

Unit – 1 Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam:
The Sangam Age

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Pattini cult in Tamil Nadu was introduced by Cheran Senguttuvan.
 - Pandyan Nedun Cheliyan
 - Cheran Senguttuvan
 - Ilango Adigal
 - Mudathirumaran
- Which dynasty was not in power during the Sangam Age?
 - Pandyas
 - Cholas
 - Pallavas
 - Cheras
- The rule of Pandyas was followed by kalabhrras.
 - Satavahanas
 - Cholas
 - Kalabhrras
 - Pallavas
- The lowest unit of administration during the sangam Age was Ur
 - Mandalam
 - Nadu
 - Ur
 - Pattinam
- What was the occupation of the inhabitants of the kurinji region?
 - Plundering
 - Cattle rearing
 - Hunting and gathering
 - Agriculture

II. Read the statement and tick the appropriate answer:

- Assertion (A): The Assembly of the poets was known as sangam
Reason (R): Tamil was the language of Sangam literature
Ans. (b) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A
- Which of the following statements are not true?
 - karikala won the battle of Talayalanganam
 - The Pathitrupathu provides informations about Chera kings.
 - The earliest literature of the sangam age was written mostly in the form of prose. Ans. (b) 1 and 3 only
 - The ascending order of the administrative division in the ancient Tamizhagam was. Ans. (b) Ur < kurram < Nadu < Mandalam
- Match the following dynasties with the Royal Insignia.
 - Chera - Fish
 - Chola - Tiger
 - Pandya - Bow and arrow
 Ans (a) 3,2,1

III. Fill in the blanks:

- The battle of Venni was won by Karikalan
- The earliest Tamil grammar work of the Sangam period was Tholkappiyam.
- Karikalan built kallanai across the river kaveri.
- The chief of the army was known as Thanaithalaivan.
- Land revenue was called Irai.

IV. Write True or False:

- The singing bards of the sangam age were called Irular-False
- Caste system developed during the Sangam period.-False
- Kizhar was the village chief.-True
- Puhar was the general term for city.-False
- Coastal region was called Marudham.-False

V. Match:

- Thennar - Pandyas
- Vanavar - Cheras
- Senni - Cholas
- Adiyaman - Velir
- Pon Mudiyar - Woman poet

VI. Answer in short:

- Name some literary sources to reconstruct the history of ancient Tamizhagam.

Ans. Tholkappiyam, Ettuthogai, Pathupattu, Pathinankeezhkanakku, Pattinapalai, Maduraikanji, Silapathikaram and Manimegalai.

- What was Natukkal or Veerakkal?

Ans. The hero stones were erected to commemorate heroes who sacrificed their lives in war to show great respect on them. These stones were known as Natukkal or Veerakkal.

- Name five Thinai mentioned in the Sangam literature.

Ans. Kurinji, Mullai, Marutham, Neithal and Palai.

- Name the archaeological sites related to Sangam period

Ans. Adichanallur, Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Puhar, Korkai, Alagankulam and Uraiyur.

- Name the seven patrons (Kadaiyelu Vallagal).

Ans. Seven patrons (Kadaiyelu Vallagal) were Pari, Kari, Ori, Pegan, Ay, Adiyaman and Nalli.

- Name any three Tamil poetic works of Kalabhra period.

Ans. Navalar Charithai, Yapernkalam and Periapuranam.

VII. Answer in detail:

- Explain about Muvendars.

s.n	Muvendars	Garland	Port	Capital	Symbol	Titles
1	Cheras	Palmyra Flower	Muziri, Tondi	Vanchi/ Karur	Bow and Arrow	Adhavan, Vanavan
2.	Cholas	Fig Flower	Puhar	Uraiyur/ Puhar	Tiger	Senni, Sembian

3.	Pandyas	Margosa Flower	Korkai	Madurai	Two fish	Maran, Tennar
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VIII. Under each heading

1. Arts.

a. Which was the most important cultural practice of the people of sangam age?

Ans. Koothu was the most important cultural practice of the people of Sangam age

b. Who perform the dance?

Ans. Dance was performed by Kanigaiyar.

c. How were the Singing bards called?

Ans. The Singing bards were called Panar and Vraliyar

2. Eco – region. (Thinai)

a. How was Marutham called?

Ans. Marutham was called Menpulam.(fertile land).

b. How was the rest of the landscape excluding Neithal called?

Ans. The rest of the landscape excluding Neithal was called Vanpulam. (hard land).

c. Which crops were produced in Marutham?

Ans. Paddy and sugarcane.

Unit – 2 The Post – Mauryan India

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The last Mauryan Emperor was killed by Pushyamitra.
a. pushyamitra b. Agnimitra c. vasudeva d. Narayana
- Simuka was the founder of satavahana dynasty.
a. simuka b. satakarani c. kanha d. Sivasvati.
- Kanishka was the greatest of all the kushana Emperors.
a. kanishka b. kadphises I c. kadphises II. d. pan – Chiang
- The Kantara school of Sanskrit flourished in the Deccan during 2nd century BC.
a. Deccan b. north – west India c. Punjab d. Gangetic valley
- Sakas ruled over Gandhara region Sirkap as their capital.
a. Sirkap b. Taxila c. Mathura d. purush pura

II. Match the statement with the reason and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion(A) Colonies of Indo – Greeks and Indo – parthians were established along the north-western part of India.

Reason (R): The Bactrian and Parthian settlers gradually inter married and inter mixed with the indigenous population.

- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is correct but R is not Correct.

d. A is not correct but R is Correct.

Ans. a

2. Statement – I: Indo- Greek rulers introduced die system and produced coins with inscription and symbols, engraving figures on them.

Statement – II. Indo- Greek rule was ended by the kushanas.

- Statement I is wrong, but statement II is correct.
- Statement II is wrong, but statement I is correct.
- Both the statements are correct.
- Both the statements are wrong

Ans. b

3. Circle the odd one:

Pushyamitra, Vasudeva, Simuka, Kanishka.

Ans. Kanishka Because all others were founder of dynasty.

4. Answer the following in a word:

1. Who was the last Sunga ruler?

Ans. Devabhuti.

2. Who was the most important and famous king of Sakas?

Ans. Rudradaman.

3. Who established kanva dynasty in Magadha?

Ans. Vasudeva.

4. Who converted Gondophernes into Christianity?

Ans. St.Thomas

III. Fill in the blanks:

- Gondophernes was the founder of Indo- Parthian kingdom.
- In the south, satavahanas became independent after Ashoka's death.
- Hala is famous as the author of sattasai (sapta sai)
- Susarman was the last ruler of kanva dynasty.
- Kushana's later capital was Peshavar / Purushpura.

IV. State whether True or False:

- Magadha continued to be a great centre of Buddhist culture even after the fall of the Mauryan Empire. (True)
- We get much information about kharavela from Hathigumba inscription. (True)
- Simuka waged a successful war against Magadha. (True)
- Buddha charita was written by Asvaghosha. (True)

V. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Patanjali | - | Kalinga |
| 2. Agnimitra | - | Indo-Greek |
| 3. King Kharavela | - | Indo parthians |
| 4. Demetrius | - | Second grammarian |
| 5. Gondo phernes | - | Malavikagnimitra |

a. 43215 b.34512 c. 15342 d.25314 Ans. b

VI. Find out the wrong statement from the following.

1. The Kushanas formed a section of the Yueh-chi tribes who inhabited north western China.
2. Kanishka made Jainism the state religion and built many Monasteries.
3. The great stupa of Sanchi and the railings which enclose it belong to the Sunga period.
4. Pan-chiang was the Chinese general defeated by Kanishka.

Ans. 2 – is Wrong Statement.

VII. Under each heading questions:

A. Malavikagnimitra:

1. Name the great poet who wrote Malavikagnimitra.

Ans. The great poet who wrote Malavikagnimitra is “Kalidasa”.

2. Who is the ‘Hero’ of this drama?

Ans. Agnimitra is the ‘hero’ of this drama.

3. What does the drama also refer to?

Ans. The drama also refers to the victory of Vasumitra.

B. Gautami putra satakarni:

1. Who was the mother of Gautami putra satakarni?

Ans. Gautami Balasri was the mother of Gautamiputra satakarni.

2. What are suggestive of Andhras skill in seafaring and their Naval power?

Ans. Gautamiputra satakarni’s ship coins are suggestive of Andhras’ skill in sea faring and their Naval power.

3. Which inscriptions suggest the south Indian role play in the process of early south east Asia’s State formation?

Ans. The Bogor inscriptions suggest the south Indian role play in the process of early south east Asia’s state formation.

VIII. Answer in short:

1. What happened to the last Mauryan Emperor?

Ans.* The last Mauryan Emperor was Brihadratha.

* He was assassinated by his own general, Pushyamitra.

2. Name the rulers of Kanva dynasty:

Ans. The Kanva rulers were,

- * Vasudeva
- * Narayana
- * Bhumi Mitra
- * Susarman.

3. Name the places where Satavahana’s monuments are situated.

Ans. * Gandhara

- * Madhura
- * Amaravati
- * Bodh Gaya
- * Sanchi
- * Oc Eo- in Vietnam
- * Nakhonpathom _ in Thailand
- * Bharhut

Were known for splendid Satavahana’s Monuments and Art.

4. Give an account of the achievements of Kadphises – I

Ans. * Kadphises – I was the first famous Military & political leader of the Kushanas

* He (overthrew) the Indo – Greek and Indo – Parthian rulers.

5. Name the Buddhist saints and scholars who adorned the court of Kanishka.

Ans. Kanishka’s Court was adorned with a number of Buddhist saints and scholars. like Asvaghosha, Vasumitra and Nagarjuna.

VIII. Answer in detail.

1. Who was considered the best known Indo – Greek king. Why?

Ans: * Menander was one of the best known Indo – Greek kings.

* He was ruled a large kingdom in the north - west of the country

* His coins were found from Kabul valley and Indus river to

western Uttar Pradesh.

* Milinda Panha, a Buddhist text is discourse between Bactrian king Milinda and Nagasena (Learned Buddhist scholar).

* Thus Milinda is identified with Menander and promoted Buddhism.

UNIT – 3 The Age of Empires.

Guptas and Vardhanas.

I. Choose the best answer:

1. ____ was the founder of Gupta Dynasty

- a. Chandragupta I b. Srigupta
- c. Vishnu Gopa D. Vishnugupta. Ans. b

2. Prayog Prahasti was composed by ____.

- a. Kalidasa b. Amarasimaha c. Harisena d. Dhanvantri
- Ans.c

3. The monolithic Iron pillar of Chandragupta is at ____

- a. Mehrauli b. Bhitari c. Gadhva d. Mathura Ans. a

4. ____ was the first Indian to explain the process of surgery.

- a. Charaka b. Sushruta c. Dhanvantri d. Agnivesa.
Ans. b

5. _____ was the Gauda ruler of Bengal.

- a. Sasanka b. Maitraka c. Rajavardhana d. PulikesinII
Ans. a

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Srimeghavaran was the king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Samudragupta.
2. Buddhist monk from China Fahien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.
3. Huns/ Mihirakula invasion led to the downfall of Gupta empire.
4. Land Tax was the main revenue to the government.
5. The official language of the Guptas was Sanskrit.
6. Vishnu Gopa the Pallava king was defeated by Samudra Gupta.
7. Harshavardhana was the popular king of Vardhana dynasty.
8. Harsha shifted his capital from Thaneswar to Kanauj.

IV. State whether True or False.

1. Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine. (True)
2. The structural temples built during the Gupta period resemble the Indo – Aryan style (False)
3. Sati was not in practice in the Gupta empire. (False)
4. Harsha belonged to Hinayana school of thought. (False)
5. Harsha was noted for his religious intolerance. (False)

V. Match the statement with the reason.

1. a. Both A and R are correct but R is not correct explanation of A
2. a. Statement I is wrong but statement II is correct.
3. a. Srigupta – Chandragupta I – Samudragupta- Vikramaditya.
4. a. I is correct.
5. Circle the odd one.

1. Kalidasa, Harisena, Samudragupta, Charaka.
2. Ratnavali, Harshacharita, Nagananda, Priyadharshika

VI. Answer in one or two sentences:

1. Who was given the title Kaviraja?

Ans. Samudragupta

2. What were the subjects taught at Nalanda University?

Ans. Buddhism, yoga, Vedic literature and medicine were the subjects taught at Nalanda University.

3. Explain the Divine Theory of Kingship.

Ans. The divine Theory of kingship means the king is the representative of God on Earth.

4. Who were the Huns?

Ans. Huns were the nomadic tribes. Under their great Attila, were terrorising Rome and Constantinople.

5. Name the three kinds of tax collected during the Harsha's reign.

Ans. Bhaga, Hiranya and Bali

6. Name the books authored by Harsha

Ans. Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadharshika.

VII. Under each heading:

Gupta Metallurgy:

1. What was the great achievement of Guptas in Metallurgy?

Mehrauli Iron pillar

2. Who installed the Iron pillar and where?

King Chandragupta in Delhi.

3. What was the importance of it?

It has lasted through the centuries without rusting.

VIII. Answer in short.

1. Write a note on Prashasti.

Prashasti is a Sanskrit word, meaning commendation or 'in praise of'. Court poets flattered their kings listing out their achievements.

2. Describe the land classification during the Gupta period.

Classification land during the Gupta period.

Kshetra - Cultivable land

Khila - Waste land

Aprahata - Jungle or forest land

Vasti - habitable land

Gapata Saraha - Pastoral land

3. Name the works of Kalidasa.

Works of Kalidasa : Sakunthala. Malavikagnimitra and Vikramoovashiyam, Meghaduta, Raghuvamsa, Kumarasambhara and Ritusamhara.

4. Write about Sresthi and Sarthavaha traders.

Sresthi: These traders usually settled at a standard place.

Sarthavaha: Sarthavaha traders were caravan traders who carried their goods to different places.

IX. Answer in Detail:

1. Give an account of Samudragupta's military conquests.

1. Samudragupta carried on a vigorous campaign all over the country and even in the south.

2. He defeated the king Vishnugopa of Southern Pallava kingdom.

3. Samudragupta conquered nine kingdoms in northern India.

4. He reduced 12 rulers of the southern India to the status of feudatories and forced them to pay tribute.

5. He received Homage from the rulers of East Bengal, Assam, Nepal, the Eastern part of Punjab and various tribes of Rajasthan.

3. What do you know of Vesara?
 * Vesara is a new style of architecture.
 * It is a combination of south Indian and north Indian building styles.
 * They used soft sand stones in construction.

4. Panchapandavar rathas are monolithic rathas. Explain.
 * The five rathas, popularly called panchapandavar rathas.
 * Each rathas signifies five different style of temple architecture and carved out of a single rock. So they are called Monolithic.

5. Name any two saivites and vaishnavites.

Savites : Appar, Manikkavasakar

Vaishnavites : Andal, Nammazhavar.

VIII. Answer in Detail.

1. Examine Pallavas sources through tabular column.

Pallavas sources.

Inscriptions	*Mandagapattu cave, Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin – II
Copper plates	Kasakudi plates
Literature	*Mattavilasa prahasana, *Avanthi sundarakatha, *Periya puranam, *Nandi Kalambagam
Foreign Notice	Accounts of Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang

Geography

Unit -1 Asia and Europe

I. Choose the best answer:

1. Which is not the western margin of Asia?
 a. black sea b. Mediterranean sea
 c. Red sea d. Arabian sea
2. The Intermontane Iran plateau is found between Elbruz and Zagros.
 a. Tibet b. Iran c. Deccan d. The Yunnan
3. The Equatorial climate:
 i. Uniform throughout the year.
 ii. The average/mean rain fall is 200mm
 iii. The average temperature is 10°C.
 iv. of the statements given above.
 a. i alone is correct b. i and iii are correct
 c. i and iii are correct d. i and ii are correct

4. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer from the codes given below.

List-I		List-II	
A. Malaysia	-	Figs	4
B. Thailand	-	Rubber	1
C. Korea	-	Teak	2
D. Isreal	-	Cherry	3

5. India is the leading producer of mica in the world.
 a. zinc b. mica c. Manganese d. Coal

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Taurus and Pontine ranges radiate from the Armenian Knot.
 2. The wettest place in the world is Mawsynram.
 3. Iran is the largest producer of mineral resources in the world.
 4. Rub'al khali desert is the largest, continuous sandy desert in the world.
 5. A group of islands is called an archipelago.

III. Match the following

1. Mesopotomian plain	Euphrates & Tigris
2. Mawsynram	Highest rainfall
3. Rice bowl of southeast asia	Thailand
4. Ford coast	Norway
5. Bull fighting	Spain South east

IV. Distinguish between:

1. Hot desert and cold desert.

* It refers to a desert with extremely hot climate	It refers to a desert with extremely cold climate
*It has a sandy soil	It has sand, ice or snow covered land
*Hot deserts are found in the tropical and sub tropical regions	Cold deserts are mostly found in temperate regions

2. Tundra and Taiga

Tundra	Taiga
* It extends beyond the Arctic and Antarctic circle(66.5° to the poles)	It extends in the sub polar belt of North America and Eurasia (55° to 66.5° north)
No trees – only lowest form of vegetation like mosses and lichens	It is a belt of coniferous forest, eg. pine and fig

V. Answer in brief:

1. Name the important intermontane plateaus found in Asia.

Intermontane plateaus are found in these mountain ranges.

They are:

- i. The plateau of Anatolia (Pontine to Taurus)
- ii. The plateau of Iran (Elburz to zagros mt.)
- iii. The plateau of Tibet (Kunlun to Himalayas)

2. Write a short note on monsoon climate.

Monsoons always blow from cold to warm regions. The summer monsoon and the winter monsoon determine the climate for most of India and southeast Asia. The summer monsoon is associated with heavy rainfall.

3. How does physiography a vital role in determining the population of Asia?

Asia's physical geography, environment and resources, and human geography can be considered separately. Asia can be divided into five major physical regions: mountain system, plateaus, plains, steppes, and deserts, freshwater environments, and saltwater environments.

4. Name the ports found in Asia.

Tokyo, Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Chennai, Mumbai, Karachi and Dubai.

5. Asia is called the ' Land of Contrasts' Justify.

i. Asia is the biggest continent ii. It has different types of land features, climatic conditions and many languages, religions and cultures. So Asia is called the ' land of Contrasts'

VI. Answer in detail.

1. Describe the mineral sources found in Asia.

- i. Asia has a variety of mineral deposits.
- ii. It holds an important place in the production of Iron, Coal, Manganese, Bauxite, Zinc, Tungsten, Petroleum, Tin etc.
- iii. Oil and Natural gas found in the west Asian countries.
- iv. One third of the world's oil is produced in Asia.
- v. Iran has a considerable wealth of mineral resources.

Civics: L-1 Democracy

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Early man settled near bank of rivers and practiced agriculture.
a. plains b. bank of rivers c. mountainsd. hills
2. The birth place of democracy is Greece.
a. China b. America c. Greece d. Rome
3. September 15 is celebrated as the International Democracy day.

- a. September 15 b. Oct 15 c. Nov 15 d. December 15

4. Who has the right to work in a direct Democracy?

- a. Men b. Women c. Representatives d. All eligible voters

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Direct Democracy is practiced in Switzerland .
2. The definition of democracy is defined by Abraham Lincoln.
3. People choose their representatives by giving their votes.
4. In our country representative democracy is in practice.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Chief Architect of our Constitution | - | B.R Ambedkar |
| 2. Representative democracy | - | India, USA, England |
| 3. International day of Democracy | - | 15 th September |
| 4. Voting rights | - | 18 years |
| 5. First country to allow women to Vote | - | New Zealand |

IV. Distinguish between:

1. Direct Democracy and Representative democracy.

Direct Democracy: It is a form of government where the citizens have a direct formulation of laws and issues directly.

Representative Democracy: It is a form of government where the citizens vote to elect the representatives on behalf of them to seek formulation of laws and issues.

V. Answer the following:

1. What is democracy?

Democracy is 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people'.

2. What are the type of democracy?

There are two types of democracy.

i. Direct democracy ii. Representative democracy.

3. What are the rights given in our constitution?

Our constitution ensures freedom, equality and justice to everyone.

4. What is the statistical data on democracy of India?

India ranks first among the democratic countries of the world, 79% of the Indian citizens have faith in the democratic system.

VI. Answer in Detail.

1. What are the salient features of our constitution?

* Our constitution ensures freedom, equality and justice to everyone.

* Our drafting committee of the constituent Assembly headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

* The political principles, the structure of the government institutions and methods to follow these rules and regulations, the powers and responsibilities.

* It fixes the Rights and duties and the Directive Principles of the citizens.

Geography- Ln-3 Understanding Disaster

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Chennai is one of the largest metropolitan cities in India.
a. Delhi b. Bombay c. Chennai d. Kollatta.
- Tsunami is measured by using Richter scale
a. Richter scale b. Centimeter scale
c. Fathometer d. Lactometer.
- Earth quake is a natural Disaster.
a. Fire b. stampede c. Earth quake d. Terrorism
- Seismology is a study of earthquake.
a. Archaeologb b. Seismology c. Cosmology d. Oceanology
- The biggest natural disaster, Tsunami hit the south-east Asia on 26 December 2004.
a. 25 december 2004 b. 26 december 2004
c. 2 november 2005 d. 26 january 2004

II. Match the following

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. Catchmeat | - | Sumatra Island | 2 |
| 2. Indonesia | - | Man- made disasters | 4 |
| 3. Tsunami alert services | - | Natural disasters | 5 |
| 4. Terrorism | - | INCOIS (India National centre for OCEAN Information Services) | 3 |
| 5. Floods | - | Collection of rainwater | 1 |

III. Distinguish between

- Natural Disaster and Man- made Disaster.

Natural disaster	Man-made Disaster
* A calamity caused by nature is called natural disaster.	* A calamity caused by human being is called as made- made disaster.
Eg. flood, Tsunami, Earthquake, cyclone etc	Eg. Terrorism, fire, stampede etc.

2. Cyclone and Flood.

Cyclone	Flood
1. cyclone is a very strong wind which accompanied by heavy rain.	1. flood is caused by a lot of rain
2. cyclone damage the trees, huts etc.	Flood damage the crops, roads, building etc.

IV. Answer in short:

- Define Disaster.

An event that causes great damages to human life and property.

- What are the two types of disaster? Give example.

Disasters:

Natural disaster: eg: Earth quakes, Floods Tsunami

Man-made disaster: eg: Fire, Terrorism, stampede etc

- Write a short note on 'Thunder and lightning'

Sudden flashes of light and trembling sound waves which are commonly known as "thunder and lightning"

- Define Land slide.

The movement of a mass of rocks, soil, debris etc. downslope is called a land slide.

- Define Avalanche.

A large amount of ice, snow and rock falling quickly down the side of a mountain is called an Avalanche.

V. Answer in detail.

- Explain in detail about the Natural Disasters.

A calamity which is caused by the nature and involves in human and material loss is called Natural disaster.

There are many natural disasters. They are.

- Earthquake.

The sudden shaking of the earth at a place for a short time is called an earth quake.

- Volcanoes:

Volcanoes are openings or vents where lava, small rocks and steam erupt onto the earth's surface.

- Tsunami

Tsunami are waves generated by earthquake, volcanic eruptions and underwater landslides.

iv. Cyclones:

A low pressure area which is encircled by high pressure wind is called a cyclone.

v. Floods.

An overflow of water beyond its normal limits, is called a flood.

vi. Landslide:

The movement of a mass rocks towards a down slope is called land slide.

vii. Thunder and lightning:

Sudden flashes of light and trembling sound waves are commonly known as thunder and lightning.

LN-2 Globe (Geography)(Social II)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The line of latitude which is known as the great circle is Equator
2. The imaginary lines drawn horizontally on Earth from the west to East are called Latitudes.
3. The 90° lines of latitude on the earth are called High Latitudes.
4. The prime Meridian is also called Greenwich Meridian.
5. The world is divided into 24 time zones.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. The shape of the Earth is Geoid.
a. Square b. Rectangle c. Geoid d. Circle
2. The North pole is 90°N Latitude
a. 90°N Latitude b. 90° S Latitude
c. 90° W Longitude d. 90° E longitude
3. The area found between 0° and 180°E lines of longitude is called Eastern Hemisphere.
a. Southern Hemisphere b. Western Hemisphere
c. Northern Hemisphere d. Eastern Hemisphere
4. The 23½° N line of latitude is called Tropic of cancer.
a. Tropic of Capricorn b. Tropic of cancer
c. Arctic circle d. Antarctic circle
5. 180° line of longitude is International date line.
a. Equator b. International date line
c. Prime Meridian d. North pole
6. The sun is found overhead the Greenwich Meridian at 12 Noon.
a. 12 mid night b. 12 noon c. 1p.m d. 11 a.m
7. A day has 1440 minutes.
a. 1240 minutes b. 1340 minutes c. 1440 minutes
d. 1140 minutes.

8. Which of the following lines of longitude is considered for the Indian standard Time?

- a. 82½°E b. 82½°W c. 81½°E d. 81½W Ans: a.

82½°E

9. The total number of lines of latitude are.

- a. 171 b. 161 c. 181 d. 191 Ans: c. 181

10. The total number of lines of longitude are.

- a. 370 b. 380 c. 360 d. 390 Ans:c. 360

III. Circle the odd one:

1. North pole, south pole, Equator, International date line.
Ans. International Data line
2. Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of cancer, Equator, Prime meridian.
Ans. Prime Meridian
3. Torrid zone, Time zone, Temperate zone, Frigid zone. Ans. Time zone
4. Royal Astronomical observatory, Prime meridian, Greenwich meridian, International Date line. Ans. Royal Astronomical Observatory
5. 10° North, 20° south, 30°North, 40°west. Ans. 40° west

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. 0° line of latitude | - | pole |
| 2. 0° line of longitude | - | Inter National Data line |
| 3. 180° line of longitude | - | Greenwich |
| 4. 90° line of latitude | - | Equator |

Ans: 4,3,2,1

V. Examine the following statements:

1. The earth is spherical in shape.
2. The shape of the Earth is called a geoid.
3. The Earth is flat.

Choose from the below options.

- a. 1 & 3 are correct
- b. 2 & 3 are correct
- c. 1 & 2 are correct
- d. 1,2 & 3 are correct

Ans. c. 1& 2 are correct

VI. Examine the following statement:

Statement-1: The line of latitude on Earth are used to find the location of a place and define the heat zones on earth.

Statement – 2: The lines of longitudes on Earth are used to find the location of a place and to calculate time.

Choose the correct option:

- a. Statement 1 is correct; 2 is wrong
- b. Statement 1 is wrong; 2 is correct

c. both the statements are correct.

d. both the statements are wrong

Ans. c. Both the statements are correct.

VII. Name the following:

1. The imaginary line drawn horizontally on Earth. Ans. Latitudes

2. The imaginary lines drawn vertically on Earth. Ans. Longitudes

3. The three dimensional model of the earth. Ans. Globe

4. India is located in this hemisphere based on lines of longitude. Ans. Eastern hemisphere based on the longitude line, Greenwich Meridian.

5. The network of lines of latitude and longitude. Ans. Earth grid.

VIII. Answers in short:

1. What is a 'Geoid'?

* The Earth has a very unique shape like spherical.

* Flat at the poles and bulges at the Equator.

* Hence, its shape is called a 'Geoid'. (earth shaped)

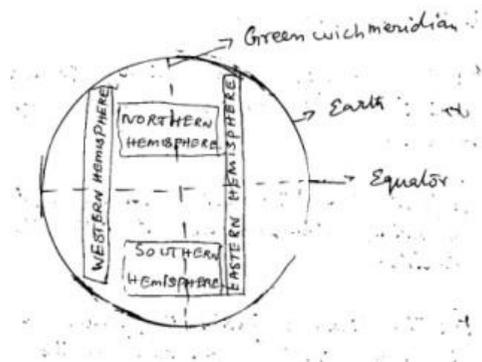
2. What is 'Local Time'?

When the sun is overhead on a particular line of longitude, it is 12 noon at all the places located on that line of longitude. This is called "Local Time".

3. How many times would the sun pass overhead a line of longitude?

The sun is overhead on a line of longitude only once in a day.

4. Name the four hemispheres of the Earth through the mind map.



5. Explain about "Indian Standard Time".

* 20 longitude lines are passing through India.

* In that $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E line of longitude is observed to calculate the Indian standard Time.(IST).

IX. Distinguish between:

1. Latitudes and Longitudes

Latitudes	Longitudes
* The imaginary lines are drawn horizontally on the Earth in East-west direction	* The imaginary lines are drawn vertically on the Earth in North – South direction
* Totally 181 parallels found on Earth and never meet one another.	* Totally, 360 lines of longitude and meet at the poles
* 0° Latitude is known as the Prime latitude or Equator.	* 0° Longitude is known as the Prime Longitude or Greenwich meridian

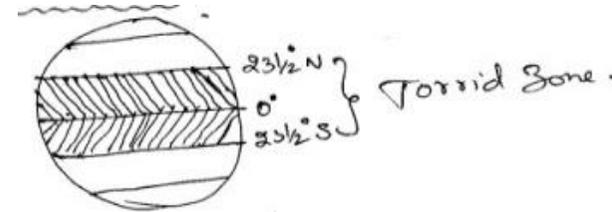
X. Answer in detail:

1. Explain the different climatic zones on the Earth.

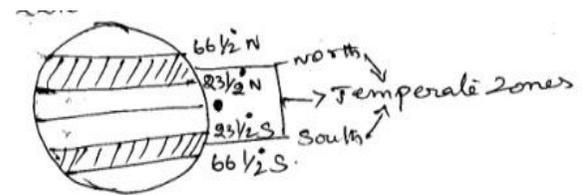
* Based on the amount of heat received from the Sun, the earth is divided into three different climatic zones.

They are,

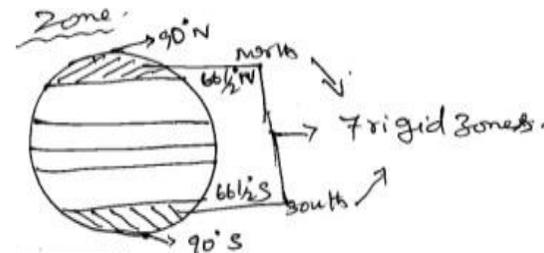
Torrid Zone:



Temperate Zone:



Frigid Zone:



Civics – Ln-2 Local Bodies – Rural & Urban

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Panchayat union is set up with several village panchayats
 - Panchayat union
 - District panchayat
 - Taluk
 - Revenue village
- April 24 is National Panchayat Raj day.
 - January 24
 - July 24
 - November 24
 - April 24
- The oldest urban local body in India is Chennai.
 - Delhi
 - Chennai
 - Kolkata
 - Mumbai
- Villupuram District has the highest number of panchayat union.
 - Vellore
 - Thiruvallor
 - Villupuram
 - Kanchi puram
- The head of a corporation is called as Mayor.
 - Mayor
 - Commissioner
 - Chair person
 - president.

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Tamil Nadu is the first state in India to introduce town panchayat.
- The Panchayat Raj act was enacted in the year 1992.
- The tenure of the local body representative is five years.
- Walajahpet (Vellore District) is the first municipality in Tamil Nadu.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Grama Sabha | - | Permanent unit |
| 2. Panchayat Union | - | Block Development officer |
| 3. Town panchayat | - | Executive officer |
| 4. Local body election | - | State Election commission. |

IV. Distinguish between:

- Town panchayat and village panchayat.

Town Panchayat	Village panchayat
* Town Panchayat is a link between a village and a city.	* Village panchayat is a link between the people and the government.
* A town panchayat has about 10,000 population.	* Villages are divided into wards based on their population.

2. Urban local body and Rural local body.

Urban local body	Rural local body
i. It is divided into 3 levels. ii. They are i. City Municipal corporations ii. Municipalities and iii. Town Panchayats.	i. It is divided into 3 levels. ii. They are i. Village Panchayats. ii. Panchayat Unions and iii. District Panchayats.

V. Answer in short:

- What are the special features of Panchayat Raj system?

The special features of Panchayat Raj are.

- * Grama Sabha
 - * Three tier local body governance
 - * Reservations
 - * Panchayat Election
 - * Tenure
 - * Finance Commission
 - * Account and Audit etc.
- List out a few means of Revenue of the Village Panchayat.
 - * House tax
 - * Professional tax
 - * Tax on shops
 - * Water charges
 - * Specific fees for property tax
 - * Specific fees for transfer of immovable property
 - * funds from central & state Governments, etc.
 - Who are the representatives elected in a Village Panchayat?
 - Panchayat President
 - Ward members
 - Councillor
 - District Panchayat Ward Councillor.
 - What is Panchayat Union?

Many village Panchayats join together to form a union is called Panchayat Union.
 - List out a few functions of Corporations.
 - * Drinking water supply
 - * street lighting
 - * Health facilities
 - * Laying of roads
 - * Drainage system

- * Parks
- * Birth and death registration etc

VI. Answer in detail.

1. Explain in detail about local body election.

- * The tenure for the representatives of local self

Government is 5 years

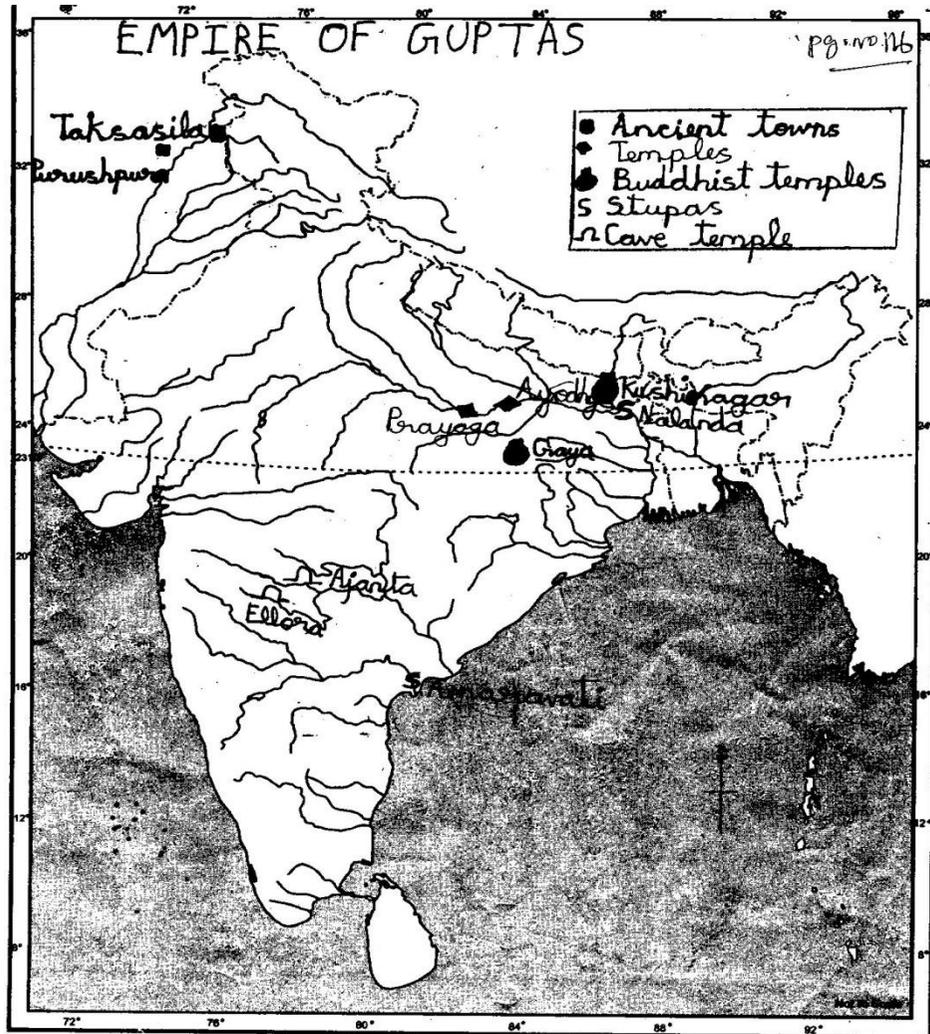
* The election to the local bodies is held once in five years by the state election commission.

- * Each and every state has an election commission.

* The Tamil Nadu state election commission is situated in Koyambedu, Chennai.

- * The duties of local body is to fulfill the needs of people.

Social - I



Social _ II

