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IX Standard

Based on the Updated New Textbook

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- Quarterly Exam 2019 [QY - 2019] and Half Yearly Exam 2019 [HY - 2019] questions are incorporated at appropriated sections.
- Common Annual Exam - May 2022 question paper is given with answers.



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NOTE FROM PUBLISHER

It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science** Guide for **9th Standard**. It is prepared as per the Updated New Textbooks.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.
- Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

Mr. Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

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SYLLABUS

MONTH	HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS	ECONOMICS	TOTAL UNITS
June	1	1	1	1	4
July	2,3	2,3	2	2	6
I MID TERM TEST 10 UNITS					
August	4,5	4,5	3	0	5
September	0	0	0	0	0
QUARTERLY EXAM 15 UNITS					
October	6,7	6	4	3	5
November	8	7	5	4	4
II MID TERM TEST 9 UNITS					
December	9	0	0	0	1
HALF YEARLY EXAM					
January	10	8	6	5	4
February	11	0	0	0	1
March	III MID TERM TEST & REVISION 5 UNITS				
April	ANNUAL EXAM				

UNIT

1

HISTORY

Evolution of Humans and Society – Prehistoric Period



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is genetically closest to humans. [QY. 2019]
(a) Gorilla (b) Chimpanzee (c) Orang-utan (d) Great Apes
[Ans: (b) Chimpanzee]
2. The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
(a) Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic (c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic
[Ans: (c) Neolithic]
3. Direct ancestor of modern man was _____.
(a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus (c) Homo sapiens (d) Neanderthalman
[Ans: (c) Homo sapiens]
4. _____ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq. [HY. 2019]
(a) Great Rift Valley (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Solo river (d) Neander Valley
[Ans: (b) Fertile Crescent]
5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the _____ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.
(a) Microlithic (b) Paleolithic (c) Mesolithic (d) Neolithic
[Ans: (b) Paleolithic]
6. (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.
(ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.
(iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.
(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.
(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) (i) and (iv) are correct (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct
[Ans: (c) (i) and (iv) are correct]
7. (i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts
(ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district
(iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age
(iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic
(a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct
(c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (iv) is correct [Ans: (a) (i) is correct]

8. **Assertion (A) :** Many of the Mesolithic sites are founds nearby rivers and tanks.
Reason (R) : Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (d) A and R both are incorrect

[Ans: (d) A and R both are incorrect]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- 1. Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
[Ans: Lower Paleolithic]
- 2. The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology.
[Ans: Lithic]
- 3. _____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.
[Ans: Mesolithic period]

III. Find out the correct statement:

- 1. (a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.
(b) The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.
(c) Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.
(d) Geology is the study of lithic technology.

Ans: (a) Correct.
(b) Wrong. The book on the Origin of Species was published by **Charles Darwin**.
(c) Correct.
(d) Wrong. - Geology is the study of **the Earth**.

- 2. (a) Among the great Apes Orang-utan is genetically the closest to humans.
(b) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.
(c) Flake cannot be used for tool making.
(d) Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

Ans: (a) Wrong. Among the great Apes **Chimpanzee** is genetically the closest to humans.
(b) Correct.
(c) Wrong. Flake is a small chip **removed from a large stone block called the core**.
(d) Wrong. **Core** is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

IV. Match the following:

- 1. Palaeo anthropology - Teris
- 2. Hand axe tools - Venus [QY. 2019]
- 3. Images on stone and bone - Acheulian
- 4. Red sand dunes - Microliths
- 5. Stone artefacts of small size - The study of the human ancestors



Ans:

1. Palaeo anthropology - The study of the human ancestors
2. Hand axe tools - Acheulian
3. Images on stone and bone - Venus
4. Red sand dunes - Teris
5. Stone artefacts of small size - Microliths

V. Answer the following briefly:

1. Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.

Ans: (i) Humans are the only species on earth concerned with understanding as well as explaining the world and the universe.

(ii) In the course of evolution, humans became conscious and knowledgeable.

(iii) They turned curious and began to think and ask questions about nature, organisms and the world around them.

(iv) They worshipped Sun, Moon and various natural forces about which they developed their own understanding, some of which is not scientific.

2. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.

Ans: (i) People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep, and some of the groups were still hunting and gathering.

(ii) Millets and rice were cultivated.

(iii) Irrigation management developed.

(iv) In the deltaic region, evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

3. List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.

Ans: (i) The Iron age is also known as megalithic, since people created burials with large stones for the dead people.

(ii) Within these burials the skeletons or few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, carnelian beads and bronze objects.

(iii) Some of the burials do not have human bones and they have only the grave goods.

(iv) They may be called memorial burials.

4. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people.

Ans: (i) The lower palaeolithic people were hunters and food gatherers.

(ii) They were intelligent enough to select naturally available stone block or pebbles to make their tools.

(iii) They made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs.

(iv) The tools have physical symmetry and convey the human's cognitive (perception) skill.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a landmark in the life of Megalithic period-Substantiate.

Ans: (a) **Agriculture:**

(i) People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep.

(ii) Millets and rice were cultivated.

(iii) Irrigation management developed, since many of the megalithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.

- (iv) In the deltaic region, irrigation as a technology had developed.
- (v) Evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites like Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district and Porunthal near Palani.

(b) Pottery:

- (i) Pottery is an important evidence found in the archacological sites.
- (ii) The iron age and sangam age people used the black and red colours to make blackware and redware pottery.
- (iii) Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.
- (iv) The black and redware pottery has a black inside and a red outside, with lustrous surfaces.

(c) Metal tools:

- (i) Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.
- (ii) The iron tools were used for agriculture, hunting and gathering and in battles.

2. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth. Elucidate.

[HY. 2019]

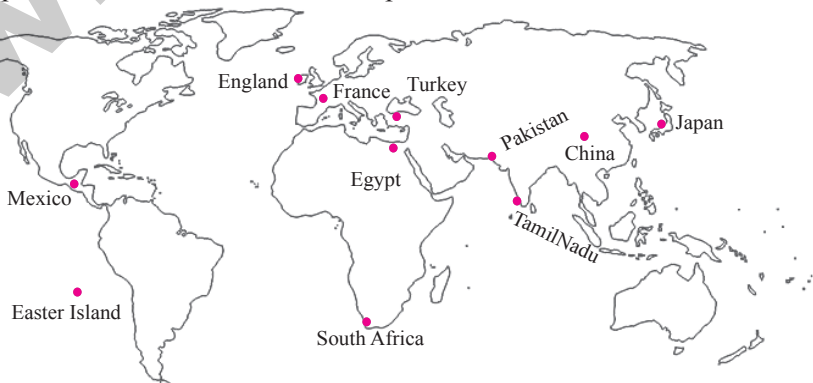
- Ans:**
- (i) The history of the humans is closely related to the history of the Earth.
 - (ii) The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its upper layers.
 - (iii) They are important for reconstructing the history of the earth and various living organisms.
 - (iv) The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layers.
 - (v) Palaeoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors.
 - (vi) These layers and the fossils are scientifically dated to study the various stages in human evolution and prehistory.
 - (vii) Through the gathered evidence, they attempt to understand the evolution of human history and developments in a chronological order.



Fun with History

Students Activities

Mark the prehistoric sites on the world map.



Organize an exhibition on the pre-historic sites of Tamil Nadu.

- Ans:** Activity to be done by the students. ✍



Government Exam Questions

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Hominid and Hominins

[QY. 2019]

- (a) Who are Hominids?
- (b) Who was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa?
- (c) How are the modern humans known?
- (d) Name any one species of this tribe

- Ans:** (a) Hominid refers to all the species of the modern and extinct great apes, which also includes humans.
- (b) Homo habilis was the earliest human ancestor to make tools in Africa.
- (c) Modern humans are known as Homo Sapiens.
- (d) Humans are the only living species of this tribe.



ADDITIONAL

I. Choose the best answer

1. We live in an age of _____ Technology.

- (a) Transport
- (b) Information
- (c) Agricultural
- (d) Scientific

[Ans: (b) Information]

2. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the _____

- (a) Planets
- (b) Earth
- (c) Solar system
- (d) Water bodies

[Ans: (b) Earth]

3. The study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains is called _____.

- (a) Archaeology
- (b) Paleoanthropology
- (c) Geology
- (d) Biology

[Ans: (a) Archaeology]

4. The study of human ancestors and their evolution is called _____.

- (a) Paleoanthropology
- (b) Geology
- (c) Microbiology
- (d) Archaeology

[Ans: (a) Paleoanthropology]

5. The earth was formed approximately _____ billion years ago.

- (a) 5.5
- (b) 4.5
- (c) 4.54
- (d) 5.52

[Ans: (c) 4.54]

6. Palaeontology is the study of

- (a) Fossils
- (b) Coins
- (c) Inscriptions
- (d) Handwriting

[Ans: (a) Fossils]

7. The capitoline Museum in _____ is perhaps the oldest surviving museum at present.

- (a) America
- (b) England
- (c) Italy
- (d) Greece

[Ans: (c) Italy]



2. Mention the importance of the upper layers of the earth.

- Ans:** (i) The upper layers of the earth help to reconstruct the history of the earth and various living organisms.
(ii) The fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in these layers.
(iii) Palaeoanthropologists and archaeologists excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract the evidence of human ancestors.
(iv) They attempt to understand the developments in human history more chronologically.

3. What is meant by Stratigraphy?

Ans: The study of origin, nature, relationships of rock and soil layers that were formed due to natural and cultural activities is known as stratigraphy.

4. Where is Great Rift Valley located?

- Ans:** (i) The Great Rift Valley is a valley like formation.
(ii) It runs for about 6,400 km from Northern part of Syria to Central Mozambique in East Africa.
(iii) It is a feature visible from the space.
(iv) It has many prehistoric sites in Eastern Africa.

5. Where do we find the earliest lithic tools of human ancestors?

- Ans:** (i) The earliest tools made by human ancestors are found in Lomekwi in Kenya.
(ii) They are dated to 3.3 million years.
(iii) Oldowan tools occur in the Olduvai gorge in Africa.
(iv) The human ancestors used hammer stones and produced sharp flakes.
(v) The tools were used for cutting, slicing and processing food.

6. What are Levalloisian tools?

- Ans:** (i) The lithic tool making tradition of the Levalloisian belonged to the Middle Paleolithic Culture.
(ii) Levalloisian tools are the implements made after preparing the core.
(iii) It was named after the town of Levallois in France.

7. Mention the importance of the Upper Paleolithic period.

- Ans:** (i) The cultural phase that succeeded the Middle Paleolithic is called Upper Paleolithic.
(ii) This period marks innovation in tool technology.
(iii) Long blades and burians were produced.
(iv) They used different varieties of silica-rich raw materials.
(v) Numerous paintings and art objects were made.
(vi) The diversity of artefacts suggests the improvement in cognitive skills and the development of languages.

8. Neolithic age is called New age. Why?

- Ans:** (i) Neolithic Age is called New Age because of the new grinding and polishing techniques used for the tools.
(ii) It also used the flaked stone tools.
(iii) The introduction of domestication of animals and cultivation of plants at home led to the production and supply of large quantities of grains and animal food.

9. What is meant by Cosmic-ray exposure dating?

- Ans:** (i) Cosmic ray exposure dating is a method in which exposure to cosmogenic rays is done for dating the samples.
(ii) The cosmic ray exposure dating of the artefacts in the Lower Paleolithic culture suggests that people lived near the Chennai region at several sites, about 1.5 million years ago.

10. What does the term burnishing mean?

- Ans:** (i) Neolithic people perhaps made the first pottery.
(ii) They made pottery, using a slow wheel called turn - table or made pottery out of hand.
(iii) Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles.
(iv) This process is known as burnishing.

11. When was the foundation for Sangam age laid?

- Ans:** (i) The Neolithic period was succeeded by Iron age.
(ii) Iron was used technically.
(iii) It preceded the Sangam Age.
(iv) The iron age was a formative period and the foundation for the Sangam Age was laid.
(v) During the iron age, many parts of Tamil Nadu were occupied by people.
(vi) An exchange relationship developed among these people.

12. Mention the sites in Tamil Nadu where Iron age evidence is found.

- Ans:** (i) The iron age evidence is found at many sites including Adichanallur in Thoothukudi district, Sanur near Madhuranthakam and Sithannavasal near Pudukkottai.
(ii) Megalithic burial sites are found in the whole of Tamil Nadu.

13. What are memorial burials?

- Ans:** (i) In the iron age people made burials with large stones for the dead people.
(ii) Within these burials, the skeletons or a few bones of the dead persons were placed along with grave goods including iron objects, carnelian beads and bronze objects.
(iii) Some of the burials do not have human bones and they have only the grave goods.
(iv) They may be called memorial burials.

14. What is Portholes?

- Ans:** (i) Portholes are holes found in the cists and dolmens on one side.
(ii) They may have acted as the entrance to the burials.
(iii) There is a view that they were meant for the movement of the soul or spirit.

15. Write a short note on i) Archaeology ii) Palaeoanthropology

- Ans:** (i) **Archaeology:** Archaeology is the study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains.
(ii) **Palaeoanthropology :** Palaeoanthropology is the study of the human ancestors and their evolution by the study of the fossil remains.

16. Write about three ages.

- Ans:** (i) **Stone Age** : the period when stone was mainly used for making implements.
(ii) **Bronze Age** : the period when bronze metallurgy (extraction of metal from ores) developed.
(iii) **Iron Age** : the period when iron was smelted to produce implements.



UNIT TEST

Time : 40 Minutes

Marks: 25

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

4 × 1 = 4

- Direct ancestor of modern man was _____
(a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus
(c) Homo sapiens (d) Neanderthal man
- The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.
(a) Paleolithic (b) Mesolithic
(c) Neolithic (d) Megalithic
- Genetically _____ is closest to humans.
(a) Gorilla (b) Chimpanzee
(c) Orang-utan (d) Ape
- (i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.
(ii) The prehistoric people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.
(iii) The prehistoric societies are treated as literates.
(iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.
(a) (i) is correct (b) (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) (i) and (iv) are correct (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

4 × 1 = 4

- The father of History is _____
- Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
- _____ is an object or tool made or modified by humans.
- The Iron age is also known as _____ .

III. Find out the correct statement:

3 × 1 = 3

- The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins
- The book on the Origin of Species was published by Herbert Spencer.
- Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.

IV. Match the Following:

5 × 1 = 5

- Palaeo anthropology - a. Teris
- Hand axe tools - b. Venus
- Images on stone and bone - c. Acheulian
- Red sand dunes - d. Microliths
- Stone artefacts of small size - e. the study of the human ancestor

V. Answer the following briefly:

2 × 2 = 4

1. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu.
2. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1 × 5 = 5

1. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth. Elucidate.

Answer Key

- I.** 1. (c) Homo sapiens 2. (c) Neolithic 3. (b) Chimpanzee
4. (c) (i) and (iv) are correct
- II.** 1. Herodotus 2. Lower Paleolithic, 3. Artifacts 4. megalithic
- III.** 1. Correct; 2. Wrong. The book on the Origin of Species was published by Charles Darwin.
3. Correct.
- IV.** 1 - e, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - d
- V.** 1. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 2.
2. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 4.
- VI.** 1. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. VI - 2.

UNIT 5

The Classical World



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

- _____ is the Greek city-state which resisted the Persians to the end.
(a) Acropolis (b) Sparta (c) Athens (d) Rome
[Ans: (c) Athens]
- The other name for Greeks was _____.
(a) Hellenists (b) Hellenes (c) Phoenicians (d) Spartans
[Ans: (b) Hellenes]
- The founder of Han dynasty was _____.
(a) Wu Ti (b) Hung Chao (c) Liu Pang (d) Mangu Khan
[Ans: (c) Liu Pang]
- _____ was the Roman Governor responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.
(a) Innocent I (b) Hildebrand
(c) Leo I (d) Pontius Pilate
[Ans: (d) Pontius Pilate]
- The Peloponnesian War was fought between _____ and _____.
(a) Greeks and Persians (b) Plebeians and Patricians
(c) Spartans and Athenians (d) Greeks and Romans
[Ans: (c) Spartans and Athenians]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Greeks defeated the Persians at _____. [Ans: Marathon]
- _____ stood in favour of poor peasants in Roman republic.
[Ans: Tiberius Gracchus, Garius do Gracchus]
- Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of _____ dynasty. [Ans: Han]
- The most magnificent building in Europe was _____. [Ans: St. Sophia Cathedral]
- _____ and _____ were Magistrates in Rome [Ans: Marius, Sulla]

III. Find out the correct statement

- (i) First Persian attack on Greece failed. [QY. 2019]
(ii) The downfall of Roman Empire is attributed to Julius Caesar.
(iii) The Barbarians who invaded Rome were considered to be culturally advanced.
(iv) Buddhism weakened the Roman Empire.
a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (iv) is correct

[Ans: (a) (i) is correct]

2. (i) Euclid developed a model for the motion of planets and stars.
(ii) Romans established a republic after overthrowing Etruscans.
(iii) Acropolis became a famous slave market.
(iv) Rome and Carthage united to drive out the Greeks.

- a) (i) is correct
b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
d) (iv) is correct

[Ans: (c) (ii) and (iv) are correct]

3. (i) Silk road was closed during the Han dynasty. [HY. 2019]
(ii) Peasant uprisings posed threats to Athenian democracy.
(iii) Virgil's *Aeneid* glorified Roman imperialism.
(iv) Spartacus killed Julius Caesar.

- a) (i) is correct
b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
d) (iii) is correct [Ans: (d) (iii) is correct]

4. (i) Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a tyrant.
(ii) Romulus Aurelius was the most admired ruler in Roman History.
(iii) Fabius was a famous Carthaginian General.
(iv) Tacitus is respected more than Livy as a historian.

- a) (i) is correct
b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
d) (iv) is correct [Ans: (d) (iv) is correct]

5. (i) Buddhism went to China from Japan.
(ii) After crucifixion of Jesus, St Thomas spread the Christian doctrine.
(iii) St Sophia Cathedral was the most magnificent building in Europe.
(iv) Trajan was one of the worst dictators that Rome had.

- a) (i) is correct
b) (ii) is correct
c) (iii) is correct
d) (iv) is correct [Ans: (c) (iii) is correct]

IV. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Acropolis | - Consul |
| 2. Plato | - Athens |
| 3. Marius | - Philosopher |
| 4. Zeus | - Materialist |
| 5. Epicurus | - A fortified city |

[QY. 2019]

Ans:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Acropolis | - A fortified city |
| 2. Plato | - Philosopher |
| 3. Marius | - Consul |
| 4. Zeus | - Athens |
| 5. Epicurus | - Materialist |

V. Answer the following briefly:

1. Attempt an account of slavery in Rome.

- Ans: (i) Rome produced a new labour force called slaves.
(ii) A major source of revenue to the Roman state was slave trade.
(iii) Slave labour led to the impoverishment of free labour.

2. Write about India's position during classical position.

- Ans: (i) The Kushan period corresponded with the last days of the Roman Republic, when Julius Caesar was alive.
- (ii) The Kushan Empire is said to have sent an embassy to Augustus Caesar who succeeded Julius.
- (iii) The corresponding period 4th and 5th A.D. (C.E.) in south India, characterized as Kalabhra period.
- (iv) Teakwood, pepper, pearls, ivory, brocades and precious stones and the like were exported from the Malabar Coast to Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome. Trade with Rome further flourished.
- (v) Eighteen major works of Sangam age Viz eight Anthologies (Ettuthogai) and Ten Idylls (Pathupattu) compiled during the first three centuries of common Era were composed during this period. Sangam Literature hailed as first secular literature of India.



Fun with History

Students Activities

1. In an outline map of Europe, the students are to sketch the extent of Western and Eastern Roman Empire

Ans:



Roman Empire

2. Students are to be guided by teachers to Google the architectural splendours of classical civilisations of Greece, Rome and China.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students.

Assignment with Teacher's guidance:



1. Preparing albums, with masterpiece arts of Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, and Chinese.

Ans:



Roman Colosseum



Roman architecture



Theatre of Marcellus, Rome



Parthenon (Temple dedicated to Goddess Athena) - Acropolis, Greece.

2. Writing the brief biography of the distinguished Roman Emperors.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students. ✍

Government Exam Questions

- I. Answer the following questions:

1. Han Dynasty

[HY. 2019]

- (a) Who was the founder of Han Empire ?
- (b) What was the capital of Han Empire?
- (c) Where did they have their new capital?
- (d) Who was the powerful ruler of the Han dynasty?

Ans: (a) Liu Pang.
(b) Chang-an.
(c) They had their new capital at Xu Chang.
(d) Wu Ti.



ADDITIONAL

- I. Choose the correct answer:

1. In Greece the land was controlled by _____.

- (a) Slaves
- (b) Writers
- (c) Philosophers
- (d) Ruling class

[Ans: (d) Ruling class]

2. Greeks defeated the Persians at _____.
- (a) Athens (b) Sparta (c) Marathon (d) Alexandria
[Ans: (c) Marathon]
3. In Athens, democracy survived for about _____ year.
- (a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 200 (d) 150
[Ans: (c) 200]
4. Plato was the disciple of _____.
- (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Democritus (d) Epicurus
[Ans: (a) Socrates]
5. Alexander the Great, established a kingdom in _____.
- (a) Athens (b) Sparta (c) Marathon (d) Macedonia
[Ans: (d) Macedonia]
6. The basic theorems of Geometry was formulated by _____.
- (a) Hipparchus (b) Ptolemy (c) Euclid (d) Eratosthenes
[Ans: (c) Euclid]
7. The Roman Republic was governed by the _____.
- (a) Plebeians (b) Patricians (c) Lawyers (d) Philosophers
[Ans: (b) Patricians]
8. A major source of revenue to the Roman state was _____.
- (a) Agriculture (b) Exports (c) Taxes (d) Slave trade
[Ans: (d) Slave trade]
9. Julius Caesar took power in _____ B.C.
- (a) 40 (b) 51 (c) 49 (d) 38
[Ans: (c) 49]
10. Odes was contributed by _____.
- (a) Pliny the Elder (b) Livy (c) Horace (d) Tacitus
[Ans: (c) Horace]

II. Find out the correct statement

1. (i) Classical World comprises ancient Greece and Rome.
(ii) Greek writers and philosophers saw the ownership of slaves as hindrance to a civilized life.
(iii) Olympian Zeus was an enormous temple at Athens.
(iv) King Darius succeeded Xerxes.
- a) (i) is correct (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct
c) (i) and (iii) are correct (d) (iv) is correct
[Ans: (c) (i) and (iii) are correct]
2. (i) The Persian danger had united the Greeks.
(ii) Pericles was a great leader of Sparta.
(iii) Herodotus lived during the age of Pericles.
(iv) The best student of Plato was Aristotle.
- a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
c) (ii) and (iv) are correct (d) (i) and (iv) are correct
[Ans: (b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct]



10. Shih Huang Ti means _____. [Ans: The first emperor]
11. From China, a large export-trade mainly in silk reached as far as the _____. [Ans: Roman Empire]
12. With Buddhism, came the influence of _____ art to China. [Ans: Indian]
13. The period after Han rule witnessed political _____ across the country. [Ans: instability]
14. One of the Roman emperors _____ himself became a Christian. [Ans: Constantine]
15. Internal crisis and invasion of Franks, Goths and Vandals ended the _____. [Ans: Roman Empire]

V. Answer the following briefly:

1. Why was Socrates punished?

- Ans:** (i) The Athenian government, after Pericles, did not like Socrates' way of finding truth.
(ii) In a trial, Socrates was accused of refusing to accept the gods recognized by the State and corrupting the youth.
(iii) The jury found Socrates guilty and sentenced him to die by drinking hemlock (a poison).

2. Who Spread christianity after Jesus's crucifixion?

- Ans:** After Jesus's crucifixion, St Paul started spreading the Christian doctrine. Paul succeeded in his effort and Christianity gradually spread.

3. What is Hellenistic civilisation?

- Ans:** Cultural development that took place rapidly after Alexander's death 323 BC (BCE) is called Hellenistic civilisation.

4. What is Classical World?

- Ans:** (i) Classical World comprises ancient Greece and Rome.
(ii) Classical Age refers to the inter-locking civilization of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, known as Graeco- Roman World.

5. Why did the first Persian attack on Greece fail?

- Ans:** (i) The first Persian attack on Greece failed.
(ii) This was due to the fact that Persian army suffered from disease and lack of food, during its march.
(iii) During the second attack, they avoided the land route and came by sea.

6. Why did Oligarchy start in Greece ?

- Ans:** (i) When the Greek City-States first emerged, they still carried the legacy of the past.
(ii) The rulers came from lines of traditional chieftains.
(iii) Those who grew rich from the expansion of trade resented the privileges enjoyed by the old ruling families.
(iv) The outcome was the overthrow of the kings and the establishment of "oligarchies" in many city-states.

7. Write about the reign of Alexander, the Great.

- Ans:** (i) Under Alexander the Great, the Greeks were able to establish a kingdom in Macedonia.
(ii) This kingdom succeeded in annexing two historic empires of Egypt and the Middle East.
(iii) But the entire period of Alexander's reign was spent on wars.
(iv) The Greek school of Science, Mathematics and Philosophy reached its peak in the Greek-Egyptian city of Alexandria.



8. What was witnessed by the period of Principate?

- Ans:** (i) The period witnessed a great influx of luxury goods such as silk, spices, and gems from the east.
- (ii) Cities were built on a grand scale, with temples, theatres, stadia and colosseum, gymnasia, aqueducts, baths and markets.
- (iii) The rich people distracted the attention of the poor by organizing games and contests in circuses.
- (iv) Gladiators were forced to fight and kill each other.

9. What led to the collapse of Chin dynasty?

- Ans:** (i) Shih Huang Ti crushed all local rulers and established a strong central government.
- (ii) However, uprisings of the peasantry, unlike in other cultures, occurred again and again in China.
- (iii) Such uprisings led to the collapse of Chin dynasty.

10. Why did the priests turn against Jesus?

- Ans:** (i) Jesus was against the rich and the hypocrites.
- (ii) Jesus condemned certain observances and ceremonials.
- (iii) This was not to the liking of the priests.
- (iv) So they turned against Jesus and handed him over to the Roman Governor Pontius Pilate.

VI. Answer in detail:

1. Explain the rise of Christianity.

- Ans:** (i) After a brief period of glory in the days of David and Solomon, the Jewish people had a great fall and experienced extreme hardship.
- (ii) While spreading out all over the Roman Empire and elsewhere, they hoped that a Messiah would arrive to restore their pristine glory.
- (iii) Initially they laid much hopes on Jesus. Jesus was against the rich and the hypocrites, and condemned certain observances and ceremonials.
- (iv) This was not to the liking of the priests, who turned against Jesus and handed him over to the Roman Governor Pontius Pilate.
- (v) Looked upon as a political rebel by the Roman authorities, Jesus was tried and crucified.
- (vi) After Jesus's crucifixion, St Paul started spreading the Christian doctrine. Paul succeeded in his effort and Christianity gradually spread.



UNIT TEST

Time : 40 Minutes

Marks: 25

I. Choose the correct answer:

5 × 1 = 5

1. The founder of Han dynasty was _____
(a) Wu Ti (b) Hung Chao
(c) Liu Pang (d) Mangu Khan
2. The other name for Greeks was _____.
(a) Hellenists (b) Hellenes
(c) Phoenicians (d) Spartans
3. The Peloponnesian War was fought between _____ and _____.
(a) Greeks and Persians
(b) Plebeians and Patricians
(c) Spartans and Athenians
(d) Greeks and Romans
4. Odes was contributed by _____.
(a) Pliny the Elder (b) Livy (c) Horace (d) Tacitus
5. Julius Caesar took power in _____ B.C.
(a) 40 (b) 51 (c) 49 (d) 38

II. Find out the correct statement:

1 × 1 = 1

1. (i) Silk road was closed during the Han dynasty.
(ii) Peasant uprisings posed threats to Athenian democracy.
(iii) Virgil's Aeneid glorified Roman imperialism.
(iv) Spartacus killed Julius Caesar.
a) (i) is correct
b) (ii) is correct
c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
d) (iii) is correct

III. Match the Following:

5 × 1 = 5

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| a. Seneca | - | (i) Pricipate |
| b. Augustus | - | (ii) Philosopher |
| c. Punic war | - | (iii) Slave market |
| d. Socrates | - | (iv) Science |
| e. Delos | - | (v) Zama |

IV. Fill in the blanks:

3 × 1 = 3

1. Greeks defeated the Persians at _____.
2. Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of _____ dynasty.
3. The most magnificent building in Europe was _____.



V. Answer the following briefly:

$3 \times 2 = 6$

1. Highlight the main contribution of Constantine.
2. What do you know of the Carthaginian leader Hannibal?
3. Write about St. Sophia Cathedral.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

$1 \times 5 = 5$

1. Discuss the rise and growth of Athens, pointing out its glorious legacy.

Answer Key

- I.** 1. c) Liu Pang 2. b) Hellenes 3. c) Spartans and Athenians
4. c) Horace 5. c) 49
- II.** 1. d) (iii) is correct
- III.** (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (v), (d) - (ii), (e) - (iii).
- IV.** 1. Marathon 2. Han 3. St. Sophia Cathedral
- V.** 1. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 2
2. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 3
3. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. V - 5
- VI.** 1. Refer Sura's Guide Evaluation Q.No. VI - 1

UNIT

1

GEOGRAPHY

Lithosphere – I

Endogenetic Processes



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer

- _____ is the rigid outer layer of the Earth. [QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]
(a) Core (b) Mantle (c) Crust (d) Inner core
[Ans: (c) Crust]
- _____ layer is made up of liquid iron
(a) Inner core (b) Outer core (c) Mantle (d) Crust
[Ans: (b) Outer core]
- Magma is found in the _____.
(a) crust (b) mantle
(c) core (d) none of the above [Ans: (b) mantle]
- The movement of tectonic plates is induced by _____ energy.
(a) hydel (b) thermal (c) wave (d) tidal
[Ans: (b) thermal]
- In the ancient period, Gondwanaland moved towards _____ direction.
(a) north (b) south (c) east (d) west
[Ans: (a) north]
- Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent _____.
(a) Gondwana (b) Laurasia (c) Panthalasa (d) Pangea.
[Ans: (a) Gondwana]
- The movement of plates that creates stress and tension in the rocks causing them to stretch and cracks result in _____.
(a) fold (b) fault (c) mountain (d) earthquake
[Ans: (b) fault]
- _____ refers to a bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano.
(a) Crater (b) Vent (c) Chamber (d) Volcanic cone
[Ans: (a) Crater]
- The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the _____.
(a) epicentre (b) focus (c) seismic wave (d) magnitude
[Ans: (b) focus]

II. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Endogenetic process | — | Seismograph | |
| 2. Mantle | — | Subduction Zone | [QY. 2019] |
| 3. Convergent boundaries | — | Volcanic | |
| 4. Earthquake | — | Pacific Ocean | [QY. 2019] |
| 5. Composite volcano | — | SIMA | [HY. 2019] |

Ans:

1. Endogenetic process — Volcanic
2. Mantle — SIMA
3. Convergent boundaries — Subduction Zone
4. Earthquake — Seismograph
5. Composite volcano — Pacific Ocean

III. Consider the given statements:

1. (i) Mt. Fujiyama is a dormant volcano
(ii) Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano
(iii) Mt. Tanzania is a dormant volcano
Which of the statement(s) is / are true

- (a) (i) is true (b) (ii) is true
(c) (iii) is true (d) (i), (ii), (iii) are true

[Ans: (a) (i) is true]

2. **Statement** : Magma gushes out when it finds vents.

Reason : Interior of the Earth contains compressed hot magma.

Which of the statement(s) is are true

- (a) Statement & reason are true (b) Statement is true, reason is false
(c) Statement is false reason is true (d) Statement & reason are false

[Ans: (a) Statement & reason are true]

3. **Statement I** : Mountain ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates
Statement II : The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle

- (a) Statement I is false II is true (b) Statement I and II are false
(c) Statement I is true II is false (d) Statement I and II are true

[Ans: (d) Statement I and II are true]

IV. Answer in brief:

1. Write a brief note on the various spheres of the Earth.

Ans: The various spheres of the earth are given below:

- (i) The lithosphere is the solid outer part of the Earth.
- (ii) The atmosphere is a thin layer of gases that surrounds the Earth.
- (iii) The hydrosphere is the watery part of the Earth's surface including oceans, rivers, lakes and water vapour.
- (iv) The biosphere is the layer of Earth where life exists.

2. Mention the layers of the interior of the Earth.

[QY. 2019]

Ans: The structure of the earth's interior is divided into three layers namely the crust, the mantle, the core.

- (i) Crust is the outer layer of the earth, where we live. The major elements of crust SIAL are Silica (Si) and Aluminium (Al).
- (ii) Mantle is the interior part beneath the crust. The major elements of the mantle are silica (Si) and magnesium (Mg). Hence it is called SIMA.
- (iii) The core is the innermost and hottest layer of the earth. It is composed mainly of nickel (Ni) and iron (Fe). Hence it is called NIFE.



2. Igneous rocks are also called Primary Rocks or Mother rocks. [QY. 2019]

Ans: Igneous rocks are called Primary or Mother Rocks because all other rocks are directly or indirectly formed from them.

VI. Distinguish between:

1. Core and Crust

No.	Core	Crust
(i)	The core is the innermost and hottest layer of the earth.	Crust is the outer layer of the earth, where we live.
(ii)	It lies below the mantle.	It lies above the mantle.
(iii)	It is composed mainly of nickel and iron.	The major elements of crust are silica and aluminium.
(iv)	It is called NIFE.	It is called SIAL.

2. Epicentre and Hypocentre

No.	Epicentre	Hypocentre
(i)	Epicentre is a point on the Earth's surface that lies directly above the focus.	The point of origin of an Earthquake is called Focus or Hypocentre.
(ii)	The impact of the Earthquake is felt the most at the epicentre.	It generates a series of elastic waves.

3. Divergent and convergent boundaries.

No.	Divergent Boundaries	Convergent Boundaries
(i)	Here the plates pull away from each other as Magma Pushes up from the mangle.	Here the plate moves towards each other and sometimes a plate sinks under another.
(ii)	Eg. Mid Atlantic Ridge.	Eg. Fold Mountain - Himalayas.

4. Primary waves and Secondary waves.

No.	Primary Waves	Secondary Waves
(i)	Primary or P-waves are the fastest of all the Earthquake waves.	Secondary or S-waves travel only through solids.
(ii)	They are the first to reach the epicentre	These transverse waves shake the ground perpendicular to the direction in which they propagate.
(iii)	These waves pass with an average velocity of 5.3 km per second to 10.6 km/second.	These waves pass with an average velocity of 1 km/sec to 8 km/second.

5. Shield volcano and Volcanic Dome.

No.	Shield Volcano	Volcanic Dome
(i)	Shield volcanoes are formed by intense viscous lava.	Volcanic dome is formed due to the slow ejection of viscous lava from a volcano.
(ii)	These are shallow depositions with gently sloping sides	It is a lava dome roughly a circular mound.
(iii)	The lava flows out in all directions to create a shield.	As the lava is rich in silica with intense viscosity, it is prevented from flowing far from its vent.
(iv)	Eg: Mauna Loa, Hawaii.	Eg: Paricutin, Mexico.



IX. Life Skills

Imagine that you feel tremors or shocks in your locality. What will be your role in saving lives from destruction? List out the Do's and Don'ts.

Ans: (a) Do's

- (i) Drop down onto your hands and knees. This can protect you from falling but allows you to still move if necessary.
- (ii) Cover your hand and neck and your entire body if possible under a study-table or desk. If there is no shelter nearby, only then should you get down near and interior wall or next to low-lying furniture that won't fall on you and cover your head and neck with your arms and hands.
- (iii) Hold on to your shelter or to your head and neck until the shaking stops. Be prepared to move with your shelter if the shaking shifts it around.

(b) Don'ts

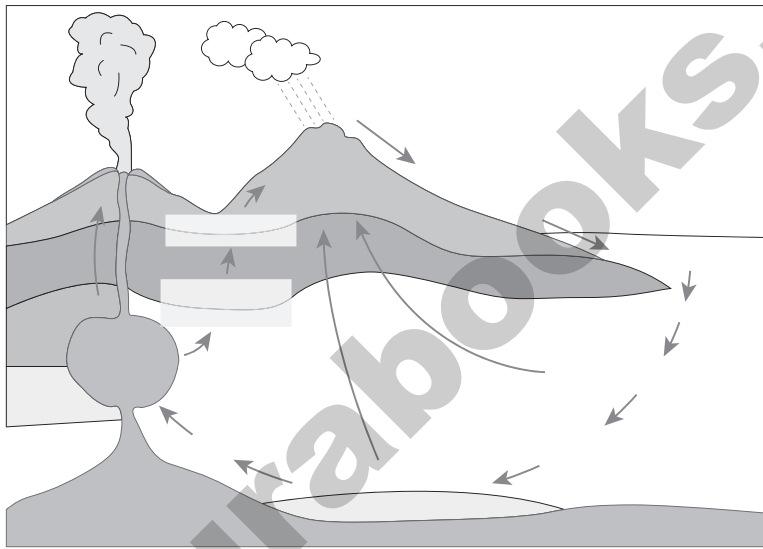
- (i) Do not run outside or to other rooms during shaking. The area near the exterior walls of a building is the most dangerous place to be. Windows, facades and architectural details are often the first parts of the building to collapse.
- (ii) Do not stand in a doorway. In modern houses, doorways are no stronger than any other part of the house and the doorway does not protect you from the most likely source of injury.
- (iii) If you are outside, do not go near power lines or electric units. Move away from buildings, trees, street lights and utility wires. If you are in open space, stay there till the shaking stops.

More Instructions:

- (i) Stay calm and do not panic.
- (ii) Avoid going near the beach after the earthquake is over as a strong earthquake can set off a tsunami.
- (iii) If possible have supplies set aside in an emergency kit.
- (iv) You may include a first aid, bottled water, canned or dried food to carry during an emergency.

Intext Activity

1. Narrate the processes involved in the given rock cycle diagram in your own words

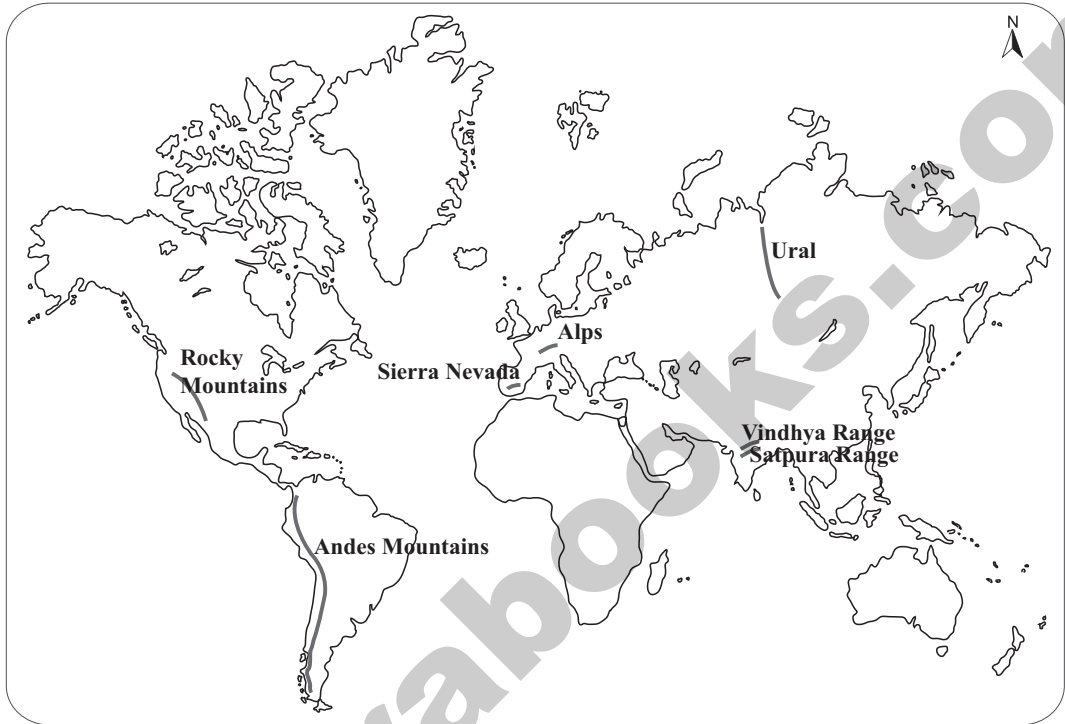


- Ans:** (i) The process of transformation of rocks from one form to the other in a cyclic manner is known as the rock cycle.
- (ii) **It includes the following processes :** Hot lava cools down to form igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are then broken down into small particles which are transported and then deposited. This results in the formation of sedimentary rocks.
- (iii) When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure, they change into metamorphic rocks.
- (iv) Metamorphic rocks under heat and pressure breakdown and form hot lava. This hot magma then again cools down and forms igneous rocks and the cycle is repeated.



2. Here is a list of a few mountains.

- Ural Mountains, Andes Mountains, Vindhya Range, Alps mountains,
- Satpura range, Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada.
- Identify and Locate with help of atlas



3. Take a bottle filled with soda. Give it a few shakes. Now twist the cap open. What do you observe?

Ans. Activity to be done by the students. 

Intext HOTS

1. Pacific Ring of Fire — Most seismically and volcanically active. Why?

- Ans. a. The Pacific Ring of Fire is a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. In a large 40,000 km (25,000 mi) horseshoe shape.
- b. About 90% of the world's earthquakes and 81% of the world's largest earthquakes occur along the Ring of Fire. All but three of the world's 25 largest volcanic eruptions of the last 11,700 years occurred at volcanoes in the Ring of Fire.
- c. The Ring of Fire is a direct result of plate tectonics: the movement and collisions of lithospheric plates, especially subduction in the northern portion.
- d. The southern portion is more complex, with a number of smaller tectonic plates in collision with the Pacific plate from the Mariana Islands, the Philippines, Bougainville, Tonga, and New Zealand.



UNIT TEST

Time : 40 Minutes

Marks: 25

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

4 × 1 = 4

- Scismology deals with
(a) Tsunami (b) Earthquakes (c) Volcano (d) crust
- The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the _____.
(a) epicentre (b) focus (c) seismic wave (d) magnitude
- The collision with the Eurasian Plate along the boundary between India and Nepal formed _____ Plateau.
(a) Columbia (b) Colorado (c) Tibetan (d) Antarctic
- The science that deals with the physical structure and substances of the earth is known as
(a) Biology (b) Zoology (c) Geology (d) Morphology

II. Match the Following:

5 × 1 = 5

- Endogenetic process — (i) Seismograph
- Mantle — (ii) Subduction Zone
- Convergent boundaries — (iii) Volcanic
- Earthquake — (iv) Pacific Ocean
- Composite volcano — (v) SIMA

III. Consider the given statements:

4 × 1 = 4

- (i) Mt. Fuji is a dormant volcano
(ii) Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano
(iii) Mt. Tanzania is a dormant volcano
Which of the statement(s) is/are true?
(a) (i) is true (b) (ii) is true
(c) (iii) is true (d) (i), (ii), (iii) are true
- Statement I** : Volcanoes can also be classified based on the periodicity of eruptions, as Active volcano, Dormant volcano and Extinct volcano.
Statement II : A lava dome is roughly a circular mound formed due to the slow ejection of viscous lava from a volcano.
Which of the following statements(s) is / are true?
(a) Statement I and II are true. (b) Statement I and II are false.
(c) Statement I is true but-II is false. (d) Statement I is false but-II is true.
- Statement** : The Latin word 'Sediment' means settle.
Reason : Rivers, glaciers and winds carry bits of rock and soil and deposit them in layers.
Which of the following statements(s) is / are true?
(a) Statement and reason are true. (b) Statement is true, reason is false.
(c) Statement is false, reason is true. (d) Statement and reason are false.



4. **Statement I** : Mountain ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates
Statement II : The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle
- (a) Statement I is false II is true (b) Statement I and II are false
(c) Statement I is true II is false (d) Statement I and II are true

IV. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

2 × 2 = 4

1. Define Plate tectonics.
2. What is NIFE?

V. Distinguish between:

2 × 2 = 4

1. Shield volcano and Volcanic Dome
2. Crust and Mantle.

VI. Write answers in a paragraph.

1 × 4 = 4

1. Explain the effects of Volcanoes.

Answer Key

- I.** 1) (b) Earthquakes 2) (b) focus 3) (c) Tibetan
4) (c) Geology
- II.** 1) - iii, 2 - v, 3 - ii, 4 - i, 5 - iv
- III.** 1) (a) (i) is true, 2) (a) Statement I and II are true.
3. (a) Statement and reason are true.
4) (d) Statement I and II are true
- IV.** 1) Refer Sura's Guide Exercise Q.No. IV - 3
2) Refer Sura's Guide Additional Q.No. IV - 5.
- V.** 1) Refer Sura's Guide Exercise Q.No. VI - 5.
2) Refer Sura's Guide Additional Q.No. VI - 1.
- VI.** 1) Refer Sura's Guide Exercise Q.No.VII - 4.

UNIT 2

Lithosphere – II Exogenetic Processes



EXERCISE

I. Choose the best answer

- The disintegration or decomposition of rocks is generally called as**
(a) weathering (b) erosion (c) transportation (d) deposition
[Ans: (a) weathering]
- The process of the levelling up of land by means of natural agents.**
(a) aggradation (b) degradation (c) gradation (d) none
[Ans: (c) gradation]
- _____ is seen in the lower course of the river.** [QY. 2019]
(a) Rapids (b) Alluvial fan (c) Delta (d) Gorges
[Ans: (c) Delta]
- Karst topography is formed due to the action of** [QY. 2019]
(a) Glacier (b) Wind (c) Sea waves (d) Ground water.
[Ans: (d) Ground water]
- Which one of the following is not a depositional feature of a glacier?**
(a) cirque (b) Moraines (c) Drumlins (d) Eskers
[Ans: (a) cirque]
- Deposits of fine silt blown by wind is called as**
(a) Loess (b) Barchans (c) Hamada (d) Ripples
[Ans: (a) Loess]
- Stacks are formed by _____.**
(a) Wave erosion (b) River erosion (c) Glacial erosion (d) Wind deposition
[Ans: (a) Wave erosion]
- _____ erosion is responsible for the formation of cirque.**
(a) Wind (b) Glacial
(c) River (d) Underground water
[Ans: (b) Glacial]

II. Match the following

- Distributaries – glacial action [QY. 2019]
- Mushroom rock – action of sea wave [HY. 2019]
- Eskers – Lower course of river
- Stalactites – Aeolian process
- Cliff – karst topography



Ans:

1. Tributaries – Lower course of river
2. Mushroom rock – Aeolian process
3. Eskers – glacial action
4. Stalactites – karst topography
5. Cliff – action of sea wave

III. Consider the given statements and choose the right option given below:

1. (i) 'I' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the river
(ii) 'U' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier
(iii) 'V' Shaped valley is an erosional feature of the glacier
(a) (i), (ii) & (iii) are right (b) (i) & (ii) are right
(c) (i) & (iii) are right (d) only (i) is right
[Ans: ★(ii) is correct]
2. **Statement I : Running water is an important agent of gradation**
Statement II : The work of the river depends on the slop of land on which it flows
(a) Statement I is false II is true (b) Statement I and II are false
(c) Statement I is true II is false (d) Statement I and II are true
[Ans: (d) Statement I and II are true]
3. **Statement : Limestone regions have less underground water.** [HY. 2019]
Reason : Water does not percolate through limestone.
(a) The statement is right, reason is wrong. (b) The statement is wrong, reason is right.
(c) The statement and reason are wrong. (d) The statement and reason are right.
[Ans: (c) The statement and reason are wrong.]

IV. Answer in brief:

1. Define weathering.

Ans: Weathering is the breaking, disintegration and decomposition of material of the earth's crust by their exposure to atmosphere.

2. What do you mean by biological weathering? [QY. 2019]

Ans: Biological weathering occurs due to the penetration and expansion of plant roots, earthworms, burrowing animals (rabbits, rats) and some human activities.

3. Mention the three courses of a river with any two land forms associated to each course.

Ans: (i) The course of a river is divided into (a) The Upper course (b) The Middle course (c) The Lower course.

(ii) The land features carved by a river in its upper course are V-shaped valleys, gorges, canyons, rapids, pot holes, spurs and waterfalls.

(iii) In the middle course of a river some typical land forms like flood plains, meanders, ox-bow lakes etc., are formed.

(iv) The lower course of a river develops typical landforms like delta and estuary.

4. What are ox-bow lakes?

Ans: (i) Meanders in due course of time become almost a complete circle with narrow necks.

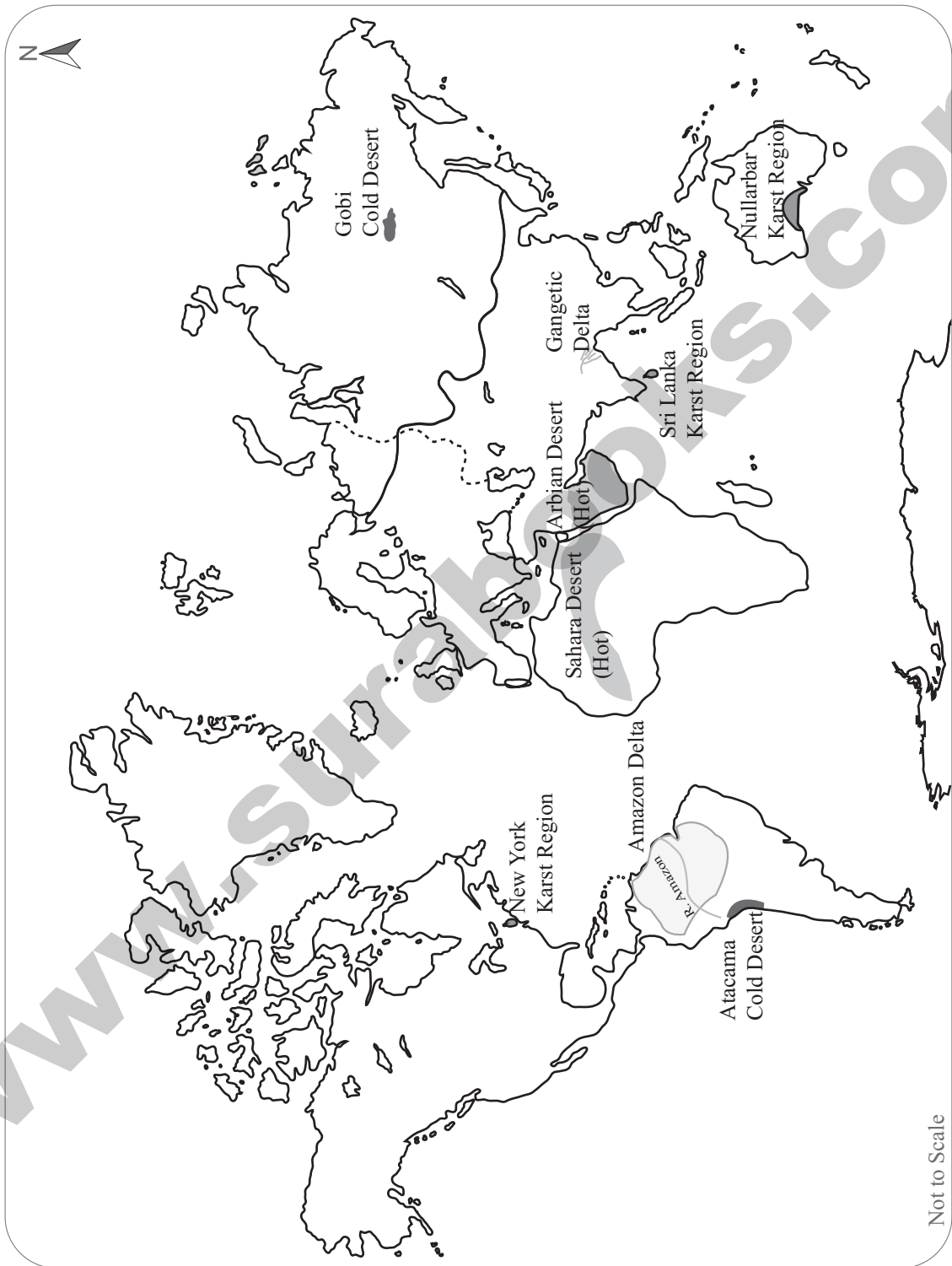
(ii) This in turn gets abandoned and forms a lake.

(iii) This is called an oxbow lake.

VIII. Map Skill:

On the given outline map of the world, mark the following.

1. Any two deltas
2. A Karst region
3. Any two hot and cold deserts





IX. HOTS

1. Is wind the only gradational agent in the desert?

- Ans:** (i) Gradation is a process where the rock like substance's erosion, transportation and deposition were occurred.
- (ii) The agents which take part into the procedure are known as gradational agent.
- (iii) There are four gravitational agents river, glacier, wind and sea water.
- (iv) The wind is the only agent which exist in the desert area.
- (v) So, it is true, that the wind is only gradational agent of the desert area.

2. Underground water is more common in limestone areas than surface run off. Why?

- Ans:** (i) Limestone is the rock which is composed of Calcium carbonate. It is a permeable rock.
- (ii) This means that water can enter limestone through pores, joints or cracks in the rock.
- (iii) So, underground water is more common in limestone areas than surface run off.

3. The river channels in the lower course are wider than the upper course.

- Ans:** (i) In the lower course of the river the gradient is gentler than in the upper course.
- (ii) The river has more energy and the volume amount of water is high.
- (iii) In the lower course, there is more lateral (sideways) erosion.
- (iv) The channel is wide and deep.
- (v) The river has less friction to overcome which means that the river can flow faster.
- (vi) As the river erodes sideways, it swings from side to side forming large bends called meanders.
- (vii) Erosion is the most dominant action of river in the upper course.
- (viii) In the lower course the river moving down stream across a broad, level plain is loaded with debris brought down from its upper and middle courses.
- (ix) Therefore the river channels are wider in the lower course compared to the upper course.

X. Give geographical terms for the following:

(a) Chemical alteration of carbonate rocks on lime stone region.

Ans: Karst topography

(b) Flat surfaces near cliffs.

Ans: Wave cut platforms

(c) Erosion + Transportation = Deposition

Ans: Gradation

(d) The bottom line of a snow field.

Ans: Snowline

3. 1. Alluvial fan - (a) Subsurface water
 2. Flood plains - (b) Foothills
 3. Delta - (c) Non-porous
 4. Ground water - (d) Triangular shaped
 5. Impermeable rocks - (e) River banks

[Ans: 1. - (b), 2. - (e), 3. - (d), 4. - (a), 5. - (c)]

4. 1. Cirque - (a) Large mass of ice
 2. Arete - (b) Partly submerged in the sea
 3. Matterhorn - (c) Bowl shaped arm chair
 4. Glacier - (d) Pyramidal peaks
 5. Fjords - (e) Narrow knife like ridges

[Ans: 1. - (c), 2. - (e), 3. - (d), 4. - (a), 5. - (b)]

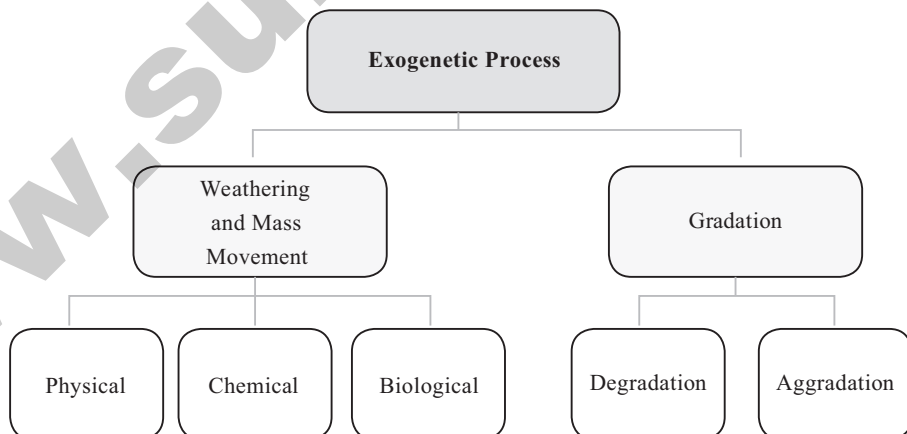
5. 1. Beach - (a) Old man of Hoy, Scotland
 2. Sea stack - (b) Flat surface
 3. Sea Arch - (c) A ridge
 4. Wave cut platform - (d) Juhu, Mumbai
 5. Spit - (e) Neil Island

[Ans: 1. - (d), 2. - (a), 3. - (e), 4. - (b), 5. - (c)]

III. Answer in Brief:

1. Explain the Exogenetic process with a diagram.

Ans: All deformation on the face of the Earth is due to the continuous influence of various forces on the earth's surface.



2. How is the structure of the earth's surface controlled?

- Ans: (i) The earth is a dynamic system that undergoes various changes due to internal and external processes.
 (ii) The continuous interactions of these two processes controls the structure of the earth's surface.



3. Mention the cause for external and internal processes.

- Ans:** (i) The external processes are the consequence of solar energy and gravitational forces.
(ii) The internal processes are an outcome of the earth's internal heat.

4. How does the cave insects compensate the loss of sight?

- Ans:** Cave insects lose their senses of sight and develop extraordinary long antenna to compensate the loss of sight

5. What is Exfoliation?

- Ans:** (i) The alternate heating and cooling on rounded rock surfaces leads to the peeling of rocks, layer by layer like an onion.
(ii) This is called exfoliation.
(iii) Sheeting and shattering are the other forms of exfoliation.

6. Define soil.

- Ans:** (i) The disintegrated rock materials, in due course of time, are weathered further to form soil.
(ii) Soil is a mixture of disintegrated rocky material and decayed organic matter called humus.

7. Mention the agents of chemical weathering.

- Ans:** The agents of chemical weathering are oxygen, carbon di-oxide, hydrogen and water.

8. What is gradation?

- Ans:** (i) Gradation is the process of levelling of the land by means of natural agents like rivers, ground water, winds, glaciers and sea waves.
(ii) These agents produce various gradational relief features in due course of time.
(iii) Gradation takes place in two ways (a) degradation and aggradation.

9. What are the primary function of a river?

- Ans:** The primary functions of a river are (i) erosion, (ii) transportation and (iii) deposition.

10. How are springs caused?

- Ans:** (i) The permeable rocks allow water to percolate.
(ii) This percolated water in course of time returns to the surface in the form of springs, geysers, hot springs, etc.

11. Explain the term Terra Rossa.

- Ans:** (i) Terra Rossa is the Italian term for Red soil.
(ii) Deposition of red clay soil on the surface of the Earth is due to the dissolution of limestone content in rocks.
(iii) The redness of the soil is due to the presence of iron oxide.

12. How are stalactites formed?

- Ans:** (i) When the water containing dissolved calcite gradually drips from the ceiling of the caves, water evaporates and the remaining calcite hangs from the ceiling.
(ii) Thus Stalactites are formed.

13. Why do the grains of the rocks become loose and fall out.

- Ans:** Granular disintegration takes place in crystalline rocks where the grains of the rocks become loose and fall out. This is due to the action of temperature.



V. Distinguish between

1. Distinguish between Granular disintegration and Block disintegration

Ans:	No.	Granular Disintegration	Block Disintegration
	(i)	Granular disintegration takes place in crystalline rocks.	Repeated expansion and contraction of rocks during day and night respectively causes stress on the joints of the rocks.
	(ii)	Here the grains of the rocks become loose and fall out.	This results in Block disintegration.

2. Distinguish between Oxidation and Carbonation

Ans:	No.	Oxidation	Carbonation
	(i)	Oxygen in the atmosphere reacts with the iron found in rocks.	Carbonation is the mixing of water with the atmospheric carbon-di-oxide.
	(ii)	It leads to the formation of iron-oxide.	As a result carbonic acid is formed.
	(iii)	This process is known as oxidation.	Carbonation is important in the formation of caves, in limestone region.
	(iv)	It results in the weakening of rocks.	When the carbonic acid reacts with the carbonate rocks, the rocks get disintegrated.

3. Distinguish between Solution and Hydration

Ans:	No.	Solution	Hydration
	(i)	Solution is the process of a dissolution of rock substances in water.	Certain chemicals in the rock enlarge in size in humid conditions.
	(ii)	This process loosens the rock particles.	These minerals found in the rock swell resulting in the development of cracks.
	(iii)	This in turn breaks down the rocks.	This type of weathering is called hydration.

4. Distinguish between Degradation and Aggradation

Ans:	No.	Degradation	Aggradation
	(i)	Gradation is the process of levelling of the land by means of natural agents.	Natural agents like rivers, ground water, winds, glaciers and sea waves cause gradation.
	(ii)	Degradation or denudation is the wearing down of the land surface by various natural agents.	Aggradation is building up of landforms due to natural agents.

5. Distinguish between Tributary and Distributary

Ans:	No.	Tributary	Distributary
	(i)	Small streams that join the main river is called a tributary.	River channels that get separated from the main river is called a distributary.
	(ii)	Eg: River Bhavani	Eg: River Kollidam



IX. Give geographical terms for the following:

1. The river falls vertically from a steep slope _____ [Ans: Waterfall]
2. Shallow fast flowing water in a stream _____ [Ans: Rapid]
3. River forming sweeping loops and bends _____ [Ans: Meander]
4. Caves with irregular floors _____ [Ans: Caverns]
5. Calcite deposits rising upwards like a pillar _____ [Ans: Stalagmite]
6. The gradual transformation of snow into granular ice _____ [Ans: Firn or Neve]
7. Glacial valleys that are partly submerged in the sea _____ [Ans: Fjords]



UNIT TEST

Time : 40 Minutes

Marks: 25

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

4 × 1 = 4

1. Karst topography is formed due to the action of _____.
(a) Glacier (b) Wind (c) Sea waves (d) Ground water.
2. _____ erosion is responsible for the formation of cirque
(a) wind (b) glacial
(c) river (d) underground water
3. Which structure is most similar to an alluvial fan in formation and composition
(a) River (b) Watershed (c) Delta (d) Lake
4. Hydration comes under
(a) Physical weathering (b) Biological weathering
(c) Chemical weathering (d) Mass movement

II. Match the Following:

5 × 1 = 5

1. Physical weathering - (a) Oxidation
2. Chemical weathering - (b) Source
3. Biological weathering - (c) Solar energy
4. Origin of a river - (d) Ex foliation
5. External process - (e) Human activities

III. Consider the given statements:

4 × 1 = 4

1. Statement : Limestone regions have less underground water.
Reason : Water does not percolate through limestone.
(a) The statement is right, reason is wrong. (b) The statement is wrong, Reason is right.
(c) The statement and reason are wrong. (d) The statement and reason are right.
2. Statement I : Running water is an important agent of gradation
Statement II : The work of the river depends on the slop of land on which it flows
(a) Statement I is false II is true (b) Statement I and II are false
(c) Statement I is true II is false (d) Statement I and II are true



3. Statement I : The Earth undergoes various changes due to internal and external processes.
Statement II : The external processes are the consequence of solar energy and gravitational forces.
- (a) Statement I and II are true. (b) Statement I is true, II is false.
(c) Statement II is true, I is false. (d) Statement I and II are false.
4. Statement I : Ground water is an active agent in limestone regions.
Statement II : Deposition of red clay soil on the surface of the earth is known Lappies.
- (a) Statement I & II are true.
(b) Statement I is true and Statement II is wrong
(c) Both the statements are wrong.
(d) Statement I is wrong and Statement II is true

IV. Answer the following is one or two sentences: $2 \times 2 = 4$

1. Define Moraine.
2. How are mushroom rocks formed?

V. Distinguish between: $2 \times 2 = 4$

1. Spit and bar.
2. Oxidation and Carbonation.

VI. Write answers in a paragraph. $1 \times 4 = 4$

1. Describe the depositional work of winds.

Answer Key

- I.** 1) (d) Ground water 2) (b) glacial 3) (c) Delta 4. (c) Chemical weathering
- II.** 1) - (d), 2) - (a), 3) - (e), 4) - (b), 5) - (c)
- III.** 1. (c) The statement and reason are wrong.
2. (d) Statement I and II are true
3. (a) Statement I and II are true.
4. (b) Statement I is true and Statement II is wrong
- IV.** 1) Refer Sura's Guide Exercise Q. No. IV - 8.
2) Refer Sura's Guide Additional Q. No. III - 16.
- V.** 1) Refer Sura's Guide Exercise Q. No. VI - 6.
2) Refer Sura's Guide Additional Q. No. V - 2.
- VI.** 1) Refer Sura's Guide Exercise Q. No. VII - 4.

UNIT

1

CIVICS

Forms of Government and Democracy



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

- 1. A system of government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen, is called _____.**
(a) autocracy (b) monarchy (c) democracy (d) republic
[Ans: (b) monarchy]
- 2. A system of government with absolute power.**
(a) Aristocracy (b) Theocracy (c) Democracy (d) Autocracy
[Ans: (d) Autocracy]
- 3. Former Soviet Union is an example for _____.**
(a) aristocracy (b) theocracy (c) oligarchy (d) republic
[Ans: (c) oligarchy]
- 4. Select the odd one**
(a) India (b) USA (c) France (d) Vatican
[Ans: (d) Vatican]
- 5. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the _____.**
(a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India
[Ans: (a) USA]
- 6. Kudavolai system was followed by _____ [QY. 2019]**
(a) Cheras (b) Pandyas (c) Cholas (d) Kalabhras
[Ans: (c) Cholas]
- 7. Direct Democracy in olden times existed**
(a) In the republics of ancient India (b) Among the USA
(c) In the city-state of ancient Greece (d) Among the UK
[Ans: (c) In the city-state of ancient Greece]
- 8. From which language was the term “Democracy” derived?**
(a) Greek (b) Latin (c) Persian (d) Arabic
[Ans: (a) Greek]
- 9. In democracy the final authority rests with**
(a) The Parliament (b) The People
(c) The council of Ministers (d) The President [Ans: (b) The People]
- 10. Which one of the country has Presidential form of government**
(a) India (b) Britain (c) Canada (d) USA
[Ans: (d) USA]



11. The largest democratic country in the world is
(a) Canada (b) India (c) USA (d) China
[Ans: (b) India]
12. **Assertion (A) : Direct democracy is practised in Switzerland.**
Reason (R) : People directly participates in decision making.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true [Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]
13. **Assertion (A) : India has parliamentary form of democracy.**
Reason (R) : Indian parliament comprises two houses.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true
[Ans: (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explains (A)]
14. The meaning of Franchise is
(a) Right to elect (b) Right to vote for the poor
(c) Right to vote (d) Right to vote for the rich
[Ans: (c) Right to vote]
15. The grant of universal franchise creates
(a) Social equality (b) Economic equality
(c) Political equality (d) Legal equality
[Ans: (c) Political equality]
16. Prime Minister of India is appointed by
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Speaker (d) President
[Ans: (d) President]
17. The President of India can nominate
(a) 12 members to Lok Sabha (b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha
(c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha (d) 14 members of Rajya Sabha
[Ans: (c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha]
18. The First general elections after independence in India were held in
(a) 1948 - 49 (b) 1951 - 52 (c) 1957 - 58 (d) 1947 - 48
[Ans: (b) 1951 - 52]
- II. Fill in the blanks:**
1. The Constitution of India was finally adopted on _____. [Ans: 26th November 1950]
2. The two types of democracy are _____ and _____. [Ans: Direct and Indirect]
3. An example for direct democracy is _____. [Ans: Switzerland]
4. India has a _____ form of democracy. [Ans: Parliamentary]
5. _____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India. [QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]
[Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru]
6. The first general elections were held in British India in the year _____. [Ans: 1920]
7. The Parliament House in India was designed by _____ and _____.
[Ans: Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker]

III. Match the following:

- 1. Autocracy - 18
- 2. Right to vote - Arthashastra
- 3. Chanakya - Vatican
- 4. Theocracy - North Korea

Ans:

- 1. Autocracy - North Korea
- 2. Right to vote - 18
- 3. Chanakya - Arthashastra
- 4. Theocracy - Vatican

IV. Give short answers:

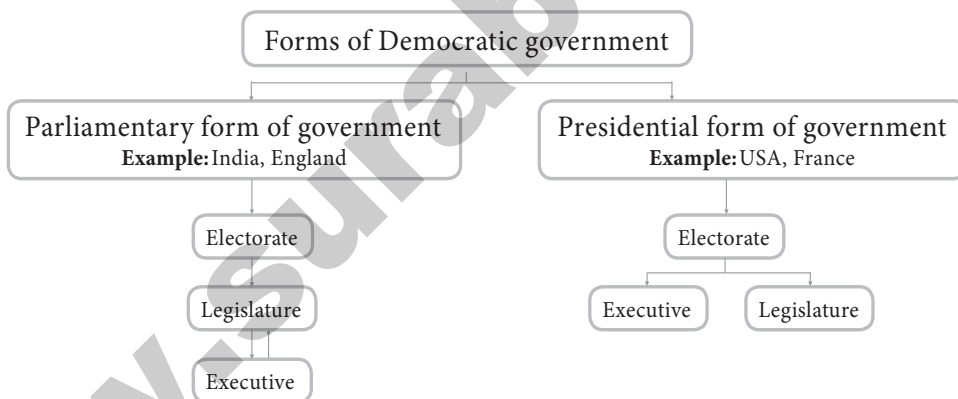
1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition for democracy. [QY. 2019], [HY. 2019]

Ans: Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

2. Mention the forms of democracy.

Ans: There are two types of democracy. They are

- 1. Direct democracy
- 2. Indirect (Representative) democracy



3. Distinguish between direct and indirect democracy.

Ans:	Direct Democracy	Indirect / Representative Democracy
	When the people themselves directly express their will on public affairs, the type of government is called pure or direct democracy.	When the people express their will on public affairs, through their elected representatives, the type of government is called indirect or representative democracy.
	Example: Ancient Greek city-states, Switzerland	Example: India, USA, UK

UNIT 1

ECONOMICS

Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability



EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Assertion (A) : Development increases the quality of life.**
Reason (R) : People will have higher incomes, better education, better health and nutrition, less poverty.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true [Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]
- The term 'Human resources' refers to**
(a) investment on poor people
(b) expenditure on agriculture
(c) investment on assets
(d) collective abilities of people
[Ans: (d) collective abilities of people]
- For comparing development between countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.**
(a) growth
(b) income
(c) expenditure
(d) savings
[Ans: (b) income]
- _____ is considered a true measure of national income.** [QY. 2019]
(a) GNP
(b) GDP
(c) NNP
(d) NDP
[Ans: (c) NNP]
- The _____ income is also called per capita income.**
(a) average
(b) total
(c) people
(d) monthly
[Ans: (a) average]
- Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country?**
(a) Japan
(b) Canada
(c) Russia
(d) India
[Ans: (d) India]
- Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC?**
(a) India
(b) Pakistan
(c) China
(d) Bhutan
[Ans: (c) China]



8. **Assertion (A) :** The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output.
Reason (R) : It is also known as national income.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true [Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]
9. **Assertion (A) :** Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.
Reason (R) : Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true [Ans: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]
10. **The Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimension in its calculation**
(a) Gender (b) Health (c) Education (d) Income
[Ans: (a) Gender]
11. **Among the following states which state have the literacy rate (2011) higher than national average**
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) None of these
[Ans: (c) Tamil Nadu]
12. **Sex-ratio means**
(a) the ratio between adult-male and adult female in a population
(b) the ratio between female and male in a population
(c) the relationship between male of female
(d) the number of females per thousand males
[Ans: (d) the number of females per thousand males]
13. **Inter-generational equality is ensured under the process of**
(a) Industrial progress (b) Economic development
(c) Sustainable development (d) Economic growth
[Ans: (c) Sustainable development]
14. **Find the odd one**
(a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) Paper (d) Natural gas
[Ans: (c) Paper]
15. _____ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh
[Ans: (a) Tamil Nadu]
16. _____ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.
(a) Natural (b) Renewable (c) Non-Renewable (d) New
[Ans: (c) Non-Renewable]
17. **Thermal plant emits large quantity of _____, which pollutes the environment.**
(a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Carbon (d) Carbon dioxide
[Ans: (d) Carbon dioxide]



II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Economic progress of any country is known as _____. [Ans: Economic Development]
2. The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in _____. [Ans: New Delhi]
3. The state having the highest literacy rate in India is _____. [Ans: Kerala]
4. Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by _____. [Ans: UNDP (United Nation Development Programme)]
5. Groundwater is an example of _____ resource. [Ans: Renewable]
6. The book *An Uncertain Glory* was written by _____. [HY. 2019]
[Ans: Prof. Amartya Sen]

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Development | - | Wild life Protection Act |
| 2. Human resource | - | Renewable resources |
| 3. Solar energy | - | Part of daily life |
| 4. 1972 | - | Education |

Ans:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Development | - | Part of daily life |
| 2. Human resource | - | Education |
| 3. Solar energy | - | Renewable resources |
| 4. 1972 | - | Wild life Protection Act |

IV. Give Short answers:

1. What do you mean by development?

- Ans: (i) Development refers to the progress of a particular field or a particular person.
(ii) Similarly, by economic progress of a country is known as 'economic development.'
(iii) However the interpretation of the concept development keeps on changing from time to time, from person to person.
(iv) Its meaning gets extended further.

2. What are the indicators of development?

[QY. 2019]

Ans: The major indicators to measure the level of economic development are -

- (i) Net National Product (NNP)
- (ii) Per Capita Income (PCI)
- (iii) Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and
- (iv) Human Development Index (HDI)

3. Why NNP is not considered as an useful measure to compare a country's development with other countries?

- Ans: (i) For comparison between countries development, total income or the national income is not a useful measure.
(ii) Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
(iii) Hence we compare average income which is also called per capital income.
(iv) Now the economy has realised that investment in human capital.

4. Why human resources is considered as the foremost resource of any country?

- Ans:** (i) Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.
(ii) The term 'human resources' refers to the collective abilities of people, which can be utilised in the production sector.
(iii) Therefore investment in human resource (education and health) can give high rate of returns in the future.
(iv) Now the economists have realised that investment in human capital is as important as investment in physical capital.

5. Expand the following: 1. PPP 2. HDI

- Ans:** (i) PPP – Purchasing Power Parity.
(ii) HDI – Human Development Index.

6. Expand the following: 1. NNP 2. PCI [QY. 2019]

- Ans:** (i) NNP – Net National Product.
(ii) PCI – Per Capita Income.

7. What is 'Solar Power'?

- Ans:** Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity either directly using photovoltaic cells or indirectly using concentrated solar power. Solar panels absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.

V. Answer in detail:

1. Discuss the policies for sustainable development.

Ans: Use of Non-conventional sources of Energy:

- (i) India depends on thermal and hydro power plants to meet its power needs.
- (ii) Both these sources have an adverse environmental impact.
- (iii) Thermal power plants emit large quantities of carbon dioxide, which pollute the environment.

Solar power in India:

- (i) Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity either directly using photovoltaic cells or indirectly using concentrated solar power.
- (ii) Solar panels absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.
- (iii) A solar electric system can reliably produce electricity for our home and offices.
- (iv) These distributed solar systems are often installed by home and business owners to reduce their electricity costs. Solar power in India is a fast-developing industry.
- (v) Tamil Nadu is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.
- (vi) Tamil Nadu is one of the leading solar power producing states in India.
- (vii) As on 31 July 2017, the total installed capacity in Tamil Nadu is 1,697 MW.

2. Describe in detail about environmental policies in India.

Ans: Environmental policies in India:

- (i) Environmental policies in India have been evolved considerably over the past 3 decades.
- (ii) These policies have covered a wide range of issues such as air, water pollution, waste management and bio diversity conservation.

9th
STD

COMMON ANNUAL EXAM - MAY 2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Reg. No.

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Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(with answers)

[Max. Marks : 100

Part - A

I. Choose the correct answer :

14 × 1 = 14

1. The Father of history is _____
(a) Herodotus (b) Hercules
(c) Mahavir (d) Socrates
2. The earliest written work on Tamil Grammar is _____
(a) Agananuru (b) Purananuru
(c) Tholkappiyam (d) Natrinai
3. The founder of Ajivika was _____
(a) Thirthankara (b) Bhikkhuni
(c) Mahavira (d) Gosala
4. _____ was the Symbol of "Royal Despotism" in France
(a) Versailles Palace
(b) Prison of Bastille
(c) Paris Commune
(d) Estates General
5. Which statement is correct.
(i) Mt. Fuji is a dormant Volcano
(ii) Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant Volcano
(iii) Mt. Tanzania is a dormant Volcano
(a) (i) is true (b) (ii) is true
(c) (iii) is true (d) (i), (ii), (iii) are true
6. Large jet planes normally fly here _____
(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) Thermosphere
7. This is the smallest unit of biosphere
(a) Ecosystems (b) Biome
(c) Environment (d) None of the above
8. Aerial Photographs were taken by Felis Nadar is _____
(a) 1850 (b) 1852
(c) 1858 (d) 1860
9. Apartheid was followed by _____
(a) Southsudan (b) South Africa
(c) Nigeria (d) Egypt
10. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, was enacted during the year in _____
(a) 1992 (b) 1995
(c) 1997 (d) 1990
11. Abraham Lincoln was the president of the
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) USSR (d) India

12. **Assertion (A) :** The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output.

Reason (R) : It is also known as national income.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) true and (R) does not explain (A)
 - (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false.
 - (d) (A) is false and (R) is true.
13. Which one of the following is not in the secondary sector?
(a) Construction (b) Manufacturing
(c) Smallscale Industry
(d) Forestry
14. The North Earth monsoon period in Tamil Nadu.
(a) August - October
(b) September - November
(c) October - December
(d) November - January

Part - B

II. Answer the following briefly. [Answer any ten only Question Number 28 is compulsory]

10 × 2 = 20

15. Write about Hinayana and Mahayana.
16. Explain the composition of "Three Estates of France".
17. Colonel Pennycuik - write a short note.
18. Write about the military expeditions of Malik Kafur.
19. Mention the layers of the interior of the Earth.
20. What are the components of remote sensing?
21. What should you do after a Tsunami?
22. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition for democracy.
23. What are the merits of a federal government?
24. Mention the important functions of the village panchayat.
25. What are the three sectors of an economy?
26. Give two examples for each food crop and non - food crops.
27. Name four districts in Tamilnadu which record low number of immigration.
28. Write short note on Lapse rate.

Part - C

**III. Answer the following: [Any 10]
(Question No. 42 is compulsory)
10×5= 50**

29. Fill in the blanks.
- i) _____ the classic work on economy and state craft authored by Kautilya during the Mauryan period.
 - ii) _____ was the enterprising period in the history of Tamil Nadu.
 - iii) The place where Buddha attained enlightenment has been built into the Mahabodhi temple that still exists in _____.
 - iv) _____ were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas.
 - v) Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
30. Match the following :
- i) The art and science - Study of climate of mapping
 - ii) Mariana trench - Study of weather
 - iii) Meteorology - lower course of river
 - iv) Climatology - Deepest point in the Pacific
 - v) Distributaries - Cartography
31. Distinguish :
- i) Producers and Decomposers
 - ii) Globe and Map
- Give Reasons:** Map is the basic tool of a geographer.
32. Compare and contrast the principles of Jainism and Buddhism.
33. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth. Elucidate.
34. Describe the structure of the Earth.
35. Write a paragraph about the structure of the atmosphere.
36. What are the challenges to Indian democracy?
37. Write about the merits of unitary form of government.
38. Describe the major problems & Challenges faced by the local self government.
39. Explain : a) Primary sector
b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector
40. Discuss the patterns of migration
41. Explain in detail about the role of RBI in the country.

42. In the given Tamil Nadu map mark the following places.
- 1) Kanchi
 - 2) Chennai
 - 3) Keezhadi
 - 4) Kanyakumari
 - 5) Arabian Sea

Part - D

IV. Answer the following in detail:

43. Write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation.

(OR)

Discuss the economic impact of British rule in India.

44. a) Mark the following places in the given World Map.

- i) Pacific Ring of fire
- ii) Earthquake prone zone (any one)
- iii) Himalayas and Alps ranges
- iv) Any one delta area
- v) Cold desert (any one)
- vi) Hot desert (any one)
- vii) Karst region (any one)
- viii) Southern Ocean

(OR)

- b) Mark the following places in the given Tamil Nadu map.

- a) The latitude and longitude of Chennai
- b) Find the latitude and longitude of Kanyakumari
- c) Mark the city located at 10°N, 78°E
- d) Locate the city approximately on 11°N and 76°E
- e) Bay of Bengal
- f) Gulf of Mannar
- g) Palk Strait
- h) Coromandel Coast



ANSWERS

Part - A

1. (a) Herodotus
2. (c) Tholkappiyam
3. (d) Gosala
4. (a) Versailles Palace
5. (a) (i) is true
6. (b) Stratosphere
7. (a) Ecosystems
8. (c) 1858
9. (b) South Africa
10. (a) 1992