

Chapter 2: History and the Concept of 'Time'

EXERCISES [PAGE 9]

Exercises | Q 1. (a) | Page 9

Fill in the blank.

The calendar we use today is based on the _____.

SOLUTION

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

Exercises | Q 1. (b) | Page 9

Fill in the blank.

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

SOLUTION

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

Exercises | Q 2. (a) | Page 9

Answer the question in one sentence.

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

SOLUTION

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

Exercises | Q 2. (b) | Page 9

Answer the question in one sentence.

How is the first century of the Common Era written?

SOLUTION

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

Exercises | Q 3. (a) | Page 9

Answer the following question in brief.

What is meant by the unilinear division of time?

SOLUTION

1. Seven days make a week; two weeks make a fortnight and four weeks make a month.

- Twelve months make a year, a hundred years make a century and ten centuries make a millennium.
- This method of dividing time is known as the unilinear division of time.

Exercises | Q 3. (b) | Page 9

Answer the following question in brief.

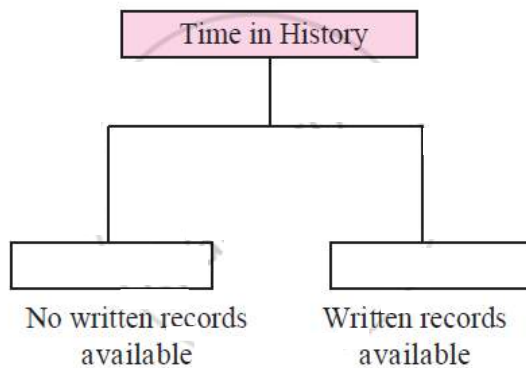
What are the units of measuring time?

SOLUTION

- A second is the smallest unit of measuring time. Sixty seconds make a minute and sixty minutes make an hour.
- Twenty-four hours make a day; seven days make a week and two weeks make a fortnight.
- Four weeks (two fortnights) make a month and twelve months make a year.
- One hundred years make a century and ten centuries make a millennium.

Exercises | Q 4 | Page 9

Complete the chart given below.



SOLUTION

