

Question bank

Chapter-1 When, Where and How

Q-1 Match the following columns:

Column I	Column II
1. Scribe	(a) Chronicler
2. Babur	(b) Muslim invader
3. Muhammed Ghori	(c) Copied manuscript
4. Minhaj-z-siraj	(d) Mughal

Q-2 Fill in the blanks

2. In Sanskrit literature, India is called __
3. ____ were patronized by the rulers.
4. Delhi Sultanate was founded by __ .
1. The period from _____ to _____ century AD witnessed considerable changes in Indian history.

Q-3 Answer the following questions in short.

1. Which countries comprise the Indian subcontinent?
2. Mention the time span of the Medieval Period in India.
3. Name any two foreign travellers who visited India during the Medieval Period.

Q-4 Answer the following questions in long:

1. In what ways has the meaning of the term 'Hindustan' changed over time?
2. Bring out the changes noticeable in religion during the Medieval Period.
3. Discuss the sources of the Medieval Period.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) 3. Who brought the teaching of the holy Quran to India?

- (i) Merchants and Traders
- (ii) Foreigners
- (iii) Sufi

(iv) None of the above

(b) Manuscripts are kept in

(i) museums

(ii) archives

(iii) library

(iv) shop

(c) Archaeology is the study of

(i) music and painting

(ii) historical remains

(iii) coins

(iv) All of the above

(d) The Medieval Period began in India in

(i) 8th century AD

(ii) 9th century AD

(iii) 10th century AD

(iv) 11 th century AD

Chapter-2 New Kings and Kingdoms

Q-1 Answer the following questions in long:

4. Explain the art and architecture of the Chola empire.

1. Explain the administration system of the Chola empire?

3. How did the Rashtrakuta become powerful?

Q-2 Match the following columns:

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
1. Chand Bardai	(a) Kitab-al-Hind
2. Al-Beruni	(b) Hiranya-garbha
3. Kambar	(c) Ramayan
4. Dantidurga	(d) Prithvirajraso

Q-3 Fill in the blanks

1. Mahmud of Ghazni raided India times.
2. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the battle of
- 3..... was the founder of the imperial Cholas kingdom.
4. The earliest Turkish invader in India was
5. The Pala dynasty was founded by with his capital at

Q-4 Write the years correctly :

1. When did Mahmud of Ghazni's rule begin?
2. When did Mahmud of Ghazni's rule end?
3. When Muhammad Ghori attacked Prithvi Raj Chauhan?

Q-5 Name the dynasties of the following rulers :

1. Mihir Bhoj _____
2. Devapala _____
3. Prithvi raj Chauhan _____

Q-6 Answer the following questions in short:

1. Who took the title of Gangaikonda?
2. What is meant by Taniyur?
3. What was the purpose of performing 'hiranya-garbha'?
4. Who was the most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) 1. Gopuram was a

- (i) ground
- (ii) gateway
- (iii) tower
- (iv) hall

(b) 2. Who travel led India along with Mahmmud of Ghazni?

- (i) Muhammod Ghorī
- (ii) Chand Bardai
- (iii) Al Beruni
- (iv) Al Masaudi

(c) 3. Which kingdom was not involved in tripartite struggle?

- (i) The Cholas
- (ii) The Pratiharas
- (iii) The Palas
- (iv) The Rashtrakutas

(d) 4. Who was the founder of the the Chola kingdom in the 9th century?

- (i) Rajaraja - I
- (ii) Rajendra-1
- (iii) Vijayalaya
- (iv) None of the above

(e) 5. The smallest unit of the Chola empire was:

- (i) Mandalam
- (ii) Valanadu
- (iii) Nadu
- (iv) Taniyur

Chapter-3 The Delhi Sultanate

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

2. Iltutmish introduced silver coins known as and copper coins known as

3. Iltutmish nominated as his successor.

4. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to
5. The Sultanate was a state.
1. Qutab ud din Aibak was the founder of the slave or the dynasty.

Q-2 Match the column:

Column I	Column II
1. Ibrahim Lodi	(a) Token currency
2. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq	(b) Invasion of Timur Lang
3. Ghiasuddin Balban	(c) First Battle of Panipat
4. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Tughlaq	(d) Founder of the Sayyid dynasty
5. Khizr Khan	(e) Policy of blood and iron

Q-3 Answer the following questions in short:

1. Who was the founder of the Slave Dynasty in India?
2. Who constructed the mosque called 'Dhai Din ka Jhopra' ?
3. Who completed the Qutab Minar?
4. Who defended the kingdom from the invasions of the Mongols?
5. Who built the Feroz Shah Kotla?
6. Who took up the title of Alam Shah?

Q-4 Answer the following questions in long:

1. What problems were faced by Iltutmish during his accession?
2. How did Firoz Tughluq benefit the peasants?
3. Why did Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq transfer the capital in 1327 AD from Delhi to Devagiri?

Q-5 Identify the following and then write a sentence about each:

1. Chengiz Khan
2. Sijdah
3. Timur Lang
4. Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi
5. Daulatabad
6. Queen Padmini

7. Zakat

8. Panipat

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) 1. Razia Sultan was the daughter of

- (i) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (ii) Iltutmish
- (iii) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (iv) Ala-ud-din Khalje

(b) 2. The invasion of Delhi by Timur in 1398 AD is said to mark the end of the

- (i) Tughlaq Empire
- (ii) Lodi Empire
- (iii) Khalji Empire
- (iv) Sayyid Dynasty

(c) 3. The last ruling family of the Delhi Sultanate was the

- (i) Rajput
- (ii) Tughlaq
- (iii) Sultan
- (iv) Lodi

**(d) 4. Iltutmish was able to preserve his kingdom against the ravages of the
invasions.**

- (i) Mongol
- (ii) Turk
- (iii) Mughal
- (iv) Afghan

(e) 5. Razia refused to be addressed as

- (i) Sultana
- (ii) Sultan
- (iii) Queen
- (iv) None of these

(f) 6. , a nephew of Jalaluddin Khalji hatched a conspiracy and got Sultan Jalaluddin

- (i) Ala-ud-din Khalji
- (ii) Mubarak Shah
- (iii) Alam Shah
- (iv) None of these

Chapter-4 The Mughal Empire

Q-1 Write True or False:

1. Jahangir left the administration in the hands of his queen, Nur Jahan.
2. Shah Jahan married Mumtaz Mahal, in whose memory he built the Taj Mahal.
3. The Rajputs were very well treated during the reign of Aurangzeb.
4. Humayun had five major rivals interested in acquiring his lands.
5. Akbar had his books read out to him by his courtiers.
6. Noor Jahan never played an active role in the administration.
7. Jahangir was an excellent writer and loved nature.

Q-2 Name the following:

1. Three brothers of Humayun
2. Three brothers of Aurangzeb
3. Place where Akbar discussed religious issues
4. City built by Shah Jahan

5. The most famous musician in the court of Akbar

Q-3 Answer the following questions in short:

1. Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India?
2. Who did Humayun succeed in 1530 AD?
3. Why was Sher Shah Suri's also known as Sher Khan?
4. What was the name of Jahangir's wife?
5. Who took the title of Shah Jahan?
6. What was the impact of the new Islamic policy?
7. Which tax had been abolished by Akbar?
8. What were the names of sons of Shah Jahan?

Q-4 Answer the following questions in detail:

2. What special welfare measures were introduced during Sher Shah Suri's rule?
3. Give a brief description about Akbar's quest for knowledge.
4. What do you understand by sulh-i-kul?
5. Give a brief account of Aurangzeb as the last of the Mughal rulers.
6. What was the impact of reimposing Jaziya tax?
1. What difficulties did Humayun face?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) 1. Sher Shah built an excellent network of system.

- (i) surveillance
- (ii) recovery
- (iii) canal
- (iv) none of these

(b) 2. Akbar was the only great Mughal ruler who was

- (i) literate

(ii) illiterate

(iii) scholar

(iv) none of these

(c) 3. At personal level, Akbar was to other religions.

(i) tolerant

(ii) intolerant

(iii) cruel

(iv) none of these

(d) 4. Salim Noor-ud-din Jahangir ascended to throne after the death of

(i) Babur

(ii) Shah Jahan

(iii) Dara Shikoh

(iv) Akbar

Chapter-5 The Medieval Architecture

Q-1 Write True or False:

1. Meenakshi Temple is in Madurai.
2. The Indo-Islamic style of architecture did not influence the regional kingdoms.
3. The temples at Khajuraho were built by rulers of the Chandella Dynasty.
4. Shah Jahan constructed the Taj Mahal at Agra.
5. The Dravidian style of architecture was used in the Chola temples.

Q-2 Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
1. Lingaraja Temple	(a) Odisha
2. Adhai Din Ka Jhopra	(b) Tanjore
3. Moti Masjid	(c) Delhi
4. Humayun's Tomb	(d) Hampi
5. Dilwara Temple	(e) Ajmer
6. Shore Temple	(f) Mount Abu
7. Adina Masjid	(g) Bengal
8. Mehrangarh Fort	(h) Mahabalipuram
9. Brihadishvara Temple	(i) Jodhpur
10. Virupaksha Temple	(j) Agra

Q-3 Answer the following questions in short:

1. What does the Mughal period mark?
2. Which was the second major undertaking of Shah Jahan's reign?

Q-4 Answer the following questions in detail:

2. Describe the Mughal architecture in your own words.
3. Give a brief description of architecture during Shah Jahan's reign.
4. Explain the building of the Taj Mahal.
1. Give description of a typical South Indian temple.

Q-5 Fill in the blanks:

3. The Buland Darwaza is situated in
4. The Brihadishvara Temple is dedicated to Lord
5. The two architecture features introduced by the Turks were the and the
6. , near Agra, was built by Akbar as his new capital.
1. The Qutab Minar was completed by
2. Jahangir built

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) 1. The first great period of building activity occurred under the emperor

- (i) Babur
- (ii) Akbar
- (iii) Aurangzeb
- (iv) Shah Jahan

(b) 2. The Alai Darwaza was built by

- (i) Ala ud din Khalji
- (ii) Firuoz Shah

(iii) Qutub ud Din

(iv) None of these

(c) 3. Shah Jahan shifted his capital to

(i) Agra

(ii) Jaipur

(iii) Delhi

(iv) None of these

(d) 4. The Gol Gumbaz is in

(i) Golconda

(ii) Delhi

(iii) Bijapur

(iv) None of these

(e) 5. High and majestic gateways of temples in the south are called

(i) Shikhara

(ii) Gopurams

(iii) Mandapam

(iv) None of these

(f) 6. Most of the early Mughal buildings use

(i) arches

(ii) minarets

(iii) roofs

(iv) iron

(g) 7. The Taj Mahal is distinguished as the finest example of architecture.

(i) Nagara

(ii) Mughal

(iii) sultanate

(iv) Dravidian Indian

(h) 8. The Red Fort represents the summit of Mughal creativity which prevailed during the reign of emperor

(i) Babur

(ii) Akbar

(iii) Aurangzeb

(iv) Shah Jahan

Chapter-6 Administration and Societies Under the Mughals

Q-1 Fill in the blanks

1. The Mughal administration was highly
2. Mir Bakshi was the emperor's chief advisor.
3. The imperial were used instead of signatures on farmans.
4. The peacock throne was made of pure and studded with
5. Land revenue or was the chief source of income.

Q-2 Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

1. Akbar divided the empire into twelve subas or provinces.
2. The French jeweller Tavernier was invited by Jahangir.
3. Akbar organised his nobility to see all his jewels and the army into the mansabdari system.
4. Roshanara helped Shah Jahan in administration.
5. Chief Qazi was the head of the judicial department.

Q-3 Name the following persons.

4. An officer in the government who collected secret information.
5. Without his/her support the royal ladies would not get their supplies of silk and brocade. He/she got them made in the Karkhanas.

1. The head of all administration.
2. Controlled the revenue department and without his permission no jagir can be allotted.
3. Held a rank in the government. He also have to maintain some cavalrymen.

Q-4 Answer the following question in short:

1. What was Diwan-i-Khas used for?
2. What was the empire of Akbar divided into?
4. Who had to be addressed as 'Almpaneh'?
5. Who invited French jeweller Tavernier?
6. What was the main focus of life of Zeb-un-Nisa?
3. What was the work of Mir Bakshi?

Q-5 Answer the following questions in detail

1. How did Akbar divide his empire?
2. Who is a true ruler?
3. What was the mansabdari system?
4. Describe the peacock throne.
5. What were zat and sawar?

Chapter-7 Towns, Traders and Craftsman

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

3. is a piligrimage centre.
4. Machilipatnam is situated in the state of
1. Surat stands on the banks of the river
2. Vijayanagar lies on the bank of river.

Q-2 Match the following columns:

Column A	Column B
1. Surat	(a) Andhra Pradesh
2. Machilipatnam	(b) A courtier of Akbar
3. Kedarnath	(c) Vijayanagar
4. Abul Fazl	(d) Gujarat
5. Hampi	(e) Pilgrimage centre

Q-3 Write True or False against each statement:

1. Hampi was founded by Samagama dynasty as a capital city.
2. Surat was an important trading port on the Bay of Bengal.
3. Kalamkari textiles and printings are created by using vegetable dyes.
4. Patna has recently emerged as a great centre of diamond cutting and polishing.
5. Agra is a pilgrimage centre.
6. A large number of priests, workers, artisans, traders, settled near the temples immediately.
7. The furniture was modelled on the western design in medieval India.
8. European traders liked to visit India for cotton.

Q-4 Answer the following questions in short:

1. Name the important centres of trade and industry during the 16th century.
2. Where textiles from Gujarat were exported to?
3. What was the affinity of the Great Mughals evident with?
4. Where is Hampi situated?

Q-5 Answer the following question in detail:

1. Why these towns were famous for? (a) Surat (b) Machilipatnam
2. How was the economy of India during the Sultanate period?
3. Name any five pilgrimage centres.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Pilgrimage towns represented a key pattern of urbanisation, the process by which develop.

- (i) cities

- (ii) towns
- (iii) villages
- (iv) none of these

(b) The Mughal era witnessed the establishment of a stable centre and a uniform provincial

- (i) government
- (ii) office
- (iii) court
- (iv) none of these

(c) On the East coast was the town of which contributed to India's commercial relations with South-East Asian countries.

- (i) Vijayanagara
- (ii) Vishakhapatnam
- (iii) Hampi
- (iv) None of these

(d) played a big role in the economic activities of the country.

- (i) Craftsmen
- (ii) Architect
- (iii) Artists
- (iv) None of these

(e) A notable feature of 16th century was the growth of in various parts of the country.

- (i) cities
- (ii) towns
- (iii) villages
- (iv) none of these

Chapter-8 Special Change: Mobile and Settled Communities

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. The name Assam has been derived from the word
2. The first Ahom king was
3. The most powerful Gond ruler was
4. In subcontinent the society was divided according to the rules of
5. organisation is based on kinship or clan loyalties.

Q-2 Write True or False:

5. The main language of the Gonds is Condi.
6. The Central Bhils live in the mountain regions in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal.
7. Some nomads are hunters and plant gatherers.
1. The tribes led a simple life.
2. The Ahoms and the Gonds established their own kingdoms.
3. Garhgaon was one of the major centres of the Ahoms.
4. Rani Durgavati was the most famous Ahom queen. She died fighting the Mughals.

Q-3 Match the following:

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Area</i>
1. Khokhars	Punjab
2. Gonds	Madhya Pradesh
3. Assam	Western Himalaya
4. Bhils	Helped Mughal empire
5. Asaf Khan	Mughal Governor
6. Banjaras	Kamrupa

Q-4 Answer the following questions in short:

1. When did Assam become part of the British India?
2. What do you know about the dress and jewellery of the Gonds?
3. Who ranked highest among the Varnas?
4. Who performed johar?

Q-5 Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Who are the tribals ? Name some of the important tribes in India.
2. Define Bhils in your own language.
3. Write a note on the village administration of the Gonds.
4. Throw some light on the history of the Ahoms.
5. What do you know about the customs and beliefs of the Ahoms?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) A threefold division of society into priests, warriors and commoners was a part of the hesitage .

- (i) Hindi
- (ii) Aryan
- (iii) Brahmana
- (iv) All of these

(b) The Varna rules were prescribed by

- (i) Gonds
- (ii) Brahmanas
- (iii) Bhils
- (iv) None of these

(c) Chero tribe was attacked by

- (i) Rajputs
- (ii) Mughals
- (iii) Raja Man Singh
- (iv) None of these

(d) Who was the illustrious queen of Gonds?

- (i) Padmavati

- (ii) Laxmibai
- (iii) Durgavati
- (iv) None of these

(e) Parjas are a sub-group of

- (i) Bhils
- (ii) None of these
- (iii) Gonds
- (iv) Ahoms

(f) The Gond Raj as of and Chanda are examples of an adivasi aristocracy.

- (i) Garha - Mandia
- (ii) Chero tribe
- (iii) Minas
- (iv) None of these

Chapter-9 Religious Movements

Q-1 Write True or False:

1. One of the incarnations of Vishnu is 'Hanuman'.
2. The ultimate goal of all Hindus is to pray god.
3. One of the Hindu mathas is at Badrinath.
4. Ramanuja was indeed a great theologian.
5. Some of the Bhakti saints preached in foreign languages.
6. The Hindus and the Muslims were brotherly and loving of each other.
7. The Sufis were divided into different sects.
8. Swami Ramananda was Kabir's Guru.

Q-2 Answer the following questions in short:

1. Write the names of two Hindu sects.

2. Which was the most widespread religion in Medieval India?
3. Where was Shankaracharya born?
4. Who was one of the most popular followers of Bhakti Marg?
5. What helped the Hindus and the Muslims in broadening their religious horizons?
6. What did the Bhakti saints believe?
7. What were the teachings of Ramanuja?
8. Who authenticated the holy book, Guru Granth Sahib?

Q-3 Answer the following questions in detail:

2. What do you understand by the Bhakti movement in Hinduism?
3. What were the teachings of Bhakti saints?
4. Who were Sufi saints? What did they do?
5. What are the main principles of Islam?
1. Define Hinduism.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Who established four 'mathas' of Hindu culture at four corners of India?

- (i) Ramanuja
- (ii) Shankaracharya
- (iii) Madhava
- (iv) Chaitanya

(b) The Rajputs in North India were the followers of

- (i) Vaishnavism
- (ii) Hinduism
- (iii) Shaivism
- (iv) None of these

(c) A majority of people followed Shaivism, Vaishaniam and Jainism in

- (i) Delhi Sultanate
- (ii) India
- (iii) Pakistan
- (iv) South India

(d) The Mughals observed Islam

- (i) democratically
- (ii) liberally
- (iii) orthodoxly
- (iv) None of these

(e) Hindu saints emphasised on Bhakti as a means to attain

- (i) salvation
- (ii) wealth
- (iii) peace of mind
- (iv) none of these

(f) The Sufi saints did not believe in worship.

- (i) idol
- (ii) image
- (iii) picture
- (iv) all of these

(g) Guru Nanak was born at

- (i) Talwandi
- (ii) Balwandi
- (iii) Bhiwandi
- (iv) None of these

Chapter-10 Spring of Regional Cultures

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

4. The regional kingdoms of and were very famous for music.
5. Urdu was formed by the fusion of •
6. The Amuktamalyada was composed by• .
- 1 was the writer of Prithvirajraso.
2. Geet Govinda was written by
3. The Ragmala painting were painted in the style.

Q-2 Write True or False:

3. Sanskrit was the official language under the Mughals.
4. Regional languages developed during the early Medieval period.
5. Sitar was invented by AbuI Fazl.
1. Purandaradasa composed as many as 475,000 songs in the Kannada language.
2. Amir Khusrau was not well-versed in Brajbhasha.
6. Raja Man Singh Tomar and Mian Tansen belonged to Gwalior.
7. Geet Govinds was written by Mansur.

Q-3 Match the following columns

Column A	Column B
1. Kalhana	(a) Urdu
2. Panpa, Ponna and Ranna	(b) Rajatarangini
3. Mirza Ghalib	(c) Persian
4. Malik Muhammad Jayasi	(d) Hindi
5. Vidyapati	(e) Three jewels of Kannada literature
6. Dara Shikoh	(f) Maithili

Q-4 Answer the following questions in short:

1. Why was Urdu known as a camp language?
2. List some regional languages which developed during the early Medieval period.
5. Who is the author of 'Padmavat'?
3. During which period did translation of the epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana take place?

4. Who were the pioneers of miniature painting in India?
6. Who was the most influential musician from the Delhi Sultanate period?
7. What is Brajbhasha?
8. From which part of the country did 'Ektara' and 'Dotara' originate?

Q-5 Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Write a note on literary activities in the Mughal Period.
2. What do you know about the miniature painting?
3. What Raja Man Singh Tomar is known for?
4. What helped in fusion of Hindu and Muslim ideas? How?
5. Write a note on devotional music during the medieval period.
6. Write a note on the 'Classical' dance forms during the medieval period.
7. Write a note on the folk music in Bengal.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Tansen was a court musician during reign.

- (i) Babur's
- (ii) Akbar's
- (iii) Humayun's

(b) The dawn of Islamic rule under the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire over northern India caused considerable cultural

- (i) interchange
- (ii) exchange
- (iii) damage
- (iv) loss

(c) Chaitanya led the Bhakti Movement in

- (i) Odisha

(ii) Bihar

(iii) Bengal

(d) Miniature paintings are executed on a very small scale on perishable material, such as

(i) Paper

(ii) Cloth

(iii) Both of these

(iv) None of these

(e) Mughal paintings were a unique blend of Indian, Persian and styles.

(i) Islamic

(ii) Mugal

(iii) Hindu

(iv) None of these

(f) Ain-i-Akbari is a part of

(i) Baburnama

(ii) Akbarnama

(iii) Ain-i-Jahangiri

(iv) None of these

(g) Tansen could light fires by singing raga

(i) Mallhar

(ii) Deepak

(iii) Chirag

(iv) None of these

Chapter-11 The Eighteenth Century India

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. Hyder Ali was the ruler of
2. Sawai Jai Singh founded the Pink City of
- 3 became the independent ruler of Bengal and shifted his capital to Murshidabad.
- 4..... was the first Peshwa.
- 5..... was able leader of the Sikhs after the death of Guru Gobind Singh.

Q-2 Answer the following questions in short

1. Who was the least threatening and least ambitious of Mughal monarchs?
2. When did Shivaji die?

Q-3 Write True or False:

1. Farrukhsiyar felt the supremacy of the Saiyid brothers as irksome.
2. As the Indian revolt of 1857 spread, Sepoy regiments seized Delhi.
3. The Mughal rule had simply made enough of a positive contribution to justify its continuance.
4. Nadir Shah occupied and plundered Delhi, but spared the Peacock throne.

Q-4 Match the following accordingly:

Column A	Column B
1. Bahadur Shah Zafar	(a) established an arsenal in Dindigul.
2. Hyder Ali	(b) was the last Peshwa.
3. Shivaji	(c) invaded Indian in 1761.
4. Balaji Baji Rao	(d) was the last Mughal.
5. Ahmad Shah Abdali	(e) was succeeded by Farrukhsiyar.
6. Jahandar Shah	(f) defeated Afzal Khan and Shaista Khan.

Q-5 Answer the following questions in detail

1. What do you understand by the Black Hole?
2. What were the causes of the decline of the Mughal empire?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The Persian King Nadir Shah invaded India from the

- (i) North West
- (ii) North East
- (iii) North South
- (iv) None of these

(b) The Mughal state invested neither in agricultural expansion nor in

- (i) Warfare
- (ii) Manufacturing
- (iii) Exports
- (iv) None of these

(c) Ranjit Singh's effective rule lasted four decades, from 1801 to

- (i) 1837
- (ii) 1838
- (iii) 1839
- (iv) 1840

(d) The Nizam-ul-Mulk had consolidated his position in

- (i) Tamilnadu
- (ii) Kerala
- (iii) Hyderabad
- (iv) None of these

(e) Murshid Auli Khan was the Governor of

- (i) Bengal
- (ii) Indore
- (iii) Kerala

(iv) Hyderabad

(f) The Marathas served in the kingdoms of and Golconda.

(i) Bijapur

(ii) Kerala

(iii) Hyderabad

(iv) Bengal

Chapter-12 Environment

Q-1 Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by environment?
2. Name the major components of environment.
3. What do you mean by biosphere?
4. What do you understand by abiotic environment?
5. Name the domain of water.
6. Name the two major components of biotic environment.
7. What do you mean by human environment? Also give any two examples of human environment.
8. What is an ecosystem?

Q-2 Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ environment refers to non-living things.
2. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the elements of _____ environment
3. _____ is the solid crust, made up of rocks and minerals.
4. _____ includes all the living components of environment.

Q-3 Short Answer Type Questions

5. How are human beings responsible for making changes in environment? Discuss.
1. Differentiate between natural environment and human environment.

2. Differentiate between lithosphere and atmosphere. Also state their importance.
3. Differentiate between biotic environment and abiotic environment.
4. How are the domains of water and life different from each other?

Q-4 Write true or false

2. Abiotic environment contains land, water, minerals, etc.
4. 'Zoo' is an example of man-made environment.
1. Both Antarctica and Sahara desert have the same environment.
3. The domain of water is known as the atmosphere.
5. Man creates human environment by interacting with natural environment.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following is an example of biotic environment?

- (i) Mineral
- (ii) Rocks
- (iii) River
- (iv) Plants

(b) The domain of life is called

- (i) biosphere
- (ii) hydrosphere
- (iii) atmosphere
- (iv) lithosphere

(c) Which of the following elements are included in lithosphere?

- (i) Mountains
- (ii) Soil
- (iii) Plateau
- (iv) All of the above

(d) Which is not a natural ecosystem?

- (i) Desert
- (ii) Aquarium
- (iii) Forest
- (iv) Grassland

(e) Which is a human made environment?

- (i) School
- (ii) Plains
- (iii) Railways
- (iv) Both (a) and (c)

Chapter-13 Inside Our Earth

Q-1 Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are seismic waves?
2. What do you mean by fossils?
3. What do SIAL and SIMA stand for?
4. Name the minerals of which the core of the earth is made up.
5. What do you mean by sediments?
6. What is asthenosphere?
7. Name the three layers present in the earth's interior.
8. What do you mean by rocksphere?
9. Give two types of igneous rocks.
10. What are metamorphic rocks?

Q-2 Fill in the blanks:

1. Deccan Plateau is made up of ____.
2. When sediments are compressed and hardened then ____ are formed.

3. Lithosphere is floating on ____
4. _____ are the most important sources to know about the interior of the earth.
5. The earth's crust is made up of various types of ____

Q-3 Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give a brief account of the layers of the earth.
2. State the characteristics of igneous rocks.
3. Give any four features of sedimentary rocks.
4. How are different forms of rocks formed in a cyclic manner?
5. State the various uses of rocks.
6. How are the metamorphic rocks formed?

Q-4 State 'True' or 'False'.

1. Igneous rocks are largely found over the earth's surface.
2. Metamorphic rocks are formed due to heat and pressure exerted on igneous and sedimentary rocks.
3. Basalt is an example of extrusive igneous rocks.
4. The upper crust of the earth is made up of silica and magnesium.
5. Sedimentary rocks are mostly found in layers.

Q-5 Match the following:

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. Upper Crust	(a) Fossils
2. Asthenosphere	(b) Silica and Aluminum
3. Core	(c) Basalt
4. Sedimentary rocks	(d) Mantle
5. Igneous rocks	(e) Nickel and iron

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) What is the upper thin layer of lithosphere called?

- (i) Mantle
- (ii) Crust
- (iii) Core

(iv) None of the above

(b) The deepest part (core) of the earth is made up of

(i) Iron and Nickle

(ii) Silica and Aluminum

(iii) Silica and Magnesium

(iv) Silica and Nickle

(c) Which of the following rocks are called primary rocks or parent rocks?

(i) Igneous rocks

(ii) Sedimentary rocks

(iii) Metamorphic rocks

(iv) All of the above

(d) Which of the following is an example of intrusive igneous rock?

(i) granite

(ii) basalt

(iii) sandstone

(iv) coal

(e) In which of the following rocks are fossils are found?

(i) Metamorphic rocks

(ii) Igneous rocks

(iii) Sedimentary rocks

(iv) All the above

Chapter-14 Our Changing Earth - Internal Forces

Q-1 State 'True' or 'False':

1. The epicentre is just below the focus inside the earth.

2. The disequilibrium in any part of the earth is the major cause of an earthquake.
3. The waves generated by an earthquake are called seismic waves.
4. Endogenetic forces work over the earth's surface.
5. Active volcano constantly ejects lava, gases, ashes and fragmented materials.

Q-2 Match the Columns:

Column A	Column B
1. Earthquake	(a) Vent
2. Active volcano	(b) Endogenetic force
3. Glacier	(c) Stromboli
4. Plate tectonics	(d) Exogenetic force
5. Volcano	(e) Seismograph

Q-3 Give answer in short

1. What is a volcano?
2. What is an earthquake?
3. Give any two examples of endogenetic forces.
4. Give any two agents of exogenetic forces.
5. What do you mean by the focus of an earthquake?
6. What do you mean by epicentre?
7. What are seismic waves?
8. What is the use of a seismograph?
9. What is Richter Scale?
10. Who invented the Richter Scale?

Q-4 Give answer in details

1. Differentiate between endogenetic forces and exogenetic forces with examples.
2. How do we measure the intensity of an earthquake?
3. Give a brief description about different types of volcanoes.
4. Explain the world wide distribution of earthquakes.
5. Discuss the effects of volcanoes and earthquakes in brief.
6. What protective measures should we take during an earthquake?

Q-5 Fill in the blanks:

4. Magma is mainly formed by ____ and ____ rocks.
1. The seismic waves are recorded by an instrument called ____
2. Vesuvius volcano is a ____ volcano.
3. A volcano is a ____, through which molten lava ejected.
5. ____ measures the magnitude and intensity of earthquake in numeric value.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following is an example of endogenetic forces?

- (i) Plate tectonics
- (ii) Water fall
- (iii) Moving of glacier
- (iv) Sea waves

(b) Which of the following is a part of the volcano?

- (i) Vent
- (ii) Magma chamber
- (iii) Crater
- (iv) All of the above

(c) The place where the earthquake originates first is called

- (i) Epicentre
- (ii) Seismic waves
- (iii) Focus
- (iv) Lithosphere

(d) 'Etna' volcano is an example of which type of volcano?

- (i) Active
- (ii) Dormant

(iii) Both (b) and (c)

(iv) Extinct

Chapter-15 Our Changing Earth - External Forces

Q-1 State 'True' or 'False':

1. Waterfalls form where the alternate layers of hard and soft rocks are found.
2. A river has very less capacity of erosion, when it flows through mountainous region.
3. Running water is an active agent of erosion.
4. Rivers form meanders during their lower course.
5. Stack is an erosional landform created by sea waves.

Q-2 Fill in the blanks:

1. A greater size of gorge is known as _____
2. _____ is the deposition of fine silt carried by wind from a distant place.
3. _____ are narrow, knife like mountain ridges formed by the erosion of two or more adjoining cirque.
4. _____ are formed when wind erodes the lower section of the rock more than the upper.

Q-3 Match the following columns:

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
1. River	corrie
2. Wind	sea stacks
3. Sea waves	water fall
4. Glacier	barkhans

Q-4 Give answer in short

1. What do you mean by weathering?
2. What do you mean by erosion?
3. Name any two depositional landforms created by a river.
4. Name any two erosional landforms created by a glacier.
5. What do you mean by glacial moraines?

6. Name any two erosional and depositional landforms created by wind.
7. How are beaches formed?
8. What is barkhans?
9. What are levees?
10. What is a delta?

Q-5 Give answer in detail

1. Discuss about the different types of weathering.
2. Differentiate between ox-bow lake and flood plains.
3. Discuss the formation of delta in detail.
4. Give a brief description of the landforms created by a river during its upper course.
5. Differentiate between weathering and erosion.
6. Give brief description about any three landforms created by sea waves.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following is not an agent of physical weathering?

- (i) Frost
- (ii) Wind
- (iii) Oxygen
- (iv) Insolation

(b) Which of the following is an example of biological agent of weathering?

- (i) Oxygen
- (ii) Carbon dioxide
- (iii) Animals
- (iv) Frost

(c) During which course does a river have the tremendous capacity to erode down the land?

- (i) both (b) and (d)
- (ii) Upper course
- (iii) Middle course
- (iv) Lower course

(d) Colorado river is located in

- (i) U.K.
- (ii) U.S.A.
- (iii) Russia
- (iv) Mexico

(e) Which of the following is the example of deposition by sea waves?

- (i) Sea caves
- (ii) Sea stacks
- (iii) Beach
- (iv) Sea arches

Chapter-16 The Atmosphere

Q-1 Answer in short:

1. What do you mean by temperature?
2. What do you mean by pressure?
3. What is humidity?
4. Define seasonal winds.
5. What do you understand by 'loo' ?
6. Define wind.
7. What do you mean by weather?
8. What is climate?

9. Name the layer which reflects radio waves.
10. What do you mean by relative humidity?
- 11 . Give the importance of water vapour.
12. Name the main constituents of air.
13. Give the elements of weather and climate.

Q-2 Answer in detail.

1. Give the main features of troposphere.
2. Give a brief description about the main constituents of atmosphere.
3. Differentiate between stratosphere and ionosphere.
4. What do you mean by troposphere? Give the main types of rainfall.
5. Differentiate between absolute humidity and relative humidity.
6. Give a brief description about the different types of wind with examples.

Q-3 State 'True' or 'False':

1. Exosphere is the lower layer of the atmosphere.
2. The air pressure is highest at sea level.
3. Convectional rainfall is common in equatorial region.
4. Stratosphere is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomena.
5. Nitrogen is the least found gas in the atmosphere.

Q-4 Fill in the blanks:

1. The temperature at which saturation is reached is called the ____
2. ____ is a horizontal movement of air.
3. The winds blowing almost in the same direction throughout the year are called ____ winds.
4. ____ gas protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays.

Q-5 Match the following columns:

Column I
1. Loo
2. Chinook
3. Foehn
4. Appleton Layer
5. Ozone

Column II
Stratosphere
Switzerland
Ionosphere
Northern India
U.S.A.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following gases is called a greenhouse gas?

- (i) Ozone
- (ii) Nitrogen
- (iii) Carbon dioxide
- (iv) Oxygen

(b) Which of the following gases absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays radiated from the sun?

- (i) Methane
- (ii) Helium
- (iii) Ozone
- (iv) Nitrogen

(c) Which of the following is the lower most layer of atmosphere?

- (i) Stratosphere
- (ii) Mesosphere
- (iii) Ionosphere
- (iv) Troposphere

(d) Radio communication is possible due to

- (i) Ionosphere
- (ii) Exosphere
- (iii) Troposphere
- (iv) Stratosphere

(e) What percentage of oxygen is found in atmosphere?

- (i) 78%

(ii) 2 1%

(iii) 99%

(iv) 0.03%

Chapter-17 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ are found on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics.
2. Short grasses grows in _____ grasslands.
3. The timber in coniferous forests is commercially known as ____
4. Dwarf birches, junipers and willows are related with _____ vegetation.
5. Temperate grasslands are called _____ in Australia.

Q-2 Write True or False:

1. Steppes grasslands are found in North America.
2. Reindeer, musk ox, polar bear, etc. are found in Tundra region.
3. Mediterranean region is known as 'Orchards of the World' for their cultivation of fruits.
4. Broad leaves are found in coniferous trees.
5. Thorny bushes are found in tropical evergreen forests.

Q-3 Match the following columns:

Column A	Column B
(a) Tropical grasslands	Juniper
(b) Coniferous forests	Velds
(c) Tundra vegetation	Sal
(d) Temperate grasslands	Polar bear
(e) Tropical deciduous forests	Tall grass

Q-4 Give answers in short:

6. Name the areas where temperate deciduous forests are found.
7. Name the two varieties of temperate evergreen forests.
1. Name the important factors responsible for the plants growth.
2. Name any two tree species found in tropical evergreen forests.

3. Name any two animals found in Tundra region.
4. Name the areas where Mediterranean forests are found.
5. Name any two varieties of coniferous forests.
8. Give any two characteristics of tropical evergreen forests.
9. Mention two types of grasslands.
10. Give any two causes responsible for the extinction of wildlife.

Q-5 Give answer in detail.

1. Compare tropical grasslands with temperate grasslands.
2. Give any four features of tundra vegetation.
3. Discuss the factors affecting natural vegetation.
4. Give the major types of natural vegetation.
5. Compare tropical evergreen forests with tropical deciduous forests.
6. Discuss the factors responsible for the extinction of wildlife.
7. State the protection measures taken by government to protect wildlife.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following trees belong to tropical deciduous forests?

- (i) Teak
- (ii) Oak
- (iii) Mahogany
- (iv) Pine

(b) Which of the following are the most important factors that affect the growth of plants?

- (i) Temperature and rainfall
- (ii) Soil and slope
- (iii) Rainfall and soil
- (iv) Temperature and slope

(c) Which of the following vegetation belongs to dry climate?

- (i) Shrubs and thorny bushes
- (ii) Evergreen forests
- (iii) Grasslands
- (iv) Deciduous forests

(d) Citrus fruits are grown in

- (i) Tropical deciduous forests
- (ii) Temperate evergreen forests
- (iii) Coniferous forests
- (iv) Mediterranean vegetation

(e) In North America, temperate grasslands are known as

- (i) Pampas
- (ii) Prairies
- (iii) Steppes
- (iv) Velds

Chapter-18 Water

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ are the huge harbour waves.
2. Indian Ocean has an average depth of ____
3. Gulf Stream is a _____ ocean current that lies in the Atlantic Ocean.
4. The regular movements of water from one part of the ocean to another are called _____
5. The _____ occur at intervals of about 12 hours and 26 minutes.

Q-2 State 'True' or 'False'

1. Tides help in navigation.

2. The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing ground of the world.
3. Indian Ocean is the largest ocean of the world.
4. Oceans are very important in terms of providing fresh water.
5. Tsunami cause great destruction of life and property in coastal areas.

Q-3 Match the following Columns

Column I	Column II
1. Mariana Trench	(a) 2.7%
2. Fresh Water	(b) Atlantic Ocean
3. Challenger Ridge	(c) Pacific Ocean
4. Full moon	(d) Indian Ocean
5. Arabian Sea	(e) Spring Tides

Q-4 Give answer in short:

6. Give the two factors which affect the salinity of ocean in different places.
7. Name the movements of ocean water.
 1. What do you mean by water cycle or hydrological cycle?
 2. What do you mean by Tides?
 3. Define ocean currents.
 4. Name the biggest and the smallest ocean of the world.
 5. Name any two islands located in the Indian Ocean.
 8. Name the strait which separates North America from Asia.
 9. Give the distribution of land and water over the earth's surface.
 10. Give any two effects of tides.
 - 11 . Define waves.

Q-5 Give answer in detail:

1. Give any four features of the Pacific Ocean.
2. What is salinity? Explain in detail.
3. Give any four effects of ocean currents.
4. What are spring tides and neap tides?

5. How do the ocean currents originate? Explain.
6. How are tsunami caused?
7. Give any three features of the Indian Ocean.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Earth is also considered as _____

- (i) Red Planet
- (ii) Green Planet
- (iii) Blue Planet
- (iv) Largest Planet

(b) Which of the following is not an example of fresh water?

- (i) Oceans
- (ii) Rivers
- (iii) Ice caps
- (iv) Atmosphere

(c) The Dolphin Ridge is located in the

- (i) Indian Ocean
- (ii) Atlantic Ocean
- (iii) Pacific Ocean
- (iv) Arctic Ocean

(d) The average salinity of sea water is

- (i) 35/1000
- (ii) 38/1000
- (iii) 39/1000
- (iv) 30/1000

(e) About what percentage of the earth is covered by land?

- (i) 29%
- (ii) 28%
- (iii) 21 %
- (iv) 27%

Chapter-19 Human Environment Settlement, Transport and Communication

Q-1 Give answer in detail:

1. Differentiate between land transport and water transport.
2. Differentiate between rural settlement and urban settlement.
3. Differentiate between administrative towns and defensive towns.
4. Differentiate between personal communication and mass communication with examples.
5. How advancement in technology make communication faster? Explain.
6. Give any three features of air transport.
7. How is the water transport the cheapest mode of transport? Explain.
8. What do you mean by settlement? Also discuss the factors affecting settlement.

Q-2 State 'true' or 'false':

1. Airways are the cheapest means of transport.
2. Roadways and railways are the examples of land transport.
3. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra are used as inland waterways.
4. Vishakhapatnam is considered as an educational town.
5. The north Atlantic route is among the busiest ocean routes in the world.

Q-3 Make the following columns:

1. Television
2. Delhi
3. Jerusalem
4. Bhitai

- (a) International airport
- (b) Religious Town
- (c) Industrial town
- (d) Mass Media

Q-4 Fill in the blanks:

1. Western Europe, Eastern USA and ____ have very dense network of air routes.
2. ____ is the process to convey messages.
3. Invention of the ____ opened the door of easier transport.
4. In rural settlement most of the people are engaged in ____

Q-5 Give answer in short:

8. What do you mean by mass media?
10. What do you mean by administrative towns?
1. What do you mean by settlements?
2. Mention the factors affecting settlement.
3. What are the various types of settlement?
4. Define collection towns.
5. What do you mean by transport?
6. What are the types of transport.
7. Give any two examples of personal communication.
9. Name the two navigable rivers of India.
11. What do you mean by industrial towns?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following factors affect the settlement?

- (i) Temperature
- (ii) Rainfall
- (iii) Soil
- (iv) All the above

(b) Which of the following cities is an example of religious town?

- (i) Haridwar

- (ii) Roorkee
- (iii) Vishakhapatnam
- (iv) Delhi

(c) Jamshedpur is considered as a/an

- (i) Educational town
- (ii) Religious town
- (iii) Industrial town
- (iv) None of the above

(d) Which is the fastest mode of transport?

- (i) Bus
- (ii) Car
- (iii) Train
- (iv) Aeroplane

(e) Which of the following is an example of mass media?

- (i) Newspaper
- (ii) Cellular phone
- (iii) Telefax
- (iv) All the above

Chapter-20 Human Environment Interactions

Q-1 Answer in brief

1. What do you mean by environment?
2. Name the countries which are the parts of the Amazon basin.
3. Name the highway that makes transportation easy in the rainforests.
4. Mention the importance of rainforests of the Amazon basin.
5. Name the important occupational activities prevailing in the Amazon basin.

6. Name the sources of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.
7. What do you mean by 'loos'?
8. Give any two points of difference between the Amazon basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.
9. What type of forests are grown in the Sunderban Delta?
10. Name the animals found in the foothills of the Himalayas
11. Name the animals found in the Amazon basin.
12. Name any two tree species found in the rainforests of the Amazon basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin each.

Q-2 Answer in detail:

1. Compare the life style of the people of the Amazon basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.
2. Give any four features of the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.
3. Explain the economic activities of the people in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.
4. Explain the interrelationship between environment and human beings.
5. Compare the climatic conditions between the Amazon basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

Q-3 Write True or False:

1. The Sunderban delta is the largest delta of the world.
2. Anaconda and boa constrictor are found in the terai region of Himalayas.
3. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin has monsoon type of climate.
4. Wheat is an important food crop in the Amazon basin.
5. Rainfall and temperature are important factors of plant growth.

Q-4 Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is the staple food crop of the people of the Amazon basin.
2. _____ highway made transportation to any part of the rainforest of the Amazon basin easy.

3. The rubber gatherers in Amazon basin are known as _____
4. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lies in _____
5. The Brahmaputra river originates from the Mansarovar lake in _____

Q-5 Match the following columns:

Column A	Column B
1. Boa constrictor	Ganga – Brahmaputra basin
2. Loo	Tropical deciduous forests
3. Ebony	Amazon basin
4. Teak	Northern plains
5. Prayagraj	Tropical rainforests

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following type of agriculture is practised in the Amazon basin?

- (i) Slash and burn
- (ii) Commercial agriculture
- (iii) Intensive agriculture
- (iv) All the above

(b) Which state is not related with the Ganga-Brahmaputra Plain?

- (i) Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) Karnataka
- (iii) Bihar
- (iv) Assam

(c) Which of the following are the main factors in our environment?

- (i) Physical features and climate
- (ii) Climate and natural vegetation
- (iii) Natural vegetation and soil
- (iv) None of the above

(d) Which of the following is not a part of Amazon Basin?

- (i) Bolivia
- (ii) Brazil

(iii) Equator

(iv) Chile

(e) Which of the following animal is found in the rainforests of the Amazon basin?

(i) Anaconda

(ii) Flying Fox

(iii) All the above

(iv) Lizard

Chapter-21 Life in The Temperate Grasslands

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. ____ and ____ sheep are the popular species reared in veld.

2. Prairies cover parts of ____ and parts of ____

3. ____ predominates in the drier sections of the prairies.

4. ____ mountain is located to the east of velds.

Q-2 Write True or False:

1. Velds are located in North America.

2. The Kalahari desert is located to the west of veld.

3. The grassland of South Africa is called the veld.

4. Prairies are called as the 'granaries of the world'.

5. Rice is the most important crop of the prairies.

Q-3 Match the following columns:

1. Chicago	South Africa
2. Prairie	Diamond mines
3. Veld	Africa
4. Kalahari	Meat packing
5. Kimberley	Wheat

Q-4 Give answers in short:

1. What do you mean by Estancia?

2. What do you mean by mixed farming?
3. Name any two factors which favour the growth of grasslands.
4. Name two types of grasslands.
5. Define 'Chinook'.
6. Name two important economic activities of Prairie.
7. Name the protected animal in Prairie.
8. What are the months in which rainfall occurs in veld?
9. Name two important crops grown in the veld region.
10. Which activity predominates in the drier section of the Prairies?

Q-5 Give answer in detail:

1. Why is Chicago regarded as an important city?
2. Give any three points to differentiate between prairie and veld.
3. Discuss the economic activities held in the prairie region.
4. Discuss the climatic features in the prairie region.
5. Give detail about the natural vegetation and wildlife in veld.
6. Give detail about the economic activities in veld.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The temperate grasslands of South America are known as ____

- (i) Prairie
- (ii) Downs
- (iii) Veld
- (iv) Pampas

(b) Which of the following cities is the famous centre of meat packing?

- (i) Johannesburg
- (ii) Kimberley

(iii) Winnipeg

(iv) Chicago

(c) large animal farms in the prairies are called

(i) Farm house

(ii) Ranches

(iii) Big farm

(iv) Stations

(d) In velds, rainfall occurs from

(i) June to September

(ii) November to February

(iii) July to November

(iv) August to September

(e) Which of the following are the hot wind blown in the prairies?

(i) Bora

(ii) Loo

(iii) Chinook

(iv) Mistral

Chapter-22 Life in Deserts

Q-1 Fill in the blanks

1. The inhabitants of the Sahara desert are known as ____

2. ____ mountain is located to the south of Ladakh.

3. ____ is a hill or mound of sand found in desert.

4. There is a large daily range of temperature in ____

5. The height of Ladakh in ____ is 3000 km.

Q-2 Match the following columns:

Column A
1. Azizia
2. Ladakh
3. Tuaregs
4. Cactus
5. Gompas

Column B
Meadows
Sahara
58.7°C
Monasteries
Deserts

Q-3 State 'True' or 'False':

4. Sahara is a cold desert.
2. Ladakh is rich in scenic beauty.
3. Palm trees are found in deserts.
1. National Highway 15 A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley.
5. Pastoral nomads mainly live in the hot deserts.

Q-4 Give answer in short:

7. What do you mean by intermontane plateau?
8. Name the two mountain ranges which surround Ladakh.
1. Name two types of desert found in the world with examples.
2. Name any two trees grown in the Ladakh region.
3. Name any two Buddhist monasteries located in Ladakh.
4. Define a desert.
5. What kind of clothes do the people of Sahara desert wear to protect themselves from scorching heat?
6. Name any two economic activities associated with Ladakh region.
9. Give any two climatic features of Ladakh.
10. Name the countries located over the Sahara desert.

Q-5 Give answer in detail.

1. Give a brief description about the location of the Sahara desert.
2. Give any four climatic features of the Sahara desert.
3. Describe the location of Ladakh region.
4. Discuss about the climatic features found in Ladakh.
5. Compare the economic activities found in the Sahara desert and Ladakh.

6. Compare the physical features of Sahara and Ladakh.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of the following countries is not a part of the Sahara desert?

- (i) Mali
- (ii) Algeria
- (iii) Tunisia
- (iv) Chile

(b) A desert receives rainfall less than

- (i) 35 cm
- (ii) 50 cm
- (iii) 25 cm
- (iv) 45 cm

(c) Karakoram range is located to the ____ of Ladakh region.

- (i) South
- (ii) West
- (iii) North
- (iv) East

(d) Which of the following is an important animal associated with Ladakh region?

- (i) fox
- (ii) Yak
- (iii) Buffalo
- (iv) Ox

(e) Which of the following National Highways connects Leh to Jammu & Kashmir?

- (i) 1 A

(ii) 10 A

(iii) 1 B

(iv) 12 A

Chapter-23 Equality: A Key Feature of Democracy

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. Universal Adult Franchise is based on the idea of ____
2. ____ is the term that the so called lower castes used to address themselves.
3. The Civil Right Act of ____ prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or natural calamities.
4. Government has made several efforts to increase equality of ____
5. According to ____ no person can discriminate any other on the basis of caste.

Q-2 Answer in detail:

1. What provisions have been made to maintain equality among all the sections of the society?
2. How has the education level improved due to the mid day meal programme?
3. Describe the two ways adopted by the government to maintain equality.
4. Describe the three kinds of equality.
5. How are equality and dignity correlated?
6. Give any two examples showing the struggle of people for equality outside India.
7. Describe in detail about the Civil Right Movements in the U.S.A.

Q-3 State whether the given statements are True or False:

1. There is no problem to dalit people regarding equality in India.
2. Civil Rights Movement in the U.S.A. was started in 1950s.
3. Dignity refers to self respect or regard of a person in terms of his caste and religion.
4. Om Prakash Valmiki is a writer related to the upper caste.

5. The Indian Constitution recognizes every person as equal.

Q-4 Very short answer type questions:

4. Define dignity.

1. Mention the three kinds of equality.

2. What do you mean by the Civil Rights Movement?

3. What do you mean by dalit?

5. What do you mean by untouchability Act?

6. What do you mean by mid day meal?

7. What is the Civil Right Act, 1964?

8. Mention the two ways which the government has adopted to implement equality.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Universal Adult Franchise is the right to cast the vote at the age of -

- (i) 18 years or above
- (ii) 20 years only
- (iii) 35 years only
- (iv) below 18 years

(b) African - American people in the U.S.A. were discriminated on the basis of their

- (i) Religion
- (ii) Nationality
- (iii) None of the above
- (iv) Colour and race

(c) Mid Day Meal was first started in the state of -

- (i) Kerala
- (ii) Karnataka

(iii) Andhra Pradesh

(iv) Tamil Nadu

(d) The Civil Rights Movement was started in -

(i) U.S.A.

(ii) Britain

(iii) Belgium

(iv) Belgium

Chapter-24 Functions of State Governments

Q-1 Write True or False:

1. The function of all legislatures is to make laws.
2. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly usually belongs to the opposition party.
3. The Speaker decides the time and duration of a member to speak.
4. The total membership of the Vidhan Parishad is normally 1/3rd of the total membership of the Vidhan Sabha.
5. The Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly.
6. The Governor is appointed by the President.

Q-2 Fill in the blanks :

- 1 . Uttar Pradesh has a Legislature.
- 2..... presides over the Legislative Assembly.
- 3 can dissolve the Legislative Assembly.
4. of the members of the Legislative Council are elected by the local bodies.
- 5 appoints the Governor of a state.

Q-3 Very short answer type questions

1. What is a state legislature having two Houses called?
2. Name two states of India having unicameral legislature.

3. Who is an MLA?
4. How long is the tenure of the Vidhan Sabha?
5. On how many subjects has the State Legislature authority to make laws?
6. What are the powers and functions of a Governor?

Q-4 Short answer type questions:

1. What is meant by a Bicameral Legislature? Name the states having Bicameral Legislature.
2. What do you understand by the Upper House? State its formation.
3. Whom does the Governor appoint the Chief Minister? Throw light on his/her working and powers.
4. What do you understand by the Council of Ministers?
5. Examine the Executive Powers of the governor.
6. How is the Council of Ministers appointed ?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The State Legislatures are based on the-

- (i) Union Parliament
- (ii) Parliament
- (iii) Cabinet
- (iv) Vidhan Sabha

(b) A State Legislature having only one house is called

- (i) None of these
- (ii) Bicameral
- (iii) Unicameral
- (iv) Tricameral

(c) The term of a Legislative Assembly is

- (i) 3 years
- (ii) 4 years
- (iii) 5 years
- (iv) None of these

(d) An MLA should be an adult of sound mind not less than ____ of age.

- (i) 25 years
- (ii) 30 years
- (iii) 35 years
- (iv) 45 years

(e) The members of the Vidhan Sabha are elected through a

- (i) Ballot
- (ii) Secret ballot
- (iii) EVM
- (iv) None of these

(f) During an emergency, the term of the Vidhan Sabha is extended up to a period of-

- (i) 9 months
- (ii) 1 year
- (iii) 5 months
- (iv) 6 months

Chapter-25 The Role of Democracy in Health

Q-1 Short answer type questions:

1. In this chapter, you have read that health is a wider concept than illness. Look at this quote from the Constitution and explain the terms 'living standard' and 'public health' in your own words.

2. What do you mean by the word health?
3. How does health condition improve in a country?
4. What do you mean by medical tourism in India?
5. What are the practices of traditional healthcare?
6. Which department of government provides healthcare in India?

Q-2 Very short answer type questions:

1. When was the National Health Policy endorsed?
2. What are the healthcare facilities?
3. Who provides public health services?
4. Who provides private health services?
5. What is healthcare inequality in India?
6. What do you mean by health insurance?
7. What is IRDA?
8. What is RMP?

Q-3 Fill in the blanks:

1. Healthcare in India can be traced back nearly ____ years.
2. Emperor ____ was the first leader in the world history to attempt to give healthcare to all of his citizens
3. ____ means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
4. ____ is provided by city and district hospitals and rural primary health centres (PHCs).
5. A ____ is a practitioner of the ayurvedic tradition, and a ____ is a practitioner of the ____ unani or Greek tradition.
6. India has ____ sub-centres, ____ dispensaries, ____ PHCs, ____ CHCs and about ____ secondary and tertiary hospitals.
7. ____ Indians die each year from diarrhoea.
8. Health means our ability to remain ____ of illness and injury.

9. If people get ____ drinking water they are likely to be healthy.

10. India is the ____ producer of medicines in the world.

Q-4 Write true or false against each statement:

1. India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.

2. It is not the primary duty of the government to ensure public welfare.

3. The number of doctors with respect to the population is much less in rural areas.

4. The private health service is a chain of health centres run by the government.

5. Knowledge about health is an essential part of education at all levels.

Chapter-26 The Gender Inequality

Q-1 Fill in the blanks :

1. Being a boy or a girl is an important part of one's ____

2. In many countries the family itself becomes the root cause of ____ inequality.

3. Preference is always given to the needs of a boy rather than a ____

4. A girl is basically trained for ____ work.

5. ____ founded many educational institutions and encouraged widow remarriage.

6. Women are given equal political rights through ____

Q-2 Write True or False:

1. Killing of girl child is called Sati Pratha.

2. Women who stay at home do not work.

3. Child marriage is a boon for girls.

4. The work that women do is less valued than that of men.

5. Our society does not make distinction between boys and girls when they are growing up.

6. Women are victims of discrimination only in India.

7. Lack of awareness and social orthodoxy are the root causes of problems like dowry deaths.

Q-3 Very short answer type questions:

1. What is gender?
2. Where are the roots of gender inequality?
3. How are the girls treated in Indian families?
4. How are women legacy rights denied?

Q-4 Short answer type questions:

2. Mention the efforts made by social reformers.
 3. Mention the government efforts for the cause of empowerment of women.
 4. Explain the term 'gender inequality'.
 5. How do you think stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do, affect women's right to equality?
 6. Explain the social aspects of gender inequality?
 7. Give some examples of discrimination made against women in the economic field.
1. Which factors perpetuate gender inequality?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) For most persons, gender identity and biological characteristics are-

- (i) none of these
- (ii) different
- (iii) the same
- (iv) unknown

(b) Gender relates to pattern of behaviour identified as

- (i) 'feminine'
- (ii) masculine'

(iii) both of these

(iv) none of these

(c) In India-

(i) people do not educate girls

(ii) people educate girls

(iii) it cannot be said

(iv) none of these

(d) The girls get care than boys do.

(i) less health

(ii) education

(iii) nutrition

(iv) All of these

Chapter-27 Women Change the World

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

1. The voice of _____ is increasingly heard in the Parliament, courts and in the streets.

_____ of India gave women equal rights with men.

3. Indian women were contributing nearly __ percent of total employment in agriculture and related activities.

4. The _____ sector includes jobs such as domestic servant, small trader, artisan, or field labourer on a family farm.

5. Women have been given representation in the ----- system as a sign of political empowerment.

6. _____ (\$EWA) is helping thousands of Indian women meet their business needs.

Q-2 Very short answer type questions:

1. What do you mean by women in formal sector?

2. What do you mean by women in informal sector?
3. What do you mean by the term SEWA?
4. Who are the leaders of Feminist movement?
5. What do you mean by protesting?

Q-3 Write True or False:

1. In India all girls are given education.
2. Indian women work very hard for longer hours than men and she faces many challenges.
3. Women work in the informal sector, while men work in offices.
4. Modern influences are affecting the younger generations in parts of India.
5. The women's movement raises its voice when violence against women takes place.

Q-4 Short answer type questions:

1. What are the constitutional rights of women?
2. How do women contribute in our economy?
3. What are the barriers to self-employed women?
4. What are the challenges faced by working women?
5. What are the points of women movement centre?

Chapter-28 The Media in India

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

2. _____ is a print media.
3. Political parties are the foundation stone of _____
1. Radio and television are _____ means of mass communication.
4. The electronic media operates in accordance with the _____ code.

Q-2 Say if the sentences are True/False:

1. Radio, television, cinema, etc. fall in the category of electronic media.

2. Cinema is an important medium for information and communication of ideas.
3. Media has played a significant role in spreading the cherished goals of liberty, equality and fraternity.
4. A free press is not a good asset for any country.
5. Press is the Iighthouse of democracy.
6. The media enables the public to reject the views of political leaders.
7. The media compels politicians to keep their promises.
8. The freedom makes the press bold and forceful.

Q-3 Short answer type questions:

1. In what ways does the media play an important role in a democracy?
2. What is the role of media during elections?
3. What is public opinion? How does media create it?
4. What are the different electronic media of mass communication?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Print media include

- (i) newspapers
- (ii) magazines
- (iii) journals
- (iv) all of these

(b) Media is the vehicle of public debates which provided a theoretical base to the political movement of

- (i) hypocrisy
- (ii) democracy
- (iii) parties
- (iv) all of these

(c) Media provides information about everything with

- (i) none of these
- (ii) speed
- (iii) transparency
- (iv) force

(d) Media creates the general awareness and right

- (i) choice
- (ii) public opinion
- (iii) general opinion
- (iv) all of these

Chapter-29 Advertising

Q-1 State if the following sentences are True/False:

1. Globalization and technological revolution have resulted in more disposable income.
2. Commercial advertising is not for selling products and services.
3. Just branding the product may make people buy it.
4. The costs of major advertising campaigns are such that few firms can afford them.
5. The objective of social advertising is to promote interest of masses.

Q-2 Short answer type questions:

1. What do you mean by advertising?
2. Explain the term 'commercial advertising'.
3. What are the modes of advertising?
4. Write the basic rules for advertisement.
5. Throw light on the darker side of advertising.
6. What do you understand by celebrity advertising?

Q-3 Very short answer type questions:

1. What does every advertisement seek to convey?
2. What is broadcast advertising?
3. What is outdoor advertising?
4. What is meant by public sector advertising?
5. Whom is advertising forbidden for?
6. What is print advertising?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The basic idea behind advertisement is to promote the interests of the

- (i) advertiser
- (ii) consumer
- (iii) people
- (iv) All of these

(b) Branding means establishing a product with a

- (i) name
- (ii) particular name
- (iii) any name
- (iv) All of these

(c) Advertising is the most important source of income for the

- (i) media
- (ii) government
- (iii) people
- (iv) none of these

(d) The most basic medium of advertising is the

- (i) billboard

- (ii) newspaper
- (iii) magazine
- (iv) All of these

Chapter-30 The Market We Buy From

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

4. We get article of our daily need from a market.
- 1..... is a place where the buyers and sellers meet.
2. We get medicines from the shop.
3. The brings fruits and vegetables to our very door step.
5. The keep the stocks of different articles in bulk.

Q-2 Match the following columns:

Column I	Column II
1. Guava, watermelon	(a) Grocery
2. Wheat, gram, maize	(b) Confectionary
3. Medicines	(c) Fruit market
4. Biscuits, bread, jam	(d) Chemist's shop
5. Spices, pulses, Sugar	(e) Grain market

Q-3 Answer the following questions:

1. Define market. What is its importance?
2. In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?
3. How does the retail market cater to our daily needs?
4. Explain the role of intermediaries in the wholesale market.

Q-4 Think and give reasons: Why/How?

1. Availability of things affects access to markets.
2. Buying and selling can take place without going to a market place.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Shopkeepers buy goods from a

- (i) wholesale market

(ii) producer

(iii) retail market

(b) A/An acts as a link between the producer and wholesaler.

(i) vendor

(ii) retailer

(iii) intermediary

(c) The pays the final price for the product bought

(i) seller

(ii) shopkeeper

(iii) customer