

**GRADE:3****Subject: SST****Date: 25/09/2024****Chapter-9 Our Heritage****Q.I) New words:**

- 1) Heritage
- 2) Culture
- 3) Traditions
- 4) Historical
- 5) Pottery
- 6) Folklores
- 7) Literature
- 8) Architecture
- 9) Murals
- 10) Monuments
- 11) Emperor
- 12) Hemispherical
- 13) Dedicated
- 14) Sacred
- 15) Miniature

**Q.II) Answer the following questions.****Q.1) What is heritage? What are the types of heritage in India?**

Ans: Heritage refers to the culture, natural and historical assets inherited from past generations.

There are two types of heritage in India:

1. Natural Heritage
2. Cultural Heritage

**Q.2) Write a note on the architectural diversity in India and give examples.**

Ans: India is rich in diverse architecture. The earliest architectural remains in India belongs to the

Indus Valley Civilisation. In the period following the Indus valley Civilisation, many other buildings were constructed.

Example: 1. The Sanchi Stupa 2. Ajanta caves 3. Sun Temple 4. Brihadeshwara Temple 5. Taj Mahal

**Q.3) Write a note on the literature of India.**

Ans: India has a rich collection of literature that includes both religious and non-religious literature.

Religious literature includes books such as Vedas, the puranas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and Bhagvad Gita.

Non-religious literature includes poems, stories, dramas, etc written by famous writers.

**Q.4) Write a short note on Indian dance forms.**

Ans: There are two main dance styles in India.

Classical dances- were earlier either performed in temples as a form of worship or in courts for recreation. Some of the major classical dances of India are Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, and Odissi.

Folk dances- are usually performed during festivals, harvests and marriages in different communities. Some folk dances of India are Garbha, Gidra and Ghoomar.

**Q.5) What do you know of the languages spoken in India?**

Ans: There are 22 languages recognised by the Constitution of India. Hindi is the official language of India. However, English is also used for official purposes. Sanskrit and Tamil are two of the oldest languages of the world. Most of the Indian languages are written and read from left to right. However, Urdu, Kashmiri and Sindhi are written and read from right to left.

Teachers signature

Principals Signature