

07-TERM3- SOCIAL SCIENCE-EM**UNIT-1- NEW RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND MOVEMENTS****VI. Short Answers:****1. What do you know about Thirumurai?**

- Tamil Saivite sacred canon, 12 books.
- 11 books by Nambi; 12th by Sekkizhar.
- Sekkizhar wrote Periyapuram.

2. How many Nayanmars were there and who were prominent among them?

- 63 Nayanmars, legendary saints of Saivism.
- Trio: Gnanasamandar, Appar, and Sundarar.
- Worshipped in South Indian temples.

3. How did Guru Nanak help to found Sikhism?

- Nominated disciple Lehna as his successor.
- Sikh Gurus follow nomination tradition.
- Successors guide Sikhism after him.

4. What had Tukaram to do with the Vitthoba temple of Pantharpur?

- Tukaram, 17th-century Maharashtra saint-poet.
- Temple devoted to Vitthoba, Krishna's avatar.
- Tukaram linked to Pantharpur's devotion.

5. Highlight the spiritual ideas of Kabir that appealed to lower classes.

- Opposed caste, wealth, and religion bias.
- Believed in one God with many names.
- Promoted unity of Hinduism and Islam.

VII. Detailed Answers:**1. Contributions of Bhakti Movement exponents:**

- **Vaishnavite Saints:** 12 Azhwars like Poigai Azhwar.
- **Saivite Saints:** 63 Nayanmars like Appar.
- **Adi Shankara:** Preached Advaita philosophy.
- **Ramanuja:** Spread Srivaishnavism devotion.
- **Meera Bai:** Krishna devotee, inspired literature.
- **Chaitanyadeva:** Popularised Krishna worship with songs.

2. What is Sufism? How did it find footing in India?

- **Meaning:** Sufis wore wool (suf).
- **Start in India:** Began with Arab conquest.
- **Rise:** Prominent under Delhi Sultans.
- **Adoption:** Used music, dance, and yoga.
- **Orders:** Chishti, Suhrawardi, and Firdausi.
- **Ajmer Dargah:** Moinuddin Chishti's resting place.

3. Impact of Bhakti movement on Indian society:

- Revived Vedic Hinduism against Islamic influence.
- Promoted unity and peace through brotherhood.
- Devotional literature in common languages grew.
- Boosted regional language development.
- Criticised caste and social disparities.
- Sanskrit and Tamil continued to thrive.

UNIT-2- Art and Architecture of Tamil Nadu

VI. Short Answers:

1. Write a note on Pancha Pandava Rathas.

- Rock-cut monuments in Tamil Dravida tradition.
- Named Draupadi, Dharmaraja, Bhima, Arjuna, and Nagula-Sahadeva.
- Walls decorated with niches, gods, and mythology.

2. Throw light on the paintings of Sittanavasal.

- Jain monks' residential cave with fresco paintings.
- Lotus pond shows animals, flowers, and colors.
- Notable for brilliant execution of themes.

3. Point out the special features of Thanjavur Big Temple.

- Vimana is 216 feet, called Dakshina Meru.
- Nandi statue carved from a single rock.
- Among the tallest man-made shikaras.

4. Highlight the striking features of Rameswaram Temple.

- Longest corridors in the world with 1200+ pillars.
- Three sets of corridors, 7 meters tall.
- Decorated with ornate carvings and designs.

VII. Detailed Answers:

1. Transition from rock-cut to free-standing temples:

- Pallava epoch marked this architectural shift.
- Mahendravarman pioneered rock-cut temples.
- Mandagapattu temple was the first rock-cut.

- Shore Temple, a free-standing structure, by Narasimhavarman II.
- Free-standing temples allowed sculptor's creativity.
- Mahabalipuram built of cut stones, not caves.

2. Differences between Vijayanagara-Nayak and Pallava-Chola architecture:

Feature	Vijayanagara and Nayak	Pallavas and Later Cholas
Temple Features	Decorated mandapas, life-size images, floral works.	Transition from rock-cut to free-standing temples.
Key Structures	Music pillars, stone windows, massive gopurams.	Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram by Pallavas.
Water Management	Attached tanks and gateways from four directions.	Chola temples like Thanjavur had vimanas and sculptures.
Significant Temples	Vijayanagara examples: Hampi temples with ornate carvings.	Gangaikonda Cholapuram, Dharasuram rich in architectural beauty.

UNIT-3- JAINISM, BUDDHISM AND AJIVIKA**PHILOSOPHY IN TAMIL NADU****VI. Short Answers****1. Make a list of the Five Great Vows of Jainism.**

- Ahimsa: Non-violence in all actions.
- Satya: Truthfulness in speech and conduct.
- Achaurya: Refraining from stealing.
- Brahmacharya: Practicing celibacy or chastity.
- Aparigraha: Non-possession or non-attachment.

2. What are the four noble truths of Buddha?

- Life involves pain, aging, and death.
- Suffering arises from craving and aversion.
- Suffering can be overcome with contentment.
- The Eightfold Path leads to true happiness.

3. Explain the three divisions of Tripitaka.

- Vinaya Pitaka
- Sutta Pitaka
- Abhidhamma Pitaka

4. Highlight the importance of Sittanavasal.

- Jain cave temple from the early Pandya period.
- Located on a 70 m high rock in Pudukkottai.
- Features Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions and murals.

VII. Detailed Answers**1. Sources of study for Jainism and Buddhism:****Sources of Jainism:**

- Mahavira's teachings orally transmitted by disciples.
- Scriptures codified at councils like Vallabhi.
- Commentaries compiled by learned Jain monks.

Sources of Buddhism:

- Teachings written in Pali by 80 B.C.
- Tripitaka: Vinaya, Sutta, and Abhidhamma Pitakas.
- Buddhist sanghas preserved teachings through memory.

2. Relics of Jainism and Buddhism in Tamil Nadu:**Jainism Relics:**

- Jain temples in Kanchipuram and Kazhugumalai.
- Tirtankara sculptures and polished rock beds.
- Mural paintings depicting Jain traditions.

Buddhism Relics:

- Spread by Ceylonese missionaries to Tamil Nadu.
- Chudamani Vihara of Nagapattinam by Srivijaya king.
- Viharas as educational hubs, like Kaveripoompattinam.

3. Essence of Ajivika philosophy and its presence in Tamil Nadu:

- Believed in karma, soul transmigration, and determinism.
- Practiced strict asceticism despite persecution.
- Thrived along the Palar River till the 14th century.
- Ultimately absorbed into Vaishnavism.
- Known from Vedic hymns and Sanskrit compilations.
- Found in Vellore, Kanchipuram, and Tiruvallur districts.

GEOGRAPHY**UNIT-1- EXPLORING CONTINENTS – NORTH****AMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA****IV. Give Reasons**

1. The eastern coast of North America, particularly the USA, enjoys a mild climate.

- Warm moist South Westerlies and the North-East Trades contribute to mild conditions.

2. United States of America is known as a “Melting Pot.”

- It integrates hundreds of different cultures into a new unified culture.

3. Though Quito and the Amazon basin are on the same latitude, Quito enjoys eternal spring while the Amazon is hot.

- Quito is at a high altitude (9,350 ft), giving it a pleasant climate year-round, unlike the low-altitude Amazon basin.

4. Peru is one of the world’s largest producers of tropical fish.

- The cool Humboldt Current brings plankton, supporting abundant fish populations.

V. Distinguish Between

1. The Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains

Distinguish Between (Table Format)

Topic	Rocky Mountains	Appalachian Mountains
Location	Found in the western part of North America.	Found in the eastern part of North America.
Features	Long, young fold	Old fold mountains

Topic	Rocky Mountains	Appalachian Mountains
	mountains with significant height and width (110-480 km).	with lower peaks and not continuous.

2. The Prairies and Pampas Grasslands

Topic	Prairies Grasslands	Pampas Grasslands
Location	Found in central USA and Canada.	Found in northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil.
Climate	Winters are cold, summers are hot, and rainfall is moderate.	Summers are warm, winters are cold, and rainfall is moderate.

3. Tundra and Taiga

Topic	Tundra	Taiga
Region	Found along the northern coasts of Canada and northern islands.	Found in Alaska, southern central Canada, and northeastern Canada.
Flora and Fauna	Flora: Mosses and lichens. Fauna: Reindeer, musk ox, and polar bears.	Flora: Pine, fir, and cedar. Fauna: Foxes, skunks, and grizzly bears.

VI. Short Answers**1. Name the boundaries of North America.**

- North: Arctic Ocean
- West: Pacific Ocean
- East: Atlantic Ocean
- South: South America (connected by the Isthmus of Panama)

2. Write a note on the Mackenzie River.

- Second-largest drainage basin in North America, flowing from Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean.

3. What types of fruits are cultivated in North America?

- Citrus fruits: Cranberries, Blueberries, Grapes, Strawberries, and Gooseberries.

4. Give a short note on the lifestyle of Eskimos.

- Eskimos live in igloos, wear fur clothing, and lead simple lives in cold Arctic regions.

5. Name the densely populated areas of North America.

- Eastern North America, Great Lakes, Florida, California, Mexico, and Central America.

6. Name the physiographic divisions of South America.

1. Andes Mountains
2. River Basins or Central Plains
3. Eastern Highlands

7. What is called "4'O clock rains"?

- Convectional rain in equatorial regions, occurring regularly in the afternoon around 4 PM.

8. Name the flora and fauna of equatorial forests in South America.

- **Flora:** Rubber, Mahogany, Brazil nuts.
- **Fauna:** Anaconda, Parrots, Crocodiles.

9. What is known as "Estancias"?

- Large pasture lands for raising cattle in South America, managed by gauchos.

10. Name the major exports of South America.

- Sugar, coffee, cocoa, beef, wheat, petroleum, and copper.

VIII. Paragraph Questions (Simplified into Points)**1. Give an account of the climate of North America.**

- North America has varied climates due to its vast latitudinal extent.
- The central plains experience extreme winters and summers.
- The south remains warm throughout the year.
- The west coast has a Mediterranean climate with wet winters and dry summers.
- Arctic regions are cold and dry, with long winters and short summers.

2. Describe the Heavy Engineering Industries in North America.

- Heavy industries use bulky raw materials and require large investments.
- Major industries include automobiles, aircraft, and shipbuilding.
- The USA is the largest automobile producer.
- Important centers are Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York.
- Canada's Windsor is a significant center for heavy industries.

3. Describe the drainage system in South America.

- Most rivers drain into the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Amazon is the world's largest river system with many tributaries.
- The Orinoco River flows north into the Caribbean Sea.
- The Parana and Uruguay Rivers form the Plata River system.

- Rivers are navigable and used for transportation and irrigation.

4. Write briefly about the major races in South America.

- South America has a mixed population with Native Indians, Europeans, and Africans.
- Mestizo: Mixed Native Indian and European descent.
- Mulato: Mixed European and African descent.
- Zambo: Mixed Native Indian and African descent.
- South America ranks 5th in population among continents.

UNIT-2- MAP READING

VI. Name the following

1. Representing the earth on a flat surface.

Answer: Map

2. Ratio between the distance on a map and distance on the ground.

Answer: Scale

3. Symbols which help to show roadways and railways.

Answer: Conventional symbols

4. A book which contains different kinds of maps.

Answer: Atlas

5. A map which shows administrative divisions.

Answer: Political map

VII. Answer the following

1. What is a map?

- A representation of the earth.
- Shows continents, countries, or areas.

2. What is cartography?

- Science of making maps.

- A cartographer draws maps.

3. What are cardinal directions?

- North, South, East, and West.
- Explained using legends or keys.

4. What is an Atlas?

- A collection of maps.
- Covers large areas like continents.

5. Name the types of Atlas.

- School Atlas.
- Advanced Atlas.

6. What are the uses of maps?

- Show landforms and ground features.
- Used in weather forecasting.

VIII. Answer in Detail

1. What are the elements of maps? Write about it.

- **Title:** Describes information on the map.
- **Direction:** Shows North, East, South, West.
- **Scale:** Ratio between map and ground.
- **Legend:** Explains symbols on the map.
- **Conventional Signs:** Universally accepted symbols.

2. What are the three ways of representation of maps?

- **Graphic Scale:** Uses a bar or line.
- **Verbal Scale:** Written as a statement.
- **Representative Fraction:** Ratio like 1:50,000.

3. Classify the maps based on functions.

- **Physical Maps:** Show natural features.
- **Political Maps:** Show administrative divisions.
- **Economic Maps:** Show production and trade.

- **Transportation Maps:** Show roads and railways.
- **Thematic Maps:** Show specific themes.

4. Write about the comparison of map and globe.

- Map is two-dimensional; globe is 3D.
- Map shows details; globe shows rotation.
- Maps are portable; globes are not.
- Maps are easy for specific studies.
- Globe gives a true model of Earth.

5. Describe the types of maps based on the scale.

- **Large Scale Maps:** Show small areas in detail.
- **Cadastral Maps:** Show fields and house sites.
- **Topographical Maps:** Show natural and man-made features.
- **Small Scale Maps:** Cover large areas like continents.
- **Wall Maps:** Small scale maps for classrooms.

UNIT-3- Natural Hazards – Understanding of Disaster Management in Practice

V. Answer the following briefly

1. Define Hazard.

- A dangerous event or condition.
- Causes loss of life or property.

2. What is disaster?

- Serious disruption in society.
- Causes widespread material losses.

3. What are the six concepts of Disaster Management Cycle?

- Preparation.
- Mitigation.
- Preparedness.

- Response.
- Recovery.
- Development.

4. Name any two agencies involved in the warning system in Tamil Nadu.

- TNSDMA.
- SDRF.

5. Write about any three effects of floods.

- Loss of life and property.
- Displacement of people.
- Spread of diseases like cholera.

6. Give any four rail safety tips.

- Stay alert for incoming trains.
- Never sit on platform edges.
- Cross tracks safely.
- Avoid distractions near tracks.

7. Name any four industries prone to industrial disasters.

- Defense.
- Energy.
- Food.
- Mining.

VI. Distinguish between

1. Earthquake and Tsunami

Feature	Earthquake	Tsunami
Cause	Sudden crust movement, tectonic activity	Underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption
Effect	Ground shaking, loss of property	Huge destructive waves, flooding

1.

2. Flood and Cyclone

Feature	Flood	Cyclone
Cause	Overflow of water due to rain or dam burst	Low-pressure wind system
Effect	Disease spread, property damage	Heavy rain, strong winds

3. Hazard and Disaster

Feature	Hazard	Disaster
Definition	Dangerous condition or phenomenon	Disruption causing widespread losses
Types	Geophysical and biological hazards	Natural and man-made disasters

VII. Answer the following in detail

1. Write about disaster management cycle.

1. **Prevention:** Protect people and property.
2. **Mitigation:** Reduce effects of hazards.
3. **Preparedness:** Train individuals, develop plans.
4. **Response:** Evacuate, provide aid to victims.
5. **Recovery:** Rebuild and rehabilitate communities.
6. **Development:** Long-term risk reduction measures.

2. Write about floods, their effects, and mitigation.

1. **Flood:** Sudden overflow of water.
2. **Effects:**
 - Loss of life and property.
 - Spread of diseases like cholera.
 - Displacement of people.

3. Mitigation:

- Build flood walls or levees.
- Use zoning and building codes.
- Create evacuation routes.

3. Write about any five general survival techniques.

- During earthquakes, seek shelter under tables.
- During floods, store supplies and stay alert.
- For fire accidents, "Stop, Drop, and Roll."
- Stay away from train tracks or platform edges.
- Listen to local news for safety instructions.

4. Write about earthquakes, their effects, and mitigation.

1. **Earthquake:** Sudden crust movement.
2. **Effects:**
 - Loss of life and infrastructure.
 - Fires, tsunamis, and landslides.
3. **Mitigation:**
 - Build earthquake-resistant buildings.
 - Secure belongings and hazardous materials.
 - Move to open areas during tremors.

CIVICS

UNIT-1- WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

V. Answer the Following Questions

1. Discuss various roles played by women in society.

- **Economic Role:** Women's empowerment promotes economic growth and gender equality.
- **Caretakers:** They nurture children and care for elders.

- **Education:** Women educate families, transforming societies.
- **Sustainable Development:** Their participation aids in achieving sustainable goals.

2. What is gender equality?

- Equal access to resources and opportunities for all genders.
- Promotes fairness in education, work, and decision-making.

3. Explain women's rights.

- **Freedom from Violence:** Live free from abuse and slavery.
- **Equal Opportunities:** Right to education, voting, and fair wages.

4. List the essential factors for women empowerment.

- **Education:** Enables wise decision-making and independence.
- **Gender Equality:** Equal treatment promotes societal progress.
- **End Discrimination:** No bias based on caste, creed, or religion.

5. Write an essay on the importance of women's education.

- **Increased Literacy:** Improves development in struggling regions.
- **Prevents Trafficking:** Educated women are less vulnerable.

- **Political Role:** Promotes equal representation in politics.
- **Child Survival:** Educated mothers raise healthier children.
- **Delays Marriage:** Education postpones early marriages.
- **Boosts GDP:** Educating women increases income and reduces poverty.

UNIT-2- MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

V. Answer the Following Questions

1. What is a market?

- A setup where parties exchange goods, services, and information.
- It facilitates trade between buyers and sellers.

2. Describe consumer protection.

- A set of laws to safeguard consumer rights and ensure fair trade.
- Promotes competition and accurate information in the marketplace.

3. List out the rights of consumers.

- Right to Basic Needs.
- Right to Safety.
- Right to Information.
- Right to Choose.
- Right to Representation.
- Right to Redress.
- Right to Consumer Education.
- Right to a Healthy Environment.

4. Discuss the role of consumer courts.

National Consumer Disputes Redressal

Commission (NCDRC):

- Deals with cases exceeding ₹1 crore.
- Apex body for consumer disputes, headed by a Supreme Court judge.

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

(SCDRC):

- Handles cases between ₹20 lakhs and ₹1 crore.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum

(DCDRF):

- Handles cases up to ₹20 lakhs at the district level.

5. Write about the types of markets and their functions.

By Geographic Location:

- **Local Markets:** Buyers/sellers from a local area.
- **National Market:** Demand is confined to the country.

By Time:

- **Very Short Period Market:** Fixed supply, e.g., flowers.
- **Long Period Market:** Supply adjusts to demand.

By Nature of Transaction:

- **Spot Market:** Payment is immediate.
- **Future Market:** Credit transactions with delayed payments.

By Regulation:

- **Regulated Market:** Governed by laws (e.g., stock market).

- **Unregulated Market:** Free market with no oversight.

By Nature of Competition:

- **Monopoly:** Single seller dominates the market.
- **Monopolistic Competition:** Many buyers and sellers of similar products.

UNIT-3- Road Safety

V. Answer in One or Two Sentences

1. What are the distracters while driving?

- Talking on the phone.
- Texting or other distracting activities.

2. Mention the 2 safety gears for safe driving.

- Helmets for two-wheelers.
- Seat belts for four-wheelers.

3. Why is it not safe to drive at night?

- Poor lighting on roads.
- Sleep or tiredness during night driving.

4. When can a person obtain the right to drive a vehicle?

- At 18 years with a license.
- After training and passing driving tests.

5. How can media promote road safety among the public?

- Spread awareness through campaigns.
- Promote safe behavior and traffic rules.

VI. Answer the Following in Detail

1. List out the documents necessary for an Indian while driving.

- Driving license.
- Registration certificate.

- Insurance certificate.
- Taxation certificate.
- Fitness certificate and permit.

2. What is the need for including road safety education in the school curriculum?

- Instills safety rules from childhood.
- Includes road safety in curriculum.
- Conducts competitions on road safety.
- Reinforces through slogans and essays.
- Promotes lifelong safe driving habits.

3. How can parents teach their children road safety rules?

- Set example by following traffic rules.
- Teach signals and safe crossings.
- Discourage racing habits in children.
- Instruct to use zebra crossings.
- Teach to walk only on footpaths.
- Warn not to run across roads.

ECONOMICS

UNIT-1-TAX AND ITS TYPES

VI. Give Short Answer

1. Define tax.

- Compulsory contribution to the government.
- Covers expenses for the common good.

2. Why are taxes imposed?

- Taxes fund government activities.
- Government decides their allocation.

3. Write the names of taxation types and draw its diagram.

- Proportional Tax.
- Progressive Tax.
- Regressive Tax.
- Degressive Tax.

4. Write any three importance of tax.

- Funding health services.
- Supporting education systems.
- Ensuring effective governance.

5. What are the types of tax? Explain.

- **Direct Tax:** Burden borne by the taxpayer (e.g., Income Tax).
- **Indirect Tax:** Burden shifted to others (e.g., Sales Tax).

6. Write short notes on Gift Tax and Service Tax.

- **Gift Tax:** Paid based on gift value.
- **Service Tax:** Imposed on service usage.

7. What is Goods and Service Tax?

- Tax on sale, manufacturing, and services.
- Promotes national economic growth.

8. Distinction between direct and indirect tax.

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
Burden borne by the taxpayer.	Burden shifted to another person.
Imposed on income or wealth.	Imposed on goods or services.
No inflationary impact.	Causes inflationary pressure.

VII. Give Brief Answer

1. Write briefly about the principles of taxation.

- **Equality:** Taxes based on ability to pay.
- **Certainty:** Clear and predictable tax system.
- **Convenience:** Easy to pay and collect taxes.
- **Economy:** Minimize tax collection costs.

2. Explain the taxation types.

- **Proportional Tax:** Fixed tax rate, regardless of income.
- **Progressive Tax:** Higher rate for higher income.
- **Regressive Tax:** Higher burden on low-income groups.
- **Degressive Tax:** Mildly progressive, then flat rate.

3. Explain the importance of tax.

- **Health:** Funds healthcare services.
- **Education:** Supports literacy and skill development.
- **Governance:** Enables smooth government functioning.
- **Infrastructure:** Funds transport and housing projects.
- **Public Utilities:** Covers water, waste management, etc.

4. Explain the direct and indirect tax with examples.

- **Direct Tax:** Paid directly (e.g., Income Tax).
- **Indirect Tax:** Shifted to consumers (e.g., Sales Tax).
- Examples: Corporation Tax (Direct), Service Tax (Indirect).

5. Why is there a need for tax for people's welfare? Explain.

- Funds infrastructure and public safety.
- Supports education and healthcare systems.
- Provides pensions and unemployment benefits.
- Maintains currency stability and social welfare.

- Covers military and research expenditures.

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