



Our Environment



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. tectonic plates 2. asthenosphere 3. sphaira
4. 21 september 5. Wangari Maathai

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. The uses of hydrosphere include determination of climate and patterns of weather of a planet. Also it provides water for all living beings.
2. Human environment refers to human creations, activities and interaction such as houses, parks and buildings.
3. Asthenosphere is the layer beneath the Lithosphere.
4. Man-made environments can be harmful as they lead to lots of deforestation. Human intervention in natural environment has always been hazardous in all forms (spheres).

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Humans can impact the environment in a beneficial manner in the following ways:
 - (a) Plantation of trees to restore the environment.
 - (b) Contributions to the environmental conservation.
 - (c) Sustainable development can be appreciated, etc.
2. The atmosphere has the following importance:

- (a) Provides air we breathe.
 - (b) Protects us from harmful sun radiations.
 - (c) Determines weather and climate.
 - (d) Does not allow meteors to enter earth's surface.
3. Hydrosphere is that natural domain of earth which includes all the water bodies. These water bodies are in oceans, rivers, lakes, underground reservoirs and even water vapours. It also affects climate and weather as the water evaporates from surface and then falls back on the surface through precipitation and this process repeats again and again. This determines the weather and climate of an area or region.
 4. Tectonic plates are large broken pieces of lithosphere. These plates fit together like giant puzzle. These tectonic plates move very slowly, but their movement can cause big changes on earth and leads to earthquakes when two or more plates collide or slit together.
 5. Ecosystem comprises of population of living organisms, interacting and living together in an area. The working of ecosystem can be understood with a forest consisting a lot of plants and trees that provide food for all living organisms. The organisms eat them and decomposes the food giving it back to the soil and trees/plants. Similarly ponds and lakes ecosystems work accordingly.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Ecosystems	Human Environments
	Also known as ecological systems.	Also known as human made environments.
	They consist of all living organisms, living and interacting with one another.	They consist of man-made things using natural resources and modern technology.
2.	Atmosphere	Hydrosphere
	It is made up of layers of gases that surrounds the earth.	It is made up of all forms of water bodies on the earth.
	Provides air to breathe, protects from sun's radiations.	Provides water for all living beings such as plants, animals and humans to survive.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Biosphere

- Biosphere is made up of solid and is the part where all the different components of the environment meet and life exists.
- Biosphere is important in maintaining the balance of ecosystems and supports the diversity of life on earth.

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Mineralogy is the study of all the properties of the mineral constituents of rocks.
2. Sedimentary rocks are formed when little pieces of rocks/sediments are carried by wind, water and other forces, and then accumulate over time.
3. Weathering and erosion is an example of rock cycle.
4. Minerals are used as natural gas, petroleum and coal as fuels for cars and many other machineries.
5. Rocks have lots of uses within the environment and human civilisation, from forming different landscapes in nature to being used in construction and manufacturing.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Asthenosphere is a semi-fluid layer in the upper mantle of the earth's crust. It plays an eminent role by allowing the movement of tectonic plates in the crust.
2. Metamorphic rocks are created when either sedimentary or igneous rocks come under high pressure and get transformed. For example, clay can be turned into slate.
3. Understanding rocks can be useful to society as:
 - (a) Different types of rocks influence the formation of landscapes, through processes of erosion and weathering.
 - (b) Rocks are sources of useful minerals, metals and fuels essential for industry, agriculture, etc.
 - (c) Some rocks have cultural importance in architecture and art, contributing to tourism and local economies.
4. Mineralogy is the study of all the properties of the mineral constituents of rocks. It helps in prediction of geological hazards such as landslides, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. This study hence contributes to public safety and disaster preparedness.
5. The process by which rocks can change from one type to another is known as the 'rock cycle'. It works as follows:
 - (a) **Weathering and Erosion:** Magma cools down and solidifies to form igneous rocks.
 - (b) **Sedimentation:** Igneous rocks break down and its sediments are carried away by wind or water. These accumulate and sedimentary rocks are formed.
 - (c) **Metamorphism:** These are formed when either igneous or sedimentary rocks face heavy pressure and transform.
 - (d) **Melting and Solidification:** Metamorphic rocks go through immense heat and melt and then cool down, turning into igneous rocks again.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Foliated	Non-foliated
	These are metamorphic rocks that have a layered appearance such as schist.	These are metamorphic rocks that do not have a layered appearance such as marble.
2.	Inner Core	Outer Core
	Hotter than outer core, with about temperature 6000 degrees celsius.	Hot with temperatures ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 degrees celsius.
	It is solid and rigid due to immense pressure.	It is liquid layer composed of iron and nickel (molten).

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Do it yourself.
2. Tectonic plates are large pieces of rocks that are slowly moving. Due to this motion of tectonic plates, different rocks of one place move and settle to another place initiating in variety of decomposition of rocks. This also leads to formation and transformation of rocks.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (c)
2. (a)

J. Case Study.

1. They are essential energy sources for electricity, transportation and industry.
2. Fossil fuels are formed from ancient organic matter over million of years.
3. Extraction and use of fossil fuels have lead to release of greenhouse gases, contributing to climate change, air pollution and creates economic instability.
4. Burning fossil fuels pollutes the air by releasing harmful gases that contributes to change in climate.

K. Picture Study.

- (a) 1. Igneous rock.
2. These rocks have tiny air spaces in them.
These are formed when molten rock cools down and solidifies.
- (b) 1. Rock cycle.
2. Metamorphic rock is a type of rock formed either sedimentary or igneous rocks come under high pressure and get transformed.



Our Changing Earth



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. weathering, erosion, deposition 2. Natural disasters
3. Seismograph 4. focus 5. Glaciers

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (c)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Endogenic and exogenic forces.
2. Active volcano, dormant volcano and extinct volcano.
3. Tectonic plates are large, rigid pieces of the earth's lithosphere that move and interact with each other at their boundaries.
4. Wind lifts and transports sand, depositing it in low-hill like structures called sand dunes.
5. When the river slows down and starts to deposit its load of sediments, each distributary forms its own mouth and the collection of sediments from all the mouths forms river delta.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Sea waves constantly hit the rocks along coast, causing erosion and deposition that create coastal landforms.
 - (a) **Sea caves:** Constant crashing of waves creates cracks in the rocks. Overtime, these cracks grow larger and form hollow spaces called sea caves.
 - (b) **Sea arches:** When sea caves grow bigger, only roofs remain, forming sea arches.
 - (c) **Stacks:** Roof of sea arches collapses, leaving behind isolated walls called stacks.
 - (d) **Sea cliffs:** A steep, rocky coast that rises almost vertically above the sea water, called as a sea cliff.

- (e) **Beaches:** When sea waves deposit sediments along the shore, they form beaches.
2. Glaciers shape the landscape through erosion and deposition.
- (a) **Erosion by glaciers:** Glaciers erode the land by bulldozing soil and stones, exposing the solid rock beneath. They carve out deep hollows, forming beautiful mountain lakes.
- (b) **Glacial Moraines:** Glaciers carry various materials which get deposited as glacier moves.
3. The different types of earthquake waves are:
- (a) **Primary waves or P waves:** It is the fastest seismic wave; which can move through solid rock and fluids. It is parallel to the direction of propagation of wave.
- (b) **Secondary waves or S waves:** It is perpendicular to the direction of wave. It is slower than primary waves.
- (c) **Surface waves or L waves:** Most destructive waves that travel along the earth's surface and slows than any other waves.
4. Wind is a powerful agent of erosion and deposition. The transportation of rock and soil particles by wind is known as wind erosions. Following are the work of wind:
- (a) **Mushroom rocks:** Wind erodes the lower part of rocks more than the upper part, creating rocks like mushrooms.
- (b) **Sand dunes:** Wind lifts and transports sand, depositing it in low hill-like structures called sand dunes.
- (c) **Loess:** Fine and light grains of sand can be carried over long distances by the wind. These sands are deposited over large areas, forms loess.
5. The work of river in shaping the landscape are mainly due to river erosion and deposition.
- River erosion:** Running water in rivers erodes the landscape and forms the following:
- **Meanders:** As the river enters a plain, it twists and turns to form large bends called meanders.
 - **Flood plains:** When river overflows its banks, leading to flooding of nearby areas, this flooding forms patters in nearby areas.
 - **River delta:** When river water slows down and starts deposition of sediments. The collection of sediments from all mouths form delta.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Endogenic Forces	Exogenic Forces
	Forces that come from inside the earth, caused by sudden movements like volcano and earthquake.	Forces that work on the earth's surface like wind, water and ice.

2.	Sand Dunes	Loess
	Wind lifts and transports sand, depositing it in low-hill like structures called sand dunes.	Fine and light grains of sand can be carried over long distances by the wind and are deposited over large areas, forms loess.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

- The impact of climate change on the formation and erosion of landforms is very crucial. Various landforms are created like mountains, valleys, plateaus, plains and coastal features. It also erodes by work of wind, water, sea waves, ice, etc.
- During an earthquake, you can protect yourself in the following ways:
 - Stay away from walls and doors.
 - Hide yourself under a heavy object like bed, table.
 - Stay away from electrical appliances and switches.
 - Turn off the gas (if 'ON').

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

- (b)
- (c)

J. Picture Study.

- (a) Seismograph.
(b) Located over the globe, mainly in earthquake prone areas.



Atmosphere



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (b)
- (a)
- (c)
- (c)
- (d)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- atmosphere
- Photosynthesis
- stratosphere
- Nitrogen
- Nitrogen

C. 'True' or 'False'.

- False
- False
- True
- False
- False

D. Match the following columns.

- (e)
- (c)
- (d)
- (b)
- (a)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Air pressure is the force exerted onto a surface by the weight of the air above it in the atmosphere.
2. Atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the earth.
3. Plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis by converting carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen using sunlight.
4. The long term rise in the average temperature of the earth's climate system, commonly attributed to the greenhouse effect, this phenomenon is called global warming.
5. Stratosphere is the layer of atmosphere ideal for flying airplanes.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Atmosphere is essential for life on the earth in the following ways:
 - (a) **Protection from Harmful Solar Radiations:**
Ozone layer absorbs the sun's UV rays, resulting in protection of humans from diseases.
 - (b) **Regulation of Temperature:**
Greenhouse gases maintain earth's average temperature at a level suitable for life. Atmosphere also helps in moderating temperature extremes between day and night and in between seasons.
 - (c) **Dispersal of Pollutants:**
Atmosphere helps disperse and dilute pollutants and aerosols that reduces the concentration of harmful substances.
 - (d) **Support for life:**
Provides oxygen for respiration and supplies carbon dioxide to plants for photosynthesis.
2. Global warming causes various effects in environment which are as follows:
 - (a) ice in the coldest regions melt.
 - (b) rises sea level.
 - (c) leads to floods in coastal areas.
 - (d) would ultimately lead to threat to survival of plants and animals.
3. The functions of atmosphere are as follows:
 - (a) protects living organisms from harmful solar radiation.
 - (b) regulates temperature
 - (c) supports weather and climate systems.
 - (d) provides essential gases for life.

- (e) Facilitates water cycle.
 - (f) Aids in communication and transportation.
 - (g) Disperses pollutants
 - (h) Helps distribute energy across the planet.
4. There are three different types of winds namely:
- (a) **Permanent winds:** Tradewinds, westerlies and polar easterlies are permanent winds that blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.
 - (b) **Seasonal winds:** These winds change their direction in different seasons.
 - (c) **Local winds:** These blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. It includes land and sea breeze.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Permanent Wind	Seasonal Wind
	These wind blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.	These wind change their direction in different seasons.
2.	Exosphere	Thermosphere
	It is the outermost layer, extending about 10,000 kms above the earth's surface.	It is beneath exosphere and extends about 600 kms above the earth's surface.
	In this layer, satellites orbit the earth.	In this layer, radio communication is reflected back to earth.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. If ozone layer disappears from earth, the sun's harmful UV rays will not be absorbed, leading to DNA damage to living organisms and other health issues.
2. The movement of air from high to low pressure area is called wind. It is crucial component of the earth's weather and climate systems. The greater the difference in pressure, the stronger is the wind. The movement of wind can be permanent, seasonal and at a particular period of day.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (c)

J. Picture Study.

1. (a) Movement of air from high to low pressure area is called wind.
- (b) The given diagram represents the movement of warm and cold air in the environment.



Components of Weather and Climate



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Weather 2. Humidity 3. barometer
4. long period of time 5. Wind

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

D. Match the following columns.

- (a) measure atmospheric pressure
(b) weather conditions in a particular region
(c) measure temperature
(d) large rotating storm system

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a particular area for a short period of time.
2. Climate refers to weather or atmosphere conditions of an area over a long period of time.
3. Humidity is the actual amount of water vapor present in the air.
4. A cyclone is a large, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms featuring strong winds that rotate around a central area of low pressure.
5. Condensation is the process when moist air rises upward and it becomes cool, and the water vapor changes into small drops of water.

F. Long answer type questions.

1.

Climate	Weather
Climate has different zones namely, tropical, arid, temperate and polar climate.	Weather has different components namely, temperature, humidity, precipitation, condensation and evaporation.

Climate refers to typical weather conditions in a region over a long period of time.	Weather refers to the state of the atmosphere at a specific place and time.
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2. Following are the benefits of rainfall:
 - (a) Cools down the earth's temperature.
 - (b) Causes condensation and forms clouds.
 - (c) Maintains water level in underground and other water bodies.
 - (d) Helpful in agricultural produce.
 - (e) Settles down the dust particles present in the air.
3. Following are the three types of rainfall:
 - (a) **Convictional Rainfall:** When clouds lead to sudden, heavy rainfall with thunder and lightning, known as convictional rainfall. This is common in equatorial and tropical areas where temperatures are usually high.
 - (b) **Orographic Rainfall:** As the air rises, it cools leading to condensation and precipitation, this is known as orographic rainfall. This is common in hill or mountain, blocks the path of rain-bearing winds.
 - (c) **Cyclonic Rainfall:** Usually linked to cyclones in tropical regions and depressions in temperate regions.
4. Following are the consequences of cyclone:
 - (a) Disruption and damage to life of living beings.
 - (b) Loss of property and belongings.
 - (c) Agricultural loss on huge scale.
5. Following are the components of weather:
 - (a) **Temperature:** A measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance, which determines how hot or cold the substance is.
 - (b) **Humidity:** The amount of water vapor present in the air.
 - (c) **Precipitation:** Tiny droplets of water rise high into the atmosphere and form clouds. These droplets form bigger droplets and fall on the earth surface as rain, snow, hail, etc.
 - (d) **Condensation:** The process when moist air rises upward and becomes cool, and the water vapor changes into small drops of water.
 - (e) **Evaporation:** The process of changing from a liquid or solid state into vapor as fog, mist or stream.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1. Same as F1 Answer.

2.	Precipitation	Evaporation
	Falling down of droplets of water or ice. Crystals are combined called precipitation.	The process of transformation of liquid water into gaseous form is called evaporation.

H. Case Study.

1. Weather forecast is a prediction of future atmospheric conditions.
2. Weather record helps in everyday planning and safety, provides valuable information to help manage and respond to changing weather conditions.
3. It is created using collected data from various sources such as weather stations, satellites and weather models.

I. Picture Study.

1. (a) Monsoon season.



Water in Environment



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. evaporation 2. 71% 3. Tides 4. 70% 5. five

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

D. Match the following columns.

1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Water cycle is the continuous movement of water within the earth and atmosphere.
2. Saline water refers to the salty water present in various water bodies like some underground sources and lakes.
3. Falling down of rainwater or ice on the earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, hail or sleet is called precipitation.
4. In evaporation, the sun warms the water which turns into vapour and rises into the air.

5. Tides are extremely long-period waves that move in reaction to the forces of the sun and moon.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The various processes involved in the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation.

Evaporation is the process of changing liquid state of water into vapours by heating.

Condensation is the process of changing vapour into liquid form on cooling.

Precipitation is the collection of smaller droplets to form bigger drops and fall on the earth's surface in the form of rainy, snow, hail or sleet.

2. The five different types of oceans are as follows:

(a) Pacific Ocean: Largest and deepest ocean that covers more than 63 million square miles.

(b) Atlantic Ocean: Second largest ocean that covers about 41 million square miles. It is also called 'Sea of Atlas'.

(c) Indian Ocean: Third largest ocean that has three seas named Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, and Laccadive Sea.

(d) Arctic Ocean: Smallest and shallowest ocean. Also known as one of the coldest oceans.

(e) Southern Ocean: Known as Antarctic ocean and is the second smallest ocean. It is known for its cold and dense water.

3. Ocean currents are continuous, directed movements of sea water generated by various factors including wind, water density differences, temperature variations, salinity levels and the earth's rotation. It plays a crucial role in regulating global warming, transporting nutrients and organisms and influencing weather patterns.

4. Ocean is important in the following ways:

(a) Essential for life: Provides water for survival of every living organism.

(b) Agriculture: Used for irrigation of crops in agricultural sector.

(c) Daily human needs: Water is essential in everyday life activities by humans. Necessary for good health and well-being.

(d) Environmental Balance: Maintains ecological balance by providing habitats to diverse species of plants and animals. Creates a balance in water cycle, nutrient cycle and climate regulation.

(e) Transportation: Waterways are important transportation for trade. Movement of people and goods promotes economic development.

(f) Energy Production: Used as hydropower for generating renewable energy.

- Tides are caused by the gravitational forces exerted by the moon and the sun on the earth's oceans, as well as the rotation of the earth.

During the full moon and the new moon day, the sun, the moon and the earth are almost in a straight line and the Sun, and the moon exert a combined gravitational pull, causing tides.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Freshwater	Saltwater
	Freshwater is the water that is free from salt or salinity.	Saltwater is the water that has salt or salinity in it.
	It serves as a natural habitat for a variety of animals and plants.	It also serves as a natural habitat but relatively lesser variety.
	Used for drinking, agriculture, sanitation, etc.	Used in several ways but needs to be processed first.

2.	High Tides	Low Tides
	When there is full moon and new moon day, the ocean water exerts a combined gravitational pull, causing high tides at their highest.	When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean water gets drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull, causing low tides.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

- Water is distributed unevenly across the earth in different forms and locations. Oceans have 97.3% of earth's water. These saline water are not directly usable but play a crucial role in climatic regulation, marine ecosystems and global water cycle. Freshwater is only 2.7% of the earth's water.
- Agricultural practices need to change in regions experiencing severe water scarcity by producing crops that require less water, using sprinkling method of irrigation, etc.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

- (c)
- (a)

J. Case Study.

- Sustainable development is a way of growing and improving that meets the needs of people today without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- The importance of sustainable development is to ensure the efficient and responsible use of resources so both current and future generations can enjoy a good quality of life.

K. Picture Study.

- (a) 1. Condensation

2. The process by which water vapour change into liquid form (droplets) on cooling.



Life in the Deserts



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mt. Emi Koussi 2. cold and dry 3. Deserts
4. high 5. Great Himalayas

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Desert is a region characterized by their extreme dryness and harsh climatic conditions.
2. There are three types of deserts *i.e.*, Hot, Cold and Polar desert.
3. Hot deserts have extremely high temperatures during the day and can experience significant temperature drops at night.
4. Cold deserts are dry, icy regions with very low temperatures and little rainfall.
5. Due to Ladakh's high altitude, its climate is extremely cold.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The vegetation of the Sahara desert is adapted to survive in extreme condition, including very low rainfall, high temperatures and intense sunlight. Plants like cacti, date palms and acacia trees can grow here.
2. People survive in hot deserts by:
 - (a) building special houses that have thick walls and small windows.
 - (b) wearing heavy robes to protect themselves from dust storms and hot winds.
 - (c) using water very carefully.

- (d) collecting rainwater for later use and irrigation of crops.
3. Following are the characteristics of cold desert's climate:
- extreme cold temperature
 - dry climate
 - thin air and intense sun's heat
 - minimal rainfall
4. Wildlife in the Sahara desert has special adaptations to survive in extreme heat and dryness. Camels are great desert animals with a hump to store fat and long legs that keep them away from sinking into the sand. Fennec fox has big ears and sharp hearing to stay cool and find food.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Hot Desert	Cold Desert
	Deserts with extreme high temperatures during the day and temperature drops at night.	Deserts with dry, ice regions with very low temperatures and little rain fall.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

- Same as Answer F2.
- Lifestyle of people living in plains and deserts have following differences.
 - Clothing style is different, as in plains people wear light weighted and comfortable clothes whereas in deserts, people wear heavy robes.
 - Vegetation in plains is relatively easy as compared to desert regions.
 - Housing patterns are different, as in plains ventilated houses are built, but in deserts, houses with thick walls and small windows.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

- (a)
- (a)

J. Case Study.

- To preserve fragile ecosystem and respect the local communities.
- Increasing popular due to unique and stunning landscapes, cultural experiences and opportunities for adventure.

K. Picture Study.

- (a) Camel.
- (b) Desert regions (Hot temperate).



Human Life at the Tropical and the Subtropical Region



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Amazonia Region 2. Amazon Basin 3. 2900
4. Equatorial 5. Bengal

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (e)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. The Amazon Basin experiences an equatorial climate.
2. Trees found in the Amazon Basin are rubber trees, Brazil nut trees and various hardwood species.
3. Climate of Brahmaputra Basin is hot in summers and cool in winters.
4. Wildlife of Brahmaputra Basin includes Ganges river dolphin, turtles, various fish species, elephants, tigers, deer and monkeys.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The significance of the Amazon River is as follows-
 - (a) It has numerous tributaries, creating a vast and intricate network of waterways.
 - (b) It has most extensive flood plains that enriches soil.
 - (c) It supports diverse ecosystems.
 - (d) Provides multiple layers of vegetation in Amazon rain forest.
2. Farmers cut down trees, plants and vegetation in a small area of the forest. Then they burn the cut vegetation to clear the land and make the soil rich with ash. After burning, the land is ready for planting crops, this is known as slash and burn farming.
3. Several practices of people living in amazon basin are:
 - (a) Slash and burn agriculture.

2. A person who makes maps is called cartographer.
3. Babar used 'Hindustan' to describe the geography.
4. The handwritten records of the part in the form of books are called manuscripts.
5. In 1356.
6. In three parts.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. In 13th century, regions of Hindustan meant areas of Punjab, Haryana, and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna. Whereas in modern India, the entire modern nation-state regions were included, especially South India.
2. Historians used various sources to study the past for interpreting and analyzing historical events namely:

(a) Archaeological Sources: This included inscriptions, monuments, artefacts and coins.

(b) Literary Sources: This included religious and secular literature.

3. Paper became cheaper in the later years of medieval period affected people by leading to more written records like holy texts and chronicles.
4. **Views of Shias:** They believed that Ali, the Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law, was the rightful head of the Muslim community.

Views of Sunnis: They recognized the authority of the community's founding leaders (Khalifas) and subsequent Khalifas.

5. The reason for this was that the past events were to be understood properly as they would predict present and future. Due to this, historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to guess the cultural and traditional, and religious backgrounds of the ancients.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	<p style="text-align: center;">New Terminology</p> <p>It refers to the current, modern words and phrases used to describe something. Such as 'India' is a new terminology used.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Old Terminology</p> <p>It refers to the older, outdated words and phrases that were used to describe the same thing in the past. Such as 'Hind' is the old terminology used.</p>
2.	<p style="text-align: center;">New Social Groups</p> <p>It refers to emerging social communities that gained prominence over time.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Social Groups</p> <p>It refers to groups that actively engage in politics to influence power structures.</p>

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Yes, understanding history requires an awareness of the various sources that archaeologists have gathered based on archaeological and literary

sources. To study the past, one must have complete knowledge of these sources and their interpretation and analysis must be done properly based on evidences of the past.

2. It is a beneficial to study historical events because they let us know about the past events of a region, cultural practices, traditional works and religious nature. This study also acts as a platform for interpreting today's activities. It brings to knowledge about rulers, kings, religions, castes, etc. that shadows today's people living standards and patterns.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (c)
2. (a)

J. Case Study.

1. The term 'Hindustan' was used to describe Punjab, Haryana, and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna.
2. To describe the geography, fauna and culture of the subcontinent.
3. To mean someone who is not an Indian.
4. A stranger in a village, not part of the society and culture.

K. Picture Study.

1. (a) A Persian wheel, used for irrigation.
(b) Babur introduced.
2. (a) Painting of a scribe making a copy of a manuscript.
(b) Small paintings were called miniature.

L. Map Work

1. Self (Refer Book Pg-50).



The Medieval Period Kings and Kingdoms



A. Multiple Choice Question.

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chalukyas
2. Chola
3. Brahmadeya
4. ninth
5. 35 and 70

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (e) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram were major contribution in terms of worship, centers of economic, social and cultural activities.
2. Prashasti is an inscription in India, created to praise rulers as valiant, victorious warriors.
3. To conduct administrative tasks included irrigation and temple maintenance.
4. Temples were heart of communities and therefore attracted craftsmen and other specialists that served as economic centers.
5. The city of Kanauj was significant for having rich natural resources and fertile land of the entire Ganga Valley. It was also seen as a symbol of power.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The significance of ritual performed by the Rashtrakuta leader was hiranyagarbha which literally means the golden womb. It was believed to make one a kshatriya even though he wasn't born one, according to the priests.
2. The impact of temple construction during the Chola rule on the social and economic life was it acted as the central hub of communities that attracted craft production, providing employment and served as centre of cultural and religious activities.
3. The administrative structure of the Chola empire contributed to its stability and growth by forming better relationships with their neighbouring estates and accumulating several tasks like irrigation and temple maintenance under common rules.
4. Between 1000 and 1027 CE, Mahmud of Ghazni raided India 17 times and targeted rich temples for wealth, devastated them and weakened the political structures that brought Islam (Muslims) in the region. His raids influenced Indian subcontinent in fields of polity, economy, religion, culture and led to several conquests.
5. The implications of land grants on the religious and social structure were primarily due to gifting types of land for specific purposes.
 - (a) 'Vellanvagai' was land owned by non-Brahmana peasant proprietors.
 - (b) 'Brahmadeya' land was gifted to Brahmanas.
 - (c) 'Shalabhoga' was allocated for schools.
 - (d) 'Devadana' and 'Tirunamattukkani' were donated to temples.

(e) 'Pallichchandam' was given to Jaina institutions.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Vellanvagai	Brahmadeya
	The land owned by non-Brahmana peasant proprietors was called Vellanvagai.	The land owned by Brahmanas as gifts was called Brahmadeya.

2. Land grants to Brahmanas were named as 'Brahmadeya' while land grants to Jaina institutions were named as 'Pallichchandam' during the Chola empire.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a) 2. (a)

J. Read and Answer

1. Chola dynasty.
2. (a) Places of worship.
(b) Center of economic and cultural activities.
3. By appointing local governors at different regions and organising well network of messengers and spies.
4. They helped in keeping the rulers informed about the affairs of the empire.

K. Picture Study.

1. (a) The great lord of a circle 'Mandaleshvara'.
(b) 7th century.
(c) From Indian subcontinent during emergence of new dynasties.
2. (a) Brihadisvara temple in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.
(b) Decorated with sculptures and carvings of Hindu deities, mythology.

L. Map Work

Do it yourself.



The Delhi Empire



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. slave dynasty
2. Muizzuddin
3. Sayyed, Lodi
4. 1240
5. 13th

C. Write 'True' and 'False'.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (d)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Tawarikh is plural of 'tarikh'. Tarikh means history.
2. The territories under the military commanders were known as 'iqta'.
3. Persian.
4. Sayyed dynasty
5. Circle of justice is a form of rule in the Delhi sultanate that describe the relationship between the king, army, peasants and state's wealth.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The problems faced by Razia Sultan because she was a woman were societal norms favoured male leadership, despite she being a competence to males. Also everyone disagreed on the nomination of Razia for acquiring the throne of Delhi sultanate.
2. The local chiefs used the natural environment to protect themselves by building hospitals, rest houses, charity departments, founded new towns, built gardens, etc. to win the support of nobles and resulted in their powerful influence. Also hills and forests protected them from being attacked.
3. The continuous Mongol invasions weakened the Delhi Sultanate that led to its downfall. It destroyed the rules, their throne, temples, gardens, etc.
4. The use of Persian language affected the administration of the Delhi Sultanate by providing historical accounts and referred to as tarikh. All documents, poems, secretaries, historians, used this official language and emphasized in fair governance.

G. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Razia Sultan's rule came to an end when she was murdered in 1240 under a rebellion. She being a female ruler could not win the nobles' support due to male leadership favouritism. This tells us that the society did not practice equality of gender at that time and prioritised male dominance only.
2. Do it yourself.

2. Coparcenary inheritance where empire was divided among the sons of the deceased ruler.
3. Timur and Genghis Khan.
4. Land revenue collected from the peasants.
5. Sulh-i-kul which means 'peace for all'.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The Mughals followed the tradition of coparcenary inheritance where power was divided among all sons of the deceased ruler.
2. The Mughals restricted people for their empire from various backgrounds like Turks, Iranians, Indians, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas. This helped them in proving beneficial in maintaining healthy relationship with different communities.
3. Land revenue and trade tax were the two main sources of income for the Mughal rulers. The size and fertility of the land were taken into consideration while calculating the land tax. It affected the peasants adversely as land and trade tax was levied on them and also the produce was sent to other estates and countries.
4. Akbar's policy of religions tolerance, Sulh-i-kul means "peace for all". It provided harmony and coexistence between different religions communities within his vast Mughal empire. He himself married a Rajput, Jodha Bai, who enjoyed full religious freedom.
5. Ain-i-Akbari was written by Abul Fazl that serves as a primary source of information about the administration, society and culture of the Mughal empire during Akbar's reign.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Primogeniture Inheritance	Coparcenary Inheritance
	In this only the eldest son inherits the family property and status.	In this, all the sons share the property equally, dividing the estate among them.
2.	Zamindars	Mansabdars
	These were primarily hereditary landowners responsible for collecting revenue from their land.	These were government officials holding military and administrative positions with ranks assigned by the emperor.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. The Mughal policies regarding succession involved dividing the empire amongst all sons that emphasized on their family unity and loyalty. The governan face challenges of diversity in empire but also brought cultural and social diversity as the Mughals recruited various people with different backgrounds.

2. Due to influence of Hindu kingdoms and promise of social stability and economic benefits, some tribes adopted the caste system.
3. By conquering the kingdoms of the Chhutiyas and Koch-Hajo, the Ahoms expanded their territory.
4. The role of oral traditions in tribal societies was very significant as original people passed down their rituals and traditions orally, through word of mouth, from one generation to the next.
5. A traditional agricultural practice where land is cleared, trees and bushes are burned and crops rich in nutrient-ashes are planted, this is called shifting cultivation. Tribes practiced it because it was for the temporary use of forest lands for farming, after which the area recovers its natural vegetation.
6. The Banjaras contributed by transporting grains to the city markets. They also transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The geographical setting had a major impact on the lifestyle of tribal societies as they relied on natural resources leading to the unique cultural practices and also gave rise to conflicts on land disputes, resource exploitation and movement patterns.
2. As societies evolved and new needs emerged, new castes were created within traditional varna system. These tribes and social groups were absorbed into the caste-based society over time. Some new powerful clans rose to prominence and redefined social and political structures while dominant tribes adopted Islam and rejected the caste system altogether.
3. Nomadic pastoralists were always on move with their herds near river banks, fertile land whereas settled communities (agricultural) focused on farming, building homes and created a stable environment. The shift from a nomadic lifestyle to settled living marked a step in human history, allowing societies to flourish and evolve.
4. The significance of Banjaras during the Mughal empire played a vital role by carrying grain on their bullocks from different areas and transported it for the Mughal army during military.
5. The Ahom state faced challenges of several invasions from the southwest, notably by the Mughals under Mir Jumla in 1662. Although, the Ahoms mounted a brave defense, they were eventually defeated.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Gonds	Ahoms
	They lived in the Gondwana region.	They migrated to the Brahmaputra valley (presently Myanmar).

They had rich cultural tradition, art and folk.	They had a distinct culture influenced by Southeast Asia.
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2.	Shifting Cultivation	Irrigated Farming
	Farming that solely relies on rainfall and involves frequent land rotation.	Farming that uses artificial water sources to sustain crops in a single area.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. The tribal societies adopted Hindu caste system and some adopted Islam, while other rejected caste system which brought a cultural diversification of the Indian subcontinent.
2. The interdependence between the two lead to both conflict and cooperation due to distinct socialism, economic, needs and powers, resulting in land disputes, labour and resources access. This also created trade opportunities and knowledge exchange.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (b)
2. (a)

J. Read and Answer.

1. By way of simple and equal way of living.
2. In a big forest area called Gondwana.
3. By clearing and using small patches of forest land one at a time.
4. Myanmar.

K. Map Work

Do it yourself.

L. Picture Study

1. (a) Bronze crocodile. (b) Nomadic pastoral tribes.
2. (a) The Gonds (b) Gondwana

M. Do it yourself.



Religious Developments



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 8th 2. Advaita Vedanta 3. Adi Granth
4. Mirabai 5. Vishnu

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (c)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Bhakti is devotion to God.
2. The main idea of Sufism is expressing spiritual feelings through poetry and creating a rich tradition of prose, including stories and fables.
3. Alvars are followers of Vishnu.
4. Guru-granth Sahib includes the sayings of Guru Nanak and three other Gurus who followed him.
5. The saint poets played a significant role in the Bhakti movement such as selfless love, devotion to God, equality, helping the needy, gained knowledge, etc.
6. It affected by providing equality, devotion to God, involvement of all social backgrounds towards religion, abolition of caste systems, etc.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The teachings of Kabir and Guru Nanak believed in one God and did not preach caste system while today's religious practices suggest that each case or religion have different gods and practices of worshipping varies from one to another. Also there is no need of guru to reach (follow) the God's devotional path.
2. The Varkari sect had a profound impact contributing to social reform by promoting equality, enrichment of Marathi literative through devotional poetry and collective practice of pilgrimage to Pandharpur temple.
3. The Bhakti movement in South India was led by Alvars (followers of Vishnu) and Nayanars (followers of Shiva) who primarily focused on devotion through poetry for Vishnu and Shiva only. Whereas the Bhakti movement in North India was led by saint Kabir, Tulsidas, Mirabai, etc. who challenged the orthodox sayings and added their creation to the devotional songs reflecting contributions of generations and contemporary culture.
4. Music and poetry played a vital role in spread of the Bhakti movement as the poet saints like Alvars and Nayanars travelled across towns and villages, composing and singing hymns in praise of their respective deities. The compositions were completely emotional, emphasizing love, and devotion to God.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.

Advaita	Vishishtadvaita
Brahman is the only reality.	Brahman is the supreme reality.
The world is considered as an illusion.	The world is considered as a real manifestation of Brahman and not an illusion.
Individuals are identical to Brahmanas.	Individuals are distinct from Brahmanas.

2.

Bhakti	Sufism
A Hindu movement emerged in 7th century.	An Islamic movement emerged in 12th century.
Emphasizes on love and God's devotion.	Emphasizes mystical common union with Allah.
Focused on prayer and meditation.	Focused on music, poetry.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. By promoting personal devotion to one God, focusing on social equality, abolition of caste system and religious barriers. They also promoted universal brotherhood among all.
2. By making religious teachings understood to common people of different regions, resulting in wider participation.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (a)

J. Read and Answer.

1. Encouraged people to show love for God through singing and personal prayers.
2. Kabir taught that God is not a form and helping others is more important.
3. Tradition of sharing meals, called langar.
4. That all people are equal.

K. Map Work

1. Do it yourself.

L. Picture Study.

1. (a) Guru Nanak Dev.
2. (a) Saint Kabir.

- (c) They included saints, sufis, heroic colonizers and soldiers that helping in shoping societies.
 - (d) Led to the construction of shrines across Bengal.
 - (e) Helped in worshipping God by building Bengali temples.
3. Following are the characteristics of miniature painting:
- (a) Small, colorful paintings made on cloth or paper.
 - (b) Illustrated Jain texts in western India.
 - (c) During Mughals, these depicted themes like court scenes, hunting, battles, and daily life.

Evolution of Miniature Paintings in India:

In mid 16th century, Mughal emperor Humayun brought two Persian master painters to India, who established a major Mughal traditional form of paintings termed as 'miniature paintings'.

4. The influence of British administrators on Indian classical dances was adverse as it brought decline in all dance forms and discouraged Indians and did not allow any forms to arise. They considered dance forms as unfruitful and opposed them.
5. Economic changes in Bengal affected religious and architectural practice in the following ways:
- (a) Due to increase in oversea trades, the religious epitome *i.e.*, temples get smaller in size.
 - (b) With the adoption of Bengali language among common people, focused more on the agricultural production, economic stability rather than religion and architecture.
 - (c) It although unites people during Durga Puja festival which has influenced Bengali art, music, literature and has become a cultural identity of Bengal.

G. Differentiate between the following.

1.	Classical Dance	Folk Dance
	Classical dance is a highly valued and structured form of dance, based on spiritual themes and were performed in temples mostly.	Folk dance is a traditional form practiced in a specific region or community to celebrate social events.
2.	Rajputana	Rajasthan
	In 19th century, Britishers named collectively, various states as 'Rajputana'.	After Independence, Rajputana states were disintegrated and were termed as 'Rajasthan'.

H. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Language plays a vital role as it acts as a medium of communication among common people which transfer ideas, beliefs, teachings orally from one generation (community) to another.
2. The geographical location of Bengal, being a region full of rivers, has influenced its culture and culinary practices to a huge extent. It has brought economic, linguistic, societal changes among people and have united them altogether.

I. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (a)

J. Read and Answer.

1. Rajputana
2. Rajputs
3. Landscape full of rivers
4. Rice and fish

K. Map Work.

Do it yourself.

L. Picture Study.

1. (a) Lord Vishnu (Jagannath Temple)
(b) Odisha
2. (a) Do it yourself.
(b) Do it yourself.



Eighteenth-Century Political Formations



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Banda Bahadur
2. chauth
3. Peacock
4. Jaipur
5. Khalsa

C. 'True' or 'False'.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (c)
2. (e)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (d)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Aurangzeb had used up a lot of empire's money and soldiers in long wars, so after his death, the Mughal empire leaders were unable to organise the empire well.
2. The impact was devastating as immense wealth was looted and it brought blow to the Mughal empire's power and reputation.
3. Guru Gobind Singh fought battles against Rajput and Mughal rulers, along with Sikh political community. Inspired by Guru Gobind Singh, the Khalsa introduced rakhia system, protecting cultivators with a 20 per cent tax.
4. The Sikhs played a vital role by organising themselves into a military and political force that eventually replaced the Mughal rulers.
5. To provide protection to cultivators with a 20 per cent tax.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Following were the administrative challenges faced by the Mughals after Aurangzeb's death:
 - (a) Aurangzeb's nature and policies led to the fall of Mughal empire.
 - (b) Inability of Mughals to succeed proved that Aurangzeb's heirs were incapable and degenerated.
 - (c) Weakness of military.
 - (d) Rivalry of groups at the court.
2. By 1765, Britishers controlled over eastern India by establishing direct political power, collection of taxes was allowed, economic exploitation through land revenue policies and laid the foundation of further expansion of British rule across India.
3.
 - (a) The Maratha kingdom, by the end of seventeenth century, emerged as a powerful state opposing the Mughal rule, established by Shivaji, with the support of warrior families.
 - (b) The Marathas excelled in military strategy, avoiding direct confrontations with fortified Mughal positions and favouring quick raids instead.
 - (c) Later, Marathas expanded their territory significantly, seizing regions like Malwa and Gujarat from the Mughals.
4. The Sikhs became a powerful political group by:
 - (a) Guru Gobind Singh founded Khalsa.
 - (b) Sikh community came forward to end the Mughal empire.
 - (c) The Khalsa through their organised resistance successfully seized Punjab and Sirhind and declared their rule in 1765.
5.
 - (a) The Jats formed strong state of Bharatpur, under leader Suraj Mal, offering refuge to Delhi's elite after Nadir's attack in 1739.

- (b) Jawahir Shah built a military force with Maratha and Sikh troops to fight Mughals.
- (c) Suraj Mal led the Jats to their zenith, controlling areas across many states and built the formidable Lohagarh Fort.
- (d) Bharatpur fort was also built while of Dig, the Jats constructed an elaborate garden palace combining styles from Amber and Agra.

G. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. The concept of sovereignty changed in India during the eighteenth century as old maps reveal the boundaries of the once formidable Mughal empire were reshaped with the emergence of various independent kingdoms. This period marked a dramatic transformation in the political landscape of India.
2. Mughals build forts, architectural monuments, appreciated miniature paintings, Indian art forms, etc. that helped in maintaining their legitimacy.

H. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (c)

I. Read and Answer.

1. Mughal empire started to get smaller as groups wanted to be their own and not under Mughal rule anymore.
2. Marathas, Sikhs and Rajput's groups.
3. In 1700s.
4. New leaders came up and old borders changed that reshaped India's look.

J. Picture Study

1. Aurangzeb
2. Shah Jahan

K. On an outline map of India, locate the following:

Do it yourself.



Equality in Our Constitution



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. equally
2. Babasaheb Ambedkar
3. religion
4. abolished
5. adult

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d)
2. (e)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (a)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. By making sure that everyone has the same chance to be involved in politics.
2. Abolished and banned.
3. Every adult can vote (18 years or above of age).
4. Everyone can go to public places and use them equally.
5. Aims to stop unfair treatment based on caste, religion, gender and other factors promoting a fairer society for all.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The concept of equality before law means that everyone must follow the same laws, irrespective of their position or status. No one has special privileges and everyone must obey the same rules.
2. The government ensure fair and free elections by political equality. Every adult in India can vote, no matter their background or education. Every vote is counted equally and special seats in legislatures are set aside for SC and ST, making sure they are heard.
3. Measures taken to abolish untouchability in India includes treating all equally before law, irrespective of their caste, gender, religion, giving them access to public places and equal voting opportunities to the earlier so called untouchables, have banned the untouchability practice.
4. The government promotes gender equality through education by promoting schools where no biasness is practiced on the basis of gender and education is provided to all. An act named (RTE) Right to Education has also been passed to ensure that everyone gets educated as equality in a democratic nation can only survive with education.
5. Programs like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao encourage the education of girls helping to boys and girls equal and change how people think. Also public campaigns work to change negative attitudes about caste and gender aiming to create a fairer society leading to social equality.

G. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Society would be completely different without equality before law as it would be biased then on various basis. Special privileged would be given to

high class people and issues of small (inferior) people would be unheard. So, it is essential to have equality before law.

2. Stopping unfair treatment based on caste, religion, gender and other factors, educating all genders, providing health services, changing negative thoughts and beliefs among people, etc. are some challenges existing in achieving true social equality.

H. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (d)

I. Case Study.

1. Equality.
2. Religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth are some factors.
3. Untouchability should be abolished by prohibiting discrimination.
4. To ensure everyone has equal access to opportunities and resources.

J. Picture Study.

1. Providing water to a person who is an untouchable.
2. Government has abolished and banned such action of untouchability and is promoting equality for all.



State Government



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. State legislative Assembly
2. two
3. High Court
4. state's legislative assembly
5. High court

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (c) Appointed by Chief Minister
5. (e) Head of the Government

E. Short answer type questions.

1. State government is one level of government dealing with internal security and other state issues.
2. Responsible for the administration of the state.
3. A form of government where power is divided between a central government and regional governments.
4. These are local self- government bodies at the village, intermediate and district levels.
5. Chief Minister appoints Council of Ministers.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Following are the functions of state government:

- (a) Formulation and passing of laws specific to a state on various subjects.
- (b) Implements policies and programs to ensure efficient governance.
- (c) Collects state taxes and manages finances for projects fundings.
- (d) Works with central government on national programs.
- (e) Overseas local government bodies.

2. **The structure of government is as follows:**

There are three levels of government namely– Executive, Legislative and Judiciary.

- Within executive government, we have Governor, Chief Minister and Council of ministers (look into matters of administration).
- In legislative, there are divided into two as Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad (reviews and amends bills passed).
- In judiciary, there is High court that looks into legal and judicial matters within a state.

3. The two types of local governance as:

(a) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI): These are local self-govt. bodies at rural level, responsible for local administration, development planning and implementation of rural welfare programs.

(b) Urban Local Bodies (ULB): These govern urban areas and includes municipal corporation, municipal councils and nagar panchayats. These are responsible for local administration, urban planning, infrastructure development and provisions for civic amenities.

4. State executive plays a vital role and includes the following:

(a) Governor: The constitutional head of the state, appointed by the President of India. He represents the state in relations with central government and other states.

(b) Chief Minister: The head of the govt., responsible for state's administration. He is elected by the state's legislative assembly.

(c) Council of Ministers: Consists of ministers appointed by Chief Minister, helps in administration. Each minister is responsible for specific departments.

5. MLAs are the members of the legislative assembly, elected by the people. They belong to the lower house of the states, named Vidhan Sabha. MLAs play a prominent role in planning new laws and bills for the legislative government.

G. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. The advantage of federal system in India is that it divides power between central and regional government and leads to effective working of all in their particular departments at different levels. It reduces from overburdening of a specific govt.
2. Panchayati raj plays a vital role in the government, being the lowest level of government, it directly connects with citizens of India and solves issues regarding development processes. It also ensures that good infrastructure, local administrations' effectiveness and rural welfare programs are implemented. This further helps in social, economic and political development of a nation.

H. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (c)

I. Picture Study

1. (a) Govind Ballabh Pant.
(b) He was the first Chief Minister in India after independence.



Role of the Government in Health



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (b)
4. (b)
5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. social
2. villages
3. expensive
4. rural
5. friends

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. The three aspects of health are physical, mental and social.
2. Public health services in India are the hospitals and clinics that are run by the government.
3. NRHM aims to improve healthcare in rural areas.
4. Ayushman Bharat aims to cover the cost of many medical treatments so that even poor people can get good healthcare.
5. The role of government in health is very important as it works hard to make sure everyone, no matter how rich or poor, can get medical help.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. The key components of public health services are:
 - (a) **Primary Health Centres (PHCs):** These are small clinics found in villages where usually people go at first when they are sick.
 - (b) **District Hospitals:** Bigger hospitals found in towns and cities efficient in handling more serious health problems.
 - (c) **Specialised Government Hospitals:** Hospitals in big cities, offering special treatments for specific diseases. They are equipped with advanced equipments and doctors.
2. Following are the main challenges in healthcare in India:
 - (a) **Inequality:** Not everyone has the same access to healthcare, especially people in rural areas and poor communities.
 - (b) **High costs:** Private healthcare are very expensive which is hard to afford.
 - (c) **Quality of care:** Long waiting time in public hospitals and sometimes run out of medicines or don't have enough equipments.
3. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a government initiative program that aims to improve healthcare in rural areas. It focuses on building more PHCs and making sure they have enough doctors and nurses.
4. Private healthcare facilities create inequality as they are hospitals and clinics owned by individuals or companies, offering lot of services but often at expensive costs. Due to its high cost, everyone can't afford them, creating inequality in health sector.
5. The following lessons can be learnt from Costa Rica's Approach:
 - (a) Free or low cost healthcare to all its citizens.
 - (b) Focuses on preventive care.
 - (c) Provides health education in schools.

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (b)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Gender stereotype is accepted beliefs, assumptions about the traits, roles and qualities that are considered appropriate for individuals based on their gender.
2. Nirmala Sitharaman, born on August 18, 1959, in Madurai, Tamil Nadu is a famous Indian politician. She was appointed as India's ministry of finance and Corporate Affairs in 2019.
3. Suffrage movement was a long fight to secure the right to vote for women.
4. The objective of self help groups is to encourage women to start and manage their own business by making them economically independent.
5. **Some barriers for women's education are:**
 - (a) Viewing women for domestic purposes only.
 - (b) Educational expenditure is considered a burden.
 - (c) Neglecting of girl's education in rural areas.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Women's movement was an initiative to prohibit the women's oppression and denial of basic rights. This movement also backed by men. They aimed at addressing gender inequalities and securing equal rights. It raised awareness about issues such as domestic violence, reproductive rights, and gender-based discrimination.

Today, the women's movement continues to evolve and adapt to new challenges and opportunities in the pursuit of gender equality. This has now led to significant legal and social changes worldwide.

2. The two influential women in India are:

(a) Sania Mirza: She was born on November 15, 1986 in Mumbai. She is an Indian tennis player, started playing at the age of six and became India's most celebrated athletes. She has won many awards for her achievements such as Padma Bhushan which is India's third highest civilian award.

(b) Savitribai Phule: She was born in 1831, was a social reformer, educator and poet from Maharashtra. She was the first female teacher in India. At the age of 9, she was married but later became a social reformer with her partner. She was illiterate at that time, yet she fought for the girl's education in India.

3. Education has empowered women in many fields as it has changed the

mindset of many people. Many organizations, governments and NGOs were established to aim towards achieving access to education for girls and women worldwide. Over time, literacy rates have increased for both boys and girls, number of schools increased, people have gained opportunities and ways to educate girls more.

4. NGOs (non-government organizations) have played a significant role in educating and empowering women in India. Besides government, these NGOs work selflessly and have promoted women independence on all platforms. These NGOs work on national and international level, in groups of many. They promote women business, finances, education, etc. to help women.
5. Following are the effects of gender stereotype on career of women:
 - (a) Considering women more nurturing and caring, while men are more strong and rational.
 - (b) Women are preferred as better nurses and unsuitable for army.
 - (c) Men are considered better leaders than women.
 - (d) Technical minds of men are preferable and women are kept away from science.
 - (e) Physical work is more for men than women.

All the above beliefs and practices discourage women and does not allow them to opt for various career options.

G. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. **The roles of women in traditional societies:** Women and girls are more good at house chores, nurturing, caring, cooking, etc. They are kept away from higher education or basic education too. They are considered a burden of family so are married at early age. Traditional societies do not allow women to work for money and also they are considered inferior than men.

The roles of women in modern societies: Women are equally educated as men. They work to earn a living for themselves and for the families. They have more access to opt career options, educate them, etc. Women are now in modern societies standing with men with their heads high equally as men's.

2. Do it yourself.

H. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (b)
2. (b)

I. Case Study.

1. A practice where the brides family give gifts, money to the groom or his family as a condition of marriage.

2. As education levels are low in rural areas, knowledge about anti-dowry laws and rights of women are limited.

J. Picture Study

1. Indira Gandhi.
2. First female Prime Minister of India.



Understanding Media



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. fourth
2. Electronic media
3. social
4. Persuasive communication
5. Commercial

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (e)
4. (b)
5. (c)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Media refers to various channels or tools used to deliver information data to public.
2. The role of media in a democracy is to shape, educate, and influence public opinion. It promotes transparency and civic involvement.
3. The different forms of media are print, broadcast, digital recorded and out of home media.
4. Advertisement is a form of communication that influence or encourage a target audience to do a specific action.
5. The different forms of advertisements are commercial and social advertising.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Advertising has a great impact on society that includes:
 - (a) Purchasing a product or service

- (b) Supporting a cause.
 - (c) Adopting a specific view point.
2. Media affects the economy of a country in the following ways:
- (a) **Advertising Revenue:** Media generates a significant profit from advertising, by charging business to reach their audiences.
 - (b) **Consumer Behavior:** Through product placements, reviews and advertising, media shapes consumer preferences, decisions about what to buy and perceptions of brands. Media impacts demand and supply of goods and services.
 - (c) **Market Influence:** Media has power to shift markets, impacting financial choices and results overall economy.
3. The media plays a vital role in a democracy by:
- (a) **Information Provider:** Media provides information to public through news reporting, public announcements, etc. They inform public about everything happening in their country.
 - (b) **Educator:** Media contributes to education and knowledge through educational programs and information articles. Media covers all the content on all topics which helps people to get acknowledgment.

4.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Advertisements help in increasing sales of a product or service.	Advertisements are expensive and can't be afford by all business groups.
It aware people about available brands in the market.	To reach target audience is sometimes difficult.
It helps in expansion of markets (buyers and sellers).	It is a time-consuming platform.
It achieves aim of customer satisfaction.	It sometimes creates confusion in buying of product or service.

5. Following are the importance of media laws:
- (a) **Freedom of Speech and Press Freedom:** Laws protect the freedom of journalists and media outlets to report events and express opinions without censorship.
 - (b) **Regulation of Content:** Ensures that media material abides by legal regulations to strike a balance between public safety, norms of society and expression freedom.
 - (c) **Media ownership and control:** Restricts or regulates media ownership to prevent monopolies, encourage variety of opinions and guarantee fair competition.

(d) Privacy and confidentiality: Guards people rights by regulating the collection, use and disclosure of personal information.

G. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. The evolution of media across years has changed the entire medium of communicating to millions of people. It became more prominent in the 20th century as various forms of media were introduced such as newspapers, radio and television. Now, various other media forms have been evolved such as print, broadcast, recorded, digital and out of home media.
2. Same as F3 Answer.

H. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (c)

I. Case Study.

1. Journalism is the process of gathering, evaluating, creating and delivering news and information to audiences.
2. To provide accurate reporting on events.

J. Picture Study

1. Print media.
2. It is the written form of information provides of this media that can be kept for al long time to acquire knowledge and known about current events.



Markets Around Us



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. shopping complex
2. market
3. retail market
4. Barter
5. profit

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (e)
4. (a)
5. (c)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Farmer's market is where farmers sell fresh produce, dairy products and handmade goods directly to consumers.
2. Law of demand is when consumers drive the demand for products and services that influence what producers create.
3. The role of a producer is to produce goods and services as per the demand of consumers in the market.
4. Markets exist to create relationship between producers and consumers through goods produce and consumption for profit making.
5. A method of trading where goods are exchanged directly for goods is known as barter system.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Following are the different forms of market:
 - (a) **Physical markets:** It includes local, shopping malls and weekly markets. It is that market where purchasing and selling of goods is done physically. They sell and buy goods and produce that have physical existence.
 - (b) **Virtual markets:** It includes online markets where transactions take place over the internet. For instance, amazon, flipkart, etc. are virtual markets.
 - (c) **Financial markets:** It includes stock markets and forex markets where currencies are traded globally.
 - (d) **Specialized markets:** It includes commodity markets and antique markets which includes trade of special goods like gold, oil, historical items.
 - (e) **Consumer markets:** It includes retail markets, wholesale markets and farmers markets. It initialise buying and selling of goods directly between producer and consumer.
 - (f) **Global markets:** It is the international markets that includes trading between countries.
2. The evolution of market over the years has made significant change. Markets from physical places to internet markets has been a drastic change. This change has improved purchasing convenience, given consumers more options, and changed how companies interact with customers throughout the world.
3. Following are the functions of markets:
 - (a) **Exchange of goods and services:** Market is a place for buying and selling goods and services. It meets the needs of consumers and producers.

- (b) **Determining Price:** Market forces like supply and demand determines the prices of goods and services, ensuring fair competition.
 - (c) **Promoting Competition:** Markets push producers to improve the quality of their products and offer competitive prices to attract consumers.
4. Franchising is a business arrangement where one party grants another party the right to use its trademark or trade name, along with certain business systems and processes, to distribute goods and services. It benefits from operating under a recognized brand, that attracts customers and builds trust.
 5. A chain of market is a retail chain or chain store, refers to a group of retail outlets owned and operated by a single company. They all sell same products or services under the same brand. They are characterised by their standardised approach to operations, marketing and customer service, ensuring a consistent shopping experience across all locations.

G. Higher Order Thinking Skills.

1. Following are the benefits of types of markets:
 - (a) **Physical markets:** It is suitable for small business and daily use products.
 - (b) **Virtual markets:** It is suitable for small and big businesses, selling durable goods. They target a large consumer market for their products.
 - (c) **Financial markets:** It is convenient for multinational businesses for raising funds, and customers with extra profit making habits buy these services.
 - (d) **Specialized markets:** It is convenient for special goods' exchange within a region or beyond. They target special customers.
 - (e) **Consumer markets:** It is opted by producers who directly want to sell their produce to ultimate consumers. It includes daily-use goods.
 - (f) **Global markets:** It is suitable for big businesses who want to target customers on a global level.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Facilitates purchasing power beyond their immediate financial means.	Credit system creates a burden as it accumulates debt.
Credit system is convenient and has flexibility as it allows borrowers to repay over time.	Credit system has higher interest rates (costs) which increases the cost of product purchased.
Credit system initiates business growth and more investment opportunities.	Once this system is opted, the borrower becomes dependence on it for every big or small purchase.

H. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (a)
2. (c)

I. Read and Answer.

1. A set of legal entitlements which aims at ensuring fair competition, and true information in the market.
2. Right to consumer Act, etc.

J. Observe the picture and answer the following questions.

1. Shopping mall (physical market).
2. They provide variety of goods and services under one roof.



Garments



A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (b)
5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. child labor
2. ginning
3. wholesalers
- 4.
5. stitching

C. 'True' and 'False'.

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

D. Match the following columns.

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (b)

E. Short answer type questions.

1. The processes involved in production of shirt are– Cotton Farming, Ginning, Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Printing.
2. Child labor refers to the employment of children in work that deprives them to their childhood.
3. The practice of purchasing products and services produced in a way that minimizes social and environmental harm while promoting positive outcomes.
4. Spinning process is when the cotton fibres are spun into yarn.
5. Government plays a significant role in garment industry by providing support, regulation and infrastructure. They also look into matters of working condition and processes involved in garment production.

F. Long answer type questions.

1. Following are the processes involved in the production of shirt in the order:
 - (a) **Cotton Farming:** This is the first step of production where farmers grow cotton plants, harvest the cotton and sell it to ginning mills.
 - (b) **Ginning:** After harvesting, cotton is sent to ginning mills where the cotton is processed which separate fibres from seeds.
 - (c) **Spinning and Weaving:** Cotton fibres are spun into yarn which is called spinning. The yarn is then woven into fabric in textile mills.
 - (d) **Dyeing and Printing:** Fabric is dyed and printed with designs and colors.
2. The consequences of child labor in garment industry can land to children's ill health, education affected, and future opportunities are diminished. Garment industries lead to exposure of harmful chemicals, long working hours, unsafe working environment and missing out of education.
3. Following are the efforts to Combat Child Labor:
 - (a) **International Conventions:** The ILO has established conventions like Minimum Age Convention and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention to combat child labor globally.
 - (b) **Legislation:** Many countries have enacted laws to prohibit and regulate child labor, ensuring mandatory education and setting minimum working age limits.
 - (c) **NGO Initiatives:** They work to rescue child laborers, provide education and support families to prevent child labor.
 - (d) **Awareness Campaigns:** Efforts to raise awareness about the negative impacts of child labor and promote children's rights are crucial in changing societal attitudes.

G. Assertion and Reasoning.

1. (b)
2. (a)

H. Read and Answer.

1. Spinning process.
2. Spinning is the process of spinning (converting) cotton fibres into yarn.