

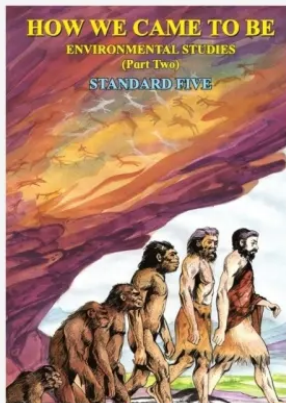
Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

5-Environmental Studies (Part 2): Chapter 2-

History and the Concept of 'Time'

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 5
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (PART 2)

CHAPTER 2
**History and the Concept of
'Time'**



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

5-Environmental Studies (Part 2): Chapter 2-

History and the Concept of 'Time'

Class 5: Environmental Studies Chapter 2 solutions. Complete Class 5 Environmental Studies Chapter 2 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Environmental Studies (Part 2): Chapter 2- History and the Concept of 'Time'

Maharashtra Board 5th Environmental Studies Chapter 2, Class 5 Environmental Studies Chapter 2 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Fill in the blank.

Question a.

The calendar we use today is based on the _____.

Answer:

The calendar that we use today is based on the Common Era/Christian Era..

Question b.

The period before the Common Era is known as the time _____.

Answer:

The period before Common Era or Christian Era is known as the Before Christ (BC).

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2. Answer the question in one sentence.

Question a.

which scientific methods are used to estimate the age of the layers of soil and the remains found in them?

Answer:

Carbon-14 analysis and Tree-rings analysis are the scientific methods used to estimate age of the layers of soil and the remains found in them

Question b.

How is the first century of the Common Era written?

Answer:

The first century of the Common Era is written as 1-100 AD.

3. Answer the following question in brief.

Question a.

What is meant by the unilinear division of time?

Answer:

1. Seven days make a week; two weeks make a fortnight and four weeks make a month.
2. Twelve months make a year, a hundred years make a century and ten centuries make a millennium.
3. This method of dividing time is known as the unilinear division of time.

Question b.

What are the units of measuring time?

Answer:

1. A second is the smallest unit of measuring time. Sixty seconds make a minute and sixty minutes make an hour.
2. Twenty-four hours make a day; seven days make a week and two weeks make a fortnight.

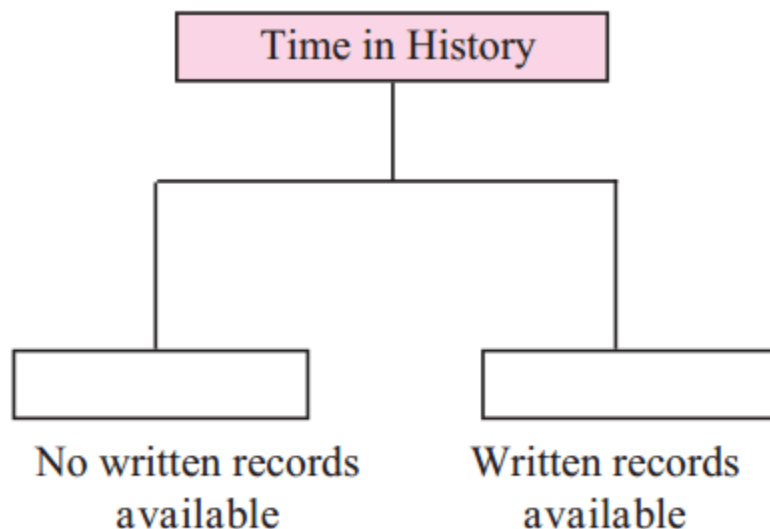
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3. Four weeks (two fortnights) make a month and twelve months make a year.
4. One hundred years make a century and ten centuries make a millennium.

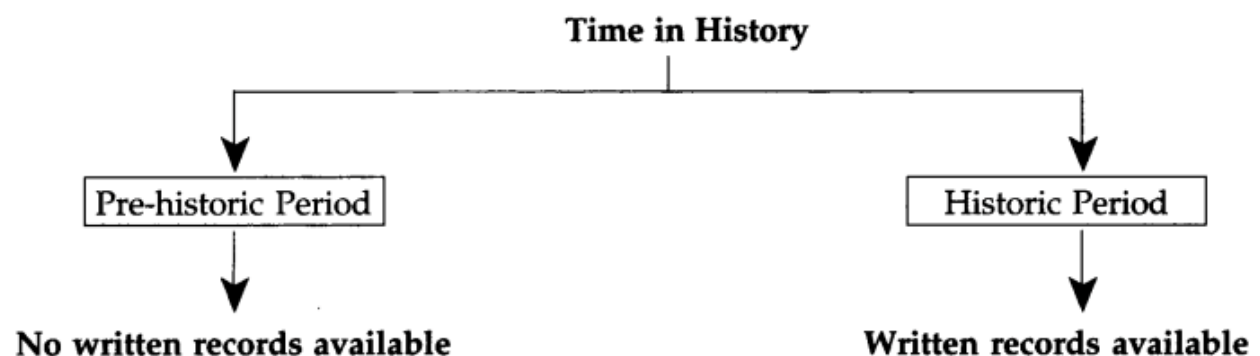
4. Complete the chart given below.

Question 1.

Complete the chart given below.



Answer:



Activity :

Question 1.

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Prepare a monthly plan for yourself on the lines of the one given below.

February

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5 Cricket match	6	7	8 Music class
9 Friend's birthday	10	11 Receiving Aunt	12	13	14	15
16	17	18 Maths test	19 Birth anniversary of Shivaji Maharaj	20 Visit to Grandma	21	22 Music class
23	24 Village fair	25	26	27 Marathi Day Programme	28	

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks:

- There are different methods of time.
- Time is
- We divide time into
- We divide the day into two parts, and
- Our earth rotates around its with a certain speed
- Our Earth round the sun.
- The sun has its own
- We receive from the sun.
- The earth takes hours to complete one rotation around its own axis.
- A period of daytime and following night together make one
- Seven days from Monday to Sunday make one
- Two weeks make a
- Four weeks make a
- Twelve months make a
- One year is followed by another and, when hundred years go by, a completed.
- When ten centuries, i.e. 1000 years are gone, a is completed.
- In history books also, a chain of events that follow one after the other is presented in a ... and manner.
- means in the year of Our Lord.
- The Christian or Common Era began in the memory of

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20. The first century of this era is written as CE or AD.
21. The period of the first millennium of this era is written as CE or AD.
22. The years of this period are counted and written in order.
23. The first century before the Common Era is indicated as BCE.
24. The first millennium before the Common Era is indicated as BCE.
25. The life time of Vardhaman Mahavir is written as
26. The lifetime of Gautam Buddha is written as
27. Measuring time is to measure the of time.
28. Second, day, month, century, are some of the of measuring time.
29. is the smallest unit of time.
30. It is an age-old custom to start a new to commemorate a special event.
31. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started a new era known as in 1674 to commemorate his coronation.
32. and are two eras that are used in India.
33. The founder of Islam migrated from Mecca to Madina.
34. The era was started to commemorate prophet Muhammad's migration.
35. The past is the subject matter of
36. The period of history goes back to the time of the birth of our system.
37. Our solar system came into being about billion years ago.
38. Our earth is a in the solar system.
39. The earth was also formed billion years ago
40. History is divided into two main periods and
41. The period is the period for which no written records are available.
42. The period for which written records are available from which history can be written is known as the period.
43. There are various methods of
44. There are many layers of deposited one above the other under the surface of the ground.
45. A rough estimate of how many years ago they existed can certainly be made using methods.
46. analysis and analysis are known as dating techniques.
47. is a science that tells us about events that happened in the past.

Answer:

1. reckoning
2. continuous
3. period
4. day, night
5. axis
6. revolves

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7. light
8. light
9. 24
10. day
11. week
12. fortnight
13. months
14. year
15. century
16. millennium
17. linear, serial
18. Anno Domini
19. Jesus Christ
20. 1-100
21. 1-1000
22. reverse
23. 100-1
24. 1000-1
25. 599 BC-527BC
26. 563 BC – 483 BC
27. length
28. units
29. second
30. era
31. Rajyabhishek Shaka
32. Shalivahan Shaka, Vikram Samvat
33. Prophet Muhammad
34. Hijri
35. history
36. solar
37. 4.5
38. Planet
39. 4.5
40. Prehistoric, historic
41. prehistoric
42. historic
43. measuring
44. soil
45. scientific
46. Carbon14 analysis, tree-rings analysis
47. History

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Match the columns:**Question 1.**

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Vardhaman Mahavir	a. 563BC-483BC
2. Sunrise to sunset	b. Smallest unit of time
3. Gautam Buddha	c. Day
4. Sunset to sunrise	d. One year
5. Second	e. 599BC-527BC
6. 100 years	f. Night
7. 12 months	g. A year
8. 1000 years	h. A week
9. Seven days	i. A century
10. Two weeks	j. A fortnight
11. Christian Era	k. A millennium
12. Rajyabhishek Shaka	l. Prophet Muhammad
13. Hijri Era	m. Jesus Christ
14. Shahenshahi Era	n. Parsi Community
15. Parsi Community	o. Chhatrapati Shivaji
16. Indian's Era	p. Hijri Era
17. Muhammad migrate	q. Shahenshahi Era
	r. Rajyabhishek Shaka
	s. Vikram Samvat

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Answer:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Vardhaman Mahavir	e. 599BC-527BC
2. Sunrise to sunset	c. Day
3. Gautam Buddha	a. 563BC-483BC
4. Sunset to sunrise	f. Night
5. Second	b. Smallest unit of time
6. 100 years	i. A century
7. 12 months	g. A year
8. 1000 years	k. A millennium
9. Seven days	h. A week
10. Two weeks	j. A fortnight
11. Christian Era	m. Jesus Christ
12. Rajyabhishek Shaka	o. Chhatrapati Shivaji
13. Hijri Era	l. Prophet Muhammad
14. Shahenshahi Era	n. Parsi Community
15. Parsi Community	q. Shahenshahi Era
16. Indian's Era	s. Vikram Samvat
17. Muhammad migrate	p. Hijri Era

Answer each question in one sentence:**Question 1.****How is the day divided?**

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Answer:

The day is divided into two parts – day and night.

Question 2.

What are the two movements of the Earth?

Answer:

The two movements of the earth are rotation and revolution.

Question 3.

What is rotation?

Answer:

The movement of the earth around its own axis at a certain speed is called the rotation of the earth.

Question 4.

What is revolution?

Answer:

The movement of the earth around the sun is called 'revolution of the earth'.

Question 5.

What is one day?

Answer:

The period of day time and the following night together makes one day.

Question 6.

What makes one week?

Answer:

Seven days, Monday to Sunday make one week

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Question 7.

What is a fortnight?

Answer:

2 weeks or 14 days make a fortnight.

Question 8.

What makes a month?

Answer:

Four weeks or 30/31 days make a month.

Question 9.

What makes a year?

Answer:

Twelve months make a year.

Question 10.

How is a century completed?

Answer:

One year followed by another year and when 100 years go by, a century is completed.

Question 11.

What is a millennium?

Answer:

When ten centuries, i.e. 1000 years have gone by, a millennium is completed.

Question 12.

What is unilinear division of time?

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Answer:

The method of dividing time into day, week, month, year, century and millennium is known as unilinear division of time.

Question 13.

What is Christian Era?

Answer:

This era began in memory of Jesus Christ and so this era is called as Christian Era.

Question 14.

What is common Era?

Answer:

The calendar we use today is based on the Christian era. Since it is commonly followed all over the world, now it is called as 'Common Era'.

Question 15.

How is the first century of Common Era written?

Answer:

The first 100 years, i.e., the first century of this era is written as years 1 – 100 CE or 1 – 100 AD.

Question 16.

How is the first millennium written?

Answer:

The period of the first millennium of this era is written as, 1 – 1000 CE or 1 – 1000 AD.

Question 17.

What is BCE or BC?

Answer:

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The period before the common era is known as the time “Before Common Era (BCE)” or “Before Christ (BC)”.

Question 18.

How are the years recorded in the BCE or BC period?

Answer:

The years of this period are counted and also written in reverse order.

Question 19.

How is the first century of ‘Before the Common Era period’ written?

Answer:

The first century before the Common Era is indicated as 100 – 1 BC.

Question 20.

How is the first millennium of ‘Before the Common Era period’ written?

Answer:

The first millennium Before the Common Era is indicated as 1000 – 1 BCE.

Question 21.

How is the life time of Vardhaman Mahavir written?

Answer:

The life time of Vardhaman Mahavir is written as 599 BC – 527 BC.

Question 22.

How is the life time of Gautam Buddha written?

Answer:

The life time of Gautam Buddha is written as 563 BC – 483 BC.

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Question 23.

Name the units of measuring time.

Answer:

Second, minute, hour, day, week, fortnight, month, year, century and millennium are units of measuring time.

Question 24.

Which is the smallest unit of measuring time?

Answer:

The second is the smallest unit of measuring time.

Question 25.

Which is the most common method of measuring time in different parts of the world?

Answer:

The Common Era or the Christian Era is the most common method of measuring time in different parts of the world.

Question 26.

How is a date written?

Answer:

The date consists of the serial number of that day followed by the name or serial number of the current month and then serial number of the current year.

Question 27.

When does a new era generally commence?

Answer:

It is an age-old custom to start a new era to commemorate a special event.

Question 28.

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Which era was started by Shivaji Maharaj?

Answer:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj started a new era or shaka known as 'Rajyabhishek Shaka' in 1674 to commemorate his coronation

Question 29.

Which two eras are used in India?

Answer:

Shalivahan Shaka' and 'Vikram Samvat' are two eras that are used in India.

Question 30.

Who is Prophet Muhammad?

Answer:

Prophet Muhammad is the founder of Islam.

Question 31.

When did Prophet Muhammad start an era?

Answer:

Prophet Muhammad migrated from Mecca to Medina, so, the 'Hijri Era' was started to commemorate this event.

Question 32.

Which era is used by the Parsi community in India?

Answer:

The Parsi community in India uses the "Shahenshahi Era".

Question 33.

What makes up the subject matter of History?

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Answer:

The past makes up the subject matter of History

Question 34.

When did our solar system come into being?

Answer:

Our solar system came into being about 4.5 billion years ago

Question 35.

How long ago was our earth formed?

Answer:

Our Earth is a planet in the solar system, so it is presumed that the earth was also formed 4.5 billion years ago.

Question 36.

Which two main periods is the time in History divided?

Answer:

The time in history is divided into two main periods: Pre-historic and Historic period.

Question 37.

What is Pre-historic period?

Answer:

The Pre-historic period is the period for which no written records are available.

Question 38.

What is Historic period?

Answer:

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The period for which written records are available from which history is written is known as Historic period'.

Question 39.

What is years before the common era?

Answer:

The events before the beginning of the common era are mentioned as having occurred a certain number of years before the common era.

Question 40.

What are evidences?

Answer:

Evidence is usually in the form of man-made artifacts and fallen structures.

Question 41.

How can we determine the time of the events that took place thousands of years ago?

Answer:

With the help of artifacts and also using scientific methods we can determine the time of the events that took place thousands of years ago.

Give reasons for the following :

Question 1.

Time is divided into periods.

Answer:

- i. There are different methods of reckoning time
- ii. Time is continuous, but for our convenience we divide time into periods.

Question 2.

The Christian era is also known as the common era.

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Answer:

1. The calendar we use today is based on the Christian era.
2. This era is most widespread and commonly used all over the world.
3. Therefore this era is now called the Common era.

Question 3.

Time in history is divided into two main periods.

Answer:

1. The span of 4.5 billion years, since the earth's formation is a vast period of time.
2. It is not easy to grasp this entire period all at once.
3. It is necessary to divide it into a number of stages in order to understand it better.
4. Therefore, Time in history is divided into two main periods, i.e. Pre-historic and Historic period.

Question 4.

The earth receives continuous light from the sun, but then too we see light only in day time and nights are dark.

Answer:

1. Due to the earth's rotation around its own axis, only a part of the earth's surface faces the sun.
2. It is only this part of the surface that becomes bright
3. The part that is not facing the sun remains dark.
4. Therefore we see light only in daytime even though the earth receives continuous light from the sun.

Question 5.

When we measure time, we actually measure its length.

Answer:

1. There are various methods of measuring time.
2. These methods allow us to identify a particular day, month or year with respect to an earlier or later day, month or year.
3. Thus, when we measure time, we actually measure its length.

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Answer the following questions in brief :

Question 1.

How are days and nights formed?

Answer:

1. The earth receives light from the sun.
2. As the earth rotates around its axis, that part of the surface which turns towards the sun becomes bright i.e. day.
3. The part that moves away has darkness i.e. night thus days and nights are formed.

Question 2.

What is the unilinear division of time?

Answer:

1. Seven days from Monday to Sunday, make one week.
2. Two weeks make a fortnight.
3. Four weeks make a month.
4. Twelve months make a year.
5. One year is followed by another and, when 100 years go by, we have a century.
6. When 10 centuries, ie. 1000 years are gone, a millennium is completed.
7. Such a method of dividing time is known as a unilinear division of time.

Question 3.

Explain time before the common or Christian era.

Answer:

1. The period of time before the common era is known as the time before Common Era (BCE) or Before Christ (BC).
2. The years of this period are counted and written in reverse order.
3. The first century before the common era began at the year 100 BCE and ended with 1 BCE.
4. It is written as 100-1 BCE.

Question 4.

How do we measure the length of time?

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Answer:

1. There are various methods of measuring time.
2. These methods allow us to identify a particular day, month, a year with respect to an earlier or later day, month or year.
3. For example, if it is June, then we know that the earlier month was May and the next one will be July.
4. If today is 10th of June, then we can tell that tomorrow will be 11th of June and yesterday was 9th of June.
5. Thus, when we measure time we actually measure its length.

Question 5.

How are dating techniques used?

Answer:

1. By using dating techniques we learn how old the layers of soil and the remains found in them are.
2. Then we can put approximate dates to their occurrence?
3. For example, if an earthen pot is estimated to be five thousand years old with the help of dating techniques, we can say that the earthen pot dates back roughly to 3000 BC
4. Then we can conclude that the period of the culture to which the pot belongs must be around 3000 BC.

Question 6.

What is meant by Prehistoric period?

Answer:

1. 'Prehistory' means 'before history'.
2. The prehistoric period is the period for which no written records are available.
3. The history of this period has not been written down.

Question 7.

What is meant by Historic period?

Answer:

1. Unlike the Prehistoric period, we can trace the events and progress of the historic period.
2. The historic period is the period for which written records are available.

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3. We can use these written records to write history.

Glossary :

1. commemorate : remember and show respect for.
2. estimate : roughly calculate or judge the value.
3. unilinear : developing in a steady way.
4. coronation : the ceremony of crowning the ruler.
5. reckoning : the action of calculating
6. widespread : spread among a large o number or over a large area
7. occurrence : an incident or an event



Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 5 Environmental Studies

Part 1

- Chapter 1- Our Earth and Our Solar System
- Chapter 2- Motions of the Earth
- Chapter 3- The Earth and its Living World
- Chapter 4- Environmental Balance
- Chapter 5- Family Values
- Chapter 6- Rules are for Everyone
- Chapter 7- Let us Solve Our own Problems
- Chapter 8- Public Facilities and My School
- Chapter 9- Maps - Our Companions
- Chapter 10- Getting to Know India
- Chapter 11- Our Home and Environment
- Chapter 12- Food for All
- Chapter 13- Methods of Preserving Food
- Chapter 14- Transport
- Chapter 15- Communication and Mass Media
- Chapter 16- Water
- Chapter 17- Clothes - Our Necessity
- Chapter 18- The Environment and Us
- Chapter 19- Constituents of Food
- Chapter 20- Our Emotional World
- Chapter 21- Busy at Work - Our Internal Organs

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- Chapter 22- Growth and Personality Development
- Chapter 23- Infectious Diseases and how to Prevent them
- Chapter 24- Substances, Objects and Energy
- Chapter 25- Community Health and Hygiene
- Chapter 3- Life on Earth
- Chapter 4- Evolution
- Chapter 5- Evolution of Mankind
- Chapter 6- Stone Age: Stone Tools
- Chapter 7- From Shelters to Village-settlements
- Chapter 8- Beginning of Settled Life
- Chapter 9- Settled Life and Urban Civilization
- Chapter 10- Historic Period

Part 2

- Chapter 1- What is History?
- Chapter 2- History and the Concept of 'Time'

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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