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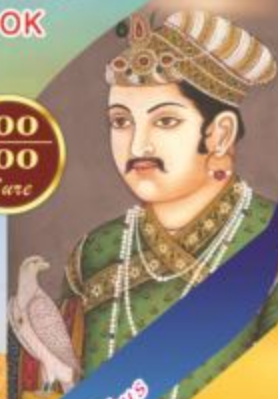
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Preface



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To man nought else affords reality of joy.

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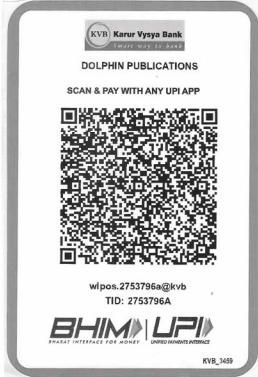
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**Education is the
key to unlock
the golden door
of freedom**

**GEORGE WASHINGTON
CARVER**

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TERM - I

HISTORY

Unit -1

Sources of Medieval India



Learning Objectives

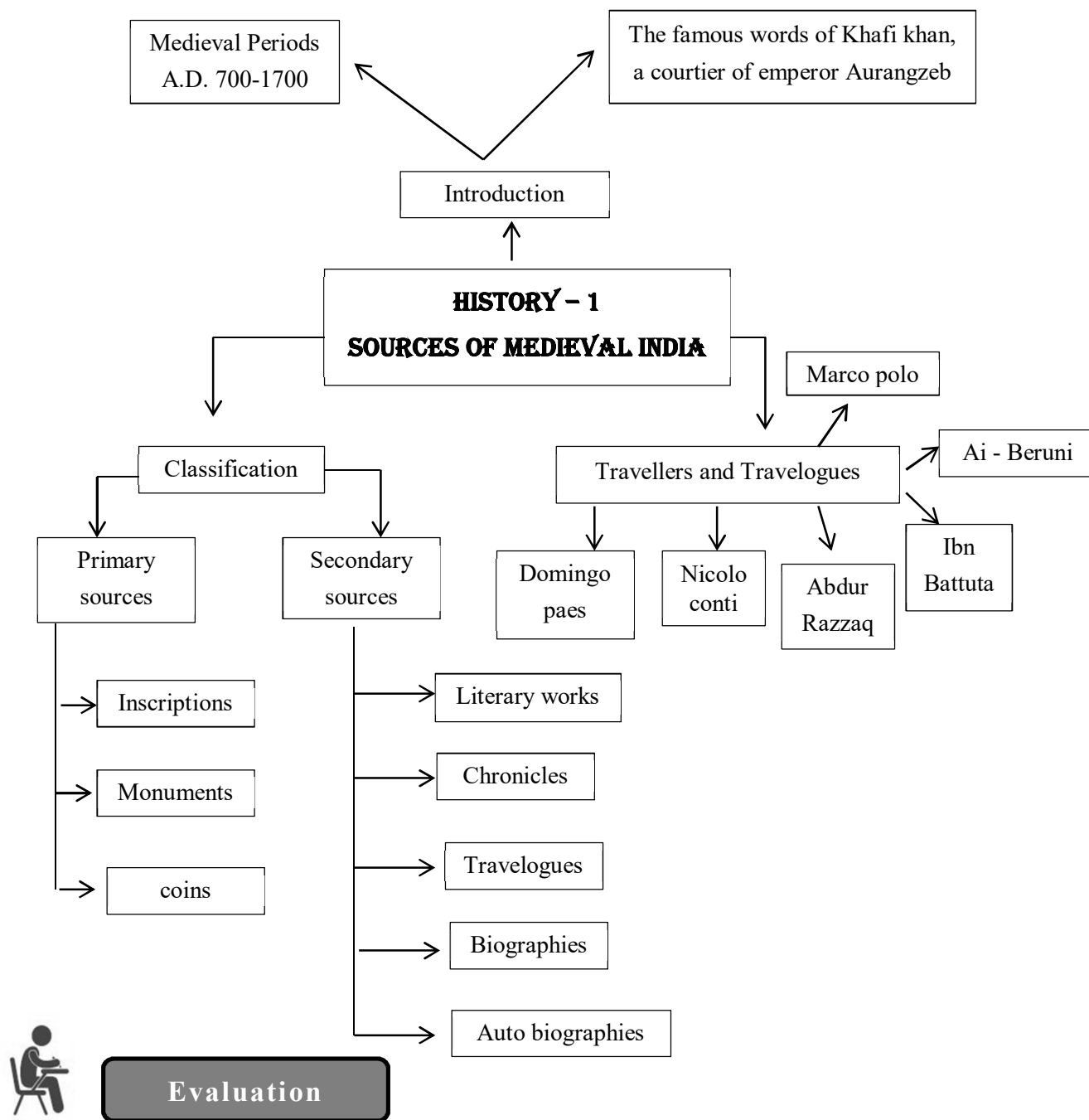
To acquaint ourselves with

- ❖ Sources of the study of medieval India
- ❖ Temples, mosques, tombs, palaces and forts as important sources
- ❖ Literary and inscriptional texts
- ❖ Accounts of Arab and Turkish travellers



★ Learning Outcomes

- | | |
|--------|--|
| SS 713 | ➤ Provides examples of source used to study various periods in |
| SS 714 | ➤ Relates key historical developments during medieval period occurring in one place with another |



I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. _____ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

a) Chronicles

b) Travelogues

c) Coins

d) Inscriptions

[d) Inscriptions]

2. _____ was the land gifted to temples.

- a) Vellanvagai b) Shalabhoga c) Brahmadeya d) Devadana

[d] Devadana]

3. _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.

- a) Chola b) Pandya c) Rajput d) Vijayanagara

[a] Chola]

4. _____ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.

- a) Ain-i-Akbari b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri d) Tarikh-i-Frishta

[b] Taj-ul-Ma'asir]

5. _____, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.

- a) Marco Polo b) Al Beruni c) Domingo Paes d) Ibn Battuta

[d] Ibn Battuta]

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.

[Uttiramerur]

2. _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

[Muhammad Ghori]

3. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a _____.

[Jital]

4. _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.

[Minhaj-us-Siraj]

5. An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.

[Nicolo Conti]

III MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(Answer)

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

IV STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution. [True]
2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire. [False]
3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts. [True]
4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522. [False]

V MATCH THE STATEMENT WITH THE REASON TICK (✓) THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

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

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) R is the correct explanation of A. | b) R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is wrong and R is correct. | d) A and R are wrong. |

[a] R is the correct explanation of A.]

2) Find out the wrong pair

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) Madura Vijayam | - Gangadevi |
| b) Abul Fazal | - Ain-i-Akbari |
| c) Ibn Battuta | - Tahqiq-i-Hind |
| d) Amuktamalyatha | - Krishnadevaraya |

[c] Ibn Battuta Tahqiq-i-Hind]

3) Find out the odd one.

- a) Inscriptions b) Travelogues c) Monuments d) Coins

[b] Travelogues]

VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES

1. Who compiled Nalayira Divyaprabhandham?

➤ Nathamuni.

2. What does the word Tuzk mean?

➤ Autobiography.

3. Name Jahangir's memoir.

➤ Tuzk-i-Jahangiri.

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

- Primary sources and secondary sources,

Primary sources:

- Inscriptions, Monuments, Coins.

Secondary sources:

- Literary works, Chronicles, Travelogues, Biographies, Autobiography.
-

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

- Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid, Moth-ki-Masjid, Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah and Charminar are the important mosques belonging to the medieval times,
 - The forts of historical importance are Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort, and Delhi Red Fort
-

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

1. Marco Polo
 2. Al-Beruni
 3. Ibn Battuta
 4. Nicolo Conti
 5. Abdur-Razzaq
 6. Domingo Paes
-

VII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.**

- Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and his name inscribed on it.
 - This coins tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook.
 - Copper Jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.
 - Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din khalji's gold coins, Muhammad –bin Tughluq's copper token currency are indicative of coinage as well as the economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of that time.
-

VIII ANSWER GRID.

1. _____ was a courtier of Emperor Aurangzeb. [Khafi Khan]
2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to _____. [Rajendra Chola I]
3. _____ was the land for the maintenance of the school. [Shalabhoga]
4. _____ compiled Periyapuranam. [Sekkizhar]
5. _____ is an Arabic word meaning history. [Tarikh (or) Tahqiq]
6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to _____ in the south. [Devagiri (Daulatabad)]

IX HOTS

1. **The composition of metals in coins is indicative of the economic prosperity of the empire – Substantiate.**
 - Sliver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din-khalji's gold coins, Muhammed-bin-Tughluq's copper token currency are economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time.

X STUDENT ACTIVITY (FOR STUDENT)

1. **Prepare an album collecting pictures of palaces, tombs, mosques and forts of Medieval India.**

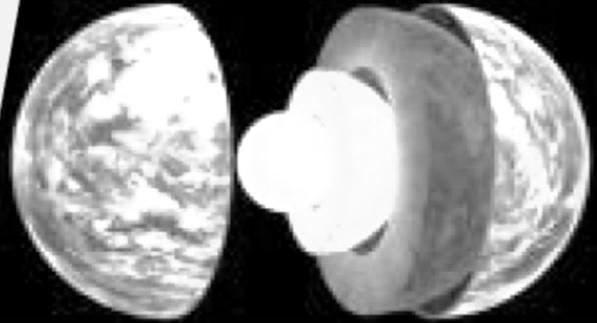
XI. LIFE SKILL.

1. **Find out from the libraries in your town or village and prepare a report about the primary and secondary sources available there.**
 1. On a visit to a library nearby I found that it had primary and secondary sources.
 2. I found historical documents, statistical data, pieces of creative writing, speeches and art objects. Interviews, surveys, field work also are available here.
 3. I also could see sources like articles in newspapers, popular magazines, book a movie views and articles in journals.

GEOGRAPHY

Unit -1

Interior of the Earth



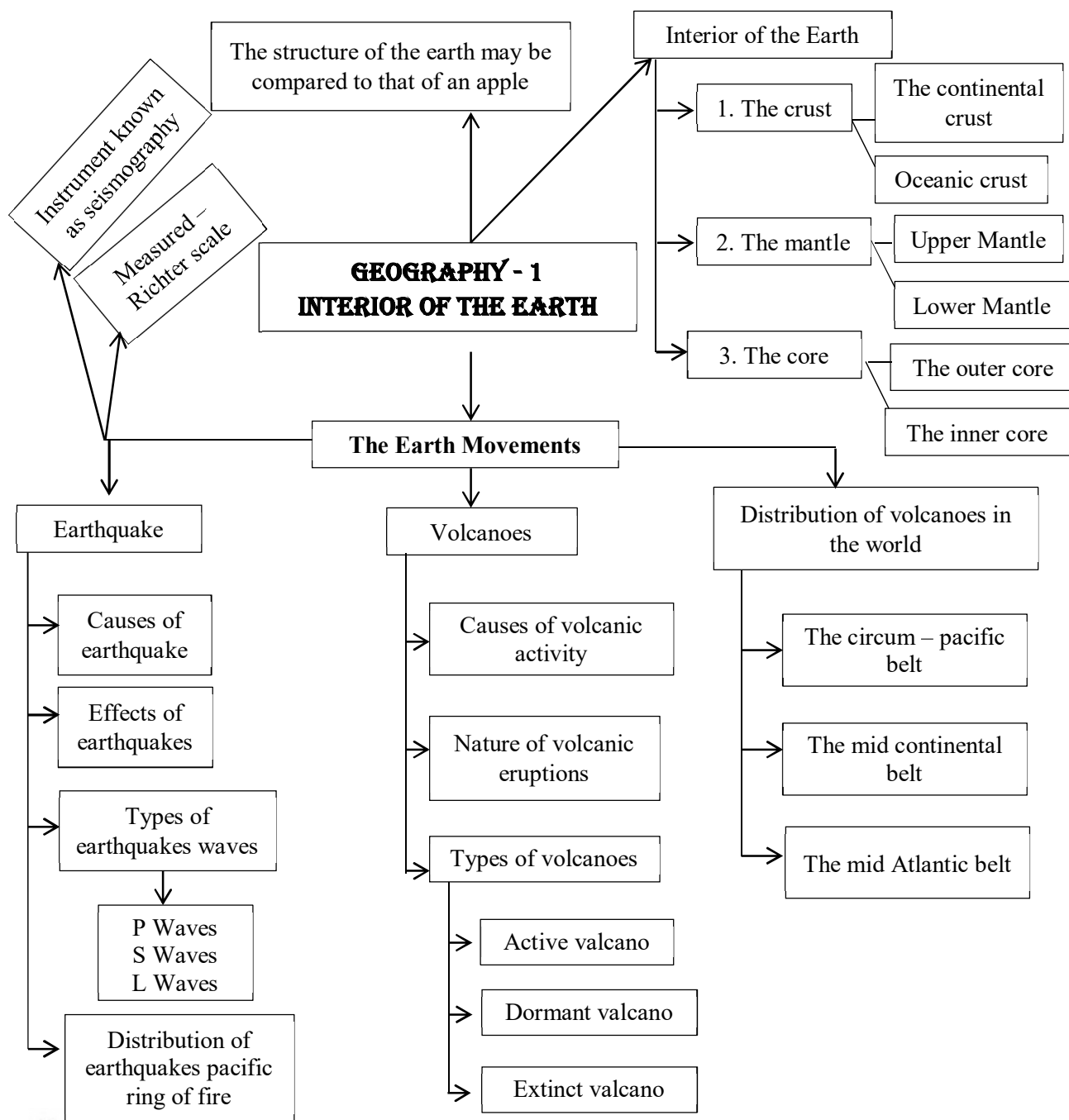
Learning Objectives

- ❖ To know about the interior of the earth
- ❖ To understand the movements of earth plates
- ❖ To learn about earthquakes and volcanoes



* Learning Outcomes

SS 701 ➤ Identifies major layers of the earth's interior, rock types, layers of the atmosphere in a diagram



Evaluation

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Nife is made up of _____.

- a) Nickel and ferrous
- c) Silica and magnesium

- b) Silica and aluminum
- d) Iron and magnesium

[a) Nickel and ferrous]

2. Earthquake and volcanic eruption occur near the edges of _____.
a) Mountain b) Plains c) Plates d) Plateaus [c] Plates]
3. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by _____.
a) Seismograph b) Richter scale c) Ammeter d) Rotameter
[b] Richter scale]
4. The narrow pipe through which magma flow out is called a _____.
a) Vent b) Crater c) Focus d) Caldera [a] Vent]
5. _____ Volcano is known as light house of Mediterranean Sea.
a) Stromboli b) Krakota c) Fujiyama d) Kilimanjaro
[a] Stromboli]
6. _____ Ocean is known as the “Ring of Fire”.
a) Pacific b) Atlantic
c) Arctic d) Antarctic [a] Pacific]

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called _____.
[Welchart- Gutenberg discontinuity]
2. The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as _____. [seismograph]
3. Magma rises to the surface and spreads over a vast area is known as _____.
[fissure eruption]
4. An example for active volcano is _____. [St.Helens USA]
5. Seismology is the study of _____. [earthquakes]

III CIRCLE THE ODD ONE

1. crust, magma, core, mantle. [magma]
2. focus, epicenter, vent, seismic waves. [vent]
3. Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Koyna, Krakatoa. [Krakatoa]
4. lava, caldera, silica, crater. [silica]
5. Stromboli, Helens, Hawaii, Fujiyama. [Fujiyama]

IV MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(Answer)

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

V CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT AND (✓) TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER

1. **Assertion (A)** : There structure of the earth may be compared to that of an Apple.
Reason (R) : The interior of the earth consists of crust, mantle and core.
- a) A and R are correct and R explains A. b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A.
c) A is incorrect but R is correct. d) Both A and R are incorrect.
- [a) A and R are correct and R explains A.]**
-
2. **Assertion (A)** : The Pacific Ocean includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes.
Reason (R) : The boundary along the Eastern and Western coast areas of the Pacific Ocean is known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.
- a) A and R are correct and R explains A. b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A.
c) A is incorrect but R is correct. d) Both A and R are incorrect.
- [a) A and R are correct and R explains A.]**

VI ANSWER IN A WORD

1. **Name the outer most layer of the earth.**
➤ Crust.
-
2. **What is SIAL?**
➤ Silica and Alumina.
-
3. **Name the movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates?**
➤ Tectonic movements.
-
4. **Give an example of extinct volcano.**
➤ Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya of Africa.

VII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY

1. **What is mantle?**
➤ The next layer beneath the crust is called the mantle.
-
2. **Write note on the core of the earth.**
➤ The innermost layer of the earth is called the core.
➤ It is also known as barysphere.
-
3. **Define Earthquake.**
➤ A sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust which produces a shaking or trembling is known as an earthquake.
-
4. **What is a Seismograph?**
➤ The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as seismograph.

5. What is a volcano?

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

6. Name the three types of volcanoes based on periodicity of eruption.

The three types of volcanoes based on periodicity of eruption are

1. Active Volcano
2. Dormant Volcano
3. Extinct Volcano

VIII GIVE REASON**1. No one has been able to take samples from the interior of the earth.**

- It has very high temperature and pressure.

2. The Continental crust is less dense than the oceanic crust.

- Because it is made of both light and dense rock types.
- The continental crust is composed mostly of granite.
- The oceanic crust is composed mostly of basalt.
- The basalt rock is heavier than the granite.

IX DISTINGUISH BETWEEN**1. SIAL and SIMA**

	SIAL	SIMA
1.	Upper part of the Earth's crust	Lower part of the earth's crust
2.	It's mineral constituents are Silica and alumina.	It's mineral constituents are Silica and magnesium.
3.	So it is called SIAL	It is called SIMA.

2. Active volcano and dormant volcano

	Active Volcano	Dormant Volcano
1	Erupt frequently	No sign of activity for many years, but they may become active at anytime.
2	Eg: Mauna Loa in Hawaii	Eg: Mt. Fujiyama in Japan.

X ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL.**1. Write about the effects of an earthquake.**

1. Earthquake may cause changes in the earth's surface.
2. Vibrations often set landslides in mountain regions.
3. Fire is another great danger
4. Falling of buildings is a great danger in an earthquake.
5. Underground water system is disturbed.
6. The floods and waves cause great loss of life.

2. Describe the classification of volcanoes based on the eruptions.**Active volcanoes:**

- They erupt frequently.
- Most of them lie in the Pacific Ring of Fire belt
- Eg: Mauna Loa in Hawaii.

Dormant volcanoes:

- They have shown no sign of activity for many years
- But they may become active at any time.
- Eg: Fujiyama in Japan.

Extinct volcanoes:

- These volcanoes are those which has stopped erupting over past 1000 years.
- Eg: Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa.

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

1. The Circum – Pacific belt.
2. The Mid continental belt.
3. The Mid Atlantic belt.

1. The Circum Pacific belt:

- This is the volcanic zone of the convergence oceanic plate boundary.
 - It includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coast of areas of Pacific Ocean.
 - This zone is popularly termed as the Pacific Ring of fire.
 - It includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes.
-

XI HOTS**1. The earth's interior is very hot. Why?**

- Radio activity within the core due to nuclear fusion results in generation of heat.
- The weight of the over lying materials exerts great pressure on the core resulting into high temperature.

2. Are Volcanoes Destructive (or) Constructive?

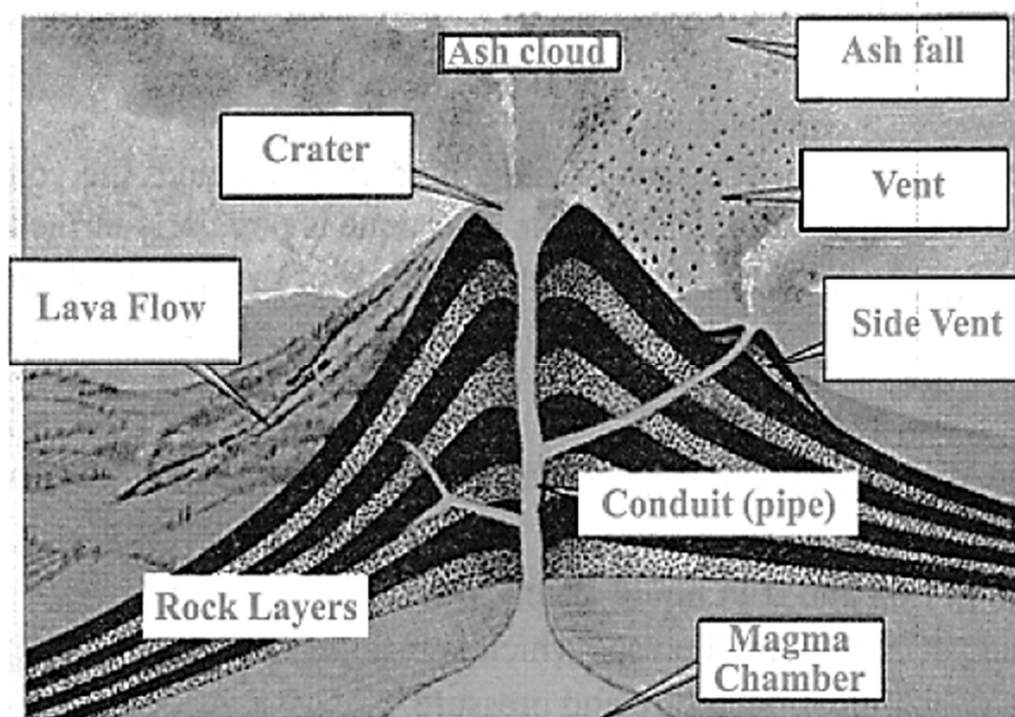
- Volcanoes are both destructive and constructive.
- They are constructive because cooled Lava is good for the soil promoting agriculture.
- Volcanoes are destructive because the Lava can start fires and burn things like houses, trees and people.

3. How does volcanoes make an Island?

- Some volcanoes are found under oceans. If an underwater volcano keeps erupting, it can rise above the ocean's surface and thus Island is formed.

XII ACTIVITY

1. Prepare an album on earthquake and volcanoes.
2. Label the parts of volcano.
3. On an outline map of the world, mark the pacific ring of fire.



CIVICS

Unit -1

Equality



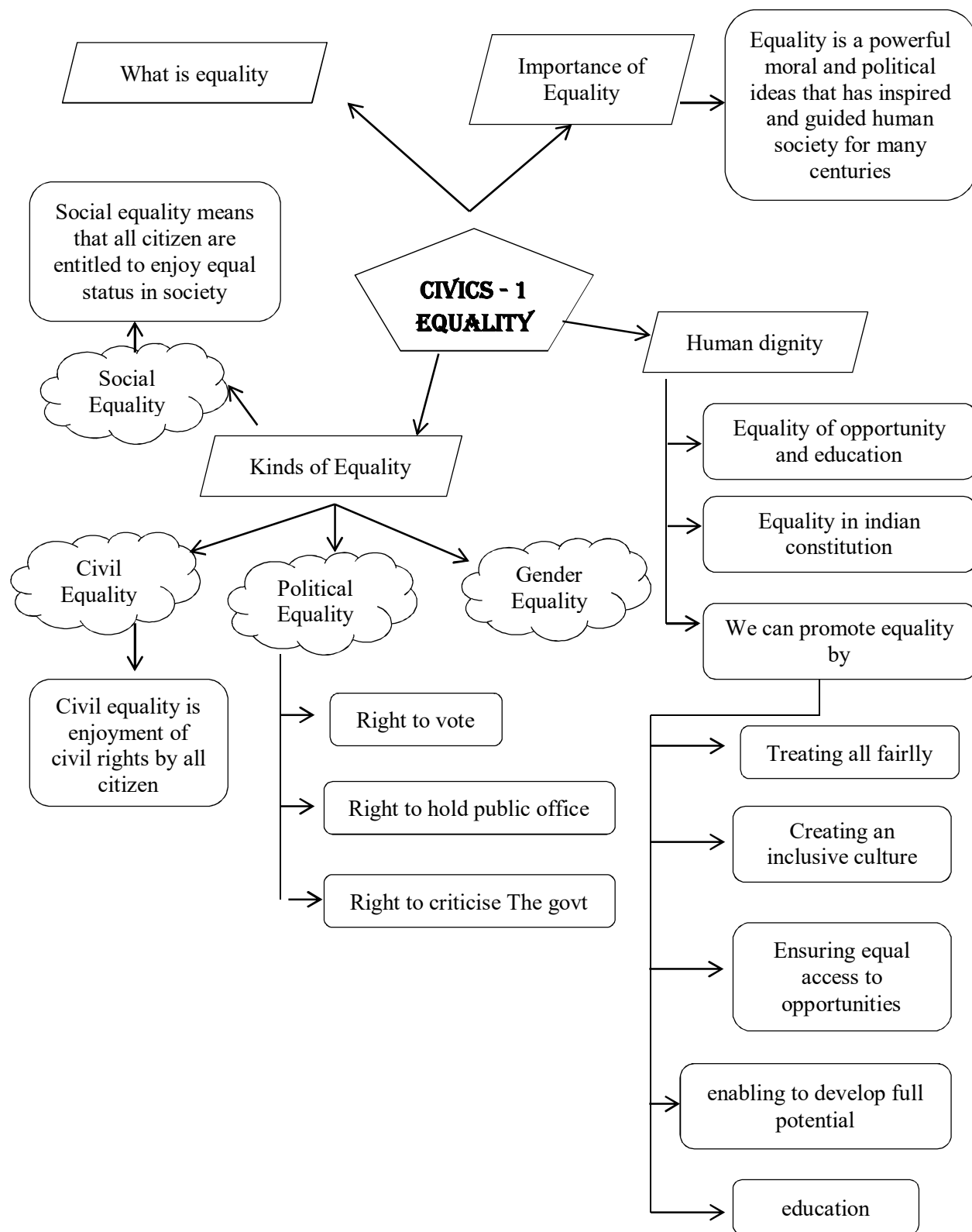
Learning Objectives

- ❖ To understand the meaning of Equality
- ❖ To know the importance of Equality
- ❖ To learn the different types of Equality
- ❖ To know the various Articles of our constitution that have guaranteed Equality



* Learning Outcomes

- | | |
|--------|--|
| SS 722 | ➤ Explains the significance of equality in democracy |
| SS 723 | ➤ Distinguishes between Political equality, economic equality and social equality |
| SS 724 | ➤ Interprets social, political and economic issues in one region with reference to the right to equality |



**Evaluation****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?

- a) Non-discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender
- b) Right to contest in the election
- c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law
- d) Showing inequality between rich and poor

[d) Showing inequality between rich and poor]

2. Which one of the following is comes under political Equality?

- a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy
- b) Removal of inequality bases on race, colour, sex, and caste
- c) All are equal before law
- d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law

[a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy]

3. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____.

- a) 21
- b) 18
- c) 25
- d) 31

[b) 18]

4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____.

- a) Natural Inequality
- b) Manmade Inequality
- c) Economic Inequality
- d) Gender Inequality

[b) Manmade Inequality]

5. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year _____.

- a) 1981
- b) 1971
- c) 1991
- d) 1961

[b) 1971]

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before _____. [Law]

2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____. [14, 18]

3. Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right. [Political]

4. Equality means, absent of _____ privileges. [Social]

III. GIVE SHORT ANSWER**1. What is Equality?**

- It means first of all absence of social privilege, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid up on to all.
-

2. Why is gender Equality needed?

- Women were not given equal rights and they were considered as weak as compared to man and they were placed in a secondary position to men.
 - They should be treated equally. For the uplift of women 50% reservation has been given for women in local bodies..
-

3. What is civil Equality?

- Civil equality is enjoyment of civil right by all citizens.
-

IV. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Write about the importance of Equality.**

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

2. What is political Equality?

- India have guaranteed the political rights to all citizens which includes
 - Right to vote.
 - Right to hold public office.
 - Right to criticize the government.
 - Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life.
 - There rights can be enjoyed through the universal Adult Franchise.
 - India is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election held in the year 1952.
 - Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election.
-

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

- As per Article 14 of our constitution, it guarantees that all people shall be equally protected by the law of the country.
- Right to equality not only applies to the citizens of India but also to all the people within the territory of India.
- Articles 14 - guarantees to all the people equality before the law.
- Articles 15 - deals with the prohibition of discrimination.
- Articles 16 - provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.
- Articles 17 - abolishes the practice of untouchability.
- Articles 18 - abolishes the title conferred to citizen.
- Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

V HOTS**1. How can we eliminate inequality at school level?**

- We have to ensure all the children come in uniform.
- We have to maintain same treatment for all kid irrespective of economic back ground
- Other than official purposes student caste details should not be revealed to teachers so that there is no partial treatment for any students.

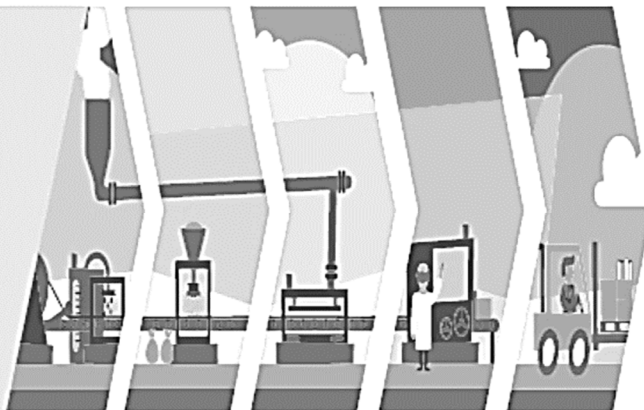
VI LIFE SKILLS

	Enumeration of Different types of equality	Type of equality
1.	There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc.	Social Equality
2.	Equality of all before the law.	Civil Equality
3.	Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.	Political Equality
4.	My ability is not less than men in any aspect.	Gender Equality

ECONOMICS

Unit -1

Production



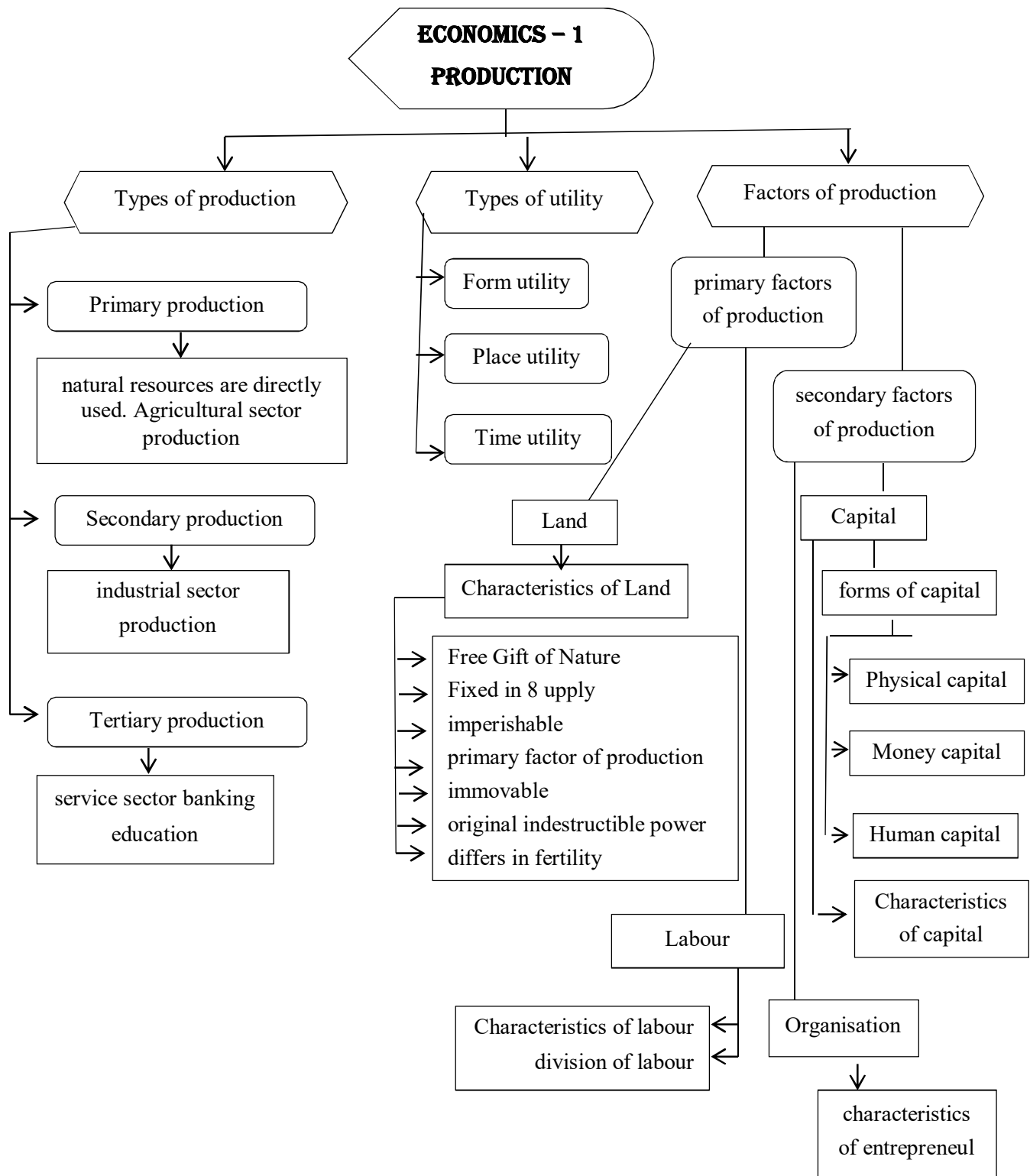
Learning Objectives

- ❖ To know the meaning of production
- ❖ To understand the types of production
- ❖ To know the factors of production
- ❖ To understand the characteristics of factors of production



* Learning Outcomes

SS 1004 ➤ The basic economic terms associated with economic growth are human capital, sustainable growth, GDP, gross value addition, per capita income, human resource development index, multinational corporation, foreign trade, liberalization and foreign investment. Defining





Evaluation

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Production refers to _____.
a) destruction of utility b) creation of utilities c) exchange value d) none of these
[b) creation of utilities]
2. Utilities are in the nature of _____.
a) form utility b) time utility c) place utility d) all of these
[d) all of these]
3. Primary factors are _____.
a) land, capital b) capital, labour c) land, labour d) none of these
[c) land, labour]
4. The entrepreneur is also called _____.
a) exchanger b) Agent c) organizer d) communicator
[c) organizer]

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

III MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(Answer)

1	Primary production	Adam Smith	fishing, mining
2	Time utility	fishing, mining	stored for future
3	Wealth of nation	Entrepreneur	Adam Smith
4	Human capital	stored for future	education, health
5	Innovator	education, health	Entrepreneur

IV GIVE SHORT ANSWER**1. What is production?**

- It is process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption.

2. What is utility?

- Utility means want satisfying power of a product.

3. Name the types of utility.

- Form utility
- Place utility
- Time utility

4. What are the factors of production?

- Primary factors - Land and labour
- Derived factors - Capital and organization

5. Define Labour.

- Labour is the human input into the production process.
- Alfred Marshall defines labour as, 'the use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work'.

6. Define Division of labour.

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

7. Write the forms of capital.

- Physical Capital or Material Resources.
- Money capital or Monetary resources.
- Human capital or Human Resources.

8. Write the three characteristics of entrepreneur?

- Identifying profitable investible opportunities.
- Deciding the location of the production unit.
- Making innovations.
- Deciding the reward payment.
- Taking risks and facing uncertainties.

V GIVE BRIEF ANSWER**1. Explain the types of production.**

There are three types of production

- Primary Production
- Secondary Production
- Tertiary Production or Service Production

Primary Production

- It is carried out by ‘extractive’ industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction.

Secondary Production

- This includes production in manufacturing industry, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw materials and intermediate goods.
- Ex. Conversion of flour into bread.

Tertiary Production

- These services are supplied to the firms in all types of industry and directly to consumers.
- Examples: Banking, insurance, transport and communications.
- Government services, such as law, administration, education, health and defence, are also included.

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

- Land as a factor of production refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature which are provided free to man.
- Characteristics of Land:
 - Land is a Free Gift of Nature
 - Land is fixed in supply
 - Land is imperishable
 - Land is a Primary Factor of Production
 - Land is Immovable
 - Land has some Original Indestructible Powers
 - Land Differs in Fertility

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

- It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats doing the same tasks.
- Facilitates the use of machinery in production, resulting in inventions.
- Eg. More’s Telegraphic Codes.
- Time and raw materials are put to the best and most efficient use.

Demerits of division of labour

- Repetition of the same task makes labourer feel that the work is monotonous and stale. It kills the humanity in him.
 - Narrow specialization reduces the possibility of labour to find alternative avenues of employment.
 - This results in increased unemployment.
 - Worker loses the satisfaction of having made a commodity in full.
-

4. Describe the characteristics of capital.

- Capital is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

Characteristics of Capital:

- Capital is a passive factor of production.
 - It is man-made.
 - It is not an indispensable factor of production.
 - It has the highest mobility.
 - It is productive.
 - It lasts over time.
 - It involves present sacrifice to get future benefits.
-

VI ACTIVITY AND PROJECT

1. Students are asked to prepare a chart containing primary, secondary and tertiary sectors images.
 2. Students are asked to visit local farmers and to discuss about the land and its characteristics. Collect some photographs of land and make an album.
-

VII LIFE SKILLS

1. Students to know about the characteristics of entrepreneur, Set up your classroom like a industry. Some Students are asked to act like a businessman, Do the industries activities. Teacher and students together discuss about the entrepreneur and their importance of development of society.
-
-

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – SEPTEMBER 2024****Time: 2.00 Hrs.****Marks: 60****I. Choose the best answer:****5x1=5**

- 1) _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.
a) Chola b) Pandya c) Rajput d) Vijayanagara
- 2) An example of chola architecture can be seen at _____.
a) Kannayiram b) Uraiur c) Kanchipuram d) Thanjavur
- 3) _____ belt is known as the "Ring of Fire".
a) Circum - Pacific b) Mid - Atlantic c) Mid - Continental d) Antarctic
- 4) In India right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____.
a) 21 b) 18 c) 25 d) 31
- 5) Primary factors are _____.
a) Land, Capital b) Capital, Labour c) Land, Labour d) None of these

II. Fill in the blanks:**5×1=5**

- 6) _____ was the founder of Vikramashila University.
- 7) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to _____
- 8) The longest beach in the world is _____
- 9) Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right.
- 10) _____ is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

III. Match it:**5×1=5**

- 11) Madura Vijayam - Logoon
- 12) Sima - Fishing and mining
- 13) Vembanadu Lake - Silica and Magnesium
- 14) Majority party - Ganga Devi
- 15) Primary production - Forms of Government

IV. True or False:**5×1=5**

- 16) Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood.
- 17) Koodal-nagar Kavalan was the title of a Pandya King.
- 18) The elder son of the Chola king was called Yuvaraja.
- 19) Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina Institution.
- 20) Razia was an able and brave fighter.

V. Match the statement with the reason Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:**3×1=3**

21) **Assertion (A)** : The structure of the earth may be compared to that of an apple.

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

- a) A and R are correct and R explains A.
- b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A.
- c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- d) Both A and R are incorrect.

22) Find out odd one:

Himalaya, Alps, Rocky, Gangai.

23) Find out the correct pair:

- A) Hoysala - Devagiri
- B) Yadavas - Dwarasamudra
- C) Kakatiyas - Warrangal
- D) Pallavas - Madurai

VI. Short questions: [any 6]**6×2=12**

- 24) Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.
- 25) What were the items exported during the later Chola period?
- 26) List out the contributions of Firoz Shah Tughlug.
- 27) Define Earthquake.
- 28) What is a Lagoon? Give an example.
- 29) Name the three major types of party system.
- 30) What is Equality?
- 31) What is production?
- 32) Write the three characteristics of entrepreneur.

VII. Give brief answer: [any 4]**4×5=20**

- 33) Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.
- 34) Highlight any five aspects of Cholas legacy.
- 35) Describe the classification of volcanoes based on the eruptions.
- 36) Describe the landforms associated with wind.
- 37) Write about the importance of Equality.
- 38) Explain the types of production.

VIII. Mark the following places in India Map: [any 5]**5×1=5**

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| 39) 1. Nalanda | 2. Kanauj | 3. Chauhans | 4. Delhi |
| 5. Madurai | 6. Lahore | 7. Devagiri | 8. Bay of Bengal |

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1.	June	Emergence of New Kingdoms in North India		
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3.	June	Interior of the Earth		

Teacher Signature

Head Master Signature

TERM- 2

Practice No.	Month	Title	Marks	Teacher Signature
4.	October	Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms		
5.	November	The Mughal Empire		
6.	November	The Mughal Empire		
7.	November & December	Rise of Marathas and Peshwas		
8.	October	Resources		

Teacher Signature**Head Master Signature**

TERM- 3

Practice No.	Month	Title	Marks	Teacher Signature
9.	January	Exploring Continents - North America and South America		
10.	January	Exploring Continents - North America and South America		
11.	February	Map Reading		

Teacher Signature**Head Master Signature**

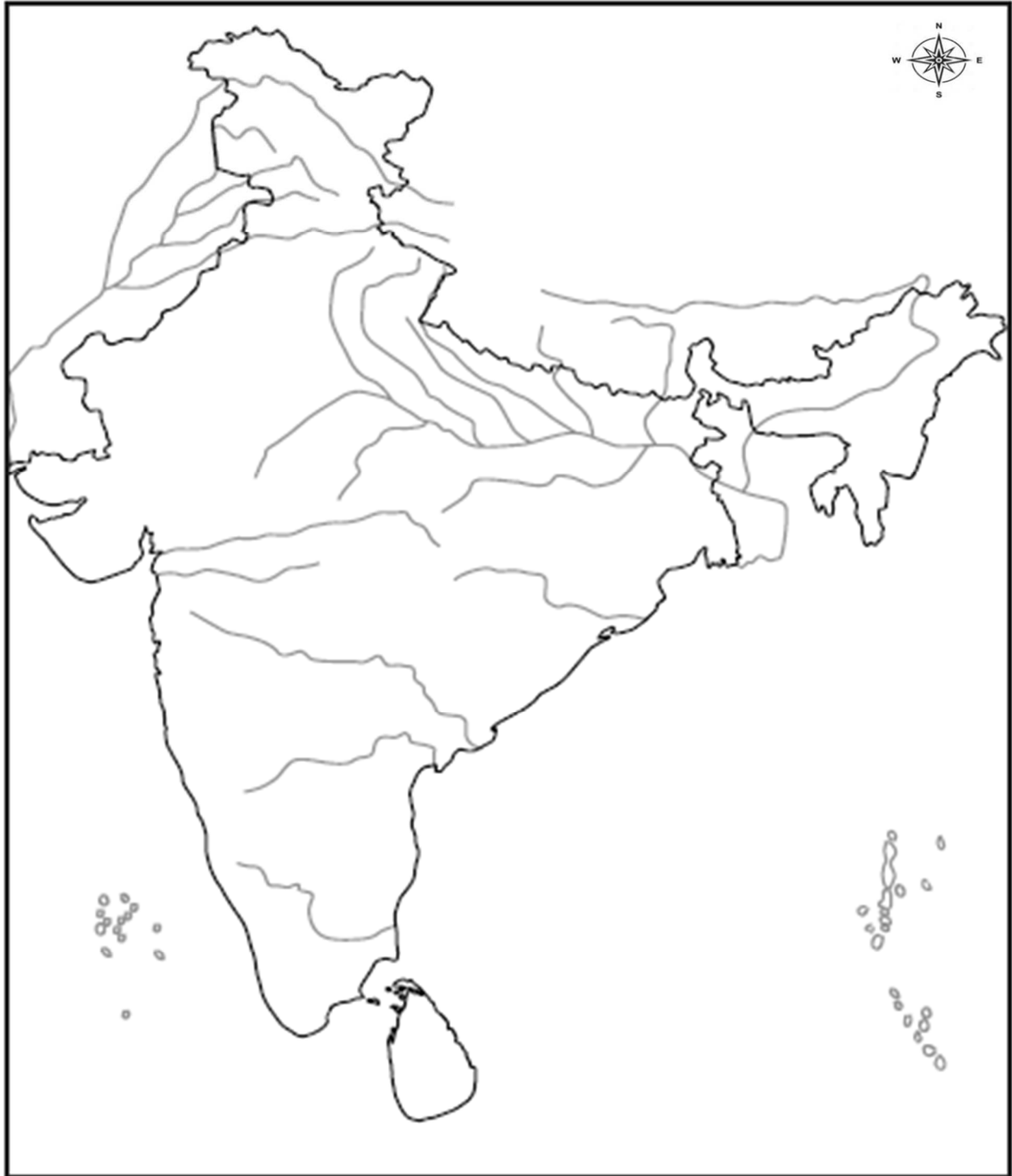
HISTORY**TERM- 1****2. Emergence of New Kingdoms in North India**

On the river map of India mark the territories ruled by Pratiharas, Chauhans, Palas and Paramaras



HISTORY**TERM- 1****2. Emergence of New Kingdoms in North India**

On the river map of India mark the territories ruled by Pratiharas, Chauhans, Palas and Paramaras



GEOGRAPHY**TERM- 1****1. Interior of the Earth**

3. On an outline map of the world, mark the Pacific Ring of Fire

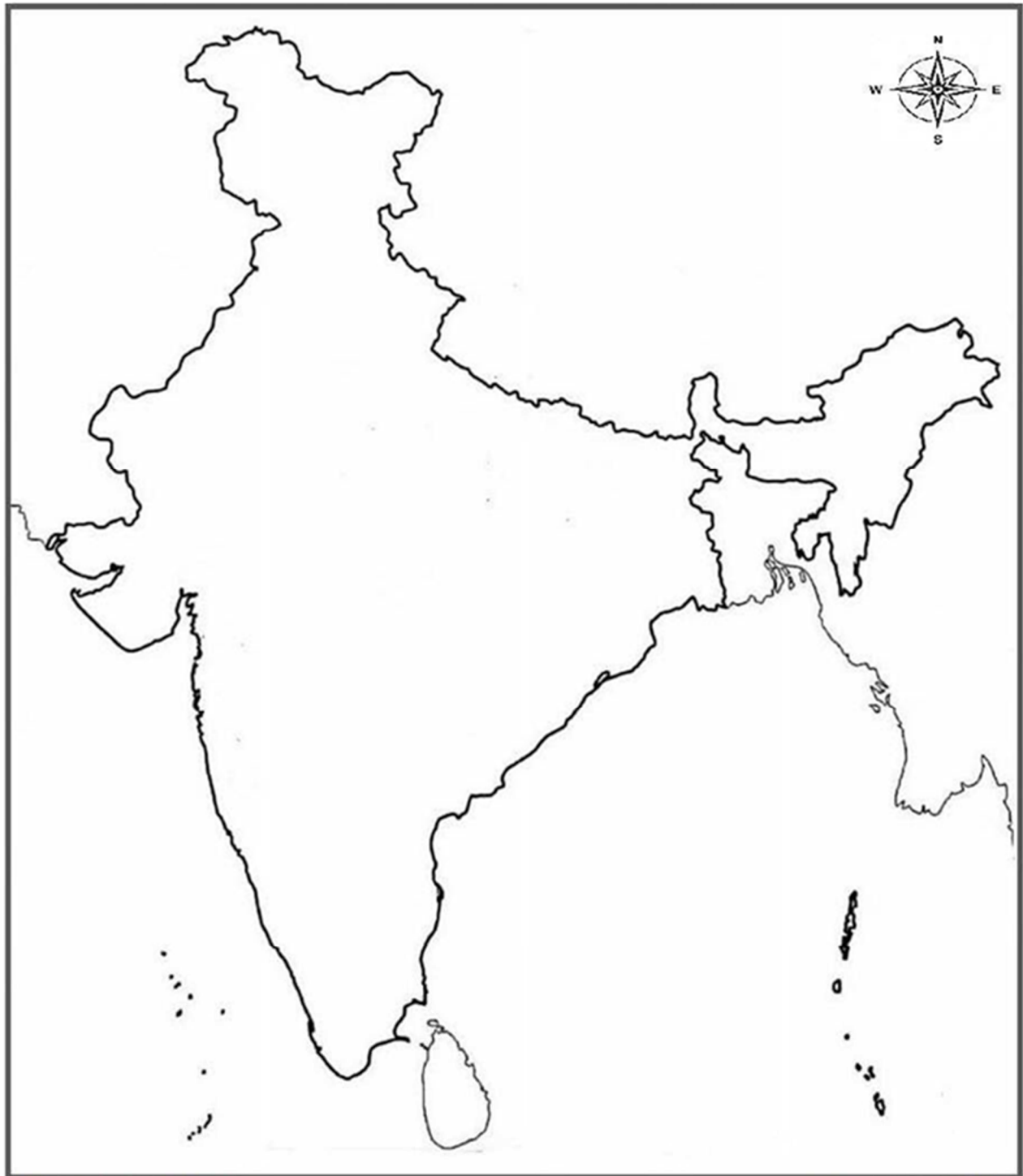


1. Interior of the Earth

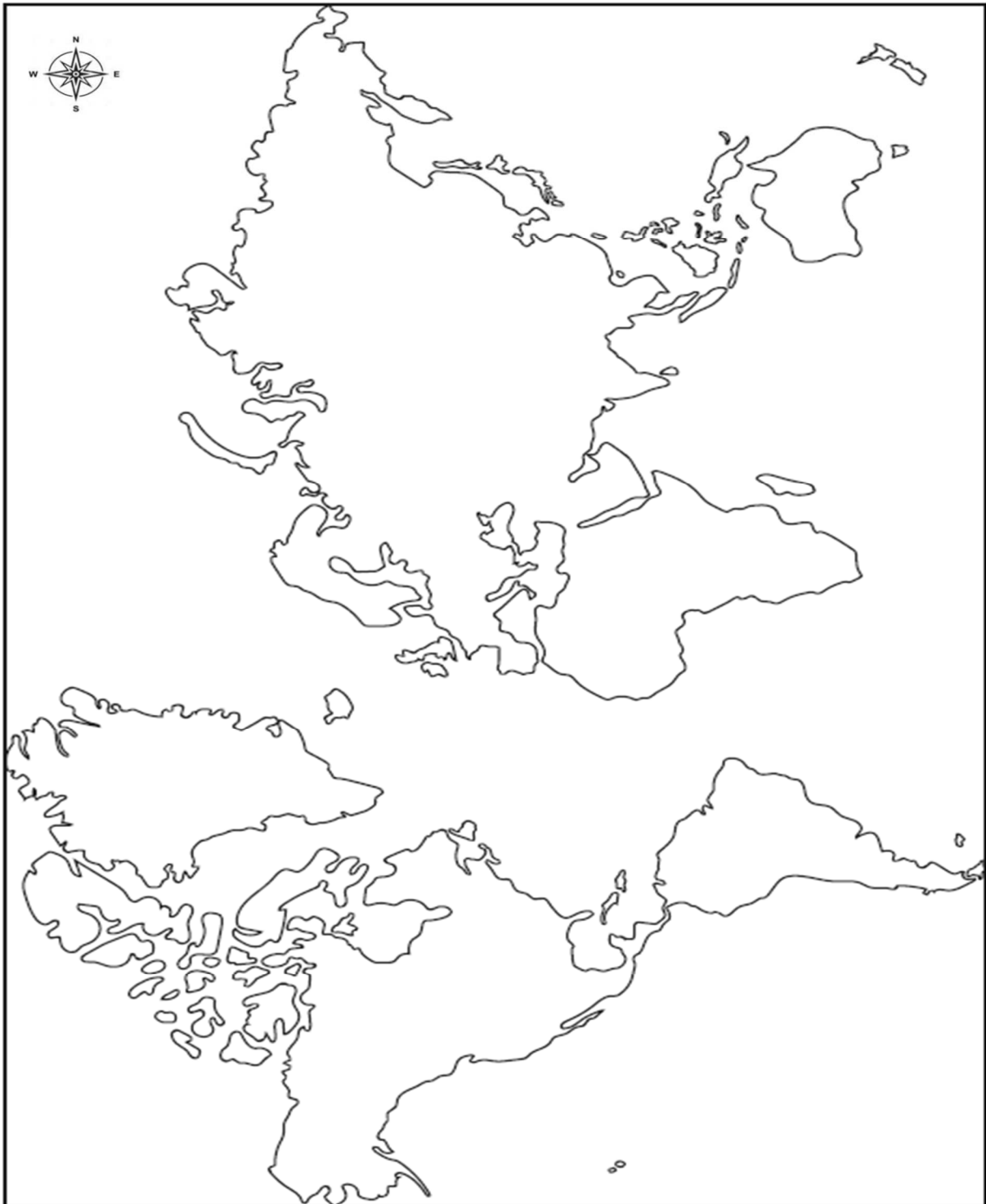
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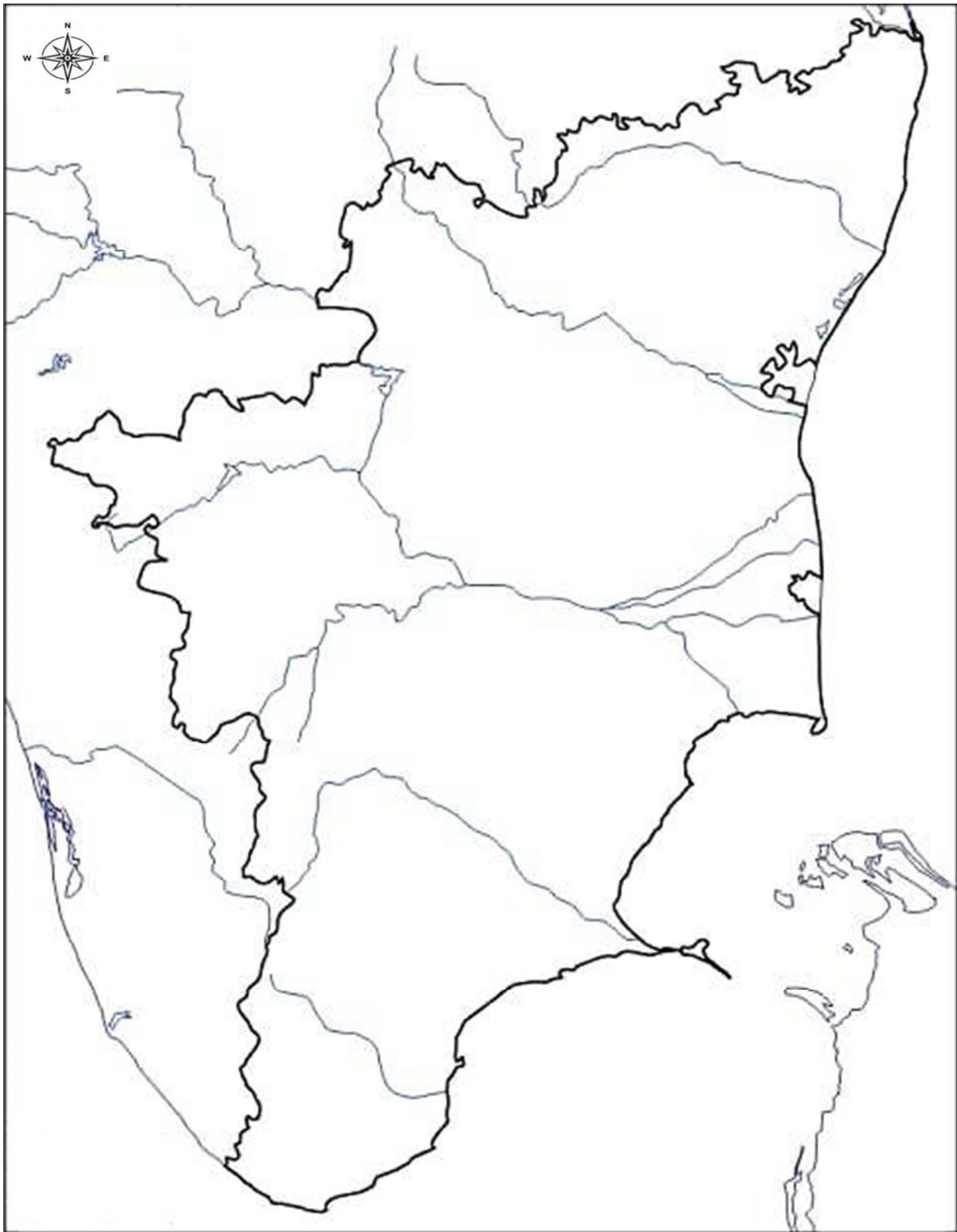


Practice Map

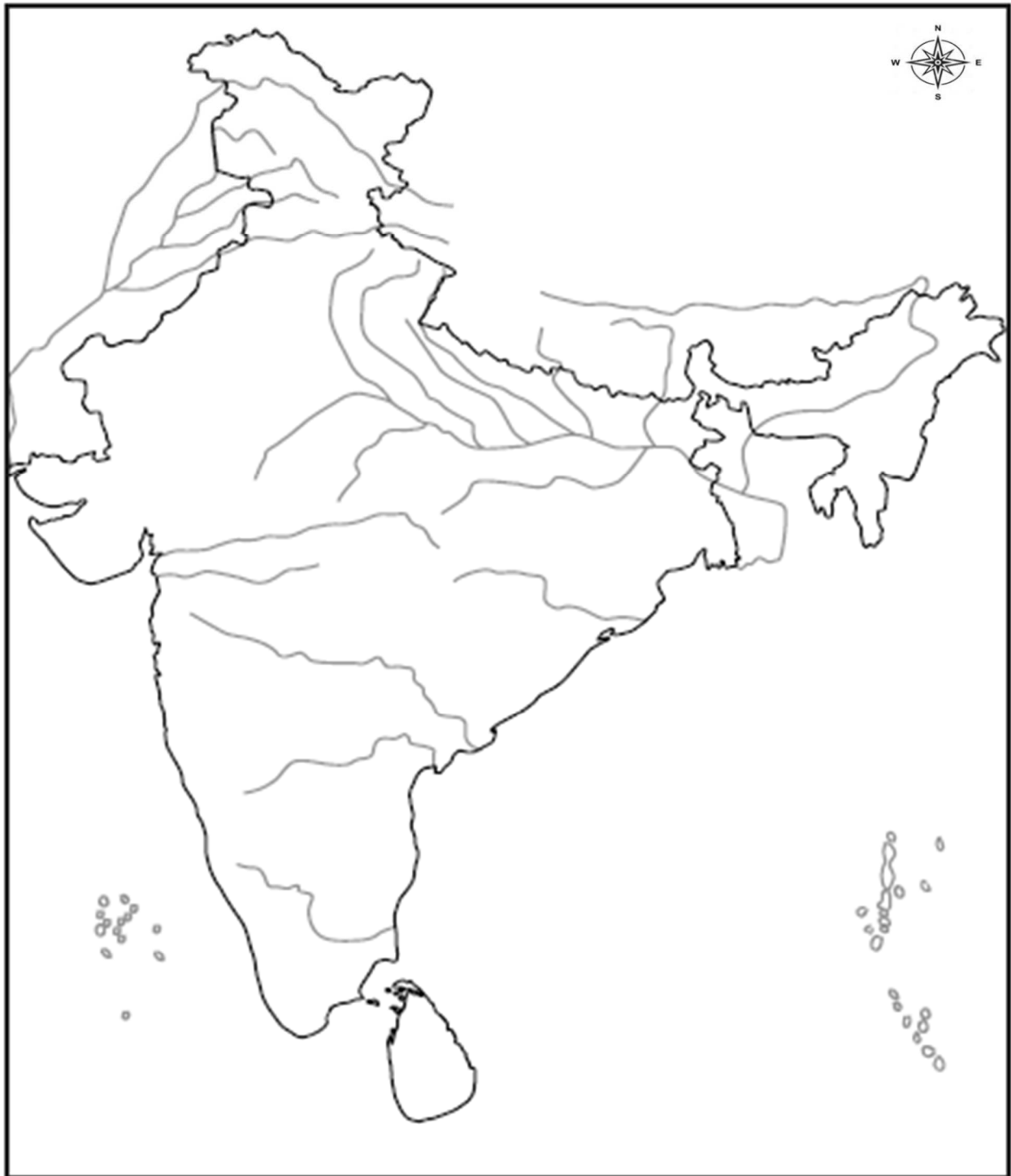


Practice Map

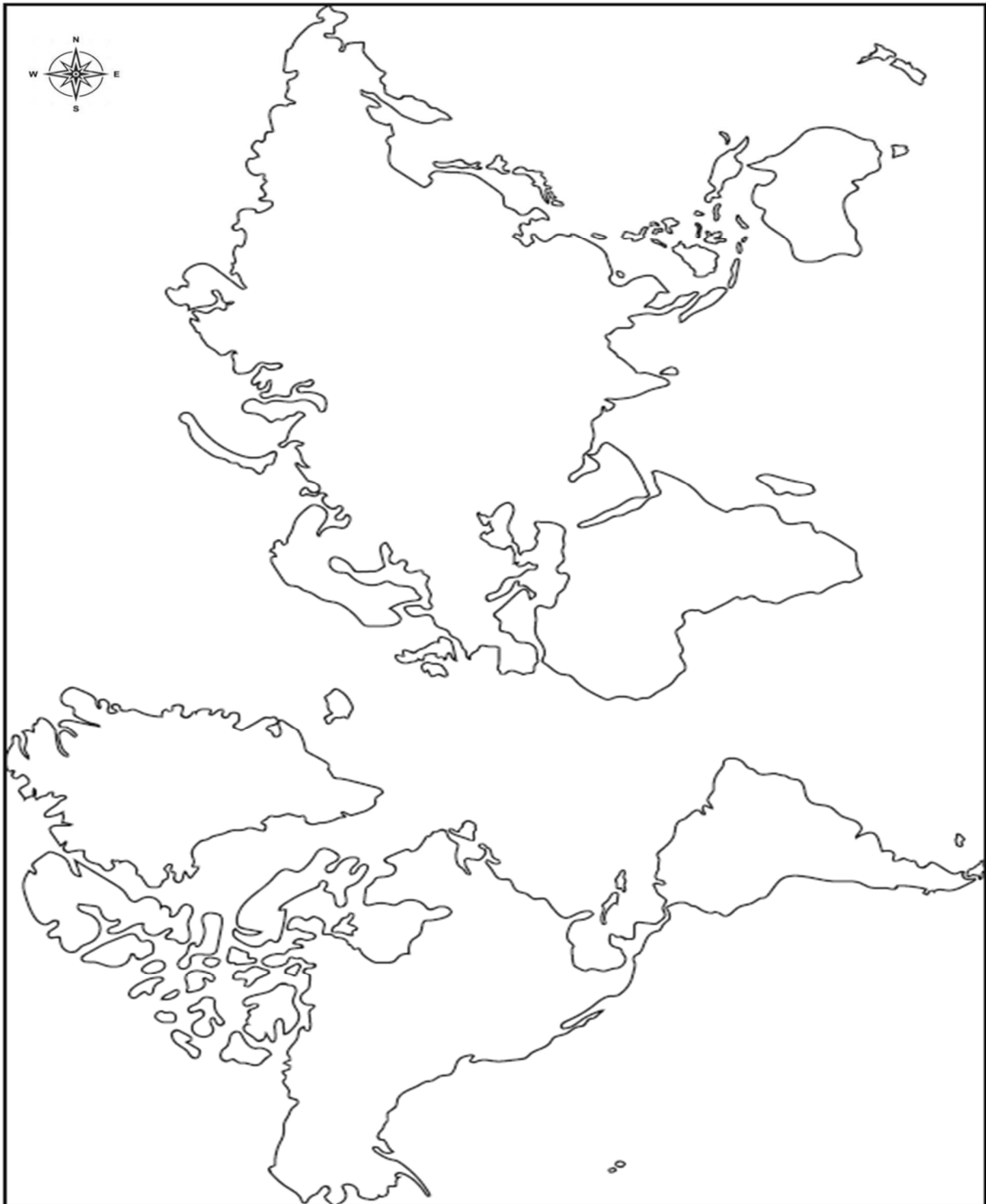


Practice Map

Practice Map



Practice Map



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