

DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION  
OF HISTORY BROADCAST PROGRAMMES FOR GRADE-VII

Title: "SHIKARI KRISHAKA HELA" (The hunter turned into  
a farmer)

Overview

Man has come to this earth through a process called evolution. The period about fifty thousand years back from now has been called "STONE AGE". Stone age has been divided into two distinct periods viz., Paleolithic age and Neolithic age. Man in the Paleolithic age was living on hunting. Through the gradual development in the Neolithic age, he lived on Agriculture and farming.

Form of Broadcast: Discussion  
(Teacher discussing with pupils).

CONTENT SEQUENCE

- 1
  - a. Evolution is the metamorphosis of simple insects to more complicated forms of life. This theory was propagated by Charles Darwin.
  - b. According to this theory, first, a jelly like substance was seen and from it aquatic, amphibious and earth living animals were born and at last an ape shaped man took birth.
- 2
  - a. Man in the form of ape was seen before fifty thousand years and was called 'PRIMITIVE MAN'.
  - b. The skeletons of 'Primitive man' were found from Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon and Grimaldi. The skeleton found from Neanderthal shows the body structure, and the way of walking of the Primitive man.
  - c. The skeleton found from Cro-Magnon and Grimaldi shows the Primitive man's ways and means of living.
- 3
  - a. As the Primitive man was haunting with stone weapons, the period is called stone age. The stone age had two distinctive stages as Paleolithic age and Neolithic age.
  - b. In the Paleolithic age, primitive man was using crude stones as weapons and other equipment for hunting, was living in tree trunks and the caves of the mountains, was eating fruits and raw meats, was using the barks of the trees for clothing and was leading a nomadic life.
  - c. The Neolithic age began from the period when he could learn himself to polish and sharpen the stones for preparing weapons and other materials.  
 Man in the Neolithic age learnt the use of fire, use of bones as weapons, sketching of animal figures, use of bows and arrows, preparing garments from plant fibres, and keeping domestic animals. Also, he developed his insight towards farming by observing the germination of seeds in the forest.
  - d. The Neolithic man settled permanently on the river banks abandoning the nomadic life. He preferred the life of a farmer as he could get his necessities like food, clothes, rest shed etc. by permanently staying at places adjacent to rivers.

EXPECTED TERMINAL BEHAVIOURS

Pupils will be able to

- 1.1 recognise that after the creation of the earth man was born through a process called evolution.
- 1.2 give the meaning of 'evolution'.
- 1.3 recognise the name of the scientist who propagated the theory of evolution.
- 1.4 recognise that according to the theory of evolution, a living organism called "Jelly" was first seen.
- 1.5 recognise from where the aquatic animals and at last ape shaped man were born.
- 2.6 write the meaning of Primitive man.
- 2.7 recognise the place from where the first skeleton of man was found.
- 2.8 describe the physical feature of the primitive man known from the findings of the skeleton of Neanderthal.
- 2.9 recognise that the primitive man was walking with both hands and legs.
- 2.10 recognise how the primitive man developed the use of hand.
- 2.11 recognise the findings of skeleton found from Cro-Magnon and Grimaldy.
- 3.12 explain "Stone Age".
- 3.13 recognise the period of stone age.
- 3.14 give the meaning of paleolithic age.
- 3.15 point out that man in the Paleolithic age was living in the caves and trunks of the trees.
- 3.16 point out the means of living (food materials) of the paleolithic man.

- 3.17 recognise the purpose for which the paleolithic man was using barks of the tree.
- 3.18 recognise that man in the paleolithic age was a nomad.
- 3.19 recognise the stage from which the neolithic age started.
- 3.20 point out the individual behaviour developed in the neolithic man.
- 3.21 agree with the statement, "Neolithic man was using polished weapons".
- 3.22 describe the process of development of the weapons by the neolithic man.
- 3.23 state how the man in the neolithic age learnt the use of seeds for agricultural purposes.
- 3.24 give reason to why the man decided to leave the nomadic life.
- 3.25 recognise that the neolithic man prepared his clothes by using plant fibres.
- 3.26 recognise the place where the people in the neolithic age lived permanently.
- 3.27 pick out that the neanderthal people were remaining naked.
- 3.28 pick out that the paleolithic men were wearing the garlands of shells.
- 3.29 pick out that the neolithic man was putting the dead bodies in the graves.
- 3.30 state why the man preferred to lead the farmer's life.

CRITERION TEST

- 1.1.1 After the birth of the earth, man is created through a process called
- (i) Rotation (Abartana) ( )
  - (ii) Evolution (Bibartana) ( )
  - (iii) Change (Paribartana) ( )
- 1.2.2 What is "Evolution"?
- 1.3.3 The theory of evolution was propagated by
- (i) Marcony ( )
  - (ii) Newton ( )
  - (iii) Darwin ( )
- 1.4.4 According to the theory of evolution, which of the following was seen first?
- (i) Jelly like substance ( )
  - (ii) Ape shaped man ( )
  - (iii) Aquatic animals ( )
  - (iv) Tiny insects ( )
- 1.5.5 Where from the aquatic animals and at last ape shaped man were born?
- (i) From the insects ( )
  - (ii) From the inside of the earth ( )
  - (iii) From the jelly like substance ( )
  - (iv) From the sea ( )
- 2.6.6 What do you mean by 'Primitive Man'?
- 2.7.7 Where from the first skeleton of man was found?
- (i) Cro-Magnon ( )
  - (ii) Grimaldi ( )
  - (iii) Neanderthal ( )
- 2.8.8 What are the physical features of the primitive man known from the skeleton of Neanderthal?

- 2.9.9 How was the primitive man walking? ( )  
 (i) Using both hands and legs. ( )  
 (ii) Only by using both hands. ( )  
 (iii) By using his two legs only. ( )
- 2.10.10 The primitive man developed the use of hands by ( )  
 (i) learning to walk with hind legs. ( )  
 (ii) learning to walk with front legs. ( )  
 (iii) learning to walk with hind legs and using front legs as hands. ( )
- 2.11.11 What are the findings of the skeleton of Cro-Magnon? ( )  
 (i) Primitive man was a hunter. <sup>on</sup> ( )  
 (ii) Primitive man was living/only by collecting fruits from the forest. ( )  
 (iii) Primitive man was living on agriculture and farming. ( )
- 3.12.12 Explain "Stone Age".
- 3.13.13 Which period was called "The Stone Age"? ( )  
 (i) The period in which ape shaped man was seen. ( )  
 (ii) The period in which man was living in caves. ( )  
 (iii) Period before 50 thousand years from now. ( )
- 3.14.14 Give the meaning of "Paleolithic Age".
- 3.15.15 Man in the Paleolithic age was living ( )  
 (i) in the forest like animals. ( )  
 (ii) by constructing small huts in the forests. ( )  
 (iii) in caves and tree trunks. ( )
- 3.16.16 Man in the Paleolithic age was living on ( )  
 (i) fruits and raw meats. ( )  
 (ii) leaves of the trees. ( )  
 (iii) food preparing from the raw food materials. ( )
- 3.17.17 For what purpose the paleolithic man was using the bark of the trees. ( )  
 (i) For constructing huts. ( )  
 (ii) For preparing weapons. ( )  
 (iii) For his clothing. ( )

- 3.18.18 Which of the statements is true?  
(i) Man in the paleolithic age was a nomad. ( )  
(ii) Man in the paleolithic age was living in societies in a permanent place. ( )  
(iii) Man in the paleolithic age was keeping domestic animals. ( )
- 3.19.19 At which stage the neolithic age started?  
(i) When man learnt to prepare smooth and sharp stone weapons. ( )  
(ii) When man came to know the use of fire. ( )  
(iii) When man started keeping domestic animals. ( )
- 3.20.20 Tick out the individual behaviour developed by the man in the neolithic age.  
(i) Use of bombs as weapons. ( )  
(ii) Use of fire. ( )  
(iii) Use of the barks of trees for clothing. ( )  
(iv) Sketching animal figures. ( )
- 3.21.21 Neolithic man was using polished weapons. ( )  
(Put a ☒ in the bracket if the statement is true).
- 3.22.22 Write in 2-3 lines how the neolithic man developed the use of weapons.
- 3.23.23 Describe in 2-3 lines how the man in the neolithic age learnt the use of seed for agricultural purposes.
- 3.24.24 Describe in 2-3 lines why the man left the nomadic life.
- 3.25.25 Man in the neolithic age developed his clothing  
(i) by preparing threads from cotton. ( )  
(ii) by using plant fibres. ( )  
(iii) by preparing garments from leaves and barks of the trees. ( )
- 3.26.26 The neolithic man tried to live permanently  
(i) on the river banks. ( )  
(ii) on the hills ( )  
(iii) in the forests ( )

Strike out the words not applicable.

- 3.27.27 People of neolithic/paleolithic/neanderthal were remaining naked.
- 3.28.28 People of old stone age/neolithic/neanderthal were using garlands prepared from shells.
- 3.29.29 People of paleolithic/nomadic/Cromagnon were putting dead bodies in graves.
- 3.30.30 Why did the man prefer the farmer's life?

(Test to be arranged according to the types of items)



# ଆକାଶବାଣୀ

ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ମାନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା

ବିଷୟ : ଶିକାରୀ କୃଷକ ହେଲା

ନାମ :

ରୋଲ ନଂ :

ତାରିଖ :

ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ

୧। ନିମ୍ନରେ କେତେଗୁଡିଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଏବଂ ସେଗୁଡିକର ସାମ୍ବାଦ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଯେଉଁ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ତୁମେ ଠିକ୍ ବୋଲି ଭାବୁଛ, ତାହାର ଡାହାଣ ପାଖରେ ଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ( ) ମଧ୍ୟରେ ( ✓ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ ।

(କ) ପୃଥିବୀ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପରେ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ମଣିଷର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଛି ତାକୁ କଣ କହୁଛ ?

(୧) ଆକର୍ଷଣ

( )

(୨) ବିକର୍ଷଣ

( )

(୩) ପରିକର୍ଷଣ

( )

(ଖ) ବିକର୍ଷଣ ମଙ୍ଗବାଦ କାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଚାର କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ?

(୧) ମାର୍କୋନି

( )

(୨) ନିଉଟନ

( )

(୩) ଡାର୍ଭିନ

( )

(ଗ) ବିକର୍ଷଣବାଦ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପୃଥିବୀ ସୃଷ୍ଟିରେ କିଏ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦେଖାଦେଇଥିଲା ?

(୧) ଜେଲିପରି ଅଠାଳିଆ ସଦାସି

( )

(୨) ବାନରାକୃତି ମଣିଷ

( )

(୩) ଜଳଚର ପ୍ରାଣୀ

( )

(୪) କୀଟ ପତଙ୍ଗ

( )

(ଘ) କେଉଁଥିରୁ ଜଳଚର ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଓ ଶେଷରେ ବାନରାକୃତି ମଣିଷ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ ?

(୧) କୀଟ ପତଙ୍ଗ ମାନଙ୍କରୁ

( )

(୨) ପୃଥିବୀ ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରରୁ

( )

(୩) ଜେଲିରୁ

( )

(୪) ସମୁଦ୍ର ଗର୍ଭରୁ

( )

- (ଡ) କେଉଁଠାରୁ ସର୍ବପ୍ରଥମେ ମଣିଷ କ'ଣ ଆବିଷ୍କୃତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?
- (୧) କ୍ରୋମାଗନନ୍ ( )
- (୨) ଟ୍ରିମାଲ୍ଡି ( )
- (୩) ନିଅଣ୍ଡରଥାଲ ( )
- (ଚ) ଆଦିମାନବ କିପରି ଚାଲୁଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ଉଭୟ ହାତ ଓ ଗୋଡ଼ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ( )
- (୨) କେବଳ ଦୁଇହାତ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ( )
- (୩) କେବଳ ଦୁଇ ଗୋଡ଼ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ( )
- (ଛ) ଆଦିମାନବ କିପରି ହାତର ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଉନ୍ନତି ଘଟାଇଲା ?
- (୧) କେବଳ ଘରୁ ଗୋଡ଼ ଦୁଇଟି ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଚାଲି ଶିଖିଲା ( )
- (୨) କେବଳ ଆଗ ଗୋଡ଼ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଚାଲି ଶିଖିଲା ( )
- (୩) ଘରୁ ଗୋଡ଼ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଚାଲି ଆଗଗୋଡ଼ ଦୁଇଟିକୁ ହାତ  
ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କଲା ( )
- (ଜ) କ୍ରୋମାଗନନ୍‌ଙ୍କୁ ମିଳିଥିବା କ'ଣରୁ ଆଦିମାନବ ବିଷୟରେ କ'ଣ ଜଣାଯାଏ ?
- (୧) ଆଦିମାନବ ଶିକାରୀ ଥିଲା ( )
- (୨) ଆଦିମାନବ ବଣରୁ ଫଳମୂଳ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି  
ଜୀବନଯାପନ କରୁଥିଲା ( )
- (୩) ଆଦିମାନବ କୃଷି ଓ ପଶୁପାଳନ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଜୀବିକା  
ନିର୍ବାହ କରୁଥିଲା ( )
- (ଝ) କେଉଁ ସମୟକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ଯୁଗ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଉଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ଯେଉଁ ସମୟରେ ବାନରାକୃତି ମଣିଷ ବାସକରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୨) ଯେତେବେଳେ ମାନବ ରମ୍ଭାରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିଲା ( )
- (୩) ଯେଉଁ ସମୟରୁ ମଣିଷ ପଥରର ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶସ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟବହାର କଲା ( )
- (ଟି) ପୁରାତନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ଯୁଗର ମଣିଷ କ'ଣ ଖାଇ ବଞ୍ଚୁଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ଫଳମୂଳ ଏବଂ ଛାତା ମାଂସ ( )
- (୨) ଗଛର ପତ୍ର ( )
- (୩) କ'ଣ ଫଳମୂଳରୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ( )

- (୪) ପୁରାତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ମଣିଷ କ'ଣ ପାଇଁ ଗହର ବକଳ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲା ?
- (୧) କୁଟିଆ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ( )
- (୨) ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶସ୍ତ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣ ପାଇଁ ( )
- (୩) ପିଂଧିବା ବସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ( )
- (୫) ପୁରାତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗରେ ମଣିଷ କେଉଁଠାରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀ ବାସ କରୁଥିଲା ( )
- (୨) ବନ୍ଧୁ ତାଳରେ ଛୋଟ ଛୋଟ କୁଟିଆକରି ବାସକରୁଥିଲା ( )
- (୩) ପର୍ବତ ଗୁମ୍ଫା ଏବଂ ଗହ୍ମ କୋରଡରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିଲା ( )
- (୬) ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ କେବେ ଆସିଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ଯେତେବେଳେ ମଣିଷ ମସୃଣ ଏବଂ ଧାରୁଆ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରି ଶିଖିଲା ( )
- (୨) ଯେଉଁ ଦିନଠାରୁ ମଣିଷ ଗହ୍ମ ସାଜିତ ପଶୁ ଚାଷ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲା ( )
- (୩) ଯେଉଁ ଦିନଠାରୁ ମଣିଷ ନିଆଁର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଶିଖିଲା ( )
- (୭) ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ମଣିଷ କିପରି ତାର ବସ୍ତ୍ର ଉନ୍ନତି ସମ୍ପାଦିଲା ?
- (୧) ଚୂଳାରୁ ସୂତା ବାହାର କରି ବସ୍ତ୍ର ତିଆରି କଲା ( )
- (୨) ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରରୁ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ବୁଣି ଶିଖିଲା ( )
- (୩) ଗହ୍ମର ଧାତୁ ଏବଂ ବକଳରୁ ଲୁଗା ତିଆରି କଲା ( )
- (୮) ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ମଣିଷ କେଉଁଠାରେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀଭାବରେ ବାସ କଲା ?
- (୧) ବିଭିନ୍ନ ନଦୀ କୂଳରେ ( )
- (୨) ପର୍ବତ ପାଦ ଦେଶରେ ( )
- (୩) ବଣ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ( )
- ୨। ନିମ୍ନରେ ଲିଖିତ ଠିକ୍ ଉକ୍ତି ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଧାଖରେ ( ✓ ) ଏବଂ ଭୁଲ ଉକ୍ତି ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଧାଖରେ ( ✗ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ ।
- (କ) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ଲୋକେ ଯାଯାବର ଜୀବନ ଯାପନ କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଖ) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ଲୋକେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀଭାବରେ ସମାଜରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଗ) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ଲୋକମାନେ ଗହ୍ମସାଜିତ ପଶୁ ଚାଷ କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଘ) ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ଲୋକମାନେ ମସୃଣ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶସ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଙ) ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ଲୋକମାନେ ନିଆଁର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଶିଖୁଥିଲେ ( )

୩। ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ମଣିଷ ନିକାଶ ଗଠାଇଥିବା ବ୍ୟବହାର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଧାଞ୍ଚରେ (✓) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ :-

- (୧) ନିଆଁର ବ୍ୟବହାର ( )  
 (୨) ଗଛର ବକଳକୁ ବସ୍ତୁରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର ( )  
 (୩) ହାତକୁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର ( )  
 (୪) ଧୂଆଁ ଗୁର ଚିତ୍ର ଅଙ୍କନ ( )  
 (୫) ଚାଷଧାର ଗ୍ରାହକର ବ୍ୟବହାର ( )  
 (୬) ଧନ ଓ ଚୀରର ବ୍ୟବହାର ( )

୪। ନିମ୍ନ ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ ବାକ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କାଟି ଦିଅ :-

- (କ) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଯୁଗ / ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ / ନିଅଣ୍ଟରଥାଲ ର ଲୋକମାନେ  
 ଲଂଗଳା ରହୁଥିଲେ ।  
 (ଖ) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ / ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ / ନିଅଣ୍ଟରଥାଲର ଲୋକମାନେ  
 ଶାମୁକାମାଳ ପିନ୍ଧୁଥିଲେ ।  
 (ଗ) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ / ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ / କ୍ରୋମାଗନନ୍ତର ମାନବ ମଲା  
 ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ କବର ଦେଉଥିଲେ ।

୫। ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପୁସ୍ତକଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଭିତର ଆନ୍ଦେଜରେ ଲେଖ :-

- (କ) ଦିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କ'ଣ ?  
 (ଖ) ଆଦିମାନବ କାହାକୁ କହନ୍ତି ?  
 (ଗ) ନିଅଣ୍ଟରଥାଲ ମାନବର ଶରୀର ଗଠନ କିପରି ଥିଲା ?  
 (ଘ) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଯୁଗ କାହାକୁ କହନ୍ତି ?  
 (ଙ) ପୁରାତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ କାହାକୁ କହନ୍ତି ?  
 (ଚ) ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗର ମଣିଷ କିପରି ଚାଷ ପାଇଁ ମୃତର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଶିଖିଲା ?  
 (ଛ) ମଣିଷ କାହିଁକି ଯାଜାବର ଜୀବନ ଛାଡ଼ି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଯାତ୍ରୀରେ ବାସ କଲା ?  
 (ଜ) ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗରେ ମଣିଷ କିପରି ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଶସ୍ତ୍ରର ଉନ୍ନତି ଗଠାଇଲା ?  
 (ଝ) କ'ଣ ପାଇଁ ମଣିଷ କୃଷକ ଜୀବନ ଯାପନ କରିବାକୁ ଭଲ ପାଇଲା ?

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ଆ ଦ ଶି ଉ ଉ ର

ଶିକାରୀ କଷକ ହେଲା

୧। କ-୨, ଖ-୩, ଗ-୧, ଘ-୩, ଙ-୩, ଚ-୧,  
ଛ-୩, ଜ-୧, ଝ-୨, ଞ-୧, ଟ-୩, ଠ-୩,  
ଡ-୧, ଢ-୨, ଣ-୧, ।

୨। କ- ✓ ଖ- ✕ ଘ- ✕ ଙ- ✓ ଟ- ✓ ଠ- ✕

୩। ୧, ୩, ୬ ।

୪। କ- ନିଅଣ୍ଡରଥାଲ ଖ- ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ  
ଗ- ନୂତନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଯୁଗ ।

୫। କ- ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଆଦ୍ୟର ଯେଉଁ ଜୀବ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥିଲେ, ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ  
ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ ବିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କହନ୍ତି ।

ଖ- ହଜାର ହଜାର ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପୃଥିବୀରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିବା ବାଂଘର ବାନରାକୃତି  
ମଣିଷକୁ ଆଦିମାନବ କହନ୍ତି ।

ଗ- ମେରୁ ବଣ୍ଡର ହାତ ବଙ୍କା ଥିଲା, ବେହୁ ଘନ ଲୋମରେ ଆବୃତ ଥିଲା,  
ତଳ ପାଟିରେ ହାତ ନ ଥିଲା ।

ଘ- ଯେତେବେଳେ ମଣିଷ ବାଢ଼ ନ ଥିବା ପଥରକୁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲା

ଙ- ଯେଉଁ ସମୟରେ ମଣିଷ କେବଳ ଶିକାର କରି ଜୀବନ ଯାପନ କରୁଥିଲା

ଚ- ମଂଜିରୁ ଗଛ ହେଉଥିବାର ଲକ୍ଷ କରି

ଛ- ସେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ସବୁ ଜିନିଷ ସବୁଜ ଏବଂ ସୁବିଧାରେ ଧାଇଁ ଧାରିଲା

ଜ- ପଥରକୁ ଚିକ୍କଣକରି ଧାରୁଆ ଓ ମୁନିଆଁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ତିଆରି କଲେ

ଝ- ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହି ଚାଷ କରି ତାକୁ ସବୁ ଜିନିଷ ମିଳିଲା

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LEARNING EXPERIENCESPRE-BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Question-Answer

Aids: A slide showing two groups of human beings in the forest.

Teacher's Activities	Expected Pupils' Activities
<p>Tr: Hellow, students! to-day you are welcome to our History series of school broadcast. In this series we will listen to a programme on "Hunter turned into farmer".</p> <p>Before listening to the programme, I will like to show you a slide. I want to know your views on the situations of that slide.</p> <p>(Showing the slide) What do you observe in this picture?</p>	<p>Persons are in the forest. They are dirty and seem to be undeveloped and they are ready for a fight among themselves.</p>
<p>Q. Do you find these scenes in our society now-a-days?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Q. What do you think about the man in this picture? (Teacher will invite the views of the students)</p> <p>(Questions on dress, weapon etc. to be asked).</p>	<p>Those people belong to a period which existed long long ago. Perhaps they were not civilized as we are now. Perhaps, they were fighting among themselves always.</p>

Teacher's Activities	Expected Pupils' Activities
Q. Can you say how people were taking food during those days?	They were eating raw meat and fruits collecting from the forest.
Q. Do you know how man came to this earth?	At first,ape shaped men were seen.
<p>Q. Man came to the earth even before ape shaped man was seen. In the process of development, we have reached this present stage of man. Now man is civilized. Anyway, in today's programme, we will get some more information about the evolution and existence of man with respect to different stages of development. It is very interesting to know how man developed the habits of cooking, eating, wearing dresses, hunting, preparing utensils and other material, cultivation, etc.</p> <p>Some students like you with their teacher are discussing on this topic. Please listen. While listening, please write the names of the important places and the events. We shall discuss them afterwards.</p> <p>(The teacher would expose the students to the programme along with the visuals).</p>	

ACTIVITIES DURING THE BROADCAST

Method: Radio-vision

Aids: Slides

- No.2. Darwin
- No.3. Jelly like substance
- No.4. Primitive man
- No.5. Skeleton
- No.6. Man walking with both hands and legs.
- No.7. Man living in caves
- No.8. Man facing animals
- No.9. Man using fire
- No.10. Animal painting
- No.11. Man attacking mammoth.
- No.12. Sharp stone weapons
- No.13. Man using bows and arrows
- No.14. Earthern pots prepared by man.

(Slides to be projected in synchronization with the programme).

Teaching Points Through the Radio	Visuals
1. Charles Darwin propagated..... x        x        x	Slide No.2 x        x
2. At frist jelly like substance..... x        x        x	Slide No.3 x        x
3. They were called primitive men.... x        x        x	Slide No.4 x        x
4. From the skeleton of primitive man.... x        x        x	Slide No.5 x        x



Teaching Points Through the Radio	Visuals
5. Man was walking with both hands and legs.... x x x	Slide No. 5 x x
6. Man walked with hind legs..... x x x	Slide No. 6 x x
7. Man was living in caves and..... x x x	Slide No. 7 x x
8. Man was protecting himself from wild animals... x x x	Slide No. 8 x x
9. ....learnt the use of fire.....	Slide No. 9
10. .... <sup>x</sup> painting <sup>x</sup> figures <sup>x</sup> ..... x x x	<sup>x</sup> Slide No. <sup>x</sup> 10 x x
11. ....hunting elephants and mammoths..... x x x	Slide No. 11 x x
12. ....using sharpen stone weapons..... x x x	Slide No. 12 x x
13. ....learnt the use of bows and arrows.... x x x	Slide No. 13 x x
14. ....prepared different types of earthen pots...	Slide No. 14

(Photographs of the slides developed by the investigator are given in the following pages).

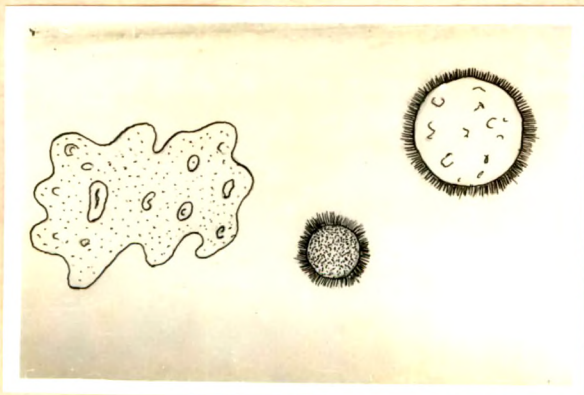
1



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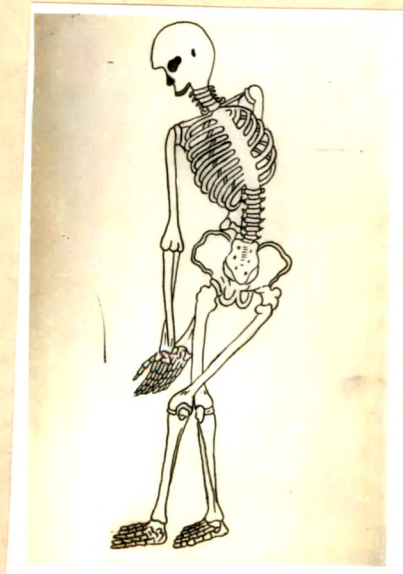
3



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5



6





7



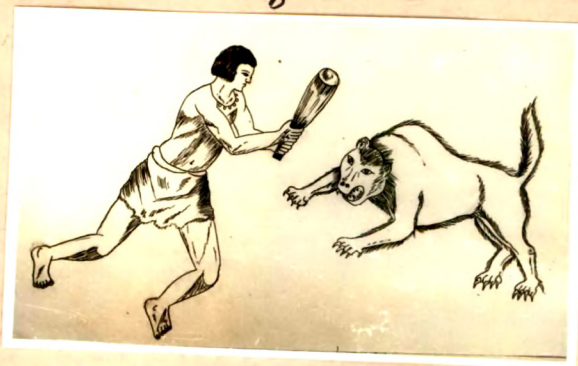
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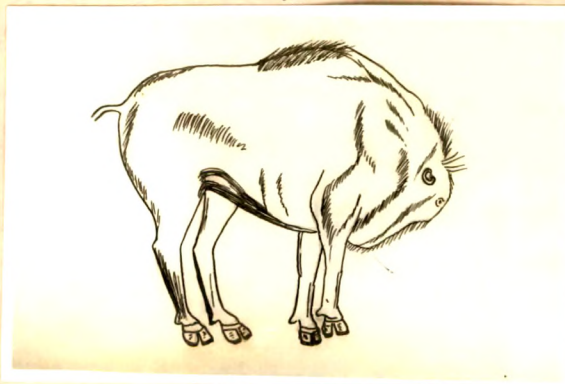


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POST-BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Discussion

Teacher's Activities	Expected Students Activities
Tr: Students! you have listened to a programme on "Hunter turned into farmer".	
Q. Why is the topic named so?	Man lived on hunting in the paleolithic age. later learnt to live on farming.
Q. Which life you would prefer: The hunter's life or the farmer's life? Mr._____ (To another student) Mr._____?	The hunter's life. Farmer's life.
Q. Why would you prefer the hunter/ farmer's life?	Students give their own answer.
Q. (To Mr._____) What is the advantage of farmer's life over that of hunter's life?	Hunter has to move from place to place which the farmer may not. Besides, there is no surity of success for the hunter.
Q. Why did the man preferred to leave the hunter's life and accept the farmer's life?	He could get everything at one place.
Q. How is it known that in the old stone age the chief mode of getting a food was through hunting?	It is imagined from the animal paintings.

Teacher's Activities	Expected Students' Activities
Q. How the man developed the weapons for hunting purposes in the old stone age?	Through experience.
Q. Why that period was called the 'old stone age'?	Because they were using stone weapons.
Q. From which stage the new stone age started?	The stage from which man started using polished and sharp stone weapons.
Q. Why is it named as new stone age?	Because they developed some new habits.
Q. What is the difference in food habits of the people in new stone age and old stone age?	In the old stone age people were eating raw meats whereas in the new period they cooked and ate.
Q. Why was it such?	They could learn the use of fire.
(The teacher would ask similar question on the difference in garments, using different materials, cultivation, housing, etc.)	
Q. What is the difference in general in the type of life led by people in those two ages?	Nomadic life and settled life in river banks.
Q. Why did the man prefer to leave the nomadic life and lead the life being settled in one place?	Because he could get everything at a place.
Tr: Well, students! we have listened to and discussed the topic "Hunter turned into farmer". If any of you have any doubt, please ask. (Teacher would clarify the doubts if any)	
Tr: Please go through your History book and come prepared for the to-morrow test. Thank you all.	

DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION  
OF HISTORY BROADCAST PROGRAMMES FOR GRADE-VII

Title: AMA NADI KULARA ADI SAVYATA  
(Early Civilization of Our River Banks)

Overview

Students will learn about the origin of the Indus valley civilization and the habits of food, clothing, ornaments, household equipment, agriculture, etc. of the then citizens.

Form of Broadcast: Discussion

CONTENT SEQUENCE

- 1 The 5000 years old the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered through an excavation carried out by famous historians, Rakhal Das Bandyopadhyaya and Dayanand Sahani in the year 1922. The cities of Mohenjodaro in Larkana district of Sind and Harappa in the Montgomery district of Punjab are the remnants of this civilization.
- 2 The inmates of Indus civilization were leading advanced urban life.
- 3
  - (i) Living houses, meeting halls, granaries, a great bath, wide roads etc. are discovered through the excavation.
  - (ii) Among the household equipment found from excavation, are chairs, tables, cots, wooden combs, toys of bullock cart, wheeled cars, etc.
  - (iii) Implements found like axe, sickle, hoe etc. are believed to have been used for agricultural purposes.
  - (iv) The coins discovered indicate that for economic advantage they were in operation. The emblems on these coins show that the citizens were taking maize, wheat, barley, dates, egg, fish, meat and milk as their food.

- (v) Animals domesticated by the citizens of Indus Valley Civilization were elephants, cows, buffaloes, sheep\$, goats, camels, pigs, dogs etc.
- (vi) Different kinds of excavated idols having the marks of dresses indicate that the people were using separate clothes for lower and upper part of the body. Idols also show that both males and females were using ornaments like necklace, ear-rings\$, ring, etc. made of gold, silver and bronze.
- (vii) It is also believed that Indus Valley citizens were worshipping Shiba and Durga. They had belief in the existence of ghosts.
- (viii) The weapons like bows and arrows, spear\$, etc. found from excavation are presumed to have been in use for war purpose.
- (ix) The idols and weapons indicate that they were expert in art and craft.
- (x) As the coins found to have similarity with that of west Asia, it is confirmed that they had trade and business transactions with the countries belonging to that part.



EXPECTED TERMINAL BEHAVIOURS

Students will be able to

- 1.1 state the meaning of Indus Valley Civilization.
- 1.2 recognise that Indus Valley Civilization is more than five thousand years old.
- 1.3 point out the year in which the origin of the Indus Valley Civilization came to light.
- 1.4 recognise the process by which the Indus Valley Civilization came to light.
- 1.5 recognise the names of the persons responsible for discovery of the Indus Valley civilization.
- 1.6 tick mark the names of the cities coming under Indus Valley Civilization and recognise their situations.
- 2.7 recognise the type of life led by the people of Indus Valley Civilization.
- 2.8 recognise how the technique of the construction of houses and buildings of Indus Valley Civilization was known.
- 2.9 give the description of the houses, buildings and roads used.
- 2.10 recognise the reason for having wide roads.
- 2.11 recognise the reason for having drains on both sides of the roads.
- 2.12 recognise the pattern of construction of the "Great Bath".
- 2.13 point out the source from which it is known that there were meeting halls and grainaries.
- 2.14 recognise the names of five household equipment used by the Indus Valley Citizens.

- 2.15 recognise the means of transportation used.
- 2.16 state the agricultural implements used by the Indus Valley Citizens.
- 2.17 recognise what do the excavated coins indicate.
- 2.18 tick out the food items taken by the Indus Valley Citizens.
- 2.19 recognise the animals domesticated by Indus Valley Citizens.
- 2.20 recognise how it is known that the people of Indus Valley Civilization were using clothes and ornaments.
- 2.21 state how people were covering their bodies.
- 2.22 disagree with the statement, "Only males were using ornaments".
- 2.23 tick mark the names of the ornaments used, deities worshipped and weapons used by the citizens.
- 2.24 agree with the statement, "Indus Valley Citizens had faith in ghosts".
- 2.25 recognise the source from where it is known that they were expert in art and craft.
- 2.26 disagree with the statement, "They were leading nomadic life".
- 2.27 agree with the statement, "Domestic animals were kept".
- 2.28 agree with the statement, "Use of needle was known to the Indus Valley Citizens".
- 2.29 disagree with the statement, "Indus Valley Citizens were using stone weapons".
- 2.30 disagree with the statement, "Indus Valley Citizens were involved in politics".
- 2.31 agree with the statement, "Coins were used for commercial transactions".
- 2.32 tick mark the source from where it is known that they were having business in the west Asian countries.

CRITERION TEST

- 1.1.1 What is Indus Valley Civilization?
- 1.2.2 How old is the Indus Valley Civilization?
- (i) 2000 years old ( )
- (ii) 3000 years old ( )
- (iii) 5000 years old ( )
- (iv) More than 5000 years old ( )
- 1.3.3 When did the origin of Indus Valley Civilization come to light?
- (i) 1922 A.D. ( )
- (ii) 1978 A.D ( )
- (iii) Before 1900 A.D ( )
- (iv) 1922 B.C. ( )
- 1.4.4 How did the Indus Valley Civilization come to light?
- (i) By research ( )
- (ii) By excavation ( )
- (iii) From the ancient books (Granthas) ( )
- (iv) By the result of an earthquake ( )
- 1.5.5 Who were the Historians responsible for excavation?
- (i) Manmath Nath Das ( )
- (ii) Rakhal Das Bandopadhyaya ( )
- (iii) Dayanand Sahani ( )
- (iv) Akbar ( )
- 1.6.6 Which cities come under the study of Indus Valley Civilization?
- (i) Mohenjodaro ( )
- (ii) Delhi ( )
- (iii) Harappa ( )
- (iv) Ratnagiri ( )

- 1.6.7 Where is Mohenjodaro situated?
- (i) In Baluchistan ( )
  - (ii) In the Larkana District of Sind ( )
  - (iii) In the Montegomari District of Punjab ( )
- 1.6.8 Where is Harappa situated?
- (i) Montegomari of Punjab ( )
  - (ii) In Baluchistan ( )
  - (iii) Larkana District of Sind ( )
  - (iv) South India ( )
- 2.7.9 What type of life was led by the people of Indus Valley Civilization?
- (i) Nomadic life ( )
  - (ii) Improved citizenship ( )
  - (iii) Cooperative family life ( )
  - (iv) Group social life ( )
- 2.8.10 Where from the house building and construction techniques of Indus Valley Civilization were known?
- (i) From the map found from excavation ( )
  - (ii) Houses and roads seen after excavation ( )
  - (iii) From the volumes of those days ( )
- 2.9.11 Give a brief description of the house buildings and roads of Indus Valley Civilization.
- 2.10.12 What were the reason for wide roads?
- (i) For the movement of buses ( )
  - (ii) For the advantage of traffic ( )
  - (iii) For taking the processions out ( )
- 2.11.13 Why were the drains on both the sides of the roads?
- (i) For the removal of dirty water and other things ( )
  - (ii) For the drinking water to come ( )
  - (iii) There was no drain at all ( )

- 2.12.14 What was the pattern of construction of the 'Great Bath'?
- (i) There were rooms in both the sides for changing dresses. ( )
  - (ii) There was pipe connection to the pond. ( )
  - (iii) There were benches for sitting purposes at both the sides of the pond. ( )
- 2.13.15 How is it known that there were meeting halls?
- (i) It is written in the books. ( )
  - (ii) In the broken houses there are figures of meetings. ( )
  - (iii) There are meeting figures on the coins. ( )
- 2.13.16 How is it known that there were granaries?
- (i) There are figures of grains on the walls. ( )
  - (ii) There are figures of grains on the coins. ( )
  - (iii) It is imagined from their food materials. ( )
- 2.14.17 Tick mark at least five household equipments found from Indus Valley Civilization.
- (i) Chair ( ) (iv) Toys ( ) (vii) Sewing machine ( )
  - (ii) Table ( ) (v) Combs ( ) (viii) Shoes ( )
  - (iii) Cot ( ) - (vi) F.Pen ( ) (ix) Printing Machine ( )
- 2.15.18 What were the means of transportation?
- (i) They were using bus and rickshaw. ( )
  - (ii) They were using two wheeled cycles. ( )
  - (iii) Use of bullock carts were in force. ( )
  - (iv) There was no arrangement of vehicles. ( )
- 2.16.19 What are the implements found from the excavation?
- (i) Sickle ( ) (iv) Plane ( ) (vii) Shovel ( )
  - (ii) Saw ( ) (v) Razor ( ) (viii) Crow bar ( )
  - (iii) Axe ( ) (vi) Hoe ( )

- 2.17.20 What do the excavated coins indicate?
- (i) It is known from the emblem of grains that they were cultivating lands. ( )
  - (ii) There were banks for the money to be kept. ( )
  - (iii) They were hunters. ( )
- 2.18.21 Tick mark the food items which were taken by the people of Indus Valley Civilization.
- (i) Paddy ( ) (iv) Maze ( ) (vii) Egg ( )
  - (ii) Wheat ( ) (v) G.Nut ( ) (viii) Milk ( )
  - (iii) Dal ( ) (vi) Raw Meat ( ) (ix) Fish ( )
- 2.19.22 The animals domesticated by Indus Valley people were,
- (i) Elephants ( ) (iv) Camel ( ) (vii) Dog ( )
  - (ii) Tigers ( ) (v) Rhino ( ) (viii) Goat ( )
  - (iii) Buffaloes ( ) (vi) Deer ( )
- 2.20.23 How is it known<sup>that</sup> Indus Valley Citizens were using clothes?
- (i) It is only imagined. ( )
  - (ii) It is believed from the torn clothes found. ( )
  - (iii) Seeing the idols found after excavation. ( )
  - (iv) It is written in the volumes. ( )
- 2.20.24 How is it known that people were using ornaments?
- (i) From the ornament found after excavation. ( )
  - (ii) It is imagined. ( )
  - (iii) It is written in the volumes (Grantha). ( )
- 2.21.25 How were the people of Indus Civilization covering their bodies?
- (i) They were wearing two types of clothes for lower and upper part of the body. ( )
  - (ii) They were using one dress for the whole body. ( )
  - (iii) They were covering the lower part and keeping the upper part open. ( )
  - (iv) They were remaining naked. ( )
- 2.22.26 Write yes (✓) or No (X) against the statement,,  
"Only males were using ornaments". ( )

- 2.23.27 What are the ornaments they were using?  
 (i) Ornaments for the ear and nose prepared from clay. ( )  
 (ii) Necklace and ear-ring made of gold only. ( )  
 (iii) Necklace, ear-ring, nose wear etc. made of gold, silver and bronze. ( )
- 2.23.28 Which God and Goddess the citizens of Indus civilization were worshipping?  
 (i) Jagannath ( ) (iv) Yama ( )  
 (ii) Indra ( ) (v) Durga ( )  
 (iii) Shiva ( )
- 2.23.29 Name the weapons the Indus Valley citizens were using at that time.  
 (i) Tank ( ) (v) Rifle ( )  
 (ii) Bows and arrows ( ) (vi) Club ( )  
 (iii) Spear ( ) (vii) Axe ( )  
 (iv) Machine gun ( )
- 2.24.30 People of Indus Civilization were having faith in ghosts. ( )  
 (Write yes(✓) against the correct statement).
- 2.25.31 What is the evidence in respect of the art and craft of Indus Valley Civilization?  
 (i) The idols and the weapons. ( )  
 (ii) Figures painted on the walls. ( )  
 (iii) Both idols and the figures. ( )
- 2.26.32 Write yes(✓) or no(x) against the statment.  
 (i) They were leading nomadic life. ( )  
 Write yes (✓) or no (x) against the statements.
- 2.27.33 People were keeping domestic animals. ( )
- 2.28.34 People knew the use of needles. ( )
- 2.29.35 People were using stone weapons. ( )
- 2.30.36 People were involved in politics. ( )
- 2.31.37 The coins were used for economical transactions. ( )
- 2.32.38 How is it known that the Indus Valley people were involved in business in the west Asian countries?  
 (i) From the idols ( )  
 (ii) From the boats ( )  
 (iii) From the similarity of their coins with that of west Asia. ( )

ଆ କା ଗ ବା ଶୀ

ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ମାନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା

ବିଷୟ : ଆମ ନବୀ କୁଳର ଆଦି ପର୍ୟାୟ

ନାମ : \_\_\_\_\_ ରୋଲ ନଂ : \_\_\_\_\_ ତାରିଖ : \_\_\_\_\_

ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ

୧। ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଖରେ ( ✓ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ :-

(କ) ଆଜିଠାରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ କେତେବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତା ଗଢି ଉଠିଥିଲା ?

(୧) ପ୍ରାୟ ୨୦୦୦ ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ( )

(୨) ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୦୦୦ ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ( )

(୩) ପ୍ରାୟ ୫୦୦୦ ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ( )

(୪) ୫୦୦୦ ବର୍ଷରୁ ଅଧିକ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ( )

(ଖ) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତା କେତେକ ଲୋକ ଲୋଚନକୁ ଆସିଲା ?

(୧) ୧୯୨୨ ( )

(୨) ୧୯୭୮ ( )

(୩) ୧୯୦୦ ଖ୍ରୀ:ଅ: ପୂର୍ବରୁ ( )

(୪) ଖ୍ରୀ: ପୂର୍ବ ୧୯୨୨ ( )

(ଗ) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତା କିପରି ଲୋକ ଲୋଚନକୁ ଆସିଲା ?

(୧) ଗବେଷଣା ଦ୍ଵାରା ( )

(୨) ଭୂମି ଖନନ ଦ୍ଵାରା ( )

(୩) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ମାନଙ୍କରୁ ( )

(୪) ଭୂମିକମ୍ପ ହେବାରୁ ( )

(ଘ) କେଉଁ ଐତିହାସିକ ଉକ୍ତ ଖନନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଇ ଥିଲେ ?

(୧) ମହମ୍ମଦୀୟ ବାସ ( )

(୨) ରାଜାଲବାସ ବଂଶୋପାଧ୍ୟାୟ ( )

(୩) ଦୟାନନ୍ଦ ସାହାଣୀ ( )

(୪) ଆକବର ( )



(୧୩) ଖନନ ଦ୍ଵାରା କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ନଗରୀ ଆବିଷ୍କୃତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ମହୁଁଜୋଦାରୋ ( )  
 (୨) ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ( )  
 (୩) ହରପା ( )  
 (୪) ରହଗିରି ( )

(୧୪) ମହୁଁଜୋଦାରୋ କେଉଁଠାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?

- (୧) ବେଲୁଚିସ୍ଥାନରେ ( )  
 (୨) ସିଂଧୁସ୍ତ୍ରବେଶର ଲାରକାନା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ( )  
 (୩) ପଂଜାବର ମଣ୍ଡେରୋମାରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ( )

(୧୫) ହରପା କେଉଁଠାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?

- (୧) ପଂଜାବର ମଣ୍ଡେରୋମାରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ( )  
 (୨) ବେଲୁଚିସ୍ଥାନରେ ( )  
 (୩) ସିଂଧୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରବେଶର ଲାରକାନା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ( )  
 (୪) ବର୍ଷିଶ ଭାରତରେ ( )

(୧୬) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଲୋକମାନେ କି ପ୍ରକାର ଜୀବନଯାପନ କରୁଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ଜାଯାବର ଜୀବନ ( )  
 (୨) ଉନ୍ନତ ନାଗରିକ ଜୀବନ ( )  
 (୩) ଏକତ୍ର ପରିବାର ଜୀବନ ( )  
 (୪) ସମୂହ ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନ ( )

(୧୭) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ଗୃହନିର୍ମାଣ କୌଶଳ କେଉଁଥିରୁ ଜଣାପଡ଼େ ?

- (୧) ମିଳିଥିବା ନକ୍ସାରୁ ( )  
 (୨) ଖନନ ଉଦ୍ଧୃତ ଘର, ରାସ୍ତା ଇତ୍ୟାଦିରୁ ( )  
 (୩) ସେ କାଳର ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ମାନଙ୍କରୁ ( )

(୧୮) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଅଧିବାସୀମାନେ ବସୁପରିଧାନ କରୁଥିବାର କିପରି ଜଣାପଡ଼େ ?

- (୧) ଏହା ଅନୁମାନ କରାଯାଏ ( )  
 (୨) ମିଳିଥିବା ଛିଣ୍ଡା ବସ୍ତ୍ରରୁ ( )  
 (୩) ଖନନ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତିମାନ ଦେଖିଲେ ( )  
 (୪) ଏହା ଧର୍ମ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ଲେଖା ଅଛି ( )

- (ଟ) ସେମାନେ କିପରିଭାବେ ଶରୀରକୁ ଆବୃତ କରୁଥିଲେ ?
- (୧) ଉପର ଏବଂ ନିମ୍ନ ଅଂଶପାଇଁ ଦୁଇ ପ୍ରକାର ବସ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୨) ସମବାୟ ଶରୀର ପାଇଁ ଖଣ୍ଡିତ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୩) ନିମ୍ନ ଅଂଶ ଆବୃତ କରି ଉପର ଅଂଶ ଖୋଲା ରଖୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୪) ସେମାନେ ଲଂଗଳା ରହୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଠ) ସେମାନେ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିବାର ପ୍ରମାଣ କିପରି ମିଳେ ?
- (୧) ଖନନରୁ ମିଳିଥିବା ଅଳଙ୍କାର ଦେଖିଲେ ( )
- (୨) ଏହା ଅନୁମାନ କରାଯାଏ ( )
- (୩) ଏହା ଧର୍ମ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ଲେଖା ଅଛି ( )
- (ଡ) ସେମାନେ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ ?
- (୧) ମାଟିରେ ତିଆରି କାନପୁଲ, ନାକପୁଲ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ( )
- (୨) କେବଳ ସୁନାରେ ତିଆରି ହାର, କାନପୁଲ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ( )
- (୩) ସୁନା, ରୂପା ଓ ବ୍ରୋଂସରେ ତିଆରି ହାର, କାନପୁଲ, ମୁଦି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ( )
- (ଢ) ଆଦିଷ୍ଟ ମୁଦ୍ରାମାନଙ୍କର ଆମେ କି ଶ ଜାଣିପାରୁ ?
- (୧) ମୁଦ୍ରାର ଶାସ୍ୟ ଚିହ୍ନର ଜଣାଯାଏ ଯେ ସେମାନେ ତାହା କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୨) ମୁଦ୍ରା ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କମାନ ଥିଲା ( )
- (୩) ସେମାନେ ଶିକାରୀ ଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଣ) ସେତେବେଳେ ଶସ୍ୟାଗାର ଥିଲା ବୋଲି କିପରି ଜଣାପଡେ ?
- (୧) ଖନନପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ସ୍ତୁମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କରେ କାନ୍ଥରେ ଶାସ୍ୟ ଚିହ୍ନ ଅଛି ( )
- (୨) ମୁଦ୍ରାମାନଙ୍କରେ ଶାସ୍ୟ ଚିହ୍ନ ଅଛି ( )
- (୩) ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଶାସ୍ୟ ଶସ୍ୟର ଅନୁମାନ କରାଯାଏ ( )
- (ତ) ଲୋକମାନେ ଗମନାଗମନର ପ୍ରତିଧାପାଇଁ କି ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରୁଥିଲେ ?
- (୧) ମଠର ଏବଂ ଠିକ୍‌ସା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୨) ଦୁଇଟିଆ ପାଇକେଲ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୩) ଶରତର ବ୍ୟବହାର ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଥିଲା ( )
- (୪) କୌଣସି ଯାନବାହାନର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ନ ଥିଲା ( )

(ଅ) ସଭାଗୃହ ଥିବାର କି ପ୍ରମାଣ ମିଳେ ?

(୧) ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଲେଖା ଅଛି ( )

(୨) ଖନନ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଗୁହ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କରେ ସଭା ହେଉଥିବାର ଚିତ୍ର ଅଛି ( )

(୩) ମୁଦ୍ରାମାନଙ୍କରେ ସଭାଗୃହର ଚିତ୍ର ଅଛି ( )

(ବ) ସ୍ଥାନାଗାରର ନିର୍ମାଣ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ କିପରି ଥିଲା ?

(୧) ଉତ୍ତମ ପାର୍ଶ୍ବରେ ଲୁଗା ବଦଳାଇବାପାଇଁ ସରମାନ୍ ଥିଲା ( )

(୨) ସ୍ଥାନାଗାରକୁ ଜଳ ଆସିବାପାଇଁ ପାଇପ୍ ଲୁଗା ଯାଇଥିଲା ( )

(୩) ଉତ୍ତମପାର୍ଶ୍ବରେ ବସିବାପାଇଁ ବେଢ଼ ତିଆରି ହୋଇଥିଲା ( )

(ଧ) ପ୍ରଶସ୍ତ ରାସ୍ତା ଥିବାର କାରଣ କଣ ?

(୧) ମଟର ବସ୍ତୁ ଚଳାଚଳ ପାଇଁ ( )

(୨) ଗମନା ଗମନ ସୁବିଧା ପାଇଁ ( )

(୩) ଶୋଭା ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ପାଇଁ ( )

(ନ) ରାସ୍ତା କଡ଼େ କଡ଼େ ନାଳମାନ କାହିଁକି ରହିଥିଲା ?

(୧) ଦୁଷ୍ଟିତ ଜଳ ଓ ଆବର୍ଜନା ଖଲାସ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ( )

(୨) ପିଇବାପାଣି ଆସିବା ପାଇଁ ( )

(୩) କୌଣସି ନାଳ ନ ଥିଲା ( )

(ପ) ସେମାନେ ପଶ୍ଚିମ ପଶ୍ଚିଆରେ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କରୁଥିବାର ପ୍ରମାଣ କେଉଁଠି ମିଳେ ?

(୧) ମିଳିଥିବା ମୁଦ୍ରାମାନଙ୍କରୁ ( )

(୨) ମିଳିଥିବା ବୋଉତର ( )

(୩) ମିଳିଥିବା ପଶ୍ଚିମ ପଶ୍ଚିଆ ସବୁ ମୁଦ୍ରାରୁ ( )

(ଫ) ସେମାନେ କଳା ଓ କାରୁକାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନିପୁଣ ଥିଲେ ବୋଲି କିପରି ଜଣାପଡ଼େ ?

(୧) କେବଳ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଏବଂ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ଦେଖିଲେ ( )

(୨) କେବଳ କାନ୍ଥରେ ଅଙ୍କିତ ଚିତ୍ର ଦେଖିଲେ ( )

(୩) ଉତ୍ତମ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଚିତ୍ର ଦେଖିଲେ ( )

୫। ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଏକାଧିକ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ରହିଛି, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଧାଞ୍ଜରେ (✓) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ ?

(କ) ହିନ୍ଦୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ମିଳିଥିବା ୫ଟି ଗୁରୁତ୍ବପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜିନିଷର ନାମ ଦିଅ ?

(୧) ଗୋକ୍ତି ( ) (୨) ଝରକ ଲମ୍ପ ( )

(୩) ଟେବୁଲ୍ ( ) (୪) ପିଲେଇ ମେସିନ ( )

(୫) ଖଟ ( ) (୬) ଯୋତା ( )

(୭) ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କର ଖେଳନା ( ) (୮) ଗ୍ରାସାୟନ ( )

(୯) ପାନିଆ ( )

(ଖ) ଧୂସାବଶେଷର କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଉପକରଣମାନ ମିଳିଛି ? 129

- |             |     |           |     |
|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| (୧) ହାତୀ    | ( ) | (୫) ଯର    | ( ) |
| (୨) କରାଙ୍ଗୀ | ( ) | (୬) କୋଟି  | ( ) |
| (୩) କି ରତ   | ( ) | (୭) କୋଦାଳ | ( ) |
| (୪) ରଂଦା    | ( ) | (୮) ପାବଳ  | ( ) |

(ଗ) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାରୁ ମିଳିଥିବା ଗୁଡ଼ିଆଳିତ ପଶୁମାନେ ହେଲେ -

- |           |     |            |     |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| (୧) ହାତୀ  | ( ) | (୫) ଗଣ୍ଡାର | ( ) |
| (୨) କାସ   | ( ) | (୬) ହରିଣ   | ( ) |
| (୩) ମଇଁଷି | ( ) | (୭) କୁକୁର  | ( ) |
| (୪) ଓଟ    | ( ) | (୮) ଛେଳି   | ( ) |

(ଘ) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଲୋକମାନେ କି କି ଜୀବ୍ୟ ଖାଇଥିଲେ ?

- |               |     |              |     |
|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| (୧) ଧାନ       | ( ) | (୬) କଂଚାମାଂସ | ( ) |
| (୨) ଗହମ       | ( ) | (୭) ଅଣ୍ଡା    | ( ) |
| (୩) ଯକ        | ( ) | (୮) ଦଧି      | ( ) |
| (୪) ଡାଲି      | ( ) | (୯) ମାଛ      | ( ) |
| (୫) ଚିନାବାବାମ | ( ) |              |     |

(ଙ) ସେମାନେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିବା ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଶସ୍ତ୍ରମାନ କ'ଣ ?

- |               |     |           |     |
|---------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| (୧) ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ   | ( ) | (୫) ଗଦା   | ( ) |
| (୨) ଧନଶର      | ( ) | (୬) ପାଣି  | ( ) |
| (୩) ବର୍ମା     | ( ) | (୭) ବ୍ୟୁକ | ( ) |
| (୪) ମେସିନ୍‌ଗନ | ( ) |           |     |

(ଚ) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଲୋକମାନେ କେଉଁ ଦେବାଦେବୀ ପୂଜା କରୁଥିଲେ ?

- |             |     |            |     |
|-------------|-----|------------|-----|
| (୧) ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ | ( ) | (୫) ଯମ     | ( ) |
| (୨) ଇନ୍ଦ୍ର  | ( ) | (୬) ଦୁର୍ଗା | ( ) |
| (୩) ଶିବ     | ( ) |            |     |

୩। ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତା କାହାକୁ କହନ୍ତି ?

୪। ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଖରେ ( ✓ ) ଏବଂ ଭଲ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଖରେ ( X ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ :-

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (୧) ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ଭୃତ ସ୍ତୂପରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଥିଲା | ( ) |
| (୨) ସେମାନେ ଯାଯାବର ଜୀବନ ଯାପନ କରୁଥିଲେ                   | ( ) |
| (୩) କେବଳ ପୁରୁଷମାନେ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ପିନ୍ଧୁଥିଲେ                 | ( ) |
| (୪) ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ସୁବିଧାପାଇଁ ମହାର ପ୍ରଚଳନ ଥିଲା             | ( ) |
| (୫) ଗୁଡ଼ିଆଳିତ ପଶୁ ରଖା ଯାଉଥିଲା                         | ( ) |
| (୬) ସେମାନେ ପଥର ତିଆରି ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶସ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିଲେ     | ( ) |
| (୭) ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତିର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଜଣା ଥିଲା              | ( ) |
| (୮) ସେମାନେ ରାଜନୈତି କରୁଥିଲେ                            | ( ) |

୫। ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ଗୁଡ଼ି ଏବଂ ରାସ୍ତା ଗାଟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏକ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ଦିଅ ?

ଆ = ଦ ଶି = ଉ ର = ର

ଆମ ନବୀ କୁଳର ଆଦି ସଭ୍ୟତା

୧। କ- ୪, ଖ-୧, ଗ- ୨, ଘ-୨, ବା, ଙ-୧, ବା  
ଚ- ୨, ଛ-୧ ଜ-୨, ଝ-୨ ଙ୍ଗ- ବା  
ଟ- ୧, ଠ- ୧ ଡ- ବା, ଢ- ୧ ଶ- ୧  
ଡ- ବା, ଥ- ୨, ଦ- ୧, ଧ-୧, ନ- ୧  
ପ- ବା, ଫ- ବା ।

୨। କ- ୧, ୨, ୪, ୫ । ଖ- ୨, ୪, ୫ । ଗ- ୧, ବା, ୪, ୭, ୮  
ଘ- ବା, ୪, ୭, ୭, ୮, ୯ । ଙ- ୨, ବା, ୫, ୭ ।  
ଚ- ୨, ବା, ୫ ।

୩। ସିଂଧୁ ନଦୀ କୁଳରେ ମାଟି ଖନନ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଆଦିପୁର ଧୂସାବଶେଷରୁ ଯେଉଁ  
ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସଭ୍ୟତା ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଛି ତାହାକୁ ସିଂଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତା କହନ୍ତି ।

୪। ୧- ✓ ୨- ✗ ବା- ✗ ୪- ✓ ୫- ✓  
୬- ✗ ୭- ✓ ୮- ✗ ।

୫। ଶୁଭ୍ର ସବୁ ସୋଡା ଇଟାରେ ତିଆରି ହୋଇଥିଲା , ରାସ୍ତାର ଉଭୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵରେ  
ଘର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା , ଓପାରିଆ ରାସ୍ତାର ଉଭୟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵରେ  
ନଳାମାନ ରହିଥିଲା ।

.....

LEARNING EXPERIENCESPRE-BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Question-Answer

Aids: An image found from excavation.

Teacher's ActivitiesExpected Students' Activities

Tr: Hellow students! you are  
welcome to the 2nd programme  
of our History series of  
school broadcast.

Q.1 What was our first programme?

"Shikari Krishak Hela".

Q.2 What did we listen to in that  
programme?

About the people of  
paleolithic and  
neolithic age.

Q.3 How was the man living in  
the Paleolithic age?

Mostly by hunting.

Q.4 How was the man living in  
the Neolithic age?

Mainly by way of  
farming.

Q.5 In what way the people were  
showing their art and craft?

By preparing clay  
pots, constructing  
idols, paintings, etc.

Q.6 (Showing the image) What is  
this?

A broken image.

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Teacher's Activities	Expected Students' Activities
----------------------	-------------------------------

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| Tr: This image has been found by excavation. I have brought this from our State Museum. If you go there, you can see many other things also.  Many years before, different civilizations developed in different places. After careful excavation, the remnants of some of the civilizations are studied and many interesting facts are coming out.  To-day, through our broadcast programme, we would learn about one of the ancient civilizations. It's name is "Ama Nadi Kulara Adi Savyata". Let us listen. While listening, please write down the important points in your note books. We may discuss them after the broadcast. |  |

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ACTIVITIES DURING THE BROADCAST

Method: Radio-vision

Aids: Slides of :

1. Map of Pakistan showing the Indus river
2. An image found from Mahenjodaro
3. Ornaments used by the people of Indus Valley Civilization
4. Utensils used
5. Coins of different size
6. Axe, bill-hook, sickle, etc.
7. Picture of a female image.
8. Walls made of bricks
9. Meeting halls
10. Bathing pond
11. Well
12. Idol of Maha matruka

Teaching Points Through the Radio			Visuals	
1.	.....River Indus flows.....		Slide No.1	
	x      x      x		x	x
2.	.....on seeing excavated images.....		Slide No.2	
	x      x      x		x	x
3.	.....They also knew the use of ornaments.....		Slide No.3	
	x      x      x		x	x
4.	.....utensils made of silver, bronze, etc.....		Slide No.4	
	x      x      x		x	x



Teaching Points Through the Radio	Visuals
5. ....The signs of grains, bull, etc. on the coins..... x      x      x	Slide No.5  x      x
6. ....from the axe, bill-hook etc. it is known that..... x      x      x	Slide No.6  x      x
7. ....on seeing the excavated female images.. x      x      x	Slide No.7  x      x
8. ....houses were built with seasoned bricks.. x      x      x	Slide No.8  x      x
9. ....some big houses are imagined to be the meeting halls.... x      x      x	Slide No.9  x      x
10. ....The main point of attraction was the great bath, well..... x      x      x	Slide No.10 followed by slide No.11 x      x
11. ....The idols found show that they were worshiping Mahamatruka, Durga, Shiva, etc..... x      x      x	Slide No.12  x      x
12. ....Pictures of elephant, buffalo, camel, deer are found in the coins....	Reprojection of slide No.5

(Photographs of the slides developed by the investigator are given in the following pages).

1



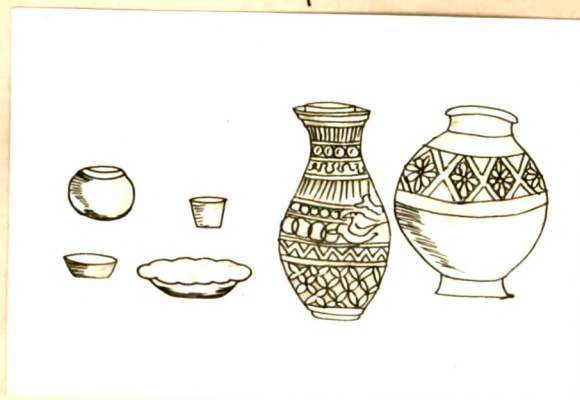
2



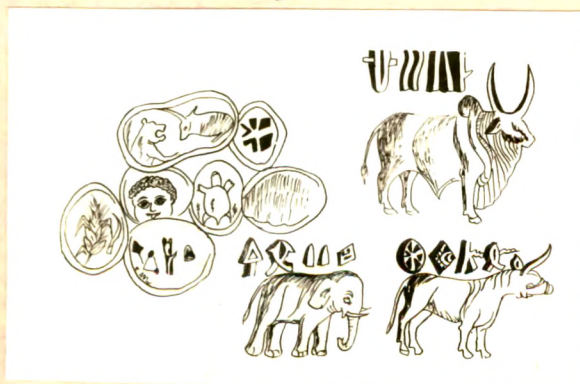
3



4



5



6

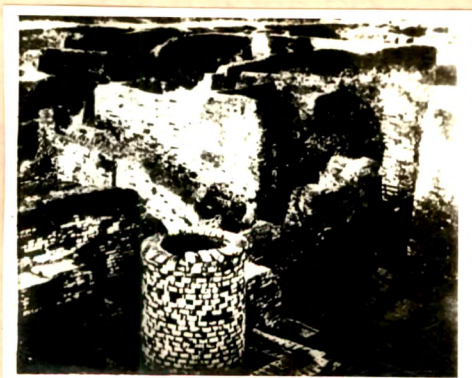




8



11



12



POST-BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Discussion

Teacher's Activities	Expected Activities of the Students
<p>The teacher would invite the students for a discussion and encourage more and more students to participate. To start with, the teacher would ask the following questions :</p>	
<p>Q.1 How is it known that the people of Indus Valley Civilization were leading an improved citizen life?</p>	<p>The students answer the questions.</p>
<p>Q.2 What are the differences in respect of dresses seen among the people now and that of Indus Civilization?</p>	
<p>Q.3 What is the difference in respect of food?</p>	
<p>In this way, the teacher would ask some more thought provoking questions on the aspects like household equipment , communication facilities, cultivation of lands, educational facilities etc. In course of discussion, he would invite the comments from the students on different aspects of Indus civilization. Finally, asking the students to come prepared for tomorrow's test, the teacher would leave the class.</p>	

DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION  
OF HISTORY BROADCAST PROGRAMMES FOR GRADE-VII

Title: EUROPIYA SAVYATARA ADIPEETHA  
(The Original Base of European Civilization)

Overview

The European Civilisation emerged from the city of Greece. The cities of Athens and Sparta were the grounds for different activities for the development of this civilisation.

In this lesson the students will learn about the origin of European Civilisation in general and that of the cities of Athens and Sparta in particular.

Form of Broadcast: Student-Teacher Discussion.

CONTENT SEQUENCE

- 1 Europe is the most advanced continent in the world having countries like England, Germany, France, etc.
  
2. (i) European civilisation originated from Greece, an island in the Mediterranean sea. People responsible for the development of this civilisation came from an island named Crete in the Aegean sea. So Greek civilisation is also known as Crete civilisation. As the people called themselves 'Hellenes', the name of Greece was also 'Hellas' in the beginning.
  
- (ii) ~~The~~ Geographic conditions that favoured the growth of civilisation in Greece were the situation, climate, plane lands etc. People lived in small groups as Greece was divided into small parts due to hills and lakes.
  
- (iii) The adjacent villages in a particular area turned into small states and in the Centre of all the states, a city ~~was~~ built. The city with the villages around was called the city state. In every city there was a fort in the centre and the living ~~houses~~ were around the fort.

(iv) There was no unity among the city states.

Mutual fightings, differences in religions, customs, etc. were dominant. The spoken language, sports and games, literature etc. were the common features marked among different city states.

3. Among the city states, Sparta and Athens were famous.

(i) Sparta gave importance to athletics, wrestling and fighting; hence it was called "The land of heroes". For this, only the healthy and beautiful children were allowed to live and the ugly and unhealthy children were left at isolated places to die. Parents were forced to do physical exercises to give birth to healthy and beautiful children. Military training was compulsory for children. Slaves were appointed for doing cultivation, business etc.

(ii) Athens was a king ruled state. People were kept informed of the laws by making them listen as there was no written law book. Democratic rule was in force here from 750 B.C. Solon abolished the slavery system. The corrupted rulers were given the punishment of banishment. People elected 500

representatives to the "National Council" every year. Pericles was considered the best ruler for his service to the people. During his time, art and culture of Athens reached its peak. Parthenon temple built on the Akropoli hills, is one of his deeds. The temple was meant for the 40' high idol of Athena made of gold and ivory built by Fidias. Philosopher Socrates, historian Herodotus, Mathematician Archimedes and astronomer Anaxagoras belonged to Athens. Socrates with his greatest disciple Plato was disseminating knowledge among the people. Hence Athens was the original base of Greek civilisation.



TERMINAL BEHAVIOURS

Students will be able to

- 1.1 recognise the name of the most advanced continent of the world.
- 1.2 tick mark at least two countries belonging to Europe.
- 2.3 recall the name of the place from where European civilization originated.
- 2.4 point out Greece in the map.
- 2.5 recognise the name of the place from which the people responsible for Greek civilisation came.
- 2.6 point out Crete and Aegean sea in the map.
- 2.7 recognise the factors responsible for the progress of Greek civilisation.
- 2.8 tick mark at least two factors responsible for the comfortable living in Greece.
- 2.9 write the other name of Greek civilisation.
- 2.10 identify the reason for the earlier name of Greece as "Hellas".
- 2.11 recognise the reason why the people of Greece could not live together in a place.
- 2.12 recognise that the people in Greece were leading group life.
- 2.13 state in two or three lines how the city states were formed.
- 2.14 state the reason why there was no unity among the city states.
- 2.15 recognise the pattern of construction of the cities in Greece.
- 2.16 tick mark the place where people were meeting for important decisions.
- 2.17 agree with the statement "Every city state was worshipping its own God and Goddess".

- 2.18 state in two or three lines the reason why the city states were fighting with one another frequently.
- 2.19 point out the consequences of the fighting among the city states.
- 2.20 tick mark the common features seen among all the city states.
- 2.21 point out that the Olympic games signify the sense of nationality of the Greeks.
- 2.22 give the meaning of Olympic games.
- 2.23 recall the names of the holy books of Greece.
- 3.24 write the names of the city states famous in Greece.
- 3.25 recognise the name of the land of heroes.
- 3.26 recognise why Sparta was famous.
- 3.27 give reason as why only the healthy and beautiful children were allowed to live.
- 3.28 recognise the practice done for the ugly children.
- 3.29 identify the reason for forcing men and women to do physical exercises.
- 3.30 tick mark the type of training given to the children.
- 3.31 recognise the reason for appointing slaves.
- 3.32 agree with the statement, "Athens was ruled by the Kings in the beginning".
- 3.33 recognise the reason for remembering the law only by listening.
- 3.34 recall the years in which democratic rule was in force in Athens.
- 3.35 recognise the name of the person who abolished slavery from Athens.
- 3.36 recognise the punishment given to administrators who were corrupted.

- 3.37 State how the National Council was being constituted.
- 3.38 tick mark the name of the best administrator of Athens.
- 3.39 recognise in which respect Athens reached its peak during the reign of Pericles.
- 3.40 point out the reason for Pericles's popularity.
- 3.41 recognise the important works done by Pericles in respect of art and culture.
- 3.42 give description of Athena and the Parthenon temple.
- 3.43 agree with the statement, "Parthenon temple was situated on the Akropoli hills".
- 3.44 recall the name of the architect of Parthenon temple.
- 3.45 state who was Socrates and what had he done for Athens.
- 3.46 identify the cause of Socrates' death.
- 3.47 point out the name of the important disciple of Socrates.
- 3.48 associate the names of Archimedes, Anae Jorus, Herodotus and Solen as famous Mathematicians, Litterateur, Historian and Administrator respectively.
- 3.49 state the name of the original base of Greek civilisation.
- 3.50 agree with the statement, "Administrators in Greece were elected for a year only".
- 3.51 state main differences existed between Sparta and Athens.
- .52 state what they (students) have learnt through this topic.

CRITERION TEST

- 1.1.1 The most advanced continent in the world is  
       (i) Asia                   ( )  
       (ii) Europe               ( )  
       (iii) Africa             ( )  
       (iv) Australia          ( )
- 1.2.2 Mention two of the following countries which belong to Europe.  
       (i) India       ( )                   (iv) Germany       ( )  
       (ii) England   ( )                   (v) France         ( )  
       (iii) Burma    ( )                   (vi) Iran          ( )
- 2.3.3 The European civilisation is originated from  
       (i) Greece               ( )  
       (ii) Mohenjodaro       ( )  
       (iii) Holland          ( )  
       (iv) Japan              ( )
- 2.4.4 Point out Greece in a map.
- 2.5.5 The people responsible for the Greek civilisation came from  
       (i) Athens               ( )  
       (ii) Asia               ( )  
       (iii) England          ( )  
       (iv) Crete Island       ( )
- 2.6.6 Point out Crete and Aegean sea in the map of Europe.
- 2.7.7 The environmental factor mainly responsible for the  
       development of Greek civilisation was  
       (i) art and culture   ( )  
       (ii) habits and behaviours of the people                       ( )  
       (iii) Situation & climate of Greece                               ( )  
       (iv) effective administration                                   ( )
- 2.8.8 Mention two factors responsible for comfortable living  
       of people in Greece.  
       (i) The forest inside Greece                                       ( )  
       (ii) The hills around it   ( )  
       (iii) situation of sea in the south east                       ( )  
       (iv) The plane lands down the hills                               ( )  
       (v) the rivers flowing in Greece                                   ( )

- 2.9.9 What is the other name of Greece civilisation?
- 2.10.10 Greece was called 'Hellas' in the beginning because,  
 (i) Hellas was their king ( )  
 (ii) Hellene was the king ( )  
 (iii) people were saying themselves as Helenes ( )  
 (iv) people from Hellas came there ( )
- 2.11.11 In Greece people could not live together in a place because  
 (i) Greece was divided into small parts due to the hills and lakes inside it. ( )  
 (ii) people themselves liked to stay separately. ( )  
 (iii) the rulers told them to live like that. ( )  
 (iv) they were of different religions. ( )
- 2.12.12 What type of life were the people of Greece leading?  
 (i) Nomadic life ( )  
 (ii) Democratic citizenship life ( )  
 (iii) Group life ( )  
 (iv) Hunters' life ( )
- 2.13.13 Write in 2-3 lines how the city states were formed.
- 2.14.14 Write in 2-3 lines why there was no unity among the city states.
- 2.15.15 What was the pattern of construction of the city?  
 (i) There was a fort in the centre of the city. ( )  
 (ii) Living houses were built on the hills. ( )  
 (iii) Houses & forts were built in rows. ( )
- 2.16.16 The people were meeting for important decisions  
 (i) in the fort ( )  
 (ii) in the meeting halls ( )  
 (iii) at the market place ( )  
 (iv) at any place decided by the administrator ( )
- 2.17.17 Write yes (✓) or no (x) against  
 "Every city state was worshiping its own God & Goddess".
- 2.18.18 Write in 2-3 lines why the city states were fighting with one another frequently.

- 2.19.19 What were the consequences of the fightings among the city states?
- (i) Smaller states were merging with larger states. ( )
  - (ii) Greece was getting bad name. ( )
  - (iii) It was dangerous for world peace. ( )
- 2.20.20 Tick mark the items that were common among all the city states.
- (i) They were nomads ( )
  - (ii) The spoken language was same. ( )
  - (iii) Way of dressing was same. ( )
  - (iv) Some temples and religious places where people from different states used to come every year. ( )
  - (v) The Olympic games. ( )
  - (vi) The holy books. ( )
  - (vii) The law book. ( )
- 2.21.21 What is known from Olympic games about the Greeks?
- (i) Their selfishness. ( )
  - (ii) Their nationality. ( )
  - (iii) Their art and culture. ( )
  - (iv) Their way of behaviour. ( )
- 2.22.22 What is olympic games?
- 2.23.23 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the holy books of Greece.
- 3.24.24 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the famous cities in Greece.
- 3.25.25 \_\_\_\_\_ is called the "Land of heroes". (Athens, Sparta, Mohenjodaro).
- 3.26.26 Sparta was famous for,
- (i) art and culture. ( )
  - (ii) good administration. ( )
  - (iii) war only. ( )
  - (iv) athletics, wrestling, etc. ( )
- 3.27.27 Only the healthy & beautiful children were allowed to live because
- (i) there was a belief that those children can become good fighters. ( )
  - (ii) there was a fear that the ugly children may cause revolution in the country. ( )
  - (iii) Greeks wanted to show others that in their country healthy and beautiful children are born always. ( )

- 3.28.28 What was happening to the ugly children?  
 (i) They were migrated to other countries. ( )  
 (ii) They were killed instantly. ( )  
 (iii) They were left in isolated places to die. ( )  
 (iv) They were kept in the jails. ( )
- 3.29.29 Men and women were forced to do physical exercises  
 (i) to produce healthy & beautiful children. ( )  
 (ii) to fight the war. ( )  
 (iii) because they did not have other works to do. ( )  
 (iv) ( )
- 3.30.30 The type of training given to the children was  
 (i) training on hunting birds and animals. ( )  
 (ii) training on cultivation. ( )  
 (iii) military training. ( )  
 (iv) administration of states. ( )
- 3.31.31 Slaves were appointed  
 (i) to take care of the children. ( )  
 (ii) for doing cultivation, trade etc. ( )  
 (iii) to act as soldiers. ( )
- 3.32.32 Write yes (✓) or No (x) against  
 "Athens was being ruled by the kings in the beginning".
- 3.33.33 People were remembering the laws by listening because,  
 (i) there was no book written on law. ( )  
 (ii) laws were too less, people could remember them. ( )  
 (iii) administrators wanted not to have any written law. ( )
- 3.34.34 In the year \_\_\_\_\_ democratic rule was force in Athens.
- 3.35.35 In Athens slavery was abolished by  
 (i) Solon ( )  
 (ii) Helen ( )  
 (iii) Pericles ( )  
 (iv) Sophocles ( )

- 3.36.36 The punishment given to the administrators who were doing corruption was
- (i) death sentence. ( )
  - (ii) life imprisonment. ( )
  - (iii) banishment. ( )
  - (iv) fine of Rs.5000/- ( )
- 3.37.37 Write in 2-3 lines how the National Council was being constituted.
- 3.38.38 The best administrator of Athens was
- (i) Solen ( )
  - (ii) Pericles ( )
  - (iii) Sophocles ( )
  - (iv) Homer ( )
- 3.39.39 Athens reached its peak during Pericles's regime in respect of
- (i) art and culture ( )
  - (ii) athletics, wrestling etc. ( )
  - (iii) trade and commerce ( )
  - (iv) education ( )
- 3.40.40 Pericles was popular among people
- (i) for his braveness. ( )
  - (ii) for the works he did for the people. ( )
  - (iii) because he exempted people from paying taxes. ( )
  - (iv) because he defeated some kings. ( )
- 3.41.41 The important works done by Pericles in respect of art and culture are
- (i) Somanath temple. ( )
  - (ii) Kutab Minar. ( )
  - (iii) Parthenon temple. ( )
  - (iv) Akropali hills. ( )
- 3.42.42 Write in 2-3 lines about Goddess Athena.
- 3.43.43 Write yes (✓) or No (x) against
- "Parthenon was situated on the Akropali hills".
- 3.44.44 \_\_\_\_\_ is the architect of Parthenon temple.



3.45.45 Who was Socrates? What did he do for Athens?

3.46.46 Socrates died

(i) by taking poison. ( )

(ii) because he was hanged. ( )

(iii) because he met with an accident. ( )

3.47.47 The important disciple of Socrates was

(i) Pluto

(ii) Asoka

(iii) Pericles

(iv) Solen

3.48.48 Match 'A' with 'B'.

A

B

1. Archimedes

Administrator

2. Anae Jorus

Historian

3. Herodotus

Mathematician

4. Solen

Lit~~erati~~ a

Dramatist

Architect

3.49.49 The original base of Greece civilisation is

(i) Athens ( )

(ii) Sparta ( )

(iii) Crete ( )

(iv) Mohanjodaro ( )

3.50.50 Write yes (✓) or No (x) against

"Administrators in Greece were elected for a year only".

3.51.51 What were the main differences between Sparta & Athens?

3.52.52 What have you learnt from this topic?

(The items are to be arranged according to the type of items with necessary instruction.)

ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ମାନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା

ବିଷୟ : ଇଉରୋପୀୟ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଆଦିପୀଠ

ନାମ :

ରୋଲ ନଂ :

ତାରିଖ

ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ

୧। ନିମ୍ନରେ କେତେଗୁଡିଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସହ ସେ ଗୁଡିକର ସାମ୍ବାଦ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ରହିଛି । ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରର ତାହାଣରେ ଥିବା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ( ✓ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ ।

(କ) ଧୂଆଁରେ ସବୁଠାରୁ ବିକାଶଶୀଳ ମହାବେଶ କିଏ ?

- |                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| (୧) ଏସିଆ       | ( ) |
| (୨) ଇଉରୋପ      | ( ) |
| (୩) ଆଫ୍ରିକା    | ( ) |
| (୪) ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଲିଆ | ( ) |

(ଖ) ଇଉରୋପୀୟ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି କେଉଁଠୁ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

- |                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| (୧) ଜାପାନ        | ( ) |
| (୨) ହଲାଣ୍ଡ       | ( ) |
| (୩) ଗ୍ରୀସ        | ( ) |
| (୪) ମହେନ୍‌ଜୋଦାରୋ | ( ) |

(ଗ) ଗ୍ରୀସ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ବିକାଶ ସତ୍ୟାବସ୍ଥା ଲୋକମାନେ କେଉଁଠୁ ଆସିଥିଲେ ?

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (୧) ଏଥେନ୍ସରୁ                          | ( ) |
| (୨) ଏସିଆରୁ                            | ( ) |
| (୩) ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡରୁ                          | ( ) |
| (୪) ଏଜିପ୍ଟ ସାଗରରେ ଥିବା କ୍ରୀଟ୍ ଦ୍ଵୀପରୁ | ( ) |

(ଘ) ଗ୍ରୀସ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ପାରିପାଶ୍ଵିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ବାୟା ?

- |                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| (୧) କଳା ଓ ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟ           | ( ) |
| (୨) ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ଆଚାର ବ୍ୟବହାର  | ( ) |
| (୩) ଗ୍ରୀସର ଅବସ୍ଥିତି ଓ ଜଳବାୟୁ | ( ) |
| (୪) ଉତ୍ତମ ଶାସନ ପଦ୍ଧତି        | ( ) |

(ଡ) ଗ୍ରୀସ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଅନ୍ୟନାମ କ'ଣ ଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ଏଜିଆନ୍ ସଭ୍ୟତା ( )  
 (୨) ସିନ୍ଧୁ ସଭ୍ୟତା ( )  
 (୩) ରୋମ ସଭ୍ୟତା ( )  
 (୪) ଆଦି ସଭ୍ୟତା ( )

(ଚ) ଆରମ୍ଭରୁ ଗ୍ରୀସକୁ କାହିଁକି 'ହେଲେନ୍ସ' ବୋଲି କୁହା ଯାଉଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ହେଲେନ୍ସ ସେଠାକାର ରାଜାଥିଲେ ( )  
 (୨) ହେଲେନ୍ସ ସେଠାକାର ରାଜା ଥିଲେ ( )  
 (୩) ଲୋକମାନେ ନିଜକୁ ହେଲେନ୍ସ ବୋଲି କହୁଥିଲେ ( )  
 (୪) ହେଲେନ୍ସର ଲୋକମାନେ ସେଠାକୁ ଆସିଥିଲେ ( )

(ଛ) ଗ୍ରୀସର ଲୋକମାନେ କାହିଁକି ଏକାଠି ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାଗାରେ ବାସ କରି ଧାରିଲେ ନାହିଁ ?

- (୧) ଭୌଗଳିକ କାରଣରୁ ଗ୍ରୀସ ଛୋଟ ଛୋଟ ଅଂଶରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ  
 ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ ଲୋକମାନେ ଏକାଠି ବାସ କରିପାରିଲେ ନାହିଁ ( )  
 (୨) ଲୋକମାନେ ଅଲଗା ଅଲଗା ରହିବାକୁ ଭଲ ପାଇଲେ ( )  
 (୩) ଶାସକ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅଲଗା ଅଲଗା ରହିବାକୁ କହିଲେ ( )  
 (୪) ସେମାନେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧର୍ମାବଲମ୍ବୀ ଥିବାରୁ ଅଲଗା  
 ଅଲଗା ରହିବାକୁ ଚାହିଁଲେ ( )

(ଜ) ଗ୍ରୀସର ଲୋକମାନେ କି ପ୍ରକାର ଜୀବନ ଯାପନ କରୁଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ଯାଜାବର ଜୀବନ ( )  
 (୨) ଉନ୍ନତ ନାଗରିକ ଜୀବନ ( )  
 (୩) ଦଳଗତ ଜୀବନ ( )  
 (୪) ଶିକାରୀ ଜୀବନ ( )

(ଝ) ଗ୍ରୀସ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ନିର୍ମାଣ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ କିପରି ଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ସଭ୍ୟତା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଦୁର୍ଗ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯାଇ ଏହା  
 ଚାରିପଟେ ବାସଗୃହମାନ ଘୁଟିଯାଇ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ( )  
 (୨) ପାହାଡ଼ ଉପରେ ଯାତି ୨ ହୋଇ ବାସଗୃହ  
 ନିର୍ମାଣ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ( )  
 (୩) ନିର୍ମାଣରେ କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ନ ଥିଲା ( )

(ଝ) ଗୁରୁତ୍ବପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନେବା ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମବାସୀମାନେ କେଉଁଠି ଏକାଠି ହେଉଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ଦୁର୍ଗ ଭିତରେ ( )  
 (୨) ସଭା ଗୃହ ମାନ୍ଦିରରେ ( )  
 (୩) ବଜାର ପାଖରେ ଥିବା ଖୋଲା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ( )  
 (୪) ଶାସକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଠିକ୍ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଯେ  
 କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ( )

(ଟ) ନଗର ରାଜ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟୁକ୍ତର ପଟାଫଳ କ'ଣ ହେଲା ?

- (୧) ଛୋଟ ଛୋଟ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବଡ଼ ବଡ଼ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସହ  
 ମିଶିଗଲେ ( )  
 (୨) ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମର ସମ୍ମାନ ହାନ୍ତି ଖଟିଲା ( )  
 (୩) ଧୂଆଁବୀର ଶାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହା ଅନୁରାୟ ହେଲା ( )

(ଠ) ଅଭିମୁଖିକ ଜାତୀୟ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମବାସୀଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ କ'ଣ ଜଣାପଡ଼େ ?

- (୧) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥ ପରତା ( )  
 (୨) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଜାତୀୟତା ( )  
 (୩) ସେମାନଙ୍କର କଳା ଓ ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟ ( )  
 (୪) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଭାଷା ( )

(ଡ) ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥ କେଉଁଥିପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଜାତୀୟତା ପାଇଁ ( )  
 (୨) କଳା ଓ ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ( )  
 (୩) କେବଳ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ପାଇଁ ( )  
 (୪) ଖେଳ, କସରତ ଓ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ପାଇଁ ( )

(ଢ) ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥରେ କାହିଁକି କେବଳ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଏବଂ ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟବାନ

ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ବଂଚିବାକୁ ବିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ବିଶ୍ଵାସ ଥିଲା ଯେ କେବଳ ସୁନ୍ଦର  
 ଏବଂ ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟବାନ ପିଲାମାନେ ଭଲ କ୍ଷମାକାର ହୋଇପାରିବେ ( )  
 (୨) ଅସୁନ୍ଦର ପିଲାମାନେ ଦେଶରେ ବିଦ୍ରୋହ କରିବାର  
 ଭୟ ଥିଲା ( )  
 (୩) ସେମାନେ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାଇବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିଲେ  
 ଯେ ସଦାବେଳେ ତାଙ୍କ ଦେଶରେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଏବଂ  
 ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟବାନ ପିଲା ଜନ୍ମ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ( )

(ଶ) ଅସୁବର ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ଅବସ୍ଥା କ'ଣ ହେଉଥିଲା ?

(୧) ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ଦେଶକୁ ପଠାଇ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା ( )

(୨) ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇରେ ରଖା ଯାଉଥିଲା ( )

(୩) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଛାଡି ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା ଯେଉଁଠାରେକି

ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ହେଉଥିଲା ( )

(ତ) ଉତ୍ତମ ପୁରୁଷ ଏବଂ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ମାନଙ୍କ କାହିଁକି ଶାରୀରିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାପାଇଁ ବାଧ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା ?

(୧) ସୁବର ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟବାନ ପିଲା ଉନ୍ନତ କରାଇବା ପାଇଁ ( )

(୨) କେବଳ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଭାଗ ନେବା ପାଇଁ ( )

(୩) ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି କାମ ନ ଥିଲା ( )

(୪) କୌଣସି କାରଣ ନ ଥାଇ ଏପରି ବାଧ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା ( )

(ଥ) ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ କି ପ୍ରକାର ତାଲିମ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା ?

(୧) ପଶୁ ପକ୍ଷୀ ଶିକାର କରିବା ( )

(୨) ଚାଷ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ( )

(୩) ଯୁଦ୍ଧବିଦ୍ୟା ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ତାଲିମ ( )

(୪) ଦେଶ ଶାସନ କୌଶଳ ( )

(ଦ) କ୍ରୀତବାସ ମାନଙ୍କୁ କ'ଣ ପାଇଁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରି ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା ?

(୧) ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ଯତ୍ନ ନେବା ପାଇଁ ( )

(୨) ଚାଷ ଏବଂ ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ( )

(୩) ସୈନ୍ୟବାହିନୀରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ( )

(ଧ) ଲୋକମାନେ କାହିଁକି ଶୁଣି ଶୁଣି ଦେଶର ନିୟମ କାନୁନ ମନେ ରଖୁଥିଲେ ?

(୧) ଲିଖିତ ନିୟମ ପୁସ୍ତକ ନ ଥିଲା ( )

(୨) ନିୟମ ଗୁଡିକର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଖୁବ୍ କମ୍ ଥିଲା ( )

(୩) ଶାସକମାନେ ନିୟମ ଛାଡ଼ିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁ ନ ଥିଲେ ( )

(ନ) ଏଥେନ୍ସ ରାଜ୍ୟର କିଏ କ୍ରୀତବାସ ଧୂଆଁ ଖୋଇ ଦେଉଥିଲେ ?

(୧) ସୋଲୋନ୍ ( )

(୨) ହେଲେନ୍ ( )

(୩) ପେରିକ୍ଲିସ୍ ( )

(୪) ସୋପେକ୍ଲିସ୍ ( )

(ପ) ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଗୁପ୍ତ ଶାସକମାନଙ୍କୁ କି ଦଣ୍ଡ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ମୃତ୍ୟୁଦଣ୍ଡ ( )  
 (୨) ଆଜୀବନ କାରାଦଣ୍ଡ ( )  
 (୩) ନିର୍ବାସନ ଦଣ୍ଡ ( )  
 (୪) ଅର୍ଥ ଦଣ୍ଡ ( )

(ଫ) ଏଥେନ୍ସର ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଶାସକ କିଏ ଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ସୋଲେନ୍ ( )  
 (୨) ପେରିକ୍ଲିସ୍ ( )  
 (୩) ସୋପେକ୍ଲିସ୍ ( )  
 (୪) ହୋମର ( )

(କ) ପେରିକ୍ଲିସ୍ ଶାସନ ସମୟରେ ଏଥେନ୍ସ କେଉଁ ଦିଗରେ ଉନ୍ନତିର ଚରମ ଶୀମାରେ ପହଂଚିଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ଭାଜା ଓ ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟ ( )  
 (୨) ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କୌଶଳ ଓ ଶାରୀରିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ( )  
 (୩) ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ( )  
 (୪) ସାଧାରଣ ଶିକ୍ଷା ( )

(ଉ) ପେରିକ୍ଲିସ୍ କେଉଁ ଥିପାଇଁ ଖୁବ୍ ଜନପ୍ରିୟ ଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ତାଙ୍କର ସାହସିକତା ଯୋଗୁ ( )  
 (୨) ଜନହୃଦୟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଯୋଗୁ ( )  
 (୩) ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କୁ କରବେଦର ମୁକ୍ତ କରିଥିଲେ ( )  
 (୪) ସେ କେତେକ ରାଜାଙ୍କୁ ପରାସ୍ତ କରିଥିଲେ ( )

(ମ) ସକ୍ରେଟିସ୍ କିପରି ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ବରଣ କରିଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ବିଷପାନ କରି ( )  
 (୨) ତାଙ୍କୁ ପାଣି ଦିଆଯାଉଥିଲା ( )  
 (୩) ଦୁର୍ଗଣାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇ ( )

(କ) ସକ୍ରେଡିଟ୍ ଶେଷ ଶିକ୍ଷା କିଏ ?

- (୧) ପୁଣି ( )  
 (୨) ଅଶୋକ ( )  
 (୩) ସେରିକ୍ସ ( )  
 (୪) ସୋଲେନ ( )

(ଗ) ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଆଦିପୀଠ କିଏ ?

- (୧) ଏଥେନ୍ସ ( )  
 (୨) ପ୍ଲାଟିନା ( )  
 (୩) କ୍ରିଟ୍ ( )  
 (୪) ମହେନ୍ଦୋଦାରୋ ( )

(ଙ) ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ରେ କଳା ଓ ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟର ବିକାଶ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସେରିକ୍ସଙ୍କ ଦାନ କ'ଣ ?

- (୧) ସୋମନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ( )  
 (୨) କୁତବ ମିନାର ( )  
 (୩) ପାର୍ଥେନନ୍ ମନ୍ଦିର ( )  
 (୪) ଆକ୍ରୋପୋଲିସ ପାହାଡ଼ ( )

୨। ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଏକାଧିକ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ରହିଛି । ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଡାହାଣରେ ଥିବା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ( ✓ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ :-

(କ) ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଦେଶ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉତ୍ତରୋପ ମହାଦେଶର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ?

- (୧) ଭାରତ ( ) (୪) ଜର୍ମାନୀ ( )  
 (୨) ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ ( ) (୫) ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସ ( )  
 (୩) ବର୍ମା ( ) (୬) ଇରାନ ( )

(ଖ) କେଉଁ କେଉଁ କାରଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଯୋଗୁ ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ରେ ବସବାସ କରିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ ଦାୟକ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ରେ ଥିବା ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ( )  
 (୨) ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ରେ ଚାରିପଟେ ଥିବା ପାହାଡ଼-ସ୍ତୂପ ( )  
 (୩) ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଧ୍ରୁବ ଦିଗରେ ସମୁଦ୍ରର ଅବସ୍ଥିତି ( )  
 (୪) ପାହାଡ଼ ଚଳି ଆଚଳର ସମତଳ ଭୂମି ( )  
 (୫) ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ରେ ବହୁ ଯାଉଥିବା ନଦୀ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ( )

(ଗ) ନିମ୍ନରେ ଲିଖିତ ଉପାଦାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାସକାରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପୁଷ୍ଟିକ ?

- (୧) ସେମାନେ ସମସ୍ତ ଛାଜାବର ଥିଲେ ( )
- (୨) ସମସ୍ତେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଭାଷାରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (୩) ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ପୋଷାକ ପରିଚ୍ଛଦ ସମାନ ଥିଲା ( )
- (୪) କେତେକ ମଂଦିର ଏବଂ ଧର୍ମପୀଠ ଯେଉଁଠି ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାସକାରୀ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ ଲୋକମାନେ ଆସନ୍ତି ( )
- (୫) ଅଲମ୍ପିକ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା ( )
- (୬) ଧର୍ମ ପୁସ୍ତକ ( )
- (୭) ନିୟମ କାନୁନ୍ ଲେଖା ଥିବା ବହି ( )

୩। ନିମ୍ନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଲେଖ ?

- (କ) ଗ୍ରୀସରେ ନଗର ରାଜ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କିପରି ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରା ହୋଇଥିଲା ?
- (ଖ) ନଗର ରାଜ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କାହିଁକି ଏକତା ନ ଥିଲା ?
- (ଗ) ନଗର ରାଜ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କାହିଁକି ପରସ୍ପର ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରୁଥିଲେ ?
- (ଘ) ଅଲମ୍ପିକ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା କ'ଣ ?
- (ଙ) ଗ୍ରୀସରେ ଶାସନ ପରିଚ୍ଛଦ କିପରି ଗଢ଼ା ଯାଇଥିଲା ?
- (ଚ) ଏଥେନା ଦେବୀ କିଏ ? ସେ କେଉଁଠାରେ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି ?
- (ଛ) ଏଥେନସ ଏବଂ ସ୍ପାର୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଭେଦ କ'ଣ ?
- (ଜ) ସକ୍ରେଟିସ୍ କିଏ ? ସେ ଏଥେନସ ପାଇଁ କ'ଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ?
- (ଝ) ଏହି ବିଷୟର ତୁମେ କ'ଣ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଲାଭ କଲ ?

୪। ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :-

- (କ) ----- ଏବଂ ----- ଗ୍ରୀସର ଗବିଷ୍ଠ ଧର୍ମ ଗୁରୁ ।
- (ଖ) ----- ଏବଂ ----- ଗ୍ରୀସର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ସହର ।
- (ଗ) ----- ମସିହାରେ ଏଥେନସରେ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶାସନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା
- (ଘ) ----- ପାର୍ଥେନନ୍ ମଂଦିରର ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଥିଲେ ।
- ( ସକ୍ରେଟିସ୍ , ପିଡିଆସ , ହୋମର )
- (ଙ) ----- କୁ ଗ୍ରୀସର ବୀର ଭୂମି କହନ୍ତି ।



୫। ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ପାଖରେ ( ✓ ) ଏବଂ ଭୁଲ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ପାଖରେ ( ✕ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ :-

- (କ) ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମରେ ପ୍ରତି ରାଜ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଦେବାଦେବୀ ପୂଜା କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଖ) ଏଥେନ୍ସରେ ଆରମ୍ଭର ରାଜ ଶାସନ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଥିଲା ( )
- (ଗ) ପାର୍ଥେନନ୍ ମନ୍ଦିର ଆକ୍ରୋପାଲି ପାହାଡ଼ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ( )
- (ଘ) ଗ୍ରୀକ୍ସର ଶାସକମାନେ ମାତ୍ର ବର୍ଷକ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହେଉଥିଲେ ( )

୬। 'କ' ସ୍ତମ୍ଭର ଉପାଦାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସହ 'ଖ' ସ୍ତମ୍ଭର କେଉଁ ଉପାଦାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ? ବଂଧନୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୁମିଳ ନମ୍ବର ଲେଖି ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ ?

'କ'		'ଖ'	
-----		-----	
ଆର୍କମେଡିସ୍	( )	(୧) ଶାସକ	
ଆନାକୋରସ୍	( )	(୨) ଐତିହାସକ	
ହେରୋଡୋଟସ୍	( )	(୩) ଗାଣିତିକ	
ସୋଲେନ୍	( )	(୪) ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ	
		(୫) ନାଟ୍ୟକାର	
		(୬) ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣକାର	

୭। ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ର ମାନଚିତ୍ର ଅଙ୍କନ କରି ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ସ୍ଥାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦିଅ ?

- (କ) ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ ଦ୍ୱୀପ ( )
- (ଖ) ଏଜିଆନ ସାଗର ( )
- (ଗ) କ୍ରୀଟ ଦ୍ୱୀପ ( )

ଇଉରୋପୀୟ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଆଦିପୀଠ

୧। କ- ୨, ଖ- ୩, ଗ- ୪, ଘ- ୩, ଙ- ୧, ଟ- ୩,  
 ଛ- ୧, ଜ- ୩, ଝ- ୧, ଞ- ୩, ଟ- ୧, ଠ- ୨,  
 ଡ- ୪, ଢ- ୧, ଣ- ୩, ଚ- ୧, ଥ- ୩, ଦ- ୨,  
 ଧ- ୧, ନ- ୧, ପ- ୩, ଫ- ୨, ବ- ୧, ଭ- ୨,  
 ମ- ୧, ଯ- ୧, ର- ୧, ଲ- ୩, ।

୨। କ- ୨, ୪, ୫ । ଖ- ୨, ୩, ୪ । ଗ- ୨, ୪, ୫, ୬ ।

- ୩। (କ) କେତେ ଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜ୍ୟ ତିଆରି ହେଲା । କେତେଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ନେଇ ସେମାନଙ୍କ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥଳରେ ନଗର ରଖା ଗଲା ।
- (ଖ) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ନିଜକୁ ବଳବାନ ବୋଲି ମନେ କରୁଥିଲେ । ତେଣୁ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଲିପ୍ତ ରହୁଥିଲେ ।
- (ଗ) ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକତା ନ ଥିଲା । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ନିଜର ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁ ଥିଲେ । ତେଣୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଲାଜୁ ଥିଲା ।
- (ଘ) ଏ ଧୂତିଯୋଗିତା ଏଥେନ୍ସରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଧୂତି ଚାରିବର୍ଷରେ ଥରେ ସମଗ୍ର ଧୂତିଭାର ଖେଳାଳୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଏହି ଧୂତିଯୋଗିତା ହୁଏ ।
- (ଙ) ଲୋକମାନେ ପାଠଶାଳା ଧୂତିନିୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ଭୋଗ ଦେଇ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ କରୁଥିଲେ । ସେମାନେ ଏକତ୍ର ମିଳି ଶାସନ ପରିଷଦ ଗଠନ କରୁଥିଲେ ।
- (ଚ) ଏସଥନା ଦେବୀଙ୍କ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତିକୁ ଆକ୍ରୋପାଲି ପାହାଡ଼ ଉପରିସ୍ଥ ଏଥନନ୍ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରାଯାଇ ପୂଜା କରାଯାଉଥିଲା ।
- (ଛ) ଏଥେନ୍ସର କଳା ଓ ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଏବଂ ପ୍ଲାଟୋ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଓ କ୍ରିଡ଼ା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଥିଲା ।
- (ଜ) ସକ୍ରେଟସ୍ ଥିଲେ ଗ୍ରୀସର ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ବାଣିଜ୍ୟିକ । ସେ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରଚାର କରୁଥିଲେ ।
- (ଝ) ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକତା ରହିବା ଏକାନ୍ତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

୪। କ- ଇଲିୟାଡ଼, ଓଡେସି ଖ- ପ୍ଲାଟୋ ଓ ଏଥେନ୍ସ ଗ- ଖ୍ରୀ:ପୂ: ୨୫୦  
 ଘ- ପିଡିୟାସ୍ ଙ- ପ୍ଲାଟୋ

୫। କ- ✓ ଖ- ✓ ଗ- ✓ ଘ- ✓

୬। କ- ଆର୍କମେଡିସ୍-୩, ଆନାକୋରସ୍-୪, ହେରୋଡୋଟସ୍-୨, ସୋଲୋନ୍-୧ ।

୭। ପ୍ରିସ୍ ବ୍ଲାସ

ଏଡିଆନ ସାଗର

କ୍ରିସ୍ ବ୍ଲାସ

LEARNING EXPERIENCESPRE-BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Discussion

Aids: Map of World

Teacher's Activities	Students' Activities
Tr: Hellow students! you are welcome to the 3rd programme of school broadcast in our history series. What are the earlier programmes we have listened to?	1.Shikari Krishak Hela 2.Early Civilisation of River Banks.
Q.2 What did we listen in the programme "Shikari Krishaka Hela"?	Adi manav, Neolithic and Paleolithic age,etc.
Q.3 What did we listen in our 2nd programme?	The development of human civilisation in Mohenjodaro and Harappa.
Q.4 Do you think that the human civilisation developed only in Mohanjodaro?	No. No, that was in India.
Q.5 Which are the other places known for the development of human civilisation?	But the civilisation also developed in Rome, Greece, etc.
Q.6 Where is Greece situated?	In Europe.

(Teacher would show on the map)  
 The European civilisation developed from Greece only. Last ~~time~~ time we learnt about the development of a civilisation in our country. Let us listen to a programme on how civilisation developed in another continent. Let us listen "Europiya Savyatara Adipeetha". While listening, please write the main points which you think important. That will be useful to you afterwards.  
 Please listen.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE BROADCAST

Method: Radio-vision

Aids: Slides of

1. Map of Europe showing England, Germany, etc.
2. Crete island in Aegean sea, Sparta and Athens
3. A Goddess
4. Homer
5. Sparta the land of heroes (war scene)
6. Pericles
7. Parthenon temple
8. Athena Devi
9. Fidiyas
10. Socrates
11. Herodotus
12. Archimedes

(The above slides would be projected in synchronisation with the teaching points coming through the radio).

Teaching Points Through the Radio	Visuals
1. ....England, Germany, Russia, France, etc.,...	Slide No.1
x          x          x          x	x          x
2. ....people responsible for European	Slide No.2
civilisation came from Crete island. ....	
x          x          x          x	x          x
3. ....They were worshipping their own Gods and	Slide No.3
Goddesses. ....	
x          x          x          x	x          x
4. ....Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.....	Slide No.4
x          x          x          x	x          x

Teaching Points Through the Radio	Visuals
5. ....Sparta was the land of heroes. ....	Slide No.5
x          x          X          x	x          x
6. ....In Athens during Pericles' regime.....	Slide No.6
x          x          x          x	x          x
7. ....Parthenon temple was famous.....	Slide No.7
x          x          x          x	x          x
8. ....It was meant for Athena.....	Slide No.8
x          x          x          x	x          x
9. ....famous architect Pidiyas.....	Slide No.9
x          x          x          x	x          x
10. ....A great pundit named Socrates was born...	Slide No.10
x          x          x          x	x          x
11. ....historian Herodotus.....	Slide No.11
x          x          x          x	x          x
12. ....famous scientist Archimedes.....	Slide No.12
x          x          x          x	x          x

(Photographs of the slides developed by the investigator are given in the following pages).

2



3



5



4



6





7



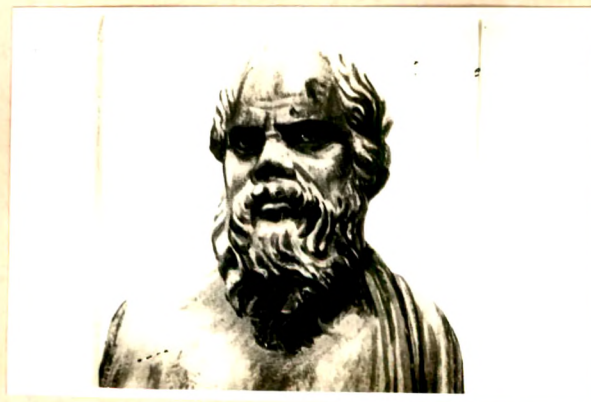
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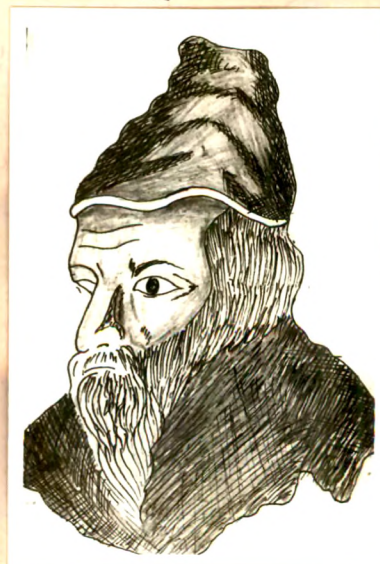
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12



POST-BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Quiz

The teacher would divide the students randomly into two groups naming them as 'A' & 'B' groups. On the basis of toss of coin, a question will be asked to Group A or Group B. If any member of the group answers the question within 3 seconds, the group is awarded one point. If the group fails to answer, then the other group will be asked and if they answer it correctly that point will be given to them. In this way, some questions will be asked to both the groups. The group securing the highest point will be declared winners.

The following questions may be asked :

1. Which are main countries situated in continent of Europe? (at least two).
2. Who are the people that improved European civilisation?
3. Where did they come from?
4. What were the environmental facilities that helped the development of Greece civilisation?
5. What are the other names of Greek civilisation?
6. Why was Greece called 'Hellas'?
7. What was a city state and how was it built?
8. What type of relationship existed between two city states?
9. How is it known that people of Greece had strong feeling of nationality?
10. Who was Homer? Why is he famous?
11. What were the main differences between Athens and Sparta?
12. What type of punishment was given to the corrupt administrators?



13. What is the difference between the Greek democracy and the people of ours?
14. Why did the rulers allow only healthy & beautiful children to live ?
15. Who was the most popular administrator in Greece?
16. What were his important deeds?
17. What were the famous temples of Greece?
18. To which God or Goddess were the Greeks offering prayers?
19. Except Pericles, who were the other persons contributed towards the improvement of the Greek civilisation?
20. Who was Socrates? What was his contribution for Greece?
21. Why is Greece called the origin of the European civilisation?

Tr: Well students I we have enjoyed a very good session to-day. To-morrow we will have the test. Please come prepared for it. Let us see who will secure the highest mark .

Thank you.

DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF  
HISTORY BROADCAST PROGRAMMES FOR GRADE-VII

**Title:** BIGYANARA PUNARJAGARANARA PATHA PRADARSHAKA -  
COPERNICUS, GALILEO, HARVEY AND NEWTON

Overview

The history of the modern age has witnessed fight between religious blind beliefs and scientific facts. Many scientists such as Copernicus, Brano, Galileo etc. lost their lives in these fights. Harvey and Newton were the important scientists of the same period.

**Form of the Broadcast:** Teacher-Student Discussion.

CONTENT SEQUENCE

- 1 The history of mankind has been divided into Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods.
  - (i) The period from 600 B.C. to 500 A.D. is called the Ancient age.
  - (ii) The period from 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D. is the Medieval age.
  - (iii) The period from 1500 A.D. onwards is called the Modern age or the age of Science.
- 2 Copernicus, Galileo, Harvey and Newton are the famous scientists during the age of science.
  - (i) Copernicus is famous for his researches on "Solar System". He proved that Sun is at the Centre of solar system and all other planets moving around it. By doing so he contradicted to the idea, earth as centre written in the Bible. For this, he was declared by Pope as antireligious. Bruno was burnt to death as he justified Copernicus. Later on, Copernicus's theory was proved by Galileo and he was called the father of western astronomy.
  - (ii) Galileo is responsible for the discoveries of theory of oscillation and invention of watch machine; instrument for measurement of density and centre of gravity of solids; slide rule and telescope. He was born in Pisa in 1564. Vinsen Joe was his father. He could not study more because of poverty. In his student days for the invention of the instrument to measure density and centre of gravity of solids

Galileo was appointed as a Professor in Pisa University. He could not continue there as he went against the earth centred universe theory. He joined Padwa University and there invented slide rule. On getting invitation, he again joined Pisa University and invented telescope, the best invention in his life time. Also, he proved the Sun centered theory of Copernicus for which he was accused by Pope and was prosecuted. He was forced to apologise and was put in the jail throughtout his life. In the jail, he was writing books secretly. He died in 1642 at the age of 78.

- (iii) Harvey, the father of modern medical science is famous for his work on circulatory system. By observing the blood circulation of many birds and animals, he proved that heart pumps blood for circulation. He was called "Fool Harvey" as he was born on 1st April.
- (iv) Newton is responsible for the discovery of the law of gravity, movement of light, law of motion. All his discoveries are included in his book named "Principia". His colour disc shows that white colour emerges out when the disc is rotated which has no white colour but a combination of different colours.

EXPECTED TERMINAL BEHAVIOURS

Students will be able to

- 1.1 classify the history of mankind into three periods.
- 1.2 recognise the periods of the ancient age, medieval age, and the age of science.
- 2.3 pick out the names of successful scientists during the age of science.
- 2.4 point out the name of the scientist famous for his work on solar system.
- 2.5 point out the view of Copernicus on the position of Sun in the solar system.
- 2.6 state what has been written in the Bible about the solar system.
- 2.7 recognise the reason for Pope's action against Copernicus.
- 2.8 recognise the reason for Bruno's death.
- 2.9 recognise the name of the scientist who proved the theory of Copernicus.
- 2.10 identify the name of the scientist who was called the father of western astronomy.
- 2.11 point out the name of the scientist who discovered the theory of Oscillation.
- 2.12 recognise the process by which Galileo was able to arrive at the laws of oscillation.
- 2.13 recognise that the pulse beat of human body was measured by one of the pendulums of Galileo.
- 2.14 point out how watch machine was invented.
- 2.15 recall the date and place of birth of Galileo and the name of his father.
- 2.16 identify the reason for Galileo's inability to take higher studies.

- 2.17 recognise the invention made by Galileo in his student days and the benefit he got out of it.
- 2.18 tick mark the reason for Galileo's not sticking to the Pisa University.
- 2.19 point out the university which Galileo joined after leaving Pisa and the inventions made there.
- 2.20 state how Galileo came back to Pisa.
- 2.21 recognise the best amongst all the inventions made by Galileo.
- 2.22 point out the reaction of Galileo to Copernicus's theory on solar system.
- 2.23 give reason for the Pope's accusation of Galileo.
- 2.24 recognise the punishment given to Galileo.
- 2.25 write in their own words the apology sought by Galileo.
- 2.26 recognise the activity of Galileo inside the jail.
- 2.27 recall the age and year at which Galileo died.
- 2.28 point out the name of the person called the father of modern medical science.
- 2.29 pick out the reason for Harvey being called a fool.
- 2.30 recognise the discovery of Harvey and the process undertaken by him to arrive at such discovery.
- 2.31 recognise the discoveries made by Newton.
- 2.32 identify the name of the book written by Newton and tick out the theories written therein.
- 2.33 point out how Newton developed the idea of gravity.
- 2.34 state the exact theory established by Harvey.
- 2.35 recognise the colour that would come out of the rotation of the Newton's colour disc.

CRITERION TEST

- 1.1.1 Write the three periods classifying the history of mankind.
- 1.2.2 Which of the following periods is known as ancient age?
- (i) Period beginning from 600 B.C. to 500 A.D. ( )
  - (ii) " " " 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D. ( )
  - (iii) " " " 1000 B.C. to 500 A.D. ( )
  - (iv) " " " the birth date of Jesus ( )
- 1.2.3 Which of the following periods is known as Medieval age?
- (i) from 600 B.C. to 500 A.D. ( )
  - (ii) from 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D. ( )
  - (iii) from 1000 B.C. to 500 A.D. ( )
  - (iv) from Birth of Christ upto date ( )
- 1.2.4 Which of the following ages is ~~xx~~ known as the age of science?
- (i) Ancient ( )
  - (ii) Medieval ( )
  - (iii) Modern ( )
  - (iv) Paleolithic ( )
- 2.3.5 Give tick marks against the names of scientists who flourished during the age of science.
- (i) Columbus ( ) (v) Vascodagama ( )
  - (ii) Faraday ( ) (vi) Copernicus ( )
  - (iii) Galileo ( ) (vii) Harvey ( )
  - (iv) Newton ( ) (viii) Jenner ( )
- 2.4.6 Which of the following scientists has achieved fame in doing researches on solar system?
- (i) Galileo ( )
  - (ii) Newton ( )
  - (iii) Copernicus ( )
  - (iv) Harvey ( )

- 2.5.7 What is the theory established by Copernicus about Sun and Earth?
- (i) Sun is at the centre of the solar system. ( )
  - (ii) Earth is at the centre of the solar system. ( )
  - (iii) There is no one at the centre of the solar system. ( )
  - (iv) Sun is at the centre of solar system and others are moving around it. ( )
- 2.6.8 What has been written in the Bible about solar system?
- (i) Earth is at the centre of universe. ( )
  - (ii) Sun is at the centre of the universe. ( )
  - (iii) Stars and planets are stationery. ( )
- 2.7.9 What led Pope to declare that copernicus was against religion?
- 2.8.10 Why Brano was burnt to death?
- Because
- (i) he went against Pope. ( )
  - (ii) he went against Copernicus. ( )
  - (iii) he re-established the theory of Copernicus. ( )
  - (iv) he did not read the Bible. ( )
- 2.9.11 By whom was the theory of Copernicus proved?
- (i) Galileo ( )
  - (ii) Newton ( )
  - (iii) Brano ( )
  - (iv) Einstein ( )
- 2.10.12 Who is called the father of western astronomy?
- (i) Galileo ( )
  - (ii) Newton ( )
  - (iii) Harvey ( )
  - (iv) Copernicus ( )



- 2.11.13 Who discovered the theory on oscillation of pendulum?
- (i) Newton ( )
  - (ii) Galileo ( )
  - (iii) Copernicus ( )
  - (iv) Harvey ( )
- 2.12.14 How was Galileo able to arrive at the oscillation theory?
- (i) By observing a hanging light in the church. ( )
  - (ii) By reading many books on Pendulum. ( )
  - (iii) By observing a hanging light and preparing hanging pendulum of his own. ( )
  - (iv) Only by discussing with different persons. ( )
- 2.13.15 Which of the following was measured by one of the pendulums of Galileo?
- (i) Respiratory process. ( )
  - (ii) Circulatory process. ( )
  - (iii) The pulse beat. ( )
  - (iv) The temperature of body. ( )
- 2.14.16 How did the technique of watch production came up?
- (i) From the pulse beat of human body. ( )
  - (ii) From the observation of the hanging light. ( )
  - (iii) From the movement of Sun. ( )
  - (iv) From the advise given by Galileo after systematic observation of the pendulum. ( )
- 2.15.17 Galileo was born at \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.15.18 Galileo's father's name is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.16.19 What came on the way of higher education of Galileo?
- (i) Poverty of his father. ( )
  - (ii) His poor knowledge. ( )
  - (iii) He was denied admission. ( )
  - (iv) He did not like to go for higher study. ( )

- 2.17.20 What is the invention of Galileo during his student career?
- (i) Telescope ( )
  - (ii) Circulation Theory ( )
  - (iii) Telephone ( )
  - (iv) A machine measuring the C.G. of things of different size. ( )
- 2.17.21 In what way his invention in the student period helped Galileo?
- (i) He was appointed as a lecturer. ( )
  - (ii) He made the greatest discovery of his life. ( )
  - (iii) He came in contact with other scientists. ( )
  - (iv) He was given Nobel Prize. ( )
- 2.18.22 Why Galileo could not stay in the Pisa University for a long period?
- (i) He got appointment else where. ( )
  - (ii) He was driven out of the university because of his view point against Aristotle's theory. ( )
  - (iii) He was given the honour of visiting different universities. ( )
- 2.19.23 After leaving Pisa where did Galileo join?
- (i) Cambridge University ( )
  - (ii) Padwa University ( )
  - (iii) He joined no where. ( )
  - (iv) University of London. ( )
- 2.19.24 While working in the Padwa University, what was the invention made by Galileo?
- (i) Telescope ( )
  - (ii) Pendulum ( )
  - (iii) Slide rule ( )
  - (iv) Machine for measuring Centre of Gravity. ( )
- 2.20.25 How did Galileo come back to pisa?

- 2.21.26 What is the best invention made by Galileo in his life time?  
 (i) Slide rule ( )  
 (ii) Pendulum ( )  
 (iii) Telescope ( )  
 (iv) Machine for measuring C.G. ( )
- 2.22.27 What was the reaction of Galileo about the theory established by Copernicus on the solar system?  
 (i) He accepted the Copernicus theory. ( )  
 (ii) He rejected it and said Sun is moving round the earth. ( )  
 (iii) He did not give any view on the theory. ( )
- 2.23.28 Why did Pope accuse Galileo?
- 2.24.29 What was the punishment given to Galileo initially?  
 (i) Death sentence ( )  
 (ii) Life imprisonment ( )  
 (iii) Fine in terms of money ( )  
 (iv) Both fine and imprisonment ( )
- 2.25.30 Write 3-4 lines the text of apology sought by Galileo.
- 2.26.31 What was Galileo doing while he was in the jail?  
 (i) He was doing nothing. ( )  
 (ii) He was busy in some works in the garden. ( )  
 (iii) He was reading books only. ( )  
 (iv) He was writing books secretly. ( )
- 2.27.32 Galileo died at the age of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.28.33 Who is called the father of modern medical science?  
 (i) Newton ( ) (iii) Harvey ( )  
 (ii) Galileo ( ) (iv) Brano ( )
- 2.29.34 Why was Harvey called as "Fool Harvey"?  
 (i) He was born on 1st April. ( )  
 (ii) He was fool in his childhood. ( )  
 (iii) People were making his fool by way of jokes. ( )

- 2.30.35 What is the discovery made by Harvey?  
 (i) Movement of light. ( )  
 (ii) Telescope ( )  
 (iii) Blood circulation theory ( )  
 (iv) Heart transplant theory ( )
- 2.30.36 What process did Harvey follow to arrive at his theory?  
 (i) He cut the human body into pieces and studied the phenomena.  
 (ii) He killed many birds and animals and studied the phenomena. ( )  
 (iii) He studied the phenomena in birds only.
- 2.31.37 Write the theory of blood circulation according to Harvey.
- 2.32.38 Which of the following books is written by Newton?  
 (i) "Principia" ( )  
 (ii) Blood circulation ( )  
 (iii) Education ( )  
 (iv) Social life ( )
- 2.32.39 Tick out the theories written in the book written by Newton.  
 (i) Gravity ( ) (iv) Telescope ( )  
 (ii) Blood circulation ( ) (v) Laws of motion ( )  
 (iii) Movement of light ( )
- 2.33.40 From which observation Newton developed the idea of gravity?  
 (i) Observation of hanging light. ( )  
 (ii) Observation of movement of earth. ( )  
 (iii) Observation of a falling apple. ( )
- 2.34.41 State two more inventions/discoveries made by Newton which is not mentioned earlier.
- 2.35.42 What will be the colour seen when a plate containing seven colours will be revolved?  
 (i) All the seven colours will be seen. ( )  
 (ii) Only red will be seen. ( )  
 (iii) It will be white. ( )  
 (iv) It will be black. ( )

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ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ମାନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା

ବିଷୟ : ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ନୀତିଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପଥ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶକ

ନାମ :

ରୋଲ ନଂ :

ତାରିଖ :

ପ୍ରମୁଖ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ

୧। ନିମ୍ନରେ କେତେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସହ ସେ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସାମ୍ବାଦ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ରହିଛି, ତିନି ଉତ୍ତରଟି ପାଖରେ ( ✓ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ :-

(କ) ନିମ୍ନରେ ଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ସମୟକୁ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଯୁଗ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

(୧) ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୬୦୦ ରୁ ୫୦୦ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ( )

(୨) ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୫୦୦ ରୁ ୧୫୦୦ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ( )

(୩) ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୧୦୦୦ ରୁ ୫୦୦ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ( )

(୪) ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦ ଜନ୍ମଠାରୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ( )

(ଖ) କେଉଁ ସମୟକୁ ମଧ୍ୟଯୁଗ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

(୧) ଖ୍ରୀ:ପୂ: ୬୦୦ ରୁ ୫୦୦ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ( )

(୨) ଖ୍ରୀ: ପୂ: ୫୦୦ ରୁ ୧୫୦୦ ( )

(୩) ଖ୍ରୀ: ପୂ: ୧୦୦୦ ରୁ ୫୦୦ ( )

(୪) ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟ ଜନ୍ମଠାରୁ ଆବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ( )

(ଗ) କାହାକୁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଯୁଗ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

(୧) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଯୁଗ ( )

(୨) ମଧ୍ୟ ଯୁଗ ( )

(୩) ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗ ( )

(୪) ପୁରାତନ ଯୁଗର ଯୁଗ ( )

(ଘ) ସୌରଜଗତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବାଇବେଲରେ କ'ଣ ଲେଖା ଅଛି ?

(୧) ପୃଥିବୀ ସୌରଜଗତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯୁଗରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ( )

(୨) ଗ୍ରହ ଓ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରମାନେ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ( )

(୩) ଗ୍ରହମାନେ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରମାନେ ଗତିଶୀଳ ( )

(୪) ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସୌରଜଗତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯୁଗରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ( )

(୭) ସୌରଜଗତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଗବେଷଣାରେ କେଉଁ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ବିଶେଷ ଖ୍ୟାତି ଅର୍ଜନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ?

- ୧) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ( )
- ୨) ନିଉଟନ ( )
- ୩) କୋପର ନିକସ୍ ( )
- ୪) ହାର୍ବେ ( )

(୮) ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ପୃଥିବୀର ଗତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୋପରନିକସ୍‌ଙ୍କ ତଥ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?

- ୧) ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ସୌରଜଗତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ( )
- ୨) ପୃଥିବୀ, ସୌରଜଗତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ( )
- ୩) ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ସୌରଜଗତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରହମାନେ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଚାରିପଟେ ଘୁରୁଛନ୍ତି ( )
- ୪) ସୌରଜଗତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥଳରେ କେହି ନାହାନ୍ତି ( )

(୯) ବ୍ରାହ୍ମେଣ୍ଡ କାହିଁକି ନିଆଁରେ ପୋଡି ମାରି ଦିଆଗଲା ?

- ୧) ସେ ସୋପାନ୍ ଦିରଝରେ ଗଲେ ( )
- ୨) ସେ କୋପରନିକସ୍‌ଙ୍କ ଦିରଝରେ ଗଲେ ( )
- ୩) ସେ କୋପରନିକସ୍‌ଙ୍କ ତଥ୍ୟକୁ ସୁନ୍ଦର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ କରିଥିଲେ ( )
- ୪) ସେ ବାଉବେଲ ପଢିଲେ ନାହିଁ ( )

(୧୦) ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵାତ୍ୟ ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଜନକ କାହାଙ୍କୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- ୧) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ( )
- ୨) ନିଉଟନ ( )
- ୩) ହାର୍ବେ ( )
- ୪) କୋପରନିକସ୍ ( )

(୧୧) କୋପରନିକସ୍‌ଙ୍କ ତଥ୍ୟ କାହାଦ୍ଵାରା ଧ୍ବଂସାଣିତ ହୋଇଛି ?

- ୧) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ( )
- ୨) ନିଉଟନ ( )
- ୩) ବ୍ରାହ୍ମେ ( )
- ୪) ଆଇଜାକ୍ ନ୍ୟୁଟନ୍ ( )

(୫) ଘଡ଼ର ବୋଳକର ଗତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ତଥ୍ୟ କିଏ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ କରିଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ନିଉଟନ ( )  
 (୨) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ( )  
 (୩) କୋପର୍-ନିକସ୍ ( )  
 (୪) ହାବେର୍ ( )

(୬) ସେ କିଏ ବୋଳକର ଗତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ତଥ୍ୟ ପାଇବାକୁ ସକ୍ଷମ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) କେବଳ ଗାର୍ଡ଼ାରେ ଜଞ୍ଜିର ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଝୁଲାଇ  
 ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଏକ ବଟାକୁ ଲକ୍ଷକରି ( )  
 (୨) ବୋଳକର ଗତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବହୁତ ବଡ଼ ଧର୍ତ୍ତି ( )  
 (୩) ଗାର୍ଡ଼ାରେ ଝୁଲୁଥିବା ଏକ ଆଲୋକକୁ ଲକ୍ଷକରି ଏବଂ  
 ନିଜେ କେତେକ ବୋଳକ ତିଆରି କରି ( )  
 (୪) କେବଳ ଦିଗ୍ଈ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରି ( )

(୭) ନିମ୍ନରେ ଲିଖିତ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶରୀରର ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାମାନଙ୍କର କେଉଁଟି

ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କ ବୋଳକ ଦ୍ଵାରା ମପା ଯାଇଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ଶ୍ଵାସକ୍ରିୟା ( )  
 (୨) ରକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ( )  
 (୩) ହୃତ୍ପିଣ୍ଡର ସ୍ପନ୍ଦନ ( )  
 (୪) ନାଡ଼ିର ସ୍ପନ୍ଦନ ( )

(୮) ଗତି ନିର୍ମାଣର କୌଣସି କେଉଁଥିରୁ ବିକାଶ ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ମଣିଷ ଶରୀରର ନାଡ଼ିର ସ୍ପନ୍ଦନର ( )  
 (୨) ଝୁଲା ହୋଇଥିବା ଆଲୋକର ( )  
 (୩) ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଗତିରୁ ( )  
 (୪) ବୋଳକର ଗତିକୁ ଲକ୍ଷକରି ଗାଲିଲିଓ ଦେଇଥିବା  
 ଉପଦେଶରୁ ( )

(୯) ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କି ବାଧା ଉଠିଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ତାଙ୍କର ଅଳ୍ପ ଜ୍ଞାନ ( )  
 (୨) ତାଙ୍କ ପିତାଙ୍କ ଦରିଦ୍ରତା ( )  
 (୩) ତାଙ୍କୁ ନାମ ଲେଖାଇବାକୁ ସୁଯୋଗ ଦିଆଯାଇ ନ ଥିଲା ( )  
 (୪) ସେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଚାହୁଁ ନ ଥିଲେ ( )

- (ଶ) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ତାଙ୍କ ଛାତ୍ର ଜୀବନରେ କ'ଣ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ କରିଥିଲେ ?
- (୧) ଦୂରବୀକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ( )
- (୨) ଋତୁ ସଂଚାଳନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ( )
- (୩) ଟେଲିଫୋନ୍ ( )
- (୪) ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆକୃତିର ଧୂଆଁର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମାପିବା ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ( )
- (ଚ) ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କର ଛାତ୍ରାବସ୍ଥାର ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ ତାଙ୍କୁ କିପରି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ସେ ଜଣେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ରୂପେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇଲେ ( )
- (୨) ତାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନର ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ କରି ଧରିଆଣ୍ଟିଲେ ( )
- (୩) ସେ ଅନ୍ୟ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକମାନଙ୍କ ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶରେ ଆସିପାରିଲେ ( )
- (୪) ସେ ନୋବେଲ ପୁରସ୍କାର ପାଇଲେ ( )
- (ଥ) ଗାଲିଲିଓ କାହିଁକି ପିସା ବିଶ୍ୱ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଅଧିକ ସମୟ ରହି ଧରିଆଣ୍ଟିଲେ ନାହିଁ ?
- (୧) ସେ ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇଲେ ( )
- (୨) ଆରିଷ୍ଟୋଟଲଙ୍କ ମତ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ମତ ଦେବାରୁ ( )
- (୩) ତାଙ୍କୁ ବିଶ୍ୱ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ବାହାର କରି ଦିଆଗଲା ( )
- (୪) ସେ ତାଙ୍କ ଘର ଖବର ଦୁହେବାକୁ ଚାଲି ଆସିଲେ ( )
- (ଦ) ପିସା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଛାଡି ଗାଲିଲିଓ କୁଆଡେ ଗଲେ ?
- (୧) କେମ୍ବ୍ରିଜ ବିଶ୍ୱ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ( )
- (୨) ଲଣ୍ଡନ ବିଶ୍ୱ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ( )
- (୩) ପାଡୁା ବିଶ୍ୱ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ( )
- (୪) କେଉଁଠି ଦେଲେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଲେ ନାହିଁ ( )
- (ଧ) ପାଡୁା ବିଶ୍ୱ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କର ନୂତନ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ କ'ଣ ଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ଦୂରବୀକ୍ଷଣ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ( )
- (୨) ପେଣ୍ଡୁଲମ୍ ( )
- (୩) ସ୍ପାଇଡ୍ ରୁଲ ( )
- (୪) ଧୂଆଁର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମାପିବା ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ( )



(ନ) ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କ ଜୀବନର ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଉଦ୍‌ଭାବନ କ'ଣ ?

- (୧) ସ୍ଥାଉର ରୁଲ ( )  
 (୨) ପେଣ୍ଡୁଲମ୍ ( )  
 (୩) ଟେଲିସ୍କୋପ ( )  
 (୪) ପଦାର୍ଥର କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମାପିବା ପାଇଁ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ( )

(ଘ) ସୌରଜଗତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୋପରନିକସ୍ ଯେଉଁ ତଥ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

କରି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି, ତାହା ଉପରେ ଗାଲିଲିଓ କି ମତ ପୋଷଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ?

- (୧) ସେ କୋପରନିକସ୍ଙ୍କ ତଥ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ( )  
 (୨) ସେ ଏହାକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଖାନ କରି କହିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ  
 ପୃଥିବୀ ଚାରିପଟେ ଘୁଞ୍ଚି ( )  
 (୩) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ଯେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୌଣସି ମତ ଦେଇ ନାହାନ୍ତି ( )

(ଘ) ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କ ପୁଅମେ କି ଦଣ୍ଡ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ?

- (୧) ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ( )  
 (୨) ଆଜୀବନ କାରାଦଣ୍ଡ ( )  
 (୩) ଅର୍ଥଦଣ୍ଡ ( )  
 (୪) ଉଭୟ ଅର୍ଥଦଣ୍ଡ ଓ କାରାଦଣ୍ଡ ( )

(ବ) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ଜେଲରେ ଥିବା ବେଳେ କିପରି ସମୟ କଟାଉଥିଲେ ?

- (୧) ସେ କିଛି କରୁ ନ ଥିଲେ ( )  
 (୨) ସେ ବରିଚା କାମ କରୁଥିଲେ ( )  
 (୩) କେବଳ କହି ପଡୁଥିଲେ ( )  
 (୪) ଲୁଟି ଲୁଟି କହି ଲେଖୁଥିଲେ ( )

(ଭ) ଆଧୁନିକ ଟିକିସ୍ତା ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଜନକ କିଏ ?

- (୧) ନିଉଟନ ( )  
 (୨) ହାବେର୍ ( )  
 (୩) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ( )  
 (୪) ବ୍ରାହ୍ମେ ( )

- (ମ) ଦ୍ରାଢ଼େ କାହୁଁକି "ବୋକା ଦ୍ରାଢ଼େ " ବୋଲି କୁହା ଯାଉଥିଲା ?
- (୧) ସେ ଏହିଲ ୧ ଚାରିଖରେ ଜନ୍ମ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ବୋଲି ( )
- (୨) ପିଲାବେଳେ ସେ ବୋକା ଥିଲେ ( )
- (୩) ବ୍ୟଂଗକଥା କହି ଲୋକମାନେ ତାକୁ ବୋକା କରୁଥିଲେ ( )
- (ଯ) ଦ୍ରାଢ଼େ କି ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ ଆଣିଛନ୍ତି ?
- (୧) ଋକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ( )
- (୨) ଆଲୋକର ଗତି ( )
- (୩) ହୃତପ୍ରିୟ ରୋପଣ ତଥ୍ୟ ( )
- (୪) ଟେଲିସ୍କୋପ ( )
- (ର) ଦ୍ରାଢ଼େ ଋକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନର ତଥ୍ୟ କି ଉପାୟରେ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରିଥିଲେ ?
- (୧) ସେ ମଣିଷ ଦେହକୁ କାଟି ଋକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନ କିପରି ହେଉଛି ତାହା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିଥିଲେ ( )
- (୨) ସେ ବହୁ ପଶୁ ଓ ପକ୍ଷୀଙ୍କ ମାରି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଦେହରୁ ଋକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ କରିଥିଲେ ( )
- (୩) ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବହି ଓ ପତ୍ର ପଢ଼ିକାମାନ ପଢ଼ି ଏହି ତଥ୍ୟରେ ପହଂଚି ଥିଲେ ( )
- (କ) ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ବହି ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ନିଉଟନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଲିଖିତ ?
- (୧) ପ୍ରିନ୍ସିପିଆ ( )
- (୨) ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଶରୀରର ଋକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନ ( )
- (୩) ଶିକ୍ଷା ( )
- (୪) ସାମାଜିକ ଜୀବନ ( )
- (ହ) କେଉଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣରୁ ନିଉଟନ ମାଧ୍ୟାକର୍ଷଣ ଗତି ବିଷୟରେ କଳ୍ପନା କରିପାରିଥିଲେ ?
- (୧) ଝୁଲା ହୋଇଥିବା ଆଲୋକକୁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ କରି ( )
- (୨) ପୃଥିବୀର ଗତିକୁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ କରି ( )
- (୩) ଗଛର ପତ୍ରଥିବା ଆଡ଼କୁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ କରି ( )
- (କ୍ଷ) ସାତ ପ୍ରକାର ରଂଗଥିବା ଗୋଟିଏ ଚକିକୁ ଘୁରାଇଲେ ଚକିଟି କି ପ୍ରକାର ରଂଗ ଦେଖାଇବ ?
- (୧) ସାତଟି ଯାକ ରଂଗ ଯେପରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିଲା ସେପରି ଦେଖାଯିବ ( )
- (୨) କେବଳ ଲାଲ ରଂଗ ଦେଖାଯିବ ( )
- (୩) କେବଳ ଧଳା ରଂଗ ଦେଖାଯିବ ( )
- (୪) କଳା ରଂଗ ଦେଖାଯିବ ( )

୨। ନିମ୍ନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଏକାଧିକ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ରହିଛି ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପାଖରେ ( ✓ ) ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅ ?

(କ) ବିଜ୍ଞାନଯଗ ଆରମ୍ଭରେ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ବିଶେଷ ଖ୍ୟାତି ଅର୍ଜନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ?

- |             |     |                  |     |
|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| (୧) କଲମ୍ବସ  | ( ) | (୫) ଭାସ୍କୋଡାଗାମା | ( ) |
| (୨) ପାରାସେ  | ( ) | (୬) କୋପରନିକସ୍    | ( ) |
| (୩) ଗାଲିଲିଓ | ( ) | (୭) ହାର୍ଭେ       | ( ) |
| (୪) ନିଉଟନ   | ( ) | (୮) ଜେନର         | ( ) |

(ଖ) ନିଉଟନଙ୍କ ଲେଖା କହିରେ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ତଥ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ ?

- |                       |     |                      |     |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| (୧) ମାଧ୍ୟାକର୍ଷଣ ଶକ୍ତି | ( ) | (୪) ଟେଲିସ୍କୋପ        | ( ) |
| (୨) ରକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନ       | ( ) | (୫) ଗତିର ନିୟମ        | ( ) |
| (୩) ଆଲୋକର ଗତି         | ( ) | (୬) ଜଳର ରାସାୟନିକ ଗୁଣ | ( ) |

୩। ନିମ୍ନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଲେଖ ?

- (କ) ମନଷ୍ୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ଆରମ୍ଭରୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମୟକୁ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଶୀର୍ଷକ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନାମରେ ନାମିତ କରାଯାଇଛି ?
- (ଖ) ପୋପ୍ କାହିଁକି କୋପରନିକସ୍‌ଙ୍କୁ ଧର୍ମ ଦ୍ରୋହି ବୋଲି ଘୋଷଣା କଲେ ?
- (ଗ) ଗାଲିଲିଓ କିପରି ପିସ୍ତାକୁ ଫେରିଲେ ?
- (ଘ) ପୋପ୍ କାହିଁକି ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କୁ ବୋଷା ବୋଲି ସାବ୍ୟସ୍ତ କଲେ ?
- (ଙ) ଗାଲିଲିଓ କ'ଣ କହି କ୍ଷମା ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରିଥିଲେ ?
- (ଚ) ହାର୍ଭେଙ୍କର ରକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ତଥ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ଥିଲା ?
- (ଛ) ୨ (ଖ) ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ନ ଥିବା ନିଉଟନଙ୍କର ୨ଟି ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ ଲେଖ ?

୪। ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :-

- (କ) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ----- ଠାରେ ----- ମସିହାରେ ଜନ୍ମ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ।
- (ଖ) ଗାଲିଲିଓଙ୍କ ପିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ ----- ।
- (ଗ) ଗାଲିଲିଓ ----- ବର୍ଷ ବୟସରେ ----- ମସିହାରେ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ବରଣ କଲେ ।

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ଆ ଦ ଶି ଧ ର ର

ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଦୁଇଟି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ

୧।	କ-୧,	ଖ-୨,	ଗ-୩,	ଘ-୧,	ଙ-୩,	ଚ-୩,
	ଛ-୩,	ଜ-୪,	ଝ-୧,	ଞ-୨,	ଟ-୩,	ଠ-୪,
	ଡ-୧,	ଢ-୨,	ଣ-୪,	ତ-୧,	ଥ-୨,	ଦ-୩,
	ଧ-୩,	ନ-୩,	ପ-୧,	ଫ-୧,	ବ-୪,	ଭ-୨,
	ମ-୧,	ଯ-୧,	ର-୨,	ଲ-୧,	ୱ-୩,	ଶ-୩ ।

୨। କ- ୩, ୪, ୬, ୭ । ଖ- ୧, ୩, ୪ ।

୩। ୧- ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଯୁଗ, ମଧ୍ୟ ଯୁଗ, ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗ ।

୨- ସେ କାଳବେଳରେ ଲେଖା ଥିବା ଭୁକେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ତଥ୍ୟ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଗଲେ ।

୩- ତାଙ୍କୁ ପୁଣି ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।

୪- ସେ ଆରିଷ୍ଟୋଟଲଙ୍କ ମତ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଗଲେ ।

୫- ସେ ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ବିଜ୍ଞାନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ତାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନକାଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯାହା ସବୁ କରିଛନ୍ତି ସମସ୍ତ ଭୁଲ ଅଟେ ।

୬- ବୃଦ୍ଧ ଶରୀରର ଉକ୍ତ ସଂଚାଳନର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ।

୭- ( ନିଉଟନଙ୍କ ଯେ କୌଣସି ୨ଟି ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ )

୪। କ- ପିପା , ୧୫୭୪ ଖ- ଭିନ୍ନସେନ୍, ଡୋ

ଗ- ୨୮, ୧୭୪୨ ।

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LEARNING EXPERIENCES  
PRE-BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Question Answer

Teacher's Activities	Activities of the Pupils
<p>Tr: Hellow, students! you are welcome to the fourth programme of our History series of school broadcasts. Before listening to the programme let me ask you some questions. (The teacher asks the following questions).</p>	
<p>Q.1 What is 'Pasu Bali' (Animal sacrifice)?</p>	
<p>Q.2 On which occasions it takes place?</p>	<p>Students give their own answers.</p>
<p>Q.3 <del>For which</del> For what purpose it is done?</p>	
<p>Q.4 Has anybody seen God or Goddess helping people after 'Pasubali'?</p>	
<p>Q.5 Is it good to do such crimes?</p>	
<p>(With these questions the teacher confronts with the statement "Scientists have faced such blind beliefs and even they have sacrificed their lives".)</p>	
<p>Tr: In to-day's programme, one will come to know about some of those scientists. While listening, please note the main points you feel worth writing. Also observe the pictures carefully.</p>	
<p>(Teacher tunes the radio).</p>	

ACTIVITIES DURING THE BROADCAST

Method: Radio-vision

Aids: Slides of

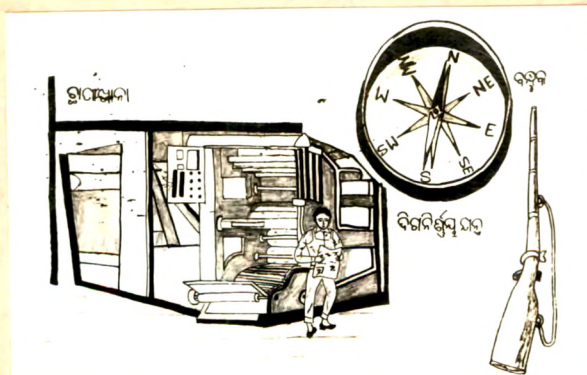
1. Printing machine, compass and rifle
2. Copernicus
3. Solar System
4. Clocks of different types
5. Galileo
6. Map of Italy showing Pisa
7. Telescope
8. Harvey
9. The circulatory system
10. Human heart
11. Newton
12. Newton observing falling apple.

Teaching Points Through the Radio	Visuals
1.....Paper, cracker, printing machines.... x          x          x	Slide No.1 x          x
2.....as a successful scientist, Copernicus..... x          x          x	Slide No.2 x          x
3.....Copernicus could prove that plants and satellites..... x          x          x	Slide No.3 x          x
4.....you must have seen different types of clocks..... x          x          x	Slide No.4 x          x
5.....Galileo is the inventor of clock. x          x          x	Slide No.5 x          x

Teaching Points Through the Radio	Visuals
6.....Galileo was born in Pisa..... x          x          x	Slide No.6 x      x
7.....Through research, Galileo invented the telescope..... x          x          x	Slide No.7  x      x
8.....Harvey was the father of modern medical science..... x          x          x	Slide No.8  x      x
9.....Harvey brought the circulatory system... x          x          x	Slide No.9 x      x
10.....Heart is the source of all actions..... x          x          x	Slide No.10 x      x
11.....Newton, a great scientist..... x          x          x	Slide No.11 x      x
12.....Newton observed falling apple..... x          x          x	Slide No.12

(Photographs of the slides developed by the  
investigator are given in the following pages).

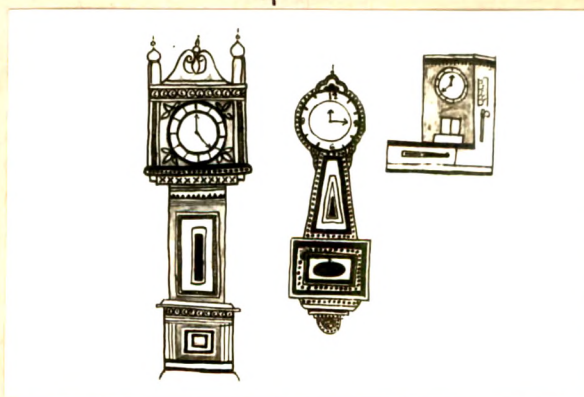
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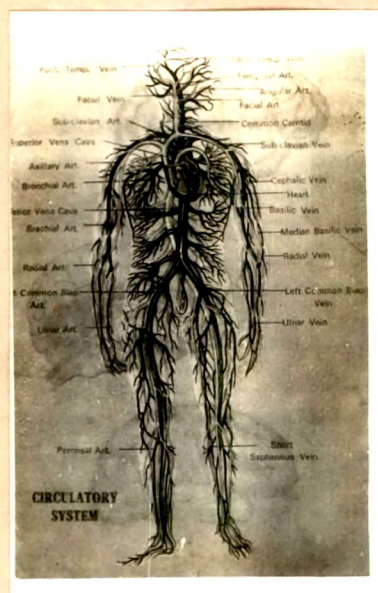




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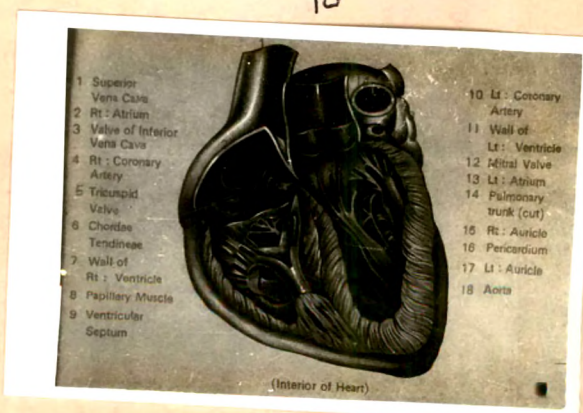
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10



POST BROADCAST ACTIVITIES

Method: Discussion

Teacher's Activities	Expected Students' Activities
<p>Tr: Well students! you have listened to the programme on "Bigyanara Punarjagaranara Patha Pradarshaka".</p>	
<p>Q. Who are the scientists about whom we listened?</p>	<p>Galileo, Harvey, Newton, Copernicus</p>
<p>Q. What contribution Copernicus made for the improvement of science?</p>	<p>Theory of solar system.</p>
<p>Q. About the solar system what is written in the Bible?</p>	<p>Sun is moving round the earth.</p>
<p>Q. What is your view (To 2-3 students, discussion goes on with more and more students participation).</p>	<p>Earth is moving round the Sun.</p>
<p>Q. What is the present position now?</p>	<p>Sun is stationary and the earth with other planets is revolving round.</p>
<p>Q. Why Galileo is famous?</p>	<p>For invention of telescope.</p>
<p>Q. What are the other inventions made by Galileo?</p>	<p>Slide rule, watch.</p>
<p>Q. Among the inventions of Galileo which is most useful to us?</p>	<p>Watch.</p>
<p>Q. How the idea of pendulum came to his mind?</p>	<p>By observing a hanging light.</p>

Teacher's Activities	Expected Students' Activities
Q. What is the use of a telescope?	Observation of stars and planets.
Q. Mr.____, please narrate in brief the life history of Galileo.  (Teacher would ask the following questions).	(Student will narrate).
Q. Why Galileo was kept in the prison?	He supported the sun centered theory of universe.
Q. Who is the father of modern medical science?	Harvey.
Q. Why was he called "Fool"?	(Discussion continuous along with students' answers).
Q. Any body in this class whose date of birth is 1st April?	
Q. What is the best contribution of Harvey towards medical science?	Theory of blood circulation.
Q. What is <sup>the</sup> theory of blood circulation?	Heart is the pumping station of blood circulations in the body.
Q. How could he arrive at such a theory?	By observing the system in various birds and animals.

Teacher's Activities	Expected Students' Activities
Q. Who has written Principia?	Newton.
Q. What are the contribution of Newton?	Scientific discoveries like movement of light, law of motion, gravity, etc.
Q. Which one do you like most? (To 2-3 students)	
Q. How does light travel?	In a straight line.
Q. How do you experience gravity?	
Q. How did this idea come to Newton's mind?	
Q. What are the other contributions of Newton which is not discussed here?	
Q. Among the scientists you have heard, whom do you like most and why? (To 3-4 students)	Students give their own views.

Well students! to-day it is time. Please go home and read whatever we have listened and discussed to-day. To-morrow we will have the test. Please come prepared.

Thank you all.