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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you Sura's Social Science Guide for First Term for 6th Standard. It is prepared as per the New Syllabus and New Textbook for Term-III for the year 2019-20.

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

◆ Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.

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

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

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

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

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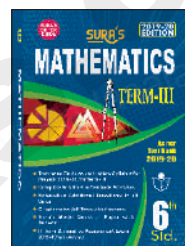


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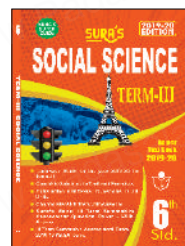
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HISTORY

UNIT 1 SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN ANCIENT TAMILZHAGAM : 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]

V. Match :

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

Ans. a – iv b – i c – ii d – iii

VI. Answer in one or two sentences**1. Name any two literacy 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 Veerakal.

3. Name the five thinais 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.

XI. Answer Grid

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

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Cheran Senguttuvan's younger brother was _____.**
 (a) Ilango Adigal (b) Udayan Cheralathan
 (c) Cheran Irumporai (d) Imayavaramban **[Ans : (a) Ilango Adigal]**
- Killivalavan belonged to the _____.**
 (a) Pallavas (b) Cheras
 (c) Pandyas (d) Cholas **[Ans : (d) Cholas]**
- The Pandyas ruled the present day _____ Tamilnadu.**
 (a) Eastern (b) Western
 (c) Southern (d) Northern **[Ans : (c) Southern]**
- Bow and arrow as the symbol of _____.**
 (a) Kalabhras (b) Cholas
 (c) Cheras (d) Pandyas **[Ans : (c) Cheras]**
- One of the Seven patrons were _____.**
 (a) Nalli (b) Vendan
 (c) Valavan (d) Vanaran **[Ans : (a) Nalli]**
- The place served as the court of Justice was _____.**
 (a) Padai (b) Mandram
 (c) Avai (d) Ariyanai **[Ans : (b) Mandram]**
- Mudur means _____.**
 (a) big village (b) small village
 (c) old village (d) developing village **[Ans : (c) old village]**

- (ii) Copper plates – Velvikudi and Chinnamanur copper plates.
- (iii) Coins – Issued by the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and the chieftains of Sangam Age as well as the Roman coins.
- (iv) Megalithic Monuments – Burials and Hero stones.
- (v) Excavated Materials from – Adichanallur, Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Puhar, Korkai, Alagankulan, Uraiyur.
- (vi) Literary Sources – Tholkappiyam, Ettuthogai, Pathupattu, Pathinankeezhkanakku, Pattinapalai and Madurikanji. Epics Silapathikaram and Manimegalai.
- (vii) Foreign Notices – The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, Pliny's Natural History, Ptolemy's Geography, Megasthenes's Indica, Rajavali, Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa.

2. Write about the Kingship under the Sangam polity.

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

3. Write a note on a) Arts and b) Occupation during Sangam age.

Ans. Arts :

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

Occupation :

- (i) The major occupations of the people were : agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing and hunting.
- (ii) Other craftsmen like carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, and potters were also part of the population.
- (iii) Weaving was the most common part-time occupation of the farmers and a regular full time job for many others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. Answer the following :**1. Who invaded India after the decline of the Mauryan empire?**

- Ans.** (i) The break-up of Mauryan empire resulted in the invasions of Sakas, Scythians, Parthians, Indo-Greeks or Bactria Greeks and Kushanas from the north-west.
- (ii) In the South, Satavahanas became independent after Asoka's death.
- (iii) There were Sunga and Kanvas in the north before the emergence of Gupta dynasty.
- (iv) Chedis (Kalinga) declared their independence.
- (v) Though Magadha ceased to be the premier state of India, it continued to be a great centre of Buddhist culture.

2. Give an account of the conquests of Pushyamitra Sunga.

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

3. Write a note on Gautamiputra Satakarni.

- Ans.** (i) Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest ruler of the Satavahanas.
- (ii) In the Nasik prashasti, published by his mother Gautami Balasri, Gautamiputra Satakarni is described as the destroyer of Sakas, Yavanas (Greeks) and Pahlavas (Parthians).

Sakas :

- (i) Rudradaman's Junagadh/Girnar inscription was the first inscription in chaste Sanskrit.
- (ii) In India, the Sakas were assimilated into Indian society.
- (iii) They began to adopt Indian names and practice Indian religious beliefs.

Kushanas :

- (i) Kanishka was a great patron of art and literature. His court was adorned with a number of Buddhist saints and scholars, like Asvaghosha, Vasumitra and Nagarajuna.
- (ii) He founded the town of Kanishkapura in Kashmir and furnished the capital of Purushapura with magnificent public buildings.
- (iii) The Gandhara school of the art flourished during this time.
- (iv) The most favourable subject of the Gandhara artists was the carving of sculptures of Buddha.
- (v) Buddhist learning and culture was taken to China and Mongolia from Takshashila.
- (vi) The great Asiatic culture mingled with Indian Buddhist culture during the Kushana time.

XI. Answer Grid

Who wrote <i>Brihastkatha</i> ? Ans : GUNADHYA	Name the Satavahana ruler who performed two Asvamedha sacrifices. Ans : SATAKARNI
How many years did the Satavahanas rule the Deccan? Ans : About 450 years.	Who laid the foundation of Saka era? Ans : KANISHKA
What was the favourite subject of the Gandhara artists? Ans : Carving of Sculptures of Buddha	Where did Kanishka organise the fourth Buddhist Council? Ans : Kundalavana near Srinagar

Additional Questions**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. In the _____ of India Satavahanas became independent after Asoka's death.

- (a) North
- (b) South
- (c) East
- (d) West

[Ans : (b) South]

2. Asvaghosha wrote.

- (a) Brihastkatha
- (b) Mahabhasya
- (c) Buddhacharita
- (d) Harshacharita

[Ans: (c) Buddhacharita]

(vii) Kushana rulers were Buddhists.

(viii) Takshashila and Mathura continued to be great centres of Buddhist learning, attracting students from China and western Asia.

4. Write about the Conquests of Kanishka.

Ans. (i) Kanishka conquered and annexed Kashmir.

(ii) He waged a successful war against Magadha.

(iii) He also waged a war against a ruler of Parthia to maintain safety and integrity in his vast empire on the western and south-western border.

(iv) After the conquest of Kashmir and Gandhara, he turned his attention towards China.

(v) He defeated the Chinese general Pan-Chiang and safeguarded the northern borders of India from Chinese intrusion.

(vi) His empire extended from Kashmir down to Benaras, and the Vindhya mountain in the south. It included Kashgar, Yarkhand touching the borders of Persia and Parthia.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. The last Mauryan emperor was killed by _____.

- (a) Pushyamitra (b) Agnimitra
(c) Vasudeva (d) Narayana

2. The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was _____.

- (a) Simuka (b) Satakarni
(c) Kanha (d) Sivasvati

3. The greatest of all the Kushana emperors was _____.

- (a) Kanishka (b) Kadphises II
(c) Kadphises I (d) Pan-Chiang

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

(1 × 1 = 1)

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

Reason (R) : The Bactrian and Parthian settlers gradually inter-married and inter-mixed with the indigenous population.

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

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

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 Visakhadatta. Other three were written by Harsha.

6. Name the works of Kalidasa.**Ans. Works of Kalidasa :**

- (i) **Dramas :** Sakunthala, Malavikagnimitra, Vikramoorvashiyam.
- (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 Banabhatta, 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]**

3. Gupta period is remembered for ____.

- a. renaissance in literature and art
 - b. expeditions to southern India.
 - c. invasion of Huns
 - d. religious tolerance
- [Ans: d. religious tolerance]**

4. What did Indian scientists achieve in astronomy and mathematics during the Gupta period?

- Ans.** (i) Invention of zero and the consequent evolution of the decimal system were the legacy of Guptas to the modern world.
- (ii) Aryabhatta, Varahamihira and Brahmagupta were foremost astronomers and mathematicians of the time.
- (iii) Aryabhatta, in his book 'Surya Siddhanta', explained the true causes of solar and lunar eclipses.
- (iv) He was the first Indian astronomer to declare that the earth revolves around its own axis.
- (v) Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine.
- (vi) He was a specialist in Ayurveda.
- (vii) Charaka was a medical scientist.
- (viii) Susruta was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.

- 1 is correct
- 2 is correct
- Both 1 and 2 are correctd. Both 1 and 2 are wrong

[Ans : a. 1 is correct]

4. Circle the odd one.

1. Kshetra, Vasti, Nitisara, Khila.

[Ans : Nitisara]

Reason : Nitisara is a book, whereas the other three were the classification of land in Gupta's period.

2. Pataliputra, Benaras, Magadha, Mathura

[Ans : Magadha]

Reason : Magadha was an ancient kingdom, where as the other three were the famous trade centers.

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hiuen Tsang authored _____. [Ans : Si-Yu-Ki]
2. Fahien visited the court of _____. [Ans : Chandragupta II]
3. The last of the great Guptas was _____. [Ans : Baladitya /Narasimha Gupta I]
4. The last recognised king of the Gupta empire was _____. [Ans : Vishnugupta]
5. The espionage system of the Gupta was known as _____. [Ans : Dutakas]
6. Pushyabhuti dynasty ruled from _____. [Ans : Thaneswar]
7. Harsha shifted his capital from Thaneswar to _____. [Ans : Kanauj]
8. Sasanka of Bengal was hostile to _____. [Ans : Harsha]
9. Harsha met the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang at _____. [Ans : Kajangala]
10. Harsha built the charitable institution to care for the _____. [Ans : Sick and Poor]

IV. True or False :

1. The surname Devaraja referred to Vikramaditya. [Ans : True]
2. ChandraGupta II built the Nalanda University. [Ans : False]
3. Aprahata meant Jungle or forest land. [Ans : True]
4. Sresti traders were caravan traders. [Ans : False]
5. Asvamedha Yagna means horse sacrifice ritual. [Ans : True]

V. Match :**A**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. Kalidasa | – 1. Architect |
| b. Sanku | – 2. Physician |
| c. Varahamihira | – 3. Sanskrit Poet |
| d. Dhanvantri | – 4. Magician |
| e. Vittalbhata | – 5. Astronomer |

- a) 1,3,2,4,5 b) 2,5,4,1,3 c) 3,1,5,2,4 d) 4,2,3,1,5

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

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) Srīgupta 2) (c) Harisena 3) (a) Mehrauli 4) (b) Sushruta
- II 1) a.
- III 1) Harsha 2) Vishnugopa 3) Land tax 4) Sanskrit.
- IV c. 3,5,4,2,1
- V 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 30; Q. No. VI -3.
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 30; Q. No. VI-6.
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 30; Q. No. VI -7.
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 31 ; Q. No. VII-2.



VII. Answer the following :**1. Examine Pallavas' contributions to architecture.**

Ans. Pallava's architecture can be classified as

1. Rock-cut temples – Mahendravarman style.
2. Monolithic Rathas and Sculptural Mandapas – Mamallan style.
3. Structural Temples – Rajasimhan style and Nandivarman style.

1. Mahendravarman Style :

- (i) The best example of MahendraVarma style monuments are cave temples at Mandagapattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur, Dalavanur, Tiruchirapalli, Vallam, Tirukazhukkundram and Siyamangalam.

2. Mamalla Style :

- (i) The five rathas (chariots), popularly called Panchapandavar rathas, signify five different style of temple architecture.
- (ii) Each ratha has been carved out of a single rock.
- (iii) So they are called monolithic.
- (iv) The popular mandapams they built are Mahishasuramardhini mandapam, Thirumoorthi mandapam and Varaha mandapam.
- (v) The most important among the Mamalla style of architecture is the open art gallery.
- (vi) Several miniature sculptures have been sculpted beautifully on the wall of a huge rock.
- (vii) The fall of the River Ganga from the head of Lord Siva and the Arjuna's penance are notable among them.

3. Rajasimha Style and Nandivarman Style :

- (i) Narasimhavarma II, also known as Rajasimha, constructed structural temples using stone blocks.
- (ii) The best example of the structural temple is Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram.
- (iii) This temple was built by using sand stones.
- (iv) Kailasanatha temple is called Rajasimheswaram.
- (v) The last stage of the Pallava architecture is also represented by structural temples built by the later Pallavas.
- (vi) The best example is Vaikunda Perumal temple at Kanchipuram.

2. Write a note on Elephanta island and Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.

Ans. Elephanta Island :

- (i) Elephanta is an island near Mumbai. It is originally called as Sripuri but local people called Gharapuri.
- (ii) The Portuguese named it as Elephanta, after seeing the huge image of an elephant.

- (iv) The subject is either Arjuna's penance or the Descent of the Ganges.
- (v) The composition of the relief includes the main elements of the story and the scenes of the natural and celestial worlds.
- (vi) Arjuna stands on one leg, his arms upraised in a Yoga posture.

XI. Answer Grid :

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

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Kalabhras were defeated by _____.

- (a) Simhavarman-II
- (b) Simhavishnu
- (c) Narasimha I
- (d) Mahendravarman

[Ans : (b) Simhavishnu]

2. Cave temples of the Pallavas are found at _____.

- (a) Vallam
- (b) Vengi
- (c) Badami
- (d) Pattadakal

[Ans : (a) Vallam]

3. The Konkan coast was brought under the Chalukyas by

- (a) Kirtivarman I
- (b) Kirtivarman II
- (c) Vikramaditya I
- (d) Vikramaditya II

[Ans : (a) Kirtivarman I]

- (iii) The treatise on Dakshin Chitram was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarma I.
- (iv) The greatest Sanskrit Scholar, Dandin, lived in the court of Narasimhavarma I. Dandin composed Dashakumara Charita.
- (v) Bharavi, the author of the epic Kiratarjuniya, lived in the time of Simhavishnu.
- (vi) Tamil literature has also flourished during the Pallava rule. Thevaram was composed by Nayanmars and Nalayiradivyparabantham by Azhwars.
- (vii) Perundevanar, patronized by Narasimhavarman II, translated the Mahabharata into Tamil as Bharathavenba.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Who among the following built the Vaikunda Perumal temple?

- (a) Narasimhavarma II
- (b) Nandivarma II
- (c) Dantivarman
- (d) Parameshvaravarma

2. Which of the following titles were the titles of Mahendra Varma I?

- (a) Mattavilasa
- (b) Vichitra Chitta
- (c) Gunabara
- (d) all the three

II.

(1 × 1 = 1)

1. Consider the following statement about the Rashtrakuta dynasty and find out which of the following statements are correct.

- 1. It was founded by Dantidurga.
- 2. Amogavarsha wrote Kavirajamarga.
- 3. Krishna I built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. all the three

III.

(1 × 1 = 1)

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

- a. Ellora caves – Rashtrakutas
- b. Mamallapuram – Narasimhavarma I
- c. Elephanta caves – Ashoka
- d. Pattadakal – Chalukyas .

II. Fill in the blanks :

- The Taurus and the Pontine ranges radiate from the _____ knot.
[Ans : **Armenian Knot**]
- The wettest place in the world is _____.
[Ans : **Mawsynram**]
- Iran is the largest producer of _____ in the world.
[Ans : **Petroleum**]
- Europe connected with south and south east Asia by _____ sea route.
[Ans : **Suez Canal route**]
- The national dance of Philippines is _____.
[Ans : **Tinikling**]
- The second highest peak in Europe is _____. [Ans : **The Mont Blanc (4,807m)**]
- The type of climate that prevails in the central and eastern parts of Europe is _____.
[Ans : **Continental type**]
- The important fishing ground in North Sea is _____. [Ans : **Dogger Bank**]
- The density of population in Europe is _____. [Ans : **34 persons / km²**]
- The river _____ passes through nine countries of Europe. [Ans : **Danube**]

III. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mesopotomian Plain | - Highest Rainfall |
| 2. Mawsynram | - Norway |
| 3. Rice Bowl of southeast Asia | - Spain |
| 4. Fjord Coast | - Euphrates & Tigris |
| 5. Bull Fighting | - Thailand |

[Ans : 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (c)]

IV. Let us learn:

- Assertion (A): Italy has dry summers and rainy winters**

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

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

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

- Places marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the given map are noted for the following plains.**



VI. Distinguish.**1. Intermontane plateaus and Southern plateaus.**

Ans.

	Intermontane plateaus	Southern plateaus
(i)	Intermontane plateaus are found in the mountain ranges.	The southern plateaus are relatively lower than the northern plateaus.
(ii)	Eg. The plateau of Anatolia, The plateau of Iran and the plateau of Tibet	Eg. Arabian Plateau, Deccan Plateau, Shan Plateau and the Yunnan Plateau.

2. Cold desert and hot desert.

Ans.

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

3. Tundra and Taiga.

Ans.

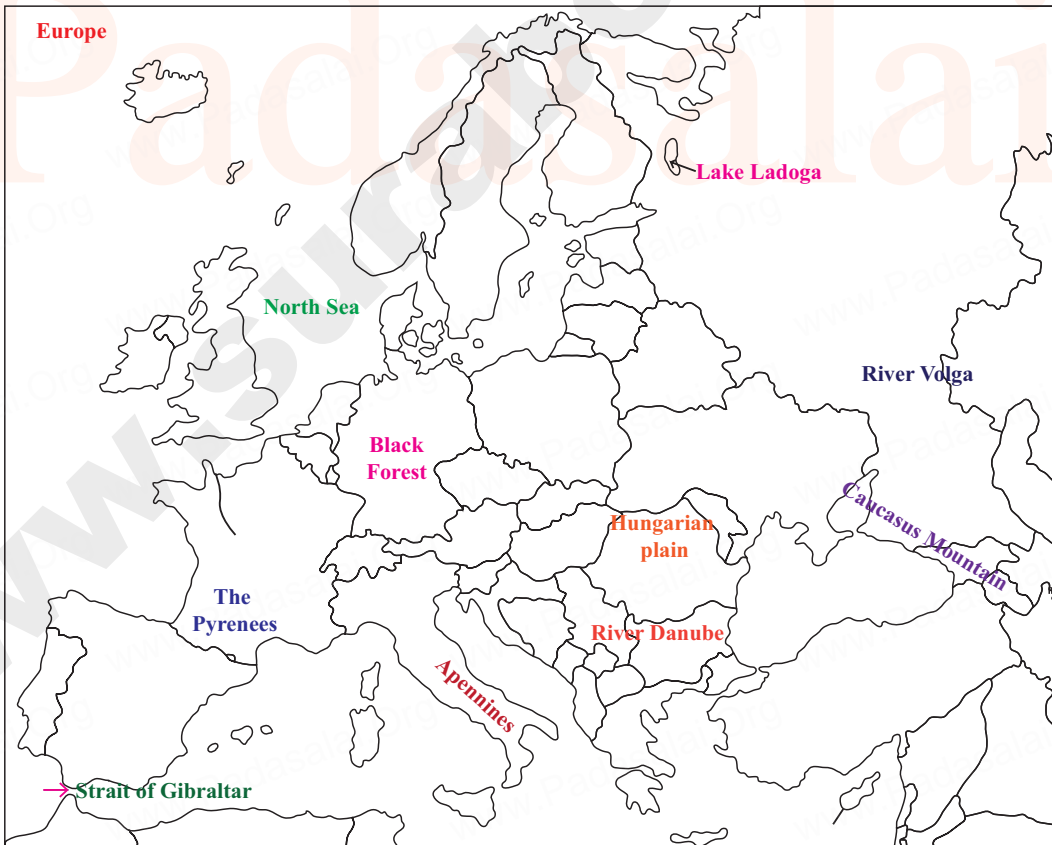
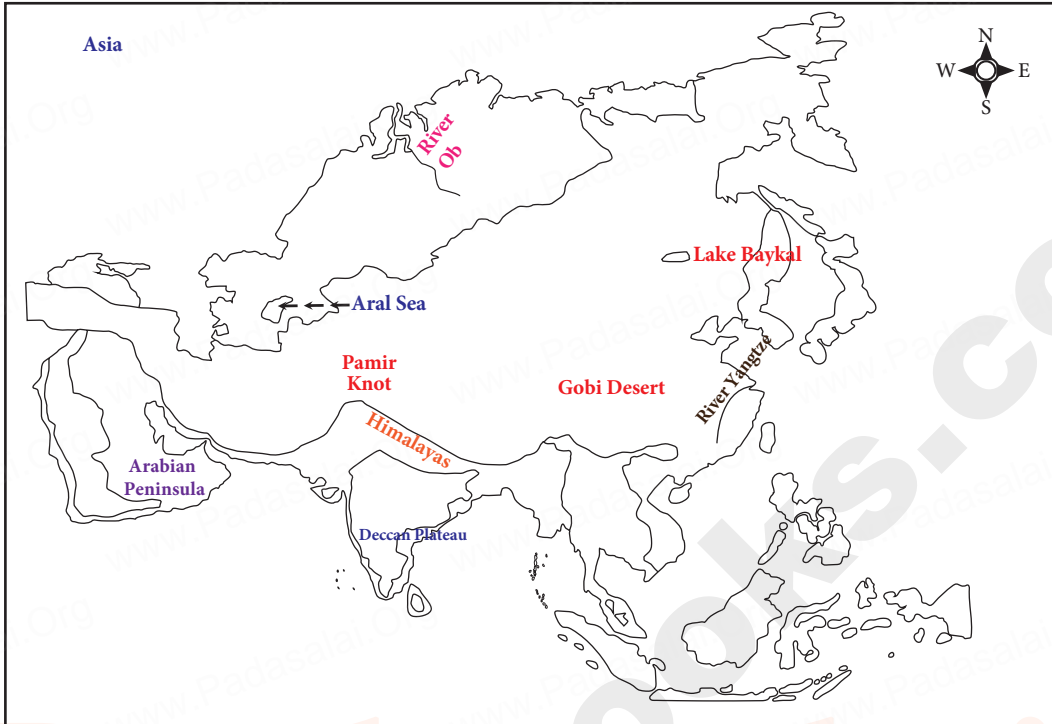
	Tundra	Taiga
(i)	The Arctic and northern Scandinavian highland have Tundra type of vegetation.	They are found in the south of the Tundra region in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Poland and Austria.
(ii)	The winters are very long and severe summers are very short and warm.	The winters are long and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

4. The North western highlands and the Alpine mountain range.

Ans.

	North western highlands	Alpine mountain range
(i)	This region includes the mountains and plateaus of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Scotland and Iceland.	The alpine mountain system consists of a chain of young fold mountains found in the southern part of Europe.
(ii)	This region has the most beautiful fjord coast. It was created by glaciations in the past.	The Pyrenees mountains form a natural boundary between Spain and France.
(iii)	This region has a lot of lakes, which serve as reservoirs for producing hydroelectricity.	There are several active volcanoes found in the Alpine mountain system.

Ans.



- (ii) **Bolan Pass** : A mountain pass through the Toba Kakar range of Balochistan province in western Pakistan. Strategically located, traders, invaders, and nomadic tribes have also used it as a gateway to and from South Asia. The Bolan Pass is an important pass on the Baluch frontier, connecting Jacobabad and Sibi with Quetta.

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

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

HOTS :

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

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

2. Europe is called as the 'Peninsula of Peninsulas', Justify.

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

3. Why are European rivers suitable for inland navigation?

- Ans. (i) The western Europe has a navigable waterways network of about 19,000 kms. Inland waterway transport plays an important role for the transport.
- (ii) Europe has 45,000 kms of navigable waterways which is more than what even USA has (40,000 kms). A waterway is navigable only if the water is deep, slow and wide enough for certain types of ship to pass through.
- (iii) Europe has two main flat regions, the North European plain and the East European plain. These rivers do not have sudden breaks and connect various towns and cities.

2. Assertion (A): The Suez Canal separates Asia from Europe.**Reason (R): Asia is the largest continent in the world.**

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

[Ans: (b) II is true]**3. Find out the wrong pair.**

- (a) Siberia - Coniferous trees
(b) East China - Cherry
(c) Sri Lanka - Cactus
(d) Malaysia - Rosewood

[Ans: (c) Sri Lanka - Cactus]**4. Find out the correct pair.**

- (a) Coffee - Food crop
(b) Jute - Thailand
(c) Japan - Fishing
(d) Wheat - Tropical region

[Ans: (c) Japan - Fishing]**5. Circle the odd one.**

- (a) Yangee, Mandarin,, Kabaki, Tinikling

[Ans: Mandarin]**Reason :** Mandarin is a language. Other three are famous dances.

- (b) Saint day, Redentore, Tomatina, Songkran

[Ans: Songkran]**Reason :** Songkran is a festival in Asia. Other three are some famous festivals in Europe.**V. Answer in Brief:****1. Write about the political divisions of Asia.**

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

2. Mention the Physical divisions of Asia.**Ans.** The physical divisions of Asia are

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

3. Hardwood and Softwood.

Ans.

	Hardwood	Softwood
(i)	Hardwood comes from a deciduous tree.	Softwood comes from a conifer.
(ii)	The deciduous trees lose their leaves annually.	This conifer remains evergreen.
(iii)	They tend to be slower growing and therefore they are more dense.	They are less dense.
(iv)	Eg. Eucalyptus, beech, teak.	Eg. Pine, Red wood, cedar

4. Climate in Asia and Europe.

Ans.

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

VII. Give Reasons:**1. People of Asia get involved in diverse economic activity.**

- Ans. (i) Asia is the land of long mountain ranges, snow capped high mountains, vast plateaus, extensive plains, river valleys and sea coasts.
- (ii) These diverse physical features encourage the people of this continent to involve in diverse economic activities.

2. Tibet is known as the third pole.

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

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

- Ans. (i) The tropical wet and dry climate is suitable for sugarcane cultivation.
- (ii) India, Indonesia and Philippines are the major producers of sugarcane.

4. Asia is the Land of contrasts.

- Ans. (i) Asia, the biggest continent, is featured with different types of land and climatic conditions.
- (ii) Many races, languages, religions and cultures are followed by people. So, Asia is called 'the land of contrasts'.

5. Europe is called peninsula of peninsulas.

- Ans. (i) A peninsula is an extension of land surrounded by waterbodies on three sides.
- (ii) Europe is an extension of the continent Eurasia and is surrounded by the Mediterranean sea to the south, the Baltic sea and North sea to the north and the Atlantic ocean to the west.

UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the Correct answer:

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Which is not the western margin of Asia?

- (a) Black Sea (b) Mediterranean Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) Arabian Sea

2. The Intermontane _____ plateau is found between Elbruz and Zagros.

- (a) Tibet (b) Iran
(c) Deccan (d) The Yunnan

3. The natural boundary between Spain and France is _____.

- (a) The Alps (b) The Pyrenees
(c) The Carpathian (d) The Caucasus

II. Fill in the blanks :

(4 × 1 = 4)

- The Taurus and the Pontine ranges radiate from the _____ knot.
- The wettest place in the world is _____
- Europe connected with south and south east Asia by _____ sea route.
- The river _____ passes through nine countries of Europe.

III. Answer in brief:

(2 × 2 = 4)

- Name the ports found in Asia.
- What are the important rivers of Europe?

IV. Distinguish Between:

(1 × 2 = 2)

- Cold desert and hot desert

V. Give Reasons:

(1 × 2 = 2)

- Europe is called 'a giant peninsula'.

VI. Answer in Paragraph:

(1 × 2 = 2)

- What are fjords? How do they protect harbours from bad weather conditions?

VII. On the outline Map of Asia mark the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

- (a) Gobi Desert (b) Pamir knot (c) River Yangtze
(d) Aral Sea (d) River Ob



GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 2

GLOBE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the four cardinal directions.
- ❑ To learn about the shape of the Earth.
- ❑ To understand about the model of the Earth - the globe.
- ❑ To understand the significance of lines of latitudes and longitudes.
- ❑ To know how standard time is calculated around the world.



EXERCISE

I. Choose the best answer :

1. **The shape of the Earth is _____.**
(a) Square (b) Rectangle
(c) Geoid (d) Circle
[Ans : (c) Geoid]
2. **The North Pole is _____.**
(a) 90° N Latitude (b) 90° S latitude
(c) 90° W Longitude (d) 90° E longitude
[Ans : (a) 90° N Latitude]
3. **The area found between 0° and 180° E lines of longitude is called _____.**
(a) Southern Hemisphere (b) Western Hemisphere
(c) Northern Hemisphere (d) Eastern Hemisphere
[Ans : (d) Eastern Hemisphere]
4. **The 23 ½° N line of latitude is called _____.**
(a) Tropic of Capricorn (b) Tropic of Cancer
(c) Arctic Circle (d) Antarctic Circle
[Ans : (b) Tropic of Cancer]
5. **180° line of longitude is _____.**
(a) Equator (b) International Date Line
(c) Prime Meridian (d) North Pole
[Ans : (b) International Date Line]

VIII. Answer Briefly :

1. What is a Geoid?

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

2. What is local time?

- Ans.** (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.

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

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

4. What are lines of latitude and longitude?

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

5. Name the four hemispheres of the Earth.

- Ans.** (i) Northern Hemisphere,
(ii) Southern Hemisphere,
(iii) Eastern Hemisphere and
(iv) Western Hemisphere.

IX. Give Reasons :

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

- Ans.** (i) All nations of the world agreed to have the Greenwich Meridian as the international Standard Meridian (0°).
(ii) This line of longitude is called the Prime Meridian and it is also known as the Greenwich Meridian because it passes through Greenwich.

2. The regions on Earth between North & South lines of latitude (66 ½°) and poles (90°) is called Frigid Zone.

- Ans.** (i) From the Arctic circle (66 ½° N) to the North Pole (90° N) and from the Antarctic circle (66 ½° S) to the South Pole (90° S) the sun's rays fall further inclined, throughout the year.
(ii) The temperature is very low.
(iii) Hence this region is known as Frigid Zone.

3. Based on the longitudinal extent, in which hemisphere is our country located? Look at the globe and answer.

Ans. Based on the longitudinal extent, our country is located in Eastern hemisphere.

4. What is the difference in time between the GMT and IST?

Ans. Indian Standard Time is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.
Eg: 7:15 a.m. GMT is 12:45 p.m. IST (that is GMT + 5 hrs and 30 min.).

5. If it is 5 a.m. at New York City, USA. What would be the time at New Delhi, the capital of India?

Ans. If it is 5 a.m. at New York City, USA., then the time at New Delhi would be 3:30 p.m. (India time is 10 hours and 30 minutes ahead New York, United States).

6. If it is 12 Midnight at London, what would be the time in India?

Ans. If it is 12 Midnight at London, then the time in India would be 5:30 a.m.

7. The standard time of Sydney city in Australia is found to be at a difference of _____ hours from that of the GMT.

Ans. 10 Hours. It is according to Australian Eastern Standard Time, (GMT+10). But during Summer, it will be 11 Hours. (GMT+11).

8. Mr. Senthamizh travels by flight from Chennai to London. He boarded the aeroplane at 9 a.m After 12 hours of travel, at what time (GMT) would he have reach London?

Ans. He would reach London at 3.30 p.m. GMT.

HOTS :

1. Based on the latitudinal extent, in which hemisphere is India located?

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

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks:

- When we travel to space, we can see the _____ as a whole. **[Ans: Earth]**
- The Earth is _____ at the poles. **[Ans: Flat]**
- The Earth bulges at the _____. **[Ans: Equator]**
- The Earth moves around the _____. **[Ans: Sun]**
- The Earth rotates from the _____ on its axis. **[Ans: West to East]**
- The Earth is inclined on its axis at an inclination of _____. **[Ans: 23½°]**

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 3 UNDERSTANDING DISASTER

LEARNING OBJECTIVES



- ❑ To understand the meaning of Disaster.
- ❑ To know about the types of Disasters.
- ❑ To know a few key concepts in Disaster Management and orient them to the words used in media.
- ❑ To understand Tsunami and flood.
- ❑ To understand about Forecasting, Emergency Operation Centre etc.,

EXERCISE

I. Answer in brief :

1. Define Disaster

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

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

- Ans.** (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.

3. Write a short note on 'Thunder and lightning'.

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

V. Give brief answers for the following:**1. Write a paragraph on man made disaster.**

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

2. Mention the importance of Forecasting and Early warning.

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



CIVICS

UNIT 2 LOCAL BODIES—RURAL AND URBAN

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know about the structure and functions of rural and urban local bodies.
- ❑ To know about the Grama Sabha and the purpose of Grama Sabha meeting.
- ❑ To understand the special features of Panchayat Raj.
- ❑ To know about the participation of women in local bodies.
- ❑ To know about the election of local body and will observe the forthcoming election.



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is set up with several village panchayats.

- (a) Panchayat Union
- (b) District Panchayat
- (c) Taluk
- (d) Revenue village

[Ans : (a) Panchayat Union]

2. _____ is National Panchayat Raj Day.

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

[Ans : (d) April 24]

3. The oldest urban local body in India is _____.

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

[Ans : (b) Chennai]

4. _____ District has the highest number of Panchayat Unions.

- (a) Vellore
- (b) Thiruvallore
- (c) Villupuram
- (d) Kanchipuram

[Ans : (c) Villupuram]

5. The head of a corporation is called a _____.

- (a) Mayor
- (b) Commissioner
- (c) Chair Person
- (d) President

[Ans : (a) Mayor]

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. In Tamil Nadu there is corporation in _____.
 (a) Namakkal (b) Perambalur
 (c) Thiruvarur (d) Erode [Ans : (d) Erode]
2. A Block Development Officer (BDO) is the administrative head of a _____.
 (a) Village Panchayat (b) District Panchayat
 (c) Panchayat Union (d) Town Panchayat
 [Ans : (c) Panchayat Union]
3. The administrative officer of a Municipality is _____.
 (a) Engineer (b) Executive Officer
 (c) Ward Member (d) Deputy Commissioner
 [Ans : (b) Executive Officer]
4. Discretionary function of a Village Panchayat _____.
 (a) Cleaning roads (b) Libraries
 (c) Water supply (d) Street lighting [Ans : (b) Libraries]
5. The grass root level democratic institution is _____.
 (a) Town Panchayat (b) Village Panchayat
 (c) Grama Sabha (d) Panchayat Union [Ans : (c) Grama Sabha]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ district has the most number of municipalities. [Ans : Kanchipuram]
2. A _____ is between a village and a city. [Ans : Town Panchayat]
3. A city Municipal Corporation has a Commissioner who is an _____ officer. [Ans : IAS]
4. The Nilgris and Perambalur district have the lowest number of _____.
 [Ans : Panchayat Unions]
5. Vehicle charges are one of the revenue sources to _____.
 [Ans : City Municipal Corporation]
6. Mahatma Gandhi advocated _____ as the foundation of India's political system.
 [Ans : Panchayat Raj]
7. The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission is situated in _____ Chennai.
 [Ans : Koyambedu]

III. Match

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

[Ans : 1 – c, 2 – e, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – d]

CIVICS

UNIT 3

ROAD SAFETY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand about the importance of road safety
- ❑ To know about the road rules and traffic signals
- ❑ To grab the road safety measures and strategies and ensure the safety of lives



EXERCISE

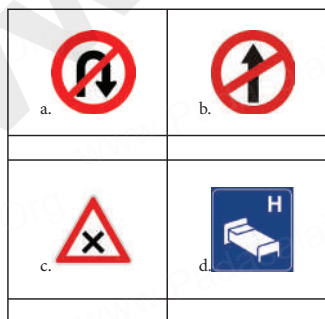
I. Answer the following :

1. Prepare the slogans for Road Safety.

Ans. Slogans on Road Safety

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

2. Identify the following signs.



Ans. a. No U Turn b. No Entry c. Cross Road d. Hospital

31. (i) The Gandhara School of Art had developed in the first century A.D along with Mathura School during the reign of Kushana emperor Kanishka.
- (ii) Both Sakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara school which is known for the first sculpture representations of the Buddha in human form.
- (iii) The art of the Gandhara school was primarily Mahayana.
- (iv) The Gandhara school of Indian Art is heavily indebted to Greek influence.
- (v) The Greeks were good cave builders. The Mahayana Buddhist learnt the art of carving out caves from them and became skilled in rock cut architecture.
32. **Western Chalukyas of Kalyani :**
- (i) They were the descendants of Badami Chalukyas ruled from Kalyani (modern day Basavakalyan).
- (ii) In 973, Tailapa II, a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta ruling from Bijapur region, defeated Parmara of Malwa.
- (iii) Tailapa II occupied Kalyani and his dynasty quickly grew into an empire under Someswara I.
- (iv) Someswara I moved the capital from Manyakheta to Kalyani.
- (v) For over a century, both the Chalukyas and the Cholas fought many fierce battles to control the fertile region of Vengi.
- (vi) In the late 11th century, under Vikramaditya VI, vast areas between the Narmada river in the north and Kaveri river in the South came under Chalukya control.
- (vii) The Kasi Vishweswara Temple at Lakkundi, the Mallikarjuna temple at Kuruvatti, the Kalleshwara temple at Bagali and the Mahadeva temple at Itagi represent well known examples of the architecture of Western Chalukyas of Kalyani.
33. (i) Since the Earth is huge and we live on a very area, we are not able to see the Earth as a whole.
- (ii) But when we travel to space, we can see the Earth as a whole.
- (iii) So, in order to see the shape of the Earth as a whole and to know its unique features, a three dimensional model of the Earth was created with a specific scale in the name of globe.

34.

