

3/4/19

Wednesday

Chapter - I → What, Where, How and  
When

Definitions:

1) History → History is the story of past according to dates.

2) Historians → The scholars who study our ~~about~~ past are called Historians.

3) Archaeology → The science of studying the remains of past is called archaeology.

4) Archaeologists → The scholars who study the remains of the past are called archaeologists.

Que-1 How did our country get its names India and ~~Bare~~ Bharat?

Ans → The name India comes from the Indus river. The Iranians and the ~~of~~ Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years



ago and were familiar with the  
Indus, called it the Hindos or the  
Indos, and the land to the east of  
the river was called India. The name  
Bharata was used for a group of  
people who lived in the northwest,  
and who are mentioned in the  
Rigveda, the same name has been  
adopted by our country.

Ques-2 Differentiate between inscriptions  
and manuscripts.

<u>Ans</u> → Manuscript	Inscription
1. The books written by hands are called manuscripts.	1. The writings on relatively hard surfaces are called inscriptions.
2. They were usually written on palm leaf or the bark of birch trees.	2. They were engraved on stone or metal.



3. There are not durable.

3. There are durable

Que-3 What were topics on which manuscripts were written.

Ans → The manuscripts were written in all kinds of subjects.

Que-4 What are the disadvantages of manuscripts?

Ans → 1. They can not be preserved for a long time.

2. They are not easily legible.

are

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3. They are expensive and take a long time to be written.

Que-5 Why do we need to study to study History?

Ans → We need to study History

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1. To trace the progress of human society through the ages
2. To understand the historical forces that ~~had~~ have shaped our ~~country's~~ country's past and to make our ~~present~~ present better.

Ques-6 Name the sources to <sup>know</sup> the history with examples

Ans → The following sources are:

### 1. Archaeological Sources

Example → Monuments, Coins, Weapons, tools, etc. Seals etc.

### 2. Literary Sources

Example → Books, Manuscripts, Biographies, Accounts of travellers, epics etc.



Q-1 Why did Hunter Gatherers move from place to place?

Ans → The Hunter Gatherers moved ~~fr~~ from place to place as :-

(a) In search of food

(b) In search of water

(c) Animals move in search of the prey, so those who hunted them had to follow their movements

(d) To protect themselves from adverse climate

(e) To meet their friends and relatives.

(f) ~~They~~ In search of good quality stones.



Q.2 What are factory sites?

Ans → Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as factory sites.

Q.3 What <sup>are</sup> habitation-cum-factory sites?

Ans → Sometimes, hunter-gatherers lived in the factory sites for longer spells of times. Such sites are called habitation-cum-factory sites.

Q.4 What were the <sup>techniques / methods</sup> used by the hunter gatherers to make their tools?

Ans → Stone tools, probably made using two different <sup>were</sup> techniques / methods:

1. Stone on Stone:-

In this method, pebble from which the tool was to be made was held in one hand and another was used as a hammer and the required



shape was obtained.

## 2. Pressure flaking:-

In this method the Hammer was used on a piece of bone or stone, that was placed on the ~~core~~, and the required shape was given.

Q.5 In which place the evidence of fire has been found in India?  
What were the uses of fire for the early man?

Ans → The evidence of fire has been found in ~~the~~ Kurnool caves.

~~Traces of fire~~ ash have been found here.

Fire was used in the following way:-

1. As a source of light
2. To roast meat
3. To scare away animals.



Q.6 In what ways were stone tools used by early man:

Ans → Stone tools were used by the early man in the following ways:-

1. To cut meat and bone.
2. To scrape bark from trees.
3. To take out hides from animals.
4. To chop fruit and roots.
5. To chop wood for fire.

Q.7 What were the important ~~int~~ features of ~~Hungsi~~ <sup>some</sup> ~~Hungsi~~?

Ans → ~~The~~ important features of ~~Hungsi~~ <sup>Hungsi</sup> were:-

- A 1. A number of paleolithic sites have been found here.



2. These were probably habitation-cum factory sites.

3. Most tools found here were made from limestone.

Q. 8 How did the change in ~~the~~ environment about 12,000 years ago helped man?

Ans → Around 12,000 years ago, the climate of the world became relatively warmer.

It led to following things -:

1. In many areas, this led to the development of grasslands.

2. It increased the number of animals that survived in grass. Such as Bear, goat, cattle etc.

3. It also helped people to start thinking about herding and rearing animals.

4. Fishing also became an important activity



## CHAPTER: I THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

### Define:

1. Celestial bodies → All the heavenly bodies which shine in the night sky are called celestial bodies.
2. Constellation → The ~~low~~ various patterns formed by different groups of stars are called constellation. eg: Saptarishi.
3. Stars → The heavenly bodies made up of luminous gases are called stars.
4. Planets → The word planet comes from the greek language, the word 'planetai' which means wanderers. Planets are heavenly bodies which move around any star.
5. Galaxy → A huge system of billions of stars is called galaxy. eg. Milky Way.



6. Orbit → The elongated path on which the planets move is called orbit.
7. Geoid → The earth like shape is called a geoid.
8. Asteroids → The pieces of rocks which move around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called asteroids.
9. Meteoroids → The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.

### Question/Answer.

Q.1 How does a planet differ from a star?

PLANET		STAR
1. A heavenly body made up of rock and minerals is called a planet.	1.	A heavenly body made up of luminous gases is called a star.



PLANET	STAR
1. A planet moves around any star.	2. star is a stationary object.
3. A planet doesn't have its own light and heat.	3. A star have its own heat and light

Q.2 What is meant by the solar system?

Ans → The sun, and eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

Q.3 Name all the planets according to their ~~name~~ distance from the sun?

Ans → Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune.

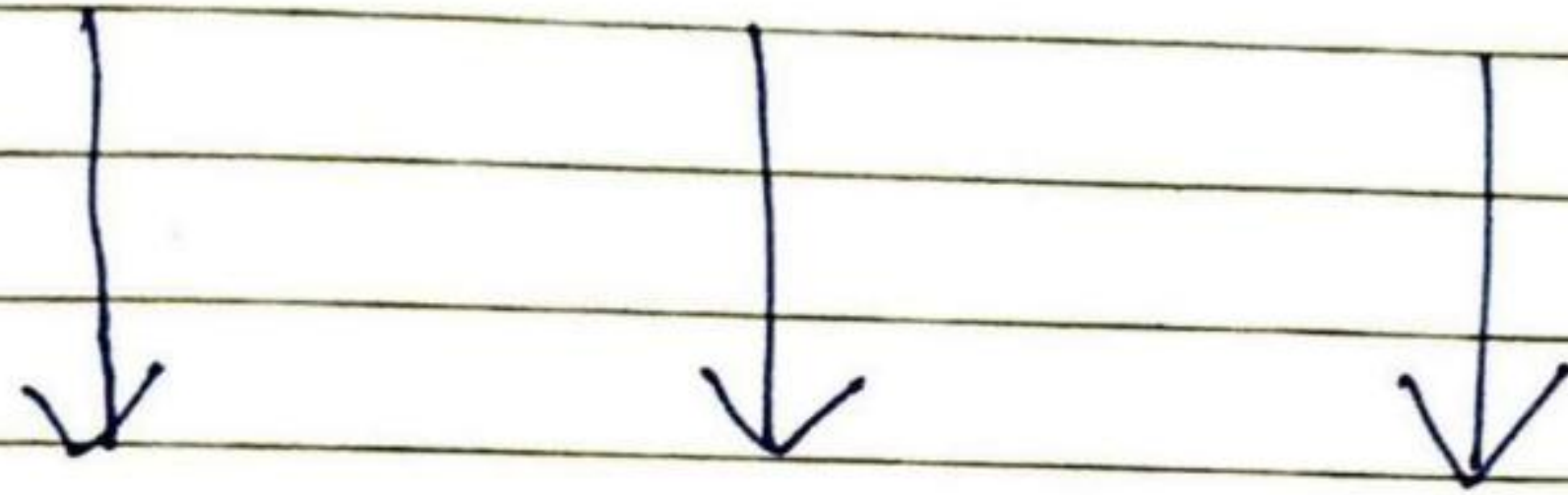
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Q.4 Why is the earth called a unique planet.

Ans → The life supporting things like air, water, favourable temperature exist only on earth. Therefore the earth is called a unique planet.



Q.5 Why do we see only one side of the moon always?

Ans → The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days. It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.

Q.6 What is the Universe?

Ans → The vast and infinite space having billions of galaxies make the universe.

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Extra Questions

Q.1 Why is the earth called a Blue Planet?

Ans → From the outer space, the earth appears blue because the two-thirds surface is covered by water. It is therefore called a blue planet.

Q.2 What is a satellite?

Ans → A satellite is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun. eg. Moon



# CIVICS

## Ch-1 Understanding Diversity

Q.1 Why is India called a country with many diversities?

Ans → India is called a country of many diversities because we speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practice different religions.

Q.2 How has India's diversity been recognized as its source of strength?

Ans → India's diversity has ~~be~~ always been recognized as a source of its strength. When the British ruled India, women and men ~~for me~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~formed~~ different cultural, religious and regional ~~&~~ backgrounds <sup>came</sup> ~~came~~ together to oppose them.



After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, ~~in~~ ~~Amrit~~ men and women, sikhs, hindus, muslims, rich and poor had gathered to protest against the British.

Q.3 Differentiate between Kerala and Ladakh.

KERALA	LADAKH
1. It is a coastal state situated in the south-west corner of India.	1. It is situated in the mountains in the east side of Jammu - Kashmir.
2. It is a multi-religious state.	2. It has a more population of Buddhists and Muslim.
3. Kerala has a moderate climate.	3. Ladakh has extremely cold climate.



Q.4 Name the religions practised by the people of Kerala

Ans → People in Kerala practise different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism And Buddhism.

Q.5 Very little agriculture is possible in Ladakh, why?

Ans → Very little agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain and is covered in snow for a large part of the year.

Q.6

### Objective Question

Q.1 Who discovered the sea-route to India from Europe

Ans → Vasco-da-Gama.



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Q.2 Who introduced Christianity in India?

Ans → St. Thomas.

Q.3 Name the National Epic of Ladakh?

Ans → Kesar Saga.

Q.4 Who coined the phrase - 'Unity in Diversity'?

Ans → Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q.5 Name the main animals of Ladakh?

Ans → The main animals found in Ladakh are Yak, Sheep, and goat.



Q.6 Which Arabian traveller has left the ~~the~~ account of the lives of Muslims in India?

Ans → ~~Ja~~ Ibn Battuta.



## Chapter 3 Diversity and Discrimination

### Question / Answers

Que-1 What do you mean by prejudice?

Ans → Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. For Eg:- If we think English is the best language and other languages are not important ~~we~~ we can be prejudiced about other languages.

Que-2 What is stereotype?

Ans → When we fix people into the same image or into one image, it is called as stereotype.

Que-3 What are the things for which we can be prejudiced about?

Ans → We can be prejudiced about many things:-

1. People's religious beliefs.



2. The colour of their skin.
3. The ~~region~~ they come from.
4. The accent they speak.
5. The ~~co~~ clothes they wear etc.

Que-4 ~~How~~ How does stereotype stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual?

Ans → Stereotype stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual because it fits a large number of people ~~in~~ ~~two~~ into only one pattern or type. It ~~is~~ also overlooks the special qualities that are different in different types of individuals.

Que-5 How does discrimination take place?

Ans → Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.



## Objective Question

Q.1 Who is considered as the father of the Indian constitution.

Ans → Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

SQ. Q.6 Give any three situations in which people are discriminated by the others?

Ans → The three situations are -

1. Groups of people who may speak certain language, follow a particular religion, live in specific regions etc. ~~that~~ may be discriminated against by the others as their customs or practices may be seen as inferior.
2. Some people may also face discrimination because their economic condition is not good.
3. Some can ~~not~~ also face discrimination.



because they belong to groups which are considered unworthy and called as untouchables.



Q. 8<sup>7</sup> What are provisions of equality given in the Indian constitution?

Ans → The following provisions are-

1. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities.
2. Government jobs are open to all people.
3. People are free <sup>to</sup> choose ~~to~~ the kind of work they wish to do.
4. Untachability <sup>or</sup> has been abolished by law.
5. People are free to choose religion.

Q. 8<sup>8</sup> What is a secular country?

Ans → A secular country has following things:

1. There is no official / national religion



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2. People have freedom to follow and profess their religions. ~~their religion~~



## Chapter - 1 : The Earth & the Solar system

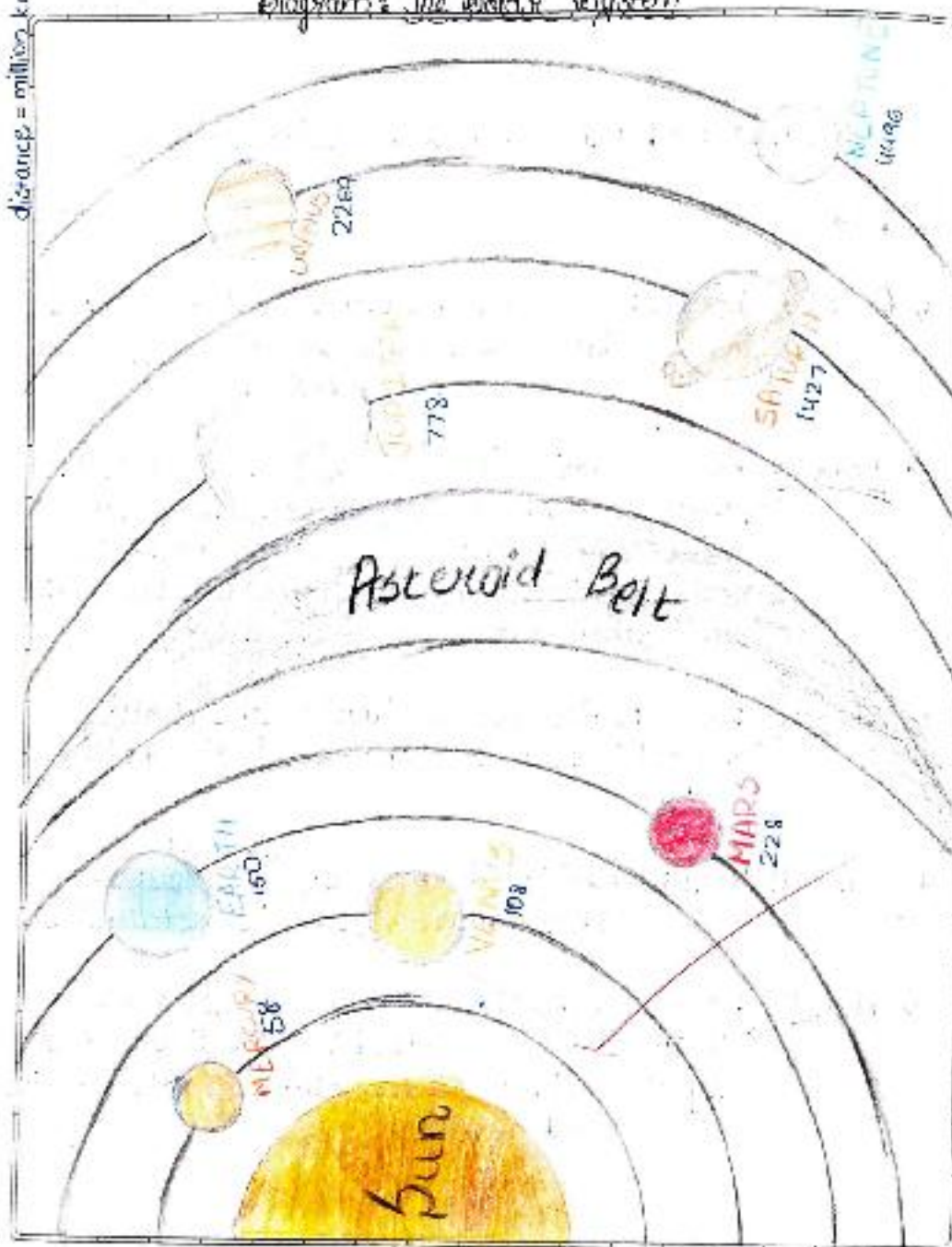
### Define

- 1) Celestial bodies: The sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.
- 2) Stars: Some celestial bodies are big and hot. They are made up of gases. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts. These celestial bodies are called stars. The sun is a star.
- 3) Pole star: The North star indicates the north direction. It is also called the Pole star.
- 4) Constellations: Pattern formed by <sup>different</sup> a group of stars ~~is~~ are called constellations.
- 5) Planets: Some celestial bodies do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of the stars. Such bodies are called planets.



distance = million kms.

## Diagram: The solar system



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- 6) Orbits: All the eight planets of the solar system move around the sun in fixed paths. These paths are elongated. They are called ~~orb~~ orbits.
- 7) Geoid: In size, Earth is fifth largest planet. It is slightly flattened at the poles. That is why, its shape is described as Geoid.
- 8) Asteroids: Apart from the stars, planets and satellites, there are numerous tiny bodies which also move around the sun. These bodies are called ~~ast~~ asteroids.
- 9) Meteoroids: The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.
- 10) Galaxy: A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases.
- 11) Universe: There are millions of such galaxies that make the Universe.

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12) Satellite : A satellite is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun.

13) Human-made satellite : A human-made satellite is an artificial body. It is designed by scientists to gather information about the universe or for communication.

### QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. How does a planet differ from a star?

<u>Ans</u>	<u>Planet</u>	<u>Star</u>
1)	A planet has its fixed orbits.	1) Stars seem to be static in space without any fixed orbit.
2)	A planet is not having its own heat and light.	2) A star has its own heat and light.
3)	There are 8 planets in our solar system.	3) Stars are countless.



Q2 What is meant by Solar System?

Ans The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as ~~as~~ asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

Q3 Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.

Ans There are eight planets in our solar system. In order of their distance from the sun, they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, & Neptune.

An easy way to ~~not~~ memorise the name of the planets in order of their distance from sun is:

My Very Efficient Mother Just Served  
Us Nuts.



Q4 ~~4~~ Why is Earth called a unique planet?

Ans: 1) Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the Earth.

2) The earth is neither too hot nor too cold.

3) It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival.

Q5 Why do we see one side of the moon always?

Ans: The moon moves around the Earth in about 27 days. It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the Earth.

Q6 What is the Universe?

Ans: Millions of galaxies make a Universe.