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## VI Standard

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GUIDE

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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.

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

- Publisher

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# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## TERM

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# HISTORY

# TERM I

## UNIT 1

# WHAT IS HISTORY?

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know what history is all about.
- ❑ To understand the importance of history.
- ❑ To learn about the lifestyle of the pre-historic man.
- ❑ To know how paintings portray the daily activities of the pre-historic man.
- ❑ To understand the importance of history and historical researches.



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food? ⊗

- (a) Trade (b) Hunting  
(c) Painting (d) Rearing of animals [Ans : (b) Hunting]

#### II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. **Statement:** Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting.

**Reason:** Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.  
(b) Statement and reason are correct.  
(c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.  
(d) Both statements and reasons are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and reason are correct.]

2. **Statement:** The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

**Find out which of the following is related to the statement :**

- (a) Museum (b) Burial materials  
(c) Stone tools (d) Bones

[Ans : (a) Museum]

3. **Find out the wrong pair:**

- (a) Old stone age - Stone tools  
(b) Rock paintings - Walls of the caves  
(c) Copper plates - A source of history  
(d) Cats - First domesticated

[Ans : (d) Cats - First domesticated]

**4. Find the odd one:**

- Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.
- There were paintings depicting hunting scenes.
- It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.
- The paintings were painted by using many colours.

[Ans : (c) It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.]

**III. Fill in the blanks :**

- The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in \_\_\_\_\_ . [Ans : caves]
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of history. ⊗ [Ans : Herodotus]
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man. [Ans : Dog]
- Inscriptions are \_\_\_\_\_ sources. [Ans : archaeological]
- Ashoka Chakra has \_\_\_\_\_ spokes. [Ans : 24]

**IV. State True or False:**

- Stone tools belonging to Old Stone Age have been excavated at Athirampakkam near Chennai. [Ans : True]
- The materials used by the ancient people are preserved in the museums by the Archaeological Department. [Ans : True]
- During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country. [Ans : True]

**V. Match the following :**

- |                          |                                     |   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Rock paintings       | - (i) copper plates                 | ⊗ |
| (b) Written records      | - (ii) the most famous king         |   |
| (c) Ashoka               | - (iii) Devaram                     |   |
| (d) Religious Literature | - (iv) to understand the life style |   |

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

**VI. Answer in one word :****1. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?**

- Ans. (i) Diary writing helps to record the events.  
(ii) It reveals the life style of people of that period.

**2. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?**

- Ans. We understand the life style of people of Old Stone Age from used stone tools, their paintings on the rocks and walls of the caves.

**3. Is inscription a written record?**

- Ans. Yes. Inscription is a written record.

**4. What is proto history?**

- Ans. Proto history is the period between pre-history and history.

**5. Name an epic.**

- Ans. Ramayana/ Mahabharatha/ Manimegalai

**VII. Answer the following :****1. What is history?**

- Ans. (i) History is a record of past events in chronological order.  
(ii) The term History has been derived from the Greek word Istorica which means learning by enquiry.

**2. What do you know about the pre historic period?**

- Ans. (i) The period between the use of first stone tools and the invention of writing systems is pre-history.  
(ii) Stone tools, excavated materials and rock paintings are the major sources of pre-history.

**3. What are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period?**

**Ans.** Paintings on the rocks and the walls of the caves, stone tools, excavated materials are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period.

**4. Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools.**

**Ans.** We find the pre-historic tools at Kondapur, Nevasa, Mehrgash, Rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Edakkal caves in India. In Tamilnadu Attirampakkam, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Adichanalur are the places where we came across the pre-historic tools.

**5. What are the benefits of a museum?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Museums are community centres designed to inform and teach the public.
  - (ii) The educational benefit of a museum is academic learning.
  - (iii) Museums are the caretakers of history as much as they offer connections to history.
  - (iv) Museums are full of stories, and it is interesting for students to hear these stories.
  - (v) Museums offer opportunities for children to compare and contrast leading to critical thinking skills.
  - (vi) Children's curiosity comes out in the form of questions.
  - (vii) Students are exposed to new ideas and concepts.
  - (viii) Museums inspire students to wonder, imagine and dream of possibilities that are beyond what they know.
  - (ix) Students are exposed to opportunities that spark creative moments.

**6. Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.**

- Ans.**
- (i) Blade cores were used. These were chunks of sharp rocks.
  - (ii) An end scraper is a tear-drop shaped piece of stone used to scrap fur and fatty tissue from the hides of animals.
  - (iii) Burins were stone tools with a rounded grasping end and a sharp, razor like working end.
  - (iv) Awls were small circular stone flakes.

**7. Why were paintings drawn on rocks?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Paintings could have been drawn on rocks to convey their lifestyles to the future generations.
  - (ii) They might have wished to record their activities through their paintings.

**8. Name any two artefacts?**

- Ans.** Potteries, Toys, Tools and Ornaments.
- (i) An artefact is something made or given shape by man, such as a tool or a work of art, especially an object of archaeological interest.
  - (ii) Some of the artefacts are potteries, toys, tools and ornaments.

**VIII. HOTS .****1. How were dogs useful to pre historic men?**

- Ans.**
- (i) There might have been chances of wild animals entering their caves.
  - (ii) But, they realised that dogs could help them prevent the entry of such dangerous animals.
  - (iii) They thought that dog by its sniffing skill would help them in such situations.

**2. Compare the lifestyle of Old Stone Age man with present day lifestyle.**

- Ans.**
- (i) Old Stone Age people did not live in a safe environment, whereas the people in the modern period live in a safe environment.
  - (ii) People in the modern period enjoy with all modern equipments making the lifestyle very high, advanced and enjoyable whereas the Old Stone Age people struggled for everything including food and shelter.

**IX. Student Activity :**

- Write down the important events of your family with years. Draw a timeline with the help of your teacher or with your classmates.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves 

- Early man used stones as a weapon. Make an album showing the various uses of stone.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves 

- Identify the category of the following sources of history.

- Urns excavated from Adhichanallur.
- Copper plates of Velvikudi.
- Mahabharatha.
- Sanchi Stupa.
- Pattinappaalai.
- The earthenwares from Keezhadi.
- Toys of Indus Civilisation.
- Big Temple of Thanjavur.

- Ans.
- Artefact (Archaeological)
  - Inscriptions (Archaeological)
  - Religions Literature - Literary sources
  - Monuments (Archaeological)
  - Literary sources
  - Artefact (Archaeological)
  - Artefact (Archaeological)
  - Monuments (Archaeological sources)

**X. Life Skill**

- Make some weapon models used by the Old Stone Age man using clay.  
Hints :





2. Discuss with your grandpa, grandma, neighbours and teachers and collect information about your street, village, town or school. With that collected data, try to write its history titling your writing as "I am a Historian".

Ans. I am living at Mylapore. I have collected information about it from my grandparents, neighbours and teacher and internet. It is given below:

### I am a Historian

- (i) Mylapore is located a few kilometres to the south of the British-built Chennai city.
- (ii) It lies between Tiruvallikkeni and Teynampet in the west then across to the coast in the east.
- (iii) The word Mylapore is derived from Mayil Arparikum Oor, which means "Land of the peacock scream".
- (iv) Historically, peacocks have been known to thrive in the area, which is evident from the several statues in the Kapaleeshwarar Temple towers and in the emblem of the San Thome Basilica.
- (v) Thirugnanasambandar has also mentioned about mayil (peacock) in his songs in Tevaram.
- (vi) Mylapore was historically known as Vedapuri.
- (vii) As the available historical and archaeological evidence show, it could well be the oldest part of Chennai, with written records of early settlements going back to the first century BC.
- (viii) It was known for its ancient port with a flourishing trade with the Roman Empire, receiving gold in exchange for its products like pepper and fine cloth.
- (ix) St. Thomas the Apostle allegedly died at Mylapore in 72 AD.
- (x) Ptolemy had recorded in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD that the port of Mylapore was known to the Greeks and the Romans. The Saivite Saints of the 7th Century, Saint Sambandar and Saint Appar, have sung about the Shrine in their hymns.
- (xi) Mention has been made of the early settlement of Santhome (currently known) by Arab travelers and merchants of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- (xii) Marco Polo visited the place in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and left a detailed description of the land, the people along with their customs and religion.
- (xiii) It was considerable maritime time and the ancient German and Greek maps refer to the town as 'Maliarpha'.
- (xiv) Mylapore was occupied by the Portuguese in 1523. Their rule lasted until 1749, except for a brief interregnum between 1662 and 1687, when the town was occupied by the Dutch.
- (xv) After 1749, the British East India Company took possession of the settlement in the name of Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, the Nawab of Arcot. In that same year, Mylapore was incorporated into the administration of the Presidency of Madras.
- (xvi) In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the town became the commercial and intellectual hub of Madras city and home to British-educated lawyers and statesmen.

### XI Answer Grid

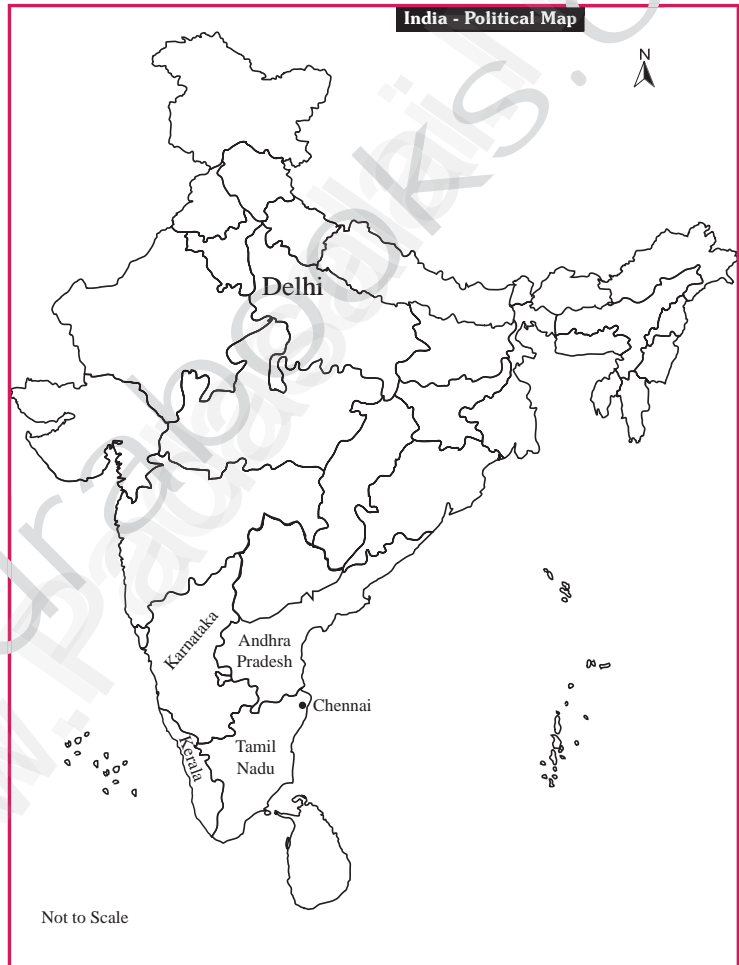
Early men scribbled and painted on me... Today they used me to build houses and lay roads. who am I? <b>Ans: Rocks</b>	Name any two archaeological sources?  <b>Ans: 1.Artefacts, 2. Monuments, 3. Inscriptions</b>	Name the types of literary sources?  <b>Ans: 1.Secular, 2. Religious</b>
---	--	--

Expand BC (BCE)	What is the meaning of the Greek word "Istoria" ?	Expand AD (CE).
<b>Ans: Before Common Era</b>	<b>Ans: Learning by enquiry</b>	<b>Ans: Common Era</b>
_____ is the study of inscriptions.	_____ is the study of coins.	I can help you to talk, see, hear, write and read. There is no world without me. Who am I?
<b>Ans: Epigraphy</b>	<b>Ans: Numismatics</b>	<b>Ans: Sources of History</b>

**XII. Map work**

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- Delhi
- Chennai
- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Kerala
- Karnataka

**Additional Question****I. Choose the correct answer:****1. Where did early man live?**

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) mud house | (b) under tree  |
| (c) caves     | (d) river banks |

**[Ans : (c) caves]**



## HISTORY

### UNIT 4

# ANCIENT CITIES OF TAMILAGAM

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To learn about the greatness of the towns of ancient Tamilagam.
- ❑ To know about Poompuhar, Madurai and Kanchi.
- ❑ To understand the ancient kingdoms of Tamilagam.
- ❑ To gain knowledge about the crafts, markets, manufactures, maritime trade, education and water management in ancient Tamilagam.



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following region has a city more than 6500 years old?

- (a) Iraq (b) Indus Valley  
(c) Tamilagam (d) Thondaimandalam

[Ans : (b) Indus Valley]

2. Which one of the following is a Tamil city?

- (a) Iraq (b) Harappa  
(c) Mohenjo-Daro (d) Kancheepuram

[Ans : (d) Kancheepuram]

3. Which city is not related to the Bay of Bengal? ⊗

- (a) Poompuhar (b) Thondi  
(c) Korkai (d) Kancheepuram

[Ans : (d) Kancheepuram]

4. Water management system of Tamils are known from

- a. Kallanai b. Tanks in Kancheepuram  
c. Prakirama Pandyan Tank d. River Cauvery  
(a) (a) is correct (b) (b) is correct  
(c) (c) is correct (d) (a) and (b) are correct

[Ans : (d) (a) and (b) are correct]

5. Which is not the oldest city among the following ones?

- (a) Madurai (b) Kancheepuram  
(c) Poompuhar (d) Chennai

[Ans : (d) Chennai]

6. Which city is related to Keezhadi excavation?

- (a) Madurai (b) Kancheepuram  
(c) Poompuhar (d) Harappa

[Ans : (a) Madurai]

**II. Tick the appropriate answer. Match the Statement with the Reason.**

- Statement:** Goods were imported and exported from the city Poompuhar.  
**Reason:** Bay of Bengal was suitable for trading with neighbouring countries.

  - Statement is correct, but reason is wrong.
  - Statement and its reason are correct.
  - Statement is wrong, but reason is correct.
  - Both are wrong. **[Ans : (b) Statement and its reason are correct]**
- Thirunavukkarasar said "kalviyil karaiillatha". This statement refers to the city Kancheepuram.
  - Hieun Tsang said, "Kancheepuram is one among the seven-sacred places of India".
  - Kalidasa said, "Kancheepuram is the best city among the cities"
  - only a is correct
  - only b is correct
  - only c is correct
  - All are correct **[Ans : (d) All are correct]**
- Find out the correct statement**

  - Naalangadi - Night shop
  - Allangdi - Day-time shop
  - Ancient Roman coin factory was found at Poompuhar.
  - Pearls were exported from Uvari near Korkai.

**[Ans : (d) Pearls were exported from Uvari near Korkai]**
- Find out the wrong statement.**

  - Megasthenese has mentioned Madurai in his account.
  - Hien Tsang came to the Tamil city of Kancheepuram.
  - Kovalan and Kannagi lived in Kancheepuram.
  - Iraq is mentioned in *Pattinapalai*.

**[Ans : (c) Kovalan and Kannagi lived in Kancheepuram.]**
- Find out the correct pair**

(a) Koodal Nagar - Poompuhar	(b) Thoonga Nagaram - Harappa
(c) City of Education - Madurai	(d) City of Temples -Kancheepuram

**[Ans : (d) City of Temples -Kancheepuram]**
- Find out the wrong pair**

(a) Vadamalai - Gold	(b) Western Ghats - Sandal
(c) Southern Sea - Pearls	(d) Eastern Sea - Ahil

**[Ans : (d) Eastern Sea - Ahil]**

**III. Fill in the blanks :**

- Kanchi Kailasanathar temple was built by \_\_\_\_\_.  
**[Ans : Pallava King Raja Simha]**
- \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the city of temples.  
**[Ans : Kanchi]**
- Masathuvan means \_\_\_\_\_.  
**[Ans : A big trader]**

**IV. State True or False.**

- Cultural relationship with the outside world developed in Poompuhar because of its trade relationship with it. **[Ans : True]**
- Women also purchased from Allangadi of Madurai without fear. **[Ans : True]**
- Many rock cut temples were made during the Pallava period. **[Ans : True]**
- Bodhi Dharmar belonged to Kancheepuram. **[Ans : True]**

**V. Answer in one word :****1. What do you know about the term 'export'?**

**Ans.** Exports are goods and services produced in one country and purchased by the citizens of another country.

**2. Mention the epic and the sangam poem you read in this lesson.**

**Ans.** (i) The epic is Silapthikaram (or) Manimegalai.  
(ii) The Sangam Literature is Pattinappaalai.

**3. Which is the oldest city in Thondai Nadu?**

**Ans.** Kanchi is the oldest city in Thondai Nadu.

**4. Point out any one difference between a village and a city.**

**Ans.** A village will have a small group of settlements where as a city will have a large group of settlements.

**5. Which civilisation is associated with the city Lothal?**

**Ans.** The Indus Valley Civilisation is associated with the city Lothal.

**6. Name the oldest civilization of the world**

**Ans.** Mesopotamian civilisation is the earliest civilisation in the world. ⊗

**VI. Answer the following :****1. Write a brief note on ancient cities of India.**

**Ans.** (i) Harappa and Mohenjodaro were prominent cities of ancient India.  
(ii) They developed along the banks of the river Indus.  
(iii) They were the symbol of urban civilization.  
(iv) They had a very good town planning, well constructed house, well maintained drainage system.  
(v) They had very good civic sense.  
(vi) They developed pottery, ornaments as well as a script which is yet to be deciphered.

**2. Mention the ancient cities of Tamil Nadu.**

**Ans.** (i) In Tamizhagam the well known cities were Madurai, Kanchi, and Poompuhar.  
(ii) Poompuhar is one of the oldest towns in ancient Tamizhagam.  
(iii) Madurai has been one of the oldest cities in India.  
(iv) It is known as "Sangam Valartha Nagaram"  
(v) Kanchi is the oldest town in Thondai Nadu.  
(vi) Scholars like Dharmabalar, Jothibalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar were born in Kanchi.

**3. Discuss the sources available to know about Tamil cities.**

**Ans.** (i) Tamil literature, accounts of foreign travellers and archaeological finds provide the information about the ancient towns of Tamizhagam.  
(ii) Sangam Tamil Literature Pattinappaalai and Tamil epics Silappathikaram and Manimegalai have references about Poompuhar.  
(iii) Madurai is proudly associated with three Sangams.  
(iv) The fame of Madurai can be attested from the accounts of the Greek historian Megasthenes.  
(v) Chanakya mentions about Madurai in his famous work Arthashastra.  
(vi) The Chinese Traveller Hieun Tsang writes about the greatness of Kanchi.  
(vii) Poet Kalidasa refers to Kanchi as the best of the towns.

**4. Write about the kings who ruled Madurai.**

- Ans.** (i) Pandyas, the Cholas and later the Kalabras ruled Madurai in the ancient period.  
(ii) During medieval times, later Cholas and later Pandyas followed by the Nayaks ruled this historic town.

**5. Mention the other names of Madurai.**

- Ans.** (i) Sangam Valartha Nagaram  
(ii) Thoonga Nagaram (the city that never sleeps).  
(iii) Koodal nagar are the other names of Madurai.

**6. What is the difference between Naalangadi and Allangadi.**

Naalangadi	Allangadi
(i) It is Day Marget.	It is evening Market.
(ii) It works only in the day time.	It works only in the Evening.

**7. Name the scholars who were born at Kancheepuram.**

- Ans.** Scholars like Dharmabalar, Jothibalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar were born in Kanchi. ⊗

**8. Which is known as city of lakes? Why?**

- Ans.** (i) Water management played an important role in the agrarian society of those times.  
(ii) Hundreds of lakes were created for storing water around the town of Kanchi.  
(iii) These lakes were well connected with canals.  
(iv) During the later period, Kanchi came to be known as the district of lakes.

**VII. HOTS :****1. Write a short note on Iraq.**

- Ans.** (i) Iraq has a narrow section of coast line on the northern Persian Gulf.  
(ii) There are several suggestions for the origin of the name Iraq.  
(iii) One dates back to the Sumerian city of Uruk.  
(iv) Another suggestion is that Iraq comes from the Aramaic language meaning the land along the banks of rivers.

**2. Write a paragraph about the city Poempuhar with special reference to trade.**

- Ans.** (i) Poempuhar is a coastal town near the present day Mayiladuthurai.  
(ii) It is located where the river Cauvery drains into the sea.  
(iii) It was also a port town along the Bay of Bengal.  
(iv) The ports were established for facilitating maritime trade.  
(v) Even in times past, countries began to export their surplus products and import the scarce commodities by sea.

**3. Write about the accounts given by scholars about Kanchi.**

- Ans.** The Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang visited Kanchi Kadigai to pursue his further studies.  
(i) He remarked that Kanchi can be counted as one among the seven sacred places like Budh Gaya and Sanchi.  
(ii) Poet Kalidasa says, "Kanch is the best of the towns".  
(iii) Tamil poet saint Thirunavukarasar praises Kanchi as "Kalviyil Karaillatha Kanchi".



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COMMON FIRST TERM SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION - 2019 - 20

STANDARD - VI

Reg. No.

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Time : 2.00 Hours

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Marks : 60

**I. Choose the correct answer :**

**10 × 1 = 10**

- What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?  
a) trade                      b) hunting  
c) painting  
d) reaving of animals
- State true or false :  
Anthropology is the study of coins.
- What metals were known to the people of Indus civilization?  
a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold but not iron  
b) Copper, silver, iron but not bronze  
c) Copper, gold, iron but not silver  
d) Copper, gold, iron but not gold
- Which city is related to Keezhadi excavation?  
a) Madurai                      b) Kancheepuram  
c) Poompuhar                  d) Harappa
- Find out the wrong pair :  
a) Old stone age - Stone tools  
b) Rock paintings - Walls of the caves  
c) Cats - First domesticated
- The galaxy in which our solar system is found is  
a) Andromeda  
b) Magellanic clouds  
c) Milky way                  d) Star bust
- Which of the following is the smallest ocean on Earth?  
a) The Pacific Ocean  
b) The Indian Ocean  
c) The Atlantic Ocean  
d) The Arctic Ocean
- Circle the odd one out :  
The Andes,                      The Rockies,  
The Everest,                      The Himalayas
- Recognized official languages of India as per VIII<sup>th</sup> schedule of Indian Constitution.  
a) 25    b) 23    c) 22    d) 26
- Name the book/s written by A.P.J. Abdulkalam.  
a) India 2020                      b) Wings of Fire  
c) Ignited Minds                  d) All of these

**II. Fill in the blanks :**

**4 × 1 = 4**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the father of history.
- The invention of \_\_\_\_\_ made farming easier.
- Earth's inclined by \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the independent India's first Law Minister.

**III. a) Match the following :** **4 × ½ = 2**

- Hieun Tsang - Walked in a straight position
- Mohenjo-Daro - Copper plates
- Homo erectus - The Chinese Traveller
- Written records - Mound of dead

**b) Match the following :** **4 × ½ = 2**

- Hottest planet - Chotanagpur plateau
- Mineral rich plateau - Equality before law
- Unity in diversity - Venus
- Article 14 - India

**IV. Answer any 8 questions :** **8 × 2 = 16**

- Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?
- What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?
- River Valleys are cradles of civilisation. Why?
- In Indus Civilisation which feature you like the most? Why?
- What do you know about the term "Export"?
- Point out any two differences between a village and a city.
- Name the inner planets.
- Name the second order land form.
- List out the names of continents according to their size.
- Why is India called the land of Unity in Diversity?
- What is Stereotype?
- Define - Diversity.

**V. Answer any 4 questions in detail :**

$4 \times 5 = 20$

35. What are the benefits of a museum?
36. Write the characteristics of Homo Sapiens?
37. Indus civilisation is called urban civilisation. Give reasons.
38. What are the effects of Earth's rotation and revolution?
39. Plains are highly populated. - Give reasons.
40. "India is land of diversity yet we are all united" - Explain.

**41. a) Mark the following places in the outline map of India :  $3 \times 1 = 3$**

- i) Adhichanallur
- ii) Lothal
- iii) Bhimbetka

**b) Mark the following places in the outline map of world :  $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$**

- i) Pacific ocean
- ii) Atlantic ocean
- iii) Indian ocean
- iv) Europe
- v) North America
- vi) Asia



**Answer**

**I.**

1. b) hunting
2. False
3. a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold but not iron
4. a) Madurai
5. c) Cats - First domesticated
6. c) Milky way
7. d) The Arctic Ocean
8. The Everest
9. c) 22
10. d) All of these

**II.**

11. Herodotus
12. Plough
13.  $23\frac{1}{2}$
14. Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar

**III. a)**

15. Hieun Tsang - The Chinese Traveller
16. Mohenjo-Daro - Mound of dead
17. Homo erectus - Walked in a straight position
18. Written records - Copper plates

**b)**

19. Hottest planet - Venus
20. Mineral rich plateau - Chotanagpur plateau
21. Unity in diversity - India
22. Article 14 - Equality before law

**IV.**

23. i) Diary writing helps to record the events.  
ii) It reveals the life style of people of that period.
24. Radio Carbon dating method.
25. i) River valley had fertile soil. Agriculture grew well in these regions.  
ii) Fresh water was available for drinking, watering livestock and irrigation.  
iii) Easy movement of people and goods was possible.
26. i) Town planning is a unique feature of the Indus civilisation.  
ii) Straight and wide road with good drainage system of the Indus Valley is a significant feature.
27. Exports are goods and services produced in one country and purchased by the citizens of another country.
28. i) A village will have a small group of settlements where as a city will have a large group of settlements.  
ii) Village has no pollution and everyone will cooperate with each other. But in city the pollution is more and we cannot get fresh air.
29. The inner planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars.
30. Mountains or Plateaus or Plains
31. From the largest to the smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antartica, Europe and Australia.
32. i) In India, people who live in different parts of the country differ in their ways of life.  
ii) These differences make us unique as Indians.  
iii) We come from different backgrounds, belong to different cultures, worship different Gods in different ways, yet we live together.  
iv) This is known as unity in diversity.
33. When prejudice gets stronger, it develops into a stereotype. Stereotype is a false view or idea about something. For example, girls are not good at sports.



# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## TERM

## TERM - II

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# HISTORY

# TERM II

## UNIT 1

# VEDIC CULTURE IN NORTH INDIA AND MEGALITHIC CULTURE IN SOUTH INDIA

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the origin and migration of Aryans into India.
- ❑ To identify the sources of study relating to the Vedic Age.
- ❑ To understand the evolution of political, economic and the religious structures in Rig Vedic and Later Vedic Societies.
- ❑ To locate the regions inhabited by both early and later Vedic people.
- ❑ To make the differences between early and later Vedic periods.
- ❑ To understand the Megalithic/Iron Age culture in Tamil Nadu.



## EXERCISE

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Aryans first settled in \_\_\_\_\_ region. ⊗  
(a) Punjab (b) Middle Gangetic  
(c) Kashmir (d) North east [Ans : (a) Punjab]
2. Aryans came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) China (b) North Asia  
(c) Central Asia (d) Europe [Ans : (c) Central Asia]
3. Our National Motto “Sathyameva Jayate” is taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Brahmana (b) Veda  
(c) Aranyaka (d) Upanishad [Ans : (d) Upanishad]
4. What was the ratio of land revenue collected during Vedic Age  
(a) 1/3 (b) 1/6  
(c) 1/8 (d) 1/9 [Ans : (b) 1/6]

### II. Match the statement with the Reason / Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion : The vedic age is evidenced by good number of texts and adequate amount of material evidences.  
Reason : Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true. [Ans : (d) A is false but R is true.]

2. **Statement I : Plinius mentions the steel imported into Rome from peninsular India was subjected to duty in the port of Alexandria.**

**Statement II : Evidences for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli.**

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

[Ans : (c) Both the statements are correct.]

3. **Which of the statement is not correct in the Vedic society**

- (a) A widow could re-marry.  
(b) Child marriage was in practice.  
(c) Father's property was inherited by his son.  
(d) Sati was unknown.

[Ans : (b) Child marriage was in practice.]

4. **Which is the correct ascending order of the Rig Vedic society?**

- (a) Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra < Jana  
(b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra  
(c) Rashtra < Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis  
(d) Jana < Grama < Kula < Vis < Rashtra

[Ans : (b) Kula < Grama < Vis < Jana < Rashtra]

III. **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Vedic culture was \_\_\_\_\_ in nature. [Ans : kinship]  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a tax collected from the people in Vedic period. [Ans : Bali]  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ system is an ancient learning method. [Ans : Gurukula]  
4. Adhichanallur is in \_\_\_\_\_ district. [Ans : Thoothukudi]

IV. **True or False:**

1. The Roman artefacts found at various sites provide the evidence of Indo – Roman trade relations. [Ans : True]  
2. A Hero Stone is a memorial stone raised in remembrance of the honourable death of a hero. [Ans : True]  
3. The army chief was called Gramani. [Ans : False]  
4. The Black and Red ware pottery became the characteristic of the Megalithic period. ⊗ [Ans : True]  
5. Evidence for iron smelting has come to light at Paiyampalli. [Ans : True]

V. **Match the following :**

Site	Finds
a) Keezhadi	1) Ivory dice
b) Porunthal	2) tip of ploughs
c) Kodumanal	3) Spindles
d) Adichanallur	4) gold ornaments

- a. 4 3 2 1  
b. 3 4 1 2  
c. 1 3 4 2  
d. 1 2 3 4

[Ans : (d) 1 2 3 4]

## VI. Answer in one or two sentence:

1. Name the four Vedas. ⊗

Ans. The four Vedas are Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.

2. What were the animals domesticated by Vedic people?

Ans. Horses, cows, goats, sheep, oxen and dogs were domesticated. In the later Vedic period the Aryans tamed elephants also.

3. What do you know about Megalith?

Ans. The term 'Megalith' is derived from Greek. 'Megas' means great and 'lithos' means stone. Using big stone slabs built upon the places of burial is known as Megalith.

4. What are Dolmens? ⊗

Ans. Dolmens are Megalithic tombs made of two or more upright stones with a single stone lying across the burial site.

5. What are Urns?

Ans. Urns are large pottery jars used for burying the dead.

6. Name the coins used for business transactions in Vedic period.

Ans. Nishka, Satmana (gold coins) and Krishnala (silver coins) were used for business transactions.

7. Name some Megalithic monuments found in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. (i) Dolmens (ii) Menhir

Dolmens are Megalithic tombs. Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraraghavapuram village, Kanchipuram district, Kummalamaruthupatti, Dindigul district, and in Narasingampatti, Madurai district.

## VII. Answer the following :

1. Write briefly about the archaeological site at Kodumanal. ⊗

Ans. (i) Kodumanal is located in Erode district.

(ii) More than 300 pottery inscriptions in Tamil – Brahmi have been discovered there.

(iii) Archaeologists have also discovered spindles, whorls (used for making thread from cotton)

(iv) Pieces of cloth, along with tools, weapons, ornaments, beads, particularly carnelian also discovered here.

(v) A Menhir found at burial site is assigned to the Megalithic period.

2. Write about the Vedic women in a paragraph.

Ans. (i) In Rig Vedic society, women relatively enjoyed some freedom.

(ii) The wife was respected as the mistress of the household.

(iii) She could perform rituals in her house.

(iv) In Rig Vedic period widows could remarry.

(v) But they were denied to inherit parental property.

(vi) They played no role in public affairs.

(vii) In the later Vedic period women's position declined, demand to perform rituals and marriage rules became more rigid.

(viii) Polygamy became common, and women were denied education.

**VIII. HOTS:****1. Difference between Gurukula system of education and Modern system of education.**

Ans.

S.No	Gurukula system of education	Modern system of education
1.	Gurukula system is an ancient learning method.	Modern education system has evolved with time and has been influenced by the western system.
2.	The shishyas resided with their guru and served them and simultaneously learnt and gained knowledge.	Educational centre like schools, colleges are there to give education.
3.	No women could have formal education.	Men and women both have formal education.
4.	The students received education through oral tradition meaning rote learning.	The education system has incorporated technologies like ebooks, video lectures, distance learning through video chat, demonstrations through 3-D imagery, etc.
5.	The subjects of the study included the four Vedas, Ithihasas, Puranas, grammar, logic, ethics, astrology, maths and military science.	Modern education includes subjects of varied interests. Teaching methods are continuously upgraded as per advanced research and developments.
6.	The students were also trained to lead a disciplined life.	The emphasis under modern education is on the theoretical part rather than the practical part.

**IX. Pride and Joy – Let us find out the fact**

Archaeological Sites	Archaeological Finds	Fact
Adichanallur	The Tamil Brahmi script	Existence of Pre-historic culture
Keeladi	Roman artefacts	<b>Ancient Indo Roman Trade Relation</b>
Paiyampalli	Iron implements	<b>Iron Smelting</b>
Porunthal	Pot filled with rice	<b>Rice Staple food</b>
Kodumanal	Spindle whorl	<b>Use of cotton</b>

**X. Student Activity****1. Sentence making by using these new words.**

(Shruti, Gramani, Rashtras, Iron Age, Semi nomadic, Barter)

- Shruti - **Shruti** works are considered to have been heard and transmitted by earthly sages.
- Gramani - **Gramani** was the head of a village called Grama.
- Rashtras - **Rashtras** were tribal kingdoms like Bharatas and Matsyas.
- Iron Age - In India the Vedic period covers both the end of the Bronze Age and the start of the **Iron Age**.
- Semi nomadic - **Semi nomadic** people lived usually in portable or temporary dwellings practicing seasonal migration.
- Barter - Under **barter** system people exchanged services and goods for other services and goods in turn.



## 2. Word Search

I	T	I	M	A	S	A	Z	W
U	D	Y	T	R	R	D	T	X
O	O	K	H	Y	B	E	R	S
S	L	P	F	A	A	V	O	A
P	M	S	I	V	D	N	N	T
A	E	R	C	A	A	R	A	M
D	N	S	I	R	U	R	G	A
D	S	X	M	T	N	B	E	N
Y	G	A	N	A	I	N	G	A

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. A pass                                | - KHYBER   |
| 2. Text containing teachings on religion | - SMRITI   |
| 3. A group of villages                   | - VIS      |
| 4. A tribal assembly                     | - GANA     |
| 5. Assembly of people                    | - SAMITI   |
| 6. Fire                                  | - AGNI     |
| 7. Gold coin                             | - SATMANA  |
| 8. Period of Vedic Age                   | - IRON AGE |
| 9. Megalithic tomb                       | - DOLMENS  |

## XI. Life Skill

1. **Collect information from Newspapers about archaeological finds with the help of your teacher.**

- Ans.** (i) An archaeological site is a place where evidence of past activity is preserved.
- (ii) Archaeological theory is used to interpret the archaeological record for a better understanding of human culture.
- (iii) The archaeological record can consist of the earliest ancient findings as well as contemporary artefacts. For example 'The Hindu' dated August 10, 2017, published the information about Azhagankulam site. New finds link Azhagankulam site to Sangam Era. 12,000 artefacts unearthed so far; Archaeologists believe excavation could throw up more surprises. The excavation at Azhagankulam in the Vaigai River Valley show that the site could date back to the Sangam Age, quite like the archaeological site at Keezhadi in Sivaganga district.
- (iv) Another example: Hindustan Times dated June 28, 2016. Archaeologists and Researchers have unearthed the crumbling remains of an ancient urban centre, equal in size and importance of that of Mohenjodaro. Keezhadi is a small village that lies past an unmanned railway crossing, several stretches of paddy fields and swaying palms in the Sivaganga district of Tamil Nadu, 12 kms from the city of Madurai.

**XII. Answer Grid:**

Mention two Ithikasas.	Vertical monolithic pillar planted in memory of dead is called _____	Name the ancient town in Sivagangai district dating to Sangam age.
<b>Ans : Ramayana, Mahabharatha</b>	<b>Ans : Menhir</b>	<b>Ans : Keezhadi</b>
Name any two Iron Age sites in Tamilnadu.	What method of agriculture was practised by early Aryans?	Name two large cities emerged during Vedic period.
<b>Ans : Adichanallur and Paiyampalli</b>	<b>Ans : Slash and Burn</b>	<b>Ans : Ayodhya and Indra Prastha</b>

**IN-TEXT QUESTIONS****HOTS**

1. State the differences between Indus and Vedic civilization.

Ans.

S.No	Indus Civilization	Vedic Civilization
1.	The sources of information are mainly archaeological.	Vedic Culture is mostly known from literary sources.
2.	Harappans are said to have been the original inhabitants of India.	The Aryans are believed to have come from Central Asia.
3.	The Harappan civilization was urban in nature. They had very good Town planning, drainage system.	Vedic culture was rural and pastoral. At best the Rig vedic Aryans lived in fortified places protected by mud walls; they cannot be regarded as towns in the Harappan sense.
4.	Trade (both internal and external) crafts as well as industries were the main sources of economy.	Vedic economy was initially pastoral and later became based upon agriculture and cattle rearing.
5.	Indus people did not know the use of iron. It was purely a copper, bronze culture.	In vedic culture, in its later phase is replete with references of iron.
6.	The Indus valley people did not know about the animal horse.	The horse played a decisive role in the Aryan system of warfare.
7.	Indus people were basically peace loving.	Aryans were warlike people and were conversant with all kinds of traditional arms and armour.

**VI Answer in one or two sentences :**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. Name the four Vedas.
2. What are Dolmens?
3. What are Urns?
4. Name the coins used for business transactions in Vedic period.

**VII Answer the following:**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Write a paragraph about the Vedic women.

**Answer Key**

- I 1) Central Asia      2) Upanishad      3) 1/6
- II (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- III 1) Thoothukudi      2) Gurukula System      3) Bali
- IV 1) False      2) True
- V (a) 3 1 2
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 1  
 2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 4  
 3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 5  
 4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VI - 6
- VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 97 Q. No. VII - 2



TERM - II

## HISTORY

### UNIT 2

# GREAT THINKERS AND NEW FAITHS

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To learn the causes for the rise of new faiths in the sixth century BC (BCE).
- ❑ To have knowledge in the teachings of Mahavira and Buddha.
- ❑ To know the similarities and dissimilarities between Jainism and Buddhism.
- ❑ To understand the differences between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism.
- ❑ To know the influence of Jainism and Buddhism in Tamil Nadu..



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the name of the Buddhist scripture?

- (a) Angas (b) Tripitakas  
(c) Tirukkural (d) Naladiyar

[Ans : (b) Tripitakas]

2. Who was the first Tirthankara of Jainism?

- (a) Rishabha (b) Parsava  
(c) Vardhamana (d) Buddha

[Ans : (a) Rishabha]

3. How many Tirthankaras were there in Jainism?

- (a) 23 (b) 24  
(c) 25 (d) 26

[Ans : (b) 24]

4. Where was the third Buddhist Council convened?

- (a) Rajagriha (b) Vaishali  
(c) Pataliputra (d) Kashmir

[Ans : (c) Pataliputra]

5. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?

- (a) Lumbini (b) Saranath  
(c) Taxila (d) Bodh Gaya

[Ans : (b) Saranath]

#### II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement : A common man could not understand upanishads. ⊗

Reason : Upanishads were highly philosophical.

- (a) Statement and its Reason are correct.  
(b) Statement is wrong.  
(c) Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong.  
(d) Both Statement and Reason are wrong.

[Ans : (a) Statement and its Reason are correct.]

2. **Statement: The Jatakas are popular tales.**  
**Reason: Frescoes on the ceilings and walls of Ajanta caves depict the Jataka Tales.**
- Statement and its Reason are correct.
  - Statement is wrong.
  - Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong.
  - Both statement and Reason are wrong.

[Ans : (a) Statement and its Reason are correct.]

3. **Find out the correct answer:**  
**Buddha Viharas are used for**

- Education
- Stay of Buddhist monks
- Pilgrims' stay
- Prayer hall

- 2 is correct
- 1 and 3 are correct
- 1, 2, 4 are correct
- 1 and 4 are correct

[Ans : (a) 2 is correct]

4. **Consider the following statements regarding the causes of the origin of Jainism and Buddhism.**

**I. Sacrificial ceremonies were expensive.**

**II. Superstitious beliefs and practices confused the common man.**

**Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct?**

- Only I
- Only II
- Both I & II
- Neither I nor II

[Ans : (c) Both I & II]

5. **Which of the following about Jainism is correct?**

- Jainism denies God as the creator of universe.
- Jainism accepts God as the creator of universe.
- The basic philosophy of Jainism is idol worship.
- Jains accept the belief in Last Judgement.

[Ans : (a) Jainism denies God as the creator of universe.]

6. **Circle the odd one:**

Parsava, Mahavira, Buddha, Rishaba

[Ans : Buddha]

7. **Find out the wrong pair:**

- Ahimsa - not to injure
- Satya - to speak truth
- Asteya - not to steal
- Brahmacharya - married status

[Ans : (d) Brahmacharya - married status]

8. **All the following statements are true of Siddhartha Gautama except:**

- He is the founder of Hinduism.
- He was born in Nepal.
- He attained Nirvana.
- He was known as Sakyamuni.

[Ans : (a) He is the founder of Hinduism.]

### III. Fill in the blanks :

- The doctrine of Mahavira is called \_\_\_\_\_ . [Ans : Triratnas]
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a state of freedom from suffering and rebirth. [Ans : Moksha]
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Buddhism. [Ans : Gauthama Buddha]
- Thiruparthikundram, a village in Kanchipuram was once called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Jina Kanchi]
- \_\_\_\_\_ were built over the remains of Buddha's body. [Ans : Stupas]



#### IV. True or False:

1. Buddha believed in Karma. [Ans : True]
2. Buddha had faith in caste system. [Ans : False]
3. Gautama Swami compiled the teachings of Mahavira. [Ans : True]
4. Viharas are temples. ⊗ [Ans : False]
5. Emperor Ashoka followed Buddhism. [Ans : True]

#### V. Match the following :

1. Angas a) Vardhamana
2. Mahavira b) monks
3. Buddha c) Buddhist shrine
4. Chaitya d) Sakya muni
5. Bhikshus e) Jain text [Ans : 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5.(b)]

#### VI. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. **What are the Tri-ratnas (three jewels) of Jainism?**  
Ans. Tri Ratna (Three Jewels) of Jainism are 1) Right Faith, 2) Right Knowledge, 3) Right action.
2. **What are the two sects of Buddhism?** ⊗  
Ans. The two sects of Buddhism are Hinayana, Mahayana.
3. **What does Jina mean?** ⊗  
Ans. Jina means conquering self and the external world.
4. **Write any two common features of Buddhism and Jainism.**  
Ans. (i) Both Buddhism and Jainism denied the authority of Vedas.  
(ii) Both believed in the doctrine of Karma.
5. **Write a note on Buddhist Sangha.**  
Ans. (i) Sangha, meaning 'association' for the propagation of Buddha's faith.  
(ii) It was formed to propagate Buddha's faith.  
(iii) The members were called Bhikshus (monks).  
(iv) They led a life of austerity.
6. **Name the Chinese traveler who visited Kancheepuram in seventh century AD. (CE).**  
Ans. (i) Hieun Tsang who visited Kanchipuram in the seventh century A.D. (CE).  
(ii) There he noticed the presence of 100 feet stupa built by Ashoka.
7. **Name the female jain monk mentioned in Silapathikaram.**  
Ans. Silapathikaram mentions that when Kovalan and Kannagi were on their way to Madurai, Gownthiyadigal a female jain monk blessed the couple and accompanied them.

#### VII. Answer the following :

1. **Name the eight-fold path of Buddhism.**  
Ans. The Eight Fold Path of Buddhism is given below  
(i) Right view  
(ii) Right Thought  
(iii) Right Speech  
(iv) Right Action  
(v) Right Livelihood  
(vi) Right Effort  
(vii) Right Knowledge  
(viii) Right Meditation



# GEOGRAPHY

## UNIT 1

# RESOURCES

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To introduce the meaning of resources
- To familiarize with the different types of resources
- To understand the need for conservation of resources
- To understand the meaning of economic activities.



### EXERCISE

#### A. Match the following.

A	B
Natural resource	Minerals
International resource	Sustainable development
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	Air
Non-renewable	Manufacturing
Universal resource	Ambergris
Secondary activities	Forest

Ans.

A	B
Natural resource	Forest
International resource	Ambergris
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	Sustainable development
Non-renewable	Minerals
Universal resource	Air
Secondary activities	Manufacturing

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sugarcane is processed to make \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Sugar]
2. Conservation of resources is \_\_\_\_\_ use of resources. [Ans : careful]
3. Resources which are confined to certain regions are called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Localised resources]
4. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are being used in the present. [Ans : Actual]
5. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are the most valuable resources. [Ans : Human]
6. Collection of resources directly from nature is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Primary activities]

### C. Write short notes on the following :

#### 1. Renewable resources. ⊗

- Ans.** (i) Resources once consumed can be renewed with the passage of time are called renewable resources.  
(ii) (e.g.) Air, Water, Sunlight.

#### 2. Human resources.

- Ans.** (i) Human resources are groups of individuals who use nature to create more resources.  
(ii) Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately.

#### 3. Individual resources.

- Ans.** (i) Based on ownership, resources can be classified into Individual resources, Community-owned resources, National resources and International resources.  
(ii) Individual resources are resources privately owned by individuals.  
(e.g.) Apartments.

#### 4. Tertiary activities.

- Ans.** Tertiary activities are basically concerned with the distribution of primary and secondary products through a system of transport and trade.  
(e.g.) Banking, Trade and Communications.

### D. Give brief answers for the following:

#### 1. What are resources? ⊗

- Ans.** (i) Resource is anything that fulfills human needs. When anything is of some use it becomes valuable. All resources have value.  
(ii) The value can be either commercial or non-commercial.

#### 2. What are actual resources?

- Ans.** Actual resources are resources that are being used and the quantity available is known.  
(eg) Coal mining at Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

#### 3. Define abiotic resources. ⊗

- Ans.** Abiotic resources are non-living things. Land, Water, Air and Minerals are abiotic resources.

#### 4. What is sustainable development? ⊗

- Ans.** (i) Development is necessary without affecting the needs of the future generations.  
(ii) If the present needs of resources are met and the conserving of resources for the future are balanced, we call it sustainable development.

### E. Give short answers for the following questions.

#### 1. Differentiate universal and localized resources.

Ans.	Universal Resources	Localized Resources
i.	Universal resources are present everywhere.	Localized resources are present in specific regions.
ii.	Eg. Sunlight and air	Eg. Minerals

#### 2. Though human beings are natural resources, why are they classified separately?

- Ans.** (i) Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately.  
(ii) Education, health, knowledge and skill have made them valuable resources.  
Eg. Doctors, Scientists and Teachers.

## IN - TEXT ACTIVITIES

### ACTIVITY - 1

Circle the resources that are not necessary for gardening. Soil, Seeds, A piece of Land, Computers, Saplings, Flower Pots, Manure, Textbooks.

**Ans.** Soil, Seeds, A piece of Land, Computers, Saplings, Flower Pots, Manure, Textbooks.

### ACTIVITY - 2

Which region/continent does each of these animals belong to?



- Ans.**
- Penguins:** They are found in Antarctica, South Africa, Australia. Penguins are not generally fans of hot weather.
  - A Lion :** Asiatic Lions live in India's Gir Forest. African lions live in Central and Southern Africa.
  - Tigers** originate from the Asian continent especially in Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, China, Malaysia, Russia, Nepal, Myanmar. There are Chinese and Bengal tigers.
  - Elephants** are found in Africa as well as Asia. African elephants have the ears shaped like the African continent, where Asian elephants have smaller ears.
  - Most **Kangaroos** have their habitat in Australia. Gray Kangaroos, Antilopine Kangaroo, Tree Kangaroos are some types of Kangaroo family.

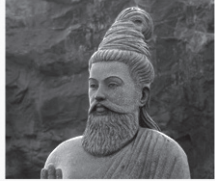
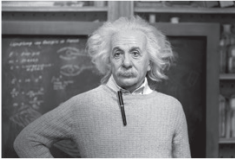




### ACTIVITY - 3

What natural resources are necessary to lay a road?

**Ans.** For paving roads we need asphalt and concrete. Asphalt uses an oil based substance called bitumen to make sand and crushed rock stick together like glue.

**ACTIVITY :**

Identify the personalities and professionals.

	Thiruvalluvar - Tamil poet and Philosopher
	Albert Einstein - German Scientist
	Marie Curie - French physicist & chemist.
	A traffic constable
	Nelson Mandela - South African anti apartheid Revolutionary leader
	A bus driver

TERM - II

**Additional Question****A. Match the following.**

a)	Plants	i)	Marine yeast
b)	Hunting	ii)	Houses
c)	Potential Resources	iii)	Biotic
d)	Tropical rain forest	iv)	Primary activity
e)	Man made	v)	Cinchona

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



### B. Fill in the blanks:

- All living things are \_\_\_\_\_ resources. [Ans : biotic]
- Collection of resources directly from nature is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Primary Activities]
- Natural resources when processed to meet man's needs are called \_\_\_\_\_resources. [Ans : Man made]
- Solar panels generate \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : electricity]
- Silicon, extracted from \_\_\_\_\_ is used in making PV cells. [Ans : sand]
- All resources have \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : value]
- Wind energy is a \_\_\_\_\_resource. [Ans : potential]
- Man's skills and ideas are the basic requirements for \_\_\_\_\_ activities. [Ans : secondary]
- A plate that can absorb solar energy is known as \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : solar panel]
- Areas of ocean that does not belong to any country is called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : open ocean]

### C. Write short notes on the following :

#### 1. Non - Renewable resources.

- Ans. (i) Natural resources which are limited can be called non-renewable resources.  
(ii) They become exhausted after use and the time they take to replace does not match the life cycle.

#### 2. Community owned Resources.

- Ans. (i) Community owned resources are resources which can be utilised by all the members of the community.  
(ii) Eg. Public Parks.

#### 3. Secondary Activities.

- Ans. (i) The transforming of raw materials into finished goods is called Secondary Activities.  
(ii) Man's skills and ideas are the basic requirements for these activities.

### D. Give brief answers for the following:

#### 1. How are Natural resources classified?

- Ans. Natural resources can be classified into different groups depending on origin, development, renewability, distribution, ownership etc.

#### 2. What are abiotic resource?

- Ans. (i) Abiotic resources are non living things.  
(ii) Land, Water, Air and minerals are abiotic resources.

#### 3. What are primary activities?

- Ans. Hunting, food gathering, fishing and forestry are some of primary activities.

#### 4. What are Potential resources?

- Ans. (i) Potential resources are resources that are not being used in the present.  
(ii) Its quantity and location are not known.  
(iii) The technology to extract such resources is also yet to be developed.



**E. Give short answers for the following questions.****1. How is ambergris useful?**

- Ans.** (i) Ambergris belongs to international resources.  
 (ii) It is an extract from the sperm whale.  
 (iii) A pound (0.454 kg) of sweet smelling ambergris is worth US\$ 63,000. It is used in perfume industries.

**2. Explain the term Resource planning.**

- Ans.** (i) Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper utilisation of resources.  
 (ii) Resource planning is necessary because  
 a) Resources are limited, their planning is necessary to use them properly and saving them for future generation.  
 b) Resources are unevenly distributed over different parts of the world.  
 c) Resources should be protected from over exploitation.

**3. When can sustainable development take place?**

- Ans.** Sustainable development can take place when,  
 (i) The reasons of depletion are identified.  
 (ii) Wastage and excess consumption is prevented.  
 (iii) Reusable resources are recycled.  
 (iv) Pollution is prevented.  
 (v) Environment is protected.  
 (vi) Natural vegetation and wild life are preserved.  
 (vii) Alternative resources are used.  
 (viii) The easiest way to conserve resources is to follow the '3R's, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

**F. Statements and inferences:**

- 1. Statement :** All resources have value.  
**Inference 1 :** Petroleum has great economic value.  
**Inference 2 :** Air is a non-commercial resource.

**Now choose the right answer.**

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows.                      b) Only conclusion 2 follows.  
 c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.                      d) Both 1 and 2 follow.

- Ans.** (d) Both 1 and 2 follow.

- 2. Statement :** Development is necessary without affecting the needs of the future generation.

**Inference 1 :** Environment should be protected.**Inference 2 :** Excess consumption should be prevented.**Now choose the right answer.**

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows.                      b) Only conclusion 2 follows.  
 c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.                      d) Both 1 and 2 follow.

- Ans.** (d) Both 1 and 2 follow.

- 3. Statement :** Mining became one of the leading primary activities of early man.

**Inference 1 :** Early man was in need of better tools other than stone.**Inference 2 :** Early man mined precious metals for making ornaments.**Now choose the right answer.**

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows.                      b) Only conclusion 2 follows.  
 c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.                      d) Both 1 and 2 follow.

- Ans.** (d) Both 1 and 2 follow.

## CIVICS

# UNIT 1

# NATIONAL SYMBOLS

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know about the natural national symbols of India.
- ❑ To understand the importance to protect nature.
- ❑ To know the other national symbols and appreciate them.
- ❑ To know the about different national festivals and celebrate them with joy.



## EXERCISE

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Pingali Venkayya (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore  
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (d) Gandhiji

[Ans : (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee]

2. Which is the National Anthem of India?

- (a) Jana Gana Mana (b) Vande Mataram  
(c) Amar Sonar Bangla (d) Neerarum kaduluduththa

[Ans : (a) Jana Gana Mana]

3. Who wrote the most famous novel Anand Math?

- (a) Akbar (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore  
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

[Ans : (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ birthday is celebrated as the International Day of non violence. (⊗)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Subash Chandra Bose  
(c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

[Ans : (a) Mahatma Gandhi]

5. The colour of the Asoka chakra found in our National flag is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) sky blue (b) navy blue  
(c) blue (d) green

[Ans : (b) navy blue]

6. The first flag ever flown after the Independence is stored in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Chennai fort Museum (b) Delhi Museum  
(c) Saranath Museum (d) Kolkata Museum

[Ans : (a) Chennai fort Museum]

7. The National Anthem was written by \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Devandranath Tagore (b) Bharathiyar  
(c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Balangangadhar Tilak  
[Ans : (c) Rabindranath Tagore]
8. The time taken to play the National Anthem is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 50 seconds (b) 52 minutes  
(c) 52 seconds (d) 20 seconds [Ans : (c) 52 seconds]
9. "Vande Mataram" was first sung by \_\_\_\_\_ at the 1896 session of the National Congress  
(a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (b) Rabindranath Tagore  
(c) Mahathma Gandhi (d) Sarojini Naidu  
[Ans : (b) Rabindranath Tagore]
10. \_\_\_\_\_ hoists the flag on Independence day in Delhi  
(a) The Prime Minister (b) The President  
(c) Vice President (d) Any Political leader  
[Ans : (a) The Prime Minister]

## II. Fill in the blanks :

1. The National emblem was adapted from the Ashoka pillar of \_\_\_\_\_  
[Ans : Sarnath]
2. The National fruit of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans : Mango]
3. The National Bird of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans : Peacock]
4. Our National tree is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans : Banyan tree]
5. The Flag which was flown in 1947 Independence day was weaved in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Ans : Gudiyatham]
6. The Indian National Flag was designed by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Pingali Venkayya]
7. \_\_\_\_\_ started the Saka Era [Ans : Kanishka]
8. The longest river in India is \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : The Ganges]
9. The Indian Rupee symbol was designed by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : D.Udhayakumar]
10. The Chakra of the National Flag has \_\_\_\_\_ spokes [Ans : 24]

## III. Choose the correct answer

1. The Lion Capital is now in the \_\_\_\_\_ museum (Kolkata/Sarnath) [Ans : Sarnath]
2. The National Anthem was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_ (1950/1947) [Ans : 1950]
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is declared as our National Micro organism (Lacto bacillus / Rhizobium)  
[Ans : Lacto bacillus]

## IV. Fill in the blanks :

1. Saffron – Courage ; White - \_\_\_\_\_ [Ans : Honesty, peace, purity]
2. Horse – Energy; Bull - \_\_\_\_\_ [Ans : Hardwork and dedication]
3. 1947 – Independence day; 1950 - \_\_\_\_\_ [Ans : Republic day]

**V. Choose the Correct Option**

- |                              |   |                    |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1) Rabindranath Tagore       | - | a. National Song   |
| 2) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee | - | b. National Flag   |
| 3) Pingali Venkayya          | - | c. Astro Physicist |
| 4) Meghnad Saha              | - | d. National Anthem |

1 2 3 4

- a) a d b c  
 b) d a c b  
 c) d a b c

[Ans : (c) d b c]

**VI. Match and choose the wrong pair:**

- |                             |   |                |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. National Reptile         | - | Tiger          |
| 2. National Aquatic Animal  | - | Lacto bacillus |
| 3. National Heritage Animal | - | King Cobra     |
| 4. National Micro organism  | - | Dolphin        |

- Ans. 1. National Reptile - King Cobra  
 2. National Aquatic Animal - Dolphin  
 3. National Heritage Animal - Tiger  
 4. National Micro organism - Lacto bacillus

All are matching correctly. No wrong pair.

**VII. Choose the wrong sentence:**

- a) The ratio of our National Flag's length and breadth is 3:2
- b) The Chakra has 24 spokes
- c) The Chakra is Sky Blue in colour

Ans. c) The Chakra is **Sky Blue** in colour [Clue : Navy Blue is correct]

- a) The National Flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya
- b) The First ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in Kolkata Museum
- c) The First National Flag was weaved in Gudiyattam

Ans. b) The First ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in **Kolkata Museum**.  
[Clue : Chennai Fort museum is correct]**VIII. Choose the correct sentence:**

- August 15 is celebrated as the Independence day
  - November 26 is celebrated as the Republic day
  - October 12 is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti
- Ans. a) August 15 is celebrated as the Independence day

**IX. Answer the following :****1. What do the colours in our National Flag represent?**

- Ans. (i) The saffron at the top represents valour and sacrifice.  
 (ii) The green at the bottom represents fertility and prosperity.  
 (iii) The white band in between represents honesty, peace and purity.  
 (iv) The Ashoka chakra or the wheel in navy blue represents truth and peace.

**2. What are the parts of our National emblem?**

- Ans.** (i) The four lions on top of the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath was chosen to be our National emblem.
- (ii) 'Satyameva Jayate' has been inscribed at its bottom. It means truth alone triumphs.
- (iii) The National emblem consists of two parts the upper and lower parts.
- (iv) The upper part has four lions facing the North, South, East and West. This is on a circular pedestal. One can see only three lions at a time.
- (v) The lower part has an elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion. The 'Wheel of righteousness' is placed between them.

**3. What are the salient features of the National anthem?**

- Ans.** (i) 'Jana Gana Mana' is our National anthem.
- (ii) It symbolises the sovereignty and intergrity of our Nation.
- (iii) This anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali.

**The rules to be observed while singing the Anthem**

- (i) This anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.
- (ii) Everyone should stand erect while singing the national anthem.
- (iii) One should understand the meaning while singing.

**4. Draw and define the Indian Rupee symbol.**

- Ans.** (i) The Indian currency is the Indian rupees. ⊗
- (ii) The symbol of rupees is ₹.
- (iii) This was designed by D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010.

**5. Where do we use our National emblem?**

- Ans.** The National emblem is found at the top of the Government Communication, Indian Currency and passport.

**6. Who wrote the National pledge?**

- Ans.** (i) "India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters" is our national pledge.
- (ii) The pledge was written by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in Telugu.

**7. What are the animals found in the bottom of the emblem?**

- Ans.** In the bottom of the emblem, we see an elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion.

**8. What are the natural national symbols?**

- Ans.** Tiger, Elephant, River dolphin of Ganges, Peacock, King cobra, Banyan tree, Mango, The Ganges and Lotus are the natural national symbols. ⊗

**9. Where is the peacock sanctuary located in Tamil Nadu?**

- Ans.** There is a peacock sanctuary at Viralimalai in the district of Pudukottai (Tamil Nadu).

**X. Activities :****1. What should we do to protect the endangered plants and animals – Discuss.**

- Ans.** (i) Grow native plants.
- (ii) Reduce your water consumption.
- (iii) Recycle and buy sustainable products.
- (iv) Do not buy plastic products.
- (v) Volunteer your time to protect the wildlife in your area.
- (vi) Do not purchase products from companies that are known polluters.



**COMMON SECOND TERM SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION - 2019**

**6<sup>th</sup>**  
**STD**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Reg. No.

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Time : 2.00 hours

Marks : 60

**I. Choose the correct answer :**

**10×1= 10**

1. Our national motto 'sathyameva jayate' is taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bramhana      b) Veda  
c) Aranyaka      d) Upanished
2. What is the name of the buddhist scripture?  
a) Angas              b) Tripitakas  
c) Tirukkural        d) Naladiyar
3. Who was the first tirthankara of Jainism?  
a) Rishabha        b) Parsava  
c) Vardhamana      d) Buddha
4. Who was the contemporary of Gautama buddha?  
a) Ajatasatru        b) Bindusara  
c) Padmanadha nanda  
d) brihadratha
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the ambassador of seleucus nicator.  
a) Ptolemy            b) Kautilya  
c) Xexres             d) Megasthenese
6. The national song "Vande mataram" was composed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Pingali venkayya  
b) Rabindra nath tagore  
c) Bankim chandra chatterjee  
d) Gandhiji
7. \_\_\_\_\_ birthday is celebrated as the international pay of non - violence?  
a) Mahatma gandhi  
b) Subash chandra bose  
c) Sardar vallabhai patel  
d) Jawaharlal nehru
8. The national anthem was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Devandranath tagore  
b) Bharathiyar  
c) Rabindranath tagore  
d) Balagangadhar tilak
9. An Indian citizen has the right to vote at  
a) 14 years            b) 18 years  
c) 16 years            d) 21 years

10. Dairy farming is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Public sector
- b) Co-operative sector
- c) Ownership
- d) Secondary activity

**II. Fill in the blanks :**      **5×1= 5**

11. Adhichanallur is in \_\_\_\_\_ district,
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of buddism,
13. The founder of the maurya empire was \_\_\_\_\_,
14. \_\_\_\_\_ resources are the most valuable resources,
15. The chakra of the national flag has \_\_\_\_\_ spokes.

**III. Match the following :**      **6×½= 3**

16. Megasthenese        - Arthasatra
17. Natural resources   - April 1
18. Independence       - Secondary occupation
19. Right to Education   - Indica
20. Food processing     - forest
21. Chanakya            - August 15

**IV. Answer the following [any 8] :**

**2×2= 16**

22. Name the four vedas.
23. Name the coins used for business transactions in vedic period.
24. What are the tri-ratnas (three jewels) of jainism?
25. What does jina mean?
26. What were the sources of revenue during mauryan period?
27. Which classical tamil poetic works have the reference of mauryans?
28. What are resources?
29. What is sustainable development?
30. What are the national symbols?
31. Where is the peacock sanctuary located in Tamilnadu?
32. What are the fundamental rights?
33. What is the constitution of India?

**V. Answer in detail [any 4] : 4×5= 20**

34. Write about the vedic women in a paragraph.  
 35. Name the eight fold path of buddhism.  
 36. Write any three causes for the rise of magadha?  
 37. What is resource planning and why is it necessary?  
 38. What do the colours in our national flag represent?  
 39. What do you understand by liberty, equality & fraternity?  
 40. How are the industries classified on the basis of raw materials?

**VI. In the given INDIAN MAP mark the following: 6×1= 6**

41. (i) Taxila  
 (ii) Saranath  
 (iii) Sanchi  
 (iv) Mathura  
 (v) Pataliputra  
 (vi) Indraprastha



## Answers

- I.** 1. d) Upanished  
 2. b) Tripitakas  
 3. a) Rishabha  
 4. a) Ajatasatru  
 5. d) Megasthenese  
 6. c) Bankim chandra chatterjee  
 7. a) Mahatma gandhi  
 8. c) Rabindranath tagore  
 9. b) 18 years  
 10. b) Co-operative sector
- II.** 11. Thoothukudi  
 12. Gauthama Buddha  
 13. Chandragupta Maurya  
 14. Commercial  
 15. 24
- III.**
16. Megasthenese - Indica  
 17. Natural resources - forest  
 18. Independence - August 15  
 19. Right to Education - April 1  
 20. Food processing - Secondary occupation  
 21. Chanakya - Arthasatra

**IV.**

22. The four Vedas are Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.  
 23. Nishka, Satmana (gold coins) and Krishnala (silver coins) were used for business transactions.  
 24. **Tri Ratna (Three Jewels) of Jainism are** 1) Right Faith, 2) Right Knowledge, 3) Right action.  
 25. Jina means conquering self and the external world.  
 26. (i) The land was the most important source of revenue for the state. Ashokan inscription at Lumbini mentions bali and bagha as taxes collected from people. The land tax (bhaga) collected was 1/6 of the total produce.  
 (ii) Revenue from taxes on forests, mines, salt and irrigation provided additional revenue to the government.  
 27. Mamulanar's poem in Agananuru gives the reference of the Mauryans.  
 28. (i) Resource is anything that fulfills human needs. When anything is of some use it becomes valuable. All resources have value.  
 (ii) The value can be either commercial or non-commercial.  
 29. (i) Development is necessary without affecting the needs of the future generations.  
 (ii) If the present needs of resources are met and the conserving of resources for the future are balanced, we call it sustainable development.  
 30. Tiger, Elephant, River dolphin, River Ganges, Peacock, King cobra, Banyan tree, Mango, The Ganges and Lotus are the natural national symbols.  
 31. There is a peacock sanctuary at Viralimalai in the district of Pudukottai (Tamil Nadu).  
 32. (i) "Fundamental rights are the basic human rights of all citizens."  
 (ii) They are a) Right to Equality, b) Right to Freedom, c) Right against exploitation, d) Right to freedom of Religion, e) Cultural and Educational Rights e) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## TERM

## TERM - III

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# HISTORY

# TERM III

## UNIT 1 SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN ANCIENT TAMIZHAGAM : THE SANGAM AGE

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To understand that Sangam Tamil literature is the main source for the study of ancient Tamil society
- To know the rule of Muvendaras (Three Great Kings) - the Chera, Chola and the Pandya kings - and their contemporary minor chieftains
- To gain an understanding of the administrative system and the socio-economic conditions of Tamizhagam
- To learn about the Kalabhra period



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Pattini cult in Tamil Nadu was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Pandyan Neducheliyan (b) Cheran Senguttuvan  
(c) Ilango Adigal (d) Mudathirumaran

[Ans : (b) Cheran Senguttuvan]

2. Which dynasty was not in power during the Sangam Age?

- (a) Pandyas (b) Cholas  
(c) Pallavas (d) Cheras

[Ans : (c) Pallavas]

3. The rule of Pandyas was followed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Satavahanas (b) Cholas  
(c) Kalabhras (d) Pallavas

[Ans : (c) Kalabhras]

4. The lowest unit of administration during the Sangam Age was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Mandalam (b) Nadu  
(c) Ur (d) Pattinam

[Ans : (c) Ur]

5. What was the occupation of the inhabitants of the Kurinji region?

- (a) Plundering (b) Cattle rearing  
(c) Hunting and gathering (d) Agriculture

[Ans : (c) Hunting and gathering]



**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.

- Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- Both A and R is not true.

[Ans : (b) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A]

2. Which of the following statements are not true?

- Karikala won the battle of Talayalanganam.
  - The *Pathitrupathu* provides information about Chera Kings.
  - 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

[Ans : (b) 1 and 3 only]

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

- Ur < Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam
- Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam
- Ur < Mandalam < Kurram < Nadu
- Nadu < Kurram < Mandalam < Ur

[Ans : (b) Ur < Kurram < Nadu < Mandalam]

4. Match the following dynasties with the Royal Insignia

- |           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| a. Chera  | - 1. Two Fish      |
| b. Chola  | - 2. Tiger         |
| c. Pandya | - 3. Bow and arrow |

- A. 3    2    1  
 B. 1    2    3  
 C. 3    1    2  
 D. 2    1    3

[Ans : (A) 3, 2, 1]

**III. Fill in the blanks :**

- The battle of Venni was won by \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : KariKalan]
- The earliest Tamil grammar work of the Sangam period was \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Tholkappiyam]
- \_\_\_\_\_ built Kallanai across the river Kaveri. [Ans : Karikalan]
- The chief of the army was known as \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Thanaithalaivan]
- Land revenue was called \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans : Irai]

**IV. True or False :**

- The singing bards of the Sangam age were called Irular. [Ans : False]
- Caste system developed during the Sangam period. [Ans : False]
- Kizhar was the village chief. [Ans : True]
- Puhar was the general term for city. [Ans : False]
- Coastal region was called Marudham. [Ans : False]

## V. Match :

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. Thennar  | – i. Cheras   |
| b. Vanavar  | – ii. Cholas  |
| c. Senni    | – iii. Velir  |
| d. Adiyaman | – iv. Pandyas |

Ans. a – iv b – i c – ii d – iii

## VI. Answer in one or two sentences

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

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

2. What was Natukkal or Virakkal?

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

3. Name five *thinai*s mentioned in the Sangam literature.

Ans. 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.

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

5. Name the seven patrons (*Kadaiyelu Vallalgal*).

Ans. 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 Kalabhra period.

Ans. Periapuranam, Seevakachinthamani and Kundalakesi were written during the Kalabhra period.

## VII. Answer the following :

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

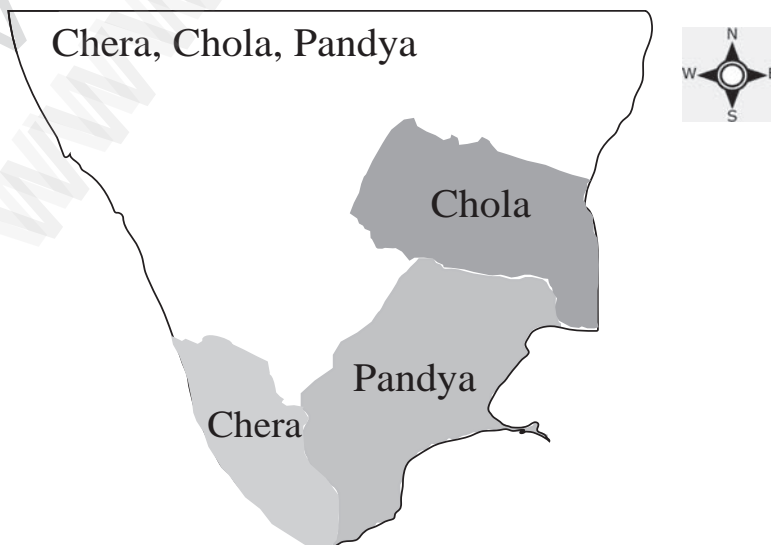
Ans. (i) There was no restriction for women in social life.  
(ii) There were learned and wise women.  
(iii) Forty women poets had lived and left behind their valuable works.  
(iv) Marriage was a matter of self-choice.  
(v) However, Chastity (Karpu) was considered the highest virtue of women.  
(vi) Sons and daughters had equal shares in their parent's property.  
(vii) Women poets of Sangam Age were Arraiyar, Velliveethiyar, Kakkaiyapadiyiar, AathiManthiyar, Ponmudiyar.

**VIII. HOTs :****1. Karikal Valavan is regarded as the greatest Chola king. Justify.**

- Ans.** (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 Thanjavur 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.

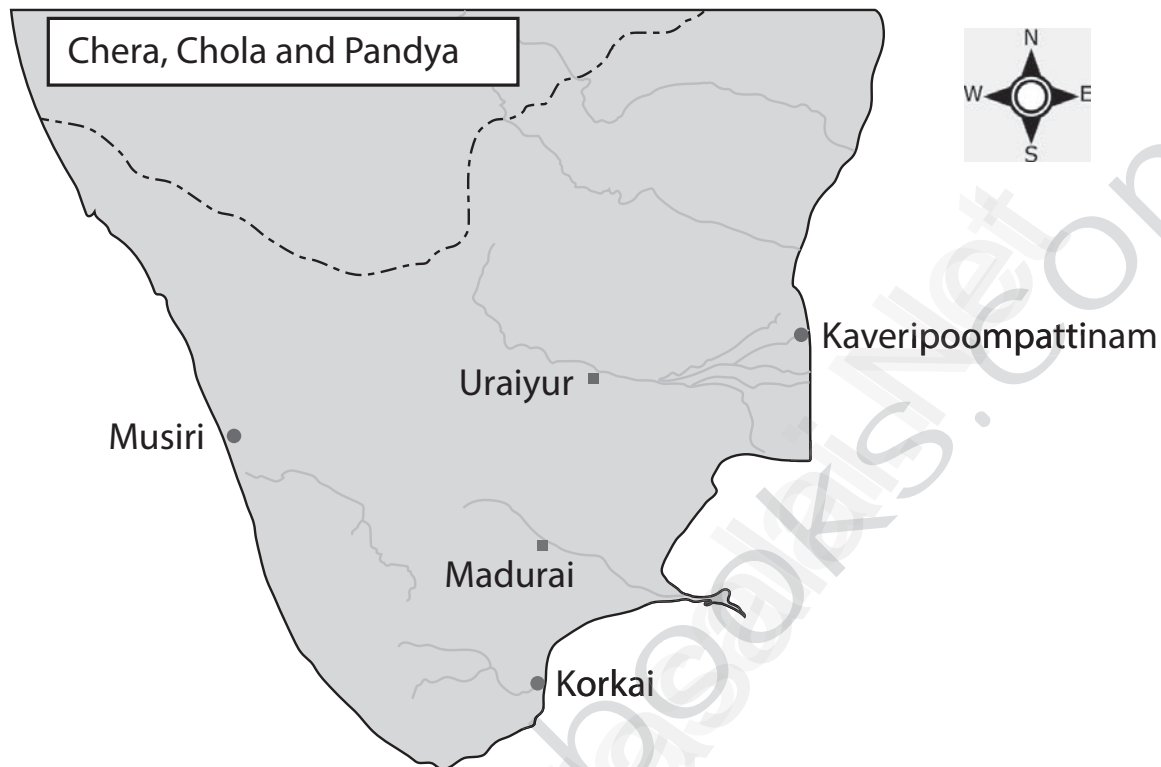
**2. The period of Kalabhra is not a dark age. Give reasons.**

- Ans.** (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, Yapernkalam 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 had 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.  
(ix) So the Kalabhra period is not a dark age, as it is portrayed.

**IX. Map Work :****1. Mark and colour the extent of Chera, Chola and Pandya empires on the river map of South India.**

2. Mark the following places.

a. Korkai b. Kaveripoompattinam c. Musiri d. Uraiur e. Madurai



### XI. Answer Grid

Mention two epics of the Sangam Period. <b>Ans :</b> Silappathikaram Manimegalai.	Name the two groups of officials who assisted the king. <b>Ans :</b> Aimperunguzhu Enberaayan.	Name any two women poets of the Sangam period. <b>Ans :</b> Avvaiyar Ponmudiyar.
Name any three major ports of Sangam age. <b>Ans :</b> Musiri, Tondi, Korkai..	What constituted Muthamizh? <b>Ans :</b> Iyal, Isai, Naatakam	Silappathikaram was written by ____ Ilango Adigal.
Talayalanganam is related to which Pandya king? <b>Ans :</b> Nedunchezhiyan.	Which eco-region was called menpulam? <b>Ans :</b> Marutham.	The light houses in the ports are called ____ Kalangarailangu Sudar.

## HISTORY

### UNIT 3

# THE AGE OF EMPIRES : GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To know the establishment of Gupta dynasty and the empire-building efforts of Gupta rulers
- To understand the polity, economy and society under Guptas
- To get familiar with the contributions of the Guptas to art, architecture, literature, education, science and technology
- To explore the signification of the reign of Harshavardhana



### EXERCISE

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

- \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Gupta dynasty.  
(a) Chandragupta I (b) Sri Gupta  
(c) Vishnu Gopa (d) Vishnugupta [Ans : (b) Sri Gupta]
- Prayog Prashasti was composed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Kalidasa (b) Amarasimha  
(c) Harisena (d) Dhanvantri [Ans : (c) Harisena]
- The monolithic iron pillar of Chandragupta is at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Mehrauli (b) Bhitari  
(c) Gadhva (d) Mathura [Ans : (a) Mehrauli]
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.  
(a) Charaka (b) Sushruta  
(c) Dhanvantri (d) Agnivasa [Ans : (b) Sushruta]
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the Gauda ruler of Bengal.  
(a) Sasanka (b) Maitraka  
(c) Rajavardhana (d) Pulikesin II [Ans : (a) Sasanka]

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**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.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is correct but R is not correct.
- A is not correct but R is correct.

[Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A]

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

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

- Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct.
- Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct.
- Both the statements are correct.
- Both the statements are wrong.

[Ans : (a) Statement I is wrong but statement II is correct]

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

- Srigupta – Chandragupta I – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya
- Chandragupta I – Vikramaditya – Srigupta – Samudragupta
- Srigupta – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya – Chandragupta I
- Vikramaditya – Srigupta – Samudragupta – Chandragupta I

[Ans : (a) Srigupta – Chandragupta I – Samudragupta – Vikramaditya]

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

- Lending money at high rate of interest was practised.
- Pottery and mining were the most flourishing industries.
  1. is correct
  2. is correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are correct
  - Both 1 and 2 are wrong

[Ans: (a) 1. is correct]

5. Circle the odd one

1. Kalidasa, Harisena, Samudragupta, Charaka.

[Ans: Samudragupta]

Reason : Samudragupta was a king. Others were not.

2. Ratnavali, Harshacharita, Nagananda, Priyadharshika.

[Ans: Harshacharita]

Reason : Harshacharita was written by Banabhatta. Other three were written by Harsha.

**III. Fill in the blanks :**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, the king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Samudragupta.

[Ans: Sri Meghavarman]

2. Buddhist monk from China \_\_\_\_\_, visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

[Ans: Fahien]

3. \_\_\_\_\_ invasion led to the downfall of Gupta Empire.

[Ans: Hun]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main revenue to the Government. [Ans: Land Tax]
5. The official language of the Guptas was \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Sanskrit]
6. \_\_\_\_\_, the Pallava king was defeated by Samudragupta. [Ans: Vishnugopa]
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the popular king of Vardhana dynasty. [Ans: Harsha]
8. Harsha shifted his captial from \_\_\_\_\_ to Kanauj. [Ans: Thaneswar]

#### IV. State whether True or False :

1. Dhanvantri was a 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]

#### V. Match the following :

A

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Mihirakula         | - 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

[Ans: c) 3,1,5,2,4]

B

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 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]

#### VI. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. Who was given the title Kaviraja? Why?

- Ans. (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?

- Ans. (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.

- Ans. (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 any one else.

**4. Highlight the achievements of Guptas in metallurgy.**

- Ans.** (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.
- (iii) This monolithic iron pillar has lasted through the centuries without rusting.

**5. Who were the Huns?**

- Ans.** (i) Huns were the nomadic tribe, who under their great Attila were terrorising 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.**

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

**7. Name the books authored by Harsha.**

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

**VII. Answer the following briefly :****1. Write a note on Prashasti.**

- Ans.** (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 Prayog 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.

**2. Give an account of Samudragupta's military conquests.**

- Ans.** (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.

**3. Describe the land classification during the Gupta period.**

- Ans.** (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.

#### 4. Write about Sresti and Sarthavaha traders.

- Ans.**
- (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.

#### 5. Highlight the contribution of Guptas to architecture.

- Ans.**
- (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.

#### 6. Name the works of Kalidasa.

**Ans. Works of Kalidasa :**

- (i) **Dramas :** Sakunthala, Malavikagnimitra and Vikramaorvashiyam.
- (ii) Other works are Meghaduta, Raghuvamsa, Kumarasambava and Ritusamhara.

#### 7. Estimate Harshvardhana as a poet and a dramatist.

- Ans.**
- (i) Harsha, himself a poet and dramatist, gathered around him best of poets and artists.
  - (ii) Harsha's popular works are Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadharshika.
  - (iii) His royal court was adorned by Banabhata, Mayura, Hardatta and Jayasena.

#### VIII. HOTs :

##### 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
- [Ans: c. the prosperity of the kingdom]**

##### 2. The famous ancient paintings at Ajanta were painted on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. walls of caves
  - b. ceilings of temples
  - c. rocks
  - d. papyrus
- [Ans: a. walls of caves]**

## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. The founder of the Gupta dynasty was
  - (a) Chandragupta I
  - (b) Srigupta
  - (c) Vishnu Gopa
  - (d) Vishnugupta
2. Prayog Prashasti was composed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Kalidasa
  - (b) Amarasimha
  - (c) Harisena
  - (d) Dhanvantri
3. The monolithic iron pillar of Chandragupta is at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Mehrauli
  - (b) Bhitari
  - (c) Gadhva
  - (d) Mathura
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.
  - (a) Charaka
  - (b) Sushruta
  - (c) Dhanvantri
  - (d) Agnivasa

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

(1 × 1 = 1)

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.

### III. Fill in the blanks :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. The popular king of Vardhana dynasty was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Pallava king \_\_\_\_\_ was defeated by Samudragupta.
3. The main revenue to the government was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The official language of the Guptas was \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. Match the following :

(5 × 1 = 5)

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Mihirakula         | – 1. Astronomy      |
| b. Nalanda University | – 2. Caravan trader |
| c. Painting           | – 3. Skandagupta    |
| d. Sartavaga          | – 4. Bagh           |
| e. Aryabhata          | – 5. Kumaragupta    |



**V. Answer in one or two sentences****(3 × 2 = 6)**

1. Explain the Divine theory of Kingship.
2. Name the three kinds of taxes collected during the Harsha's reign.
3. Name the books authored by Harsha.

**VII Answer the following:****(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Give an account of Samundragupta's military conquests.

**Answer Key**

- I 1) (b) Srigupta 2) (c) Harisena 3) (a) Mehrauli 4) (b) Sushruta
- II 1) a.
- III 1) Harsha 2) Vishnugopa 3) Land tax 4) Sanskrit.
- IV a-3, b-5, c-4, d-2, e-1
- V 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 209; Q. No. VI -3.  
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 210; Q. No. VI-6.  
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 210; Q. No. VI -7.
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 210 ; Q. No. VII-2.



**6<sup>TH</sup> STD** **THIRD TERM - SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (SA) - 2022**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Register Number

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Time Allowed 2.00 Hours]

(with Answers)

[Max. Marks : 60

**I. Choose the correct Answer :**  
(5 × 1 = 5)

- The rule of Pandyas was followed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Satavahanas (b) Cholas  
(c) Kalabhras (d) Pallavas
- The monolithic iron pillar of Chandragupta is at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Mehrauli (b) Bhitari  
(c) Gadhva (d) Mathura
- The head of a corporation is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Mayor (b) Commissioner  
(c) Chair person (d) President
- The shape of the Earth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Square (b) Rectangle  
(c) Geoid (d) Circle
- The total number of lines of longitude are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 370 (b) 380  
(c) 360 (d) 390

**II. Fill in the blanks** (4 × 1 = 4)

- \_\_\_\_\_ built Kallanai across the river Kaveri.
- Kushana's later capital was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Prime Meridian is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the first municipality in Tamil Nadu.

**III. Match the following :** (5 × 1 = 5)

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. Neithal            | - Harsha charita    |
| 11. Bana               | - 10,000 students   |
| 12. Nalanda University | - Tsunami           |
| 13. Disaster           | - Executive officer |
| 14. Town Panchayat     | - Fishing           |

**IV. True or False :** (3 × 1 = 3)

- Caste system developed during Sangam Period.
- Buddha Charita was written by Asvaghosha.
- Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine.

**V. Circle the Odd one :** (3 × 1 = 3)

- North Pole, South Pole, Equator, International Date line.
- Torrid Zone, Time Zone, Temperate zone, Frigid zone.
- Tropic of capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Prime Meridian

**VI. Answer the following :** (Any 7)  
(7 × 2 = 14)

- Name five thinais mentioned in the Sangam literature.
- Name the seven patrons (Kadaiyelu Vallalgal)
- Name the Buddhist saints and scholars who adorned the court of Kanishka.
- What were the subjects taught at Nalanda University?
- Name the books authored by Harsha.
- What is a geoid?
- What is local time?
- Name the four hemisphere of the Earth
- What are the two types of disasters? Give examples.
- What are the divisions of a rural local body.

**VII. Answer in detail :** (Any 4)  
(4 × 5 = 20)

- Discuss the status of women in the Sangam Society.
- The importance of Gandhara School of Art.

33. Give an account of Samudragupta's military conquests.
34. What are the Significant lines of latitude? Explain the Zones found between them.
35. List out a few functions of corporations.
36. Prepare the slogans for road Safety.

**VIII. Mark the places of World Map: (Any 6) (6×1=6)**

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) Asia             | 2) Africa        |
| 3) Australia        | 4) Equator       |
| 5) Greenwich        | 6) Pacific Ocean |
| 7) Atlantic Ocean   |                  |
| 8) Tropic of cancer |                  |
| 9) Indian Ocean     |                  |



**ANSWERS**

**I.**

1. (c) Kalabhras  
2. (a) Mehrauli  
3. (a) Mayor  
4. (c) Geoid  
5. (c) 360

**II.**

6. Karikalan  
7. Peshavar or Purushapura  
8. Greenwich Meridian  
9. Walajahpet in Vellore Dt.

**III.**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. Neithal            | - Fishing           |
| 11. Bana               | - Harsha charita    |
| 12. Nalanda University | - 10,000 students   |
| 13. Disaster           | - Tsunami           |
| 14. Town Panchayat     | - Executive officer |

**IV.**

15. False  
16. True  
17. True

**V.**

18. International Date line.  
19. Time Zone  
20. Prime Meridian

**VI.**

21. The five thinais mentioned in the Sangam literature are  
(i) Kurinji. (ii) Mullai.  
(iii) Marutham. (iv) Neithal.  
(v) Palai.
22. The seven patrons were  
(i) Pari (ii) Kari  
(iii) Ori (iv) Pegan  
(v) Ay (vi) Adiyaman  
(vii) Nalli
23. (i) Kanishka was an ardent Buddhist.  
(ii) His court was adorned with a number of Buddhist saints and scholars, like Asvaghosha, Vasumitra and Nagarjuna.
24. (i) In Nalanda University Buddhism was the main subject of study.  
(ii) Other subjects like Yoga, Vedic literature and medicine were also taught.
25. The books authored by Harsha were Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadharshika.
26. (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).
27. (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.  
(ii) This is called local time.
28. (i) Northern Hemisphere,  
(ii) Southern Hemisphere,  
(iii) Eastern Hemisphere and  
(iv) Western Hemisphere.
29. (i) Disaster can be classified as natural and man-made disaster.  
(ii) **Natural disaster:** Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Tsunami, Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Avalanches, Thunder and lightning.  
(iii) **Man made disaster:** Fire, Destruction of building, Accidents in industries, Accident in transport, Terrorism, Stampede.