

History. Lesson no. 3.

The First Farmers and Herders.

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

1. In South -west Asia, Neolithic cultures appeared soon after

Ans: b. 10,000 BCE

2. The idea of cultivation occurred to man in the

Ans:- d. Neolithic Age.

3. The site of Mehrgarh was discovered by

Ans:- c. Jean-Francois Jarrige.

4. Basalt was used to make

Ans:- a. iron.

5. The first metal discovered by early man was

Ans:- c. copper.

6. was a burial site in ancient India.

Ans:- b. Mehrgarh.

B. Match the following:

1. Chalcolithic Age _____ e. Copper Age.

2. stone tools _____ c. mortar and pestle.

3. Mehrgarh _____ d. Jean-Francois Jarrige.

4. copper _____ a. first metal used.

5. Nile Valley _____ b. Egypt.

C. Give one word answer for the following:

1. discovery of this made life faster _____ Wheel

2. the first metal to be discovered _____ copper

3. place where first farmers lived _____ village

4. the Neolithic site with the most elaborate example of housing _____ Megalith.

5. a place where elaborate tombs for the dead still exist _____ Brusal.

6. Neolithic site discovered by H D Sankalia _____ Daojali Hading.

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

1. Man gathered food during the Neolithic Period. __ (T).

2. The discovery of agriculture help to make pottery. ____ (T)

3. The Chalcolithic Age is also called Bronze Age. _____.(F).

4 . Neolithic man worshipped the forces of nature. _____.(T).

5. Neolithic people were accomplished builders. _____.(T).

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

1. Mention two major changes in the life of early man during the Neolithic Age.

Ans:- a) Man become food producer than to a food gatherer.

b) They started to use polished stone tools.

2. What changes came about in the creation of tools during the Neolithic Age?

Ans:- Man started using basalt to make tools such as sickles blades and grinding stones. They were hard and stronger.

3. How is the process of settling down in one place to cultivate?

Ans:- Instead of roaming as food gatherer, man started to lived near the banks of river and lakes permanently. They used to lived in mud houses with thatched roofs. They lived in community by developing villages.

4. What is the Chalcolithic Age?

Ans:- The period when man used both copper and stone tools is called the Chalcolithic Age or Copper Age.

5. Describe the building activities undertaken by the Neolithic people.

Ans:- Building was another area in which Neolithic people made remarkable progress. They used mud bricks to construct houses. They also built tombs to burry the dead.

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

1 How did the need for storing food result in the development of Neolithic pottery?

Ans:- Food production grew due to farming and there was a need to store surplus food. Baskets made up of wild grass were used to store food. Later these were plastered with clay to make them more useful. Since fire had been discovered , clay pots were baked and used to store food and even liquids..

2 . What do you know about Mehrgarh?

Ans:- It is one of the earliest sites of Neolithic culture. This site was discovered by a French team led by Jean-Francois Jarrige. This site shows the evidence of cultivation of wheat and barley and domestication of cattle, sheep and goat. Here man used to lived in houses made of mud.

3. What does 'Fertile Crescent' refer to?

Ans:- Historians have found evidence of the world 's first farming community in the region between the Nile Valley in the West and Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in the East. This area is known as Fertile Crescent as it was very fertile to cultivate crops.

4. Explain the changes that the invention of agriculture brought about.

Ans:- In order to cultivate land and grow crops , man needed water hence they he began to settle near the banks of rivers and lakes. Thus villages came into existence. Man started domestication of animals. By selecting plants that yielded larger grain, man started to grow such type of crops. They also started to use improved tools of basalts.

5. Why is the Chalcolithic Age also known as the Copper Age?

Ans:- Following agriculture, the discovery and use of metals marks the next major milestones in the progress of civilisation. Man started to use copper tools of various shapes. Since the copper was being used to make tools, this age came to be known as Copper Age.

G. Think and Answer.

1. What were the main differences between the Palaeolithic Age and the Neolithic Age?

Ans:- The period in history where man led a life of a nomad is said to be Palaeolithic Age. Here man used to move from one place to another in search of food. Man in this Age were food gatherer. He used to lived in caves , on trees ,not in houses.

While in Neolithic Age man were food producers not food gatherer. He used to live in houses and settled life. He used to live in villages and used improved tools.

2. How are burial practices of the Neolithic Age an important source of information?

Ans:- In Neolithic Age man used to buried the dead bodies with his belongings such as baskets, stone tools and jewelleries. Man believed in life after death. Hence burials gives many informations about the period the man lived in. The materials found from the graves informations of various types. Thus we can say that burials, in fact is an important source of information.

3. Why do you think Neolithic people buried their dead with food articles and various artefacts?

Ans:- Man in Neolithic Age believed in life after death . They looked upon death as a journey from which one did not return. Hence they used to buried the dead bodies with his belongings. It was believed that the dead bodies still need food, clothes and other things. Hence they were buried along with the things mentioned above.

Geography Lesson-3

Latitudes and Longitudes

A. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternatives from those given below:-

1. Latitudes and longitudes help us to

Ans:- b. locate places on the Earth.

2. The criss-crossing of lines of latitude and longitude on the globe forms a pattern known as.....

Ans:- c. temperate.

3. The total no. of latitudes on a globe is

Ans:- 180.

4. The Arctic Circle lies at

Ans:- d. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$.

5. The total numbers of meridians on the globe is

Ans:- c. 360.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. is the angular distance of a place North or South of the Equator.

Ans:- 111 km.

2. The Tropic of lies in the Southern Hemisphere.

Ans:- capricorn

3. The heat zone which lies between Arctic Circle and North Pole is called

Ans:- Frigid zone.

4. All are equal length.

Ans:- longitudes

5. The distance between two does not remain constant.

Ans:- meridians.

C. Name the following:

1. a heat zone between the Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle.

Ans:- Temperate zone.

2. the longest latitude

Ans:- Equator

3. 0° latitude

Ans :- Equator

4. the other name of longitude

Ans:- Meridian

5. 0° meridian

Ans:- Prime meridian

D. Match the following:

1. time reckoned by the noon Sun at a given place _____ c. local time

2. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ _____ e. Arctic circle

3. the longitude of international Date Line _____ d. 180°

4. the Indian standard time meridian _____ b. $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$.

5. torrid means _____ a. hot.

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

1. What are latitudes?

Ans:- The lines drawn from East to West on the globe parallel to each other are called latitudes. These are imaginary horizontal lines.

2. Name the important latitudes.

Ans:- They are Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, North Pole, and South Pole.

3. How do longitudes help us to calculate time?

Ans:- Based on the rotation of the Earth which takes 24 hours for every longitudes to pass through 360° , time is being calculated.

4. Why is it necessary to have standard time for every country?

Ans:- The time of a place depends on the longitude that passes through it. Since many meridians passes through it, it is important to adopt the local time of one central meridian of a country as the

standard time of the country.

5. How many time zones are there on the Earth ? How are they marked?

Ans:- There are 24 time zones on the Earth. Each time zones covers 15° of longitude. There is an hour 's diffrence in the local time of adjoining zones.

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

1. What are the important features of latitudes?

Ans:- There are 180 parallels of latitude, 90 to the North and 90 to the South of Equator. Each parallel of latitude is a complete circle. They are equidistant except at the poles. They are unequal in length.

2. Explain the heat zones of the Earth.

Ans:- There are three different heat zones on the Earth , torrid zone, temperate zone and frigid zone. Hottest zone , i, e torrid zone is in the Equatorial region , frigid in the polar region and temperate in between the circles and tropics.

3. What are longitudes? Explain.

Ans:- These are imaginary lines which are of semi-circular in shape that runs from north pole to the south pole on the surface of the globe. These vertical lines cut the latitudes at right angles. These lines are also called meridians.

4. What is local time? How is it diffrent from standard time?

Ans:- Local time means the time of a place . It refers to the local time of 0° longitude or the Prime Meridian as the GMT. While standard time is the local time of the standard meridian of a country.

5. Explain the importance of the International Date Line?

Ans:- International Date Line is a consequence of the worldwide use of timekeeping systems arranged so that local noon corresponds approximately to the time at which the sun crosses the local meridians of longitude. It is very useful to the travellers.

G. Think and Answer:

1. Name the countries through which the Equator passes.

Ans:- The Equator passes through 13 countries , Equador, Colombia, Brazil, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia and Kiribati.

2. Do latitude meet at any point ? Give a suitable reason for your answer.

Ans:- No, latitudes never meet at any point. They are parallel to each other. They are drawn at an interval of one degree.

3. Ans. only:-Indian standard time is based on $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$ longitude. So if the time in India is 12 noon , it will be 6.30am in London.

The time diffrence 0° & $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$ will be $82.5 \times 4 = 330$ minutes

i, e $330\text{ m} \div 60\text{m} = 5.5\text{hr}$

So when 8.30pm in India , the time of London will be 3pm.

Social & Political life. Lesson-3

Government

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

1. The govt. in India works at levels.

Ans:- b. three.

2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by U N in recognises franchise as a human right.

Ans:- a. 1945.

3. In an absolute monarchy , all powers lie with the

Ans:- b. president.

4. The constitution of free India grants the principle of universal adult franchise to all citizens who are above the age of

Sns:- a. 18.

5. Election in India are held on the basis of

Ans:- b. universal adult franchise.

6. The name Nelson Mandela's autobiography is

Ans:- a Long Walk to Freedom.

7. ANC stands for

Ans:- c. American National Committee.

B. Match the following:-

1. central govt..... c. national security.

2. democracy a. rule by the prople.

3. franchise b. right to vote

4. Nelson Mandela f. first president of democratic South Africa.

5. mid-term election d. election takes place before 5 yrs.

6. elected govt. e. a govt. formed by a majority vote.

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

1. What is a govt and why do we need it?

Ans:- The term govt. refers to a group of people in the political system who look after the needs of the people who elect them.

We need it to make laws of the country.

2. Mention two features of a democracy.

Ans:- i) People are given the right to elect their leaders.

ii) They also have right to express their views freely.

3. Name the various types or forms of govt. that exist in the world.

Ans:- They are Absolute Monarchy, Constitutional Monarchy, Dictatorship Democracy etc. These are classified into two forms of govt. as democratic and non democratic govts.

4. What are the sources of income for the govt.? What does the govt. do with the income.?

Ans:- Govt use to collect the income from the public in the form of taxes of different types. Some of the income , govt. got it from the central govt .

With these income govt use to provides needs of the people.

5. What is *apartheid*?

Ans:- It is the policy of whites against the blacks. Through this system the whites of Africa used to discriminate the blacks in many ways.

6. What are the measures that the govt. has taken to promote equality among the citizens?

Ans:- People were given equal rights and opportunities in the process of govt. making. Untouchability has been abolished. Special provisions were given to the backward classes. All are equal in the eyes of law. Children and women were given special provisions on the society.

7. What is the Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Ans:- Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Right states all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination , to equal protection of law.

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

1. Why is the concept of direct democracy not practiced in all countries?

Ans:- It is not practiced in all countries of the world as it demands the participation of all people at any decision making in the country but it hardly possible because of the size of population and area of the country. It is not possible to gather all the people of a country in a particular place today in this modern world.

2. Why is it necessary to have govt at many levels?

Ans:- As the size of the population in almost all the country are big enough , problems of different types seen at different levels in the country. Only one govt . can not solve all the problems of these different types. Hence there is in need of different govt . at different levels to solve the different problems.

3. Why is participation of people necessary in a democracy?

Ans:- Most important person in a democracy is the people. Democracy is the govt. formed by the people. Role of people in democracy is very big. Hence participation of people in a democracy is very important.

4. Why are many countries in favour of a democratic form of govt.?

Ans:- The two principles of democracy , economic equality and the political freedom, in a democracy, people admired the term democracy a lot. People can enjoy rights in it and they are all considered equal in all aspects. Hence many countries are in favour of democracy today.

5. What are the ways in which people can bring about a change in a decision taken by the govt?

Ans:- People can do it by criticising the policies of the govt. and expressing their views on different issues in the country. They also can change the govt. participating in the democratic elections. They can express their views through newspaper and television.

6. Why do conflicts between people take place? How are these resolved?

Ans:- When people violate the laws in the country , conflicts take place . Specially country like India where different communities reside together, conflicts generally arises at many times.

These conflicts by exercising the power , govt. used to solve them.

E. Think and Answer:

1. Can India function better with a form of govt. other than democracy?

Ans:- No, it will not be possible for the country to solve all kinds of problems with other form of govt other than democracy. Country like India where diversity prevails, only the govt. formed with the principles of democracy could function in the country. It is democracy alone which can handle all kinds of problems of such a country and can accomodate all the diversities..

2. Apart from voting, what are the other ways of participating in the process of governance?

Ans:- Participation in the governance in the country , of course can be done by voting besides this there are some ways through which people can participate in the governance of the country too. The most important one is to obey the rules of the country. Active participation of the people in the governance of the country is very important for the success of our democracy.

