

OPEN STUDENT FOUNDATION

Std 10 : SS

Date : 20/02/24

PRACTICE SHEET DAY 1

Section A

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [4]

1. Write a short note on Negrito (Habsi).
2. Explain the meaning of culture and give its details.

Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [9]

3. Explain the meaning of natural heritage and state what does it comprise of ?
4. People of India are environment lovers since ancient time - Explain.
5. Since ancient times, India is a country with animal lover culture - Explain.

Section C

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [8]

6. Explain the meaning of natural heritage and state what does it comprise of.
7. Cultural heritage of Gujarat - Explain in detail.



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Section A

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks]

[4]

1. Write a short note on Negrito (Habsi).
 - ⇒ Some historians believe that Negrate or Negros are the most ancient inhabitants of India.
 - ⇒ They came from Africa via Baluchistan to India.
 - ⇒ They were black, had curly hair and having height of 4 to 5 feet.
2. Explain the meaning of culture and give its details.
 - ⇒ Culture is a total of habits, traditions, customs values and conduct of life style of human. It is a way people live their lives.
 - ⇒ Culture consists of the behavioural patterns and interactions between members of societies. Culture is a knowledge that is passed down the generations.
 - ⇒ Every person lives in the middle of his culture and learns to live prescribed by his culture.
Eg. Hindu Culture, Islamic Culture, English Culture.

Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks]

[9]

3. Explain the meaning of natural heritage and state what does it comprise of ?
 - ⇒ Natural heritage is the result of close relationship between nature, environment and human life.
 - ⇒ The natural heritage includes features like mountains, forests, rivers, streams, seas, trees, plants, creepers, flowers, leaves, insects and varied landscapes, wide range of minerals, vegetation, plants and animals.
 - ⇒ Natural heritage is a gift from God.
 - ⇒ Natural heritage is unique and varied.
4. People of India are environment lovers since ancient time - Explain.
 - ⇒ People of India love flowers shrubs and plants.
 - ⇒ Humans, animals, birds etc. are dependent on trees for their food.
 - ⇒ People of India worship Banyan and Pipal tree and Basil.
 - ⇒ Cereals, pulses, oil seeds, plants, green fields, herbs, medicinal plants are very useful to humans.
 - ⇒ Medicinal plants like Harde, Ambala, Bahenda, Arduji, Aloe-vera, Neem etc. and different flowers like Lotus, Rose, Mogra etc. have made our life beautiful. Fragrant, healthy and prosperous.
 - ⇒ Our social and religious life is greatly influenced by the environment.
 - ⇒ So, we can say that people of India are environment lovers.
5. Since ancient times, India is a country with animal lover culture - Explain.
 - ⇒ Natural heritage of India is unique and varied.
 - ⇒ Since ancient times India is a nature lover.
 - ⇒ India is a country with animal lover culture.
 - ⇒ Tiger, lion, elephant, rhino, leopard, foxes, bear, deer, sambar, rabbit, python, snake, mangoos, lizard, procupine etc. are found in India.
 - ⇒ Asian lion in the world are found only in the Gir forest of Gujarat.
 - ⇒ Our religious belief has given a status of God-Goddess's vehicle to some of the wild animals-tiger, peacock, alligators, eagles etc.

- ⇒ Our national currency is highly valued by having the figure of four lions, a horse and a bull.
- ⇒ Wild life reserves are created to protect the wildlife.
- ⇒ Laws for the protection of wildlife have been enacted.
- ⇒ So we can say that since ancient times India is a country with animal lover culture.

Section C

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks]

[8]

6. Explain the meaning of natural heritage and state what does it comprise of.
- ⇒ The result of close relationship between nature, environment and human-life is natural heritage. Natural heritage of India is unique and varied. It includes features like mountains, forests, deserts, rivers, streams, seas, trees, plants, creepers, flowers, leaves, insects and varied landscapes wide range of minerals, vegetations, plants and animals.
- ⇒ Our natural heritage comprise of : (1) Landscapes (2) River (3) Vegetation (4) Wildlife
- (1) Landscapes : Landscapes are formed due to different shapes of land. e.g. The Himalaya is a landscape. It endowed us with useful vegetation and minerals. Mountain peaks covered with snow, brimming rivers, Terai forests are gift of Himalaya.
- (2) Rivers : Rivers like the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Saraswati, the Indus, the Narmada and the Krishna have influenced the Indians. Rivers are the source of drinking water, domestic use, irrigation, electricity and waterways. Rivers have made human life beautiful and prosperous. Landscape scenes at dawn and dusk are very fascinating on the side of river.
- (3) Vegetation : Indians are environment lover since ancient time. They have love and affection towards flowers, shrubs and plants. They worship Banyan and Peepal tree and also basil.
- ⇒ Cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, plants, green fields, prosperous herbs packed forests and medicinal plants have enriched our life since ancient time.
 - ⇒ Harde, Amla, Baheda, Aloe-vera, Arduji, Neem etc. medicines and flowers like Rose, Lotus, Mogra (Jasmine), Damro (Sweet Basil), Sunflowers, Champa (Plumeria), Jui (Polianthes Tube rose), Jasminum etc. have made human life beautiful, fragrant, healthy and prosperous.
- (4) Wildlife : India is nature lover since ancient time. We also love animals.
- ⇒ Tiger, lion, elephant, rhino, leopard, foxes, bear, deer, sambar, rabbit, python, snake, mongoose, lizard are seen here.
 - ⇒ Asiatic lions are found in Gir forest of Gujarat.
 - ⇒ Status of vehicles of God-Goddesses has been given to some wild animals.
 - ⇒ The figure of four lions, horse and bull can be seen on our national emblem.
7. Cultural heritage of Gujarat - Explain in detail.
- ⇒ Gujarat has a very rich cultural heritage. They are as below :
- (1) Places of cultural, legendary and archaeological importance are Lothal (Dholka Taluka), Rangpur (Limbdi Taluka in Surendranagar District), Dholaveera (Kutch District), Rozadi or Shrinathgadh (Rajkot District) etc.
- (2) Places having historical importance :
- ⇒ Victory tower of Vadnagar
 - ⇒ Stone inscription of King Ashoka at Junagadh
 - ⇒ Sun-Temple of Modhera
 - ⇒ Gate of Champaner
 - ⇒ Rudra Mahalaya of Siddhpur
 - ⇒ Munsar Lake of Viramgam
 - ⇒ Jama Masjid of Ahmedabad
 - ⇒ Jhulta Minara (Shaking Towers)
 - ⇒ Sidi Saiyyed ni Jali (grill)
 - ⇒ Temples of Hathhi Sinh,
 - ⇒ Sahastralinga Lake of Patan
 - ⇒ Raj Mahal of Vadodara,
 - ⇒ Tomb of Mohabat Khan
 - ⇒ Parsi Agiyari of Navsari

(3) Places having religious importance :

- ➔ Dwarkadhish Temple of Dwarka
- ➔ Shardapeeth of Jagadguru Shankaracharya
- ➔ Jyotirling Temple at Somnath
- ➔ Ambaji Temple
- ➔ Bahucharaji Temple
- ➔ Ranchhodrai Temple
- ➔ Samlaji Temple

(4) Religious, Social and Tourism Oriented Places:

- ➔ Polo Forest in Vijaynagar
- ➔ Kite Festival
- ➔ Kankariya Carnival
- ➔ Tana-Riri Festival at Vadnagar
- ➔ Northern Dance Festival (Modhera)
- ➔ Rannotsava in Kutch

(5) Jain and Buddhist caves are seen in Vadnagar, Taranga, Khambhaliya, Samlaji, Koteswar, Talaja, Dhank, Jhagadiya etc.