

English

Unit - 4

Section 1

"Something Wonderful Happens When You Plant a Seed

- 1. Who was the first Kenyan environmentalist to be awarded with the Noble Peace Prize?
- 2. What does the Nobel Peace Prize mean to Wangari Maathai?
- 3. Why did Wnagari Maathai focus her initial efforts on trees?
- 4. How did tree-planting lead to prodemocracy action?
- 5. What recognition does the nobel prize show?

Section - 2

Flames In the Forest

- 1. How did Romi notice the forest fire?
- 2. What was the first indication of danger that Romi felt?
- 3. Who was Teju? How did Romi meet him?
- 4. Why does Prem make an offer to Romi to stay at his house?
- 5. Why was it necessary to beat the milk cans?

Section 3

The River

- 1. What are the different places through which the river flows in the poem?
- 2. What do you think are the treasures that the river wants to keep?
- 3. Who were compared to the river in the poem "The River"?
- 4. Why does the poet call the river a singer?

Unit 5

Section 1

Bidesia babu

- 1. Who came up with a mad idea?
- 2. Where did Kichiri go in the middle of the fasting?
- 3. What did Kichiri eat from the forest?
- 4. Why did the tiger retreat slowly into the forest?
- 5. From where did the rumbling sound come?

Section 2

The Too Many Professors

- 1. What was the amazing liquid that the professor invented in too many Professors?
- 2. Write the character sketch of Professor Brane Stawm.
- 3. Who is Colonel Dedshott?
- 4. What happened when the magic liquid fell in the photo album?
- 5. How did the magic liquid fall on the photograph album?

Section 3

Goodbye Party For Miss Pushpa

- 1. Why did the people gather in office?
- 2. What does the speaker means by external and internal sweetness?
- 3. What qualities of Miss Pushpa T.S. are evident from the speaker's address?
- 4. Why does the speaker refer to Surat?

Section 3

The Listener

- 1. Where did the Traveller come?
- 2. What happened to the traveller knocks on the door for the first time?
- 3. What message does the traveller leave before going?
- 4. Who do you think are teh intimates of the house? Give reasons.
- 5. What signs of life are depicted in the poem?

മലയാളം

പാറം 9

ലക്ഷണമുള്ളവരൊന്നോ രണ്ടോ

- ഭൂമിയിൽ എങ്ങനെയുള്ള മനുഷ്യരുടെ കുറവിനെക്കുറിച്ചാണ് പറയുന്നത്?
- 2. ലക്ഷം പേരിൽ ലക്ഷണമുള്ളവർ എത്ര ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നത്?
- 3. 'ചേർച്ചയ്ക്കവനും ചിതമല്ലല്ലോ' എന്ത്?
- തിലകക്കുറിയും നല്ല ചൊടിയും ഉള്ള മനുഷ്യന്റെ ദോഷമായി പറയുന്ന തെന്ത്?
- 5. 'ഗാത്രം കണ്ടാൽ അയ്യോ വികൃതം' ആരുടെ?
- 6. പദ്യഭാഗം ഏത് തുള്ളൽ കൃതിയിൽ നിന്നെടുത്തതാണ്?

പാഠാ 10

കാവൽ

- 1. കാവൽ എന്ന കഥ എഴുതിയതാര്?
- "അടുക്കളപ്പുറത്തേക്കു വായോ കത്തലടക്കീട്ടുപോ" ആര് ആരോടാണ് പറഞ്ഞത്?
- 3. കാവൽക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ജോഗിയെ അസൂയയോടെ നോക്കുന്നവരാരെല്ലാം?
- 4. താഴെ വയലിൽ വെള്ളച്ചാലിനടുത്ത് ആനപ്പന്തലിൽ ആരെല്ലാമാണുള്ളത്?
- 5. ജോഗിയെ ഭീതനാക്കിയ ശബ്ദമെന്ത്?
- 6. ഒറ്റക്കണ്ണൻ രാക്ഷസ്സനെപ്പോലെ ജോഗിയെ തുറിച്ച് നോക്കിയതാര്?
- 7. കാവൽ വല്ലിയിൽ എന്താണുള്ളത്?
- പച്ചനെല്ല് സെയ്തിന്റെ പീടികയിൽ കൊടുത്ത് എന്തെല്ലാം വാങ്ങണമെന്നാണ് ജോഗി ആഗ്രഹിച്ചത്?
- കൊട്ടപ്പഴം പോലെ ചുവന്നത് എന്ത്?
- 10. വളഞ്ഞുനിന്ന് ജോഗിയെ പേടിപ്പെടുത്തിയത് എന്ത്?
- 11. രാത്രിയിൽ ഉണർന്നിരുന്നത് ആരെല്ലാം?

- 12. "അത് ചുവന്ന കണ്ണ് പതുക്കെയൊന്ന് മിഴിച്ച് മണ്ണിൽവീണുറക്കമായി" – ഏത്?
- 13. കളത്തിനടുത്ത് അനങ്ങുന്ന കറുത്തനിഴൽ എന്തിന്റെയാണെന്നാണ് ജോഗി കരുതിയത്?
- 14. കാലികൾ വാസനിച്ചിളകുന്നത് എന്തുകണ്ടിട്ടാണ്?
- 15. എന്ത് ആലോചിച്ചപ്പോഴാണ് ജോഗിയുടെ രക്തം ഉറഞ്ഞുകട്ടയായത്?
- 16. തമ്പ്രാന്റെ ടോർച്ചിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ ജോഗി കണ്ടത് എന്ത്?

പാഠം 11

തോരാമഴ

- ഉമ്മുക്കുലുസു വേലിക്കൽ നട്ട ചെടി?
- 2. പിന്നിലെ കല്ലുവെട്ടാംകുഴിക്കുള്ളിലേക്ക് നിസ്സംഗയായ് പോയതാര്?
- 3. കാറ്റ് ചുറ്റിക്കറങ്ങിയതെവിടെ?
- 4. പെരുമഴ വന്നപ്പോൾ ഉമ്മ എന്തിനാണ് അകത്തേക്ക് ഓടിയത്?
- 5. ഉമ്മുക്കുലുസു എന്ത് പറഞ്ഞാണ് ചിണുങ്ങാറുള്ളത്?
- 6. ഉമ്മ കുട കൊണ്ടുപോയത് എവിടെയ്ക്കാണ്? എവിടെയാണ് വച്ചത്?
- 7. 'തോരാമഴ' എന്ന കവിത എഴുതിയതാര്?
- 8. റഫീക്ക് അഹമ്മദ് രചിച്ച നോവലിന്റെ പേര്?

പാറം 12

പുതിയ കേരളത്തിന്റെ തച്ചൻ

- 'പുതിയ കേരളത്തിന്റെ തച്ചൻ' എന്ന് വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാരെ?
- ഏത് പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായിക്കൊണ്ടാണ് വി.ടി. നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായ ത്തിന്റെ കണ്ണീരൊപ്പിയത്?
- വി.ടി.യെ കാണാൻ ഇല്ലത്ത് ചെന്നതാര്?
- അസ്തമിച്ചാലും അസ്തമിക്കാത്ത, വാടിയാലും വാടാത്ത എന്ന് വിശേഷി പ്പിക്കുന്നതെന്തിനെ?

- 5. വി.ടി.യുടെ അമ്മ ഏത് ഇല്ലത്തിൽ പെടുന്നു?
- 6. അച്ഛൻ ഏത് ഗോത്രത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ആളാണ്?
- 7. വി.ടി. സ്വന്തം ജീവിതത്തിലൂടെ എന്തിനെല്ലാം വേണ്ടിയാണ് പോരാടിയത്?

പാറം 13

ഉപ്പ് ഒപ്പ്

- 1. വാസന്തി ആരായിരുന്നു?
- വാസന്തിയുടെ കറികൾ വീട്ടുകാർ വലിച്ചെറിയാൻ കാരണമെന്ത്?
- വാസന്തി എഴുതിയ ഫയലുകൾ മേലധികാരി തിരിച്ചയച്ചതെന്തുകൊണ്ട്?
- 4. കണ്ണീരിനുള്ള കുറവെന്തെന്നാണ് കവി ചിന്തിക്കുന്നത്?
- 5. ഉപ്പ്, ഒപ്പ് കവിത എഴുതിയതാര്?

പാഠാ 14

നഗരത്തിലെ ചുമരുകൾ

- നഗരത്തിൽ ഒരു വീടുകണ്ടെത്തുക എന്ന ആശയം കഥാനായകനിൽ ഉദി ച്ചത് എപ്പോൾ?
- 2. എങ്ങനെയുള്ള ജീവിതമാണ് കഥാനായകന് വേണ്ടത്?
- 'അപ്പോൾ അവളെ ആശ്വസിപ്പിക്കാൻ എനിക്ക് അതു മാത്രമേ ചെയ്യാൻ കഴി യുമായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ' – എന്ത്?
- 4. ഫ്ളാറ്റുകളിൽ നന്നായി ഉറങ്ങുന്നവരെപ്പോലും നോവിപ്പിച്ചതെന്ത്?
- അമ്പത്തിനാലാം നമ്പറിലെ കുട്ടി നിലവിളിക്കുന്നതിന് കാരണമായി ഭാര്യ പറഞ്ഞതെന്ത്?
- പകൽമുഴുവൻ വീടിന്റെ അന്തരീക്ഷം ഏതു പോലെയാണ് ഭാര്യക്ക് തോന്നി യത്?
- എന്ത് ആശ്വാസത്തോടെയാണ് കഥാനായകൻ ഉറക്കത്തിന്റെ സുഷിരങ്ങൾ തേടിയത്?
- 8. ഒഴിവുദിവസത്തിന്റെ ഭാരത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് അവർ ഓർത്തതെപ്പോൾ?
- 9. 'നഗരത്തിലെ ചുമരുകൾ' എന്ന കഥ എഴുതിയതാര്?

പാഠാ 15

അഗ്നിഹോത്രിയും പെരുന്തച്ചനും

- 1. മേളത്തോൾ അഗ്നിഹോത്രിയെ പ്രസിദ്ധനാക്കിയതെന്ത്?
- 2. അഗ്നിഹോത്രിയുടെ പ്രധാന കാര്യസ്ഥൻ ആര്?
- അഗ്നിഹോത്രിയുടെ യാഗശാല പൊളിച്ച് പണിയാൻ വന്ന സമർത്ഥനായ ആശാരി ആര്?
- 4. അഗ്നിഹോത്രിയെ പുളകമണിയിച്ചതെന്ത്?
- 5. 'അഗ്നിജ്വലനം' ആർക്കുമാത്രം വിധിക്കപ്പെട്ടതാണ്?
- 6. ബ്രാഹ്മണപുരോഹിതർ രോഷാകുലരായതെപ്പോൾ?
- 7. യാഗശാലയുടെ അഗ്നിജ്വലനം നടത്തിയതാര്?

HINDI

पाठ - 11

रहीम के दोहे

- I. एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखो।
- 1. सच्चे मित्र कैसे होते है?
- 2. मछली को किससे मोह है?
- 3. कौन अपना फल नहीं खाता?
- 4. कौन अपना पानी नहीं पीता?
- 5. धनी पुरुष जब निर्धन बन जाते है तो वे क्या करते है?
- 6. रहीम के अनुसार हमारे देह को कैसा होना चाहिए?
- 7. सज्जन अपनी संपति किस कार्य के लिए उपयोग करते है?
- 8. जल किसको छोड़कर चला जाता है?
- 9. रहीम का पूरा नाम क्या है?
- 10. रहीम कैसे कवि थे?

पाठ - 12

कंचा

- 1. अप्पू किसकी कहानी सुन रहा था?
- 2. दुकान की किस चीज़ ने अप्पू को आकृष्ट किया?
- 3. जार के कंचे कैसे थे?
- 4. देर से आने के कारण अप्यू कक्षा में कहा बैठा?
- 5. सबसे अच्छा कंचा खिलाडी कौन है?
- 6. मास्टरजी कौन सा पाठ पढ़ा रहे थे?
- 7. जॉर्ज कक्षा में क्यों नही आया?

- 8. रेलगाड़ी का दूसरा नाम क्या है?
- 9. लोहे के बडे पीपे को अंग्रेजी में क्या कहते है?
- 10. पिता जी ने अप्यू को कितने रुपये दिए?
- 11. "क्या तुम्हें कंचा खेलना आता है" किसने किससे कहा?
- 12. अप्पू ने ड्राइवर को क्या दिखाया?
- 13. शाम की चाय तैयार करके कौन अप्पू की राह देख रही थी?
- 14. फ़ीस के पैसे से अप्पू क्या खरीदकर लाया?
- 15. पोटली खुलने पर कंचे कहाँ बिखर गए?

पाट - 15

नीलकंठ

- 1. लेखिका ने बड़े मिया से क्या पूछा?
- 2. मोर के बच्चे किसके समान थे?
- पक्षी शावक जाली के गोल फ्रेम में कैसे लग रहे थे?
- 4. मोर के जोडे के कितने रुपये लिए?
- 5. बिल्ली का नाम क्या था?
- 6. कबूतर का नाम क्या था?
- 7. मोर का नाम नीलकंठ क्यों रखा गया?
- कौन सभी जीव जंतुओं का सेनापति और संरक्षक बन गया।
- 9. जाली के अंदर किसने खरगोश पर आक्रमण किया?
- 10. नीलकंठ क्या खरगोश को बचा पाया?
- 11. विदेशी महिलाओं ने नीलकंठ को क्या नाम दिया?
- 12. अलसेश्यिन कुत्ती का नाम क्या था?
- 13. राधा ने कितने अंडे दिए?

- 14. कौन नीलकंठ और राधा को साथ देखने पर मारने दौडती है?
- 15. लेखिका ने नीलकंठ का अंतिम संस्कार कहाँ किया?

पाट - 16

भोर और बरखा

- 1. बंसीवारे ललना कौन है?
- 2. श्री कृष्ण को कौन की जगाने की कोशिश कर रहा है?
- 3. कौन दही मथता है?
- 4. माखन रोटी हाथ मे लेकर कौन चलते है?
- 5. मीरा के प्रभु कौन है?
- 6. कौन सी ऋतु मीरा को मनभावन लगती है?
- 7. किसने लोगों की रक्षा के लिए हाथी से पर्वत को उठाया था?
- 8. 'मोर और बरखा' किसने लिखी है?
- 9. सावन में मीरा बाई ने किसके आने की भनक सुनी?
- 10. सावन में किस तरह की पवन चलती है?

Science

Lesson-3

Fibre to Fabric

- 1. What are the source of wool and silk?
- 2. How many types of fibres can from sheep's hair?
- 3. Where is Yak wool in common in India?
- 4. What is Pashima?
- 5. Where are the Liama and Alpaca found in the world?
- 6. What do you mean by the rearing of animals?
- 7. What is shearing?
- 8. What do you know about scouring?
- 9. What is sorting?
- 10. What is burrs?
- 11. What is sericulture?
- 12. In which stage the silk moth spins the silk fibre around itself?
- 13. To which class of oragnic substances does silk fibre belong?
- 14. What do you mean by sorter's disease?
- 15. Explain the process to obtain silk thread from cocoon.
- 16. Name some breeds of sheeps reared in our country. Explain the quality and the state where they are found?

Lesson-9

Soil

- 1. What is humus?
- 2. How many layers are there in soil?
- 3. Which layer of the soil contains humus?
- 4. Name the different types of soils.
- 5. Which type of soil is best for growing plants?
- 6. Which type of soil would be best for making pots, toys and statues?

- 7. What is soil erosion?
- 8. Which type of soil has more capacity of water retaining?
- 9. What is bed rock?
- 10. What is the role of plants in the formation of soil?
- 11. What do you mean by weathering?
- 12. Explain that "Soil is an inseparable part of our life"
- 13. Suppose that for a certain sample it took 50 minutes for 500 ml to percolate. Calculate the rate of percolation of water.
- 14. Classify the soil in terms of tis particles.
- 15. Show that dry soil also contains some amount of water.
- 16. Explain the water absorbing capacity of soil with the help of an activity.

Lesson-10

Respiration in Organisms

- 1. Explain cellular respiration
- 2. Why mountaineers carry oxygen with them?
- 3. Why we feel hungry after a physical activity?
- 4. How do the plants breathe in oxygen?
- 5. What is the total percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide in inhaled air and exhaled air?
- 6. Define inhalation.
- 7. State aerobic respiration with the help of an equation
- 8. What are the functions of hair and mucus inside the nose?
- 9. Where are the lungs of human beings present?
- 10. Why does anaerobic respiration take place in our muscles sometimes?
- 11. Sometimes when we do heavy exercise, anaerobic respiration takes place in our muscle cells. What is produced during this process?
 - (a) alcohol and lactic acid (b) alcohol and CO_2
 - (c) lactic acid and CO_2 (d) lactic acid only

12.	During the process	of exhalation,	the ribs move
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- (a) down and inwards (b) up and inwards
- (c) down and outwards (d) up and outward
- 13. Which are the gases involved in breathing?
 - (a) O_2 and NO_2 (b) O_2 and SO_2 (c) O_2 and O_3 (d) O_2 and CO_2

14. After heavy exercise, due to the accumulation of which substance we get muscle cramps ?

- (a) Malaic acid (b) Fumaric acid
- (c) Lipoic acid (d) Lactic acid
- 15. In higher animals, respiration occurs through
- 16. Yeasts can survive in the absence of air. They are called
- 17. The taking in of air rich in oxygen into body is called
- 18. The accumulation of causes muscle cramps.
- 19. Yeast is used in wine and beer industries because it respires.
 (a) aerobically producing oxygen (b) aerobically producing alcohol
 (c) anaerobically producing alcohol (d) anaerobically producing CO₂
- 20. Give the name of respiratory organs in following animals.
 - (a) Fish (b) Human being

Lesson-12

Reproduction in Plants

- 1. Name the process by which parents produce the new individuals.
- 2. What are the vegetative parts of the plants?
- 3. Name the reproductive parts of the plant.
- 4. Name two types of flowers.
- 5. What is pollination?
- 6. Define fertilization.
- 7. What is an embryo?

- 8. Define fruit.
- 9. What is vegetative propagation?
- 10. What are the three parts of pistil?
- 11. Write some advantages of vegetative propagation.
- 12. How do fungi and fern plant reproduce to give rise a new plants?
- 13. What are benefits of seed dispersal and how the seeds are dispersed?
- 14. Differentiate between self pollination and cross pollination.
- 15. Draw a diagram to show a) self pollination b) cross pollination

Lesson-13

Motion and time

- 1. Give the basic unit of speed.
- 2. Determine the number of seconds there in a day
- 3. Explain how time was measured when pendulum clocks were not available.
- 4. A spaceship travels 36000 km in one hour. Express its speed in km/s.
- 5. State the factors on which the time period of a simple pendulum depend.
- 6. What is speedometer?
- 7. What is non-uniform motion?
- 8. What is average speed?
- 9. The distance travelled by the vehicles is recorded by(a) monometer (b) odometer (c) speedometer (d) motometer
- 10. A bus travels 54 km in 90 minutes. The speed of the bus is (hint:s=d/t) (a) 0.6 m/s (b) 10 m/s (c) 5.4 m/s (d) 3.6 m/s
- 11. Swami walks to his school which is at a distance of 4 km from his home in 30 minutes. On reaching he finds that the school is closed and comes back in his friend's vehicle to home in 10 minutes. His average speed in km/h is
 - (a) 8 km/h (b) 24 km/h (c) 16 km/h (d) 20 km/h

- 12. The distance-time graph of an object under uniform motion is a(a) curved line(b) straight line(c) circle(d) parabola
- 13. is the SI unit of time.
- 14. Speed of the vehicle is shown by the instrument fitted on the vehicle.
- 15. If an object covers 4 km in 4 minutes its speed is m/s and km/h.
- 16. In a simple pendulum, the metallic ball suspended by thread is called its

True/ False

- 17. The basic unit of speed is km/h.
- 18. The time period of simple pendulum is not constant.

Lesson 14

Electric Current and Its Effects

- 1. The path along which electric current flows is called an_____
- 2. Current does not flow in an _____electric circuit.
- 3. Name the alloy used as the heating element in an electric toaster_____
- 4. Full form of MCB is_____
- 5. Full form of CFL is_____
- 6. Identify the element that is used for making the filament in bulbs.(a) Silver (b) Copper (c) Aluminium (d) Tungsten
- 7. What is short-circuiting? Give reason why:-
- 8. MCB'S are used in place of fuses in homes & offices nowadays.
- 9. We should not touch a lighted electric bulb connected to the mains
- 10. Why CFL is more beneficial than electric bulb?

- 11. Which property of a conducting wire is utilized in making an electric fuse?
- 12. What will happen if the current in the circuit exceeds the safety limit?
- 13. What is the use of a fuse? Mention the reason behind short circuit.
- 14. What is an electromagnet?
- 15. Mention the devices that work on the basis of the magnetic effects of current.
- 16. Why should we buy electric appliances with ISI Mark?
- 17. Why wires of different material, length and thickness are used?
- 18. Mention the working of an electric bell.

Lesson-6

Water : A Precious Resources

- 1. What is aquifer?
- 2. Why is the water cycle important?
- 3. What is rainwater harvesting?
- 4. What are some methods to conserve water?
- 5. What is precipitation?
- 6. Explain the three form of water that exists in nature.
- 7. HowReservoir of dam helps us to manage water?
- 8. Write the problem of the excessive use of water leads to a severe problem.
- 9. Mention the source of groundwater.
- 10. If wells dug to get groundwater, then it dry up after sometime, what initiative should be taken to get water from it again? [HOTS].
- 11. Water circulates through the water cycle in the three forms. Name them.
- 12. List the reasons for lowering of water table in cities.
- 13. Mention three causes of water scarcity in our country

- 14. Deforestation can be considered as a reason for depletion of the water table. Comment.
- 15. Renewable resources need to be conserved because
 - (a) we should not use them faster than they are replenished by nature
 - (b) they are slowly disappearing from the earth
 - (c) if we overuse them, nature will stop replacing them

Lesson-18

Waste Water Story

- 1. Name the type of toilets which are most suitable for holding an outdoor music festival in a park.
- 2. Which day is celebrated as World Water Day?
- 3. Name two chemicals used to disinfect water.
- 4. Why chemicals should not be thrown down the drain?
- 5. What causes blockage of the drain?
- 6. Write two uses of ozone.
- 7. Explain the function of bar screens in a wastewater treatment plant.
- 8. What is sludge? Explain how it is treated.
- 9. Mention the use of dried sludge.
- 10. Mention the common process of cleaning of wastewater.
- 11. Cleaning of water is a process of removing
- 12. Wastewater released by houses is called
- 13. Dried is used as manure.
- 14. Drains get blocked by and
- 15. is a biogas.
- 16. Wastewater is:
 - (a) water from leaking tanks (b) water released in industrial waste
 - (c) water in drains of town
- (d) all of the above

- 17. Sewage is a kind of:
 - (a) agricultural waste (b) mining waste
 - (c) domestic waste (d) both (a) and (c)
- 18. Open drains are a hazard because:
 - (a) they become the cause of spreading malaria and dengue
 - (b) emit foul smell
 - (c) solid wastes may block the water flow
 - (d) all of the above
- 19. The slurry mass left after secondary treatment of wastewater is:(a) scum(b) sludge(c) effluent(d) none of these
- 20. Explain the relationship between sanitation and disease.
- 21. Outline your role as an active citizen in relation to sanitation.

CIVICS

Chapter 6

Advertising

Glossary

- 1. Logo= symbol used by a company or organisation as its special sign
- 2. Muscot = animal or toy that represents an organisation
- 3. Brand = type of product made by a particular company
- 4. Multimedia = using sound, pictures and film in addition to text
- 5. Bandwagon = joining others in doing something that is becoming fashionable
- II. Answer the following
- 1. What is advertising? What does it seeks to convey ?
- 2. What are the stages involved in guerrilla promotions?
- 3. Political advertising?
- 4. Why should there be regulation on advertising?
- 5. What is commercial advertising? Write the media through which it is done.
- 6. What is social advertising? What kind of messages does it advertise?
- 7. What are the objectives of advertising?
- 8. What are the seven techniques used by advertisers to attract customers?
- 9. The Right to Information act 2005 has made it mandatory for all packaged commodities to mention the following (1) Date of manufacture (2) Date of expiry. How do you think it will help the customers?

HISTORY

Chapter 5

Great Mughals

GLOSSARY

- 1. Cavalry = soldiers who fight on horseback
- 2. Regent = person who rules on behalf of the king
- Pilgrim tax = Tax paid for taking bath at holy places, such as Banaras(Varanasi)
- 4. Jaziya = Tax paid by the non- Muslims
- 5. Kurnish = custom of placing the right hand upon the forehead and bending the head downwards.
- 6. Taslim = to place the back of the right hand on the floor and then raise it gently till the person stands erect.
- 7. Indigo = Deep blue dye
- 8. Saltpetre= white powder normally used to preserve food or to make matchsticks
- 9. Jagir = land given to the officers of the kingdom (Iqta)

Answer the following.

- 1. What has Babur described in *Baburnama [Tuzuki baburi]*, the autobiography of Babur ?
- 2. Write the three problems that Emperor Humayun faced when he ascended the throne ?
- 3. How did Sher Shah encourage trade ?
- 4. Write the three steps taken by Akbar the Great to gain the loyalty (quality of being faithful to somebody) of Rajputs?

- 5. Emperor Jahangir continued with Emperor Akbar's policy of tolerance (allow sby to do sth that you disagree or dislike) justify the statement.
- 6. How did Babur secure his position in India?
- 7. Write the military campaigns (series for military operations in a war) of Shah Jahan.
- 8. Write about the Central and Provincial administration of Mughals.
- 9. Why did Raja Todarmal introduce a new measuring device for land measurement? What was that measuring device?
- Write a short note on Din-i-Ilahi [Divine Monotheism] [Religion of One God]
- 11. Write a short note on Zat & Sawar
- 12. When Humayun died 1556, Akbar was in Punjab. Humayun's death was kept secret for 17 days, until Akbar could reach Delhi. During this time a courtier, dressed in a royal robe appeared at the window to show himself to the people. Why was it important to keep the news of Humayun's death a secret till Akbar could reach Delhi?
- 13. "My father was always associated with the learned of of every creed and religion especially with the Pandits and the learned of India, and although he was illiterate(unable to read and write)... from his conversations (talk involving a small group of people) with the learned and the wise, no one could take him to be illiterate."
- i) Which Mughal Emperor is being referred to in the above paragraph?
- ii) What did this Mughal emperor did to further his interest in learning about different religions?
- iii) What was the religious path suggested by this Mughal emperor?

HISTORY

Chapter 9 Religious Beliefs

Histictionary

- 1. Alvars = Saints who worship Lord Vishnu
- 2. Nayanars = Saints who worship Lord Shiva
- 3. Salvation = Path that lead a person towards God
- 4. Idol worship = image worshipped as God
- 5. Silsila = Religious order or group among Sufis
- 6. Khanqah = Place wear the Sufi saints lived
- 7. Pir= religious teacher /spiritual guide

Question Answers

- 1. Who were Alvar and Nayanar saints?
- 2. How is Ramanuja's theory of Bhakti different from that of Shankaracharya theory?
- 3. Where was Sant Kabir born? Who were his parents?
- 4. What were the three principles (strong belief that influence your actions) that according to Guru Nanak formed the essence of life.
- 5. What do you understand about Silsila, Khanqah and Sama.
- 6. Write the teachings of the Bhakti and Sufi saints. How far they were the similar?
- 7. Write a short note on the philosophy of Sant Kabir.
- 8. What did Guru Nanak preach?
- 9. Write a short note on Chaitanya Maha prabhu
- 10. Write a short note on Chishti Silsila
- 11. The impact of bhakti and Sufi Movements is best visible during Akbar's reign. Explain

E6. Pothi padh jag mua, pandit bhaya na koye, Dhai akhar prem ka, padhe so pandit hoye, [Bookish knowledge does not make anyone a scholar(A person who knows a lot about an academic subject), one who understands the language of love is a true Scholar] Which aspect of Bhakti Movement does Sant Kabir emphasize? Do you agree with what Sant Kabir says? Give reason.

CIVICS CH 8

Role of Gender Glossary

Glossary

- Bias = a strong and often unfair feeling in favour or against a group of people
- 2. Feminine = having qualities considered to be typical (having the usual qualities of a particular thing or person) of women
- 3. Masculine = having qualities considered to be typical of men
- 4. Malnourished = Physically weak due to lack of healthy food

Question Answers

- 1. What is the difference between sex and gender?
- 2. What is biological determinism? How are male female relations created?
- 3. Write six major areas of discrimination (show a difference between people) against women in India.
- 4. How can gender equality be improved in schools?
- 5. Explain how gender inequality is closely linked to other forms of social inequality ?
- 6. 'Things are changing for the better for women in India'. Do you agree? Give reasons?

- 7. What link do you see between 'less girls going to school' and not getting 'better paid jobs'?
- 8. Why are certain jobs unfit for women?

History Chapter 11 Political Formations in the 18 Century

Histictionary

- 1. Arsenal = place where weapons and explosives are made and stored.
- 2. Guerilla warfare = strategy (plan intended to achieve a particular purpose) of making sudden attacks on the enemy and then withdrawing quicky to hide in jungles or hills.
- Infantry = Soldiers who fight on foot.
 Question Answers
- 1. Who were king makers ? Why were they called so?
- 2. What is the significance of 'Kangha' (comb)and 'Kara'(bracelet) for the Sikhs?
- 3. How did Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan make Mysore powerful?
- 4. Write three conditions that Shivaji agreed to by the treaty of Purandar.
- 5. Under which Peshwa was a Maratha power at its greatest. Why do you think so?
- 6. Who was the first independent ruler of Bengal? What measures were taken by the rulers of Bengal to make it a prosperous region?
- 7. Write the role of Shivaji in establishing and strengthening the Maratha empire?
- 8. Who are the Peshwas [C.Ms]? How did they strengthen the Maratha power?
- 9. Write a short note on Sawai Raja Jai Singh.
- 10. Write a short note on Sikh misls.

- 11. Write a short note on Ashta Pradhan.
- 12. Akbar defeated the Rajput Kings. But did not humiliate (make somebody feel ashamed) them.He took them as equal partners. Aurangzeb humiliated Shivaji, the Maratha chief, when he came to his Court. What was the result of these two contrasting policies on the Mughal empire? Which one strengthened the empire and which one weakened it?
- 13. The rise of Zulfiqar Khan and Sayyid brothers was a big blow to the Later Mughals. How?

Geography

Lesson 4

Major Landforms

- I. Fill ups.
- 1. Removal of rocks from one place to another is
- 2. Place where the river originates is called
- 3. The area drained by river and its tributaries is
- 4. Highest waterfalls in India is
- 5. Steep sloping segment of the swift flowing river is called
- 6. Largest delta in the world is
- 7. Pillars of rock left standing in the open water
- 8. Valley formed by glacier is
- 9. and are features of wind deposition.
- 10. are formed due to wind erosion.

II. Name the agents

1.	Moraine	2. Sea Cave	3. Delta	4. U shaped valley
5.	Flood plain	6. Loexs	7. Stack	8. Beach

III. Write one word for:-

- 1. Breaking down of rocks -
- 2. Valley formed by river -
- 3. Bends and looped made by river -
- 4. Fertile plain made by river
- 5. Triangular shaped land formed by river -
- 6. Partially enclosed lake -
- 7. Lake made by glacier -
- 8. An armchair depression mae by glacier -
- 9. Fine dust particles deposited by wind -
- 10. Hills of sand -

IV. Answer the following:-

- 1. What are erosional landforms made by sea waves?
- 2. What are the works of a river?
- 3. Explain the erosional work of glacier.

Lesson 6

Weather and Climate

I. Fill in the blanks

- 1. The atmosphere is heated more by than by
- 2. chnages their direction periodically.
- 3. Rainfall is of three types, and
- 4. Important forms of condensation are, and
- 5. Main forms of precipitations are,, and
- 6. Air blows from a area to a area
- 7. Heat absorbed during the day is radiated back is
- 8. Insolation is derived from
- 9. Sun radiates heat and light energy is called
- 10. Instrument used to measure tempearture of air is

II. Name the following.

- 1. Day to day changes in the atmosphere.
- 2. Heat absorbed during day is radiated back is called
- 3. Instrument to measure atmospheric pressure is
- 4. Weight of air is
- 5. Horizontal movement of air is
- 6. Instrument used to measure speed of wind is
- 7. Winds which blow permanently thoughout the year -
- 8. Main types of planetory winds -
- 9. Main types of periodic winds -
- 10. Winds which blow periodically -

III. Answer the following.

- 1. What are the factors which causes variations in atmospheric pressure?
- 2. Explain orographic rainfall.
- 3. What are factors that affect the moisture?

Lesson 7

Water

I. Fill in the blanks

- 1. Northern hemispher has more and southers hemisphere has
- 2. Antartic ocean is called
- 3. Average temperature near the equator is
- 4. Highest salinity in Asia is
- 5. Rise and fall of water in a wave is and
- 6. Vertical distance from crest to trough is called
- 7. Speed of Tsunami is to per hour.
- 8. Tides are caused by
- 9. Meaning of Japanese word Tsunami is
- 10. currents flow from poles towards the equator.

II. Name the following.

- 1. A very broad ocean current is
- 2. Rise of water in a wave
- 3. Fall of water in a wave
- 4. Harbour wave is
- 5. Watery part of the earth -
- 6. Alternate rise and fall of sea water twice a day/

III. Answer the following.

- 1. What are the importance of tides?
- 2. Why is ocean water salty?

Lesson 9

Human Environment

I. Fill in the blanks

- 1. A cluster of houses form a
- 2. Large clustors are called or
- 3. Settlements for a short period is
- 4. Shape of rural settlements are, and
- 5. was introduced in Great Britain.
- 6. Urban settlements mostly perform
- 7. Villages are called
- 8. and are means of mass communication.
- 9. Urban settlement are classification on basis of they perform.
- 10. Settlements are classified into and settlement.

II. Name the following

- 1. Settlements which have houses built very close to each other.
- 2. Settlement found in forested areas, hilly regions and deserts.
- 3. Places of temporary settlement.
- 4. Settlement along a road, river or canal -

III. Give examples for

- 1. Compact settlement
- 2. Scattered settlement
- 3. Linear settlement
- 4. Radial settlement
- 5. Cultural towns
- 6. Junction towns

IV. Answer the following

- 1. Rural and urban settlement are interdependent. Justify
- 2. Distinguish between temporary and permanent settlement.

Mathematics Lesson - 4 Simple Equations

I. Write the equation for the following statements.

- 1. 7 added to thrice a number is 22.
- 2. 5 times a number subtracted from 8 is -17.
- 3. Anju's mother's age is 10 years more than 3 times her age. Mother is 37 years old now.
- 4. Two-fifth of a number is 4 less than 10.
- 5. Twice the number added to 3 and the sum is divided by 3 gives 7.

II. Solve the following equations.

1) x + 7 = -22) 11 - y = -83) 3x = -184) $\frac{y}{2} = 4$ 5) $\frac{-a}{3} = -8$ 6) $\frac{x+2}{3} = 4$ 7) 3x - 5 = 08) 6x - 3 = 99) $3x - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{5}$ 10) 2(y+5) = -1011) -3(5+x) = 912) -4(3 - x) = -813. 7(5 - x) = 2114. -5(-x-2) = -20

III. Solve

1) 4x + 7 = -212) 3 + (x - 5) = 103) 5 - (y + 2) = 134) 2 - 3(x - 7) = 205) 7 + (5 - y) = -126) 3 + 4(2 - y) = 207) 4 + (2 - x) = 88) $5 - \frac{2b}{3} = 3$ 9) -13 = 5 + 3(m - 2)10) 7 = -5 - 4(3 - a)

IV. Form the equation and solve it.

- 1. 7 added to thrice the number is 28. Find the number.
- 2. A number subtracted from 13 is 29. Find the number.
- 3. 6 taken away from double of a number is 32. Find the number.
- 4. The number of notebooks is 5 more than 3 times the textbooks. If there are 23 notebooks, how many text books are there?
- Anila's father is 7 years less than 5 times of her age. If father's age is 38, find Anila's age.

Lesson - 6 Triangle and its Porperties

- 1. A triangle has medians.
- 2. A triangle whose no two sides are equal is known as
- 3. A triangle whose one angle is more than 90° is known as
- 4. The base and altitude of a right angled triangle are 8 cm and 15 cm, then hypotenuse is
- 5. The mesure of greatest angle of a right angled triangle is
- 6. Two angles of a triangle are of measures 75° and 35° find the measure of third angle.
- 7. One angle of a triangle is 80°, other two angles are equal. Find the measure of equal angles.
- 8. One of the acute angles of a right triangle is 58° find other acute angle.
- 9. Two acute angles of a right triangle are equal. Find their measure.
- 10. The 3 angles of a triangle are $(x 40)^{\circ} (x 20)^{\circ}$ and $\left(\frac{x}{2} 10\right)^{\circ}$, find the measure of x and measure of each angle.

- 11. Check whether the following measure of angles can be the angles of a triangle or not, justify your answer.
 - a) 63°, 37°, 80°
 b) 59°, 75°, 60°
 c) 40°, 62°, 70°
 a) 30°, 20°, 130°
- 12. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5, find the smallest angle.
- 13. If 3 angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4, find the measure of each angle.
- 14. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 4: 5 : 6, find the measure of greatest angle.
- 15. Check whether the following lengths can be the lengths of the sides of a triangle.
 - a) 7 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm
 - b) 8 cm, 4 cm, 10 cm
 - c) 5 cm, 3 cm, 9 cm
- 16. Check whether the following are the sides of a right angles triangle or not.
 - a) 10 cm, 24 cm, 26 cm b) 6 cm, 8 cm, 12 cm
 - c) 8 cm, 15 cm, 17 cm d) 9 cm, 16 cm, 18 cm
 - e) 7 cm, 24 cm, 25 cm
- 17. \triangle ABC right angles at C. AB = 26 cm, BC = 10 cm, find AC.
- 18. Δ PQR is right angles at P. PQ = 12 cm and PR = 5cm find QR.
- 19. The length of 2 sides of a triangle are 9 cm and 14 cm. Between which measures the length of third side will fall?
- 20. The length of a rectangle is 20 cm and its diagonal is 25 cm. Find breadth and area of rectangle.
- 21. The diagonal of a rectangle is 37 cm breadth is 12 cm. Find perimeter of rectangle.

- 22. The diagonals of a rhombus are 24 cm and 10 cm. Find perimeter of rhombus.
- 23. The diagonals of a rhombus are 30cm and 16 cm. Find the measure of length of each side of the rhombus and its perimeter.
- 24. Find x, y, z in the following.





25. Find the unknown length of sides of the following triangles.



-36-

26. Find unknown angles in the following.



Comparing Quantities

- 1. Express each of the following as percent.
 - a) $\frac{4}{3}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $1\frac{3}{5}$ d) $\frac{7}{20}$ e) 0.23 f) 0.0425 g) 0.7
- 2. Express theh following in simplest form.
 - a) 45% b) 0.25% c) 150% d) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ e) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ f) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ g) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
- 3. Express the following as decimal.
 - a) 12.5 % b) 75% c) 128.8 % d) 0.05%
- 4. Find
 - a) 30% of Rs. 180
 b) 16 % of 25 litres
 c) 40% of 400 kg
 d) 3¹/₃% of 90 km
 e) 2.5% of 600 m
 f) a number whose 4% is 72?
 g) What percent of 25 kg is 3.5 kg?
 h) What percent of 750 m is 125 m?
 i) 6 is 30% of which number
 j) 25% of 3 days is hours
 k) 8% of Rs. 125 is Rs.

1)
$$16\frac{2}{3}\%$$
 of 600 knm is km.

- 5. Find 10% more than 90
- 6. Find 20% more than 200
- 7. Find 15% less than 160
- 8. Find 8% less than 250
- 9. What percent is equivalent to $\frac{3}{8}$?
- 10. Ashil has 24 pages to write. By the evening he had completed 25% of his work. How many pages were left?
- 11. A college has 2400 students, 40% of whom are girls. How many boys are there in the college.
- 12. Nazima's monthly salary is Rs. 15000. She spends Rs. 10200. What percent of her income does she save?
- Aman obtained 410 marks out of 500 in an examination and Anish gets
 536 marks out 600 in the same examination. Whose performance is better?
- Mrs. Sandhya saves 28% of her income. If she saves Rs. 840 per month, find her montly income.
- 15. Rohit scored 180 marks in the first test and 150 marks in the second test. The maximum marks in each test is 200. What is the decrease in his performance in percentage.
- 16. A man makes 10% profit by selling a toy which costs Rs. 120 for him. What is the selling price?
- 17. A trader purchased a bicycle for Rs. 2500 and sold at Rs. 2700. Find his profit percentage.
- 18. A man bought a table for Rs. 2500 and sold it for Rs. 1875. Find profit or loss percent.

- 19. The cost price of a machine is 8500 Rs. If it sold at a loss of 10%, what is S.P?
- 20. A fan was sold for Rs. 6175 at a loss of 5% . What was its cost price?
- 21. Anil bought a type writter and sold it at 15% gain. If he sold it for Rs.4025 what did he pay for it?
- 22. Sonu sold a cycle for Rs. 1700 and loss 15% on it, find the cost price of the cycle.
- 23. A man borrowed Rs. 7200 from a bank for 3 years at 18% p.a. Find interest and amount he would have to pay after 3 years.
- 24. A man earns Rs. 147 as interest for 3 years at 7% p.a. How much did he invest?
- 25. At what rate of inerest Rs. 8000 become Rs. 8800 in 2 years?
- 26. After how many years Rs. 6050 become Rs. 7229.75 at 6.5% p.a. as rate of interest.
- 27. Convert each ratio as percent a) 2:3:5 b) 2:5:9
- 28. 1000 liters of milk is to be filled in 3 containers in the ratio 2 : 9 : 14.What % of milk is there in each container and how many litres of milk in each container?
- 29. Rs. 5000 is dividing among Rakesh and Rethish in the ratio 3 : 5. Find the share of each of them.

Lesson - 11

Perimeter and Area

- 1. Find the area of rectangle in square meters
 - a) l = 720 cm, b = 250 cm
 - b) l = 4.5 m, b = 1.6 m
 - c) l = 65 cm, b = 47 cm

- 2. Find area of square whose side is 2.6 cm.
- 3. The area of rectangle is $672m^2$ whose length is 48m. Find breadth.
- 4. Find ara of square park whose perimeter is 320m.
- A door of dimensions 3m × 2 m is on the wall of dimension 10m × 10m.
 Find cost of painting the wall at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per sq.m.
- How many square meters of glass will be required for a window, which has 12 panes, each pane measuring 25 cm × 16 cm.
- 7. A marble tile measures $10 \text{ cm} \times 12 \text{ cm}$. How many tiles will be required to cover a wall of size $3 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m}$? Also find the total cost of the tiles at the rate of Rs. 2 per tile.
- A rectangular field is measured 290 m by 210m. How long will it take for a girl to go two times round the field, if she walks at the rate of 1.5 m/sec.
- 9. A room is 9.68 long and 6.2 m wide. Its floor is to be covered with rectangular tiles of size 22 cm by 10cm, find the cost of the tiles at the rate of Rs. 2050 per tile.
- 10. A wire in the shape of a rectangle. Its length is 40cm and breadth is 22cm. If the same wire is bent in the shape of a square, what will be the measure of each side. Also find which shape encloses more area?
- 11. A wire in the shape of a square of side 14cm. If the wire is rebent into a rectangle of length 16cm, find breadth of rectangle which shape ensloses more area?
- 12. Find area of parallelogram
 - i) base = 5 cm, altitude = 12 cm
 - ii) base = 10 cm, altitude = 4.6 cm

- iii) base = 21 cm, altitude 11 cm
- iv) base = 6.5 cm, altitude = 9 cm
- v) base = 16 cm, altitude = 7 cm
- 13. Find area of triangle whose base and altitude are as follows.
 - i) base = 15 cm altitude = 8 cm
 - ii) base = 20 cm, altitude = 15 cm
 - iii) base = 42 cm, altitude = 10.8 m
 - iv) base = 18 cm, altitude = 3.5 cm
- 14. ABCD is a rectangle with dimensions 32 m by 18 m. ADE is a triangle such that $EF \perp AD$, EF = 14 m. Find area of shaded region.



- 15. A rectangular lawn measuring 30m by 28 m is to be surrounded externally by a path which is 2m wide. Find the cost of levelling the path at the rate of Rs. 5 per square meter.
- 16. One meter wide path is built inside a square park of side 30 m along its sides. The remaining part of the park is covered by grass. Find the total cost if the cost for covering 1m² is Rs. 75? Also find the cost of cementing the path of the rate of Rs. 30 per m².
- 17. A table cover $4m \times 2$ m is spread on a meeting table. If 25 cm of the table cover is hanging all around the table, find the cost of polishing the table top at Rs. 2.25 per sq.m.
- 18. Through a rectangular field of sides $90m \times 60$ m two roads are constructed which are parallel to the sides and cut each other at right angles

through the centre of the field. If the width of the roads are 3m, find area covered by 2 roads and remaining area of the field.

- 19. A rectangular lawn is 30m by 20m. It has two roads each 2m wide running in the middle of it, parallel to its sides. Find cost of cementing the road at the rate of Rs. 115 per m². Also find cost of levelling the lawn at the rate of Rs. 75 per m².
- 20. A room 5 m long 4 m wide is surrounded by a varandha. If the width of varandha is 2m find area of varandha and cost of polishing the varandha at the rate of Rs. 130 per m².
- 21. Find circumference and area of circles.

i)
$$r = 10.5 \text{ cm} \left(\pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$$

ii)
$$d = 18 \text{ cm} (\pi = 3.14)$$

iii)
$$r = 6 cm (\pi = 3.14)$$

iv) d = 8.4 cm
$$\left(\pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$$

- 22. The circumference of a circle is 308 cm, find area.
- 23. A circular table top has diameter 6.3 m. Find the cost of polishing the table top at the rate of $Rs.15/m^2$.
- 34. A circular piece of cloth has radius 3.5 m. Find length of lace required to decorate its ends.
- 25. A piece of wire bent in the shape of a circle of radius 7cm. Find area of circle formed. If it rebent in the shape of squares find the area.
