

## H-01- Vedic Culture in North India and Megalithic Culture in South India

VI Answer in one or two sentence:

1. Name the four Vedas.

- Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharva.

2. What were the animals domesticated by Vedic people?

- Horses, cows, goats, sheep, oxen and dogs were domesticated.

3. What do you know about Megalith?

- 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?

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

5. What are Urns?

- large pottery jars were used for burying the dead.

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

- They used Nishka, Satmana (gold coins) and Krishnala (silver coins) for business transactions.

7. Name some Megalithic monuments found in Tamil Nadu.

- Megalithic Dolmens have been found in Veeraraghavapuram village, Kanchipuram district, Kummalaruthupatti, Dindigul district, and in Narasingampatti, Madurai district.

VII Answer the following

1. Write briefly about the archaeological site at Kodumanal.

- It is identified with the Kodumanam of Pathitruvalu.
- More than 300 pottery inscriptions in Tamil – Brahmi have been discovered there.
- Archaeologists have also discovered spindles, whorls (used for making thread from cotton) and pieces of cloth, along with tools, weapons, ornaments, beads, particularly carnelian.
- A Menhir found at burial site is assigned to the Megalithic period.

2. Write about the Vedic women in a paragraph.

- In Rig Vedic society, women relatively enjoyed some freedom.
- The wife was respected as the mistress of the household.
- She could perform rituals along with her husband in their house.
- Child marriage and sati were unknown.
- There was no bar on the remarriage of widows.
- They played no role in public affairs.

## H-02- Great Thinkers and New

### Faiths

VI Answer in one or two sentences:

1. What are the Tri-ratnas (three jewels) of Jainism?

- Right Faith
- Right Knowledge
- Right action

2. What are the two sects of Buddhism?

- Digambaras and Svetambaras

**3. What does Jina mean?**

- Jina, which means conquering self and the external world.

**4. Write any two common features of Buddhism and Jainism.**

- Denied the authority of Vedas.
- Opposed blood sacrifices.
- Admitted disciples from all the castes and from both the genders.

**5. Write a note on Buddhist Sangha.**

- Buddha laid foundation for a missionary organization called Sangha, meaning 'association' for the propagation of his faith.
- The members were called bhikshus (monks).
- They led a life of austerity.

**6. Name the Chinese traveler who visited Kancheepuram in seventh century AD(CE).**

- Hieun Tsang who visited Kanchipuram in the seventh century A.D (CE).

**7. Name the female jain monk mentioned in Silapathikaram.**

- Kovalan and Kannagi

**VII Answer the following:****1. Name the eight-fold path of Buddhism?**

- Right view
- Right Thought
- Right Speech
- Right Action
- Right Livelihood
- Right Effort
- Right Knowledge
- Right Meditation

**2. What are the five important rules of conduct in Jainism?**

- Ahimsa - not to injure any living beings
- Satya - to speak truth
- Asteya - not to steal
- Aparigraha - not to own property

- Brahmacharya - Celibacy

**3. Narrate four noble truths of Buddha?**

- Life is full of sorrow and misery.
- Desire is the cause of misery.
- Sorrows and sufferings can be removed by giving up one's desire.
- The desire can be overcome by following the right path (Noble eightfold path).

**4. Write any three differences between Hinayana and Mahayana sects of Buddhism?**

Hinayana	Mahayana
Did not worship idols or images of Buddha.	Worshipped images of Buddha.
Practiced austerity	Observed elaborate rituals
Used Prakrit language	Used Sanskrit language

**5. Jainism and Buddhism flourished in Sangam period. Give any two evidences for each.**

- In ancient Tamil literature, Jainism is referred to as Samanam. There is a Samanar Hill or Samanar Malai in Keelakuyilkudi village, 15 km away from Madurai.
- The images of Tirthankaras created by Jain monks are found in the hill. It is a protected monument of the Archaeological Survey of India.
- There is a reference to Aravor Palli, a place of living for Jain monks, in Manimegalai.
- Buddhism spread to Tamil Nadu much later than Jainism. Manimekalai, one of the epics of the post-Sangam age is Buddhist literature.
- There is an elaborate description of Kanchipuram in the classical epic Manimegalai.

## **H-03- From Chieftoms to Empires**

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

**1. Mention any two literary sources of Mauryan period.**

- Angas – Jain texts
- Tripitakas and Jatakas - Buddhist texts

**2. What is a stupa?**

- A Stupa is a semi – spherical dome like structure constructed on brick or stone.

**3. Name the dynasties of Magadha.**

- The Haryanka dynasty
- The Shishunaga dynasty
- The Nanda dynasty
- The Maurya dynasty

**4. What were the sources of revenue during Mauryan period?**

- The land was the most important source of revenue for the state.
- Revenue from taxes on forests, mines, salt and irrigation provided additional revenue to the government.

**5. Who assisted Nagarika in the administration of towns?**

- Sthanika and Gopa.

**6. What do you know from the Rock Edicts II and XIII of Ashoka?**

- The Rock Edicts II and XIII of Ashoka refer to the names of the three dynasties namely Pandyas, Cholas, the Keralaputras and the Sathyaputras.

**7. Which classical Tamil poetic works have the reference of Mauryans?**

- Mamulaha's poem in Agananuru gives the reference of the Mauryans.

**VII Answer the following:**

**1. What did Ashoka do to spread Buddhism?**

**(Write any three points)**

- Ashoka sent his son Mahinda and Sanghamitta to Srilanka to propagate Buddhism.
- He also sent missionaries to West Asia, Egypt, and Eastern Europe to spread the message of Dhamma.
- The Dhamma-mahamattas were a new cadre of officials created by Ashoka.
- Their job was to spread dhamma all over the empire.
- Ashoka held the third Buddhist Council at his capital Pataliputra.

**2. Write any three causes for the rise of Magadha.**

- Magadha was located on the lower part of the Gangetic plain.
- The plain was fertile which ensured the rich agricultural yield.
- This provided regular and substantial income to the state.
- The thick forests supplied timber for the construction of buildings and elephants for the army.
- The abundance of natural resources especially iron enabled them to equip themselves with weapons made of iron.

## **G-01- RESOURCES**

**C) Write short notes on the following.**

**1. Renewable resources.**

- After consumption, resources can be renewed with the period of time is called renewable resources.

Example: Air, Water, Sunlight

**2. Human resources.**

- Human resources are groups of individuals who use nature to create more resources.
- Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately.

**3. Individual resources.**

- Individual resources are resources privately owned by individuals.
- Example: Apartments

**4. Tertiary activities**

- 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?**

- The resource is anything that fulfills human needs. When anything is of some use it becomes valuable.
- All resources have value.
- The value can be either commercial or non-commercial.

**2. What are actual resources?**

- 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.**

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

**4. What is sustainable development?**

- Development is necessary without affecting the needs of future generations.

- If the present needs of resources are met and the conserving of resources for the future is balanced, we call it sustainable development.

**E) Give short answers for the following questions.****1. Differentiate universal and localized resources.****Universal Resources:**

- Universal resources are present everywhere.
- Eg. Sunlight and air

**Localized Resources:**

- Localized resources are present in specific regions.
- Eg. Minerals

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

- Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately.

- Education, health, knowledge, and skill have made them valuable resources. Eg. Doctors, Scientists, and Teachers.

**3. Compare national and international resources.****National resources**

- National resources are resources within the political boundaries and oceanic areas of a country.
- Eg. Tropical Forest Region of India

**International resources**

- International resources are all oceanic resources found in the open ocean.
- Eg. Ambergris.

**4. What is the difference between manmade resources and human resources?****Man-made resources:**

- All structures built by man can also be called man-made resources.
- Eg. Bridges, Houses, Road.

**Human Resources:**

- Human resources are groups of individuals who use nature to create more resources.
- Eg. Doctors, Teachers, Scientists.

**5. Write the Gandhian thought on conservation of resources.**

- overexploitation of resources.
- Unlimited needs of human beings. So, conservation is very important.

**F) Give detailed answers for the following questions. (100-120 words)****1. How are natural resources classified? Explain any three with examples.**

- Natural resources are classified according to theirs.
- Origin - E.g: Air, Animals, etc.
- Development - E.g: Coal, Marine yeast, etc
- Renewability - E.g: Coal, Air, etc.
- Distribution - E.g: Air, Minerals.
- Ownership - E.g: Parks, Apartments, etc

**2. How can resources be conserved?**

- Wastage and excess consumption is prevented.
- Reusable resources are recycled
- Pollution is prevented
- Environment is protected
- Natural vegetation and wildlife are preserved.

**3. What is resource planning and why is it necessary?**

- The technique or skill of proper utilization of resources is Resource Planning. Resource Planning is necessary because
- Resources are limited and we have to use them properly. Also, we have to save the resources for our future generation.
- Resources are unevenly distributed over the different parts of the world.

- It is also essential for the production of resources to protect them from overexploitation.

**4. Explain the primary, secondary and tertiary activities.****(a) Primary Activities**

- They are concerned with the production of raw materials for foodstuff and industrial use.
- Primary activities include agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing, etc.

**(b) Secondary Activities**

- The raw materials obtained from the primary activities are converted into finished products through machinery on a large scale.

**(c) Tertiary activities:**

- Tertiary activities are basically concerned with the distribution of primary and secondary products through a system of transport and trade.
- (Eg): Banking, Trade, and communication.

**C-01- NATIONAL SYMBOLS****IX. Answer the following.****1. What do the colours in our National Flag represent?**

- Saffron - valour and sacrifice.
- Green - fertility and prosperity.
- White - honesty, peace, and purity.
- Ashoka Chakra - truth and peace.

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

- 'Satyameva Jayate' - truth alone triumphs.
- The National emblem consists of two parts the upper and lower parts.
- 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.
- 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?

- 'Jana Gana Mana' is our National anthem.
- It symbolizes the sovereignty and integrity of our Nation.
- This anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali.

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

- The Indian currency is the Indian rupees.
- The symbol of rupees is ₹.
- This was designed by D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010.

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

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

### 6. Who wrote the National pledge?

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

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

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

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

- 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?

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

## C-02- THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

### V. Answer the following questions:

#### 1. Why was January 26 adopted as the Republic Day?

- It was on that day in 1930 when the Declaration of Indian Independence was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress.

#### 2. What is the Constitution of India?

- "The Constitution is an authentic document containing the basic ideas, principles and laws of a country.
- It also defines the rights and duties of citizens.

#### 3. List out the special features of the Constitution of India

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#### 4. What are the fundamental rights?

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies.

#### 5. List out the fundamental duties that you would like to fulfil

- Respecting the National flag and National Anthem.
- Respect and protect the Constitution.
- Treating everyone as brothers and sister
- Avoid violence.

**6. What is Preamble?**

- The Preamble of our constitution stresses justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- The preface of the constitution is the preamble.

**7. What do you understand by Liberty, Equality and Fraternity?**

- **Liberty** means freedom to individual to do he/she wants to do without harming others Liberty.
- **Equality** means an equal opportunity to all the citizens irrespective of their caste, religion, race, gender.
- **Fraternity** means an environment of brotherhood among the citizens of a nation.

**8. Define: Sovereign**

- Sovereign means one who exercises supreme authority or power.

**E-01- ECONOMICS -AN****INTRODUCTION****V Answer the following questions:****1. Sandhai – Define**

- In villages once in a week or month, all things are sold in a particular place at a specific time to meet the needs of the people. That is called Sandai.

**2. What is called barter system?**

- A system of exchanging goods for other goods is called a barter system. Example: Exchange a bag or rice for enough clothes.

**3. What is trade?**

- Trade involves the transfer of goods or services from one person to another often in exchange of money.

**4. What is Savings?**

- The amount from the income which is left for future needs after consumption is called savings.

**5. What was the necessity for the invention of money?**

- When traders exchange commodities there arises a difference in the value of the commodity.
- To solve this problem people invented money.

**6. What was the reason for the development of settlements near water bodies?**

- Rivers act as the main source for the cultivation of crops.
- So early man settled permanently near the rivers.

**7. What are called secondary occupation?**

- The raw materials obtained from the primary activities are converted into finished products is called a secondary occupation.

**8. Name the city centred industries.**

- Cement, iron, and Aluminium industries, seafood processing are some of the city centered industries.

**VI Answer the following in detail:****1. List out the important primary occupations of your district.**

- Agriculture
- Cattle rearing
- Collection of fruits, nuts, honey, and medicinal herbs.

**2. Mention the manufacturing industries found in your district**

- Cotton textiles
- Spinning and weaving
- Food processing industries
- Beedi production
- Wind power generations

**3. How are the industries classified on the basis of raw materials?**

- Agro-Based Industries – Cotton textiles, Sugar mills, and Food processing.
- Forest-Based Industries – Paper mills, Furniture making, Building materials.
- Mineral Based Industries – Cement, Iron, Aluminium Industries.
- Marine Based Industries – Seafood processing.

**4. Write down the occupations in the service sector**

- Transport – Roadways, Railways, Waterways, Airways.
- Communication – Post, Telephone, Information Technology.
- Trade – Procurement of goods, selling.
- Banking – Money Transaction, Banking Services.

**5. What do you know about the features of cities?**

- A city is a large human settlement.
- The high density of population.
- Four-way roads, flyovers, skyscrapers, parks.
- Educational institution, hospital, Government offices.
- Private and public industries and technological institutions.
- Employment opportunities permanent monthly income, basic requirements, etc.

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