

Exercises

A. Answer the following question by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

- 1.a. 1920
2. C. 5 years
3. C. Lok sabha election
4. a. A political party
5. b. Israel

B. Match the following

- 1.b
2. e
3. d
4. a
5. c

C. Answer the questions in about 50 -70 words.

1. Constituency-during the time of election the country is divided into several divisions called constituency. Each constituency has a member to represent it in the parliament.
2. The role of the opposition is no less important than that of the government.
 - i. It is the duty of the opposition to ensure that the government does not take measures that go against the rights of the citizens.
 - ii. They shape public opinion and also help people express their dissatisfaction.
 - iii. The opposition keeps a close eye on how the government functions and questions the government on its policies.
3. Election symbols are important because each candidate has an election symbol which signifies the political party he/she belongs to. People who cannot read can identify the candidate by the symbol independent candidates have symbols which are approved by the election commission.
4. Election manifesto- the candidates appeal to the voters on the basis of the principles the candidates believe in, and also with promises to implement certain programs if elected. This could be promises like free education or lowering our food prices. This is called the manifesto.
5. Disadvantages of coalition government
 - i. Coalitions are prone to many conflicts as different parties have different views.
 - ii. These conflicts delay the decision making process and a lot of time is consumed in arguments.
 - iii. Thus coalitions are also prone to break ups, as parties with strong opinions do not accommodate views of other parties.

D. Answer the following questions in about 80 - 100 words.

1. An election is a contest between various political parties for getting their representatives elected with the intention to form the government. Elections take place periodically in all democracy. In India elections take place once in every five years. Indian citizens choose representatives to the parliament and state legislatures. For the purpose of, the country is divided into different divisions called constituencies. Election held for formation of government at the centre are called lok sabha election, at the state level elections are conducted to elect representatives to the the state legislative assemblies, at the local level, people elect the the panchayat members in villages and municipal councillors in towns and cities.

2. The election process is conducted and supervised by an independent body called the election commission. The head of the election commission is called the chief election commissioner. The election commission fixes and announces the dates of elections and ensures that elections are held peacefully. The commission prepares voters list which contains the names of all those adult citizens of our country who are eligible to vote. A system of photo identity card has been introduced, where the citizens are issued an identity card containing their photographs by the the election commission, which they have to produce at the the polling booth.

3. Political parties-- a political party is an organised group of people with common values and goals. They contest elections to get their representatives elected so that they can form the government.

Three political parties that have a large presence in India are Indian National Congress, the Bhartiya Janata party, and the the communist party of India.

4. 1--- Bi- party or two party system-- Bi party system makes it simpler for the voter to choose. One of two parties is voted to power by a clear majority. In USA for instance there are two parties-- the democrats and the the republicans.

2 -- multi party system--- in multi party system many political parties exist. India has a multi party system and elections are contested by several national and regional parties.

5.1- national parties-- political parties which are part of government formation or capable of forming a central government are called national parties. These parties are represented in several States

Examples BJP-Bhartiya Janata party,

INC-Indian National Congress

2-Regional parties-- regional parties are those that are represented in a few States. At the regional level

Examples- SP-Samajwadi party in UP

JMM-Jharkhand Mukti morcha in Jharkhand

6.1- The election commission fixes and announces the dates of elections and ensure that the elections are held peacefully voter's list and photo identity cards are prepared.

2- candidates file the nomination papers at the scrutiny stage an independent checking is done to verify whether the information provided by the candidate is correct or not.

3 - a date for withdrawal of names is given. Campaigning starts and ends 48 hours before the polling date.

4 - voters go to the the polling booths. Once the polling is over the EVMs are opened and the votes secured by each candidate are counted.

5 - the candidate who secures the highest number of votes is declared elected.

Exercises

A. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1.d gurjara pratihara dynasty

2.c. Rajaraja I

3. b. Vishayapati

4.b. Rajendra I

5.c. Agrahara

B. Identify the person.

1. Rajaraja I

2. Mohammed ghazni

3. Chand bardai

4. Prithviraj Chauhan

5. Al beruni

6. Mohammed ghor

C. Write (T)for true and (F) for false.

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True

D. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

1. The two famous cities of chola Empire were Tanjore and gangaikondacholapuram.

2. The cholas adopted the Dravidian style of architecture.

3. The famous brihadeshwara temple Tanjore which is dedicated to lord Shiva is an example of the chola temple building activity.

4. Importance of temples built by cholas--

I . The temples built by bhai the chola were not just places of worship priests taught Sanskrit here.

II. Thevar also meeting places fore people to discuss important matters further festivals and fair were held here.

III. Carnatic music ok and many dance forms like Bharatanatyam started here.

E. Answer the questions in about 50- 70 words.

1. I - With the death of Harshavardhana began a gradual break up of his Kingdom. It is started with smaller kingdoms emerging across the subcontinent. These kingdoms brought several changes in the the countries social, economic, political and cultural life.

2. In 753 CE rashtrakuta established and independent dynasty under their chief Dantidurga.

3. The rashtrakutas patronised shaivism, Jainism, and vaishnavism.

4. The Rajputs were a part of the chhatriya class. Most of the Rajput ruling classes claimed their lineage from either 'Agni', sun or moon. The term Rajput originates from the Sanskrit word rajputra meaning 'the son of king or someone of royal Lineage.

5. The king was advised by The council of minister including foreign minister(sandhi vighraha), store house incharge (Bhandagarika), fort in charge(kottapal), commander of army(Mahasenapati), and royal priest (Rajpurohita).

F. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

1. The ruling dynasty wanted to gain control of Kanauj as it was the epicenter of all political developments in North India. Its location near the river Ganga helped to foster trade and agriculture in this region. Hence its possession was of immense importance.
2. The outcome of tripartite struggle weakened the rulers' resources. At the end of 9th century the Pala Kingdom declined with its subordinates in Kamarupa, Assam and Utkal, Odisha asserting their independence. They were replaced by Sena rulers. The Gurjara-Pratihara Kingdom also declined soon afterwards and their subordinates the Chauhans, Chandelas, Guhilas and others asserted their independence. Also the Chalukyas overtook the Rashtrakuta Kingdom.
3. The following words some aspect of social life under the regional rulers.
 - a) The Rajputs were a part of chhetri warrior class. Most of the Rajput ruling class claimed their lineage from the Agni, sun or moon. They enjoyed high status in the society.
 - b) A new class of clerical staff emerged, known as the Kayasthas.
 - c) The position of women declined during this period. Many evil practices such as polygamy, sati, child marriage etc. prevailed.
4. The Cholas were responsible for the development and expansion by bringing more area under cultivation and improving the irrigation facilities. Irrigation was given special attention and tanks, wells, dams and artificial lakes were built to ensure increased production. An anicut or dam was built across the Cauvery River that helped in increasing the productivity of Thanjavur. Land service was undertaken to assess the fertility of land. The village communities owned the land. Embankments were built to prevent flooding while canal carried water directly to the fields through channels to water the crops. The socio-economic life of the people was stable. Provisions were made to encourage trade, commerce, art and craft and agriculture. The main sources of revenue for taxes from land and trade and booty from conquest. Text-free land grants known as Agrahara were given to the Brahmins. Trade was well organized. Pantry, deformed guilds called Manigramam and Nanadesa. Better quality roads were built to encourage trade and commerce. Prosperous trade links already existed with Arabia, Persia, China and other countries of the Southeast Asia. Because of this the coastal areas flourished and attracted many foreigners who settled there.
5. The Chola system of local self government was very well developed. The administrative work was carried out with the help of village assemblies known as Ur, Sabha and Nagaram. Ur was a common village assembly. Sabha was the assembly of learned men and Nagaram consists of merchant traders and artisans.
6. The following measures were taken by Cholas to increase land productivity.
 - a) More dry and barren land was brought under cultivation.
 - b) The irrigation facilities were improved. Tanks, wells, dams and artificial lakes were built to ensure increased production. Anicut or dam was built across the Cauvery river to help in increasing the productivity of Thanjavur.
 - c) Land surveys were undertaken to assess the fertility of land.
 - d) Embankments were built to prevent flooding while canals carried water directly to the fields through channels to water the crops.

Exercises

A. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1. Lithosphere
2. Mesosphere
3. Nickel and iron
4. Granite
5. Recrystallization and change of rocks.

B. Give one word.

1. Minerals
2. Core
3. Petrology
4. Crust
5. Mantle

C. Distinguish between the following pairs.

1. Core - the innermost layer of earth interior is the metallic core of barysphere both temperature and pressure here are very high. it have the radius of about 3500 km from the centre of the earth. the layer would be expected to be in a liquid state because of high temperature. The outer core is in a molten state with the temperature of about 2200 degree Celsius. It is composed of nickel and iron. The inner core is very dense and solid,also comprised mostly of nickel and iron and is called metallic or nife.
Crust - the two crystal layers along with the uppermost layer of the mantle are referred to as lithosphere. The earth crust is made up of the solid material called rocks that constitutes 1% of its weight.
2. Rocks--- the earth's crust is made up of solid material called rocks that constitutes one percent of its weight. Rocks vary in colour texture chemical composition and softness. While granite and marble are hard sand limestone and clay are soft. Rocks may or may not be crystalline in their structures.
Minerals- the main constituents of rocks are minerals. Minerals are naturally okrang inorganic substances made up of one or more elements. They have definite physical and chemical properties. Most minerals have a crystalline structure.The size of crystals varies depending on conditions under which the rocks form.
3. Ingenious rocks- ingenious rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of magma into Lava. these were the oldest rocks to be formed so they are called primary rocks. all the other rocks are derived from ingenious rocks. Granite and basalt are examples of engineers rocks. engineers rocks may be found by cooling on or below the earthsurface.
Sedimentary rocks- rocks were broken down by the wearing down of the Earth's surface. We call these processes withering and erosion. The broken material is dislodged pickup transported and then deposited by various means- gravity water and glaciers running down hill wind and sea waves etc.the broken Rock material called sediment is spread and laid in lowlands lakes and ocean beds. the sediments deposited layer by layer overtime get impacted by the weight of the overlying rocks and water into solid rocks. sandstone shale clay limestone and chalk are examples of sedimentary rocks.

D. Classify the following rocks into ingenious sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.

1. Ingenious rocks.----- (granite basalt pumice)
2. Sedimentary rocks----- (sandstone shale conglomerate)
3. Metamorphic rocks----- (marble gniss slate quartzite)

E. Answer the questions in about 50- 70 words.

1. That is made up of solid rocks. interior of the earth is made up of several minerals in molten and liquid form as envisioned by geologist. That made up of three layers in form of concentric shells. These three layer are crust Mantle and core.
2. using modern technology it has been possible to drill down to the depth of 13 km to extract Rock samples in the the kola peninsula of Siberia Russia. The centre of the earth however lies nearly 65000 kilometre below the surface. a study of volcanic materials to doubt from the earth interior suggest that what the earth inside is like.a study of the behaviour of earthquake waves as they pass through the interior of the earth give the scientist and idea about what is there inside the earth. Scientist have learntfrom these waves that our Earth is a layered structure somewhat like a huge boiled egg.
3. The word tectonic means build full stop changes on earth surface occur as a result of internal Earth movements that is tectonic movements. the earth class is a fractured into several Rock plates that floats like icebergs or rafts on the upper Mantle. These plates are in constant motion and each plate may have continents and ocean basins atop.the shape of the continents has evolved and changed over millions of years due to crustal movements. The movement of these plates cause earthquake and volcanoes. This theory is called plate tectonics where two plates meet a plate boundary occurs.a tectonic maybe continental or oceanic rocks or top or even both.
4. the earth crust is made up of solid material called rocks that constitutes one percent of its weight. Rocks vary in colour texture chemical composition and softness. While granite and marble are hard sand limestone and clay are soft. rocks may or may not be crystalline in their structure. The main constituents of rocks are minerals. minerals are naturally occurring inorganic substances made up of one or more elements. They have definite physical and chemical properties. Most minerals have a crystalline structure. the size of crystals varies depending on the condition under which the rock forms. Granite is made up of crystal of several minerals of which Mika feldspar and quartz are main ones.
5. the remains of animals and plants get trapped in the layers of sedimentary rocks. They are called fossils. Petroleum is called a fossil fuel because itwas formed when remains of vegetation and animals were buried within layers of other sediments.

F. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

1. Earth is not made up of uniform minerals . it is made up of three layers in the form of concentric circles. The density of the rock increases with the deapth towards the centre. Birthday layered structure somewhat like a huge boiled egg. It is divided into three layers .Crust: the two crustal layers continental and oceanic along with the uppermost layer of the mantle are referred to as lithosphere. Mantle: beneath The crust there is a layer of very dense rocks known as mental or mesosphere made up of dense molten materials. Core : the innermost layer of the earth's interior is the metallic or or barysphere both temperature and pressure here are very high the earth's crust is fractured into several Rock plates that float like icebergs on the upper mantle. These plates are in constant motion and each plate may have continents and oceans basins atop. The shape of the continents has evolved and changed over millions of years due to crustal movements.the earth's crust is made up of solid material called rocks that considered 1% of its weight.
2. Three groups of rocks are as following. **Ingenious rocks** : ingenious rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of Magma and Lava. These were the oldest rocks to be formed so they are also called primary rocks. All the other rocks are derived from ingenious rocks. Granite and basalt are examples of ingenious rocks. Ingenious rocks may be formed by cooling on or below the Earth's surface. depending on whether the cooled and solidified on or below the Earth's surface they are called extrusive and intrusive rocks respectively. **Sedimentary rocks** : rocks are broken down by the wearing down of earth surface. We call this processes withering and erosion. The broken material is dislodged pickup and transported and deposited by various means such as gravity water and glaciers running down hill wind and sea waves. the broken Rock material called sediment is spread and late in the lowlands lakes and ocean beds. the sediments deposited layer by layer overtime get compacted by the weight of overlying rocks and water into solid rocks. Sandstone shale clay limestone chalk corals gypsum rock salt limestone and chalk are some examples of sedimentary rocks. **Metamorphic rocks**: ingenious as well as sedimentary rocks, when subjected to immense heat and pressure and weight of underlying rocks undergrow changes in their appearances chemical properties and character. They are transformed or changed completely. Rocks formed in this manner are called metamorphic rocks. For instance limestones would change into marble granite would change into gniss after metamorphism. It may take millions of years for the changes to occur.

3. divergent boundary forms when two plates move apart from each other causing tension in The crust then cracking and creating wide gaps or rifts. At other places Magma main use out and spread forming mountain and ridges. The 14300 km long mid Atlantic ridge is at a divergent boundary. Some plants do not converge or diverge. These are also called conservative boundaries the slip past each other without creating new crust or destroying old crust for example San Andreas fault in California ,The USA is a 1400 kilometre long crack formed as a result of plate movement.It separates the Pacific plate from the North American plates.
4. there is a kind of interchange in the state of rocks from one type to the other.This interchange is called the Rock cycle of the earth's crust.through this continuous process older rocks are transformed into new rocks by means of erosion and deposition pressure melting and cooling.The Rock cycle give us an idea of the origin of each Rock and the role of geological process in transforming one rock type into another. It is an endless process by which rocks are formed destroyed and formed again.
5. Rocks and minerals are very important for us. we find granite basalt sandstone and marble used as building material for most of the human made structure. Coal and petroleum are fossil fuels. Potash phosphates are important for the chemical industries. Iron gold copper are important metals.We get diamonds and various precious and semi-precious stone from rocks and minerals.

