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# AUTUMN HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

## HISTORY

- 1) Megasthenes, was a greek ambassador to the court of the Mauryan king Chandragupta who wrote a detailed description of Mauryan rule in his book Indica.
- 2) Human-made objects found at archaeological sites are called artefacts.
- 3) Civilisation is said to occur when a society is in an advanced state of social development.
- 4) Kautilya or Chanakya was the writer of Arthashastra.
- 5) A peninsula is a country, state or a place with water in all the <sup>surrounding</sup> three sides.
- 6) A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past.
- 7) Timeline shows us a glance of a few major events that occurred over the past 1 million years.
- 8) Archaeology is the study of the remains of the human life in the past.

9) People in the middle stone age learnt to tame animals and grow some crops such as barley and wheat during this period. Though many humans continued to live in rock shelters, some built their own houses of sticks, twigs and mud. They also made microliths which had a sharp edge that were probably used as the barbs of arrows and spears which made hunting easier.

10) The Indus Valley civilisation is called as bronze age civilisation because in this age, people started using things made up of bronze which is an alloy or mixture of copper and tin.

11) Many seals have been found in the Indus Valley mainly made of steatite. Most of them show figures of animals, with writing on the top portion. Most of them are square in shape, a few round and some cylindrical.

12) Different persons engaging in different parts of the same job is known as division of labour.

20) Agriculture lead to advancements in lifestyle. - As agriculture changed from the natural environment, such as picking with berries, to that tilled fields and pastures, growing crops became a selective process. Farming procedures allowed for a greater variety of crops that were healthier and more diverse.

- 21) D D Buzrahom archaeological site.
- 2) Mehrgarh in Baluchistan, Mohenjodaro, Harappa
- 3) Harappa
- 4) Singhol
- 5) Rupnagar, Dholbaha
- 6) Lothari Rango
- 7) Rajasthan - Indus valley or the Harappan Civilisation.
- 8) Champaner - Pavagadh Archaeological Park.
- 9) Laxmi Vilas Palace building.
- 10) Sragwra, Lohura deora.
- 11) Bihar - Chitand.
- 12) Golbai Sasan, Sankarjarg, Gopalpara Ostapur.

# AUTUMN HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

## CIVICS

1) According to the Tendulkar Committee, the population below poverty line in 2011-12 was 269.3 million.

ans: - 1) Tendulkar Committee

2) Assertion (A): - Stereotypes do not hold true for many who belong to the group.

Reason (R): - Women join army and do very well, men and boys do not, and there is nothing wrong in it.

ans: - ~~B~~ a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

3) a) Female foeticide: - Female foeticide is the killing of female foetuses.

b) Infanticide: - Infanticide is the killing of female babies.

4) The practice of untouchability is a punishable offence.

5) To control finances of the state, issuing currencies, controlling trade comes under which function of government: -

ans: - 1) Economics

6) Which of the following is not a characteristic of democracy?  
ans:- a) People elect their own representative to rule the country.

7) Geography of a land influences diversity. Each region of India enjoys a culture that is vastly different from that of other regions. People living on the coast have different food habits, dress differently, and enjoy a very different culture from those who live in the mountains.

8) When we make a judgement about someone or have an idea about them before we actually know anything about them, it is called prejudice. While when we express this feeling of prejudice in action, it is called discrimination.

9) In many places in India, people have a prejudice against people with dark skin. This makes them discriminate against them or ~~the~~ treat them differently or unfairly.

10) Many of us live in large families consisting of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. This is the joint family system.

while some of us only live with our parents and siblings. This is known as a nuclear family.

11) If there would be no diversity in the world, we have to live in a world of identical people. Every one would look the same, dress the same, talk the same, dress the same, and behave in the same way. When we live with a diverse group of people, we absorb different cultures and become more tolerant and broad-minded.

13) Caste systems divide people into unequal and hierarchical social groups. Those at the bottom are considered 'lesser human beings', 'impure' and 'polluting' to other caste groups. They are known to be 'untouchable' and subjected to so-called 'untouchability practices' in public and private spheres.

14) 'Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar' was born on 14 April 1891. He is popularly known as 'Babasaheb'. He was an Indian jurist, political leader, philosopher, anthropologist, historian, orator, economist, teacher, editor

prolific writer, revolutionary and a revivalist for Buddhism in India. He became the 1st law minister of India.

15) Economic inequality is the unequal distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society. It is a concern in almost all countries around the world and often people are trapped in poverty with little chance to climb up the social ladder.

~~11~~  
12) refusing to allow you into a restaurant if you are wearing a hijab or turban

- requiring all your employees to dress in a particular way if this means they can't wear an item of clothing they regard as part of their faith.
- It's against the law for someone to discriminate against you for wearing a headscarf because they think you are a Muslim, even if you are not.

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# AUTUMN HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

## ~~Class~~ Geography

1) Which of the following constellation is also called 'the Great dog'?

ans: - b) Canis Major

2) Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R)?

ans: - Assertion (A): - Sir Stanford Fleming proposed that the world would be divided into 24 time zones, each separated by  $15^\circ$  of longitude.

Reason (R): - Earth completes a revolution every 24 hours and there are  $360^\circ$ .

option - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

3) Solstice = The time when the sun is directly above the Tropic of Capricorn or Cancer is known as solstice.

ans: - a) Delhi

b) Night

c) The summer solstice is the moment in the year when Earth is tilted as close to the sun as it will be all year. The summer solstice results in the



longest day of the year, meaning it has the most time of daylight.

7) London = 3 p.m.

India = 7:30 p.m.

8) India has a vast longitudinal extent.

Since many meridians pass through it is impossible to adopt the local time of one central meridian of a country as the standard time for the country.

9) The reason for this is that these areas are by coastal regions. Coastal regions usually have moderate temperature because the sea retains the cold ~~at~~ it and then lets it out on the land during the day.

10) Russia is the country to have the highest number of time zones and there are 12 time zones.

11) Latitude :- All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. Latitudes are measured in degrees.

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Longitudes :- The vertical lines running north-south, join the two poles. They are called the meridians of longitude.

12) A globe is the only correct way to study the whole Earth.

- It promotes visual accuracy.
- A globe is more accurate than a flat map as it mimics the earth's actual shape.

13) The temperature zone has moderate climatic conditions acquired for the growth of the plant while pressure belts is the region in which the earth is dominated to the high pressure cells or low pressures.

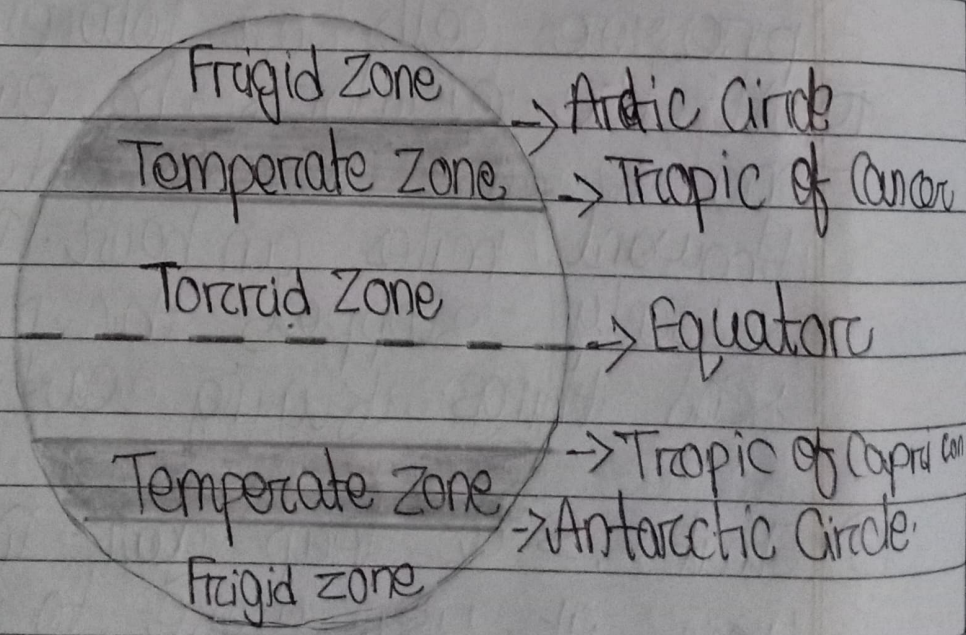
14) At the equator, the earth's rotational motion is at its fastest about a thousand miles an hour. If that motion suddenly stopped, the momentum would send things flying eastward.

15) That is a leap year. In an ordinary year, if you were to count all the days in a calendar from January

to December, you'd count all the days in a calendar (365 days). But approximately every four years, February has 29 days instead of 28. So, there are 366 days in the year.

- 18) 1) Watch a ship sail off to sea
- 2) Watch a lunar eclipse
- 3) Climb a tree
- 4) Travel through 3 or even within, different time zones.
- 5) Watch a sunset.
- 6) Measure shadows across the country
- 7) Google "international space station"

16)



(17)

