

**CHAPTER 6 KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC**

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION: (Detail)

1. What was an important features of capital cities of ‘mahajanapadas’?

Why were they fortified? How were they fortified?

Ans: Capital cities of ‘mahajanapadas’ were mostly fortified by building huge walls of wood, brick or stone around them. There were various reasons for building forts. They were probably built because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection. Some rulers probably built forts to make their cities impressive and to show how rich and powerful they were. Moreover, by making forts, controlling the fortified area became easier for the kings. Buildings forts required a great-deal of planning. Hundreds of thousands of brick or stone had to be prepared. Enormous amount of labour and resources were required.

**CHAPTER 7 NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS**

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:**

I. Answer in paragraph:

1. Describe the ways in which Buddha tried to spread his message to people.

Ans: i) Buddha taught the people in Prakrit , Which was the language of ordinary people. So that everybody could understand his message without any difficulty.

ii) He also encouraged people to think for themselves rather to simply accept what he said.

iii) Buddha, himself set a example to lead a simple life.

iv) Gautama Buddha moved from place to place to give his message to all people in the society.

**CHAPTER 8 ASHOKA THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR**

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:**

1. Explain about Ashoka’s Dhamma.

Ans: \* Ashoka’s dhamma means religious duty. It did not involve worship of a God or performance of a sacrifice.

\* He was inspired by teachings of Buddha. Ashoka appointed officials known as the Dhamma Mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about dhamma. Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhammas to other lands such as Syria, Egypt, Greece and Sri Lanka.

**CHAPTER 9 VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS**

**VII LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:**

1. Write about ‘Mathura’.

A:\* Mathura was the second capital of the Kushana dynasty.

\* It was an important political and administrative centre and also an important religious centre.

\*The school of Art flourished in Mathura.

\* Various Buddhist monasteries and jain shrines were situated here.

\*Mathura was located at the junction of important trade routes.

**LS.10 TRADERES, KINGS AND PILGRIMS**

I. Answer in paragraph:

1. Discuss the reasons why the Chinese pilgrims came to India.

The Chinese Pilgrims, Fa Xian, Xuan Zang and I-Qing came to India to visit places associated with the life and teachings of Buddha as well as famous monasteries. They carried back Buddhist religious books with them.

Xuan Zang, who took the land route back to China carried back statues of Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood and over 600 manuscripts loaded on the back of 20 horses.

## HIST: LS.11 NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

I. Answer in Paragraph:

1. Give an account of Samudragupta as a warrior.

- Samudragupta was a brave ruler of a Gupta dynasty.
- He uprooted nine rulers of Aryavarta. Their kingdoms were made part of his empire.
- Twelve rulers of Dakshinapatha surrendered to him after being defeated. He then allowed them to rule again.
- The descendants of the Kushanas and Shakas and ruler of Srilanka who surrendered before him.
- The rulers of Assam, Bengal, Nepal etc., paid tributes and followed the orders of Samudragupta. They attended his court from time to time.

## CH. 12 BUILDINGS, PAINTINGS AND BOOKS

I. Answer in paragraph:

2. Write a note on the famous paintings of the Ajanta.

The Ajanta caves, is situated in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.

Ajanta caves were decorated with beautiful paintings.

These paintings are called “Murals” that show various events from the life of Buddha.

Amazing facts about these caves:

Since the caves are dark inside, most of these paintings were done in the light of torches.

The colours were made out of plants and minerals. They glow even after 1500 years.

## GEOGRAPHY - CHAPTER 5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Write about the major oceans of the world.

Answer: There are five major oceans in the world—the Pacific Ocean

the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean.

1. The Pacific Ocean. It is the largest ocean and is spread over one-third of the earth. Mariana Trench, the deepest part of the earth, lies under the Pacific Ocean. This ocean is circular in shape.

2. The Atlantic Ocean. It is the second largest ocean in the world. It is ‘S’ shaped. The coastline of this ocean is highly indented. It is the ideal location for natural harbours and ports. Commercially, it is the busiest ocean.

3. The Indian Ocean. It is the only ocean named after country, that is, India. The shape of the ocean is triangular.

4. The Arctic Ocean. It is located within the Arctic Circle and surrounds the North Pole. It is connected with the Pacific Ocean by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as Berring Strait.

5. The Southern Ocean: The Southern Ocean encircles the continent of Antarctica and extends northward to 60 degrees South latitude.

## CHAPTER 6 MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. How many types of mountains are there? Explain all the types of mountain.

Answer: Mountains are of three types—1. Fold Mountains, 2. Block Mountains and 3. Volcanic Mountains.

1. Fold Mountains. The Himalayan Mountains and the Alps are young fold ‘mountains. They have rugged relief and high conical peaks. The Aravali range in India is one of the oldest fold mountain systems in the world.

2. Block Mountains. These are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The Uplifted blocks are known as horsts and the lowered blocks are called graben. The Rhine valley and the Vosges mountains in Europe are examples of such mountain systems.

3. Volcanic Mountains. They are formed by volcanic activity. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan are examples of such mountains.

### **LS.7 OUR COUNTRY - INDIA**

I. Answer in paragraph:

1. How unity in diversity exist in India?

A: \*There is a great variety in climate, vegetation, wildlife as well as in the language and culture of India.

\* In this diversity there is unity. It is reflected in traditions that bind us as one nation.

\* India has a population of 1.22 billion crore according to census of 2011.

\* It is the second most populous country of the world after china.

### **CHAPTER 8 INDIA CLIMATE VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the wildlife of India

Answer: Forests are home to wildlife. The tiger, our national animal, is found in various parts of the country. Gir forest in Gujarat is the home of Asiatic lions. Elephants and one-horned rhinoceroses are found in the forests of Assam. Elephants are found in Kerala and Karnataka. Camel and wild asses are found in the Great Indian desert and the Rann of Kuchchh respectively. Wild goats, snow leopards, bears, etc. are found in the Himalayan region.

Our country is rich in bird life too. Peacock is our national bird. Other common birds are parrots, pigeons, mynah, geese, bulbul and ducks. Several bird sanctuaries have been established to protect different species of birds.

### **CIVICS - CHAPTER - 5: PANCHAYATI RAJ**

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:**

2. Explain the few functions of Panchayat Samiti.

The Panchayat samiti has many Gram panchayats under

it. It is also called the Janpad Panchayat or the Block samiti.

It works at the block level. Some of the functions are:

1. It supervises the working of the Gram Panchayats in a block.
2. It makes plans for the development of the whole block.
3. It arranges funds from the government for developmental programmes.

### **CHAPTER 6 RURAL ADMINISTRATION**

#### **ANSWER IN PARAGRAPH:**

I. Answer in paragraph:

1. When do farmers require a copy of their land record?

Farmers require a copy of their land record in the following situations.

- \* When a Farmer wants to buy a plot of land from another.
- \* When he wants to sell his produce to another.
- \* If a farmer wants to purchase fertilizers for his field.
- \* A Farmer wants a loan from the bank to dig a well in his land.
- \* A Farmer wants to divide his property among his children.

### **CIVICS: CH.7 URBAN ADMINISTRATION**

I. Answer in paragraph:

1. How does the Municipal Corporation get its money?

\* The Municipal Corporation collects money in different ways to provide and run the services.

\* A Tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services it renders.

\* People who own homes have to pay property tax and water taxes.

\* There are also taxes for education and other amenities.

\* Rich people account for property taxes, a much wider population pays more general taxes.

## **CIVICS: LS. 8 RURAL LIVELIHOODS**

I. Answer in paragraph:

1. Discuss the life of Fishing communities in coastal villages.

- \* Fishing communities live in their houses close to the sea.
- \* They use catamarans to catch fish.
- \* They sell and auction the fishes brought by them from sea.
- \* During the 4 months breeding season of fish, they do not go to sea and borrow money from traders for their livelihoods.
- \* This lean period is the very difficult period for the fishermen.

## **CHAPTER - 9 URBAN LIVELIHOODS**

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Write a paragraph about casual workers.

- \* Casual workers are employed on a temporary basis.
- \* They get work as and when required by the employer.
- \* They do not get a salary at the end of the month but get a daily wage.
- \* There is no job security for them and their services can be terminated at the will of the employer.
- \* They are made to work for every long hours; sometimes 12 to 14 hours a day.
- \* Most of them work as helpers or masons, factory workers construction workers, painters, stone cutters, etc..