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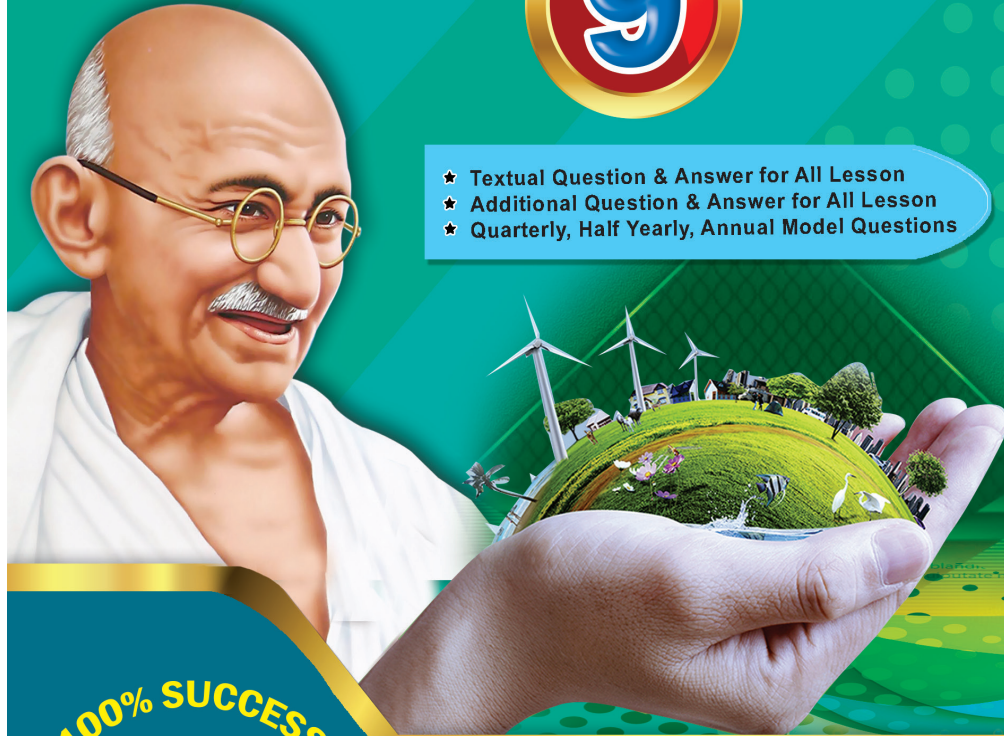
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CONTENTS

Unit	Lesson Title	Page.no.
HISTORY		
1.	Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period	5
2.	Ancient Civilisations	12
3.	Early Tamil Society and Culture	19
4.	Intellectual Awakening and Socio - Political Changes	26
5.	The Classical World	33
6.	The Middle Ages	40
7.	State and Society In Medieval India	47
8.	The Beginning of the Modern Age	54
9.	The Age of Revolutions	61
10.	Industrial Revolution	68
11.	Colonialism in Asia and Africa	75
GEOGRAPHY		
1.	Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes	84
2.	Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes	92
3.	Atmosphere	102
4.	Hydrosphere	111
5.	Biosphere	119
6.	Man and Environment	127
7.	Mapping Skills	134
8.	Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters	141

CIVICS

1.	Forms of Government and Democracy	147
2.	Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups	154
3.	Human Rights	161
4.	Forms of Government	170
5.	Local Self Government	175
6.	Road Safety	181

ECONOMICS

1.	Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability	184
2.	Employment in India and Tamil Nadu	192
3.	Money and Credit	199
4.	Agriculture in Tamil Nadu	205
5.	Migration	210

TERM TEST

1.	Quarterly Model Question Paper	216
2.	Half yearly Model Question Paper	219
3.	Annual Model Question Paper	221
4.	Govt. Model Question Paper (2019 - 2020)	223

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD IX

HISTORY

UNIT

1

Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period

I. Choose the Correct answer:

1. is genetically closest to humans.

- a) Gorilla b) Chimpanzee c) Orang-utan d) Great Apes

Ans: b) Chimpanzee

2. The period called marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.

- a) Paleolithic b) Mesolithic c) Neolithic d) Megalithic

Ans: c) Neolithic

3. Direct ancestor of modern man was

- a) Homo habilis b) Homo erectus
c) Homo sapiens d) Neanderthal man

Ans: c) Homo sapiens

4. refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.

- a) Great Rift Valley b) Fertile Crescent
c) Solo river d) Neander Valley

Ans: b) Fertile Crescent

5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.

- a) Stone Age b) Paleolithic c) Mesolithic d) Neolithic

Ans: b) Paleolithic

6. (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called Pre-history.

(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.

(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.

(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.

- a) (i) is correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct
c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans: c) (i) and (iv) are correct

7. (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts.

(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district

(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age

(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic.

- a) (i) is correct b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iv) is correct

Ans: a) (i) is correct

8. **Assertion (A)** : Many of the Mesolithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.

Reason (R) : Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

- a) A and R are correct and R explains A
b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A
c) A is correct but R is incorrect
d) A and R both are incorrect

Ans: d) A and R both are incorrect

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the culture.

Ans: Lower paleolithic

2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called technology.

Ans: Lithic

3. is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.

Ans: Mesolithic period

III. Find out the correct statement:

1. a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human Origins.
- b) The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.
- c) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.
- d) Geology is the study of lithic technology.

Ans: a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human Origins.

2. a) Among the great Apes Orang utan is genetically the closest to humans.
- b) The ancestors to humans were called hominins and their origins have been traced to africa.
- c) Flake is a small chip that has flaking on both sides.
- d) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

Ans: b) The ancestors to humans were called hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.

IV. Match the following:

1.	Palaeo anthropology	a) Teris
2.	Hand axe tools	b) Venus
3.	Images on stone and bone	c) Acheulian
4.	Red sand dunes	d) Microliths
5.	Stone artefacts of small size	e) The study of the human ancestors

Ans:

1.	Palaeo anthropology	e) The study of the human ancestors
2.	Hand axe tools	c) Acheulian
3.	Images on stone and bone	b) Venus
4.	Red sand dunes	a) Teris
5.	Stone artefacts of small size	d) Microliths

V. Answer the following briefly:

1. Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.

- Humans are the only species on earth concerned with understanding as well as explaining the world and the universe.
- In the course of evolution, humans became conscious and knowledgeable.
- They turned curious and began to think and ask questions about nature, organisms and the world around them.

➤ At first, they considered nature as God.

➤ They worshipped Sun, Moon and various natural forces about which they developed their own understanding, some of which is not scientific.

2. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.

- The People in the Iron Age practised agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep, and some of the groups were still hunting and gathering.
- Millets and Rice were cultivated.
- Irrigation management developed.
- In the deltaic regions, irrigation as a technology had developed. Evidence of rice is seen in the Megalithic sites like Adhichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

3. List out the features of megalithic burial types.

- The Iron age is also known as megalithic, since people created burials with large stones for the dead people.
- Within these burials the skeletons or few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, carnelian beads and bronze objects.
- Some of the burials do not have human bones and they have only the grave goods.
- They may be called memorial burials.

4. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower paleolithic people.

- The Human ancestors or flaked large stone blocks and designed various tools including hand axes.
- They made Various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.
- These tools which are found in Africa.
- The hand axe tools are also known as 'Acheulian'.
- Bifaces are tools that have flaking on both sides.
- This tool making tradition continued till 250,000 years to 60,000 years ago in India.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a landmark in the life of Megalithic period-Substantiate.

a) Agriculture:

- People practised agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep.
- Millets and rice were cultivated.
- Irrigation management developed, since many of the megalithic sites are found near by rivers and tanks.
- In the deltaic region, irrigation as a technology had developed.
- Evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

b) Pottery:

- Pottery is an important evidence found in the archaeological sites.
- The Iron Age and Sangam age people used the black and red colours to make black ware and red ware pottery.
- Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.
- The black and red ware pottery has a black inside and a red outside, with lustrous surfaces.

c) Metal Tools:

- Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.
- The Iron tools were used for agriculture, hunting, gathering and in battles.

2. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth. **with the help of the following points, explain.**

- The history of the humans is closely related to the history of the earth.
- The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its upper layers.
- They are important for reconstructing the history of the earth and various living organisms.
- The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layers.
- Paleoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors.
- These Layers and the fossils are scientifically dated to study the various stages in human evolution and prehistory.
- Through the gathered evidence, they attempt to understand the evolution of human history and developments in a chronological order.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. is considered the father of the History.

- a) Archimedes
- b) Aristotle
- c) Herodotus
- d) Vascotagma

Ans: c) Herodotus

2. An exploration of the past of human beings by examining and interpreting of material.

- a) Archaeology
- b) Anthropology
- c) Soil evolutionary
- d) evolution

Ans: a) Archaeology

3. Australopithecines means

- a) The Western Chimpanzees
- b) The Eastern Chimpanzees
- c) The Southern Chimpanzees
- d) The Northern Chimpanzees

Ans: c) The Southern Chimpanzees

4. Acheulian type hand axes were first found in

- a) Italy
- b) Canada
- c) Russia
- d) France

Ans: d) France

5. More ancient culture appeared years ago.

- a) 20000
- b) 30000
- c) 50000
- d) 60000

Ans: d) 60000

6. Archaeological excavations at Athivampakkam cosmic radiology show that humans livedyears ago.

- a) 2 million
- b) 1.5 million
- c) 2.5 million
- d) 3 million

Ans: b) 1.5 million

7. are formed from the molten lava from the earth.

- a) Basalt rocks
- b) Depositional rocks
- c) Metamorphic rocks
- d) Intermediate rocks

Ans: a) Basalt rocks

- Ans: b) Cysts**

a) Lower Palaeolithic Culture b) Middle palaeolithic culture
c) Upper Palaeolithic Culture d) Archaeological culture

Ans: c) Upper Palaeolithic Culture

a) Hominit b) Homoeobilis c) Hominin d) Homo sapiens

Ans: c) Hominin

1. The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called

Ans: celts

2. The metal workers were known as

Ans: Black smith

3. The sites have red sand dunes near Thoothukudi is called

Ans: teris

4. rocks are igneous rocks formed from the molten lava.

Ans: Basalt

5. rays are used to exposure for dating the samples.

Ans: cosmic

6. are stone artefacts of small size.

Ans: Microlithic

7. museum is the oldest university Museum in the world.

Ans: Ashmolean

8. The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layer.

Ans: upper

9. The people who use tools at first

Ans: Hominins

10. The earth was formed approximately billion years ago.

Ans: 4.54

11. is a stone made chisel with a sharp cutting edge.

Ans: Burin

12. Dinosaurs existed in the Era.

Ans: Mesozic

13. Palaeontology is the study of

Ans: Fossils

14. The Iron Age is also known as

Ans: Megalithic

15. The contains records of historical times in its upper layers.

Ans: Earth

III. Find out the correct statement:

1. **Statement 1** : The Origin of Writing is the most important turning point in human history.
Statement 2 : The period before the introduction of writing was referred to as archaic.
- Statement 1 is true Statement 2 is false
 - Statement 1 is False Statement 2 true
 - Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct
 - Statement 1 and statement 2 are incorrect

Ans: c) Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct

2. Which of the following factors are correct about the scientific approval about the origin of the human?

1. Interests on archeological collections and museums opened after Europe's Renaissance movement.
2. Development of strata and topographical concepts.
3. Darwin's Principle of Geological Dimension.
4. Beginning to read early writings.

- a) All right b) 1,3,4 are true
c) 2,3,4 are true d) 1,2,4 are true

Ans: a) All right

- ### 3. Statement 1 : Binary Devices Have Equivalent Image Structure.

Statement 2 : Was carved on both sides, hence the name.

- a) Statement 1 is true Statement 2 is false
- b) Statement 1 is False Statement 2 true
- c) Statement 1 and statement 2 are incorrect
- d) Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct

Ans: d) Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct

IV. Match the following:

1.	Palaeolithic period	a) from 1300 BCE to 500 BCE
2.	Mesolithic Ages	b) 20,00,000 years ago to 8000 BCE
3.	Neolithic Age	c) 8000 to 1300 BCE
4.	Iron period	d) 300 BCE to 300 BCE
5.	Early historic Period	e) 2000 BCE to 1000 BCE

Ans:

1.	Palaeolithic period	b) 20,00,000 years ago to 8000 BCE
2.	Mesolithic Ages	c) 8000 to 1300 BCE
3.	Neolithic Age	e) 2000 BCE to 1000 BCE
4.	Iron period	a) from 1300 BCE to 500 BCE
5.	Early historic Period	d) 300 BCE to 300 BCE

V. Answer the following briefly:

- ## 1. What is the burnishing?

- Neolithic people perhaps devised the first pottery. They made pottery, using a slow wheel called turn table or made pottery out of the hand.
- Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles. This process is known as burnishing.

2. Mention the Burial types in Kerala?

The burial types of Kodakkal (umbrella stone), Toppikkal (hat stone) and Paththikal (hoodstone) are found in Kerala.

3. Define the term “Chiefdoms”.

Chiefdoms were stratified societies in which chiefs were selected based on kinship relations.

4. Define Natural Selection.**Natural selection:**

The process by which organisms that are better adapted to their environment would survive and produce more offspring.

5. What is ice age?**Ice Age:**

The period before 8,000 BC (BCE) when many parts of the world remained covered by ice sheets and snow.

VI. Answer the following in detail:**1. List out the culture period of Ancient Tamilagam and its traits.**

Culture	Time Period	Cultural Traits
Paleolithic Period	Circa. 20,00,000 years to circa. 8,000 BC (BCE)	Hand axes, cleavers Hunting and gathering
Mesolithic Period	Circa. 8,000 years to circa. 1,300 BC (BCE)	Microlithic tools Hunting of animals and birds Gathering of plant food No knowledge of metal
Neolithic Period	Circa. 2,000 BC (BCE) to 1,000 BC (BCE)	Polished Stone Axes Microliths Domestication of animals Cultivation of crops Multiplicity of groups Co-existence of hunter-gatherers and pastoral groups
Iron Age	Circa. 1,300 BC (BCE) to 500 BC (BCE)	Megalithic burial custom Co-existence of hunter-gatherers and pastoral groups Development of chiefdom Knowledge of iron, black and red ware, black ware ceramics Craft specialisation, specialised groups: potters, blacksmiths
Early Historic and Sangam Age	300 BC (BCE) to 300 AD (CE)	Cultural traits of Iron age Monarchies of Chera, Chola and Pandya Development of hero worship Poetic traditions and literature Trade and exchange by sea



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