**Chapter 7**

 **India—The land of Monsoon Climate**

1. The student should write down the name of place he stays and the kind of weather that place has and amount of rainfall the place gets.
2. The student should carefully observe his surroundings and make a list of 5 plants that grow naturally in that area.
3. With help of internet and books try to find climate of 4 or towns in the different parts of India in the month of May and compare them.
4. Fill in the blanks
5. India is known as the land of \_\_\_\_\_\_ climate.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states experience heavy rainfall between June to September.
7. The hot and dry winds called \_\_\_\_\_\_ blow in the entire northern plains in hot seasons.
8. The monsoon season affects the lifestyle and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity throughout India.
9. The type of vegetation changes with change in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and temperature.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetation grows well in the low lying delta regions along the eastern coast of India.
11. Pine, spruce, silver fir are some of the main species found in the belt of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_trees.
12. The natural habitat of the Royal Bengal Tiger is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ are also the habitat of wildlife.
14. Multiple choice questions
15. Which months of the year is the time of advancing monsoon?
16. December , January , February b) March to May c) June to September

d) none of the above

1. The type of vegetation changes with change in
2. Amount of rainfall b) temperature c) height d) a and b
3. Which part of India remains dry throughout the year?
4. North-east states b) south of India c) desert of India d) none
5. The tropical deciduous forests have
6. Trees are green throughout the year b)Trees shed their laves during dry season c) thorny bushes or small size trees. d) none
7. The elephants are found in the
8. Evergreen forests of Kerala, Karnataka and Assam b) marshes of Assam and West Bengal c) Thar desert d)Gir forest of Gujarat
9. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Column A |  Column B |
|  Alpine vegetation | Eastern coast of south India |
|  Royal Bengal Tiger |  Meghalaya |
|  Retreating monsoon |  North-western plains |
| Wettest place of the world | Sunderban mangrove forest |
| Very low temperature in December, January and February  | Small trees, grasses and mosses |

1. Why is India known as the land of monsoon climate?
2. What was used in ancient India for writing manuscript?
3. When was the Forest conservation Act introduced in India and for what?
4. What does the Himalayan chain of mountains does for India?
5. Why does India reflect diversity at regional level even though the climate is tropical?
6. How is the climate of the desert of India different from that of south India?
7. Differentiate cold weather season from hot weather season.
8. Why is the first rain of monsoon welcomed with joy in every part of the country?
9. Name the following
10. 2 plants found in tropical evergreen forest
11. 2 plants found in tropical deciduous forest
12. 2 plants found in thorny forest
13. 2 plants found in monsoon forest
14. 2 plants found in belt of coniferous forest
15. How is the mountain vegetation different from that of Tidal vegetation?
16. What are the different problems that have arisen due to deforestation?
17. Why is there need to launch afforestion on war footing?
18. India is rich in having a large variety of wildlife, explain.
19. Name the following animals
20. 2 birds found in India
21. 2 snakes found in India
22. 2 animals that have Himalayas as habitat
23. An animal found in marshes of west Bengal
24. Animal confined to Rann of Kutch
25. Why many wildlife sanctuaries and national park have been set up all over India?
26. What are the different factors that affect the vegetation of a place?
27. On the physical map of India show the areas
28. Having cold weather season
29. Having highest rainfall in the world
30. One with tropical evergreen forest
31. Having tropical deciduous forest

 **Chapter 8**

 **Studying the Past**

1. One day when Ram visited his maternal grandfather, he saw his grandfather going through some coins. When Ram saw those coins he observed that some of the coins were very different from those which were being used now so he questioned his grandfather about them. Suggest what possible answer his grandfather would have given him.
2. The students were taken to Red fort and there they saw coins, clothes, paintings and weapons used by people .
3. What was the purpose of taking the students there and showing them all this?
4. Take the students to visit the national museum of history or take them for virtual tour of the same. Briefly explain what the students will see there.
5. Fill in the blanks
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of change over time and progress from the past to the present world.
7. Prehistory refers to that period when art of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as unknown.
8. The written records, dates, names of places and people may be on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ source materials are mainly inscriptions, coins, monuments, sculptures, paintings, articles of daily use and skeletons
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the writings that are engraved on rocks.
11. The ancient buildings help the historian to collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the social and economic life.
12. Jewellery on the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps in determining whether it belongs to woman or man.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ literature consists of prose, plays, poetry, grammar etc.
14. Multiple choice Questions
15. Historians divide history into\_\_\_\_\_ parts.
16. 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5
17. The archaeological source of information are
18. Inscription b) monuments c) sculptures d) all
19. Which one is not a religious literature?
20. Vedas b)Pitakas c) Arthshastra d) Angas
21. What thing is not learnt from the monument?
22. Social life b) economic life c) structure of skeleton d) art form
23. What is history?
24. What is history based on?
25. What does history motivates us to do?
26. How is prehistory different from history?
27. What has helped us to get information about prehistory?
28. In olden days name the different materials on which writing was done?
29. Name the 2 categories of source material used by historians.
30. What provides us useful information about Indus valley civilisation?
31. What do archaeological digs help us to learn?
32. What are inscriptions? What do they tell us?
33. What is study of coins known as?
34. What information is provided by the coins?
35. What are monuments?
36. How do monuments help the historians?
37. Name the different archaeological source materials.
38. What are manuscripts? What kind of source are manuscripts?
39. Name 2 each of the following
40. Religious literature
41. Non-religious literature
42. What does secular literature tell us?
43. What does finding of the Indian coin in different parts of the world indicate?
44. What is historical literature? Give example
45. On the outline political map of India, locate the following.
46. State that has Sanchi stupa
47. State of Gujarat that has Ashoka’s inscription
48. State having archaeological site
49. State having some monuments from Mughal period