
Instructions

1. 15 minutes cool off time is allotted for reading and understanding the activities.
 2. Answer any **SIX** from the given **EIGHT** activities.
 3. Try to answer all sub questions of the selected activities.
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Activity – 1

■ We have arrived at conclusions about the shape of Earth through various observations and experiments.

- a) Nowadays we have many scientific evidences about the shape of Earth. The spherical shape of Earth is slightly flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. Name this spherical shape?
- b) Some concepts related to the shape of Earth are given below. Arrange these concepts from ancient to modern.
 - Greek Philosophers, Pythagoras and Aristotle established that Earth is spherical in shape.
 - Thales believed that Earth is a sphere that floats on water.
 - Magellan's voyage round the world proved that Earth is spherical in shape.
 - Aryabhata strongly believed that the shape of Earth is spherical and spins on an imaginary axis.

Activity – 2

■ Latitudes and longitudes help to locate a place on Earth.

Read a note prepared by Appu about longitudes.

Longitudes

All longitudes have equal length. Longitudes are lines that are drawn joining both the poles on the globe. The longitudes along the Eastern hemisphere are called East longitudes and those along the Western hemisphere are called the West longitudes. Longitudes are drawn vertically over the latitudes.

- a) Prepare a short note on latitudes.

Activity – 3

■ The house that we build, the dress we wear and the food we eat are not made using the materials from our surroundings. But Pygmies totally depend on nature for their living.

- a) Where do Pygmies live?
- b) Prepare a note stating the relation with nature on the food, clothing and shelter of Pygmies?

Activity – 4

- The climate and flora and fauna in deserts have its own innate features.
- a) A fruit which grows in deserts is commonly available in Kerala. Name the fruit?
- b) What are the features of vegetation in deserts?
- c) Describe the climatic features in deserts.

Activity – 5

- Medieval period in India contributed a lot to the sculptures and architecture. Even now they are the symbols of the rich and diverse cultural tradition of India.
- a) Name the two most significant movements in the field of literature at that time?
- b) What were some of the salient features found in the poems at that time?
- c) Malayalam is also a language which is developed through this movement. Name the famous poet who is the father of Malayalam language?
- d) Name any one of his major works.

Activity – 6

- A new style of architecture developed during the Sultanate period. This was known as Indo-Islamic style of architecture.
- a) From which countries were the skilled architects brought to India for this?
- b) Prepare a description on the architectural features of the medieval period and publish it on internet to attract foreign tourists. What details do you include in the description?

Activity – 7

- The Arabs acquired the knowledge on Science and Technology that originated in ancient India. They propagated the concept of 'Zero' in Europe.
- a) Which numeral system of India was propagated by the Arabs?
- b) Write any two contributions of the Arabs in the fields of Science & Literature.
- c) What are the contribution of the Chinese in the field of knowledge during the Medieval period?

Activity – 8

- Temple arts and ritual arts were formed in the Medieval Kerala.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

- a) Identify and write the art forms in pictures given above.
- b) Classify them into temple arts and ritual arts.