

Q1. What is history? Why is it important to study history?

Ans. History is the study of our past. It deals with events for which we have written evidence.

Q2. What are the two main sources of history?

Ans. The two main sources of history are archeological sources and literary sources.

Q3. Differentiate between religious and secular texts. Give two examples of each?

Ans. Religious texts tell us about the religious beliefs of our ancestors for eg., the vedas and Angas. Secular literature deal with subject other than religion, such as law and medicine.

Q4. Who wrote Akbarnama?

Ans. Abul Fazal wrote Akbarnama.

Q5. How do we know that early humans were familiar with the use of fire?

Ans. Archaeologists have found traces of ash in Kurnool caves of Andhra pradesh. They suggest humans in the old stone age were familiar with the use of fire.

Q6. What are microliths?

Ans. Microliths are small stone tools used during the Mesolithic period.

Q7. Name some animals that were domesticated early on?

Ans. Some animals that were domesticated early on are Dog, sheep, goat.

Q8. What do you understand by tribes?

Ans. Comprise group of families related to one another.

Geography.

Q1. What is Akash Ganga?

Ans. Akash Ganga is, also called Milky-way, is the galaxy to which our solar system belongs.

Q2. What are asteroids and meteoroids?

Ans. Asteroids are tiny celestial bodies which move around the Sun. Meteoroids are small pieces of rocks that revolve around the sun.

Q3. Can you name the planets in our solar system? Is Pluto a planet?

Ans. There are eight planets in our solar

system mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. No, Pluto is not consider a planet.

Q4. Which planet is known as the Earth twin?

Ans. Venus is considered as Earth twin.

Q5. What is constellation?

Ans. A group of stars arranged in a unique pattern.

Civics.

Q1. What is Diversity?

Ans. Refers to differences between people on the basis of language, gender, region, culture, customs, and traditions, religion, dress, food, work, etc.

Q2. What do you understand by the term Unity in diversity?

Ans. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru coined the Phrase Unity in diversity to describe India's rich tradition of respect for diversity.

Q3. In a diverse country like India, how important is unity and why?

Ans. Unity is extremely important in a diverse country like India to assure peace and stability.