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PREFACE

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Our Dolphin Publications - Social Science guide for 8th Standard is designed with the suggestions and guidance of many Social Science teachers for many decades. It is exam oriented. It is prepared on the basis of students in different learning levels.

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HISTORY

6. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come India as traders?

- a) The British b) The French c) The Danish d) The Portuguese

[b) The French]

7. Tranquebar on the Tamilnadu coast was a trade centre of the _____.

- a) The Portuguese b) The British c) The French d) The Danish

[d) The Danish]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. National Archives of India (NAI) is located in _____ [New Delhi]
2. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by _____ [King John II]
3. The printing press in India was set up by _____ at Goa in 1556. [Portuguese]
4. The Mughal Emperor _____ permitted the English to trade in India. [Jahangir]
5. The French East India Company was formed by _____ [Colbert]
6. _____ the King of Denmark issued a charter to create Danish East India company [Christian IV]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	The Dutch	1664
2.	The British	1602
3.	The Danish	1600
4.	The French	1616

Answer

1602
1600
1616
1664

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Auto biography is one of the written sources. [True]
2. Coins are one of the material sources. [True]
3. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British. [False]
4. The place where historical documents are preserved is called archives [True]

**V. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND TICK (✓) THE
APPROPRIATE ANSWER**

i) Governor Nino de Cunha moved Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.

ii) Portuguese were the last to leave from in India.

iii) The Dutch founded their first factory at Surat.

iv) Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.

a) i & ii are Correct. b) ii & iv are Correct. c) iii is correct d) i, ii & iv are correct.

[d) i, ii & iv are correct]

FIND OUT THE WRONG PAIR

a. Francis Day - Denmark

b. Pedro Cabral - Portugal

c. Captain Hawkins - Britain

d. Colbert - France

[a) Francis Day- Denmark]

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES

1. Give a short note on Archives?

- The place where historical documents are preserved is called the Archives.
- The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi.
- It is the chief store house of the records of the Government of India.
- It is the main source of information for understanding past period as well as a guide to the present and future generations related to all matters.

2. Write about the importance of Coins.

- Coins are a good source to know about administrative history.
- The first coinage in Modern India under the crown was issued in 1862.

3. Why Prince Henry is called 'Henry the Navigator'?

- Prince Henry encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.
- So he is called "Henry the Navigator".

4. Name the important factories established by the Dutch in India.

- After their arrival in India, the Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam, 1605.
- The other important factories in India were Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Patna, Nagapatnam, Balasore and Cochin.

5. Mention the trading centers of the English in India.

- Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad, Broach, Chennai, Bombay, Calcutta, Masulipatnam and Salsette.
-

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Give an account of the sources of Modern India.****Source of modern India**

The sources of modern India help us to know the political, socio - economic and cultural developments in the country.

There are two types of source.

- Primary sources
- Secondary sources

Written sources :

- Primary sources are the written sources.
- Written sources include Literatures, Travel Accounts, Diaries, Biographies, Pamphlets, Government Documents and Manuscripts.
- After the advent of printing press numerous books were published in different languages.
- The accounts Ananda Rangam give us a lot of information.

Material sources:

- Secondary sources are material sources.
 - Paintings, statues and historical buildings are the main material sources.
 - Coins are also a good source to know about administrative history.
-

2. How did the Portuguese establish their trading centers in India?

- In A.D. 1498, Vasco da Gama reached Calicut, where he was cordially received by King Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut.
 - A second Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvares Cabral, sailed towards India in 1500.
 - One after another, they established factories at Calicut and Cochin.
 - Cochin was the first capital of the Portuguese East India Company.
 - In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was sent as the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India.
 - Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the portuguse in India.
 - His policy was known as the “Blue Water Policy”
 - During the 16th century, the Portuguese succeeded in capturing Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul, and Bombay on the western coast, Hooghly on the Bengal coast, and San Thome on the Madras coast and enjoyed good trade benefits.
-

3. How did the British establish their trading centers in India?

- The English East India Company was established in 1600.
 - Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir's court in 1608. He secured permission to raise a settlement at Surat.
 - The Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat.
 - In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court and he got permission from the emperor to establish their factories.
 - By the efforts of Sir Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
 - The English established their first factory in 1611 at Masulipatnam.
 - In 1639 the English merchant, Francis Day, obtained Madras as a lease from Chennappa Nayaka. The British Company built its famous factory known as Fort St. George.
 - King Charles II of England received Bombay as dowry from the Portuguese king. Then Bombay was acquired by the English Company.
 - In 1690 a trading post was established at Calcutta.
 - After the battle of Plassey and Buxar, the Company became a political power.
 - After 1858, India came under the direct administration of the British crown.
-

VIII. MAP SKILL**1. On the river map of India, mark the following trading centres of the Europeans.**

1) Calicut	3) Madras	5) Surat	7) Pulicat
2) Cochin	4) Pondicherry	6) Chinsura	8) Calcutta

IX. HOTS**1. How did the fall the Constantinople affect the European nations?**

- After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, the land route between India and Europe was closed.
 - It became imperative on the part of the European nations to discover new sea routes to the East.
-

IX. STUDENT ACTIVITY (FOR STUDENTS)**1. Prepare a chart on the kinds of sources of Modern India.**

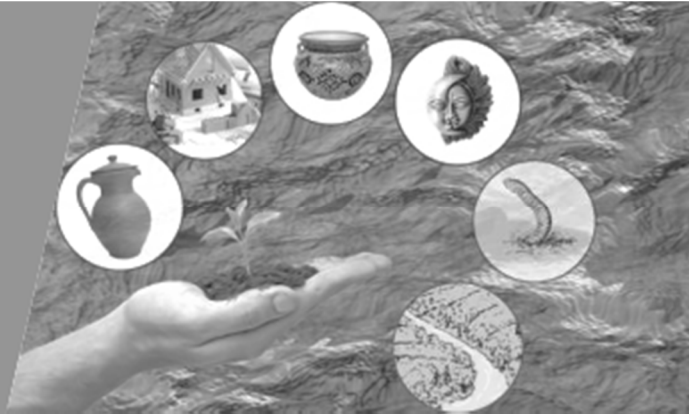


GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHY

Unit - 1

Rocks and Soils



EXERCISE

PAGE-92

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following is known as sphere of rocks

- a) Atmosphere b) Biosphere c) Lithosphere d) Hydrosphere

[c] Lithosphere]

2. World soil day is observed on

- a) 15th August b) 12th January c) 15th October d) 5th December

[d] 5th December]

3. Fossils are found in

- a) Sedimentary rocks b) Igneous rocks
c) Metamorphic rocks d) Plutonic rocks

[a] Sedimentary rocks]

4. The top layer of soil is called as

- a) organic layer or humus b) topsoil
c) subsoil d) bedrock

[a] organic layer or humus]

5. Ideal soil for growing cotton is

- a) Red soil b) Black soil
c) Alluvial soil d) Mountain soil

[b] Black soil]

6. The major components of soil is

- a) Rocks b) Minerals c) Water d) All the above

[b) Minerals]**7. Which one of the following is the most widespread most and productive category of soil**

- a) Alluvial soil b) Black soil c) Red soil d) Mountain soil

[a) Alluvial soil]**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- Scientific study of rocks is called _____. **[Petrology]**
- _____ soil is highly suitable for millets cultivation. **[Black]**
- The “skin of earth” is _____. **[Soil]**
- _____ is the kind of metamorphic rock using which Taj Mahal was built. **[White marble]**
- _____ is known as the primary rocks. **[Igneous rock]**

III. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE

- Igneous rocks are called primary rocks. **[True]**
- Slate is formed from shale. **[True]**
- Red soil is formed by the process of leaching. **[False]**
- M-sand is used as alternative for natural sand in construction. **[True]**
- Volcanic mountains are covered with sedimentary rocks **[False]**

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**1)**

A	Granite	1.	Bed rock
B	Soil layer	2.	Plutonic rock
C	Barren island	3.	Strip farming
D	Soil conservation	4.	Active Volcano

	A	B	C	D
a)	2	1	4	3
b)	2	1	3	4
c)	4	3	2	1
d)	3	4	2	1

[a) 2, 1, 4, 3]**2)**

A	Basalt	1.	Anthracite
B	Limestone	2.	Extrusive igneous
C	Coal	3.	Metamorphic rock
D	Gneiss	4.	Sedimentary rock

	A	B	C	D
a)	2	4	3	1
b)	2	4	1	3
c)	3	1	2	4
d)	3	1	4	2

[b) 2, 4, 1, 3]

V. CHOOSE THE INCORRECT STATEMENT FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. a) Igneous rocks are called the primary rocks.
b) Soil is the product of weathering of rocks.
c) Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.
d) Deccan plateau is the region of Igneous rocks.

[c) Sedimentary rocks are the hardest ones.]

2. a) Soil erosion decreases its fertility.
b) Dynamic metamorphism is caused by high temperature.
c) Soil is a renewable source.
d) Humus is a part of the top layer of soil.

[b) Dynamic metamorphism is caused by high temperature.]

VI. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION FROM THE GIVEN ONES

1. **Statement (1)** : Sedimentary rocks consist of many layers.

Statement (2) : Sedimentary rocks are formed by the sediments deposited at different points of time.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1 | b) 1 and 2 are correct but, 2 does not explain 1 |
| c) 1 is correct but, 2 is incorrect | d) 2 is correct but, 1 is incorrect. |

[a) 1 and 2 are correct and 2 explains 1]

VII. GIVE REASONS

1. **Chemical sedimentary rocks are found in the beds of reservoirs.**

- Because these are formed by the precipitation of minerals from water.
- It is formed usually through evaporation of chemical-rich solutions.

2. **Igneous rocks are found in the regions of volcanoes.**

- The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma.

VIII. DISTINGUISH THE BETWEEN

1. Metamorphic rock and sedimentary rock

Metamorphic Rocks:	Sedimentary Rocks:
Formed when Igneous and Sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.	Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents.
Mostly crystalline in nature	They are non – crystalline rocks
Do not contain fossil	Contain fossils.
Example Gneiss, Slate, quartz	Example Chalk, Limestone.

2. Soil conservation and Soil erosion.

Soil conservation	Soil erosion:
The process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility.	Removal or destruction of the top layer of soil by natural forces and human activities.
Methods of soil conservation are afforestation, controlled grazing, construction of dams, crop rotation etc.,	Running water and wind are the major agents of Soil erosion. Rill erosion and Gully erosion are the major types of soil erosion

IX. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. How are igneous rocks formed?

- Igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of the molten magma.
- These rocks are also called as the Primary Rocks or parent Rocks as all other rocks are formed from these rocks.

2. Describe the composition of the soil.

- The basic components of soil are mineral, organic matter, water and air. It consists of about 45% mineral, 5% organic matter, 25% of water and 25% air. It is only a generalized fact. The composition of soil varies from place to place and time to time.

3. Define 'rock'.

- The rocks are the solid mineral materials forming a part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets. It is an important natural resource found in solid state.
- The earth's crust is composed of rocks. A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals.

4. State the types of soils.

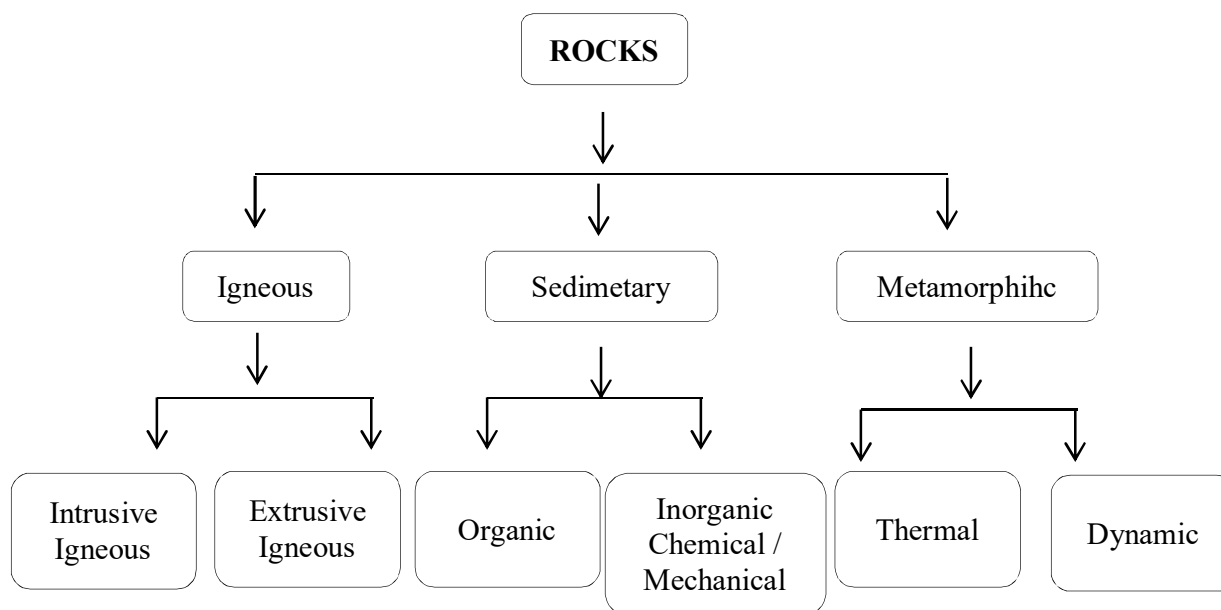
- Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil, Desert soil.

5. What is soil conservation?

- Soil Conservation is the process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility.

X. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH**1. Explain the process of soil formation.**

- Soil is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids and organisms that together support life.
- Soil minerals form the basis of soil. It forms on the surface of the earth. It is known as the 'skin of the earth'.
- Soils are produced from rocks (parent material) through the processes of weathering and natural erosion.
- Water, wind, temperature change, gravity, chemical interaction, living organisms and pressure differences all help break down parent material. It leads to the formation of loose material.
- In course of time, they further break down into fine particles. This process release the minerals locked in the rock fragments.
- Later on, the vegetative cover which develop in that region forms humus content in the soil. This way the soil gets matured gradually.

2. Classify and explain the rocks.**Igneous Rocks:.**

These rocks are also called as Primary or Parent Rocks. There are two types of igneous rocks:

- Extrusive Igneous Rocks
- Intrusive Igneous Rocks

Sedimentary Rocks:

It is also known as stratified rocks.

There are three types of sedimentary rocks namely,

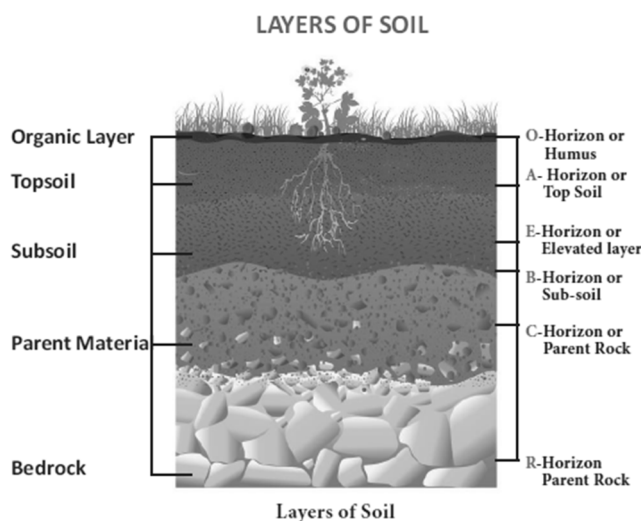
- Organic Sedimentary Rocks
- Mechanical Sedimentary Rocks
- Chemical Sedimentary Rocks

Metamorphic Rocks:

When Igneous and Sedimentary rocks subject to high temperature and pressure, the original rocks get altered to form a new kind of rock called metamorphic rocks.

There are two types of Metamorphic rocks namely,

- Thermal Metamorphism
- Dynamic Metamorphism

3. Give an account of different layers of soil.

Layers of Soil	
O-Horizon or Humus	This layer is dominated by organic material (leaves, needles, twigs, moss and lichens).
A-Horizon or Top Soil	It is a part of top soil, composed of organic matter mixed with mineral matter.
E-Horizon or Elecated layer	E-Stands for elevated layer. This layer is significantly leached of clay, iron, and aluminum oxides, which leaves a concentration of ore

B-Horizon or Sub-soil	This layer reflects the chemical or physical alteration of parent material. Thus iron, clay, aluminum and organic compounds are found accumulated in this horizon.
C-Horizon or Parent Rock	Partially weathered parent material accumulates in this layer.
R-Horizon Parent Rock	This layer consists of unweathered part of bed rock.

4. Classify and explain the soil.

The soil is classified into six major types.

Alluvial Soil:

- Formed by deposition of silt by running water.
- It is found in the regions of river valleys, flood plains, and coastal regions.

Black Soil:

- Formed by weathering of igneous rock.
- It is ideal for growing cotton.

Red Soil:

- Formed by weathering of metamorphic rocks and crystalline rocks.
- The presence of iron oxide makes this soil red in colour.

Laterite soil:

- Formed by the process of leaching.
- It is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee.

Mountain soil:

- These soils are found over the slopes of mountains.
- Soils in these region are thin and acidic.

Desert soil:

- These are the sandy soil found in the hot desert regions. These soils are porous and saline

XI. ACTIVITIES (FOR STUDENTS)

1. Complete the following table with the help of internet source

Rocks	Mode of formation	Characteristics	Examples	Uses
Igneous rocks	formed by the solidification of molten magma	Hard in nature Impermeable	Granite Basalt	Used in construction
Sedimentary rocks	By the sediments derived and deposited by various agents	Have many layers. Non-crystalline rocks.	Chalk Limestone	Writing construction

Metamorphic rocks	formed when Igneous and sedimentary rocks subject to high temperature and pressure, the original rocks get altered to form metamorphic rocks	Crystalline rocks. They consist of alternate bands of light and dark minerals.	Marbles	construction sculpture
-------------------	--	--	---------	------------------------

2. Exhibition: Collect the soil samples of different types and display them with their names in the classroom .

- Manufactured sand is artificial sand obtained from crushing hard stones into small sand - sized angular - shaped particles, washed and finely graded to be used as construction aggregate.
- It is an alternative to River Sand used for construction purposes.

3. Group Discussion: Natural sand is replaced by M-sand in construction.

1. Status

2. Advantages

- Sand has balanced physical and chemical properties that can withstand any aggressive environmental and climatic conditions as it has enhanced durability, greater strength and overall economy.
- Usage of M-sand can overcome the defects occurring in concrete such as honey combing, segregation, voids, capillary etc.

3. Disadvantages

Disadvantages of M-sand

- Crushed sand can be of coarser and angular texture. This can lead to more water and cement requirement to achieve the expected workability.
- Manufactured sand can contain larger amounts of micro fine particles than natural sand, This can affect the strength and workability of the concrete.

FIND OUT

1. What is the base of the house made up of?

- Although foundations have been made from a number of materials - stone, block and even treated wood - reinforced concrete is used in the vast majority of new homes.

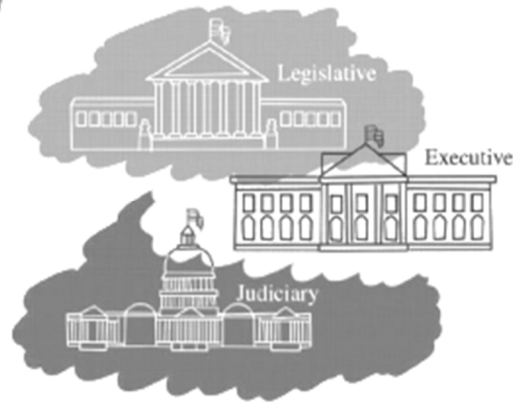


CIVICS

CIVICS

Unit - 1

How the State Government Works



EXERCISE

PAGE-175

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The Governor of a state is appointed by

- a) President b) Vice President c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister

[a) President]

2. The State Council Ministers is headed by

- a) The Governor b) Chief Minister c) Speaker d) Home Minister

[b) Chief Minister]

3. Who can summon and prorogue the sessions of the State legislature?

- a) Home Minister b) President c) Speaker d) The Governor

[d) The Governor]

4. Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?

- a) Governor b) Chief Minister
c) Chief Justice of the High Court d) President of India

[b) Chief Minister]

5. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is

- a) 62 b) 64 c) 65 d) 58

[a) 62]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ States are there in India at present. [28]
2. The tenure of the Governor is normally _____ years. [Five]
3. The District Judges are appointed by _____. [The Governor]
4. The Governor is the _____ Head of the State. [Constitutional]
5. Minimum age to become an MLA is _____ years. [25]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Governor	Lower House
2.	Chief Minister	Nominal Head
3.	Legislative Assembly	Upper House
4.	Legislative Council	Real Head

Answer**Nominal Head****Real Head****Lower House****Upper House****IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State. [True]
2. The Governor nominates two members of the Anglo- Indian Community to Legislative Assembly. [False]
3. The number of judges in the High Courts is not uniform and fixed. [True]

V. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. The State Legislative Assembly participates in the election of
 - i) President
 - ii) Vice – President
 - iii) Rajya Sabha members
 - iv) Members of the Legislative Council of the State
 - a) i, ii & iii are Correct
 - b) i & iii are Correct
 - c) i, iii & iv are correct
 - d) i, ii , iii & iv are correct

[c) i, iii & iv are correct]

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. Name the two houses of the State legislature.
 - Upper house – Legislative Council
 - Lower house – Legislative Assembly

2. Write the qualifications of the members of the Legislative Assembly?

- The candidate must be a citizen of India.
 - He/she must be 25 years and above.
 - The candidate must be of sound mind.
 - He/she must be an elector for any constituency in the state he is representing from.
-

3. How is the Chief Minister appointed?

- The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister.
 - He is the head of the State Council of ministers.
-

4. How is the Council of Ministers formed?

- The leader of the majority party in the election is chosen as Chief Minister.
 - The Chief Minister chooses his ministers from the MLAs of his party.
 - On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other ministers.
 - Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister form the State Government.
-

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.****Powers:**

- The Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the state.
 - He plays an important role in making higher appointments of the State Government.
 - All major decisions of the State Government are taken under his leadership.
 - The Chief Minister supervises the activities of different ministries and advises and coordinates the activities of different ministries.
 - His voice is final in the decisions of the State Government.
 - He plays an important role in making higher appointments of the State Government.
 - The Governor appoints higher officials on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.
-

2. Discuss the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly.

- The main duty of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the state.
 - It can make law on the subjects mentioned in the state list and the concurrent list.
 - However, during a state emergency, it cannot exercise its legislative power.
-

- The legislative Assembly has control over the finances of the state.
- A money bill can be introduced only in the Assembly.
- The government cannot impose, increase, lower or withdraw any tax without the approval of the Assembly.
- The elected members of the Legislative Assembly can take part in the election of the president of India and all members can take part in the election of the members of the Rajya Sabha from the state.
- The Assembly also takes part in the amendment of the Constitution on certain matters.
- So the government has three basic functions: making laws, executing laws and ensuring justice.

3. Write about the powers and functions of the High Court.

Powers and Functions of the High Court:

- The High court has been empowered to issue writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights and for other purposes.
- Every High Court has a general power of superintendence over all the lower courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction except military courts and tribunals.
- The High court controls all the subordinate courts in the state.
- Like the Supreme Court, the High Court also acts as a Court of Record.
- The High Court enjoys full powers and freedom to act within its jurisdiction.
- The Constitutional safeguards have ensured its independent working.

VIII. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY (FOR STUDENTS)

- 1. List out the name of the Tamil Nadu Governor and Chief Minister, Ministers and Governors and Chief Ministers of the neighbouring states.**
 - 2. List out the names of the Tamil Nadu Ministers and their Ministries**
-
-



ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS

Unit - 1

Money, Savings and Investments



EXERCISE

PAGE-235

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which metals were used for metallic money?

- a) gold b) silver c) bronze d) all the above

[d) all the above]

2. Who designed the symbol (₹) of Indian rupee?

- a) Udayakumar b) Amartya Sen c) Abijith Banerjee d) None of these

[a) Udayakumar]

3. The value of money is

- a) Internal value of money b) External value of money
c) Both a & b d) None of these

[c) Both a & b]

4. Which is the Bank Money?

- a) Cheque b) Draft c) Credit and Debit cards d) All the above

[a) Cheque]

5. Pick out the incorrect one: Investment can be made in different vehicle.

- a) Stock b) Bonds c) Mutual fund d) Pay tax [d) Pay tax]

6. Among the following who are responsible for Black Money?

- a) Tax evaders b) Hoarders c) Smugglers d) All of the above
[d) All of the above]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Online Banking is also known as _____ [Net Banking]
- _____ is what money does. [Money]
- Electronic banking is also known as _____ [National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT)]
- Credit cards and Debit cards are _____ Money. [Plastic]
- In the _____ year Reserve Bank of India was established. [1935]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Barter system	Tax evaders
2.	Reserve Bank act	Electronic Money
3.	E- Money	Consumer's disposable income
4.	Savings	Exchanged goods for goods
5.	Black money	1935

Answer

Exchanged goods for goods
1935
Electronic Money
Consumer's disposable
income
Tax evaders

IV. WRITE THE ONE WORD ANSWER

1. The word Money is derived from?

- The word money is derived from Roman word "Moneta Juno"

2. Who Prints and issues paper currencies in India?

- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Prints and issues paper currencies in India.

V. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT**1. Barter system had many deficiency like**

I. Lack of double coincidence of wants II. No difficulties of storing wealth

III. Common measure of value IV. Indivisibility of commodities

a) I and II is correct

b) I and IV is correct

c) I, III and IV is correct

d) All are correct

[c) I, III and IV is correct]

VI. FIND OUT THE ODD ONE**1. Recent forms of money transactions are**

a) Credit card

b) Barter system

c) Debit card

d) Online banking

[b) Barter system]

2. Effects of black money on economy is

a) Dual economy

b) Undermining equity

c) No effects on production

d) lavish consumption spending

[c) No effects on production]

VII. WRITE SHORT ANSWER**1. What is the Barter System?**

- A barter system is an old method of exchange. Barter system is exchanging goods for goods without the use of money in the primitive stage.
-

2. What are the recent forms of money?

- Plastic Money E – Money.
 - Only Banking (Net Banking), E – Banking.
-

3. Short note on E-Banking and E-Money.**E-Banking:**

- Electronic banking is also known as National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), is simply the use of electronic means to transfer funds directly from one account to another rather than by cheque or cash.
-

E-Money:

- Electronic Money is money that exists in banking computer systems and is available for transactions through the electronic system.
-

4. What is the Value of Money?

- Value of money is the purchasing power of money over goods & services in a country.
 - Thus it is related to the price level of goods and services.
-

5. What are Savings and Investment?

Savings	Investments
Savings represent that part of the person's income which is not used for consumption.	Investment refers to the process of investing funds in capital asset, with a view to generate returns.

6. What is meant by Black Money?

- Black money is a form of unaccountable money.
 - Black money is mostly created by business people.
 - They do not show actual income earned in their economic activities and show only a part of income for the purpose of tax evasion.
-

7. What are the effects of black money on economy?

- Dual economy
 - Tax evasion, thereby loss of revenue to government.
 - Undermining equity
 - Widening gap between the rich and poor
 - Lavish Consumption Spending.
 - Distortion of production pattern.
 - Distribution scarce resource.
 - Effects of production.
-

VIII. WRITE A BRIEF ANSWER**1. What are the disadvantages of the barter system?**

Disadvantages of the Barter system:

- Lack of double coincidence of wants
- A common measure of value
- Indivisibility of commodities
- Difficulties of storing wealth.

2. Write about the evolution of Money.

- The word money is derived from Roman word “Moneta Juno”.
- The India rupee is derived from the Sanskrit word ‘Rupya’ which means silver coin.
- Today we use paper notes, coins as money. But the evolution of this stage has not happened overnight.
- It took thousands of years to reach such a stage.
- There are many stages of evolution of money. The earliest and primitive stage is Barter system.
- With the progress of civilization commodity money changed into metal money.
- Money has evolved through different stages according to the time, place and circumstances.

Some of the major stages of money.

- Commodity Money
- Metallic Money
- Paper Money
- Credit Money
- Near Money
- Plastic Money, E-money, Online banking, E-banking are the recent forms of money.

3. What are the functions of Money? and explain it.

The function of money is classified into

- The primary or Main function
- Secondary function and
- Contingent function.

Primary or main functions:

- The important functions of money is performed in the very economy are classified under main functions:
 - i) Medium of exchange or means of payment. Money is used to buy goods and services.
 - ii) Measure of value.

All the values are expressed in terms of money. It is easier to determine the rate of exchange between various types of goods and services.

Secondary functions:

- The three important secondary functions are
 - i) **Standard of deferred payment** – Money helps the future payments too.
 - ii) **Store of value**

The introduction of money has helped to save it for future as it is not possible.

iii) Transfer of value

Money makes the exchange of goods to a distant place as well as abroad possible.

Contingent functions:

- i) Basis of credit. ,
- ii) Increase productivity of capital.
- iii) Measurement and Distribution of National Income.

4. Explain the types of bank Deposits.**Student Savings Account:**

- Some banks offer saving accounts specifically for young people enrolled in high schools or colleges.
- The main feature of this account is to maintain zero Balance. Savings Deposits:

Savings Deposits:

- Savings deposits are opened by customers to save part of their current income.
- The customers can withdraw their money from their accounts when they require it.
- The bank also gives a small amount of interest to the money in the saving deposits.

Current Account Deposit:

- Current accounts are generally opened by business firms, traders, and public authorities.
- The current accounts help in frequent banking transactions as they are repayable on demand.

Fixed Deposits:

- Fixed deposit accounts are meant for investors who want their principle to be safe and yield fixed yields.
- The fixed deposits are also called as Term deposits as, normally, they are fixed for a specified period.

IX. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY

1. Students are asked to prepare a chart containing dummy images of new and old currencies in India and also from other countries.
 2. Go to your nearest Post Office and know about the savings scheme in India and teachers and students are discuss about the savings schemes
-

X. LIFE SKILLS (FOR STUDENTS)

1. Students to know about the value of money, Set up your classroom like a shop or market.
2. Students are asked to purchase some commodities from the shop, Do the market activities.
3. Teacher and students together discuss the value of money

FIND OUT

Fill up the following Table:

S.No.	Name in the Country	Name in Currency
1.	India	Indian Rupee
2.	Germany	Euro
3.	Japan	Yen
4.	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
5.	Malaysia	Ringgit
6.	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal
7.	USA	US Dollar
8.	UK	British Pound
9.	Sri lanka	Sri Lankan Rupee
10.	Pakistan	Pakistani Rupee

If there is no invention of money - imagine.

- Everything would change or nothing would happen.
- Money is very important in the world; no country can exist without it.
- Couldn't imagine life without the invention of money.



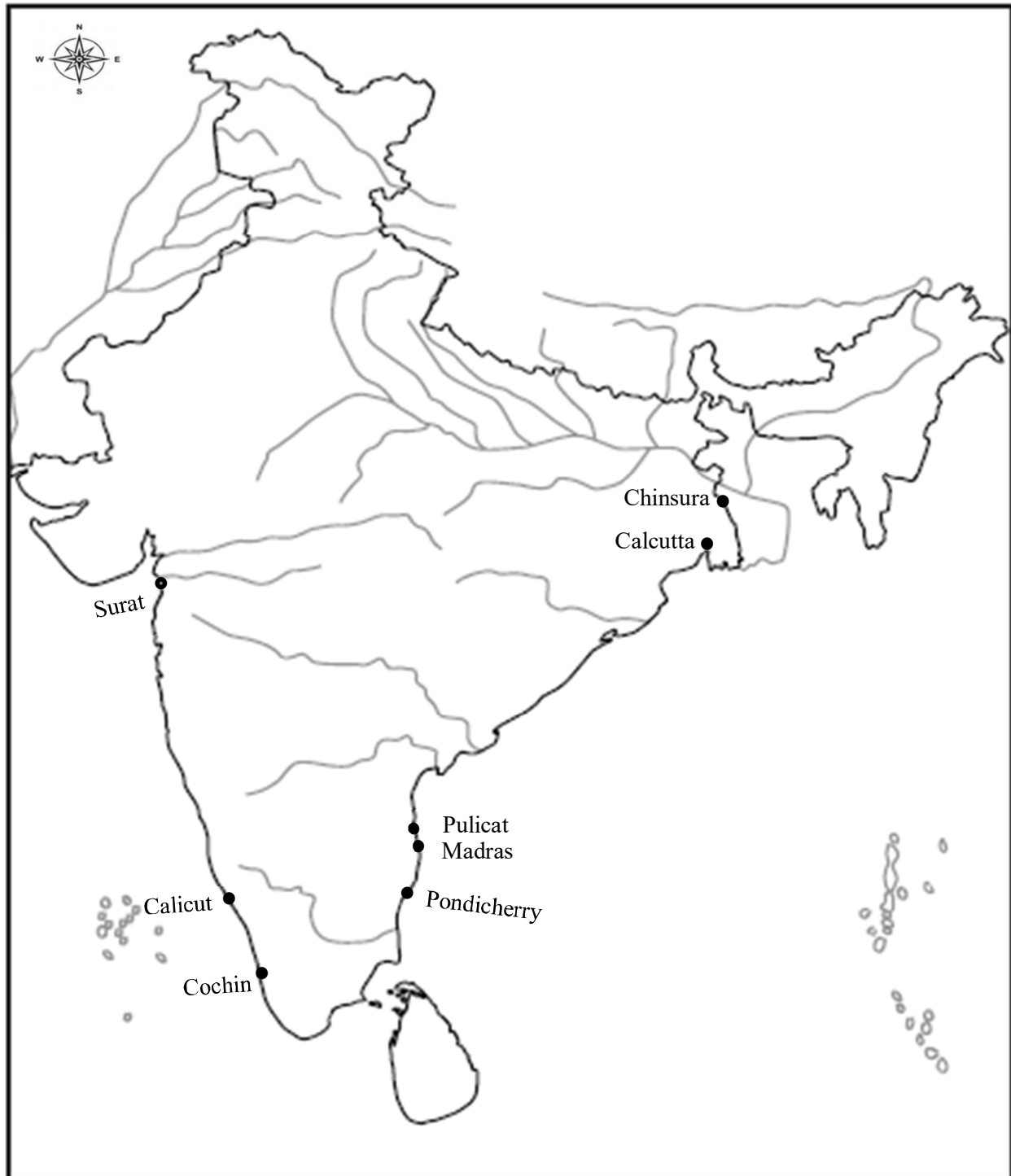
MAP

HISTORY

1. Advent of the Europeans

1. On the river map of India, mark the following trading centres of the Europeans.

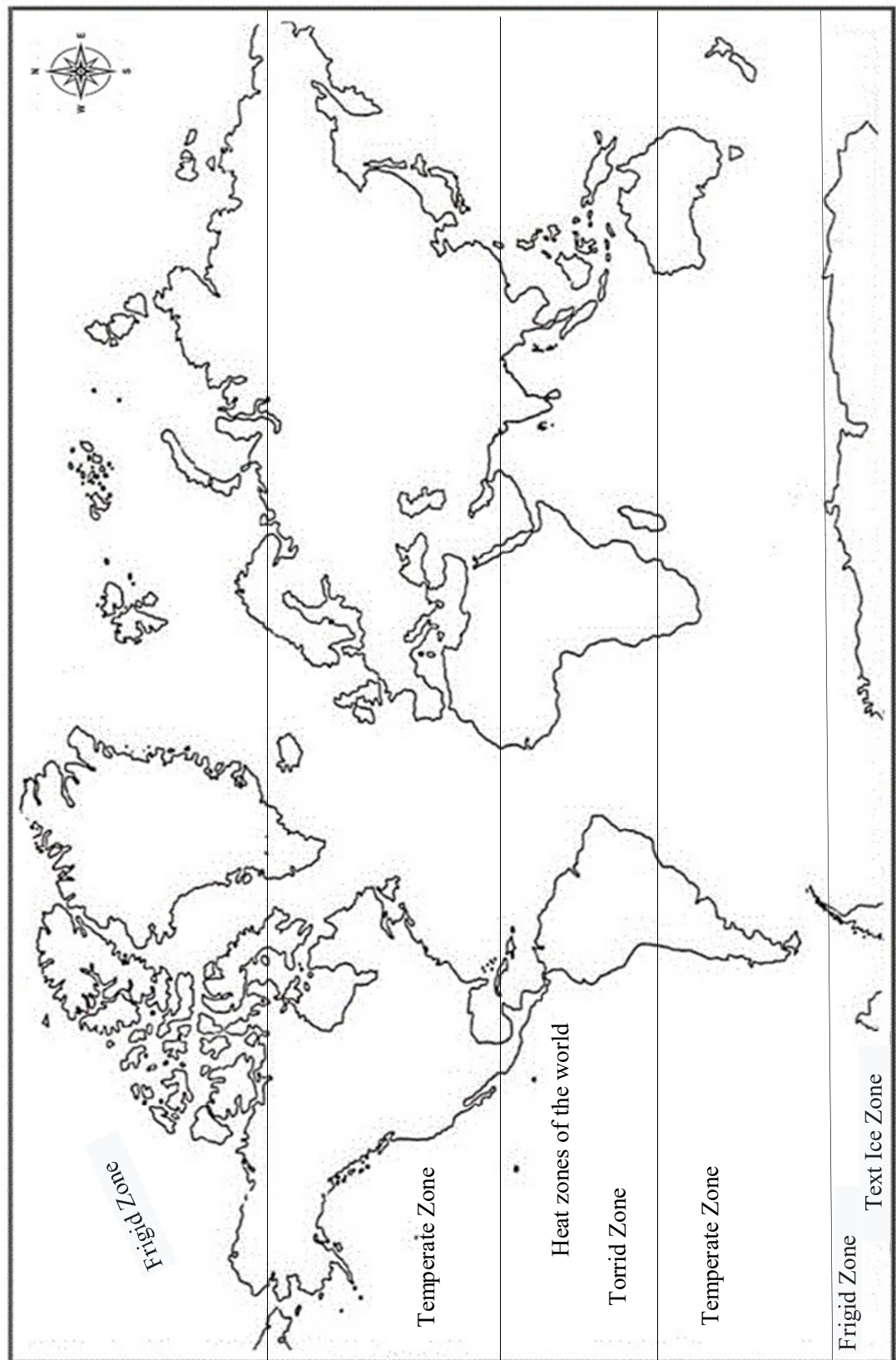
1) Calicut, 2) Cochin, 3) Madras, 4) Pondicherry, 5) Surat, 6) Chinsura, 7) Pulicat, 8) Calcutta



2. Weather and Climate

On the outline map of world mark the following

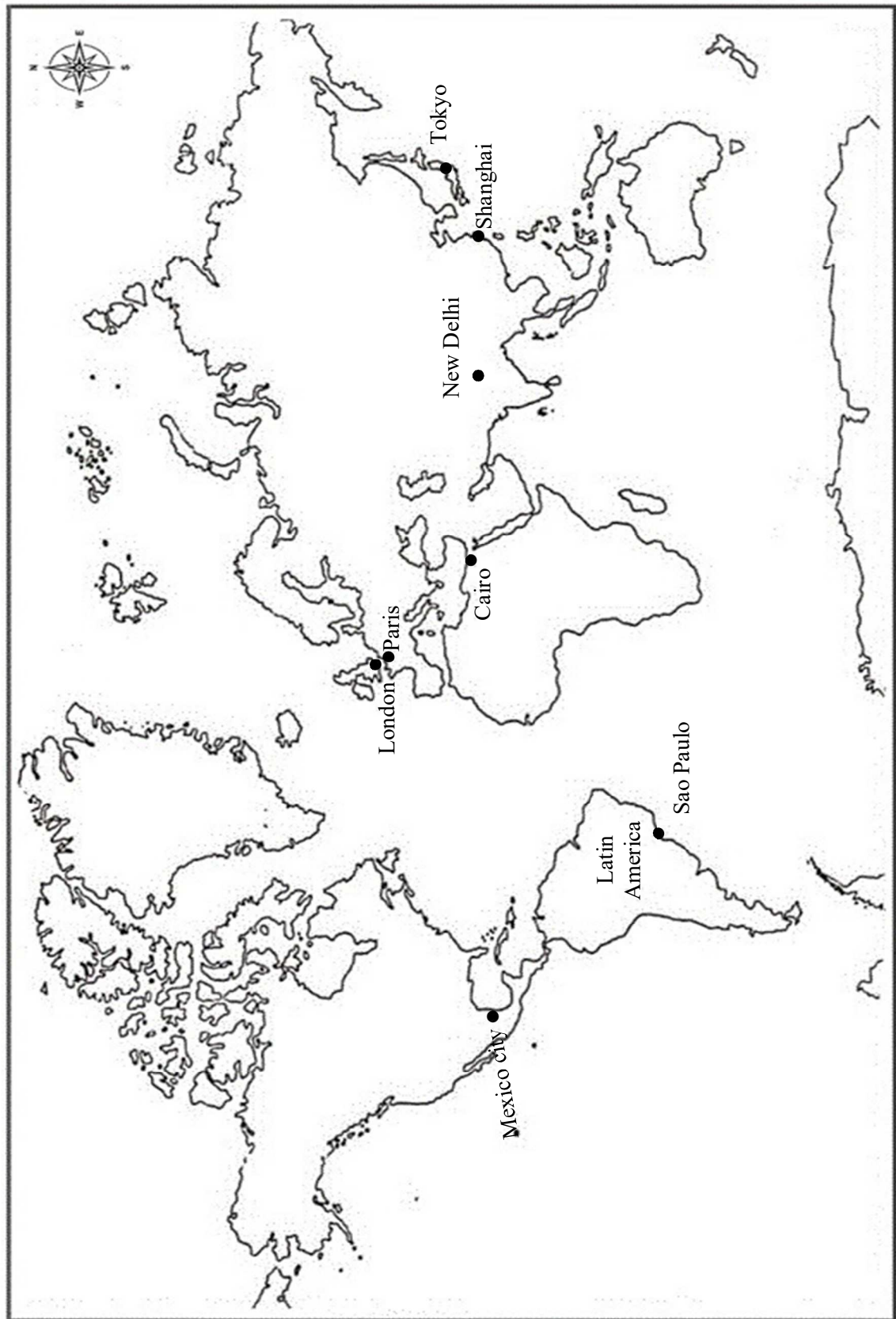
1. Heat zones of the world,
2. Pressure belt and planetary winds



4. Migration and Urbanisation

On the outline map of the world mark the following places

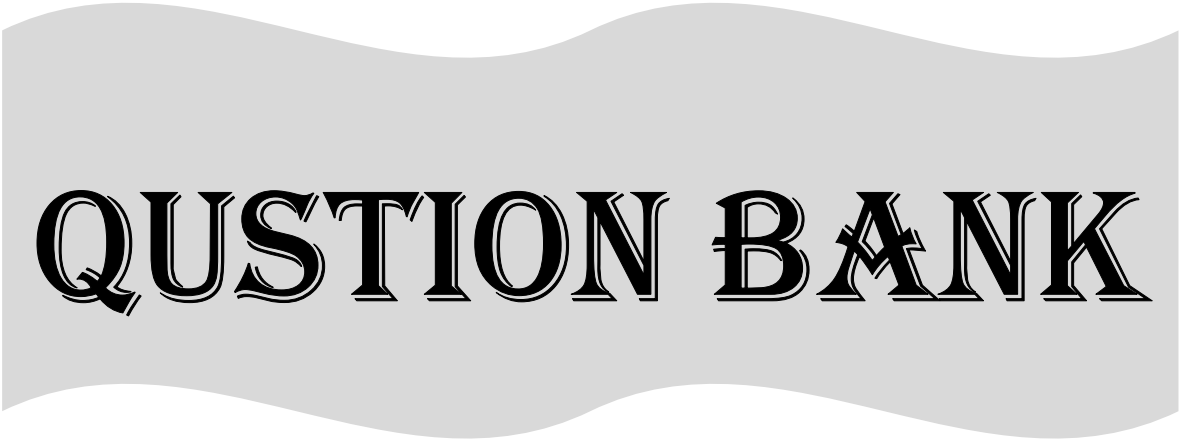
1. Tokyo, 2. New Delhi, 3. Mexico city, 4. Shanghai, 5. Sao Paulo, 6. Oceania, 7. Latin America, 8. Paris, 9. London, 10. Cairo



7. Exploring Continents Africa, Australia and Antarctica

Australia: Great Dividing Range, Great barrier reef, Tasmania, tropic of Capricorn, pacific ocean, Great Australian Sandy Desert, Indian ocean, Sydney, Canberra





QUESTION BANK

Virudhunagar District
Common Quarterly Examination - 2023

Time : 2.30 Hours**Marks: 100****I) Choose the correct answer:****15x1=15**

- 1) The first fort constructed by the British in India was _____.
a) Fort William b) Fort. St. George c) Agra Fort d) Fort St. David
- 2) The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was _____.
a) Shuja-ud-daulah b) Siraj-ud-daulah c) Mir Qasim d) Tipu Sultan
- 3) What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari System?
a) House b) Land c) Village d) Palace
- 4) Tiruchirapalli proclamation was issued by _____.
a) Marudu Pandiyars b) Krishnappa Nayak
c) Velu Nachiyar d) Dheeran Chinnamalai
- 5) Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at _____.
a) Central India b) Kanpur c) Delhi d) Bareilly
- 6) World soil day is observed on _____.
a) 15th August b) 12th January c) 15th October d) 5th December
- 7) _____ is used to measure the humidity.
a) Anemometer b) Barometer c) Hygrometer d) Thermometer
- 8) The percentage of fresh water on the earth is _____.
a) 71% b) 97.20% c) 2.80% d) 0.60%
- 9) War is one of the _____ causes of human migration.
a) Demographic b) Socio cultural c) Political d) Economic
- 10) The age of retirement of the Judges of the Highcourt is _____.
a) 62 b) 64 c) 65 d) 58
- 11) The Governor of a state is appointed by _____.
a) President b) Vice President c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister
- 12) Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?
a) Birth b) Acquiring property c) Descent d) Naturalization
- 13) The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in _____.
a) 1951 b) 1976 c) 1974 d) 1967

14) Who designed the symbol (₹) of Indian rupee?

- a) Udaya Kumar b) Amartya Sen c) Abijith Banerjee d) None of these

15) Which is the Bank Money?

- a) Cheque b) Draft
c) Credit and Debit cards d) All the above

II. Fill in the blanks:

5x1=5

16) The Mughal Emperor _____ permitted the English to trade in India.

17) Indigo Revolt took place in _____.

18) There are _____ phases in the water cycle.

19) Our Indian constitution provides for only _____ citizenship.

20) In the _____ year Reserve Bank of India was established.

III. Match the following:

5x1=5

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 21) Nil Darban | - | Social reformer |
| 22) Coal | - | Tax evaders |
| 23) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | - | Clouds |
| 24) Black money | - | Anthracite |
| 25) Condensation | - | Misery of the Indigo cultivators |

IV. State True or False:

3x1=3

26) Kattabomman was hanged on 16th October 1799.

27) Volcanic mountains are covered with sedimentary rocks.

28) There is state religion in India.

V) Consider the following statements and (✓) the appropriate answer:

2x1=2

29) 1. Governor Nino-de-Cunha moved Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.

2. Portuguese were the last to leave from India.

3. The Dutch founded their first factory at Surat.

4. Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.

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

30) Find out the wrong pair

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| a) Marudu Pandiyar | - | Ettayapuram |
| b) Gopala Nayak | - | Dindigul |
| c) Kerala Varma | - | Malabar |
| d) Dhoondaji | - | Mysore |

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TEACHERS SIGNATURE

HEADMASTER SIGNATURE

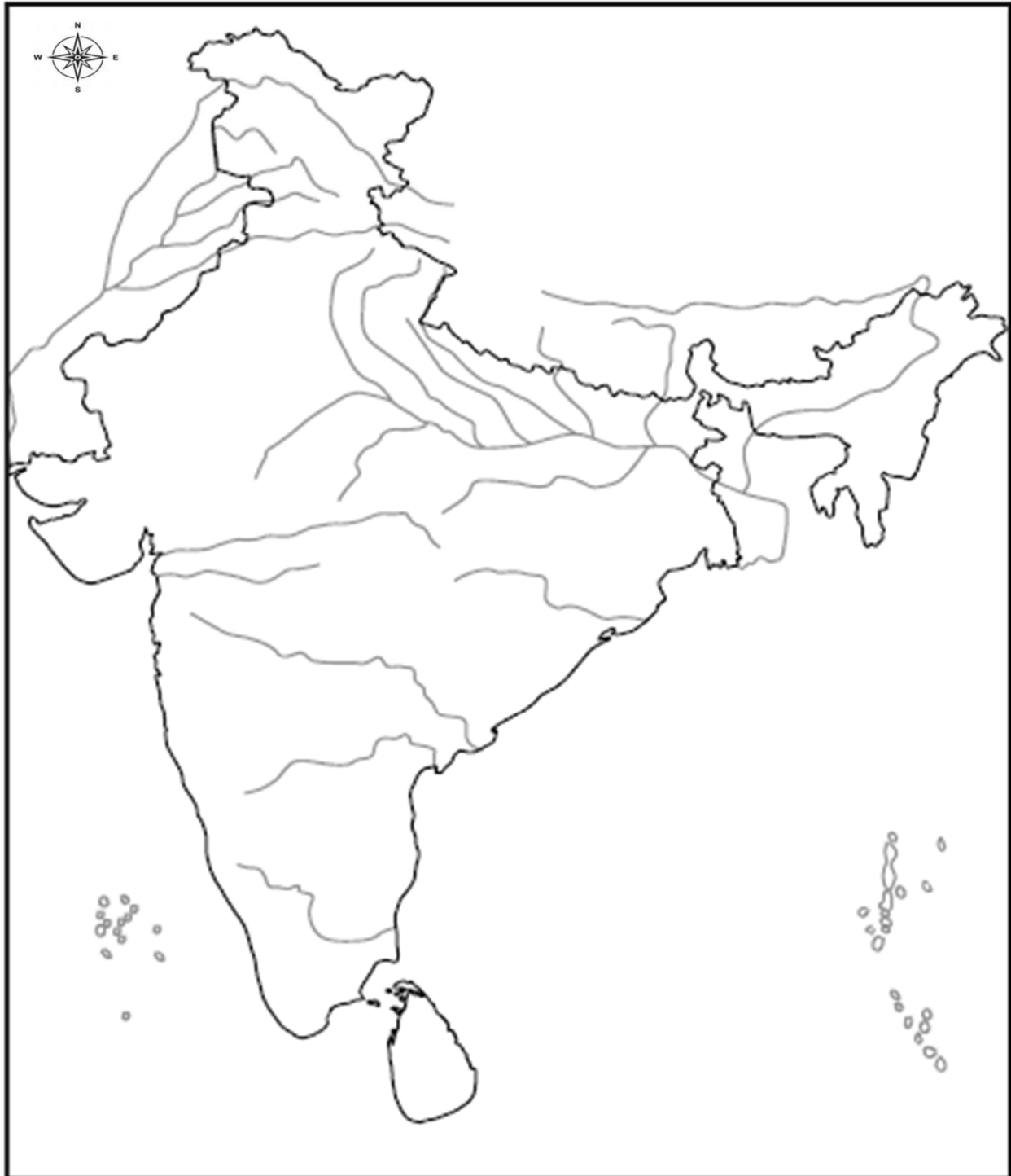
Exercise No:

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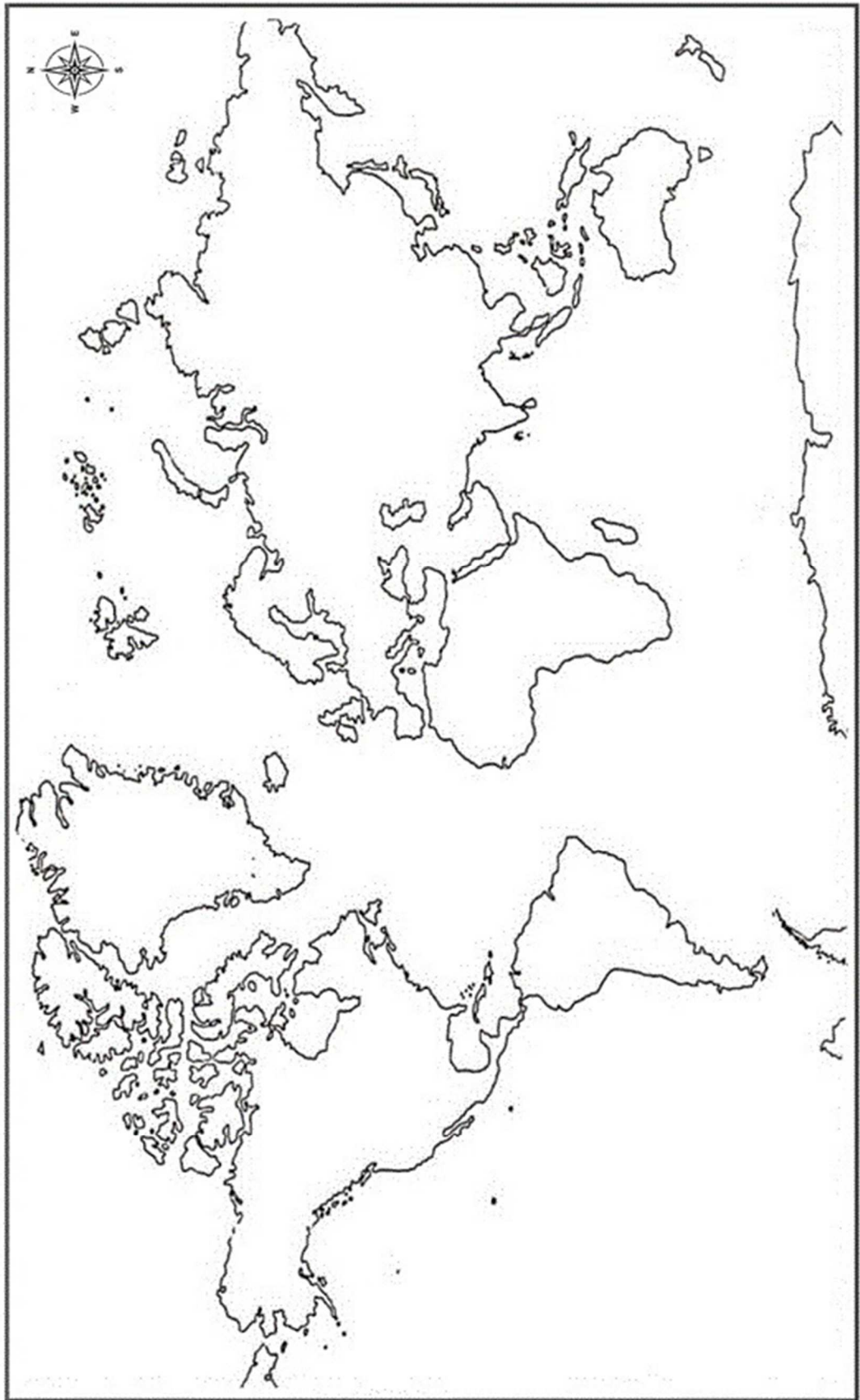


Date:

Exercise No: 2. Weather and Climate

On the outline map of world mark the following

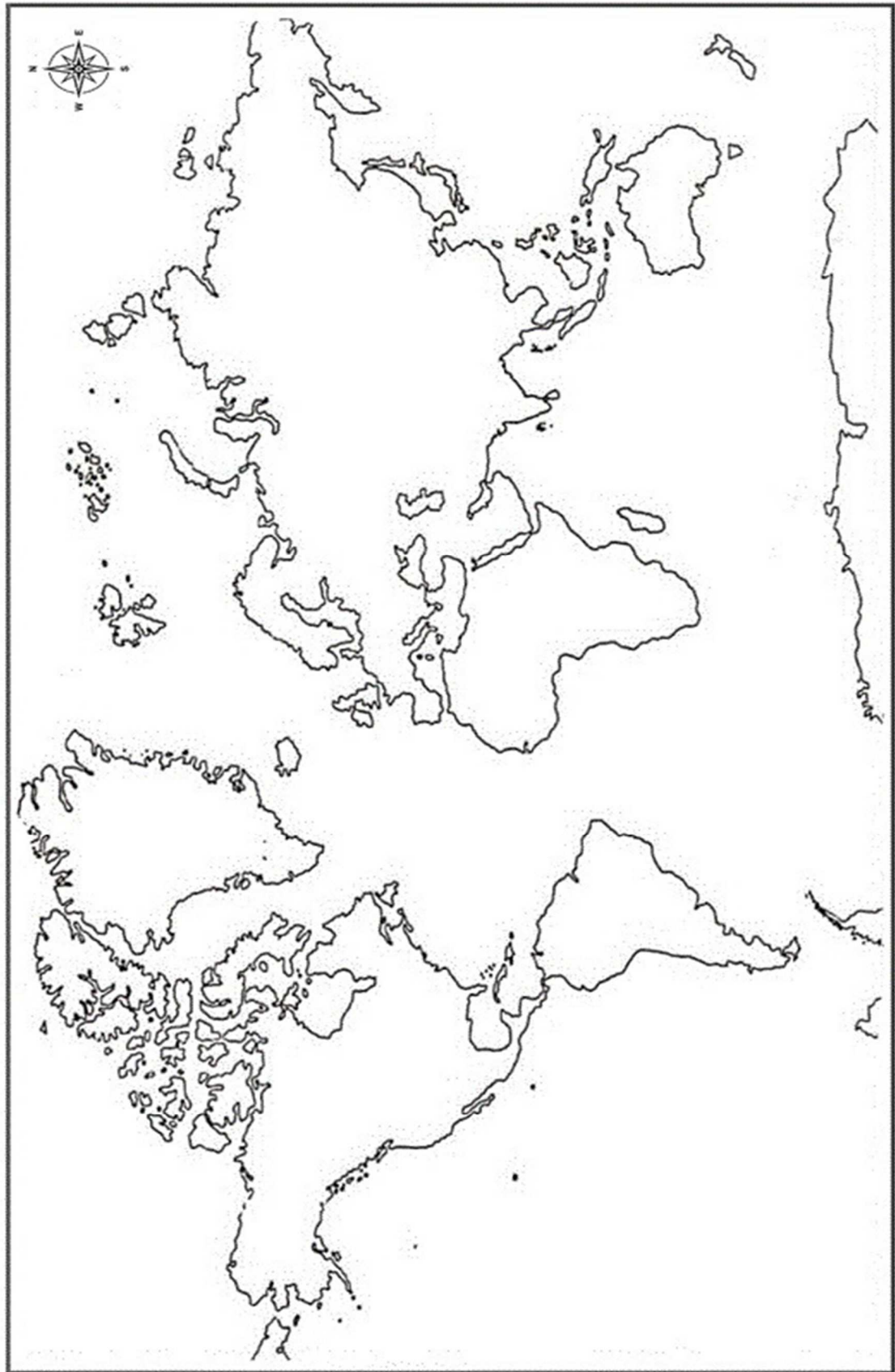
1. Heat zones of the world,
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Exercise No:**4. Migration and Urbanisation****Date:**

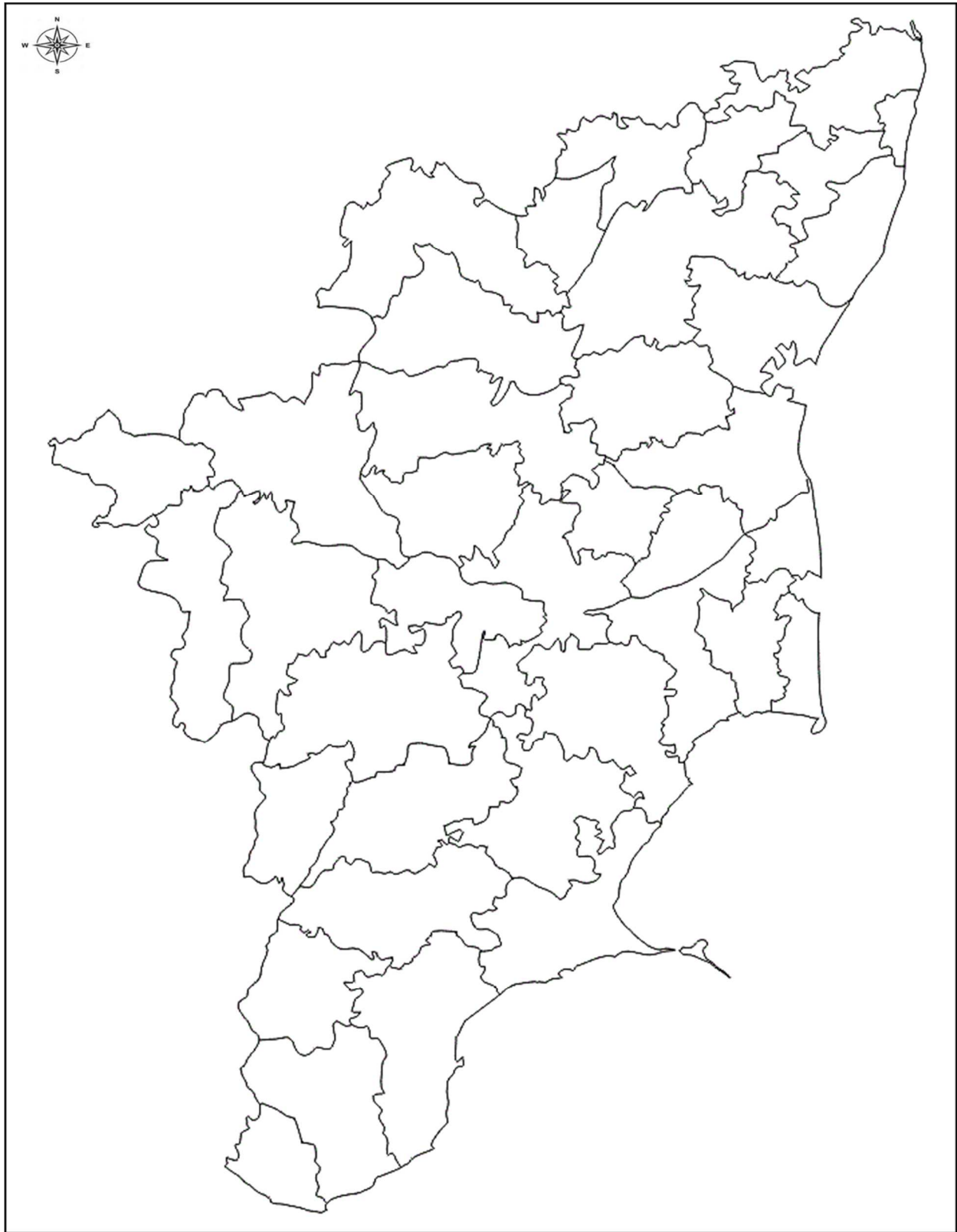
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1. Tokyo, 2. New Delhi, 3. Mexico city, 4. Shanghai, 5. Sao Paulo, 6. Oceania, 7. Latin America, 8. Paris, 9. London, 10. Cairo



Exercise No:**5. Hazards****Date:**

On the map of Tamil Nadu shade the 14 coastal districts in different colours.

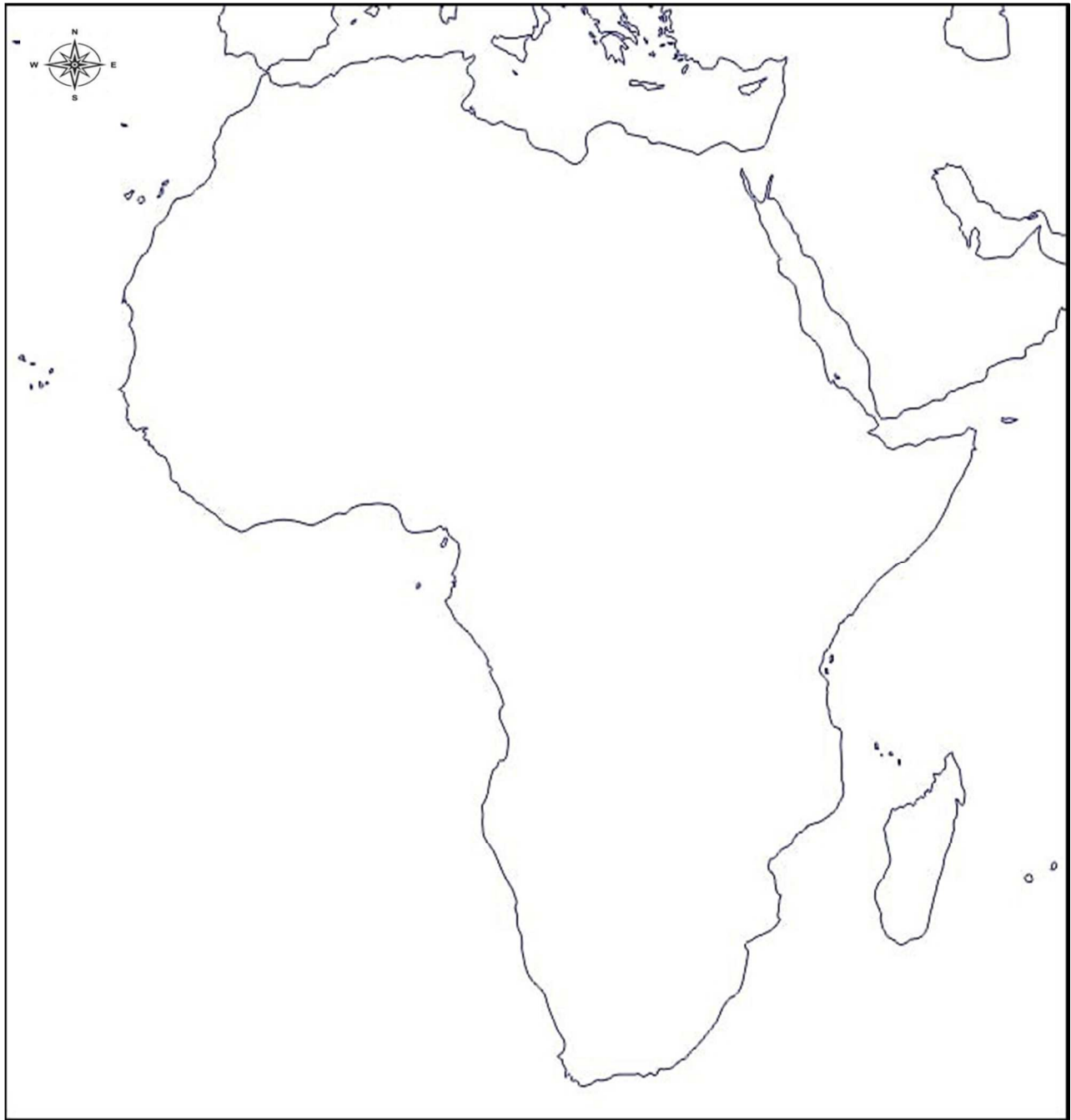


Exercise No:

Date:

7. Exploring Continents Africa, Australia and Antarctica**1. Mark the following on the outline map of Africa**

Equator, Atlas Mountain, Sahara, Eastern highlands, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Suez Canal, Mount Kilimanjaro,



Exercise No:

Date:

7. Exploring Continents Africa, Australia and Antarctica**2. Mark the following on the outline map of Australia.**

Great Dividing Range, Great barrier reef, Tasmania, tropic of Capricorn, pacific ocean, Great Australian Sandy Desert, Sydney, Canberra



விஞ்ஞக் கெண்டருக்ஞம் நேரமெல்லாம் படிஞ்ஞக் கெண்டருப்பேரம்

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