

History - Chapter 5 - The Vedic PeriodI SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. Describe the Rigveda in brief. (Pg. 45)

Ans: The Rigveda is the oldest Veda and contains 1028 hymns known as sukts meaning 'well-said'. The period composition of Rigveda is called the Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BCE). The hymns are composed in the praise of gods.

2. Who were called as grihapati? (Refer Pg: 46)

Ans: Patriarchy, where fathers used to be the head of the family, was the basis of the Early Vedic Society and the head was called grihapati.

3. Name some of the occupations practised during the Early Vedic Period. (Refer Pg: 47)

Ans: Agriculture and cattle rearing were two important occupations. Some other occupations were - pottery, weaving, jewellery making, metal work, carpentry, chariot making, etc.,

II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. Explain how wars were fought during the Early Vedic period and describe how the wealth gained from battles was used by the rulers and people. (Refer Pg: 46)

Ans : * Horses were attached to chariots that were used in battles.

* These battles were fought for possession of cattle, grazing ground and for land for growing crops.

Some battles were fought for river water and to capture people.

* The wealth that was obtained after the battles, was kept by the rulers. Some was given to priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people.

* Sometimes wealth was used for Yagnas or sacrifices in which offering were made to fire.

* These were meant for Gods and Goddesses. Offering includes : ghee, grains and in some cases, animals.

Geography - Chapter 3 - Motions of the Earth and III. SHORT (ANSWER TYPE) QUESTIONS :

213)

1. Differentiate between rotation and revolution. (Refer Pg. 210, 211, 212)

Ans :

ROTATION	REVOLUTION
(i) The movement of Earth on its axis is called rotation.	(i) The movement of the Earth around the sun is called revolution.
(ii) Rotation causes day and night.	(ii) Revolution causes the changes in season.
(iii) The axis is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.	(iii) The path of revolution is called the orbit.

2. Describe the path taken by the Earth as it moves around the sun. (Refer Pg. 212)

Ans : The path on which the Earth moves is fixed and called an Orbit. The length of the earth's orbit is about 965 million km.

3. List the effects of Revolution. (Pg. 212)

Ans : The revolution of the Earth around the sun results in :

- Variation in the length of day and night.
- Changes of season.

II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

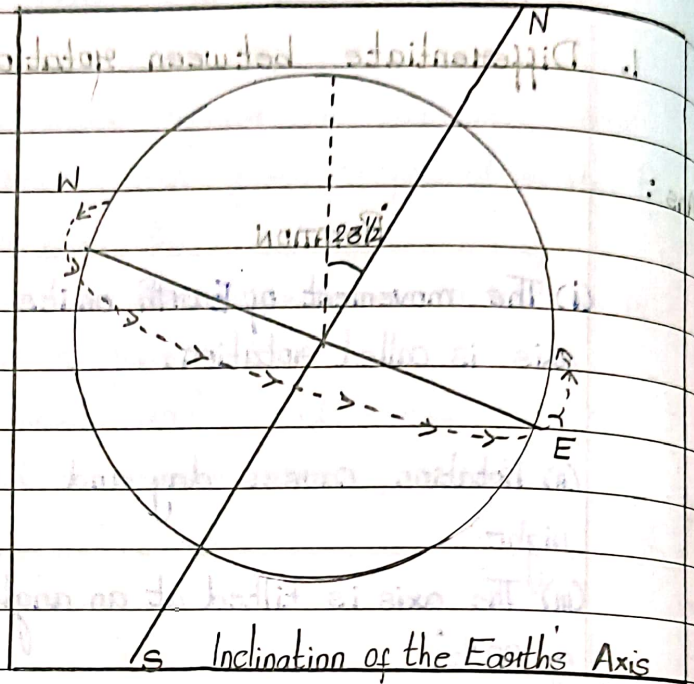
1. Draw a diagram of the Inclination of the Earth's axis and give a brief explanation. (Refer Pg. 210)

→ The Earth, rotates on its axis from west to east.

→ The axis is an imaginary line joining the North Pole and South Pole through the Centre of the Earth.

→ It is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

→ The direction of the inclination is towards the Pole star.



Civics - Chapter 4 - Panchayati Raj

I. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. What is meant by local self-government? (Refer Pg: 151)

Ans : All people, whether in villages, towns or cities, have certain basic requirements such as clean drinking water, good roads, healthcare services, education, electricity, sanitation, etc. Therefore to take care of these services, local bodies are elected by the people. This system is called local self-government.

2. Name any three members of Zila Parishad. (Refer Pg: 156)

Members of Zila Parishad are :

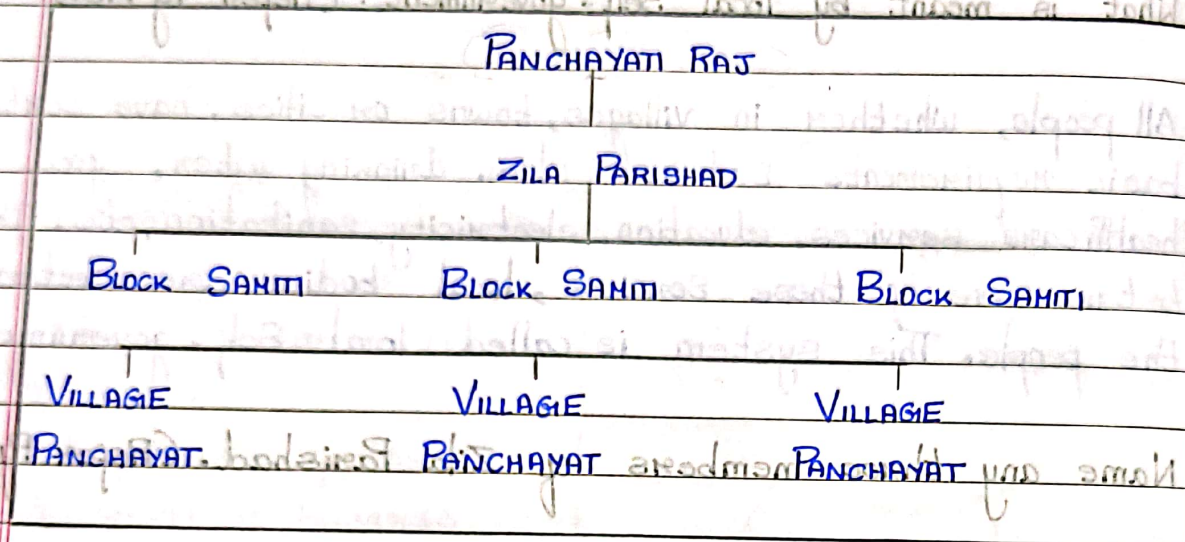
- * The chairmen of the Block Samitis in the district
- * Members of Vidhan Sabha
- * Women representatives.

3. Write short note on Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). (Refer Pg: 156)

Ans : The Government of India on April 24, 2018 on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day launched the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with the primary aim of strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's) to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. Draw a neat diagram which shows the structure of the Panchayati Raj and give a brief introduction about Panchayat.



* In India, local self-government at village level is called Panchayat.

* The word Panchayat means a group of five people of a village that forms local self-government.

* It is an ancient concept where the elders of a village look after the needs and problems of the village related to water, irrigation, sanitation, fights and disputes amongst the villagers, etc.