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**History - 5, Different Ways of Life.**

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

1. The *Rigveda* consists of ..... hymns.

Ans:- b. 1028.

2. People started making tools in West Asia in .....

Ans:- a. 3000 BCE

3. .... is the name of the God of a plant from which special intoxicating drink was extracted.

Ans:- b. Soma

4. .... comprises charms, incantation and magical formulae.

Ans:- d. *Atharvaveda*

5. .... did menial jobs such as sweeping, cleaning etc.

Ans:- c. *Shudras*

6. The minister who collected taxes was called .....

Ans:- b. *Sangrihitri*

7. For the Aryans, *Indra* was the God of .....

Ans:- c. War.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The original home of the Aryans was .....

Ans:- Central Asia

2. The ..... is the last of the vedas.

Ans:- *Atharvaveda*

3. The Later Vedic Age extended from ..... BCE to ..... BCE.

Ans:- 3000, 1000.

4. The Aryans who settled in India were called the .....

Ans:- Vedic age.

5. -----, ----- and ----- were the main gods worshipped during the later vedic age.

Ans :- Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva.

6. Inamgaon is the name of a Chalcolithic site in .....

Ans:- Maharashtra.

C. Name the following:

1. I am the Hindu God of sky.

Ans:- Varun

2. I am considered as a sacred book for the Hindus.

Ans:- Vedas

3. I was commander of forces.

Ans:- Senani

4. I did menial jobs such as sweeping and cleaning.

Ans:- Dasas.

5. I am the first of a series of four books and one of the world's oldest scripture.

Ans:- Rigveda.

D. State whether the following statements belong to the Early or Later Vedic period.

1. The king was very powerful.

Ans:- Later Vedic period.

2. The caste system became rigid.

Ans:- Later Vedic period.

3. Women were treated with great respect.

Ans:- Later vedic period.

4. People worshipped Brahma , the creator.

Ans: Later Vedic period

5. The concept of varnashrama evolved.

Ans:- Later Vedic period.

E. Look at the hints and complete the crossword:

Across:

1. Agni

2. Aranyakas

3. Jana.

Down.

4. Shiva

5 Sabha

6. Gurukul

7. Samiti

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

1. Explain the concept of varnashrama.

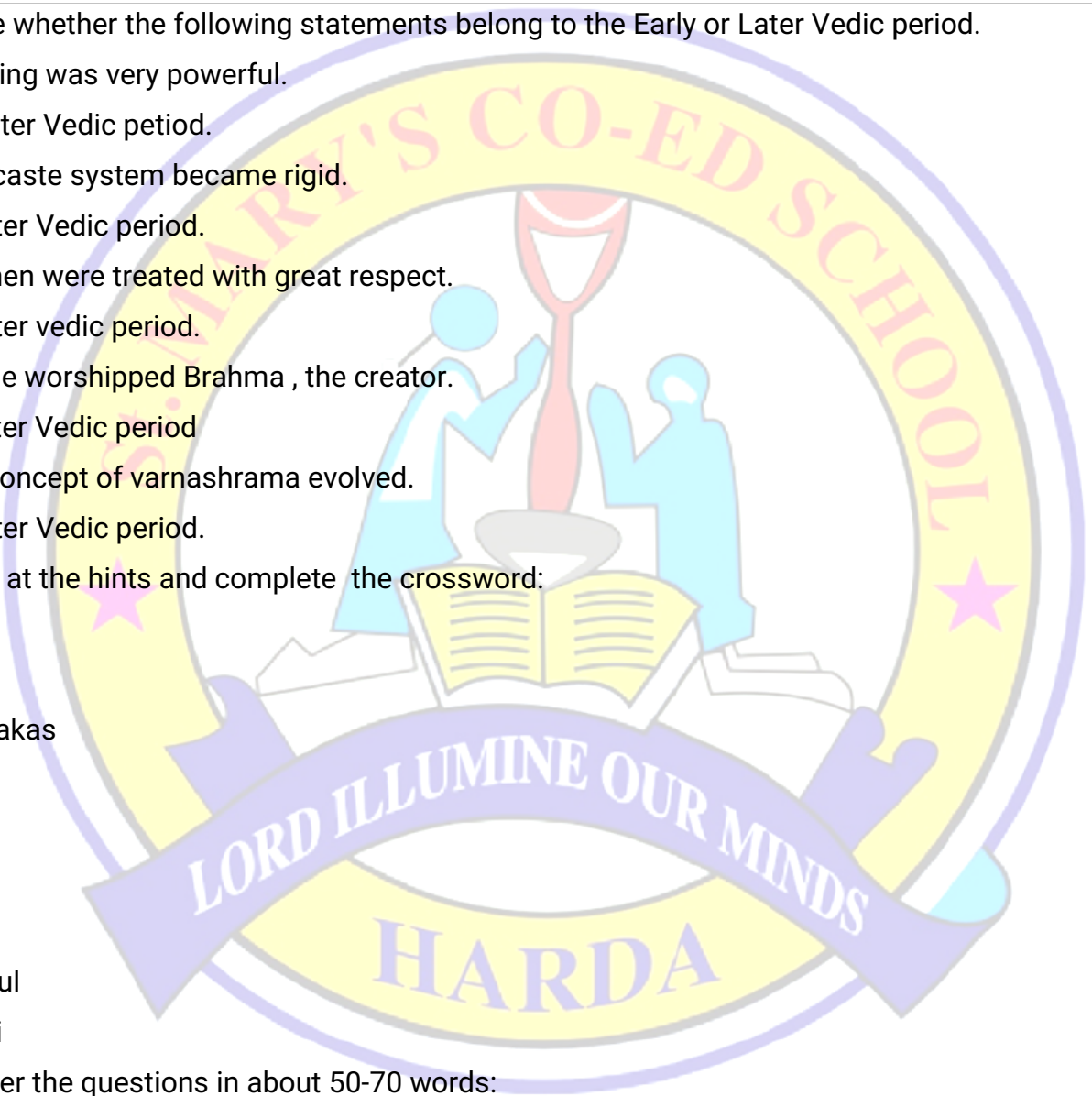
Ans: The concept of varnashrama says that a man's life is divided into four stages in the vedic age. as Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyas.

2. Mention two features of the religion practised during the Early Vedic Age.

Ans:- In Early Vedic Age main objects worshipped were devas or gods. They were mostly male and were connected with sky.

They also worshipped various forces of nature.

3. What were the main occupations of the people during Early Vedic Age?



Ans:- Cattle rearing and agriculture were the main occupations of the people of Early Vedic Age. Hunting, pottery, spinning, weaving etc. were also other occupations of the people of Early Vedic Age.

#### 4. What are Brahmanas?

Ans:- The Brahmanas described the sacrifices in which the hymns mentioned in vedas were to be used. They also explain the meaning of the various sacrificial rituals. Shatapatha Brahmana is the most important of all the Brahmanas.

#### 5. Mention two important features of the family structure of the Aryans.

Ans:- They lived in patriarchal joint families. The male was the head of the family. However women were also held in great respect and were allowed to participate in all religious ceremonies. Marriages were allowed between the social groups.

#### G. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words:

##### 1. What are the main literary sources of information for the Vedic Age? Explain in details.

Ans:- Among the main literary sources of information, the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda and the Atharvaveda can be mentioned. These are the most important literary sources. The Rigveda consists of 1,028 hymns. Some comprises musical rendering while others sacrificial prayer and incantation of words.

##### 2. Who were the Aryans and where did they come from?

Ans:- The Aryans were the people who migrated to different parts of the world by 1,500 BCE. They belonged to Central Asia.

They came from the Central parts of Asia.

##### 3. What changes did the Aryans make after they settled in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab?

Ans:- They subjugated the original inhabitants of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab and reduced them to the status of slaves or dasyus who performed all the menial jobs.

##### 4. Describe the political changes in the Later Vedic Age.

Ans:- In the Later Vedic Age, the king became the chief commander of the army and the chief justice. Under the title of Samrat or Maharajadhiraja, he performed the sacrifices of different kinds to exhibit his power. He was assisted by ministers, like the sangrihitri in his administration.

##### 5. How was Aryans society divided? What were the functions of each social group?

Ans:- The Aryan society was divided into four groups as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras based on occupation. The Brahmins performed religious ceremonies, the kshatriyas defend the territories, the Vaishyas performed trade and commerce and the Shudras serve the above groups and did all kinds of menial works.

#### H. Think and answer.

##### 1. Explain some of the practices that have continued from the Vedic Age.

Ans:- Some of the practices have continued from the Vedic Age. Among them, the way how they performed religious ceremonies and the way of worshipping god can be mentioned. The system of education, that is gurukul system, also continued from the Vedic Age.

##### 2. What was the role played by iron in the agrarian economy?

Ans:- Iron was very important in agrarian economy. With the discovery of iron, most of the agricultural implements were made of iron. Many other agricultural weapons were also made up of iron. Agricultural implements were harder than before after the discovery of iron.

## Geography - 5, The Realms of The Earth

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

1. Africa is separated from Asia by the .....

Ans:- d. Suez Canal

2. .... is known as the 'Island continent'.

Ans:- b. Australia.

3. The deepest point of the ..... is the Mariana Trench , which is 10,911 metres deep.

Ans:- d. Pacific Ocean.

4. A ..... is a small water body surrounded by land.

Ans:- a. lake

5. The Mid Atlantic Ridge is a mid-oceanic .....

Ans:- b. submerged mountains.

B. Name the following:-

1. the uppermost layer of the Earth's surface.

Ans:- Crust.

2. the largest continent.

Ans:- Asia.

3. only ocean named after the country.

Ans:- Indian Ocean

4. the lowermost layer of the atmosphere where the weather phenomenon takes place.

Ans:- Troposphere.

5. the sudden rise in the temperature of the Earth .

Ans:- Global Warming

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

1. Why is Australia called an 'Island Continent'?

Ans:- Since Australia is surrounded on all sides by oceans and seas, it is called an island continent.

2. Name the important oceans of the world. Give an account of the Southern Ocean.

Ans:- The important oceans of the world are -the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, and Southern ocean or Antarctic ocean.

The Southern ocean is formed by the merging of the southern parts of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian ocean. It is the fourth largest ocean and remains frozen for a major part of the year.

3. Differentiate between a) Lithosphere and hydrosphere b) Bay and gulf

Ans:- a) Lithosphere refers to the surface of the Earth which is made up of land, rocks and soils while hydrosphere is the realm of the Earth which is made up of waterbodies like lakes, oceans , seas, ponds and rivers.

b) Bays are a part of sea enclosed by a wide curve of coast while gulf also parts of sea or ocean almost surrounded by land. Bays are wider than the gulfs.

4. What are the importance of atmosphere?

Ans:- Atmosphere is the major source of life-giving gases for animals and plants respectively. It acts like a blanket as it keeps the Earth's atmosphere warm by trapping the incoming solar radiation and by not allowing the heat to return to space immediately. It is also a medium for sound waves to travel.

5. Do you agree that any change in the environmental condition affects all forms of life? Give examples to support your answer.

Ans:- Yes, it is true, any changes in the environmental conditions affects all forms of life. By using the precious resources quickly, this destroys the habitats of plants and animals. Factories and power stations pour dirt, smoke and poisonous gases into air. This causes air pollution and creates a problem of health hazards. Global warming threatens human existence on Earth.

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

1. What is crust? Explain its two types.

Ans:- The solid uppermost layer of the lithosphere is known as the crust of the Earth.

It has two types as continental crust and oceanic crust. The upper layer of continental rocks are called sial and the heavier lower layer of crust making the floor of ocean basins is called sima.

2. What is the location of Asia? How does it get separated from Europe?

Ans:- Asia is located to the east of the Suez canal and Ural Mountains and south of the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian sea and Black seas.

It is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains, Ural River and the Caspian sea.

3. How is hydrosphere important to us?

Ans:- Ocean plants produce 70 per cent of the world's oxygen and absorb one-third of the harmful carbon dioxide produced by us. It is a major source of rainwater, it provides habitat to marine organisms. Ocean provides low-cost transport. It is the ultimate site for deposition of sediments brought by rivers.

4. Explain the layers of the atmosphere.

Ans:- Atmosphere has different layers as troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, ionosphere or thermosphere and exosphere. These are classified on the basis of characteristics such as gaseous content and temperature. Lowermost one is troposphere while the uppermost one is exosphere. Jet planes fly in the stratosphere as it is a clean layer. Ions are present in ionosphere.

5. What is biosphere? What is its extent?

Ans:- The meeting place of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere where life exists is called biosphere.

It extends up to 1800m above the surface of the earth and up to 150m below in the hydrosphere.

E. Think and answer:

1. Why do jet aircrafts prefer to fly just above the tropopause in the stratosphere?

Ans:- Jet aircrafts prefer to fly just above the tropopause in the stratosphere because it is free from dust particles. It is very clean and very dry, air contains little water vapour in this layer.

2. Give two reasons for water shortage on our planet even though the Earth is described as 'blue planet'.

Ans:- Availability of fresh water on the surface of the Earth is very less, it is about 3 per cent only. Most of the water available on the surface of the Earth are polluted.

## Social and Political life -5.

### Administration in our village.

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

1. The ..... heads the district administration and in-charge of revenue collection of the district.

Ans:- a. district collector

2. The ..... is in-charge of the police station.

Ans:- a. SHO

3. The maintenance of land records is an important function of the .....

Ans:- a. patwari

4. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act was passed in .....

Ans:- c. 2005.

5. A district is also known as a .....

Ans:- a. taluka

B. Match the following:

1. patwari ----- d) maintain handwritten records in the village.

2. sarpanch ----- e) head of the panchayat.

3. SHO ----- a) in- charge of the police station.

4. District Collector ----- c) responsible for collecting the revenues on land.

5. tehsildar ----- b) person who helps the District Collector.

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

1. Why have land records been computerised in some states?

Ans:- In some states , records are being computerised and kept at the panchayat office, so that they can be updated faster and farmers can obtain them easily.

2. What information do we get from the map of a village?

Ans:- From the map of a village we can get information about the owner of each plot of land. We also can get the size of the land and about the crops grown over there from the village map.

3. What are the duties of a tehsildar?

Ans:- He prepares map of villages, kept records about the land along with the owners of the land. He also collects land revenue from the farmers. He also kept the records of the person who may have rented the land.

4. What is the significance of the Hindu Succession Amendment Act ?

Ans:- It is a significant step towards advancing women's rights. The Act has been enforced to remove gender discrimination . As per this Act, both the sons and daughters can share the properties of their parents.

5. Who supervises the works of a patwari? Write in short about this supervision process.

Ans:- The District Magistrate , together with revenue officers supervises the works of a patwari. They ensure that records are maintained. Besides they settle all land disputes generally at the tehsildar's office.

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

1. What are the duties of a SHO in police station?

Ans:- The SHO takes up the case and starts the investigations by sending a constable to relevant place to find out more information. He along with the police constables, is responsible for investigating all incidents and taking appropriate actions.

2. What happens when a person in a village reports a theft?

Ans:- If a person in a village reports a theft, the person has to first register the reports at the police station. Then the concerned authority will do the needfull.

3. State any four duties of the patwari.

Ans:- i) To keep the land records along with the owner of the land.

ii) He has the power to measure the land.

iii) He prepares the map of villages

iv) He registers the area which is kept fallow and types of crops grown .

4. Who is a District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner? What is his roles?

Ans:- The District Mgristrate or Deputy Commissioner , is an important officer from the Indian Administrative service. He is the head of the district administration.

He is the in-charge of revenue collection of the district on behalf of the state. He also supervises the works of the patwaris. Besides, land disputes were settled at the tehsildar's office. He is also known as District Collector.

5. Write a short note about the case of Ratan Haldar. Why it is an important case?

Ans:- The case of Ratan Haldar was the distribution of his properties among his children. There were no such a law according to which daughter could get same share with the sons. His daughter also demanding some of her share.

Finally his daughter could get some plot of land. Now she can survive with her daughter with the income that comes from the land she got from her father.

E. Think and answer:

1. Why do you think all village records should be computerised?

Ans:- If village records are computerised it can be updated very easily and also can do the same faster. It also will help the farmers to get the records easily.

2. What is it necessary to lodge an FIR?

Ans:- It is only after the FIR is registered in police station that the police take up investigation of the case. Unless it is registered , police can not do anything about any incidents. Through the FIR police will get some information about the case and could start the investigation.

