

History- Lesson 4 (The First Cities)

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

1. A dockyard has been found at the Indus Valley site of

Ans:- b. Lothal

2. The bronze figure found at an Indus site is that of a

Ans:- c. Dancing girl

3. were commonly grown in Indus cities.

Ans:- c. Millets

4. Cuneiform script belonged to

Ans:- b. Sumer

5. was an important Indus Valley site.

Ans:- a. Alamgirpur

6. The literal meaning of the word Mohenjodaro is

Ans:- b. mound of the dead

7. The script of Indus valley civilisation was

Ans:- b. pictographic.

B. Match the following:-

1. town hall c.auditorium

2. script e. pictographic

3. Great Bath b. terracotta.

4. citadel a. raised area

5. Mother Goddess d. religious ceremonies.

C. Identify the term from the following clues.

1. a place where grains were stored _____ granaries.

2. a tree sacred to the Harappans _____ peepal

3. an engraved piece of clay used as a stamp _____ terracotta

4. a substance from which combs were made _____ ivory

5. women used these to highlight their eyes _____ kohl. (kajal).

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

1 Mention two factors that facilitated the growth of Indus Valley Civilisation.

Ans:- They were - i) the Indus river provided abundant water to the cities round the year

ii) the area was mineral rich and very fertile.

2. Write a short note on Lothal.

Ans :- It was an important trading centre. It is in Gujarat . People of the place were good traders and very advance in science. It was a well planned city.

3. What was the Great Bath? Describe its features.

Ans:- The large oblong structure which has been unearthed in the Citadel in Mohenjodaro is called the Great Bath.

It was made up of bricks with a natural tar to make it watertight. Steps from two sides led down to the structure. There is a well planned dress changing room in it.

4. What was the use of seals in the Harappan civilisation?

Ans:- The seals were used by the merchants as a form of identification of products. They indicated that the products were reached from the Indus Valley civilisation. Some were used as amulets.

5. Give two reasons for the decline of the Indus Valley civilisation.

Ans:- i) Natural calamities such as floods and earthquakes occurred frequently that damaged the civilisation .

ii) Environmental change caused by deforestation led to the decline to the Indus Valley civilisation.

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

1. Explain the religious beliefs of the people of Indus Valley Civilisation.

Ans:- A humped bull, elephant and rhinoceros were considered as the sacred animals. Horned god is the most striking deity. Mother goddess have also been found. Natural objects such as peepal tree and serpent were also worshipped during the Indus Valley civilisation.

2. What indicates that a form of govt. existed in the Indus Valley Civilisation?

Ans:- The public buildings such as granaries and town hall as well as the citadel indicated that there existed a form of govt. during the Indus Valley Civilisation. Most of the ruling class lived in Citadel.

3. Did international trade relations exist in the Indus Valley Civilisation? Justify your answer.

Ans:- Yes, international trade relations existed in the Indus Valley Civilisation. This can be proved by the trade items found in the Civilisation. Used of seals also proved that international trade operated during the Civilisation. Some imported goods were also found in the period.

4. Write a note on the script used by the Indus people.

Ans:- The picture-based scripts, one of the oldest script of Indus Valley people mostly found on the seals representing a word or a sound. This script was used by the Indus Valley people mostly.

F. Think and answer:-

1. How is town planning in Indus cities unique? Substantiate your answer with appropriate examples.

Ans:- Town planning in Indus Valley is really a unique one. Everything were arranged in an orderly and systematic manner. Houses can be seen on both sides of the roads. There were proper road cutting at right angles. Cities were divided into two main parts. Town hall, granaries have found in right places.

2. Compare the social life of Harappan cities with the cities of today.

Ans:- Even though there were no substantial information regarding the political and social life of Harappan culture, still the rare information of the period shows that the people of the period engaged in crafts industries as of today's people. People of Harappan used ornaments of different types which are found today. Women used say kajal and jewellery like today's women.

Geography. Lesson no. 4. Rotation and Revolution.

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

1. The time taken by the Earth to go around its axis once is

Ans:- c. 365 days and 6 hours.

2. The longest day in the Northern Hemisphere is on

Ans:- e. 21st June.

3. Leap day is added to the month of

Ans:- d. February.

4. Spring Equinox is observed on

Ans:- a. 21st March.

5. While revolving round the Sun, the Earth follows a fixed route known as

Ans:- a. orbit.

B. Differentiate between the following:-

1, Rotation and revolution.

Ans:- The daily movement of the Earth on its own imaginary axis is called Rotation while the movement of the Earth around the Sun on its own fixed elliptical path is called revolution of the Earth.

2. Solstice and Equinox.

Ans:- Solstice is the state of the Sun which is at its greatest distance from the Equator while Equinox is the term used to denote the days equal to the night.

C. Study the table given in the text and answer the following questions:-

1. What is the day length in the latitude 60° N in summer.

Ans:- 18hrs 27 min.

2. What is the day length at the North pole in summer? why?

Ans:- It is 24 hours.

It is because the North pole inclined towards the sun.

3. Why are the days and nights equal during equinox?

Ans:- It is because the sun falls vertically at the equator.

D. Answer the questions about 50-70 words.

1. Define rotation. What is the speed of rotation at the Equator?

Ans:- The movement of the earth on its imaginary axis from West to East is called rotation.

The speed is 1670 km/h.

2. Why are the tropics hotter than the mid- latitudes?

Ans:- Heating is intense in the tropics than the mid- latitudes. Hence it is hotter than mid- latitudes.

3. Explain why there is a leap year after every four years.

Ans:- A year has 365 days and six hours. For the convenience in making the calendar the six hours are

added to become 24 hours. This occurs after every four years. Thus it causes a leap year.

4. Discuss the effect of the inclination of the Earth's axis.

Ans:- Inclination of the earth axis divides the world into seasons and climate belt. In northern hemisphere different seasons are there because of it.

5. How are seasons caused?

Ans:- Seasons are caused by the inclination of the Earth's axis and its revolution round the sun. The four seasons are closely related to the position of the Earth on its orbit around the sun.

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

1. What are the effects of rotation?

Ans:- The alternate phenomenon of light and darkness we refer as day and night is caused by the rotation of the Earth. Besides this tides are also caused by the rotation. Deflection of winds and oceans currents are also caused due to the rotation of the Earth. It also gives us a sense of direction.

2. What caused days and night? Explain with the help of a neat diagram.

Ans:- Days and nights are caused by the rotation of the Earth. When the Earth rotates on its axis, one half of the Earth faces the sun and the side has the day while the another faces of the Earth has the night as it does not receive the light of the Sun.

See the diagram given on page no. 134 of your text book and draw here.

3. What are the causes for the occurrence of seasons? Elaborate.

Ans:- The three causes of the occurrence of seasons is due to the inclination of the Earth on its axis and revolution of the Earth round the Sun. It is closely related to the position of Earth in its orbit around the Sun. .

4. What is mean by solstice? How is summer solstice different from winter solstice?

Ans:- Solstice is derived from the Latin words 'sol' meaning sun and 'sistere' to caused to a stand still. It is either of the two times of the year at which the sun reaches its highest or lowest point in the sky.

In summer solstice in northern hemisphere days are longer than the nights but in winter solstice in southern hemisphere nights are longer than the days.

F. Think and answer:

1. Why is the speed of rotation decreases near the poles?

Ans:- The Earth gets its peculiar 'geoid' shape, which is bulging at the Equator and flattened at the poles due to rotation. Its mass expands at the Equator because it spins faster there but it moves slower near the poles. The spherical shape of the Earth and reduced length of latitudes as we move Poleswards the speed of rotation slower.

2. What is Coriolis force? What are its effects?

Ans:- The Coriolis force is an inertial or fictitious force that acts on objects that are in motion within a frame of reference that rotates with respect to an inertial frame.

Winds and ocean currents get deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and towards the left of their movement in the Southern Hemisphere due to this force.

Social and political life. Lesson no. 4.

Panchayati Raj.

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

1. has many gram panchayats under its supervision.

Ans:- b. panchayat samiti.

2. BDO stands for

Ans:- b. Block Development Officer

3. In, 33 percent seats were reserved for women in Panchayati Raj institutions.

Ans:- b. 1993.

4. The local govt. is called at the district level.

Ans:- a. zilla parishad

5. The Panchayati Raj system has levels.

Ans:- c. three.

B. Match the following:

1. gram panchayat e. village panchayat.

2. nyaya panchayat d. minor criminal cases.

3. zilla parishad b. district.

4. executive officer of the block f. block development officer

5. Panchayati Raj c. village

6. first level of panchayati raj a. local govt. in village.

C Answer the questions in about 50-70 words:

1. What is the composition of the block samiti?

Ans:- A block samiti consists of 20 to 60 villages in a state and has many gram panchayats under its supervision. A block development officer supervises the development of the block.

2. What are the functions of zilla parishad?

Ans:- The zilla parishad or zilla panchayat, actually prepares plans for the development of the district. It implements development or welfare programmes and ensures that all the gram panchayats receive funds. It is the highest govt at the district level.

3. Distinguish between gram sabha and gram panchayat.

Ans:- Gram sabha is the sabha of a village or group of villages which consists of all adults who live in that area.

Gram panchayat in the meantime is the smallest unit of Indian polity. Its members are elected by the members of gram sabha. Its head is called Sarpanch.

4. What is the role of gram panchayat secretary?

Ans:- The panchayat secretary is the secretary of the gram sabha. He serves as a link between the people and the govt.

5. Who is a block development officer?

Ans:- The block development officer is the person who supervises all the development works of a block. He is one of the very important person in the block.

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

1. Describe any four functions of the gram panchayat.

Ans:- i) to improve the condition of the village and the people living in the village.

ii) to provide basic amenities like roads, schools and electricity.

iii) to maintain records of births and deaths in the village

iv) to handle constructions and maintenance of roads in the village.

2. What are the sources of income of the gram panchayat?

Ans:- They are - income comes from taxes on houses, shops, fairs and purchase or sales of cattle and property, income comes from donations, income comes from fines and funds from the govt.

3. How has Panchayati Raj empowered women?

Ans:- The Panchayati Raj has helped in the empowerment of villagers specially women. This is done by keeping some seats reserved for women in the panchayat elections. Through this today many women became the Sarpanch of some villages.

4. Explain the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj.

Ans:- The panchayati raj system works at three different levels such as Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram panchayat. Zilla Parishad is the district level, the highest level, panchayat samiti at block level and Gram Panchayat, the lowest level at the village level.

5. In what ways does the Panchayati Raj system uphold the democratic principles of our country?

Ans:- The Panchayati Raj system upholds the democratic principles of our country. It is one of the principles of our democracy to run the govt. by the people, for the people and of the people at the lowest levels. People participate in democracy at the lowest level through the panchayati raj system.

E. Think and answer:

1. Do you think panchayats are effective in villages? Which other alternative system of governance can work in villages?

Ans:- Yes, Panchayati Raj system are very much effective in villages. Villagers can participate in the governance of the village through this system. People at their respective regions could solve the various problems of their region through panchayati raj system. Different types of development works people can do through this system.

In a vast country like India, the best system will be the panchayati raj system just to govern the vast country. No other system will be suitable for the country.

2. How can villagers contribute to make the gram panchayat even stronger?

Ans:- People in villages could make panchayat stronger by participating in all works of the panchayat sincerely and honestly. They only when abide the rules and regulations laid under this system, panchayati raj system will be able to function effectively and successfully. Their participation in the system is very important for a successful working of the panchayat.

