

New Bharath Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Tiruvarur
7th Standard SOCIAL SCIENCE KEY ANSWER

HISTORY

UNIT – 1 SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Inscriptions are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals
2. Devadana was the land gifted to temples.
3. Chola period was known as the period of devotional literature.
4. Taj-ul-Maasir provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.
5. Ibn Battuta an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Uttiramerur inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.
2. Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
3. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a Jital
4. Mirhaj-us-siraj was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.
5. An Italian traveller Nicolo corti visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Khajuraho | - | Hampi |
| 2. Konark | - | Rajasthan |
| 3. Dilwara | - | Odisha |
| 4. Virupaksha | - | Madhya Pradesh |

IV. State true or false:

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution. True
2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire. False

3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts. True

4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522. False

V. Match the statement with the reason.

Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

a) Assertion(A) :- Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

Reason (R) :- The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

Ans: R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Find out the wrong pair

1. Madura Vijayam - Gangadevi
2. Abul Fazal - Ain-i-Akbari
3. Ibn Battuta - Tahqiq-i-Hind
4. Amuktamalyatha – Krishnadevaraya

Ans: 3

c) Find out the odd one

Inscriptions, Travelogues, Monuments, Coins,

Ans: Travelogues

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Who compiled Nalayira Divyaprabhandham?

Nathamuni

2. What does the word Tuzk mean?

Auto biography

3. Name Jahangir's memoir.

Tuzki-Jahangiri

4. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.

- i. Primary sources
- ii. Secondary sources

5. List out the important mosques and forts constructed during the medieval times.

Quwwat-ul lalam masjid, Moth-ki-masjid, Jama masjid, Fatchpur sikri Dargah [all in and around delhi] and charminar [Hyderabed] are the important mosques belonging to the medieval times

The forts of historical importances are Agra Fort, hittor Fort, Gwalior fort and Delhi Red fort and as the forts of Daulatabad [Aurangabad] and Firoz Shah kotla [Delhi].

6. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.

Marco Polo, a venetion traveeler, Al-Beruni, Ibn Baltuta Nicolo corti, Abdur-Razzaq, Domingo Paes

VII. Answer the following:

1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.

- The pictures and the legend on the coins convey the names of kings with their titles and portraits, everts, places, dates, dynasties and logos.
- The composition of metal in the coins gives us information on the economic condition of the empire.
- Mention of king's achievements like military conquests, territorial expansion, trade links and religious faith can also be found in the coins.
- Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
- This coin tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook.
- Copper Jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.
- Silver Tanka introduced by iltutmish, Ala-ud-din Khalji,s gold coins, Muhammad-bin-Tushlug's copper token currency are economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time.
- A Jital contained 3.6 grains of silver; forty eight jitals were equal to silver tanka.

UNIT – 2 EMERGENCES OF NEW KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who wrote Prithivirajraso? Chand Bardai
2. Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas? Naga Bhatta I
3. Ghazni was a small principality in Afghanistan
4. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni? To plunder the wealth of India

II Fill in the blanks:

1. Dharmapala was the founder of Vikramashila University.
2. Arabs conquered Sind in A.D.C.E 712
3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by Simharaji.
4. The Khandarya temple is in Madhya Pradesh.

III Match the following:

1. Khajuraho - Mount Abu
2. Sun temple - Bundel Khand
3. Dilwara Temple - Konark

IV. True or False:

1. Rajputra is a Latin word. False
2. King Gopala was elected by the people. True
3. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva. False
4. Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood. True
5. Indians learnt the numerals 0 – 9 from Arabs.

V. Consider the following statements.

Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

1. **Assertion:** The tripartite struggle was to have control over Kanauj.

Reason: Kanauj was a big city.

Ans: R is not the correct explanation of A.

2. **Statement I.** Mahipala could not extend his domain beyond Benaras.

Statement II. Mahipala and Rajendra Chola were contemporaries.

Ans: I and II are correct.

3. **Assertion:** India's Islamic period did not begin after Arab conquest of Sind in AD (CE)712.

Reason: Gurjara Pratiharas gave a stiff resistance to Arabs.

Ans: R is the correct explanation of A.

4. Assertion: The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithviraj.

Reason: There was disunity among the Rajputs

Ans: A is correct and R is wrong.

5. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct.

1. Raksha Bandan tradition is attributed to Rajputs.
2. Tagore started a mass Raksha Bandan festival during Partition of Bengal
3. Raksha Bandan was to counter the British attempt to create a divide between Hindus and Muslims.

Ans: All the above are correct.

VI. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. Write about tripartite struggle over Kanauj.

There are prolonged tripartite struggle between the Gurjara Pratiharas of malwa the Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the palas of brngal, as each one of them wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of kanauj.

2. Name any four Rajput clans.

ThePratiharas the chauhans, the chalukyas known as solankis and the paramaras of pawars.

3. Who was the founder of Pala dynasty?

Gupala was the founder of pala dynasty.

4. Mention the first two early Caliphates.

Two early caliphates were "Umayyads and the Abbasids".

5. Name the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.

Qasim defeated the ruler of sind and killed him in the battle.

VII. Answer the following:

1. What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind? (point out any five)

- i. The people of sind were given the status of protected subjects.
- ii. There was no interference in the lives and religions of the people.
- iii. The Arab scholars visited sind and studied many Indian literacy works.
- iv. They translated many Sanskrit books on astronomy, Philosophy mathematics and medicine into Arabic.
- v. They learnt the numerals 0 to 9 from India. Until then, the people in the west did not know the use of zero.

UNIT – 3

EMERGENCE OF NEW KINGDOMS IN SOUTH INDIA LATER CHOLAS AND PANDYAS

I. Choose the Correct answer:

1. Who revived the later Chola dynasty? Vijayalaya
2. Who among the following Pandya rulers is known for ending the Kalabhra rule? Kadunkon
3. Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration? Ur
4. Who was the last ruler Vijayalaya line of Chola dyanasty? AthiRajendra
5. An example of Chola architecture can be seen at Thanjavur
6. To which of the following, Marco Polo went in the last decade of 13th century in India? Pandya country

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Rajaraja - I built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.
2. Rajaraja-I established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.
3. Jatila Parantaka Nedunjadayan was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates.
4. The royal secretariat of Pandya kingdom was known as Eluttu mandapam

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Madurai | - | Inland traders |
| 2. Gangaikonda cholapuram | - | Capital of Cholas |
| 3. Anju-Vannattur | - | Maritime traders |
| 4. Mani-gramattar | - | Capital of pandyas |

IV. True or False:

1. A Muslim state subordinate to Delhi Sultan was in Madurai. True
2. Koodal – nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya king. True
3. Chola kingdom was situated in Vaigai delta. False
4. Kulothunga I belonged to Chalukya – Chola dynasty. True
5. The elder son of the Chola king was called Yuvaraja. True

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following statements about Later Cholas are correct?

1. They had a system of Local self government.
2. They maintained a strong navy.
3. They were the followers of Buddhism.
4. They built big temples.

Ans: 1, 2 and 4

2. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Rajendra Chola?

1. He assumed the title Gangaikonda Chola.
2. He conquered Southern Sumatra.
3. He is credited with consolidating the Chola power.
4. His naval power enabled him to conquer Srivijaya.

Ans: All the above

3. Assertion: The Yuvarajas were appointed Governors in the provinces.

Reason: This was done for their training in administration.

Ans: R is the correct explanation of A.

4. Arrange the following administration divisions in descending order.

1. Nadu 2. Mandalam 3. Ur 4. Kurram

Ans: 2, 1, 4, 3

5. Arrange the events in chronological order.

1. Maravarman appointed Virapandyan as co – regent.
2. Civil war broke out.
3. A Muslim State was established in Madurai.
4. MaravarmanKulasekaran had two sons – Virapandyan and Sundrapandyan
5. SundraPandyan sought help from Ala –ud-din Khalji.
6. Malik Kafur invaded Madurai

Ans: 2, 3, 6, 1, 4, 5

VI. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. What were the items exported during the later Chola period?

During the alter cholah period the items exported were sandalwood, ebony, condiments, precious gems, pepper oil, paddy, grains and salt

2. What was called Chatur-vedi-mangalam?

Kinga pandya and local chief created Brahmin settlements called mangalam or chatur-vedi-mangalam with irrigation facilities

3. Write about Kanikadan.

The revenue of the chola state came mainly from the land. The level tax was known as kanikadan. The chola ruler carried out an elaborate survey of land in order to fix the government's share of the land revenue. One third of produce was collected as land tax. It was collected mostly in kind.

VII. Answer the following:

1. Highlight any five aspects of Cholas' legacy.

- i. The chola rule established a well organised system of administration in which the empire was divided into mandalans, naadu, Kurrams and gramam
- ii. A very efficient local administrative was another important feature of the chola rule
- iii. Cola gave importance to irrigation-vati-vaykkal, ur-vaykkal and nadu-vaykkal ensured proper distribution of water
- iv. The chola rulers built the famous temples in Thanjavur, Gangaikonda cholapuram and Darasuram chola kings were great patrons of learning. Trade flourished during their period

UNIT – 4

THE DELHI SULTANATE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak laid the foundation of ' Mamluk' dynasty.
2. Qutb-ud-in shifted his capital to Delhi from Lahore
3. Itutmish completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar.
4. Ghiyas –ud-din laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Ghiyas-ud-din was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.
2. Muhammad–bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagin.

3. Balban patronized the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru.
4. Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi was built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak
5. The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of Itutmish

III. Match the following:

1. Tughril Khan - Governor of Bengal
2. Ala-ud-din - Governor of Sirhind
3. Bahlol lodi - Jalal-ud-din yakut
4. Razia - Governor of Kara

IV. State true or false:

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious fever. False
2. Razia was an able and brave fighter. True
3. The Turkish nobles chose Itutmish, son of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak. False
4. FirozShah Tughluq refused to accept an invitation from a Bahmani Prince to intervene in the affairs of the Deccan. True

V. Match the statement with the reason.

Tick the appropriate answer:

Assertion:-(A)Balban maintained cordial relationship with Mongols

Reason:- (R) The Mongol ruler, a grandson of Chengiz Khan, assured that Mongols would not advance beyond Sutej.

Ans: R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Find out the correct pair

1. Hoysala - Devagiri
2. Yadavas - Dwarasamudra
3. Kakatias - Warrangal
4. Pallavas - Madurai

Ans: 3

c) Find out the wrong statement /statements

1. After Ghorī's death in 1206, his slave Qutb-ud-din Aibak proclaimed himself the ruler of the Turkish territories in India.
2. Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.
3. Balban built forts to guard his empire against the Mongol attack.
4. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in 1526.

Ans: 2

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Name the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.

Iqta is the land granted to army official in lieu of a regular wage.

2. Who founded the city of Agra?

Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra

3. Name the ruler who established Muslim rule in India in 12th century A.D (CE).

Muslim rule in India was established by Muhammad Ghori in 12th century A.D (CE)

4. Write a note on chahalgani.

In order to counter the possible attack of the Mongols, Iltutmish organised Turkish nobility into select group of 40 nobles known as chahalgani or the forty

5. How did Ala-ud-din Khalji consolidate the Delhi Sultanate?

- i. The range of Khalji conquests is impressive in the Punjab, in Rajasthan and in Gujarat with his northern frontiers secure he sent his chief lieutenant Malik Katub-ud-din into the southern parts who took even the distant Madurai.
- ii. Thus Ala-ud-din Khalji consolidated the Delhi Sultanate.

6. List out the contributions of Firoz Shah Tughluq.

- i. Firoz rewarded scribes and other religious leaders generously and listened to their advice.
- ii. He also created charities to aid poor Muslims.
- iii. He built colleges, mosques and hospitals
- iv. He banned inhuman punishment and abolished taxes not recognised by Muslim law.

- v. He promoted agriculture by waiving off the debts of the agriculturalist and constructing many canals for irrigation.
- vi. He built new towns such as Ferozabad, Jaunpur, Hissar and Ferozpur.

VII. Answer the following:

1. Write about the invasion of Timur in 1398.

- i. The sacking and massacre by Tamerlane or Timur of Delhi came a decade after Firuz me shah Tughluq died.
- ii. Timur had occupied some parts in the North West of India.
- iii. Taking advantage of India in weakness, he entered India in December 1398 and plundered Delhi.
- iv. Punjab besides the Delhi city was the province that suffered most by Timur's raid.
- v. Apart from carrying huge wealth in the form of gold, silver, jewels also took along Indian artisans like carpenters and masons to work on monuments in Samarkand.

CIVICS

UNIT – 1

EQUALITY

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality? Showing inequality between rich and poor.
2. Which one of the following is comes under political Equality? Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.
3. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of 18
4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as manmade inequality
5. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year 1971

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before law.
2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article 14 to 18.
3. Right to contest in the election is a Political Right.
4. Equality means, absent of Social privileges.

III. Give short answer:

1. What is Equality?

Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basis of specific protected characteristics including areas of race, gender, religion, sexual orientation and age.

2. Why is gender Equality needed?

All human beings both men and women are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without limitations women were not given equal rights.

3. What is civil Equality?

Civil equality is enjoyment of civil rights by all citizens. There should not be any discrimination of superior or inferior the rich or the poor caste or creed.

IV. Answer in detail:

1 Write about the importance of Equality.

Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries. The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human beings have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender race nationality. The democratic ideals such as liberty equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

2. What is political Equality?

All the democratic countries including India have guaranteed the political rights to all citizens. It includes.

- ❖ Right to vote
- ❖ Right to hold public office
- ❖ Right to criticise the government

Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life.

In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who have attained 18 years of age without any discriminating.

- ❖ Any person who has completed the age 25 years can contest in the election.
- ❖ The value of votes of the prime minister and the value of vote of a common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.

3. How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

- ❖ The constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizen by providing articles from 14-18
- ❖ Article -14 guarantees to all the people equality before law.
- ❖ Article-15 deals with the prohibition of discrimination
- ❖ Article-16 provides equality of opportunist in matters relating to employment.
- ❖ Article-17 abolishes the practice of untouchability.
- ❖ Article-18 abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.

UNIT – 2

POLITICAL PARTIES

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is meant by B1-party system? Two parties run the government
2. Which system of government does India have? Multi-party system
3. Recognition of a political party is accorded by the Election commission.
4. Political parties are generally formed on the basic of Common interest.
5. Single-party system is found in China.

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Political parties form the back bone of democracy.
2. Every party in our country has to register with Election commission.
3. Political parties serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers
4. A registered but unrecognised political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.
5. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of Cabinet minister.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Democracy | - | Free and fair election |
| 2. Election commission | - | Rule of the people |
| 3. Majority party | - | Criticize the government policies |
| 4. Opposition party | - | Forms the government |

IV. Consider the following statements:

Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following statement is/are correct?

- a) Every party in the country has to register with the election commission.
- b) The commission treats all the parties equally.
- c) Election commission allots a separate symbol for recognized parties.
- d) All the above.

Ans: d

2. Assertion: Majority party plays a decisive role in making laws for the country.

Reason: The number of candidates elected is more than the others in the election.

Ans: R is the correct explanation of A.

V. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. What are the basic components of a political party?

Political party has three basic components

- ❖ The leader
- ❖ The active member
- ❖ The followers

2. Name the three major types of party system.

- i. Single party system
- ii. BI party system
- iii. Multi party system

3. Name the countries which follow Bi – party system.

UK, USA

4. Write a note on Coalition Government.

In a multiparty system a single party sometimes may not secure the majority required to form the government. In such a case, some parties join together to form the government such government is called coalition government.

VI. Answer the following:

1. Write any four functions of political party?

- i. Provide: Loyal opposition, accountability & stability
- ii. Nominate: Select and nominate individual to elected office.
- iii. Organize: Organize political campaign, rallies and announcement of manifesto to win public office
- iv. Co-ordinate: Connect the society and the state. Co-ordinate among member elected to office
- v. Govern: Form and run the government and develop public policy.

2. When is a political party recognized as a National Party?

Criteria for the recognition of political parties in India National parties.

- i. A party that secures atleast 6% of the valid votes in Lok sabha election or assembly election in four states.
- ii. They must win 4 seats in Lok sabha from any states.
- iii. It has to win 2% of seats in Lok sabha from atleast 3 different states in the latest general election.

Economics

UNIT – 1

PRODUCTION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Production refers to creation of utilities
2. Utilities are in the nature of form utility, time utility, place utility
3. Primary production is carried out by extractive industries.
4. Primary factors are land, labour
5. The entrepreneur is also called organizer

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Utility means want satisfying power of a product.
2. Derived factors are Capital and Organisation.
3. Land is a fixed in supply.
4. Labour is the human input into the production process.
5. Capital is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

III. Match the following:

1. Primary production - Entrepreneur
2. Time utility - Education, health
3. Wealth of nation - Adamsmith
4. Human capital - Fishing, mining
5. Innovator - Stored for future

IV. Give short answer:

1. What is production?

Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption (the output).

2. What is utility?

Utility means want satisfying power of a product.

3. Name the types of utility.

- i. Form utility
- ii. Place utility
- iii. Time utility

4. Name the types of production.

- ❖ Primary production
- ❖ Secondary production
- ❖ Tertiary (or) Service production

5. What are the factors of production?

- ❖ Land
- ❖ Labour
- ❖ Capital
- ❖ Organisation

6. Define Labour.

Alfred Marshall defines labour as, 'The use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work.'

7. Define Division of labour.

Division of labour means dividing the process of production into distinct and several component processes and assigning each component in the hands of labour or a set of labourers, who are specialists in that particular process.

8. Write the forms of capital.

- ❖ Physical capital
- ❖ Money capital
- ❖ Human capital

9. Who is the changing agent of the society?

The entrepreneur is also called "organizer" In modern times an entrepreneur is called the changing agent of the society.

10. Write the three characteristics of entrepreneur?

- ❖ Making Innovations
- ❖ Deciding the reward payment
- ❖ Taking risks and facing uncertainties.

V. Give brief answer:

1. Explain the types of production?

- ❖ **Primary production:** It is carried out by "extractive" industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and oil extraction.
- ❖ **Secondary production:** This includes production in manufacturing industry, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw-material and intermediate goods, conversion of flour into bread.
- ❖ **Tertiary production:** Industries in the tertiary sector produce all those services which enable the finished goods to be put in the hands of consumers.

2. What is land? What are the characteristics of land?

Land as a factor of production, refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature.

Characteristics of land:

- ❖ Land is a free gift of nature
- ❖ Land is fixed in supply
- ❖ Land is imperishable
- ❖ Land is immovable
- ❖ Land is a primary factor of production.

3. Explain the merits and demerits of division of labour.

Merits:

- ❖ It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats during the same tasks.
- ❖ Facilitates the use of machinery in production resulting in inventions.
- ❖ Time and materials are put to the best and most efficient use.

Demerits:

- ❖ Repetition of the same task makes labour to feel that the work is monotonous and state.
- ❖ Narrow specialization reduces the possibility of labour to find alternative avenues of employment.
- ❖ Reduce the growth of handicrafts and the worker loses the satisfactions of having made a commodity in full.

4. Describe the characteristics of capital.

- ❖ Capital is man-made
- ❖ Capital is productive
- ❖ Capital is a passive factors of production
- ❖ Capital has the highest mobility
- ❖ Capital lasts over time

5. What are the functions of entrepreneur?

- ❖ Decision-making
- ❖ Management-control
- ❖ Division of income
- ❖ Risk-taking
- ❖ Uncertainly Bearing

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT – 1

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Nife is made up of Nickel and ferrous
2. Earthquake and volcanic eruption occur near the edges of Mountain
3. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by Richter scale
4. The narrow pipe through which magma flow out is called a Vent
5. Lava cones are mountains of accumulation
6. The top of the cone of a volcanic mountain has a depression known as the crater
7. Pacific belt is known as the “Ring of Fire”.

II. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called weichert guterberg discontinuity
- 2) The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as seismograph
- 3) Magma rises to the surface and spreads over a vast area is known as Fissure eroption
- 4) An example for active volcano St. Helens U.S.N.
- 5) Seismology is the study of earthquake.

III. Circle the odd one:

- 1) crust, magma, core, mantle – Magma
- 2) focus, epicenter, vent, seismic waves - Vent
- 3) Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Koyna, Krakatoa - Krakatoa
- 4) lava, caldera, silica, crater - Silica
- 5) Stromboli, Helens, Hawaii, Fujiyama - Fujiyama

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) Earth quake | - | Silica and magnesium |
| 2) Sima | - | World volcanoes |
| 3) Pacific Ring of Fire | - | Japanese term |
| 4) Tsunami | - | Africa |
| 5) Mt. Kenya | - | Sudden movement |

V. Consider the following statement and () Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A): There structure of the earth may be compared to that of an Apple.

Reason (R): The interior of the earth consists of crust, mantle and core.

Ans: A and R are correct but A does not explain R

2. Assertion (A): The Pacific Ocean includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes.

Reason (R): The boundary along the Eastern and Western coast areas of the Pacific Ocean is known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

Ans: A and R are correct and A explains R

VI. Answer in a word:

1) Name the outer most layer of the earth.

Crust

2) What is SIAL?

Silica and Aluminium

3) Name the movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates?

Tectonic movements

4) Give an example of extinct volcano

Mt. Popa of myanmar

VII. Answer the following briefly:

1) What is mantle?

The layer beneath the crust is called the mantle. It is separated from the crust by a boundary called Mohorovicic discontinuity.

2) Write note on the core of the earth?

The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. It is known as bary sphere. It is separated from the mantle by a boundary called Weichert-Gutenberg discontinuity.

3) Define Earthquake?

A sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust which produces a shaking is known as an earthquake.

4) What is a Seismograph?

The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as seismography.

5) What is a volcano?

A volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep-below the surface. The opening is usually circular in form.

6) Name the three types of volcanoes based on shape.

- ❖ Shield volcano
- ❖ Cinder volcano
- ❖ Composite volcano

VIII. Give reason:

1) No one has been able to take samples from the interior of the earth

The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. The central core has very high temperature and pressure. So no one has been able to take samples from the interior of the earth.

2) The continental crust is less dense than the oceanic crust

Despite greater thickness, the continental crust is less dense than the oceanic crust because it is made of both light and dense rock types.

IX. Distinguish between:

1) SIAL and SIMA

S.No	SIAL	SIMA
1	The upper part of the earth's crust	The lower part of the crust
2	Has granite rocks and forms continents	Continuous zone of denser basaltic rocks forming ocean floor
3	Has Silica and Alumina referred to as SIAL	Has Silica and magnesium called SIMA

2) Shield volcano and composite volcano

S.No	Shield volcano	Composite volcano
1	A shield volcano is formed by quiet eruption of lava with a low silica content	Composite volcanoes are made of alternate layers of lava, cinder and ash
2	Eg. Volcanoes of the Hawaii islands	Eg. St. Helens in USA

3) Active volcano and dormant volcano

S.No	Active Volcano	Dormant Volcano
1	Active volcanoes erupt frequently	Dormant volcanoes have shown no sign of activity for many years but may become active at any time
2	Eg. St. Helens in USA, Pinatubo in Philippines	Eg. Mt Fujiyama in Japan, Mt. Krakatoa of Indonesia.

X. Answer the following questions in detail:

1) Write about the effects of an earthquake?

Earthquakes may cause changes in the earth's surface. Vibration often sets landslides in mountainous regions. A great danger is an earthquake is the falling of buildings. Fire is another great danger. Underground water system is naturally disturbed by such movements. An earthquake which originates below or near the sea causes great disturbance in the water. Tsunami, a Japanese term, is the name given to the huge wave caused in the sea by an earthquake.

2) Describe the classification of volcanoes based on the eruptions.

- ❖ Volcanoes are also grouped according to their periodicity of eruptions such as active, dormant and extinct.

- ❖ These names refer to the state of activity rather than the types of volcanoes.
- ❖ Active Volcanoes that erupt frequently are called active volcanoes.
- ❖ Mt. Stromboli in Mediterranean Sea, St. Helens in USA, Pinatubo in Philippines.
- ❖ Dormant volcanoes have shown no sign of activity for many years but they may become active at any time. It is also called Sleeping Volcano
- ❖ Vesuvius mountain of Italy, Mt Fujiyama in Japan, Mt. Krakatoa of Indonesia are famous examples of this types.
- ❖ Extinct the top of extinct volcanic mountains have been eroded. Mt Popa of Myanmar and Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya of Africa are examples of extinct volcanoes.

3) Name the major zones of volcanic activity and explain any one.

There are three major zones of volcanic activities in the world. They are:

- i. The Circum – Pacific belt
- ii. The Mid continental belt
- iii. The Mid Atlantic belt

(i). Circum Belt:

This is the volcanic zone of the convergent oceanic plate boundary. It includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coastal areas of Pacific Ocean. This zone is popularly termed as the Pacific Ring of Fire which has been estimated to include two-thirds of the world's volcanoes.

UNIT – 2

LANDFORMS

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Alluvial fan is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.
2. Courtallam falls is located across the Chittar river.
3. The landform created by glacial deposition is Moraine
4. Large deposits of loess are found in china
5. Beaches are not associated with wave erosion

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The process of breaking and crumbling of rocks is weathering.
2. The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as river mouth

3. Inselbergs are found in the kalabari desert in South Africa.
4. A cirque is known as kar in Germany.
5. The first longest beach in the world is miami

IV. Consider the following statement:

Tick the appropriate answer:

1. **Assertion (A):** The deltas are formed near the mouth of the river.

Reason (R) : The velocity of the river becomes slow when it approaches the sea.

Ans: Both A and R are correct

2. **Assertion (A):** Sea arches in turn become Sea Stacks.

Reason (R) : Sea Stacks are the results of wave deposition.

Ans: A is correct and R is wrong

V. Answer the following:

1. **Define a erosion.**

Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agent like water, wind ice and sea waves.

2. **What is a plunge pool?**

Plunge pool is a hollow features at the base of a water which is formed by cavitations

3. **How are Ox – bow lakes formed?**

Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the end of the meander loop comes closer and closer.

4. **Name the major landforms formed by glacial erosion.**

Cirque, Aretes, U' shapes valley

5. **Give a note on Mushroom rocks.**

In desert rocks in the shape of mushroom, commonly called mushroom rocks

6. **What is a lagoon? Give an example.**

Lagoon is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separate from the sea. Eg. Chilka Lake in Odisha, Pulicat Lake in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Vembanad Lake in Kerala are the famous lagoons in India.

VI. Distinguish the following:

1. Tributary and Distributary

S.No	Tributary	Distributary
1	A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river	A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream
2	Eg. Amaravathi is a tributary of river Cauvery.	Eg. Kollidam is a distributary of Cauvery.

2. 'V' shaped valley and 'U' shaped valley

S.No	'V' shaped valley	'U' shaped valley
1	Formed by erosion of rivers	Formed by lateral and vertical erosion of glaciers
2	Eg. Kambam valley in Tamil Nadu	Eg. Leh valley in Ladakh

3. Continental glacier and Mountain glacier

S.No	Continental Glacier	Mountain Glacier
1	Glacier covering vast areas of a continent with thick ice sheet is called continental glacier	Stream of ice flowing along a valley is called mountain glacier
2	Eg. Antarctica, Greenland	Eg. The Himalayas, The Alps

VII. Give Reason:

1. The ends of the meander loops come closer and closer.

Due to continuous erosion and deposition of rivers along the sides of a meander, ends of the meander loop come closer and closer

2. Flood plains are very fertile.

At times the river overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. As the river floods, deposit layers of fine soil and other material called sediment along its banks. This leads to the formation of flat fertile flood plain

3. Sea caves are turned into stacks.

As the cavities of sea caves become bigger, only the root of the caves remains to form sea arches. When erosion further breaks the roots, only walls are left, thus forming stacks.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph:

1. Explain different landforms produced by river erosion.

- ❖ The running water in the river erodes the landscape, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter 'V' known as 'V' shaped valley.
- ❖ Falling of river water over a vertical step in the river bed is called waterfall. E.g. Coutrallam falls across the river Chittar in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Plunge pool is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitations.
- ❖ As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as Meanders. Eg. Meanders along the River Vellar near Sethiyathope in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

2. Describe the landforms associated with wind.

- ❖ Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part.
- ❖ An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called Inselbergs. E.g. Inselberg in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.
- ❖ When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called Loess.

3. How are aretes formed?

- ❖ Glaciers erode the landscape by levelling soil and stones to expose the solid rock below.
- ❖ Cirque is a glacially eroded rock basin, with a steep side wall and steep head wall, surrounding an armchair-shaped depression.
- ❖ As the ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains called as Tarn Lake. When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other, the previously rounded landscape is transformed into a narrow rocky, steep – sided ridge called Aretes.

UNIT – 2 Populations and Settlement

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Caucasoid race is also known as European race
2. Mongoloid Race is known as Asian - American Race
3. The official language of India is Hindi
4. Rural settlements are located near Water bodies
5. Arrange the following in terms of size 1) City 2) Megalopolis 3) Metropolis 4) Conurbation

Ans: 1,3,4,2

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Bushmen is found mainly in Kalahari desert in South Africa
2. Linguistic stock is a group of language family sharing features and its origin
3. In Urban settlements, where most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities
4. Satellite towns are generally located outside the rural Urban fringe.
5. Pilgrim Settlement Come up around a place of Worship

III. A. Match the following:

- | A | | B |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Caucasoid | - | European |
| 2. Negroid | - | African |
| 3. Mongoloid | - | Asian - American |
| 4. Australoid | - | Australia |

B. Match the following:

- | A | | B |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Sutlej-Ganga pain | - | Star like pattern |
| 2. Nilgris | - | Circular settlement |
| 3. South India | - | Dispersed settlement |
| 4. Seacoast | - | Rectangular pattern |
| 5. Haryana | - | Compact settlement |

IV. Consider the following statement

Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A): There are numerous languages spoken in the world

Reason (R): The linguistic diversity in the world is vast.

Ans: A and R are correct and A explains R.

2. Assertion A: Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu is an example for pilgrim settlement

Reason (R): Iron and steel industry is located there

Ans: R is not the correct explanation of A

V. Circle the odd one out:

1. Fishing, lumbering, agriculture, banking - Banking
2. Himalayas Alps Rocky Ganga - Ganga
3. Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanchipuram - Kanchipuram

VI. Answer the following:

1. What are the classifications of Races?

The major world human races are

- (i) Caucasoid (European)
- (ii) Negroid (African)
- (iii) Mongoloid (Asiatic)
- (iv) Australoid (Australian)

2. What is language?

Language is a great force of socialization. Language, either in the written or oral form, is the most common type of communication.

3. Describe the classification of religion.

Religion is classified as follows:

- (i) Universalizing Religions
- (ii) Ethnic Religions
- (iv) Tribal or Traditional Religions

4. Define settlement

Settlement is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment.

5. On what basis urban settlements are classified?

Urban settlements are classified on the basis of

- Size of population
- Occupational structure
- Administration

6. Write a note on smart city

In an urban region, a city which is very much advanced in terms of infrastructure, real estate, communication and market availability is called a Smart City. Eg: Bhubaneswar, Pune, Jaipur, Surat.

VII. Give reason:

1. India has a huge crucible racial mixing races since pre historic times

- India is said to be one of the cradle lands of human civilization.
- The ancient Indus valley civilization in India was believed to have been of Dravidian origin in northern India.
- The Dravidian people were pushed south when the Indo-Aryan came in later.

2. Mumbai is a mega city

A mega city is a very large city typically with a population of more than 10 million people. Mumbai has these specifications and so it is a mega city.

3. Himalayas have dispersed settlement.

Dispersed settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climates, hill tracks, thick forest etc., these settlements, house are spaced far apart and are interspersed with fields. So Himalayas have dispersed settlements.

VIII. Distinguish between:

1. Physical Geography and Human Geography

Physical Geography	Human Geography
Physical Geography is concerned with non human aspects of the earth. Eg. Geology, Topography. Hydrology	Human Geography is concerned with the relations of human and other living being to the earth and their spatial distribution in the planet. Eg. Natality, Morality, Growth rates etc.,

2. Language and Religion

Language	Religion
Language is a great force of socialization. Most common type of communication either in written or oral form. Eg. Tamil, English, Hindi	Religion is a symbol is s group identity and a cultural rallying point. System of faith and worship Eg. Hinduism. Christianity, Islam

3. Negroid and Mongoloid

Negroid	Mongoloid
Negroid have dark eyes, black skin, black woolly hair, wide nose, long head, and thick lips. Found in different parts of Africa.	Mongoloid light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose. Found in Asia and Arctic region.

4. City and town

City	Town
Large urban place Population more than 1 lakh	Urban place Population more than 5,000 people

5. Urban settlement and rural settlement

Urban settlement	Rural settlement
Urban settlements have o domination of secondary and tertiary activities (Industries) Densely populated Cities and towns Non Agricultural works Fast and complicated life	Rural areas have predominantly primary activities (agriculture) Sparsely populated Villages and hamlet Agriculture works Simple and relaxed life

IX. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. Write about the four major classifications of races.

- Race is a biological grouping within the human series
 - Most widely found human racial types are based on traits such as head shape, Nose shape, eye shape and colour, skin colour, stature, blood groups etc.,
 - The major world human races are
 - a. Caucasoid (European)
 - b. Negroid (African)
 - c. Mongoloid (Asiatic)
 - d. Australoid (Australian)
- a) Caucasoid: Fair skin and dark brown eyes, wavy hair and narrow nose. The caucasiod are also found in Eurasia.
- b) Negroid: Dark eyes, Black skin, Black woolly hair, wide nose, Long head and Thick lips. They are living in different parts of Africa.
- c) Mongoloids: Light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, Flat face, Broad head and medium nose. Such people are found in Asia and Arctic region.
- d) Australoid: Wide nose, curly hair dark skin, and short in height. They are living in Australia and Asia.

2. Write about the main features of religious life.

Religion means a particular system of faith and worship, which brings human society. Religion is a symbol of group identity and a cultural rallying point.

It is classified as follow:

- i. Universalizing Religions: Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.
- ii. Ethnic Religions: Judaism, Hinduism and Japanese Shintoism.
- iii. Tribal or Traditional Religions: Animism, Shamanism and Shaman.

3. What are the factors influencing rural settlement?

- i. Rural settlements are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes and springs where water can be easily available.
- ii. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture, along with the provision of others basic needs.
- iii. Factors Influencing Rural settlement

- a. Nature of topography
- b. Local weather condition
- c. Soil and water resources
- d. Social organisation
- e. Economic condition

4. What are types of rural settlement? Explain any three.

A rural settlement pattern is a function of relief, climate, water supply and social-economic factor. It is broadly classified under the following patterns, such as Linear, Rectangular, circular, Star like pattern etc.,

- i. In a linear settlement, houses are arranged along the either side of a road, railway line, river (or) canal, the edge of a valley, etc., Eg. The Himalayas, The Alps, The Rockies.
- ii. The rectangular settlements are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. Such a settlement is found in plain areas (or) inter montane plain. Eg. Sulej.
- iii. Houses built around a central area are known as circular pattern of settlements. Such settlement develop around lakes and tanks.