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ON JANUARY 2011



*Solutions to*  
*Me 'n' Mine*  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

VII

*Pullout Worksheets*

*(Answers of 1 and 2 marks questions only)*

By

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*Since 1950*

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# CONTENTS

## HISTORY : OUR PAST – II

1. Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years	
▶ Worksheets 1 to 3	5–5
2. New Kings and Kingdoms	
▶ Worksheets 4 to 6	5–6
3. The Delhi Sultans	
▶ Worksheets 7 to 9	6–6
4. The Mughal Empire	
▶ Worksheets 10 to 12	6–7
5. Rulers and Buildings	
▶ Worksheets 13 to 15	7–8
6. Towns, Traders and Craftspersons	
▶ Worksheets 16 to 18	8–8
7. Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities	
▶ Worksheets 19 to 21	8–9
8. Devotional Paths to the Divine	
▶ Worksheets 22 to 24	9–10
9. The Making of Regional Cultures	
▶ Worksheets 25 to 27	10–10
10. Eighteenth–Century Political Formations	
▶ Worksheets 28 to 30	10–11

## GEOGRAPHY : OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. Environment	
▶ Worksheets 31 to 33	11–12
2. Inside Our Earth	
▶ Worksheets 34 to 36	12–12
3. Our Changing Earth	
▶ Worksheets 37 to 39	12–13
4. Air	
▶ Worksheets 40 to 42	13–14

5. Water	
▶ Worksheets 43 to 45	14–14
6. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife	
▶ Worksheets 46 to 48	14–15
7. Human Environment–Settlement, Transport and Communication	
▶ Worksheets 49 to 51	15–16
8. Human Environment Interactions : The Tropical and the Subtropical Region	
▶ Worksheets 52 to 54	16–16
9. Life in the Temperate Grasslands	
▶ Worksheets 55 to 57	16–17
10. Life in the Deserts	
▶ Worksheets 58 to 60	17–18

### **CIVICS : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE - II**

1. On Equality	
▶ Worksheets 61 to 63	18–19
2. Role of the Government in Health	
▶ Worksheets 64 to 66	19–19
3. How the State Government Works	
▶ Worksheets 67 to 69	19–20
4. Growing up as Boys and Girls	
▶ Worksheets 70 to 72	20–20
5. Women Change the World	
▶ Worksheets 73 to 75	21–21
6. Understanding Media	
▶ Worksheets 76 to 78	21–22
7. Understanding Advertising	
▶ Worksheets 79 to 81	22–22
8. Markets Around Us	
▶ Worksheets 82 to 84	22–23
9. A Shirt in the Market	
▶ Worksheets 85 to 87	23–24
10. Struggles for Equality	
▶ Worksheets 88 to 90	24–24

# HISTORY

## WORKSHEET 1

- I. 1. (c)    2. (c)    3. (a)    4. (c)    5. (b)    6. (b)    7. (a)    8. (d)    9. (a)    10. (d)

## WORKSHEET 2

- I. 1. It refers to the art or technique of making maps.  
2. Archive is a place where documents and manuscripts are stored.  
3. Islam appeared in the subcontinent during medieval period.  
4. The Arab called India 'Hind'. The Persian used 'Saptasindhu' for India.  
5. In the medieval period, a 'foreigner' was any stranger who appeared say in a given village, someone who was not a part of that society or a culture.  
6. Habitat refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents.  
7. The three periods into which British historians divided the history of India were Hindu, Muslim and British.  
8. All events of the past, which have taken place throughout the world since times immemorial, form the periodisation of history.

## WORKSHEET 3

- I. (a) Cartographer    (b) Persian    (c) Babur    (d) Foreigner    (e) Archive  
(f) Habitat    (g) Ali    (h) Quran
- II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) True    (e) False    (f) True
- III. (a) (3)    (b) (1)    (c) (4)    (d) (5)    (e) (2)
- IV. 1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (a)

## WORKSHEET 4

- I. 1. (a)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (c)    5. (c)    6. (b)    7. (a)    8. (b)    9. (d)    10. (b)

## WORKSHEET 5

- I. 1. The two famous kings of Chola kingdom were Rajaraja and Rajendra.  
2. Kalhana.  
3. al-Beruni wrote Kitab-al-Hind.  
4. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni raided the subcontinent almost every year.  
5. Prithviraj III defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhamamad Ghori in 1191.

6. Under the Cholas, temples became the centre of life. They were the hub of economic, political and cultural activities.
7. Groups of villages formed larger units called Nadu.
8. There was constant rivalry between the Palas, the Gurjaras Pratiharas, and the Rashtrakutas. This has been termed as the tripartite struggle.

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### WORKSHEET 6

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- I. (a) Traders      (b) Prashastis      (c) Kanauj      (d) Delhi, Ajmer      (e) Prithviraja III  
(f) Rajaraja
- II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) False    (e) False    (f) True
- III. (a) (3)    (b) (5)    (c) (1)    (d) (2)    (e) (6)    (f) (4)
- IV. 1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (b)

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### WORKSHEET 7

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- I. 1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (a)    4. (a)    5. (c)    6. (a)    7. (a)    8. (c)    9. (c)    10. (a)

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### WORKSHEET 8

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- I. 1. Qutbuddin Aybak started constructing Qutub Minar but Iltutmish completed it.
2. The first battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 A.D.
3. The two rulers of slave dynasty were Iltutmish and Balban.
4. Qutbuddin Aybak laid the foundation of slave dynasty.
5. Raziyya was the daughter of Sultan Iltutmish.
6. Raziyya Sultana was not liked by the nobles because people were not comfortable in having a queen as ruler because women were not given independence in those days.
7. The duty of the *muqti* was to join military campaigns and maintain law and order. They were given authority to collect revenue of their *iqtas* as salary.

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### WORKSHEET 9

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- I. (a) Tomar      (b) Delhiwal      (c) Persian      (d) Raziyya      (e) 1240 A.D.  
(f) Hinterland
- II. (a) False    (b) True    (c) True    (d) False    (e) True    (f) False
- III. (a) (5)    (b) (2)    (c) (6)    (d) (3)    (e) (4)    (f) (1)
- IV. 1. (b)    2. (b)    3. (c)    4. (a)

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### WORKSHEET 10

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- I. 1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (b)    6. (a)    7. (c)

- II. 1. Abul Fazal was famous in Akbar's court because he was one of the close friends of Akbar who wrote a three volume history of Akbar's reign titled *Akbarnama*.

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**WORKSHEET 11**

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- I. 1. Babur laid the foundation of Mughal empire.  
2. Abul Fazal wrote *Akbarnama*.  
3. Shah Jahan had four sons. Two of them were—Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh.  
4. Jahangir was the son of Akbar.  
5. The main source of income available to Mughal rulers was tax on the produce of the peasantry.  
6. The four main Mughal rulers were:  
(a) Babur            (b) Humayun            (c) Akbar            (d) Jahangir

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**WORKSHEET 12**

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- I. (a) Timurid            (b) Babur            (c) Panipat, Delhi, Agra            (d) 13  
(e) Shah Jahan            (f) 1527 A.D.
- II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) False    (e) True    (f) False
- III. (a) (3)    (b) (6)    (c) (1)    (d) (5)    (e) (4)    (f) (2)
- IV. 1. (a)    2. (b)    3. (b)    4. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 13**

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- I. 1. (c)    2. (a)    3. (d)    4. (a)    5. (b)    6. (a)    7. (d)    8. (c)
- II. 1. The two important monuments built by Shah Jahan were Red Fort at Delhi and Taj Mahal at Agra.  
2. This temple had the tallest shikhar amongst all the temples constructed during that time.

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**WORKSHEET 14**

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- I. 1. Qutbuddin Aybak built Qutub Minar in 1199.  
2. Akbar built the Agra Fort.  
3. Iltutmish constructed a large reservoir "King Reservoir".  
4. Golden Temple is situated at Amritsar.  
5. Somnath temple was destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni.  
6. Few buildings of the Sultanate period are—Qutub Minar, Tomb of Iltutmish, Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra, Mosque of Jamali Kamali and Alai Darwaza.  
7. Different kinds of buildings constructed by rulers included mosques, forts, tombs etc.  
8. In trabeate style of architecture, roofs, doors and windows were made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns.  
9. In arcuate style of architecture, the weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches.

10. *Pietra Dura* is a device of inlay decoration. In this method, semi-precious stones such as lapis lazuli onyx, jasper, topaz were embedded in the marble.

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**WORKSHEET 15**

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- I. (a) Akbar (b) trabeate (c) Dhangadeva (d) Thanjavur  
(e) Shah Jahan, Shahjahanabad (f) Delhi
- II. (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True (e) True (f) True
- III. (a) (6) (b) (1) (c) (5) (d) (2) (e) (3) (f) (4)
- IV. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 16**

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- I. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (d)

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**WORKSHEET 17**

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- I. 1. Thanjavur was the capital of Cholas during medieval period.  
2. Rajarajeshwara temple was built by King Rajaraja.  
3. Kanchipuram and Madurai in Tamil Nadu are the examples of temple towns.  
4. The two pilgrimage centres are Vrindavan (UP) and Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu).  
5. Indian spices and cotton cloth were purchased by Italian traders.  
6. The Mahanavmi festival was celebrated in Hampi.  
7. The three types of towns were—administrative or court towns, pilgrimage towns and trading or port towns.  
8. The craftspersons of Bidar were so famed for their inlay work in copper and silver that they came to be called as Bidri.

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**WORKSHEET 18**

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- I. (a) Thanjavur (b) devotion (c) Bronze (d) trade, banking (e) Ajmer  
(f) Pushkar
- II. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False (e) True (f) False (g) False
- III. (a) (3) (b) (6) (c) (1) (d) (2) (e) (4) (f) (5)
- IV. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 19**

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- I. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 20**

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- I. 1. Nomadic pastoralists moved over long distances with their animals. They lived on milk and other pastoral products.

2. In Punjab, the Khokhar tribe was very influential during 13th and 14th century.
3. The Balochis was large and powerful tribe in the northwest.
4. Nagas and Ahoms were the two tribe of northeast.
5. Kolis and Berads were the two tribes of Maharashtra.
6. The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were called paiks.
7. In shifting cultivation, trees and bushes in a forest are first cut and then burnt. The crop is sown in the ashes. When this land loses its fertility, another plot of land is cleared and planted in the same way.
8. The Ahoms were the people who migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present day Myanmar in the 13th century.

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### WORKSHEET 21

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- I. (a) varnas            (b) nomadic            (c) khokhar            (d) tanda            (e) Alauddin Khalji  
 (f) animals
- II. (a) False   (b) True   (c) False   (d) True   (e) True   (f) False
- III. (a) (6)    (b) (1)    (c) (4)    (d) (2)    (e) (3)    (f) (5)
- IV. 1. (b)    2. (b)    3. (a)

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### WORKSHEET 22

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- I. 1. (c)    2. (c)    3. (d)    4. (c)    5. (a)    6. (d)    7. (b)    8. (c)    9. (a)    10. (a)

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### WORKSHEET 23

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- I. 1. The devotees of Lord Shiva were known as Nayanars.
2. The two famous Bhakti Saints were Shankaracharya and Ramanuja.
3. The two saints of Maharashtra were Namdev and Eknath.
4. Tulsidas composed *Ramcharitmanas*.
5. Surdas composed *Sursagar*.
6. Hagiography refers to writings of saints lives.
7. The holy book of Sikhs is Guru Granth Sahib.
8. Mirabai was a Rajput Princess, married into the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century. Mirabai became a disciple of Ravidas, (a saint). She was devoted to Krishna and composed *bhajans* expressing her intense devotion.
9. The unique feature of the bhakti saints is that their works were composed in regional languages and could be sung.
10. Guru Angad compiled the compositions of Baba Guru Nanak, to which he added his own in a new script known as Gurmukhi.
11. Alvars were the devotees of Lord Vishnu whereas Nayanars were the devotees of Lord Shiva.



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**WORKSHEET 24**

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- I. (a) Shiva                      (b) Kerala                      (c) Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, Akkamahadevi  
(d) yogasanas, meditation                      (e) disciple                      (f) bhajans
- II. (a) True   (b) True   (c) False   (d) False   (e) True   (f) True
- III. (a) (5)   (b) (1)   (c) (6)   (d) (2)   (e) (3)   (f) (4)
- IV. 1. (c)   2. (b)   3. (a)   4. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 25**

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- I. 1. (b)   2. (c)   3. (a)   4. (b)   5. (a)   6. (a)   7. (c)   8. (d)
- II. 1. Lord Vishnu was worshipped in the Jagannatha Temple.  
2. The two gharanas of kathak developed in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and Lucknow.

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**WORKSHEET 26**

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- I. 1. Malayalam was the first regional language used in official records.  
2. The *Lilatilakam* is written in Manipravalam.  
3. Jagannatha Temple is located in Puri, Orissa.  
4. Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Awadh.  
5. Akbar and Shah Jahan adopted the tradition of miniature painting.  
6. Fish is the major food of Bengal.  
7. Manipravalam literally means “diamond and corals” referring to the two languages, sanskrit and the regional language.  
8. The two forms of classical dances are Bharatanatyam and Odissi.  
9. Miniatures paintings are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood.  
10. By the late 17th century, Himalayan foothill region had developed bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli.

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**WORKSHEET 27**

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- I. (a) Rajasthan                      (b) Kathaks                      (c) Bharatnatyam                      (d) Akbar, Jahangir                      (e) Basohli  
(f) Bengal
- II. (a) False   (b) True   (c) True   (d) False   (e) True   (e) False
- III. (a) (3)   (b) (5)   (c) (1)   (d) (4)   (e) (2)   (f) (6)
- IV. 1. (a)   2. (b)   3. (a)   4. (b)

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**WORKSHEET 28**

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- I. 1. (a)   2. (c)   3. (d)   4. (c)   5. (a)   6. (a)   7. (c)   8. (c)

- II. 1. Churaman was the leader of the Jats.  
2. The three old Mughal provinces were Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.

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**WORKSHEET 29**

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- I. 1. Sa'adat Khan was the founder of Awadh.  
2. The third battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and the Mughals.  
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the founder of Hyderabad.  
4. *Ijaradars* were the revenue farmer in the state of Awadh.  
5. In eighteenth century, the ruler of Jodhpur was Ajit Singh.  
6. In the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organised themselves into a number of bands called Jathas.  
7. Sardeshmukhi was tax levied by the Marathas. 9–10% of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan.  
8. Jagir was a land owned by a noble or an army chief, income from which 'in the form of tax', was used by him to maintain his family and troops.  
9. The Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded North India five times between 1748 and 1761.  
10. The two Rajput Kings who served under Mughal empire were—Ajit Singh of Jodhpur and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber.  
11. Chauth was a tax levied by the Marathas. 25% of the land revenue was claimed by zamindars. In the Deccan, this was collected by the Marathas.

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**WORKSHEET 30**

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- I. (a) 1761      (b) Deccan      (c) Govenor      (d) Hyderabad      (e) five  
II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) True    (e) False  
III. (a) (3)    (b) (5)    (c) (1)    (d) (2)    (e) (6)    (f) (4)    (g) (7)  
IV. 1. (b)    2. (b)    3. (c)    4. (a)    5. (a)

## GEOGRAPHY

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**WORKSHEET 31**

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- I. 1. (a)    2. (b)    3. (a)    4. (a)    5. (a)    6. (c)    7. (c)    8. (c)    9. (a)    10. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 32**

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- I. 1. Whatever we see in our surroundings is known as environment.  
2. The air which envelops the earth is called the atmosphere.  
3. The narrow zone where land, water and air comes into contact with each other is called the biosphere.  
4. It is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

5. The four domains of natural environment are Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere.
6. The outermost solid layer of the earth, consisting of rock material and soil is known as crust of the earth.
7. The biosphere is made up of distinct zones each having its own physical environment, plant and animal life. This is called ecosystem.
8. Lithosphere consists of a variety of rocks and minerals which are useful to us. Lithosphere also provides us land for various uses and soil for agriculture.

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### WORKSHEET 33

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- I. (a) hydrosphere (b) biotic, abiotic (c) rocks, minerals (d) atmosphere (e) Barter system
- II. (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) False (e) True (f) True
- III. (a) (4) (b) (1) (c) (6) (d) (3) (e) (2) (f) (5)
- IV. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

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### WORKSHEET 34

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- I. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (a)

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### WORKSHEET 35

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- I. 1. The three layers of the earth are—crust, mantle and core.
2. The core is the innermost layer of the earth.
3. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.
4. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.
5. The deepest mine in the world is located in South Africa.
6. Crust is the thinnest layer of the earth.
7. Any natural mass of mineral that make up the earth's crust is called a rock.
8. The three types of rocks are—the sedimentary, the igneous and the metamorphic.
9. The two types of igneous rocks are—extrusive rock and intrusive rock.

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### WORKSHEET 36

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- I. (a) Crust (b) 2900 (c) South Africa (d) Rock (e) Igneous  
(f) Crust
- II. (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) False (f) True
- III. (a) (2) (b) (1) (c) (4) (d) (6) (e) (3) (f) (5)
- IV. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b)

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### WORKSHEET 37

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- I. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a)

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**WORKSHEET 38**

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- I.
1. Earthquakes are sudden vibrations inside the earth's crust.
  2. Volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.
  3. The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as endogenic forces.
  4. Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.
  5. In deserts, there are rocks in the shape of a mushroom, called mushroom rocks.
  6. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.
  7. Erosion is the wearing away of landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.
  8. When the wind blows it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill like structure called sand dunes.
  9. The running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a waterfall.
  10. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop. Over time they become larger and wider. Thus hollow like caves are formed in the rocks. They are called sea caves.

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**WORKSHEET 39**

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- I. (a) Lithospheric (b) Endogenic (c) Earthquake, Volcanoes (d) focus  
(e) Volcano (f) Forces (g) epicentre
- II. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False (e) True (f) False
- III. (a) (3) (b) (2) (c) (1) (d) (4) (e) (5) (f) (6)
- IV. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 40**

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- I. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (a)

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**WORKSHEET 41**

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- I.
1. Our earth is surrounded by a huge blanket of air called atmosphere.
  2. Nitrogen is the most abundant gas present in the atmosphere.
  3. Nitrogen is essential for the survival of plants.
  4. Carbon dioxide is also known as greenhouse gas.
  5. Carbon dioxide is used by plants to make their food.
  6. The average height of troposphere is 13 km.
  7. Ozone gas protects us from harmful sunrays.
  8. Exosphere is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere.
  9. Rain Gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall.
  10. Wind vane shows the direction of the wind.

11. When the level of carbon dioxide increases in the atmosphere due to factory smoke or car fumes, the heat retained in the atmosphere increases the temperature of the earth. This is called global warming.
12. The three types of winds are—permanent winds, seasonal winds and local winds.

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**WORKSHEET 42**

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- I. (a) Atmosphere (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Nitrogen, Oxygen (d) Nitrogen (e) Nitrogen  
(f) Oxygen
- II. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False (e) True (f) False
- III. (a) (3) (b) (2) (c) (1) (d) (6) (e) (4) (f) (5)
- IV. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b)

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**WORKSHEET 43**

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- I. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b)
- II. 1. The World Water Day is celebrated on 22 March every year.  
2. Rivers and ponds are the sources of freshwater.

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**WORKSHEET 44**

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- I. 1. The water of the oceans is salty as it contains large amount of salts.  
2. The three movements of the oceans are—waves, tides and currents.  
3. When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternatively, they are called waves.  
4. Tsunami is a huge sea wave caused by an earthquake on the sea-floor.  
5. Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 1000 grams of water.  
6. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called a tide.  
7. Swimmers can swim in the sea because sea water is salty and swimmers can float in it because the increased salt content make it dense.  
8. Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

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**WORKSHEET 45**

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- I. (a) evaporation (b) Water cycle (c) Terrarium (d) river, ponds (e) salty  
(f) Salinity
- II. (a) False (b) False (c) True (d) True (e) False (f) True
- III. (a) (3) (b) (2) (c) (1) (d) (6) (e) (4) (f) (5)
- IV. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 46**

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- I. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)

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**WORKSHEET 47**

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- I. 1. Natural vegetation refers to plant cover which grows naturally.  
2. Natural vegetation can be classified into three groups—Forests, grasslands and shrubs.  
3. Tropical rainforests are known as evergreen forests because the trees do not shed their leaves altogether.  
4. Anaconda is the world's largest snake found in tropical rainforests.  
5. The two citrus fruits are oranges and grapes.  
6. The two animals found in coniferous forests are polar bear and silver fox.  
7. Coniferous forest are also known as Taiga.  
8. Tundra type of vegetation is found in polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America.  
9. Polar bear and snow foxes are found in Tundra region.  
10. The factors responsible for the growth of natural vegetation are—temperature and moisture.  
11. Ebony and Rosewood are two hardwood trees found in tropical evergreen forest.

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**WORKSHEET 48**

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- I. (a) Temperature, moisture                      (b) Three                      (c) Anaconda                      (d) Brazil  
(e) Rosewood, ebony                      (f) Tropical evergreen
- II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) True    (e) False    (f) True
- III. (a) (5)    (b) (1)    (c) (4)    (d) (2)    (e) (3)    (f) (6)
- IV. 1. (b)    2. (a)    3. (b)    4. (a)    5. (a)    6. (b)

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**WORKSHEET 49**

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- I. 1. (d)    2. (c)    3. (c)    4. (a)    5. (a)    6. (c)    7. (d)    8. (c)    9. (a)    10. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 50**

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- I. 1. Settlements are places where people build their homes.  
2. Site is a place where a building or a settlement develops.  
3. Settlements which are occupied for a short time are called temporary settlements.  
4. Transport is the means by which people and goods move.  
5. The highest roadways in the world is Manali-Leh Highway.  
6. Indian railway network is the largest in Asia.  
7. The two types of waterways are—Inland waterways and sea routes.  
8. Communication is the process of conveying messages to others.  
9. The ideal natural conditions for the selection of any site are:  
(a) Favourable climate                      (b) Availability of water  
(c) Suitable land                      (d) Fertile soil

10. The villages are rural settlements where people are engaged in activities like agriculture, fishing etc., Rural settlement can be compact or scattered.
11. The four major means of transport are roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
12. The two types of waterways are—Inland waterways and sea routes.

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### WORKSHEET 51

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- I. (a) Settlements    (b) Temporary    (c) River    (d) Transport    (e) National, State  
 (f) Chennai, Kolkata
- II. (a) False    (b) True    (c) True    (d) True    (e) True    (f) True
- III. (a) (2)    (b) (6)    (c) (5)    (d) (1)    (e) (3)    (f) (4)
- IV. 1. (c)    2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (c)    5. (a)    6. (a)    7. (c)

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### WORKSHEET 52

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- I. 1. (b)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (d)    5. (a)    6. (d)    7. (a)    8. (b)    9. (a)    10. (d)

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### WORKSHEET 53

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- I. 1. Tributaries are small rivers that join the main river.  
 2. Amazon basin is the largest river basin in the world.  
 3. The two tributaries of Ganga are the Son and the Ghaghra.  
 4. Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin receives rain from mid June to mid September.  
 5. The main crop of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is paddy.  
 6. The two cash crops of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin are—sugar cane and jute.  
 7. Population density means the number of persons that live in one sq. km of an area.  
 8. Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin lies in the subtropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes.  
 9. The two trees of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin are—pine and deodar.  
 10. The two cities located along the river Ganga are Allahabad and Kanpur.

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### WORKSHEET 54

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- I. (a) Amazon    (b) Tributaries    (c) equatorial    (d) Bromelids    (e) Hot, wet  
 (f) Piranha
- II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) False    (e) False    (f) True
- III. (a) (2)    (b) (5)    (c) (1)    (d) (6)    (e) (3)    (f) (4)
- IV. 1. (b)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (d)

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### WORKSHEET 55

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- I. 1. (c)    2. (c)    3. (a)    4. (a)    5. (c)    6. (d)    7. (b)    8. (c)    9. (b)    10. (a)

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**WORKSHEET 56**

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- I. 1. The temperate grassland of North America are known as the Prairies.
2. The major crop of Prairies is maize.
3. The Temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the Velds.
4. The two animals found in Velds are lions and leopards.
5. Kimberley is famous for diamond industry.
6. The two most develop countries of the world located in Prairies are USA and Canada.
7. The Prairies are known as the 'Granaries of the world' due to the huge surplus of wheat production.
8. The two minerals found in Prairies are coal and iron.
9. The Velds receive rains in summer months from November to February because the warm ocean currents wash the shores of the Velds and bring rain bearing clouds.
10. The rivers that drain in the velds are the tributaries of the rivers Orange and Limpopo.

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**WORKSHEET 57**

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- I. (a) prairies                      (b) Temperate region, tropical region                      (c) meadows  
(d) Rocky, Great Lakes                      (e) Blackfoot                      (f) Southern
- II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) False    (e) True    (f) False
- III. (a) (6)    (b) (5)    (c) (2)    (d) (1)    (e) (3)    (f) (4)
- IV. 1. (a)    2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (b)    5. (c)    6. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 58**

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- I. 1. (c)    2. (c)    3. (b)    4. (c)    5. (c)    6. (a)    7. (a)    8. (c)    9. (d)    10. (d)

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**WORKSHEET 59**

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- I. 1. The Sahara desert is the largest desert of the world.
2. The two plants that grow in Sahara desert are cactus and palms.
3. Camels and foxes are the two animals found in Sahara desert.
4. Rice, wheat, barley and beans are the crops grown in Sahara desert.
5. Iron and manganese are the minerals found in Sahara desert.
6. Gangri glacier is found in Ladakh.
7. Wild goats and wild sheep are found in Ladakh.
8. Leh is the capital of Ladakh.
9. Zojila Pass connects Leh to Kashmir.
10. Desert in an arid region characterised by extremely high or low temperatures and has scarce vegetation.



11. Willows and poplars are grown in Ladakh. Besides these, Apple, Apricot and Walnuts also bloom here.

12. The two famous monasteries are Hemis and Thiksey.

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### WORKSHEET 60

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I. (a) Desert            (b) The Sahara        (c) North Africa        (d) Ladakh            (e) Gangri  
(f) Khapa Chan

II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) False    (d) True    (e) False    (f) True

III. (a) (5)    (b) (6)    (c) (1)    (d) (2)    (e) (3)    (f) (4)

IV. 1. (b)    2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (c)    5. (a)

## CIVICS

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### WORKSHEET 61

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I. 1. (d)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (a)    5. (b)    6. (c)    7. (c)    8. (a)

II. 1. The Civil Right Act was passed in 1964.

2. The autobiography of dalit writer Omprakash Valmiki is *Joothan*.

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### WORKSHEET 62

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I. 1. Universal Adult Franchise means that all adults citizens who have attained the age of 18 years and above, have the right to vote irrespective of their social or economic backgrounds.

2. "All persons are equal before the law" means that every person has to obey the same laws. No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste etc.

3. Constitution means "a document that lays down the basic rulers and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow".

4. A movement that began in USA in 1950s in which African-American people demanded equal rights and end of racial discrimination.

5. (a) The state shall not discriminate on ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

(b) The use of wells, tanks, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of state funds to the use of general public.

6. (a) The common form of inequality in India is the caste system.

(b) The other form of inequality is on the basis of religion.

7. The midday meal scheme refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch.

8. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme in 2001.

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**WORKSHEET 63**

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- I. (a) 1995      (b) 18 and above      (c) Government      (d) Abraham Lincoln      (e) Tamil Nadu  
(f) Caste system
- II. (a) True      (b) False      (c) False      (d) True      (e) False      (f) True
- III. (a) (3)      (b) (4)      (c) (1)      (d) (2)      (e) (5)      (f) (6)
- IV. 1. (b)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 64**

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- I. 1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (d)      6. (c)      7. (a)
- II. 1. Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.  
2. Public health care system is a system of hospitals and health centres run by the government.

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**WORKSHEET 65**

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- I. 1. Private healthcare system are not owned or controlled by the government. They are run by individuals or a company.  
2. Communicable diseases are diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air etc.  
3. O.P.D. means 'Out Patient Department'. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward.

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**WORKSHEET 66**

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- I. (a) Primary health centre      (b) State government      (c) rivers      (d) Concurrent List  
(e) Water      (f) Water, Sanitation
- II. (a) True      (b) False      (c) False      (d) True      (e) True      (f) True
- III. (a) (6)      (b) (4)      (c) (5)      (d) (2)      (e) (3)      (f) (1)
- IV. 1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 67**

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- I. 1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (a)      4. (a)      5. (c)      6. (b)      7. (c)
- II. 1. Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers.  
2. Government responds by holding press conference to discuss the issues.  
3. Governor is the head of the state.  
4. The term of Vidhan Sabha is 5 years.  
5. Governor is appointed by the Central Government.

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**WORKSHEET 68**

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- I. 1. The MLAs belonging, to the ruling party will elect their leader who will become the Chief Minister.

2. A legislative assembly is a place where all the MLAs whether from the ruling party or opposition meet to discuss various things.
3. The two ways are newspaper and TV channel through which people express their views.
4. Constituency is a particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representatives.
5. The two houses of the State Government are–Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad.

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### WORKSHEET 69

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- I. (a) elected, people (b) Constituency (c) majority (d) 68 (e) Governor  
(f) Chief Minister
- II. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True (e) False (f) False
- III. (a) (5) (b) (6) (c) (1) (d) (2) (e) (3) (f) (4)
- IV. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

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### WORKSHEET 70

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- I. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)
- II. 1. Some of the household tasks which require physical work are: washing clothes, sweeping, cleaning, taking care of the child etc.
2. Gender is a social construct through which the social and cultural roles of males and females are defined.
3. Gender inequality is a differential treatment of the two sexes, resulting in the preference of one sex over the other.
4. Care-giving refers to a range of tasks related to looking after and nurturing. Besides physical tasks, they also involve a strong emotional aspect.
5. Double-burden literally means a double load. This term is commonly used to describe the women's work situation. It has emerged from a recognition that women typically labour both inside the home (housework) and outside.

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### WORKSHEET 71

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- I. 1. In the society, it is assumed that this is something that comes naturally to women. It therefore does not have to be paid for and society devalues this work.
2. People in towns and cities employ domestic workers for sweeping, cooking, cleaning, washing clothes and dishes, looking after young children and the elderly persons.
3. Discrimination means the practice of treating a person or a group in society less fairly than others.

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### WORKSHEET 72

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- I. (a) firewood (b) women (c) devalues (d) domestic (e) anganwadis  
(f) invisible, unpaid
- II. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True (e) False (f) False

- III. (a) (2) (b) (5) (c) (1) (d) (3) (e) (6) (f) (4)  
IV. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

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**WORKSHEET 73**

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- I. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c)  
II. 1. Rashsundari Devi wrote *Amar Jiban*.  
2. The International Women's Day is celebrated on 8th March.  
3. When we do not treat people equally or with respect then we are indulging in discrimination.  
4. Physical and mental violence that women face within their homes is called domestic violence.

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**WORKSHEET 74**

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- I. 1. The two methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise issues are campaigning and protesting.

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**WORKSHEET 75**

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- I. (a) School (b) housewife (c) School (d) pandita (e) agricultural  
(f) preference  
II. (a) False (b) False (c) True (d) True (e) True (f) True  
III. (a) (3) (b) (6) (c) (4) (d) (5) (e) (2) (f) (1)  
IV. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

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**WORKSHEET 76**

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- I. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)  
II. 1. The two types of media are—print media and electronic media.  
2. Newspaper and magazines are the examples of print media.  
3. TV and Radio are the examples of electronic media.  
4. Censorship refers to the powers that government has to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories.  
5. TV, Radio and newspaper are a form of media that reaches millions of people, across the country and world and thus are called as mass media.

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**WORKSHEET 77**

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- I. 1. Media is the plural form of the word 'medium' and it describes the various ways through which we communicate in society. Media refers to all means of communication.  
2. An independent media means that no one should control and influence the coverage of the news. No one should tell the media what should be included and what should not be included in a news story.

3. This refers to newsreports, articles, interviews, stories, etc., that are printed in newspapers, magazines and books for a wide audience to read.

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**WORKSHEET 78**

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- I. (a) satellites (b) mass (c) media (d) Television (e) Media (f) Technology  
II. (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True (e) True (f) False  
III. (a) (6) (b) (1) (c) (5) (d) (2) (e) (3) (f) (4)  
IV. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

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**WORKSHEET 79**

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- I. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
II. 1. An example of social advertisement is granting educational rights to the disabled children.  
2. Advertisements draw our attention to various products and describe them positively so that we become interested in buying them.  
3. Branding means stamping a product with a particular name or sign. This is done in order to differentiate it from other products in the market.  
4. The two types of advertisements are:  
(a) Commercial advertisement  
(b) Social advertisement

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**WORKSHEET 80**

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- I. 1. The medium through which such information is supplied like journal, magazine, hoarding, television etc., are called as the media of advertising.  
2. Some of the advertisements are made by the government or private agencies for the benefit of the larger society. Such advertisements are known as social advertisements.  
3. Each brand adheres to a specific value that is important for the consumer. This is known as brand value.  
4. Consumer refers to the person for whom the goods or products have been made and who pays money to buy and use them.

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**WORKSHEET 81**

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- I. (a) products (b) branding (c) advertisements (d) social, cultural (e) money  
(f) better  
II. (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) False (e) False (f) True  
III. (a) (4) (b) (1) (c) (2) (d) (3) (e) (5) (f) (6)  
IV. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)

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**WORKSHEET 82**

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- I. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (d)

- II. 1. Different types of markets are—the weekly markets, the neighbourhood shops and the shopping complexes.
2. This refers to buying and selling in large quantities. Most products, including vegetables, fruits and flowers have special wholesale markets.
3. The advantage of weekly market is that most things we need are available at one place. We do not have to go to different areas to buy different things.

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**WORKSHEET 83**

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- I. 1. Shops in the neighbourhood are useful in many ways :
- (a) They are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week.
- (b) The buyers and seller know each other and these shops also provide goods on credit.
2. Chain of markets is a series of markets that are connected like links in a chain because products pass from one market to another.
3. Hawkers move from place to place carrying their goods on a bicycle or handcart whereas shop owners have a permanent fixed place from where they sell their goods.
4. Mall is an enclosed shopping space. This is usually a large building with many floors that has shops, restaurants and at times even a cinema theatre. These shops most often sell branded products.

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**WORKSHEET 84**

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- I. (a) weekly      (b) wholesale      (c) Hawkers      (d) urban      (e) homes  
(f) retailer
- II. (a) True    (b) False    (c) True    (d) True    (e) False    (f) True
- III. (a) (4)    (b) (1)    (c) (2)    (d) (3)    (e) (5)    (f) (6)
- IV. 1. (c)    2. (a)    3. (b)    4. (c)

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**WORKSHEET 85**

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- I. 1. (c)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (c)    5. (b)    6. (a)
- II. 1. Cooperative system refers to one way of reducing the dependance on the merchants and to earn higher income for the weavers.
2. The person through whom the weaver sells his goods to a trader is known as intermediary.
3. Cooptex refers to a system where government buys cloth from the handloom weaver's cooperatives and sells it through stores.
4. Farmers are generally poor and have to borrow money from the trader at a very high rate of interest to buy seeds, fertilisers, pesticides for cultivation of cotton.

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**WORKSHEET 86**

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- I. 1. (a) The foreign buyers demand the lowest price from the supplier.  
(b) They set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery.

2. Ginning Mill is a factory where seeds are removed from cotton bolls. The cotton is pressed into bales to be sent for spinning into thread.

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**WORKSHEET 87**

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- I. (a) Ginning mill (b) fertiliser, pesticides (c) money (d) Tamil Nadu  
(e) low (f) Weavers, Exporter
- II. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) True (f) False
- III. (a) (4) (b) (5) (c) (1) (d) (2) (e) (3) (f) (6)
- IV. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b)

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**WORKSHEET 88**

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- I. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- II. 1. The full form of TMS is Tawa Matsya Sangh.  
2. In 1994, the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors.  
3. The Tawa dam began to be built in 1958.  
4. The Tawa Matsya Sangh fought for the fishing rights of the reservoir, fishing rights for which was earlier given to the contractors.  
5. Our constitution is considered as a living document because it recognises the equality of all persons. All movements and struggles for equality refer to Indian Constitution for this.

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**WORKSHEET 89**

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- I. 1. Women, dalits, tribals and minorities suffer inequality on the grounds of poverty and discrimination.

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**WORKSHEET 90**

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- I. (a) Betul (b) 1958, 1978 (c) Uttarakhand (d) rallies, chakka jam  
(e) new nets (f) living
- II. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True
- III. (a) (3) (b) (1) (c) (4) (d) (2)
- IV. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

Solutions for Second Term  
will be Available  
ON JANUARY 2011