

New era Public School:->

Subject:-> S. Studies (History) Class:-> 6th Lesson no:-> 10

Topic:-> "India's Contact with Distant Lands."

Solved Assignment for Term 2nd.

Word meanings on P.no. 81

Q1:-> What do you know about the Sakas?

Ans:-> The Sakas, a tribe from central Asia settled down in Western India and gradually spread all over this region. They adopted Indian names and religion and most of them married Indians.

Q2:-> Who were the Indo-Greek kings? Where did they rule?

Ans:-> The first foreign invaders who invaded India after the decline of the Mauryan Empire were the Greeks who ruled Bactria (Afghanistan). They settled down in India and were called the Indo-Greek kings. They ruled from Afghanistan to Mathura.

Q3:-> What was the extent of Kanishka's Empire?

Ans:-> Kanishka's Empire extended from Bokhara (Bactria) in the north to Ujjain in the south and from Banaras in the east to Afghanistan in the West.

Q5:-> Who were the Satavahanas? Discuss.

Ans:-> The Satavahanas, also known as the Andhras, had their Capital at Pratishthan. They ruled in the Deccan from first Century to third Century CE. Simuka Satakarni founded the Satavahana dynasty around 220 BCE. Gautamiputra Satakarni (106-130 CE) was the greatest Satavahana ruler.

Q6:-> Why is Sangam literature considered an important source?

Ans:-> The Sangam literature is considered as an important source

Because this literature throws the light on the social, religious and economic life of the people in South India.

Q1: Who was the first great Chola ruler? What were his achievements?

Ans: Karikala was the most powerful Chola king. He was constantly at war with the Pandyas and Cheras. He attacked and occupied the northern part of Sri Lanka. He constructed many roads and encouraged trade with other countries. He shifted his capital to a coastal settlement that attracted foreign traders.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (two) 2. (2nd CE) 3. Keralaputras 4. Gandhara.

D. Match the following: →

1. (ii) 2. (iv) 3. (v) 4. (iii) 5. (i)

E. Fill in the blanks: →

1. Sangam 2. Buddhism 3. Gautamiputra Satakarni 4. Menander
5. Rudradaman.

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Lesson no. 11

Topic: → The Gupta Empire.

Word meanings on p.no. 89.

Q1: Who assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'?

Ans: Chandragupta I assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'.

Q2: In the 'Prashasti', what is mentioned along with the military achievements of Samudragupta?

Ans: In Samudragupta's Prashasti, the poet praised the king in glowing terms as a warrior, as a king and as the best poet. He is also described as equal to god along with the military.

achievements of Samudragupta.

Q3: → With which countries did India have trade relations?

Ans: → India had trade relations with countries of South east Asia like Suvāna-bhumi (Burma or Myanamar), Varādvīpa (Java), Kambōja (Kampuchea), Africa, Arabia, Iran and Mediterranean lands.

Q4: → Who was Fa-hien? What did he write about the social conditions during the Gupta Period?

Ans: → Fa-hien was a Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. Fa-hien speaks about the society during the Gupta Age in glowing terms. People were rich and law-abiding. He mentions that the caste system had become too rigid. A number of subcastes had also come into existence. Many restrictions were imposed on women, they received no education and had no right to property. Child marriage and Sati were practised.

Q5: → What changes were witnessed in religion during the Gupta Age?

Ans: → The Gupta period is regarded as a period of Hindu Renaissance. Gupta rulers were worshippers of Lord Vishnu. The popularity of Buddhism declined during this period and the concept of 'bhakti' or selfless devotion of God gained popularity during this period.

Q6: → Describe the main features of Gupta administration.

Ans: → The main features of Gupta administration are as follows: →

1. The empire was divided into provinces called 'bhuktis' which were generally administered by the princes who were appointed as governors.

2. The Provinces were further divided into districts. The districts were further divided into local administrative units called Villages, which were looked after by a Council of Village elders.

3. There were no crimes and roads were safe because of strict rule.

Q7:→ Discuss the advances in the fields of science and mathematics during the Gupta Age.

Ans:→ During the Gupta period, knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, and medicine was very advanced. Aryabhata and Varahamihira were two well-known mathematicians and astronomers. Aryabhata calculated the length of solar year and believed that earth is a sphere and rotates on its axis. He also explained the concept of zero and the decimal system. Varahamihira wrote the Brihatsamhita (an encyclopaedia of ancient scientific knowledge). Charaka provides a detailed anatomy of human body with methods of diagnosis and treatment of different illnesses. Sushruta wrote Susruta Samhita which mentions about surgery and surgical instruments.

Q8:→ Why is the Gupta period known as the "Golden age" in ancient Indian history?

Ans:→ The Gupta period was a time of high cultural and scientific achievements that is why the Gupta period was known as the "Golden age" in ancient Indian history.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:->

1. (ii) 2. (iv) 3. (i)

D. True and False:->

1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)

E. Match the following:->

1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (iv) 5. (ii)

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Sub:-> Geography Topic:-> Climate of India Lesson no:-> 08.

Word meanings on P. no. 176.

Q1:-> Name the main seasons of India.

Ans:-> The four major seasons of India are:-

1. Hot weather season.
2. Advancing Monsoon season.
3. Retreating Monsoon season
4. Cold weather season.

Q2:-> Which factors affect the climate of India?

Ans:-> The main factors that affect the climate of India are its latitudes, Altitude, distance from the sea, directions of the mountains and prevailing winds.

Q3:-> How do the Himalayas affect the climate of India?

Ans:-> The Himalayas act as a climatic barrier as they block cold winds from central and north Asia from entering India.

2. They stop the rain-bearing monsoon winds from leaving India

and force them to cause heavy rainfall in the country.

Q4:→ What is October heat?

Ans:→ In the months of October and November, the weather becomes oppressive because of heat and high humidity. This oppressive weather is generally known as "October heat."

Q5:→ How does distance from the sea affect the climate of a place.

Ans:→ The sea has a cooling effect over coastal areas which means that the areas close to the sea have an equable climate throughout the year, while the areas away from the sea have an extreme type of climate.

Q6:→ Describe the weather conditions of India during the cold weather season?

Ans:→ In India, winter begins in the middle of November and lasts till February. During December and January, the northern plains are very cold. The temperature remains between 10°C and 15°C . However, temperature is not equally low at all places. Chennai has a temperature of 25°C in December. Rainfall over the entire sub-continent during this season is moderate to scanty as the land gets cold, forming a high pressure system.

Q7:→ What are Western disturbances?

Ans:→ Western disturbances are the cyclonic storms originating in the Mediterranean sea which enter India causing rains.

Q. → What are mango Showers?

Ans. → The Pre-monsoon showers in Chhota Nagpur, Kerala and Karnataka help in the early ripening of mangoes. These are called mango Showers.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option: →

1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (i) 5. (i)

C. Distinguish between: →

1. Equable climate

a) Equable climate is neither hot nor cold.

b) Areas which are near the sea have equable climate through out the year.

c) Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai are some areas having equable climate.

2. Heavy Rainfall

a) Heavy rainfall occurs in the Western Coastal plains, Western Ghats, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim.

b) These regions receives rainfall of more than 200cm or above in a year.

Continental climate

a) Continental climate is hot Summers and cold Winters.

b) Areas which are far away from the sea have continental type of climate.

c) Delhi, Kanpur, Bhopal are some areas which experience continental climate.

Scanty rainfall

b) Most of the Deccan receives low rainfall because the Aravalli Hills are parallel to the direction of winds blowing during the monsoon period.

b) These areas receives less than 50cm rainfall a year.

E. Match the following:-

1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

F. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Mawsynram 2. Temperature
3. Hot-weather season 4. Purvanchal hills & Assam Valley.

Lesson no:- 9

Topic:- Natural Vegetation and Wildlife of India.

Word meanings on P.no-184.

Q1:- What are the main types of forests found in India?

Ans:- The five main types of forests found in India are:-

1. Tropical Evergreen Forests.
2. Tropical Deciduous Forests.
3. Thorn Forests.
4. Tidal Forests or Mangroves.
5. Mountain Vegetation.

Q2:- Name any five wild animals found in India?

Ans:- Monkeys, bears, wolves, deer and jackals are some wild animals found in India.

Q3:- Name two species of trees found in thorn forests.

Ans:- Kikar and Palm are two species of trees found in thorn forests.

Q4:- Where are evergreen forests found in India?

Ans:- Evergreen forests are found in Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar islands, the hills of Assam, some parts of Odisha, West Bengal, and the Western slopes of the Western Ghats.

Q5:- Where are mangroves found in India? Why are they named so?

Ans:- Mangroves are found in areas which experience floods during high tides. They are common in the deltas of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, and Krishna rivers and are covered with mangrove trees.

Therefore, they are known as Mangrove forests.

Q6: How does natural Vegetation Vary in the Himalayas?

Ans: The Vegetation in the Himalayas varies with altitude, ranging from tropical deciduous to coniferous. Tropical deciduous forests are found upto an altitude of 1,000m and Temperate deciduous forests are found upto an altitude of 1,600m. Coniferous trees are found at altitudes of 1500m to 3300metres. Shrubs, Scrubs, grass and moss belonging to the Alpine families are found at very high altitudes.

Q7: Why are forests Important?

Ans: 1. Forests are Very important for maintaining the balance of gases in the atmosphere. They release oxygen that we breathe in and absorb carbon-dioxide that we breathe out.

2. Forests induce precipitation and check Water run-off on the surface.

3. The roots of the trees bind the soil. This prevents Soil erosion, that is, removal of soil by Water or Wind.

4. Forests provide us Variety of products, like Wood for fuel and timber for making furniture, building houses and bridges.

Q8: What efforts have been made in India for Conserving forests and Wildlife?

Ans: The Various efforts have been made in India for conserving forests and Wildlife. They are as follows:-

1. Forest research institutions have been set up where people are trained to take care of forests.

2. Afforestation programmes are being encouraged.

3. In our country, there is a large number of wildlife sanctuaries.

managed by government that work towards conservation.

4. The government also has started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to save the animals from extinction.

Q9: Describe Tropical Deciduous Forests?

Ans: These forests are found in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra and most of the Gangetic plains. These forests are found in areas having 100-200cm rainfall in a year. They are less dense. Teak, Sal, Peepal, neem, Sandalwood are common varieties of trees found in tropical deciduous forests.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iii) 4. (i)

C. Distinguish between:

1. Mangrove trees

a) Mangrove trees are found in areas which experience floods during high tides.

b) Sundari is a well-known species of trees in mangrove forests.

Coniferous trees.

a) Coniferous trees are found in the higher altitudes of 1500 to 3300 metres.

b) Chir, Pine and deodar are important trees.

E. Match the following:→

1. (iv) 2. (ii) 3. (v) 4. (iii) 5. (i)

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Sub: civics

Topic: District Administration

Lesson no: 06.

Word meanings on P.no. 223.

Q1: Who is in charge of the administration in a district? Name some officers who work under him.

Ans: District collector is in charge of the administration in a district. Patwaris, Naib Tehsildars, Kanungos, Lekhpals, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, District judge and Additional judges, Munsif, Chief Medical officers, Inspector of Education and several other officers work under his supervision.

Q2: List the important functions of district administration.

Ans: The important functions of district administration are as follows:

1. Maintenance of law and order
2. Maintenance of land records
3. Collection of revenue
4. Providing civic amenities and coordinating development activities
5. Providing relief work.

Q3: What are the functions of a Tehsildar? Who assist him in his work?

Ans: The functions of a Tehsildar are measurement of land, its classification, assessment of produce, and maintenance of land revenue records. Naib Tehsildar, Kanungo and Lekhpal assist him in his work.

Q4: The District collector supervises the functionings of Panchayati Raj institutions. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.

Ans: Yes, the District Collector supervises the functioning of the Panchayati Raj institutions. He suggests ways to improve the functionings of these bodies. He makes arrangements for elections to these bodies which are conducted by the State Election Commission.

Q6:→ What are the two types of courts at the district level? Discuss.

Ans:→ The two types of courts at the district level are Civil courts and Criminal Courts.

1. Civil Courts:→ These courts deal with civil cases, e.g. disputes over land, money etc.

2. Criminal Courts:→ Cases like theft, assault, kidnapping or murder are heard by this court.

Q7:→ What is the role of the Executive Engineer in a district?

Ans:→ The Executive Engineer is the head of the Public Works Department. (P.W.D.). He is in charge of constructing and maintaining government buildings and roads.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i)

D. Match the following:→

1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (v) 5. (iv).

E. Fill in the blanks:→

1. failow 2. Paturai 3. high court 4. Criminal Court / Court of Sessions judge

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Lesson no. 7

Topic:→ Rural and Urban livelihood.

Word meaning on p.no. 229

Q1:→ Name the different types of livelihood in rural areas.

Ans:→ The main occupation in rural areas is agriculture, so, the residents are mostly farmers. There are other people with different occupations, e.g. blacksmiths, teachers, washermen, weavers, barbers, potters and shopkeepers.

Q2:→ Name the types of livelihood in urban areas.

Ans:→ In urban areas, most of the people are engaged in

occupations including trade, transportation, health, education, administration and services.

Q3: Name the main categories of employment seen in cities.

Ans: The main categories of employment seen in cities are given below:

1. Regular employment.
2. Daily Wage employment.
3. Self-employment.

Q4: Write a short note on migration.

Ans: Migration is the act of moving from one place to another, especially in search of work. Many villagers in our country migrate to towns and cities because of lack of employment opportunities, lack of educational and medical facilities etc.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (i) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (iii)

C. Distinguish between:-

1. Regular employment

a) Regular employment refers to a situation where a person has a regular job through out the year. They get regular salary with other perks.

b) Bankers, government officers, teachers etc are some examples of regular employment.

Daily Wage employment

a) This includes people who don't have regular jobs. They get employment and wage on a daily basis.

b) Labourers, painters, daily wage factory workers are some examples of daily wage employment.

2. Large farmer

a) A farmer who own land more than

Small farmer

a) A farmer who own land less.

5 hectares is called a large farmer.

b) He usually cultivate his land by hiring labourers.

c) He sell a large part of his produce in the market to earn profit.

than 2 hectares is called a small farmer.

b) He cultivates his land with the help of his family.

c) His produce is too little to fulfill the needs of his family.

D. State whether the following statements are "True" or "False".

1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T)

E. Fill in the blanks:->

1. Small farmers 2. Carpenter 3. Urban 4. big cities
5. daily.

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