joint-stock companies, growth of trade]

## III. Find out the correct statement

1. (a) Martin Luther broke away from the Catholic Church because he was discriminated.  
 (b) John Calvin's government in Geneva was liberal and fun-filled.  
 (c) King Henry VIII had deep theological differences with the Catholic Church.  
 (d) Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and significance of the *mass* [Ans: (d) is correct]
2. (a) Discovery of new lands and sea routes shifted the economic centre from Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.  
 (b) Horses were native to America.  
 (c) During the begining of the Modern Age, State did not interfere in economic activities.  
 (d) The Portuguese collaborated with the Arabs in its trading activities in India.

[Ans: (a) is correct]

## IV. Match the following:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Feudalism          | – Monopoly Trade                               |
| 2. Humanism           | – Trial of Heretics                            |
| 3. Inquisition        | – Movement of goods between America and Europe |
| 4. Mercantilism       | – Hierarchical socio-economic structure        |
| 5. Columbian Exchange | – Human dignity                                |

Ans:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Feudalism          | – Hierarchical socio-economic structure        |
| 2. Humanism           | – Human dignity                                |
| 3. Inquisition        | – Trial of Heretics                            |
| 4. Mercantilism       | – Monopoly Trade                               |
| 5. Columbian Exchange | – Movement of goods between America and Europe |



**V. Answer the following questions briefly****1. Explain how the invention of printing press influenced Renaissance, Reformation and Geographical discoveries.**

- Ans:** (i) The printing press enabled the production of multiple copies of a manuscript and their spread all over western Europe.
- (ii) In less than fifty years after the invention of the Gutenberg printing press, about six million books had been printed.
- (iii) The invention of printing press not only spread knowledge widely, but also promoted critical thinking.

**2. Write a short note on the impact of Renaissance.**

- Ans:** (i) Renaissance most important contribution was the idea of humanism.
- (ii) It marked a definite shift towards individualism, secularism and nationalism.
- (iii) The introduction and practice of writing in the vernacular, starting from Dante, enriched the growth of vernacular languages.
- (iv) Renaissance made a beginning in criticizing the corrupt and worldly practices of the Church.
- (v) The curiosity kindled by the renaissance played a decisive role in the discovery of new land routes and remapping of the world.
- (vi) The spirit of adventurism and quest for knowledge impelled the mariners to sail into the high seas.

**3. Outline the differences of Martin Luther with the Catholic Church.**

- Ans:** (i) Martin Luther rejected the belief that ceremonies and penances would lead to salvation.
- (ii) He argued that it was by faith alone that one could attain salvation.
- (iii) The grace of God would be bestowed by the divine will alone and not by the deeds of the people.
- (iv) Further, the Bible could be read and interpreted by all and not by the Church alone.
- (v) Thus, he rejected the role of the Church as an intermediary between the individual and God.

**4. Write a brief note on Counter Reformation.**

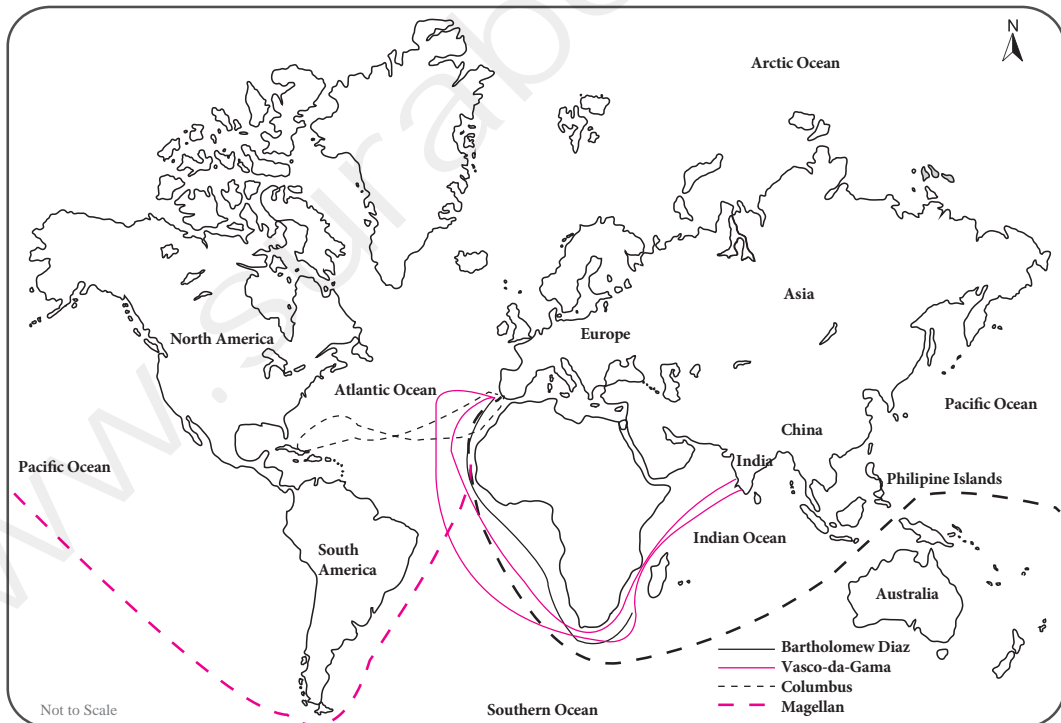
- Ans:** (i) The Protestant reformation posed a threat to the Catholic Church.
- (ii) In order to meet the challenge, Pope Paul III and his successors introduced a number of rigorous reforms in the Church. They dealt with corruption severely and stopped the sale of offices.
- (iii) The Council of Trent reemphasized the importance of ceremonies and the significance of the mass.
- (iv) Further, it revitalized the Inquisition to deal with opposition to the Church. It also gave official sanction to the Society of Jesus.
- (v) This reformation of the Catholic Church from within is known as Counter Reformation.

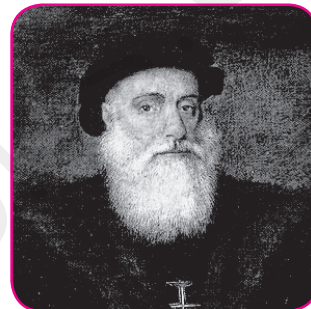
**2. Examine the outcome of the geographical discoveries.**

- Ans:**
- (i) The geographical discoveries transformed the European understanding of the world.
  - (ii) As a result of the discovery of new lands and new sea routes, the economic centre of Europe shifted from the Italian city states to Spain and Portugal.
  - (iii) Both Spain and Portugal established colonies that led to their economic prosperity.
  - (iv) Spanish discovery of the New World led to the conquest of Mexico and South America.
  - (v) Plants such as maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, pineapple, beans and cocoa, and animals such as turkey and guinea pigs, were transported from America into Europe.
  - (vi) From Europe, sugarcane, wheat, rice, horses, cattle, sheep and goats were sent to America.
  - (vii) But the deadly diseases affected the natives of America annihilating them totally.
  - (viii) This resulted in slave trade and Africa started having strong slave market.
  - (ix) The triangular trade flourished.
  - (x) Geographical discoveries led to commercial revolution which resulted in the emergence of Banking, joint-stock companies and growth of trade.

**Activities for students:**

- 1. In an outline map of World, mark, the routes of Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco-da-Gama, Columbus, Magellan.**



**2. Collect pictures of European explorers.****Ans:***Prince Henry the Navigator**Bartolomeu Dias**Amerigo Vespucci**Christopher Columbus**Magellan**VascodeGama***Assignments:****2. Write a brief biography of Martin Luther.****Ans:** Martin Luther, (10 November 1483 - 18 February 1546) was a German professor of theology, composer, priest, monk, and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation.

Luther came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. He strongly disputed the Catholic view on indulgences. Luther proposed an academic discussion of the practice and efficacy of indulgences in his Ninety-five Theses of 1517. His refusal to renounce all of his writings at the demand of Pope Leo X in 1520 and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms in 1521 resulted in his excommunication by the Pope and condemnation as an outlaw by the Holy Roman Emperor.

Luther taught that salvation and, consequently, eternal life are not earned by good deeds but are received only as the free gift of God's grace through the believer's faith in Jesus Christ as redeemer from sin. His theology challenged the authority and office of the Pope by teaching that the Bible is the only source of divinely revealed knowledge from God. Those who identify with Luther's wider teachings, are called Lutherans, though Luther insisted on Christian or Evangelical as the only acceptable names for individuals who professed Christ. His translation of the Bible into the German vernacular (instead of Latin) made it more accessible to the laity, an event that had a tremendous impact on both the church and German culture. His hymns influenced the development of singing in Protestant churches. His marriage to Katharina von Bora, a former nun, set a model for the practice of clerical marriage, allowing Protestant clergy to marry.





In two of his later works, Luther expressed antagonistic views towards Jews. His rhetoric was not alone directed at Jews, but also towards Roman Catholics (whom Protestants labeled “Papists”), Anabaptists, and non-trinitarian Christians. Martin Luther died in 1546, with his decree of excommunication by Pope Leo X still effective. On his deathbed, Luther was asked: “Are you ready to die trusting in your Lord Jesus Christ and to confess the doctrine which you have taught in his name?” He answered “Yes”, before taking his final breath.

## Government Exam Questions

### I. Answer the following questions:

#### 1. Geographical Discoveries:

[HY. 2019]

- Who is Henry, the Navigator?
- List the causes for the geographical discoveries.
- What led to the extinction of the natives of America?
- What is triangular trade?

- Ans:**
- Henry the Navigator of Portugal laid the foundation for long distance sea voyages.
    - He established a navigation school to train sailors.
  - Seafaring and adventurous spirit to explore, curiosity generated by the Renaissance and the travel accounts of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta all contributed to geographical discoveries. The primary factor was economic. When the Ottoman Turks blocked the land route between the East and the West, spices and other goods became costlier. This intensified the urge to discover a new sea route to Asia.
  - Many natives died because of epidemic diseases brought by the colonizers. The most dangerous weapons the natives had to encounter were the deadly diseases against which they were defenceless. It led to the near annihilation of the natives in most parts of the Americas.
  - The Trans-Atlantic Trade was a triangular trade. The European countries purchased slaves from Africa who were transported to America. In return they got sugar and other raw materials from America. The European countries profited immensely from this trade.



### ADDITIONAL

### I. Choose the correct answer:

#### 1. Canzoniere was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Petrarch (b) Thomas More (c) Erasmus (d) Machiavelli

[Ans: (a) Petrarch]

#### 2. Decline of \_\_\_\_\_ helped to move towards urbanisation.

- (a) Trade (b) Feudalism (c) Freedom (d) Population

[Ans: (b) Feudalism]



## UNIT

## 1

## GEOGRAPHY

Lithosphere – I  
Endogenetic Processes

## EXERCISE

## I. Choose the correct answer

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the rigid outer layer of the Earth. [QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]  
(a) Core (b) Mantle (c) Crust (d) Inner core  
[Ans: (c) Crust]
2. \_\_\_\_\_ layer is made up of liquid iron  
(a) Inner core (b) Outer core (c) Mantle (d) Crust  
[Ans: (b) Outer core]
3. Magma is found in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) crust (b) mantle  
(c) core (d) none of the above [Ans: (b) mantle]
4. The movement of tectonic plates is induced by \_\_\_\_\_ energy.  
(a) hydel (b) thermal (c) wave (d) tidal  
[Ans: (b) thermal]
5. In the ancient period, Gondwanaland moved towards \_\_\_\_\_ direction.  
(a) north (b) south (c) east (d) west  
[Ans: (a) north]
6. Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Gondwana (b) Laurasia (c) Panthalasa (d) Pangea.  
[Ans: (a) Gondwana]
7. The movement of plates that creates stress and tension in the rocks causing them to stretch and cracks result in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) fold (b) fault (c) mountain (d) earthquake  
[Ans: (b) fault]
8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano.  
(a) Crater (b) Vent (c) Chamber (d) Volcanic cone  
[Ans: (a) Crater]
9. The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) epicentre (b) focus (c) seismic wave (d) magnitude  
[Ans: (b) focus]

## II. Match the following

- |                          |   |                 |            |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Endogenetic process   | — | Seismograph     |            |
| 2. Mantle                | — | Subduction Zone | [QY. 2019] |
| 3. Convergent boundaries | — | Volcanic        |            |
| 4. Earthquake            | — | Pacific Ocean   | [QY. 2019] |
| 5. Composite volcano     | — | SIMA            | [HY. 2019] |

[158]

**Ans:**

1. Endogenetic process — Volcanic
2. Mantle — SIMA
3. Convergent boundaries — Subduction Zone
4. Earthquake — Seismograph
5. Composite volcano — Pacific Ocean

**III. Consider the given statements:**

1. (i) Mt. Fuji is a dormant volcano  
(ii) Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano  
(iii) Mt. Tanzania is a dormant volcano

Which of the statement(s) is / are true

- (a) (i) is true
- (b) (ii) is true
- (c) (iii) is true
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) are true

**[Ans: (a) (i) is true]**

2. **Statement** : Magma gushes out when it finds vents.

**Reason** : Interior of the Earth contains compressed hot magma.

Which of the statement(s) is are true

- (a) Statement & reason are true
- (b) Statement is true, reason is false
- (c) Statement is false reason is true
- (d) Statement & reason are false

**[Ans: (a) Statement & reason are true]**

3. **Statement I** : Mountain ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates  
**Statement II** : The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle

- (a) Statement I is false II is true
- (b) Statement I and II are false
- (c) Statement I is true II is false
- (d) Statement I and II are true

**[Ans: (d) Statement I and II are true]****IV. Answer in brief:**

1. Write a brief note on the various spheres of the Earth.

**Ans:** The various spheres of the earth are given below:

- (i) The lithosphere is the solid outer part of the Earth.
- (ii) The atmosphere is a thin layer of gases that surrounds the Earth.
- (iii) The hydrosphere is the watery part of the earth's surface including oceans, rivers, lakes and water vapour.
- (iv) The biosphere is the layer of earth where life exists.

2. Mention the layers of the interior of the Earth.

[QY. 2019]

**Ans:** The structure of the earth's interior is divided into three layers namely the crust, the mantle, the core.

- (i) Crust is the outer layer of the earth, where we live. The major elements of crust are silica (Si) and aluminium (Al). Hence it is named as SIAL.
- (ii) Mantle is the interior part beneath the crust. The major elements of the mantle are silica (Si) and magnesium (Mg). Hence it is called SIMA.
- (iii) The core is the innermost and hottest layer of the earth. It is composed mainly of nickel (Ni) and iron (Fe). Hence it is called NIFE.



**3. Define Plate tectonics.**

- Ans:** (i) The lithosphere is divided into a number of huge slabs of rocks called 'Tectonic Plates'.  
(ii) These tectonic plates are divided into major and micro plates.  
(iii) These plates float independently over the mantle.  
(iv) Collisions of these plates produce mountain ranges and other irregular surface features, both on land and the ocean floor.  
(v) This phenomenon is called plate tectonics.

**4. What is Tsunami?**

- Ans:** (i) The word Tsunami is a Japanese terms, means harbour waves.  
(ii) It refers to large seismically generated sea waves caused by Earthquakes, submarine explosions and land slides.  
(iii) These waves travel at a great speed (more than 500 km per hour) and the length of the waves exceeds 600 km.  
(iv) These waves reach to a height of more than 15 m near sea shore and are capable of causing destruction along the coastal area.

**5. What is a Volcano? Mention its major components.**

- Ans:** (i) A volcano is a vent or an opening on the surface of the Earth crust through which hot solid, liquid and gaseous materials (magma) erupt out.  
(ii) It erupts from the earth's interior, to the surface.  
(iii) Its major components are Magma Chamber, Vents and Volcanic cone.

**6. What is an Earthquake and how it occurs?**

- Ans:** (i) Earthquakes are generally caused by the sudden vibrations in the earth's crust.  
(ii) These vibrations spread out in all directions as waves from the source of disturbance.  
(iii) The point of origin of an earthquake is called focus.  
(iv) Epicentre is a point on the Earth's surface that lies directly above the focus.  
(v) The impact of the earthquake is felt the most at the epicentre.

**7. What are seismic waves and mention its types?**

- Ans:** (i) Earthquakes generate seismic waves.  
(ii) The nature, force and speed of these seismic waves depend on the nature of medium through which it passes.  
(iii) Accordingly there are three major types of waves  
(iv) They are (1) Primary or P-Waves, (2) Secondary or S-Waves and (3) Surface waves or L-Waves.

**8. Write about the Pacific Ring of fire.**

- Ans:** (i) Most Earthquakes and Volcanic eruptions do not strike randomly, but occur along the plate boundaries.  
(ii) One such area is the circum - Pacific Ring of Fire.  
(iii) Here the Pacific Plate meets many surrounding plates. The Ring of fire is the most seismically and volcanically active zone in the world.

**V Give Reasons for the following:****1. Igneous rocks are also called Primary Rocks or Mother rocks.**

[QY. 2019]

- Ans:** Igneous rocks are called Primary or Mother Rocks because all other rocks are directly or indirectly formed from them.





## VI. Distinguish between:

### 1. Core and Crust

Ans:	No.	Core	Crust
	(i)	The core is the innermost and hottest layer of the earth.	Crust is the outer layer of the earth, where we live.
	(ii)	It lies below the mantle.	It lies above the mantle.
	(iii)	It is composed mainly of nickel and iron.	The major elements of crust are silica and aluminium.
	(iv)	It is called NIFE.	It is called SIAL.

### 2. Epicentre and Hypocentre

Ans:	No.	Epicentre	Hypocentre
	(i)	Epicentre is a point on the Earth's surface that lies directly above the focus.	The point of origin of an earthquake is called Focus or Hypocentre.
	(ii)	The impact of the earthquake is felt the most at the epicentre.	It generates a series of elastic waves.

### 3. Divergent and convergent boundaries.

Ans:	No.	Divergent Boundaries	Convergent Boundaries
	(i)	Here the plates pull away from each other.	Here the plates move towards each other and sometimes a plate sinks under another.
	(ii)	Most active divergent plate boundaries occur between oceanic plates and exist as mid-oceanic ridges.	The location where the sinking of a plate occurs is called a subduction zone.
	(iii)	Divergent boundaries also form volcanic islands.	The subducting plate in a subduction zone is normally an oceanic crust.

### 4. Primary waves and Secondary waves.

Ans:	No.	Primary Waves	Secondary Waves
	(i)	Primary or P waves are the fastest of all the Earthquake waves.	Secondary or S waves travel only through solids.
	(ii)	They are the first to reach the epicentre	These transverse waves shake the ground perpendicular to the direction in which they propagate.
	(iii)	These waves pass with an average velocity of 5.3 km per second to 10.6 km/second.	These waves pass with an average velocity of 1 km/sec to 8 km/second.

### 5. Shield volcano and Volcanic Dome.

Ans:	No.	Shield Volcano	Volcanic Dome
	(i)	Shield volcanoes are formed by intense viscous lava.	Volcanic dome is formed due to the slow ejection of viscous lava from a volcano.
	(ii)	These are shallow depositions with gently sloping sides	It is a lava dome roughly a circular mound.
	(iii)	The lava flows out in all directions to create a shield.	As the lava is rich in silica with intense viscosity, it is prevented from flowing far from its vent.
	(iv)	Eg: Mauna Loa, Hawaii.	Eg: Paricutin, Mexico.





## IX. Life Skills

Imagine that you feel tremors or shocks in your locality. What will be your role in saving lives from destruction? List out the Do's and Don'ts.

Ans: (a) Do's

- (i) Drop down onto your hands and knees. This can protect you from falling but allows you to still move if necessary.
- (ii) Cover your hand and neck and your entire body if possible under a study-table or desk. If there is no shelter nearby, only then should you get down near and interior wall or next to low-lying furniture that won't fall on you and cover your head and neck with your arms and hands.
- (iii) Hold on to your shelter or to your head and neck until the shaking stops. Be prepared to move with your shelter if the shaking shifts it around.

(b) Dont's

- (i) Do not run outside or to other rooms during shaking. The area near the exterior walls of a building is the most dangerous place to be. Windows, facades and architectural details are often the first parts of the building to collapse.
- (ii) Do not stand in a doorway. In modern houses, doorways are no stronger than any other part of the house and the doorway does not protect you from the most likely source of injury.
- (iii) If you are outside, do not go near power lines or electric units. Move away from buildings, trees, street lights and utility wires. If you are in open space, stay there till the shaking stops.

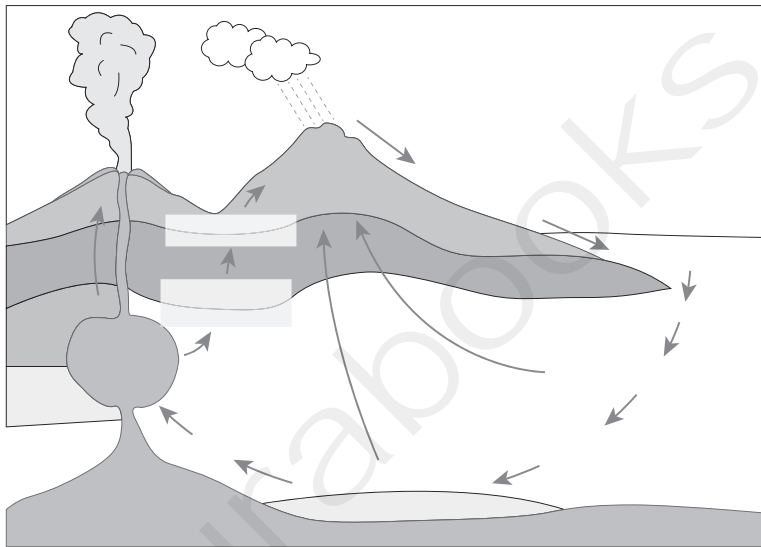


### More Instructions:

- (i) Stay calm and do not panic.
- (ii) Avoid going near the beach after the earthquake is over as a strong earthquake can set off a tsunami.
- (iii) If possible have supplies set aside in an emergency kit.
- (iv) You may include a first aid, bottled water, canned or dried food to carry during an emergency.

### Intext Activity

1. Narrate the processes involved in the given rock cycle diagram in your own words



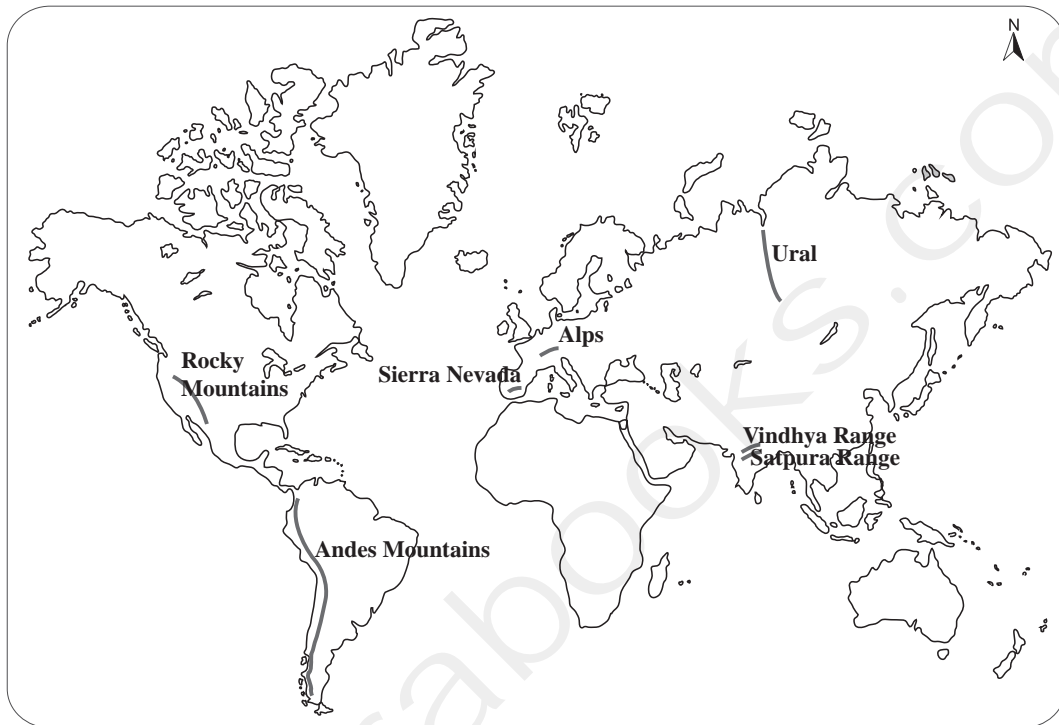
- Ans:**
- (i) The process of transformation of rocks from one form to the other in a cyclic manner is known as the rock cycle.
  - (ii) **It includes the following processes :** Hot lava cools down to form igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are then broken down into small particles which are transported and then deposited. This results in the formation of sedimentary rocks.
  - (iii) When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure, they change into metamorphic rocks.
  - (iv) Metamorphic rocks under heat and pressure breakdown and form hot lava. This hot magma then again cools down and forms igneous rocks and the cycle is repeated.





2. Here is a list of a few mountains.

- Ural Mountains, Andes Mountains, Vindhya Range, Alps mountains,
- Satpura range, Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada.
- Identify and Locate with help of atlas



3. Take a bottle filled with soda. Shake the bottle twice or thrice. Now twist the cap open. What do you observe?

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves

### Intext HOTS

1. Pacific Ring of Fire — Most seismically and volcanically active. Why?

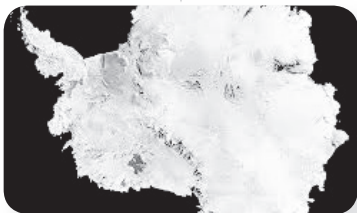
- Ans.
- The Pacific Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. In a large 40,000 km (25,000 mi) horseshoe shape.
  - About 90% of the world's earthquakes and 81% of the world's largest earthquakes occur along the Ring of Fire. All but three of the world's 25 largest volcanic eruptions of the last 11,700 years occurred at volcanoes in the Ring of Fire.
  - The Ring of Fire is a direct result of plate tectonics: the movement and collisions of lithospheric plates, especially subduction in the northern portion.
  - The southern portion is more complex, with a number of smaller tectonic plates in collision with the Pacific plate from the Mariana Islands, the Philippines, Bougainville, Tonga, and New Zealand.



## Types of Glaciers

### Continental Glaciers

Thick Sheets of ice that covers vast areas of a continent is called **Continental Glacier**.



### Valley Glaciers

The glacier which takes its origin from a snow covered mountain range is known as a **Valley Glacier**.



#### 4. Describe the depositional work of winds.

**Ans: (a) Depositional landforms of wind:**

- (i) Deposition occurs when the speed of wind is reduced by the presence of obstacles like bushes, forests and rock structures.
  - (ii) The sediments carried by wind get deposited on both the windward and leeward sides of these obstacles.
- (b) **Sand dunes:** In deserts, during sandstorms, wind carries loads of sand. When the speed of wind decreases, huge amount of sand gets deposited. These mounds or hills of sand are called sand dunes.
- (c) **Barchans:** Barchans are isolated, crescent shaped sand dunes. They have gentle slopes on the windward side and steep slopes on the leeward side.
- (d) **Transverse dunes:** They are asymmetrical in shape. They are formed by alternate slow and fast winds that blow from the same direction.
- (e) **Longitudinal dunes:** Longitudinal dunes are long narrow ridges of sand, which extend in a direction parallel to prevailing winds.
- (f) **Loess:**
- (i) The term loess refers to the deposits of fine silt and porous sand over a vast region.
  - (ii) Extensive loess deposits are found in Northern and Western China, the Pampas of Argentina, in Ukraine and in the Mississippi valley of the United States.

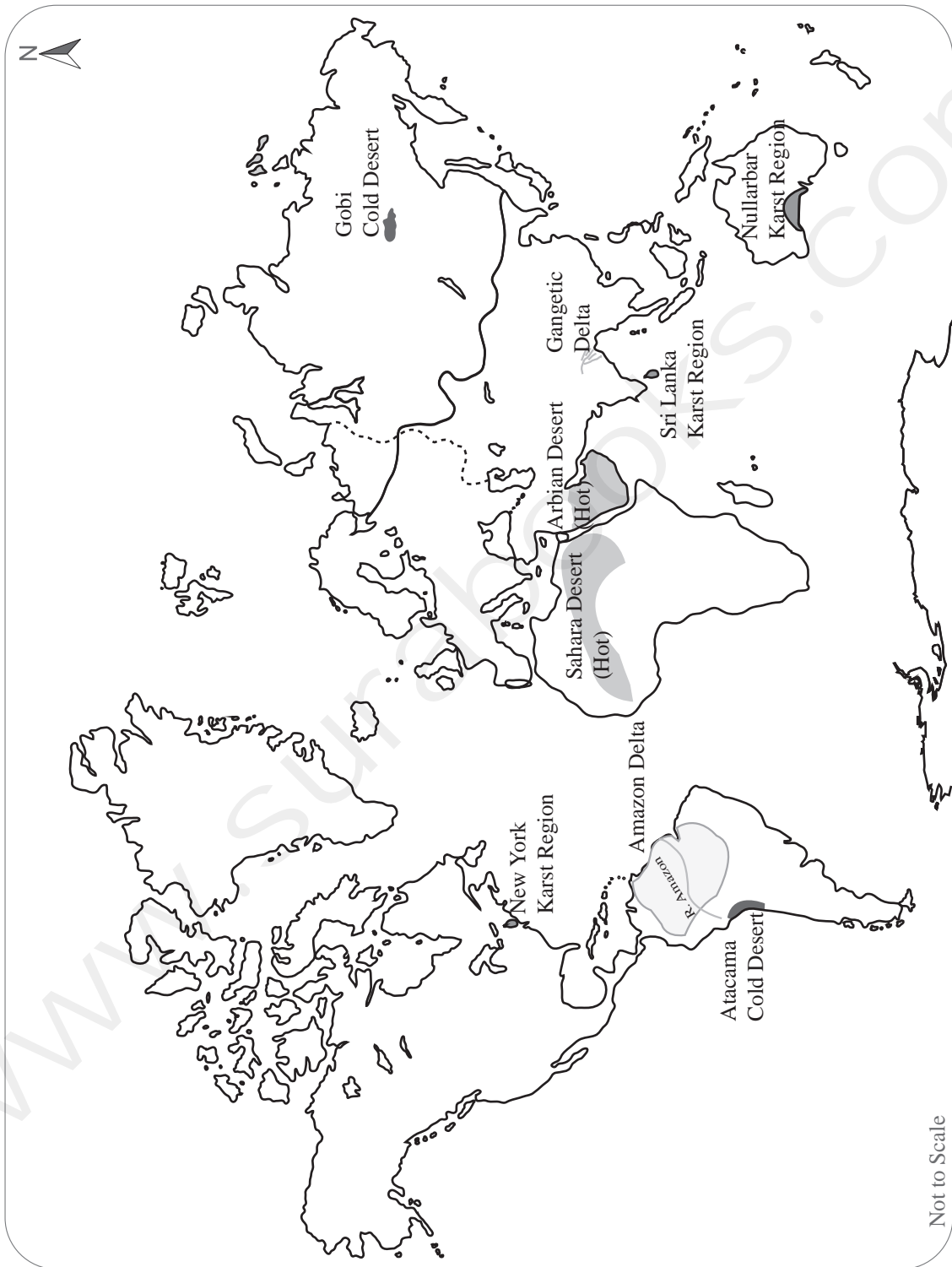




**VIII. Map Skill:**

On the given outline map of the world, mark the following.

1. Any two deltas
2. A Karst region
3. Any two hot and cold deserts



Not to Scale

Lithosphere - II Exogenetic Processes



**IX. HOTS****1. Is wind the only gradational agent in the desert?****Ans:** (i) Deserts are areas with little or no rainfall.

(ii) Therefore we find only limited or non-existent plant (animal) life.

(iii) Due to lack of moisture, chemical weathering is almost absent.

(iv) Mechanical weathering is the dominant activity.

(v) Wind obviously becomes the only major agent of erosion, transportation and deposition.

(vi) Wind can blow without any obstructions of trees etc.

(vii) Wind is also supplied with fine dust which help carve the landforms.

(viii) Flowing water is an occasional agent of erosion whenever there are heavy showers followed by flash floods.

(ix) Such showers are very rare.

**2. Underground water is more common in limestone areas than surface run off. Why?****Ans:** (i) Underground flow of water is more common than surface water in the limestone areas.

(ii) It is because the chief constituent of limestone is calcium carbonate which is soluble in pure water.

(iii) It is easily soluble in carbonate water.

(iv) Surface run offs and infiltration into the ground starts the solution process along the fractures and joints.

**3. The river channels in the lower course are wider than the upper course.****Ans:** (i) In the lower course of the river the gradient is gentler than in the upper course.

(ii) The river has more energy and the volume amount of water is high.

(iii) In the lower course, there is more lateral (sideways) erosion.

(iv) The channel is wide and deep.

(v) The river has less friction to overcome which means that the river can flow faster.

(vi) As the river erodes sideways, it swings from side to side forming large bends called meanders.

(vii) Erosion is the most dominant action of river in the upper course.

(viii) In the lower course the river moving down stream across a broad, level plain is loaded with debris brought down from its upper and middle courses.

(ix) Therefore the river channels are wider in the lower course compared to the upper course.

**X. Give geographical terms for the following:**(a) **Chemical alternation of carbonate rocks on lime stone region.****Ans:** Karst topography(b) **Flat surfaces near cliffs.****Ans:** Wave cut platforms(c) **Erosion + Transportation = Deposition****Ans:** Gradation(d) **The bottom line of a snow field.****Ans:** Snowline

## IX. Map Study

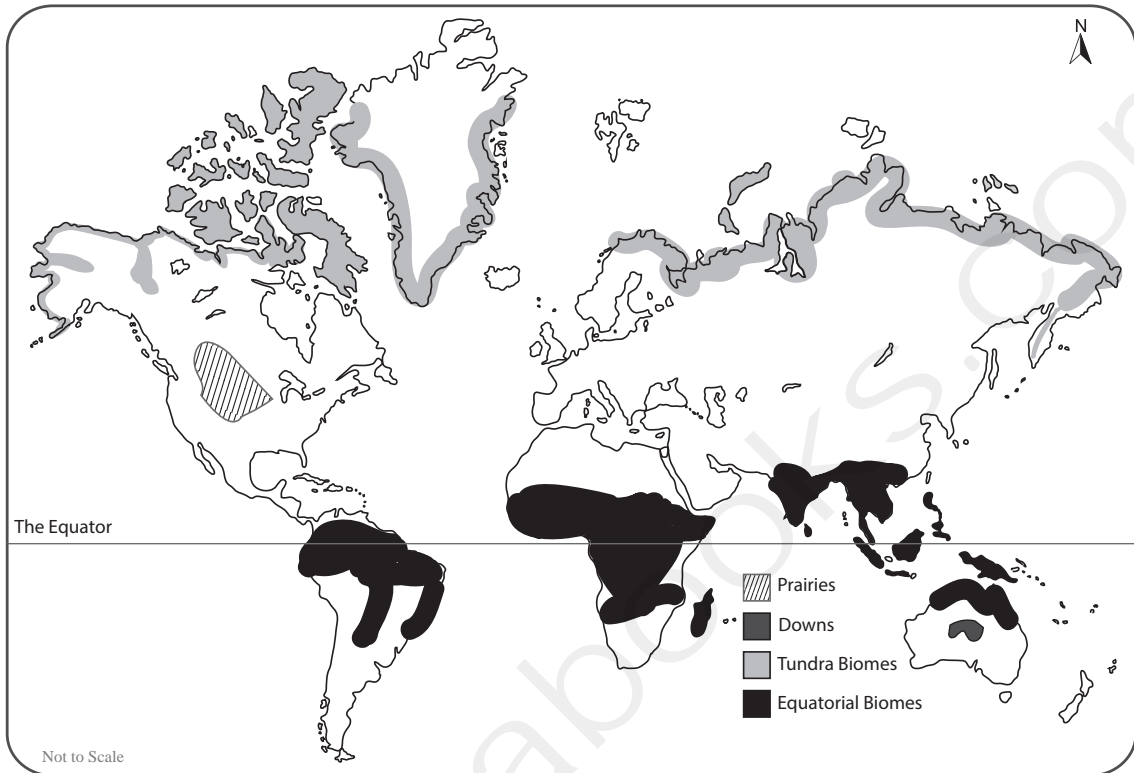
Locate the following on the world outline map.

1. Prairies

2. Downs

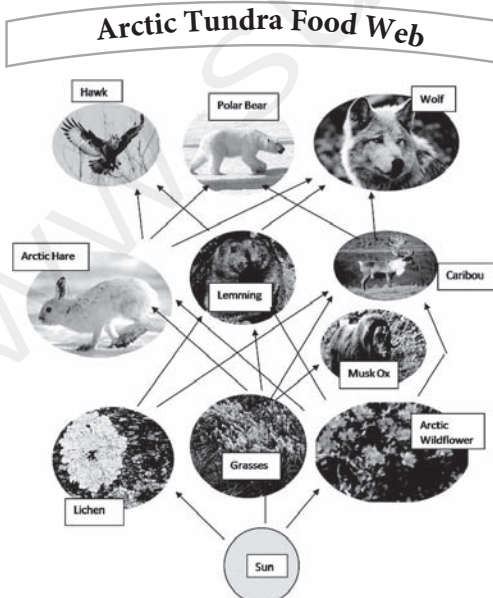
3. Tundra Biomes

4. Equatorial Biomes



## X. Picture Study

Narrate the given food web of Arctic Tundra in your own words.



Ans: (i) Sun → Lichen → Lemming → Wolf



- (ii) Sun → Lichen → Caribou → Wolf
- (iii) Sun → Grasses → Arctic Hare → Hawk
- (iv) Sun → Grasses → Arctic Hare → Polar Bear
- (v) Sun → Grasses → Arctic Hare → Wolf
- (vi) Sun → Grasses → Lemming → Hawk
- (vii) Sun → Grasses → Lemming → Wolf
- (viii) Sun → Grasses → Musk Ox
- (ix) Sun → Artic Wildflower → Leming → Hawk
- (x) Sun → Artic Wildflower → Leming → Wolf
- (xi) Sun → Artic Wildflower → Caribou → Polar Bear
- (xii) Sun → Artic Wildflower → Caribou → Wolf

### Intext Activity

#### 1. Narrate the forest ecosystem in your own words.

- Ans.** (i) A forest ecosystem is a large area of land that's covered in trees and other woody plants and filled with living animals. There are three main types of forests: tropical rain forests, deciduous forests, and coniferous forests.
- (ii) Tropical rain forests are found near the equator (the center of Earth), where they are warm all year round. It usually rains in rain forests every day, and there are many different species of animals that live in the different levels of the rain forest.
- (iii) Deciduous forests are made up of trees that shed their leaves in autumn. Worms, snails, and spiders enjoy their rich soil, and they have warm summers and cold winters. In the winter, animals that live in deciduous forests hibernate, or sleep through the winter, and birds migrate to warmer areas in the world. Raccoons, rabbits, and squirrels are common animals found in deciduous forests.
- (iv) Coniferous forests have vegetation composed primarily of cone-bearing needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees, found in areas that have long winters and moderate to high annual precipitation.

#### 2. Find the etymology of Herbivores, carnivores, omnivores and scavengers using dictionary

**Ans.** Etymology

Herbivores Meaning – Plant Eating

Herba Meaning – Plant / Vorare – Swallow

Carnivores Meaning – Flesh Eating

Carni Meaning – Flesh / Vorare – Swallow

Omnivores Meaning - feeding on a variety of food of both plant and animal origin

Omni Meaning – All / Vorare – Swallow

Scavengers Meaning - an animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material, or refuse.

Scavage Meaning – search or inspect through rubbish things



### ADDITIONAL

#### I. Fill in the Blanks:

1. All living things large or small are grouped into \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Species]
2. The area in which an animal, plant or micro organisms lives is called its \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: habitat]





3. The chain of transformation of energy from one group of organisms to another through various trophic levels is called a \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Food chain]
4. The Extinction of species is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Loss of Biodiversity]
5. In Temperate Grass Lands Biome higher precipitation leads to \_\_\_\_\_ grass. [Ans: tall and soft]
6. In Temperate Grassland Biomes lower precipitation leads to \_\_\_\_\_ grass. [Ans: short and soft]
7. Tundra Biomes are also called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Barren Lands]
8. Lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands together known as \_\_\_\_\_ biomes. [Ans: Fresh water]
9. In aquatic ecosystem, there is abundant water with limited \_\_\_\_\_ supply. [Ans: oxygen]
10. Terrestrial animals use only 1 - 2% of energy to obtain \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: oxygen]
11. The wide variety of living organisms that are found on the planet is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: biodiversity]
12. The study about freshwater ecosystem is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Limnology]
13. The study of the sources, development and history of a word is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Etymology]
14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ Biosphere Reserves in India. [Ans: 18]

**II. Choose the correct answer:**

1. **The life supporting layer is known as**  
(a) Atmosphere (b) Hydrosphere (c) Lithosphere (d) Biosphere  
[Ans: (d) Biosphere]
2. **The branch of science that deals about ecosystem is called**  
(a) Etymology (b) Geology (c) Limnology (d) Ecology  
[Ans: (d) Ecology]
3. **Abiotic components include**  
(a) Non-living things (b) Living things (c) only plants (d) only animals  
[Ans: (a) Non-living things]
4. **Zebra and goat come under \_\_\_\_\_ consumers.**  
(a) Primary (b) Secondary  
(c) Tertiary (d) None of the above  
[Ans: (a) Primary]
5. **A healthy ecosystem provides**  
(a) clean water (b) enriched soil (c) raw materials (d) All of the above  
[Ans: (d) All of the above]

**Questions 6 – 8 are assertion type questions:**

**Directions**

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true; R explains A
  - (b) Both assertion(A) and reason(R) are true; R does not explain A
  - (c) A is true; R is false
  - (d) Both A and R are false
6. **Assertion (A) : A stable biosphere has to be conserved.**  
**Reason (R) : The loss of biodiversity affects land, water, air etc.**  
[Ans: (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true; R explains A]
  7. **Assertion (A) : In temperate grassland biomes pastoral industry becomes the main occupation.**  
**Reason (R) : Apart from wheat cultivation, tall and short soft grass are grown in the temperate grassland biomes.**  
[Ans: (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true; R explains A]



8. **Assertion (A) :** Biosphere Reserves are established in India.  
**Reason (R) :** Today's loss of biodiversity is habitat alteration caused by human activities.

[Ans: (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true; R explains A]

### III. Match the following

- |                                 |                               |            |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| (a) World wild life day         | - (i) 8 <sup>th</sup> June    |            |
| (b) International day of forest | - (ii) 22 <sup>nd</sup> April |            |
| (c) World water day             | - (iii) 3 <sup>rd</sup> March |            |
| (d) Earth day                   | - (iv) 22 <sup>nd</sup> March | [HY. 2019] |
| (e) World oceans day            | - (v) 21 <sup>st</sup> March  |            |

[Ans: (a) - (iii), (b) - (v), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii), (e) - (i)]

### IV. Give short answers

#### 1. What is considered a hotspot?

**Ans:** An ecological region that has lost more than 70% of its original habitat is considered a hot spot.

#### 2. In India where do we find hot spots?

**Ans:** Hotspots in India are the Himalayas, Western Ghats, Indo Burma Region and Sundaland.

#### 3. Mention about the human settlement in the Tropical Forest Biomes.

**Ans:** (i) The Tropical Forest Biomes have very dense forests.  
(ii) So human settlements are found scattered here.  
(iii) They sustain their livelihood through food gathering, fishing, lumbering and shifting cultivation.

#### 4. What threat is posed by the savanna grasslands?

**Ans:** (i) Of late, parts of the savanna grasslands are being converted into farmlands.  
(ii) This pose a great threat to the wide range of fauna.  
(iii) For Eg. The population of the big cats like cheetah, lion etc. are dwindling drastically.

#### 5. What has been identified by the U.S. National Cancer Institute?

**Ans:** (i) The U.S. National Cancer Institute has identified about 70% of the plants used for treating cancer.  
(ii) There are found only in rain forests.

#### 6. Name the common animals found in the Tropical Savanna Biomes.

**Ans:** (i) In the Tropical Savanna biomes the lion, leopard, tiger, deer, zebra, giraffe etc. are the common animals found.  
(ii) Flora such as Rhodes grass, red oats grass, lemon grass etc. are found in this biome.

#### 7. Write about Oasis.

**Ans:** (i) An oasis is a fertile fresh water source found in deserts and semi-arid regions.  
(ii) Oases are fed by springs.  
(iii) Crops like date palms, figs, citrus fruits, maize etc. are cultivated near these oases.

#### 8. Mention the different names of the Temperate grass lands.

**Ans:** (i) Temperate grass lands are called differently in different parts of the world.  
(ii) They are Prairies - North America, Steppes - Eurasia  
Pampas - Argentina and Uruguay  
Downs - Australia and Newzealand

#### 9. What is a Biosphere Reserve?

**Ans:** A Biosphere Reserve is a special ecosystem or specialised environment with flora and fauna that require protection and nurturing. There are 18 Biosphere Reserves in India.



# UNIT 8

## Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the best answer:

1. One among the following is not the first responder in case of a disaster.

- (a) police officers (b) firefighters  
(c) insurance agents (d) emergency medical technicians

[Ans: (c) insurance agents]

2. 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is a mock drill a vowel for

- (a) Fire (b) Earthquake (c) Tsunami (d) Riot

[Ans: (b) Earthquake]

3. When you happen to see a fire break out. You will make a call to

- (a) 114 (b) 112 (c) 115 (d) 118

[Ans: (b) 112]

4. Which of the following statements is untrue?

- (a) 'Stop, Drop, Roll' is for fire.  
(b) 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is for an earthquake.  
(c) 'If sea water recedes back, run to higher places' is for flood.  
(d) 'If gunshots are heard, drop to the ground and cover the head with hand' is for riot.

[Ans: (c) 'If sea water recedes back, run to higher places' is for flood.]

5. Which of the following statements belongs to responding to earthquake?

- a. Avoid any place where police or security forces action is in progress.  
b. Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast.  
c. Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall.  
d. Before opening a door, feel it with the back of your hand.

[Ans: (c) Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall.]

#### II. Answer in brief.

1. Who are the community's first responders to disaster?

Ans: (i) Local communities are expected to provide immediate disaster response.

(ii) On a daily basis, our police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical technicians are our community's first responders.



**2. Though Japan has the densest seismic network, Indonesia has the most number of earthquakes. Why?**

- Ans:** (i) The whole Japan is in a very active seismic area, and it has the densest seismic network in the world.
- (ii) Indonesia is in a very active seismic zone, but by virtue of its larger size than Japan, it has more total earthquakes.
- (iii) It is in extremely active seismic areas along subduction zones

**3. How many males and females die per day due to fire in India?**

- Ans:** (i) On an average, in India, every year, about 25,000 persons die due to fires and related causes.
- (ii) Female accounts for about 66% of those killed in fire accidents.
- (iii) It is estimated that about 42 females and 21 males die every day in India due to fire.

**4. What should you do after a Tsunami?**

- Ans:** You should continue using a Weather Radio or staying tuned to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television station for updated emergency information.

### III. Answer in Paragraph.

**1. Write a short note on Tsunami.**

- Ans:** (i) A tsunami can kill or injure people and damage or destroy buildings and infrastructure as waves come in and go out.
- (ii) A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions, or asteroids.
- (iii) Tsunamis can travel 700-800 per hour with waves 10-30 meter high.
- (iv) It causes flooding and disrupts transportation, power, communications, and the water supply.

**2. What do you do if you are indoors during an earthquake?**

- Ans:** During earthquake if you are indoor:

- (i) DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there is no a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- (ii) Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
- (iii) Stay away from glass windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, (such as lighting fixtures or furniture).
- (iv) Stay inside until the shaking stops and afterwards it is safe to go outside.

**3. How do you respond to Tsunami?**

- Ans:** (i) You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas along sea-shore.
- (ii) Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis poses a risk.







- (iii) Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
- (iv) Discuss tsunamis with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation.
- (v) Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency.
- (vi) Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

#### 4. Write three sentences about what to do during fire.

- Ans:**
- (i) Evacuate calmly and quickly whenever a fire alarm or carbon monoxide alarm sounds.
  - (ii) Before opening the door, feel it with the back of your hand. If the door is hot, do not open it.
  - (iii) If you encounter smoke during your evacuation, stay low to the floor.
  - (iv) Know the locations of fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations, and exits.

### Intext HOTS

#### 1. Why should you cut off all the branches of trees below 3 metres of height standing near your house?

- Ans:**
- (i) Large trees, up to 70 feet or more should be planted at least 20 feet from the home, medium sized trees up to 70 feet tall, 15 feet from the home, and small trees 30 feet tall or less, 8 to 10 feet from the home.
  - (ii) If the branches and limbs extend part the propriety line trimming and cutting up to the property line allowed.



### ADDITIONAL

#### I. Choose the best answer:

##### 1. Find out the correct statements.

- (a) The place on the earth's surface above the focus is epicenter.
- (b) During an earthquake, be chosed to building
- (c) Stay inside until the shaking stops.
- (d) Fire causes injuring to people and animals. **[Ans: (c) Stay inside until the shaking stops and d. Fire causes injuring to people and animals.]**

##### 2. Match the following:

- |                  |   |       |                    |
|------------------|---|-------|--------------------|
| (a) Firefighters | - | (i)   | 10 - 30 mt high    |
| (b) Seismograph  | - | (ii)  | Respiratory hazard |
| (c) Tsunami      | - | (iii) | Forests            |
| (d) Smoke        | - | (iv)  | First responder    |
| (e) Wild Fire    | - | (v)   | Earthquake         |

**[Ans: (a) - (iv), (b) - (v), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii), (e) - (iii)]**



**II. Very short answer:****1. What is disaster?**

**Ans:** A disaster is “a catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life and property”.

**2. What is meant by stop, drop and roll?**

**Ans:** (i) To escape a fire, stop, drop, and roll.

(ii) In case your clothes burn, stop running, drop on the floor and roll to stop fire spreading.

**III. Short answer:****1. What is meant by Disaster Response?**

**Ans:** (i) Disaster response entails restoring physical facilities, rehabilitation of affected populations, restoration of lost livelihoods and reconstruction efforts to restore the infrastructure lost or damaged.

(ii) The Response Phase focuses primarily on emergency relief: saving lives, providing first aid, restoring damaged systems (communications and transportation), meeting the basic life requirements of those impacted by disaster (food, water, and shelter), and providing mental health and spiritual support and care.

**2. How is Earthquake caused?**

**Ans:** (i) Earthquake is a sudden vibration of the part of the earth caused by plate movements.

(ii) It occurs along the plate boundaries.

(iii) The place inside the earth where earthquake originates is focus.

(iv) The point on the earth's surface above the focus is epicenter.

(v) The damage caused by the earthquake is the highest near the epicenter.

(vi) The earthquake is measured by an instrument is called Seismograph.

(vii) It is recorded in Richter scale.

**3. What is to be done after a Tsunami?**

**Ans:** (i) You should continue using a Weather Radio or staying tuned to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television station for updated emergency information.

(ii) Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary before helping injured or trapped persons.

(iii) If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help.

(iv) Help people who require special assistance Infants, elderly people, those without transportation, large families who may need additional help in an emergency situation, people with disabilities, and the people who care for them.

(v) Stay out of a building if water remains around it. Tsunami water, like floodwater, can undermine foundations, causing buildings to sink, floors to crack, or walls to collapse.

(vi) Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone outside quickly.

**4. Mention the causes for fire? What are the problems caused by fire?**

**Ans:** (i) Wildfires occur when vegetated areas are set alight and are particularly common during hot and dry periods.

(ii) They can occur in forests, grasslands, bush and deserts, and with sufficient wind can rapidly spread.



# UNIT 1

## CIVICS

# Forms of Government and Democracy



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. A system of government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen, is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) autocracy (b) monarchy (c) democracy (d) republic  
[Ans: (b) monarchy]
2. A system of government with absolute power.  
(a) Aristocracy (b) Theocracy (c) Democracy (d) Autocracy  
[Ans: (d) Autocracy]
3. Former Soviet Union is an example for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) aristocracy (b) theocracy (c) oligarchy (d) republic  
[Ans: (c) oligarchy]
4. Select the odd one  
(a) India (b) USA (c) France (d) Vatican  
[Ans: (d) Vatican]
5. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India  
[Ans: (a) USA]
6. Kudavolai system was followed by \_\_\_\_\_ [QY. 2019]  
(a) Cheras (b) Pandyas (c) Cholas (d) Kalabhras  
[Ans: (c) Cholas]
7. Direct Democracy in olden times existed  
(a) In the republics of ancient India (b) Among the USA  
(c) In the city-state of ancient Greece (d) Among the UK  
[Ans: (c) In the city-state of ancient Greece]
8. From which language was the term "Democracy" derived?  
(a) Greek (b) Latin (c) Persian (d) Arabic  
[Ans: (a) Greek]
9. In democracy the final authority rests with  
(a) The Parliament (b) The People  
(c) The council of Ministers (d) The President [Ans: (b) The People]
10. Which one of the country has Presidential form of government  
(a) India (b) Britain (c) Canada (d) USA  
[Ans: (d) USA]



11. **The largest democratic country in the world is**  
 (a) Canada (b) India (c) USA (d) China  
**[Ans: (b) India]**
12. **Assertion (A) : Direct democracy is practised in Switzerland.**  
**Reason (R) : People directly participates in decision making.**  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
 (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
 (d) (A) is false and (R) is true **[Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]**
13. **Assertion (A) : India has parliamentary form of democracy.**  
**Reason (R) : Indian parliament comprises two houses.**  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
 (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
 (d) (A) is false and (R) is true **[Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]**
14. **The meaning of Franchise is**  
 (a) Right to elect (b) Right to vote for the poor  
 (c) Right to vote (d) Right to vote for the rich  
**[Ans: (c) Right to vote]**
15. **The grant of universal franchise creates**  
 (a) Social equality (b) Economic equality  
 (c) Political equality (d) Legal equality  
**[Ans: (c) Political equality]**
16. **Prime Minister of India is appointed by**  
 (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Speaker (d) President  
**[Ans: (d) President]**
17. **The President of India can nominate**  
 (a) 12 members to Lok Sabha (b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha  
 (c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha (d) 14 members of Rajya Sabha  
**[Ans: (c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha]**
18. **The First general elections after independence in India were held in**  
 (a) 1948 - 49 (b) 1951 - 52 (c) 1957 - 58 (d) 1947 - 48  
**[Ans: (b) 1951 - 52]**

## II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Constitution of India was finally adopted on \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans: 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949]**
2. The two types of democracy are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans: Direct and Indirect]**
3. An example for direct democracy is \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans: Switzerland]**
4. India has a \_\_\_\_\_ form of democracy. **[Ans: indirect / representative]**
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Prime Minister of independent India.  
**[Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru] [QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]**
6. The first general elections were held in British India in the year \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans: 1920]**
7. The Parliament House in India was designed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
**[Ans: Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker]**



**III. Match the following:**

- |                  |   |              |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Autocracy     | - | 18           |
| 2. Right to vote | - | Arthashastra |
| 3. Chanakya      | - | Vatican      |
| 4. Theocracy     | - | North Korea  |

**Ans:**

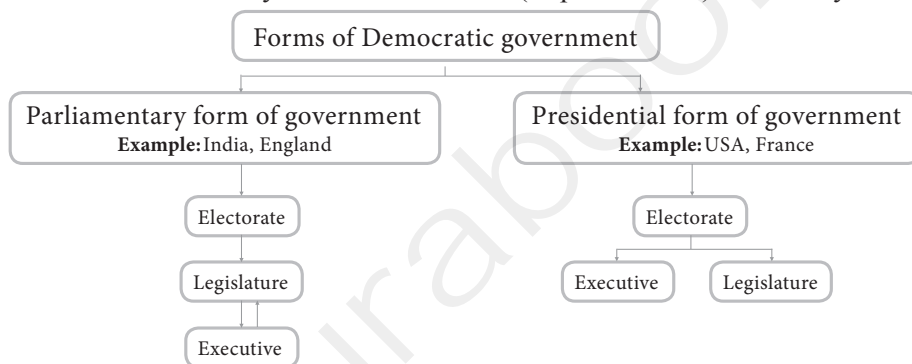
- |                  |   |              |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Autocracy     | - | North Korea  |
| 2. Right to vote | - | 18           |
| 3. Chanakya      | - | Arthashastra |
| 4. Theocracy     | - | Vatican      |

**IV. Give short answers:****1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition for democracy.**

[QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]

**Ans:** Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.**2. Mention the forms of democracy.****Ans:** There are two types of democracy. They are

1. Direct democracy
2. Indirect (Representative) democracy

**3. Distinguish between direct and indirect democracy.****Ans:**

Direct Democracy	Indirect / Representative Democracy
Direct participation of the people	Indirect participation of the people
Example: Ancient Greek city-states, Switzerland	Example: India, USA, UK

**V. Answer in detail:****1. What are the challenges to Indian democracy? Explain.**

[QY. 2019]

- Ans:**
- (i) The promise of democracy is far from realized any where in the world
  - (ii) Democracy does not have a challenger, but it does not mean that it does not face any challenge.
  - (iii) Major challenges to Indian Democracy are
    - (a) Illiteracy
    - (b) Poverty
    - (c) Gender Discrimination
    - (d) Regionalism
    - (e) Casteism, Communalism and Religious Fundamentalism
    - (f) Corruption
    - (g) Criminalisation of Politics and Political violence
  - (iv) Democracy is the dominant form of government in the Contemporary world.



# UNIT 2

## Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

##### 1. India has adapted the electoral system followed in the

- (a) USA (b) United Kingdom (c) Canada (d) Russia

[Ans: (b) United Kingdom]

##### 2. The Election Commission of India is a / an

- (a) Independent body (b) Statutory body  
(c) Private body (d) Public corporation

[Ans: (a) Independent body]

##### 3. Which Article of the Constitution provides for an Election Commission?

- (a) Article 280 (b) Article 315 (c) Article 324 (d) Article 325

[Ans: (c) Article 324]

##### 4. Which part of the constitution of India says about the election commission?

- (a) Part III (b) Part XV (c) Part XX (d) Part XXII

[Ans: (b) Part XV]

##### 5. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?

- (a) The President  
(b) The Election Commission  
(c) The Parliament  
(d) The President in consultation with the Election Commission

[Ans: (b) The Election Commission]

##### 6. Assertion (A) : Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission Reason (R) : To ensure free and fair elections in the country.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

##### 7. NOTA was introduced in the year

- (a) 2012 (b) 2013 (c) 2014 (d) 2015

[QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]

[Ans: (c) 2014]

##### 8. The term pressure groups originated in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India

[Ans: (a) USA]



9. **Assertion (A) :** A large number of pressure groups exist in India.  
**Reason (R) :** Pressure Groups are not developed in India to the same extent as in the USA

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
 (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
 (d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[Ans: (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)]

## II. Fill in the blanks:

- The Election Commission of India is a body of \_\_\_\_\_ members. [Ans: three]
- National Voters day has been celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: 25<sup>th</sup> January]
- In India \_\_\_\_\_ party system is followed. [Ans: Multi]
- In 2017, there were \_\_\_\_\_ recognised national parties. [Ans: seven]
- Narmada Bachao Andolan is a \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Pressure group]

## III. Match the following:

- National party - a. Trade unions
- Single-party system - b. USA
- Two-party system - c. China
- Pressure groups - d. Seven

[Ans: 1. - (d), 2. - (c), 3. - (b), 4. - (a)]

## IV. Give short answers:

1. **Explain the electoral system in India.**

- Ans:** (i) The Electoral system in India is borrowed from the one operating systems in Great Britain.  
 (ii) The constitution (Article 324) provides for an independent Election Commission in order to ensure free and fair elections in the country.  
 (iii) Parliament may make provisions with respect to all matters relating to election in the Parliament and the state Legislatives.  
 (iv) The State Legislatives can also make provisions with respect to all matters relating to elections to the State Legislative. But they can only supplement the parliamentary law.

2. **Give the meaning of a political party.** [QY. 2019]

- Ans:** (i) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in the government.  
 (ii) A political party has three components: a leader, active member and the followers.

3. **Distinguish between two-party system and the multi-party system.**

**Ans:**

Bi Party system	Multi party system
Two party system in which two major parties exist.	Multi party system in which there are more than two political parties
Eg. USA, UK	Eg. India, Sri Lanka, France, Italy.





#### 4. What is a pressure group?

**Ans:** (i) The term 'Pressure group' originated in the USA.

(ii) A pressure group is a group of people who are organised actively for promoting and defending their common interest.

(iii) It is so called, as it attempts to bring a change in the public policy by exerting pressure on the government.

### V. Answer in detail:

#### 1. Discuss merits and demerits of direct elections.

[QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]

**Ans: Merits of Direct elections:**

(i) As the voters elect their representatives directly, direct elections are considered to be a more democratic method of election.

(ii) It educates people regarding the government activities and helps in choosing the appropriate candidates. Also, it encourages people to play an active role in politics.

(iii) It empowers people and makes the rulers accountable for their actions.

**Demerits of Direct elections:**

(i) Direct elections are very expensive.

(ii) Illiterate voters sometimes get misguided by false propaganda and sometimes campaigning based on caste, religious and various other sectarian consideration pose serious challenges.

(iii) Since conducting direct elections is a massive exercise, ensuring free and fair elections at every polling station is a major challenge to the Election Commission.

(iv) There are instances of some political candidates influencing the voters through payments in the form of cash, goods or services.

(v) Election campaigns sometimes results in violence, tension, law and order problems and affects the day-to-day life of people.

#### 2. What are the functions of political parties?

**Ans:** (i) Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.

(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

(iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature.

(iv) Parties form and run the governments.

(v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures and wrong policies.

(vi) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.

(vii) Parties function as the useful link between people and the government machinery.

#### 3. What are the function of Pressure groups in India?

**Ans:** Pressure groups carry out a range of functions including Representation, Political Participation, Education, Policy formulation and Policy implementation.

##### (a) Representation

Pressure groups provide an alternative to the formal representative process or the functional representation by providing mouth piece for groups and interests that are not adequately represented through, the electoral process or by political parties.





# UNIT 1

## ECONOMICS

### Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability



#### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. **Assertion (A)** : Development increases the quality of life.

**Reason (R)** : People will have higher incomes, better education, better health and nutrition, less poverty.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false

(d) (A) is false and (R) is true [Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

2. The term 'Human resources' refers to

(a) investment on poor people

(b) expenditure on agriculture

(c) investment on assets

(d) collective abilities of people

[Ans: (d) collective abilities of people]

3. For comparing development between countries, their \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

(a) growth

(b) income

(c) expenditure

(d) savings

[Ans: (b) income]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered a true measure of national income.

[QY. 2019]

(a) GNP

(b) GDP

(c) NNP

(d) NDP

[Ans: (c) NNP]

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ income is also called per capita income.

(a) average

(b) total

(c) people

(d) monthly

[Ans: (a) average]

6. Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country?

(a) Japan

(b) Canada

(c) Russia

(d) India

[Ans: (d) India]

7. Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC?

(a) India

(b) Pakistan

(c) China

(d) Bhutan

[Ans: (c) China]



8. **Assertion (A) :** The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output.

**Reason (R) :** It is also known as national income.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
 (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
 (d) (A) is false and (R) is true [Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

9. **Assertion (A) :** Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.

**Reason (R) :** Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
 (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
 (d) (A) is false and (R) is true [Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

10. **The Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimension in its calculation**

- (a) Gender (b) Health (c) Education (d) Income  
 [Ans: (a) Gender]

11. **Among the following states which state have the literacy rate (2011) higher than national average**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) None of these  
 [Ans: (c) Tamil Nadu]

12. **Sex-ratio means**

- (a) the ratio between adult-male and adult female in a population  
 (b) the ratio between female and male in a population  
 (c) the relationship between male of female  
 (d) the number of females per thousand males

[Ans: (d) the number of females per thousand males]

13. **Inter-generational equality is ensured under the process of**

- (a) Industrial progress (b) Economic development  
 (c) Sustainable development (d) Economic growth  
 [Ans: (c) Sustainable development]

14. **Find the odd one**

- (a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) Paper (d) Natural gas  
 [Ans: (c) Paper]

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh  
 [Ans: (a) Tamil Nadu]

16. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

- (a) Natural (b) Renewable (c) Non-Renewable (d) New  
 [Ans: (c) Non-Renewable]

17. **Thermal plant emits large quantity of \_\_\_\_\_, which pollutes the environment.**

- (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Carbon (d) Carbon dioxide  
 [Ans: (d) Carbon dioxide]



**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Economic progress of any country is known as \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Economic Development]
2. The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans: Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi]
3. The state having the highest literacy rate in India is \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Kerala]
4. Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans: UNDP (United Nation Development Programme)]
5. Groundwater is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ resource. [Ans: Renewable]
6. The book *An Uncertain Glory* was written by \_\_\_\_\_. [HY. 2019]  
[Ans: Prof. Amartya Sen]

**III. Match the following:**

- |                   |   |                          |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Development    | - | Wild life Protection Act |
| 2. Human resource | - | Renewable resources      |
| 3. Solar energy   | - | Part of daily life       |
| 4. 1972           | - | Education                |

**Ans:**

- |                   |   |                          |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Development    | - | Part of daily life       |
| 2. Human resource | - | Education                |
| 3. Solar energy   | - | Renewable resources      |
| 4. 1972           | - | Wild life Protection Act |

**IV. Give Short answers:****1. What do you mean by development?**

- Ans:** (i) Development refers to the progress in a particular field or particular person.  
(ii) Similarly, by economic progress of a country it is known as economic development.  
(iii) However the interpretation of the concept development keeps on changing from time to time, from person to person.  
(iv) Its meaning gets extended further.

**2. What are the indicators of development?**

[QY. 2019]

**Ans:** The major indicators to measure the level of economic development are -

- (i) Net National Product (NNP)
- (ii) Per Capita Income (PCI)
- (iii) Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and
- (iv) Human Development Index (HDI)

**3. Why NNP is not considered as an useful measure to compare a country's development with other countries?**

- Ans:** (i) For measuring a country's development, its income is considered to be one of the most important factors.  
(ii) NNP is considered as a true measure of National output.  
(iii) So NNP is not considered as an useful measure to compare a country's development with other countries.



**4. Why human resources is considered as the foremost resource of any country?****Ans:** (i) Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.

(ii) Human resource refers to people who have the man power which can be utilized in the production sector.

(iii) Therefore investment in human resource (education and health) can give high rate of returns in the future.

(iv) Now the economists have realised that investment in human capital is as important as investment in physical capital.

**5. Expand the following: 1. PPP 2. HDI****Ans:** (i) PPP – Purchasing Power Parity.

(ii) HDI – Human Development Index.

**6. Expand the following: 1. NNP 2. PCI**

[QY. 2019]

**Ans:** (i) NNP – Net National Product.

(ii) PCI – Per Capita Income.

**7. What is 'Solar Power'??****Ans:** Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity either directly using photovoltaic cells or indirectly using concentrated solar power. Solar panels absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.**V. Answer in detail:****1. Discuss the policies for sustainable development.****Ans: Use of Non-conventional sources of Energy:**

(i) India depends on thermal and hydro power plants to meet its power needs.

(ii) Both these sources have an adverse environmental impact.

(iii) Thermal power plants emit large quantities of carbon dioxide, which pollute the environment.

**Solar power in India:**

(i) Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity either directly using photovoltaic cells or indirectly using concentrated solar power.

(ii) Solar panels absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.

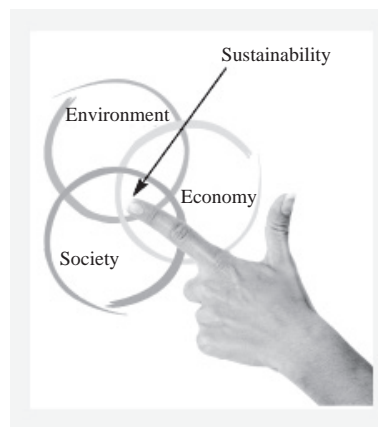
(iii) A solar electric system can reliably produce electricity for our home and offices.

(iv) These distributed solar systems are often installed by home and business owners to reduce their electricity costs. Solar power in India is a fast-developing industry.

(v) Tamil Nadu is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.

(vi) Tamil Nadu is one of the leading solar power producing states in India.

(vii) As on 31 July 2017, the total installed capacity in Tamil Nadu is 1,697 MW.



# UNIT 2

## Employment in India and Tamil Nadu



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer

- We take age group \_\_\_\_\_ years for computation of the workforce. [HY. 2019]  
(a) 12 – 60 (b) 15 – 60 (c) 21 – 65 (d) 5 – 14  
[Ans: (b) 15 - 60]
- Which is the correct sequence of various sectors in GDP of India in the descending order?  
(a) Primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector  
(b) Primary sector, Tertiary sector, Secondary sector  
(c) Tertiary sector, Secondary sector, Primary sector  
(d) Secondary sector, Tertiary sector, Primary sector  
[Ans: (c) Tertiary sector, Secondary sector, Primary sector]
- Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?  
(a) Primary Sector (b) Secondary Sector (c) Tertiary Sector (d) Public sector  
[Ans: (a) Primary Sector]
- Which one of the following is not in Primary Sector?  
(a) Agriculture (b) Manufacturing (c) Mining (d) Fishery  
[Ans: (b) Manufacturing]
- Which one of the following is not in the Secondary Sector?  
(a) Construction (b) Manufacturing  
(c) Small Scale Industry (d) Forestry [Ans: (d) Forestry]
- Tertiary Sector include/s  
(a) Transport (b) Insurance (c) Banking (d) All of these  
[Ans: (d) All of these]
- Which sector is not included in the occupational pattern?  
(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) Private sector  
[Ans: (d) Private sector]
- Match the List I with List II using the codes given below:
 

I				II			
(a)				1.	Unorganised sector		
(b)				2.	Service Sector		
(c)				3.	Secondary sector		
(d)				4.	Primary Sector		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)				
(a)	1	2	3	4			
(b)	4	3	2	1			
(c)	2	3	1	4			
(d)	3	2	4	1			

[Ans: (b) (A) - 4; (B) - 3; (C) - 2; (D) - 1]

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9. Which Delhi Sultan of medieval India formed 'Employment Bureau' to solve the unemployment problem.

- (a) Muhamad Bin Tugluq (b) Allauddin Khilji  
(c) Feroz Shah Tugluq (d) Balban

[Ans: (c) Feroz Shah Tugluq]

10. \_\_\_\_\_ sector is registered and follows government rules.

- (a) Agriculture (b) Organised (c) Unorganised (d) Private

[Ans: (b) Organised]

11. \_\_\_\_\_ sector provides job security and higher wages.

- (a) Public sector (b) Organised sector  
(c) Unorganised sector (d) Private sector

[Ans: (b) Organised sector]

12. Find the odd one

[QY. 2019]

- (a) Banking (b) Railways  
(c) Insurance (d) Small Scale Industry

[Ans: (d) Small Scale Industry]

13. The sectors are classified into Public and Private sectors on the basis of

- (a) number of workers employed (b) nature of economic activity  
(c) ownership of enterprises (d) employment conditions

[Ans: (c) ownership of enterprises]

14. Assertion (A) : The unorganised sector of the economy characterised by the household manufacturing activity and small-scale industry.

Reason (R) : Jobs here are low paid and often not regular

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[Ans: (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)]

15. People who employ workers and pay rewards for their work is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) employee (b) employer (c) labour (d) caretaker

[Ans: (b) employer]

16. \_\_\_\_\_ continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Agriculture (b) Manufacturing  
(c) Banking (d) Small Scale Industry

[Ans: (a) Agriculture]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ sector, the employment terms are not fixed and regular. [Ans: unorganised]

2. Economic activities are classified into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sectors.

[Ans: Public, Private]

