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# Social Science

## 8th Standard

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**II**

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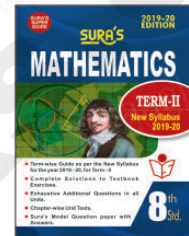


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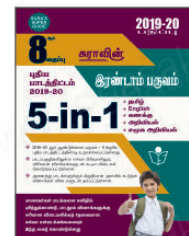
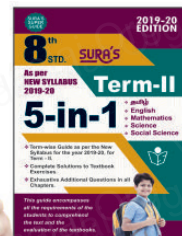
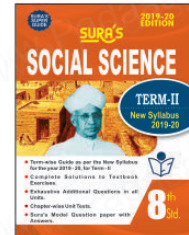
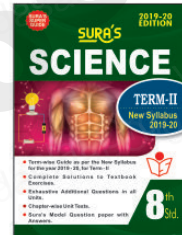
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**8<sup>th</sup>**  
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# Unit 1

## History

# EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Know the ancient system of education in India.
- Understand the development of education in medieval and modern India.
- Analyse the educational development during the British Rule.
- Discuss the importance of National Education Policy.
- Understand the educational development in Tamil Nadu.



## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the correct answer :

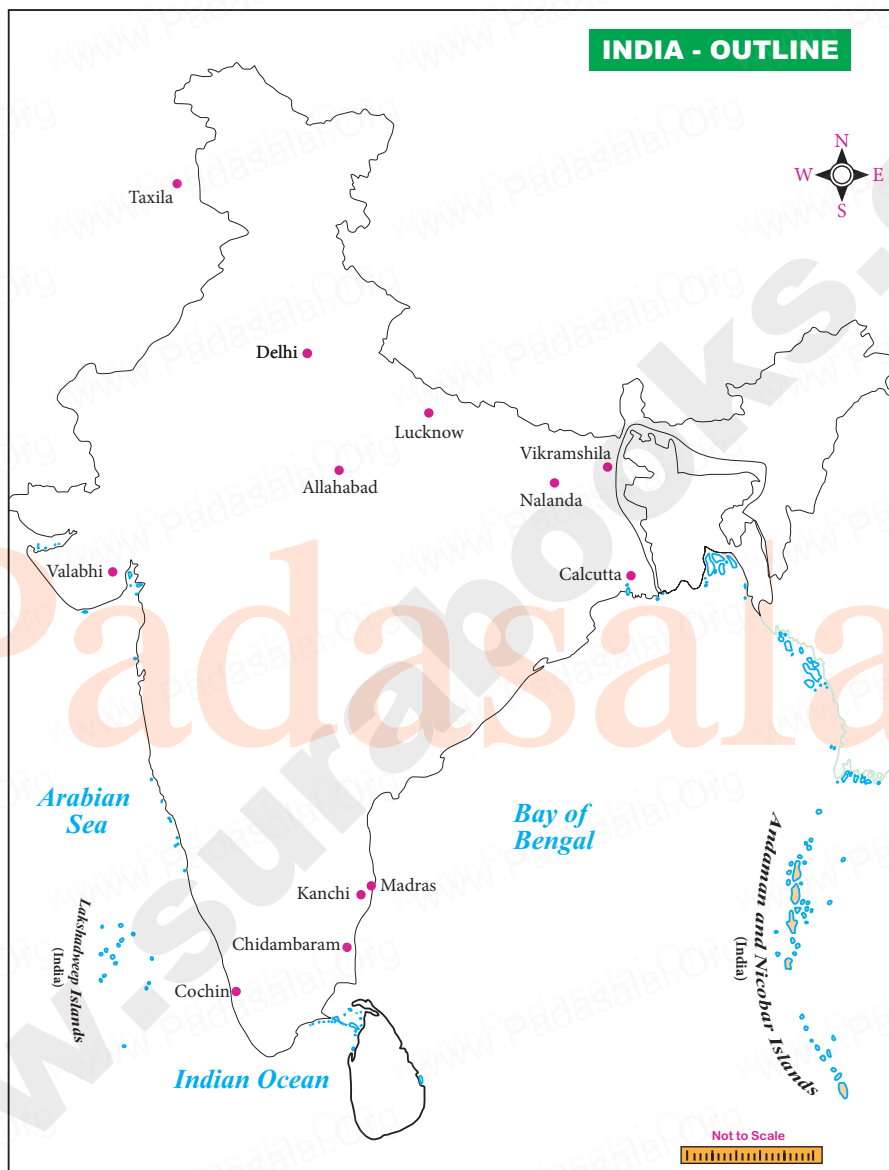
- 1. The word 'Veda' is derived from \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) Sanskrit      b) Latin      c) Prakrit      d) Pali  
**[Ans : a) Sanskrit]**
- 2. Which of the following was an important centre for the learning in the ancient period?**  
a) Gurukula      b) Viharas      c) Palli      d) All of these  
**[Ans : a) Gurukula]**
- 3. Nalanda, the oldest university in India was located in**  
a) Uttar Pradesh      b) Maharashtra      c) Bihar      d) Punjab  
**[Ans : c) Bihar]**
- 4. When did the UNESCO declare Takshashila as world heritage site?**  
a) 1970      b) 1975      c) 1980      d) 1985  
**[Ans : c) 1980]**
- 5. Which European country were the first to start Modern System of Education in India?**  
a) British      b) Danish      c) French      d) Portuguese  
**[Ans : d) Portuguese]**





### IX. Mark the following places on the outline map of India :

- |            |                 |              |           |                |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Nalanda | 2. Taxila       | 3. Valabhi   | 4. Kanchi | 5. Vikramshila |
| 6. Delhi   | 7. Lucknow      | 8. Allahabad | 9. Cochin | 10. Calcutta   |
| 11. Madras | 12. Chidambaram |              |           |                |



### X. Project and Activity :

1. Collect the pictures of ancient educational centres and prepare an album.

**Ans.** Activity to be done by the students.

2. Find out the historic importance of Nalanda, Taxila and prepare a power point presentation on it.

**Ans.** Activity to be done by the students.







## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from Sanskrit word.

- (a) Latin (b) Prakrit (c) Veda (d) Pali

[Ans : (c) Veda]

2. In 1986 \_\_\_\_\_ policy was introduced in India.

- (a) New Education Policy (b) New Agricultural Policy  
(c) New Industrial Policy (d) None of these

[Ans : (a) New Education Policy]

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Program was introduced in School in 1956.

- (a) Educational (b) Mid-day-meal  
(c) Free Books Scheme (d) Free Cycle

[Ans : (b) Mid-day-meal]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ means knowledge.

- (a) Prakrit (b) Pali (c) Viharas (d) Veda

[Ans : (d) Veda]

5. Iltutmish was the first ruler to establish a \_\_\_\_\_ at Delhi.

- (a) Madrasas (b) School (c) Dam (d) Gurukulam

[Ans : (a) Madrasas]

6. 'Vid' means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 'To go' (b) 'To know' (c) 'To run' (d) 'To study'

[Ans : (b) 'To know']

7. Education is a continuous process of acquiring and sharing of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Knowledge (b) Skills (c) Values (d) All of these

[Ans : (d) All of these]

8. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ might have originated from the Vedas.

- (a) Information (b) Distribution (c) Education (d) None of these

[Ans : (c) Education]

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was an ancient Indian city, which is now in north-western Pakistan.

- (a) Jataka (b) Alexander (c) Nalanda (d) Taxila

[Ans : (d) Taxila]

10. The UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1980 (b) 1976 (c) 1986 (d) 1982

[Ans : (a) 1980]



**2. Explain the Educational Development in Tamil Nadu.**

- Ans.**
- (i) The pattern of education in Tamil Nadu was not merely reading and understanding of books but listening to learned persons.
  - (ii) The Thirukkural stresses the need for education and warns the dangers of illiteracy.
  - (iii) In ancient times, the school was called (Palli) and the teacher was a Kanakkayar.
  - (iv) Hiuen Tsang gives a graphic picture about Kanchi Buddhist centre and Kanchi, was considered as the main centre of learning.
  - (v) The Chola period was the most brilliant and creative period in the Tamil literature.
  - (vi) Tamil education enjoyed a greater connection with religion and temple. Free education was given to people.
  - (vii) The curriculum and syllabi had a theoretical background.

**Education Centres flourished in Cholas period :**

- (i) Rajaraja Chaturvedimangalam was the famous seat of a Vedic College (Ennayiram in Former South Arcot District).
- (ii) Tirubuvanai Vedic College (in Pondicherry).
- (iii) Viravajendra Medical School (in Thiruvaduthurai).

**Education Development in Pandya's Kings :**

- (i) The Pandya Kings patronised Sanskrit in an exemplary way.
- (ii) It is revealed in the copper plates.
- (iii) The educational institutions of that period were called as (Ghatigai, Salai and Vidhyasathana).
- (iv) Lands were given to teacher. They were known as Salabhogam (**Eg.** Vallabha Perunchalai at Kanyakumari).
- (v) The famous college during the Pandya regime was Kandhalur Salai.
- (vi) Mutts occupied a significant place in the promotion of education.

**Vijayanagar Rule :**

- (i) Learning flourished under the Vijayanagar rule.
- (ii) Many educational institution were established under their patronage.

**Nayak Rule :**

Thinnappalli Koodam was established during the Nayak Rule.

**3. Explain educational development in modern period.**

- Ans.**
- (i) Fernandez, who came to Madurai during the time of Veerappa Nayak, established a primary school.
  - (ii) Tha Maratha ruler Sarfoji II collected the old records and kept them in the Saraswathi Mahal Library.
  - (iii) He also had a printing press with Devanagari type, which was located at Tanjore.
  - (iv) Pradran is an important center of higher education in the country.



- (v) Sir Thomas Munroe the Governor of Madras Presidency (1820 - 27) was highly responsible for the introduction of Western education in Madras Presidency.
- (vi) The Education Commission of Munroe recommended the creation of two principal schools (Collectorate and Tahsildare Schools) in each district.
- (vii) In 1835 Lord William passed a resolution favouring the introduction of western system of education in India.
- (viii) Wood's Despatch of 1854 introduced the department of public instruction in Madras Presidency. Grant-in-aid was given to all schools.
- (ix) The Madras University was founded in 1857. It was the first University in Tamil Nadu under the British rule.
- (x) In 1882 the Local Boards Act was passed. The Board was empowered to open new schools and to get grants from the government.
- (xi) In 1938, all subjects except English were taught in Tamil in Schools.
- (xii) The Annamalai University was founded at Chidambaram in 1929. This was the next step in the development of higher education.



## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answers :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Several Madrasas were set up by the \_\_\_\_\_ and nobles.  
(a) Sultans (b) Raja Jai Singh  
(c) Maulana (d) All the above
2. When did the UNESCO declare Takshashila as world heritage site?  
a) 1970 b) 1975 c) 1980 d) 1985
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Program was introduced in School in 1956.  
(a) Educational (b) Mid-day-meal  
(c) Free Books Scheme (d) Free Cycle

### II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. The New Education Policy was revised in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ College was established in 1975.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right to Education Act of (RTE) 2009.



**III. Match the following :****(4 × 1 = 4)**

1.	I - Tsing	—	a) Saraswathi Mahal
2.	Francis Xavier	—	b) Magnacarta of Indian Education
3.	Wood's Despatch	—	c) Chinese scholar
4.	Sarafoji II	—	d) University at Kochin

**IV. True or False :****(2 × 1 = 2)**

1. Women education in India was followed during the medieval period.
2. The writings of Charaka and Sushruta were the sources of learning of medicine.

**V. Answer in one or two sentences :****(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. Write a short note on Taxila?
2. Write about the importance of Gurukulas?
3. Write few Metal Industrial Centres found in India.
4. Who introduced Modern System of Educational in India?

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

1. Describe the National Policy on Education?

**Answer Key**

- |  |               |                                |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| I. 1) (a) Sultans                                | 2) (c) 1980   | 3) (b) Mid-day-meal            |
| II. 1) 1992                                      | 2) Gandhigram | 3) SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) |
| III. 1 -c, 2 -d, 3 -b, 4 -a                      | IV. 1) False  | 2) True                        |
| V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 3 |               |                                |
| 2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 1    |               |                                |
| 3) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 7  |               |                                |
| 4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 2  |               |                                |
| VI. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VII-3 |               |                                |





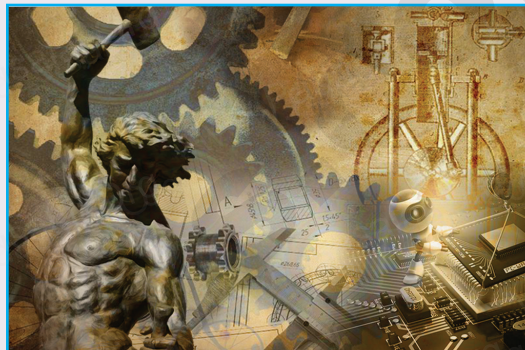


## Unit 2

# DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Acquaint with the traditional crafts of India.
- ❑ Analyse the causes for the decline of Indian industries.
- ❑ Understand the beginning of modern industries.
- ❑ Know the aim of five-year plans.
- ❑ Understand the phases of industrial development in India.



### EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following activities of the people will not come under hand craft?

- a) Carving statues out of stone      b) Making bangles with glass
- c) Weaving silk sarees                d) Smelting of iron

[Ans : d) Smelting of iron]

2. The oldest industry in India was \_\_\_\_\_ industry.

- a) Textile                      b) Steel                      c) Electrical                d) Fertilizers

[Ans : a) Textile]

3. The woollen and leather factories became prominent in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Bombay                      b) Ahmedabad            c) Kanpur                      d) Dacca

[Ans : c) Kanpur]

4. What was the aim of first Three Five year Plans of India?

- a) To control population growth      b) To reduce illiteracy rate
- c) To build a strong industrial base    d) To empower the women

[Ans : c) To build a strong industrial base]

5. What was not the reason for the decline of Indian Industries?

- a) Loss of royal patronage                b) Competition of machine made goods
- c) Industrial policy of India                d) Trading policy of British

[Ans : c) Industrial policy of India]





**X. Project and Activity :**

1. Name the industries in your state and divide them into Agro based metal based and forest based.

Ans.

S. No.	Agro-based Industry	Forest-base Industry	Metal-based Industry
1	Hatsun Agro Products Ltd	Wood Working Industry	Madras Aluminum Company
2	Aachi Group (Aachi Masala Foods Pvt Ltd)	Furniture Industry	Steel Authority of India Limited
3	Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals Ltd	Pulp and Paper Industry	Tirupati Steel Traders
4	Asia Frozen Foods Ltd	Printing Industry	The Indian Stainless Steel Development Association
5	Kubota Agricultural Machinery India Pvt Ltd	-	-
6	Novus Animal Nutrition India Pvt Ltd	-	-

2. Prepare a project on air, water, and land pollution due to the industrial development in India.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students.

3. Make a power point presentation on the industrial development of India and highlight the main features of those developments.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students.

## Additional Questions

**I. Choose the correct answer :**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ in India has a rich history.

(a) Craft (b) Steel (c) Agricultural (d) None of these

[Ans : (a) Craft]

2. Saurashtra was known for \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Tin Industry (b) Bell Metal  
(c) Muslin Clothes (d) None of these

[Ans : (b) Bell Metal]

3. Dacca was identified with \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Tin Industry (b) Muslin Clothes  
(c) Bell Metal (d) All of these

[Ans : (b) Muslin Clothes]



6. India was famous for its quality of cotton and silk clothes. [Ans : True]
7. Saurashtra was known for Dacca. [Ans : False]
8. Vanga was known for tin industry. [Ans : True]
9. India become the market for the finished products of Britain. [Ans : True]
10. During the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century western countries were experiencing industrialisation. [Ans : True]

**V. Consider the following statements and Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. Which of the following statements are correct?
  - i) The village artisans such as potlers, weavers, smiths produced articles and utensils for domestic use.
  - ii) Dacca was identified with muslin clothes.
  - iii) The process of industrialisation started in India from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - iv) The plantation industry was the first to attract the Europeans.

(a) (i), (ii) & (iii) are Correct      (b) (i), (iii) & (iv) are Correct  
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are Correct      (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are Correct

[Ans : (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are Correct]

2. **Assertion (A) :** Indian became the market for the finished products of Britain.  
**Reason (R) :** The British conquest transformed Indian Economy (self-reliant) into colonial economy.
  - a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
  - b) A is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - c) Both A and R are correct
  - d) Both A and R are wrong

[Ans : b) A is correct but R is not the correct explanation of A]

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Shajahan | – Jamshedpur              |
| (b) Bombay   | – First Textile Industry  |
| (c) TISCO    | – Bernier                 |
| (d) 1991     | – New Agricultural Policy |

[Ans: (b) Bombay – First Textile Industry]

4. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Paper Mill           | – Muslin  |
| (b) Smiths               | – Artisan                                       |
| (c) Drain Theory         | – The British exploitation of India's resources |
| (d) De-industrialisation | – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century                      |

[Ans: (a) Paper Mill – Muslin]



## Surat's 8th Std - Term II - Social Science

- (v) Some specialised goods were produced for cotton textiles, muslin, wool, silk and metal articles.
- (vi) India was famous for its fine quality of cotton and silk clothes.
- (vii) There are references made in many scholarly works to the professions of the weaver, the tailor and the dyer.
- (viii) Certain centres of metal industry were quite well known.
- (ix) For example, Saurashtra was known for bell metal, Vanga for tin industry and Dacca was identified with muslin clothes.

### 3. Write in detail about the Heavy Industries.

- Ans.**
- (i) The heavy industries included the iron and steel industry, steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Kulti in 1874.
  - (ii) Iron and steel industries began rooted in the Indian soil in the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (iii) However, the credit for the development of large-scale manufacture of steel in India goes to Jamshedji Tata.
  - (iv) The Tata Iron and steel company (TISCO) was setup in 1907 at Jamshedpur.
  - (v) It started producing pig iron in 1911 and steel ingots in 1912.

## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. The woollen and leather factories became prominent in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bombay      b) Ahmedabad      c) Kanpur      d) Dacca
2. The process of Industrialisation started in India from the mid \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 18<sup>th</sup> Century      (b) 19<sup>th</sup> Century      (c) 20<sup>th</sup> Century      (d) 21<sup>st</sup> Century
3. Which of the following activities of the people will not come under hand craft?  
a) Carving statues out of stone      b) Making bangles with glass  
c) Weaving silk sarees      d) Smelting of iron

### II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Jute industry was started in the Hoogly Valley at \_\_\_\_\_ near Calcutta.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ for tin industry.
3. The Assam Tea Company was founded in \_\_\_\_\_.



**III. Match the following :****(4 × 1 = 4)**

1.	Tavernier	–	Drain Theory
2.	Dacca	–	Paper mill
3.	Dadabai Naoroji	–	French traveller
4.	Ballygunj	–	Muslin

**IV. True or False :****(2 × 1 = 2)**

1. The industrial policy of 1948, brought mixed economy in industrial sector.
2. The tenth and eleventh five year plans witnessed a high growth rate of Agricultural production.

**V. Answer in one or two sentences :****(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. Write about the Muslin of Dacca.
2. What is de-industrialisation?
3. Classify the Industries on the basis of raw material.
4. What are the traditional handicrafts industries of India?

**VI. Answer the following :****(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Explain Industrial development after 1991 reforms.

**Answer Key**

- I. 1) (c) Kanpur                      2) (c) 20<sup>th</sup> Century                      3) (d) Smelting of iron
- II. 1) Rishra                              2) Vanga                                      3) 1939
- III. 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – b              IV. 1) True                                      2) False
- V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 5  
 2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 5  
 3) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 2  
 4) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 1
- VI. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VII-3





**Unit  
1****Geography****MIGRATION AND URBANISATION****LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- ❑ To study the meaning, causes and consequences of migration
- ❑ To know the types of migration
- ❑ To describe the concept of Urbanisation
- ❑ To learn the origin and growth of Urbanisation
- ❑ To understand the problems of Urbanisation

**EVALUATION****I. Choose the correct answer :**

**1. People move from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ mainly in search of better jobs.**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Rural to Urban  | b) Urban to Rural  |
| c) Hills to plains | d) Plains to hills |

**[Ans : a) Rural to Urban]**

**2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- |              |            |             |                  |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| a) Immigrant | b) Refugee | c) Emigrant | d) Asylum seeker |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------|

**[Ans : c) Emigrant]**

**3. The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is \_\_\_\_\_ migration**

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) Rural to Rural | b) Rural to Urban |
| c) Urban to Rural | d) Urban to Urban |

**[Ans : a) Rural to Rural]**

**4. War is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ causes of human migration**

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Demographic | b) Socio-Cultural |
| c) Political   | d) Economic       |

**[Ans : c) Political]**

**5. The main reason for the development of urbanisation in pre-historic period was \_\_\_\_\_**

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Production of food grains | b) Domestication of cattle |
| c) Fishing                   | d) hunting                 |

**[Ans : b) Domestication of cattle]**





## IX. Activities

**1. List out and analyze the reason for migration of people in your locality.**

**Ans.** People migrate for a number of reasons. The reasons and causes for migration would normally fall under these areas :

- (i) **Environmental** : Better climate, calamities and natural disasters are examples of environmental causes or reasons.
- (ii) **Economic** : Moving to find work or moving to follow a particular career path is an example of economic cause or reason.
- (iii) **Cultural** : Religious freedom and education is an example of cultural cause or reason.
- (iv) **Political** : Civil war or escaping from political persecution is an example of political cause.
- (v) **Social** : Moving for a better quality of life or moving closer to a family member or friend is an example of a social cause or reason.

**2. Collect the pictures and information regarding the effects of urbanisation and make an album.**

**Ans.** Activity to be done by the students.

## Additional Questions

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the movement of people from one place to another.**

- (a) Privatization
- (b) Migration
- (c) Modernisation
- (d) All the above **[Ans : (b) Migration]**

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ move from rural to urban mainly in search of better jobs.**

- (a) Children
- (b) People
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these **[Ans : (b) People]**

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ is determined by three number of factors.**

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Urbanisation **[Ans : (d) Urbanisation]**

**4. Transhumance is also referred as \_\_\_\_\_ migration.**

- (a) Seasonal
- (b) Migration
- (c) Socio Cultural Migration
- (d) Mass Migration **[Ans : (c) Socio Cultural Migration]**

**5. Cities and towns are the major polluters of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Environment
- (b) Urbanisation
- (c) Privatisation
- (d) None of these **[Ans : (a) Environment]**

**6. Poverty is the major push factor operating in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.**

- (a) Urban
- (b) Rural
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these **[Ans : (b) Rural]**





6. In 2019, the total population in Northern America is 366,400,324 [Ans : True]
7. One of the most important aspects of social science is "Birds Migration". [Ans : False]
8. The favourable factors which attract people towards a location are called push factors. [Ans : False]
9. Unemployment is a economic causes of migration. [Ans : True]
10. Volcanic eruption is a social causes of migration. [Ans : False]

**V. Consider the following statements and Tick (✓) the appropriate answer :**

1. i) During the early days, people moved from one place to another in search of food.  
 ii) Human migration is categorized under two groups.  
 iii) Various economic causes determine the level and direction of migration.  
 iv) Migration that occurs across the national boundaries are known as international migration.

(a) (i), (ii) & (iii) are Correct

(b) (i), (ii) & (iv) are Correct

(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are Correct

(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are Correct

[Ans : (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are Correct]

2. **Statement (A) :** Large scale movement of people from rural to urban areas causes over crowding in cities.

**Reason (R) :** The over population in Urban areas leads to the pollution of air, water and soil.

a) A is correct but R is incorrect

b) Both A and R are incorrect

c) Both A and R are correct

d) A is incorrect and R is correct

[Ans : c) Both A and R are correct]

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| (a) Brain drain                          | – Economic consequence    |
| (b) Environmental causes                 | – Earth quake             |
| (c) Example for Demographic consequences | – People become generous. |
| (d) Social consequences                  | – Pollution of air, water |

[Ans: (a) Brain drain – Economic consequence]

4. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| (a) Short term migration  | – Few years                                |
| (b) Long term migration   | – Stay outside atleast few years           |
| (c) Involuntary migration | – Migration take place against the will.   |
| (d) Europe                | – Female migrants outnumber male migrants. |

[Ans: (a) Short term migration – Few years]







## VI. Answer the following one or two sentences:

### 1. What do you mean by Migration?

**Ans.** The term migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.

### 2. What are the Factors influencing Migration?

- Ans.** (i) There are number of factors which are responsible for the migration of human population.  
(ii) These factors can be grouped under the heads of favourable and unfavourable factors.

### 3. What is pull factors?

**Ans.** The favourable factors which attract people towards a location are called pull factors.

### 4. What is push factors?

**Ans.** The unfavourable factors which make the people to move out from a location are called push factors.

### 5. Write a short note on Economic causes of Migration.

- Ans.** (i) Economy is one of the most important causes of human migration from one area to another.  
(ii) The availability of fertile agricultural land, employment opportunities, development of technology etc. are some of the economic causes that attract the migration.

### 6. What is Demographic causes of Migration?

**Ans.** In demographic sense, the population composition like age and sex, over population and under population are the major causes of migration.

### 7. What is voluntary migration?

- Ans.** (i) If the migration takes place on person's free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place.  
(ii) To improve their financial status, the migration is said to be voluntary.

### 8. What are the consequences of Migration?

- Ans.** (i) Demographic consequences.  
(ii) Social consequences.  
(iii) Economic consequences.  
(iv) Environmental consequences.

### 9. What are the factors influencing urbanisation?

- Ans.** Urbanisation is driven by three factors. They are,  
(i) Natural population growth.  
(ii) Rural to Urban Migration and  
(iii) Reclassification of rural areas into urban areas.





## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Human migration is categorized under \_\_\_\_\_ groups.

- (a) Three (b) Four (c) Two (d) Five

2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Immigrant b) Refugee c) Emigrant d) Asylum seeker

3. People move from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ mainly in search of better jobs.

- a) Rural to Urban b) Urban to Rural  
c) Hills to plains d) Plains to hills

### II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. One of the most important aspect of Social Science is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is called \_\_\_\_\_ migration

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major push factor operating in rural areas

### III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. Emigration	–	a) In migration
2. Immigration	–	b) Out migration
3. Pull factor	–	c) Employment opportunity
4. Push factor	–	d) Socio - cultural migration

### IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Modern period start from 20th century.

2. Mass migration is absent in the modern period

### V. Answer the following questions in brief :

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. State the causes of the ecological or natural migration.

2. Define “Migration”.

3. What are the Factors influencing Migration?

4. What is Demographic causes of Migration?

### VI. Answer the following questions in detail :

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. Explain about the demographic causes of Migration and political causes of migration.



## Unit 2

# HAZARDS

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To learn the meanings of hazard, disaster and catastrophe.
- ❑ To describe the major types of hazards, their causes and effects.
- ❑ To develop awareness regarding hazards and related prevention measures.



### EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the correct answer :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of nitrogen is present in the air.

- a) 78.09%      b) 74.08%      c) 80.07%      d) 76.63%

[Ans: a) 78.09%]

2. Tsunami in Indian Ocean took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1990      b) 2004      c) 2005      d) 2008

[Ans: b) 2004]

3. The word tsunami is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- a) Hindi      b) French      c) Japanese      d) German

[Ans: c) Japanese]

4. The example of surface water is

- a) Artesian well      b) Groundwater  
c) Subsurface water      d) Lake

[Ans: d) Lake]

5. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.

- a) Condensation      b) Drought  
c) Evaporation      d) Precipitation

[Ans: b) Drought]





## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of human induced pollutants hazard.  
(a) Terrorism (b) Evaporation  
(c) Nuclear accident (d) None of these [Ans : (a) Terrorism]
2. \_\_\_\_\_ in Indian ocean took place in the year 2004.  
(a) Earthquake (b) Droughts (c) Landslide (d) Tsunami  
[Ans : (d) Tsunami]
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ hazard is a natural process.  
(a) Socio natural hazard (b) Human-made  
(c) Natural (d) All the above [Ans : (c) Natural]
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can be broadly classified into three types.  
(a) Economics (b) Hazards (c) Environment (d) None of these  
[Ans : (b) Hazards]
5. The main examples of natural hazards are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) earthquakes (b) floods (c) cyclonic (d) all of these  
[Ans : (d) all of these]
6. \_\_\_\_\_ hazards are caused by undesirable activities of human.  
(a) Human-made (b) Natural (c) Socio-natural (d) Atmospheric  
[Ans : (a) Human-made]
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are caused by natural forces in mountainous areas.  
(a) Over populations (b) Landslides  
(c) Socio-natural (d) Hydrologic hazard  
[Ans : (b) Landslides]
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a serious problem in most big Urban.  
(a) Storm (b) Landslides (c) Smog (d) Droughts  
[Ans : (c) Smog]
9. \_\_\_\_\_ surge hazards may be worsened by the destruction of mangroves.  
(a) Storm (b) Smog (c) Flood (d) Droughts  
[Ans : (a) Storm]
10. Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are the common causes of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Droughts (b) Smog (c) Tsunami (d) Flood  
[Ans : (d) Flood]



### III. Match the following:

I.	A	B
1.	Natural hazards	– a) Chicken pox
2.	Atmospheric hazard	– b) Earthquakes
3.	Hydrologic hazard	– c) Tsunami
4.	Geologic hazard	– d) Floods
5.	Biological hazard	– e) Fog

[Ans: 1 –c; 2 –e; 3 –d; 4 –b; 5 –a]

II.	A	B
1.	Human - induced hazard	– a) Quarrying
2.	Technological Hazard	– b) Lava Flows
3.	Volcanic Hazard	– c) Global warming
4.	Environmental Hazard	– d) Tunnels
5.	Landslides	– e) Shootings

[Ans: 1 –e; 2 –d; 3 –b; 4 –c; 5 –a]

### IV. State True or False :

- Hazards are classified into natural, human-made and socio-natural hazards.  
[Ans : True]
- Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.  
[Ans : True]
- Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are not the common causes of flood.  
[Ans : False]
- The West coast of India is more vulnerable to storm surge than the east coast.  
[Ans : False]
- The coastal belt around the Gulf of Kutch.  
[Ans : True]
- The droughts could be classified into six types.  
[Ans : False]
- Hydrological droughts is associated with reduction of water in streams, rivers and reservoirs.  
[Ans : True]
- Agricultural drought refers to the condition in which the agricultural crops get affected due to more of rainfall.  
[Ans : False]
- Weak ground structure, mining, construction of roads and railways over the mountains are the causes of landslides.  
[Ans : True]
- The word 'Tsunami' is derived from latin word 'tsu' meaning harbour.  
[Ans : False]







(ii) **Hydrological drought :**

It is associated with reduction of water in streams, rivers and reservoirs.  
It is of two types.

- (a) Surface water and
- (b) Ground water drought

(iii) **Agricultural drought :**

- (a) It refers to the condition in which the agricultural crops get affected due to lack of rainfall.
- (b) Droughts in India occur in the event of failure monsoon.

The Major areas highly prone to drought are,

- (i) The arid and semi arid region from Ahmedabad to Kanpur on one side and from Kanpur to Jalandhar on the other.
- (ii) The dry region lying in the leeward side of the Western Ghats.



## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

**I. Choose the correct answer :**

(3 × 1 = 3)

**1. The example of surface water is**

- a) Artesian well
- b) Groundwater
- c) Subsurface water
- d) Lake

**2. The day region lying in the leeward side of the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Western Ghats
- (b) Eastern Ghats
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these

**3. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.**

- a) Condensation
- b) Drought
- c) Evaporation
- d) Precipitation

**II. Fill in the blanks :**

(3 × 1 = 3)

**1.** A catastrophe was recover \_\_\_\_\_ time.

**2.** On the basis of origin, hazard can be grouped into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.

**3.** Storm surge hazards may be worsened by the destruction of \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Match the following :**

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	Human - induced hazard	–	a) Tunnels
2.	Technological Hazard	–	b) Lava Flows
3.	Volcanic Hazard	–	c) Global warming
4.	Environmental Hazard	–	d) Shootings





# Unit 1

## CIVICS

# UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the meaning of secularism
- ❑ To know the importance of secularism
- ❑ To develop the appreciation of the rights guaranteed in the Constitution
- ❑ To analyse the importance of secular education
- ❑ To discuss the constitutional provisions related to secularism



## EVALUATION

### I. Choose the correct answer:

#### 1. Secularism means

- a) State is against to all religions
- b) State accepts only one religion
- c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion
- d) None of these

**[Ans : c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion]**

#### 2. India is a land of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) multi - religious faith
- b) multi - cultural beliefs
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

**[Ans : c) Both (a) & (b)]**

#### 3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1951
- b) 1976
- c) 1974
- d) 1967

**[Ans : b) 1976]**

#### 4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Fundamental Duty
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Preamble of the Constitution

**[Ans : d) Preamble of the Constitution]**





## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a land of multi religious faith.

- (a) Japan (b) China (c) India (d) England

[Ans : (c) India]

2. \_\_\_\_\_ of religion is related to fundamental rights.

- (a) Right to freedom (b) Right to equality  
(c) Right to liberty (d) Right to ideology

[Ans : (a) Right to freedom]

3. In Article 26, which type of freedom is discussed?

- (a) religions instructions  
(b) moral education  
(c) freedom to manage religious affairs  
(d) freedom of secularism

[Ans : (c) freedom to manage religious affairs]

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of democracy which grants equal rights to people.

- (a) Socialism (b) Freedom (c) Constitution (d) Secularism

[Ans : (d) Secularism]

5. Secularism is \_\_\_\_\_ in India.

- (a) Valuable (b) Invaluable  
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these

[Ans : (b) Invaluable]

6. The Mughal emperor \_\_\_\_\_ followed the policy of religious toleration.

- (a) Babar (b) Shah Alam (c) Akbar (d) Shah Jahan

[Ans : (c) Akbar]

7. Government of India declares \_\_\_\_\_ for all religious festivals.

- (a) Money (b) Gifts (c) Bonus (d) Holidays

[Ans : (d) Holidays]

8. The term secularism has been derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ word.

- (a) Greek (b) British (c) Tamil (d) Latin

[Ans : (d) Latin]

9. \_\_\_\_\_ British newspaper editor coined the term 'secularism'.

- (a) George Jacob Holyoake (b) Gandhi  
(c) Nethaji (d) None of these

[Ans : (a) George Jacob Holyoake]

10. The word 'saeculum' meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 'an age' (b) the spirit of an age  
(c) both 'a' and 'b' (d) none of these

[Ans : (c) both 'a' and 'b']



## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1951                      b) 1976                      c) 1974                      d) 1967
- The word secularism was not mentioned in our constitution when it was adopted in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1947                      (b) 1948s                      (c) 1949                      (d) 1950
- India is a land of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) multi - religious faith                      b) multi - cultural beliefs  
c) Both (1) & (2)                      d) None of these

### II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The Indian state works in various ways to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a lack of belief in god and gods.
- Secularism is invaluable for a \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	Saeculum	–	a) Khajuraho
2.	Ashoka	–	b) Neutral in religious matter
3.	Principle of neutrality	–	c) Latin word
4.	Hindu temple	–	d) 12 <sup>th</sup> Rock Edict

### IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration.
- “India will be a land of many faith, equally honoured and respected, but of one national outlook” was said by Mahatma Gandhi.

### V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

(4 × 2 = 8)

- State the objectives of secularism.
- Mention any three Constitutional provisions related to secularism?
- What is the religious toleration of Akbar?
- Write a short note on Article-27.

### VI. Answer the following in detail:

(1 × 5 = 5)

- Why we need secular education?



# HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNO



# EVALUATION



**7. Name the five primary categories of Human Rights.**

- Ans.** (i) Civil Rights  
(ii) Political Rights  
(iii) Social Rights  
(iv) Economic Rights  
(v) Cultural Rights

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

**1. Distinguish between Human rights and Civil rights.**

**Ans.**

S. No.	Human Rights	Civil Rights
1.	Human Rights belong to everyone, everywhere, regardless of nationality, sexuality, gender, race, religion or age.	Civil rights are those rights that one enjoys by virtue of citizenship in a particular nation or state.
2.	Human rights are considered universal to all human beings and universal in all countries.	Civil rights vary greatly from country to the country's or government to government. It is related to the constitution.
3.	No nation may rightfully deprive human rights to an individual.	Different nations can grant or deny different civil rights and liberties.
4.	Human rights are basic rights inherent with birth.	Civil rights are creation of the society.

**2. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.**

**Ans.**

- Inherent** - they are not granted by any person or authority.
- Fundamental** - they are fundamental rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless.
- Inalienable** - they cannot be taken away from the individual.
- Indivisible** - they can't be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed.
- Universal** - they are universal. They apply irrespective of one's origin or status. They are enforceable without national border.

**3. What are the measures taken by the government to protect the children?**

- Ans.** (i) The child is considered as an important national asset.  
(ii) The future of a nation depends on how its children mature and develop.  
(iii) So protection of children from all kinds of exploitation and abuses has become the main objective of our society.



## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. After the \_\_\_\_\_ war, UNO has taken several measures to protect the human rights.  
(a) First world (b) Second world  
(c) Third world (d) None of these  
[Ans : (b) Second world]
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ women from all over the world gathered at Beijing.  
(a) 1994 (b) 1995 (c) 1999 (d) 1996  
[Ans : (b) 1995]
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ commission was constituted in 1993.  
(a) State Human Rights (b) Local Human Rights  
(c) National Human Rights (d) Union Human Rights  
[Ans : (c) National Human Rights]
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ declared 1979 as the International year of women.  
(a) UNO (b) UNESCO (c) UDHRC (d) SHRC  
[Ans : (a) UNO]
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrated on 10<sup>th</sup> December every year.  
(a) Valentine's day (b) Human Freedom Day  
(c) Human Rights Day (d) World Environment Day  
[Ans : (c) Human Rights Day]
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of Human Rights contain 30 Articles.  
(a) Universal Declaration (b) National Declaration  
(c) State Declaration (d) District Declaration  
[Ans : (a) Universal Declaration]
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was formed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 1997.  
(a) Universal Human Rights Commission  
(b) State Human Rights Commission  
(c) District Human Rights Commission  
(d) Local Human Rights Commission  
[Ans : (b) State Human Rights Commission]
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was established in the year 1945.  
(a) UNESCO (b) SHRC (c) NHRC (d) UNO  
[Ans : (d) UNO]
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are related to individuals and society.  
(a) Human Liberty (b) Human Rights  
(c) Human Freedom (d) Petition of Right  
[Ans : (b) Human Rights]



## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Beijing      b) New York      c) Delhi      d) none
- UNO has declared \_\_\_\_\_ year as international year of women.  
(a) 1979      (b) 1978      (c) 1980      (d) 1961
- When is Human Rights Day observed?  
a) 9<sup>th</sup> December      b) 10<sup>th</sup> December  
c) 11<sup>th</sup> December      d) 12<sup>th</sup> December

### II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The State Human Rights commission was formed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The United Nations Organisation was drafted in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Human Rights are \_\_\_\_\_ rights.

### III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	Petition of Right	–	a) 1986
2.	The Child Labour Act	–	b) 1628 England
3.	The English Bill of Rights	–	c) 1791
4.	The US Constitution and Bill of Rights	–	d) Civil Rights

### IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.

### V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

(4 × 2 = 8)

- Write about Right to Education Act.
- Bring out the importance of UDHR.
- Write a few lines about the State Human Rights Commission of Tamil Nadu.
- List out the Four basic characteristics of Human Rights.

### VI. Answer the following in detail:

(1 × 5 = 5)

- Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.





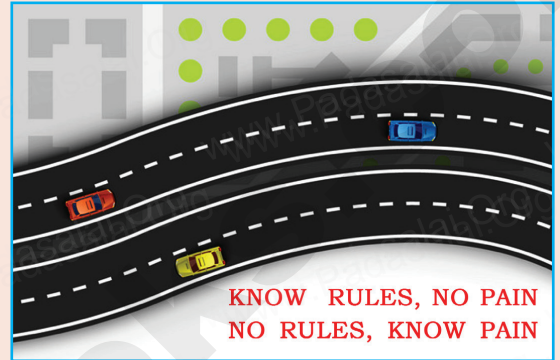


## Unit 3

# ROAD SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the importance of road safety.
- Analyze the causes for the road accidents.
- Recognize the safety measures to be followed while driving.
- Develop skills to identify and respond to traffic hazards.
- Can move confidently and safely on road.



### EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

- At a red light**
  - You can keep going if the path looks clear.
  - You must stop and wait for it turn green.
  - Quickly you can reply your friend's text message.
  - You can attend call. **[Ans : b) You must stop and wait for it turn green.]**
- Pedestrians can cross the road only \_\_\_\_.**
  - at anywhere
  - near the signals
  - at Zebra crossing
  - none **[Ans : c) at Zebra crossing]**
- Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of \_\_\_\_ every year.**
  - December
  - January
  - March
  - May **[Ans : b) January]**
- For emergency, call \_\_\_\_ for ambulance service.**
  - 108
  - 100
  - 106
  - 101 **[Ans : a) 108]**
- What are the causes for the road accidents?**
  - Over Speeding
  - Drunken Driving
  - Distraction to Drivers
  - All of these **[Ans : d) All of these]**





- (iv) Don't Run on Roads
- (v) Always use sidewalks
- (vi) Cross roads and Pedestrian crossing
- (vii) Never cross road at bends
- (viii) Staying safe on a bicycle

## 2. Demonstrate road safety techniques.

### Ans. Defensive Driving Behaviour :

- (i) Drive defensively
- (ii) Avoid all distractions - keep both eyes on the road and hands on the steering wheel.
- (iii) Be visible - drive with your lights on.
- (iv) Headlights should be dipped well before an approaching vehicle is within range of the main beam.
- (v) Stay within the speed limit at all times.

## 3. Prepare Road Safety Awareness pocket guide and circulate in school.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students.

## Additional Questions

### I. Choose the correct answer:

#### 1. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Road Safety
- (b) Road Accident
- (c) Improper Lights
- (d) None of these

[Ans : (b) Road Accident]

#### 2. At a green light

- (a) You can keep going if the path looks clear
- (b) You must stop and wait for it turn green
- (c) Quickly you can reply your friends text message
- (d) You can attend call immediately

[Ans : (a) You can keep going if the path looks clear]

#### 3. \_\_\_\_\_ can cross the road only at Zebra crossing.

- (a) Animals
- (b) Birds
- (c) Pedestrians
- (d) All of these

[Ans : (c) Pedestrians]

#### 4. \_\_\_\_\_ week is celebrated in the month of January every year.

- (a) Road safety
- (b) Railway safety
- (c) Air safety
- (d) Water safety

[Ans : (a) Road safety]



#### IV. State True or False :

1. Road accidents are undesired events that leads to make as happy. [Ans : False]
2. Consumption of alcohol increases concentration. [Ans : False]
3. The main motive behind red light jumping is saving time. [Ans : True]
4. Call 103 for traffic accident. [Ans : True]
5. Call 108 for fire accident. [Ans : False]
6. Anti-locking Brake System (ABS) has been made mandatory on heavy vehicles. [Ans : True]
7. Cross only at Zebra crossing. [Ans : True]
8. The rule of the road regulation was brought into effect from 1st July 1999. [Ans : False]
9. Green Signal indicates you may go if the way is clear. [Ans : True]
10. The speed limit is related to the traffic condition of the area and maintain speed limit. [Ans : True]
11. Cautionary signs are generally, in square shape. [Ans : False]
12. Flashing Yellow Signal indicates a slow down and proceed with caution. [Ans : True]
13. Informatory Signs not gives information regarding directions and destination etc. [Ans : False]

#### V. Consider the following statements and Tick (✓) the appropriate answer :

1. Which of the following statements is / are correct :
  - i) Road safety is primarily meant about the protection and security of all road users.
  - ii) We should not follow the road safety rules and signs.
  - iii) We must use seatbelt for four wheeler.
  - iv) We shouldn't use helmet for motor cycle / two wheeler

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv) are Correct      (b) (i) & (iii) are Correct  
(c) (ii) and (iv) are Correct                      (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are Correct

[Ans : (b) (i) and (iii) are Correct]

2. **Assertion (A) :** Consumption of Alcohol reduces concentration.  
**Reason (R) :** Drunken Driving hampers vision due to dizziness.
  - a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
  - b) 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 : (a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A]



## UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

### I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

- a) December      b) January      c) March      d) May

2. Flashing Red Signal means to come to complete \_\_\_\_\_.


- (a) Go      (b) Stop  
(c) Both 'a' and 'b'      (d) Slow

3. 'Setu Bharatam', a program was launched in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 2014      b) 2015      c) 2016      d) 2017

### II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1.  - it refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ controls the speed of the vehicle.

3. Yellow number plate is for \_\_\_\_\_ vehicle.

### III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

A		B	
1.	Fatal Accident	-	a) 40
2.	Informatory Signs	-	b) One pillion rider
3.	Cautionary Signs	-	c) Over speeding
4.	Two wheeler	-	d) Rectangular shape

### IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. The main motive behind red light jumping is saving time.

2. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.

### V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Why road safety is very important to us?

2. What is the aim of observing Road Safety Week?

3. Write a short note on steady Green Arrow Signal.

4. Write a short note on Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011 - 2020.

