



Std.
7

TEACHER SUPPORT MATERIAL

- ✓ **Helpful for Teachers**
- ✓ **Suitable for all Ideal Workbooks**



Social Science

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Preface

What does the new National Education Policy 2020 state?

- ◆ Inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all must be ensured. Thus the entire education system must be reconfigured to achieve such a lofty goal while supporting and fostering learning.
- ◆ The teacher must be at the centre of the fundamental reforms in the education system. The new education policy must help re-establish teachers, at all levels, as the most respected and essential members of our society, because they truly shape our next generation of citizens. It must do everything to empower teachers and help them to do their job as effectively as possible.
- ◆ Teachers actually shape the future of children and hence they also build the nation. It is because of this noble contribution of teachers that they are the most honoured members of Indian society from the very beginning. To ensure the best future of our children and the nation it is necessary to further promote and empower the education process.
- ◆ The National Education Policy (NEP) emphasizes that to make the learning process more effective and practical, teachers need to be provided with the necessary resources. Additionally, their role in the evaluation process is crucial. Thus, teachers play a vital role in the entire learning and teaching process.

NEP-2020 and The Ideal

- ◆ Recognizing the crucial role of teachers in the learning and teaching process, Ideal Experiential Learning (P) Ltd has developed and provided Teacher Support Material. This aims to ensure that the core objectives of education are met through effective teaching and learning.
- ◆ The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) emphasizes that planning for teaching is important because "Good planning is at the heart of good education." To achieve desired learning outcomes, it's essential to plan classroom activities in advance. Key elements to consider while planning include learning objectives, competencies, outcomes, teaching-learning materials, content, annual planning, evaluation, etc.
- ◆ Therefore, we provide Teacher Support Material to assist educators.
- ◆ A teacher is a valuable resource, a treasure of knowledge. To simplify their educational tasks, we provide specific materials that teachers can adapt according to their school and students' environment.
- ◆ This material is created by the teachers, exclusively for teachers. Its sole purpose is to serve as a tool to help educators. It's not mandatory for Teachers to follow everything in this book; instead, they are encouraged to modify it according to their school's and students' needs.

Ideal with You Happy Teaching.

Teacher Support Material you get:

- ✓ Annual planning
- ✓ Format of timetable
- ✓ Formative Exam Pattern
- ✓ Semester Exam Pattern
- ✓ Softcopy of sample paper
- ✓ Exam pattern update on QR
- ✓ Softcopy of the necessary material as per NEP
- ✓ Essential questions and their answers

Annual planning

This is a trial plan that teachers and schools can modify as needed. A blank row is provided under the months for teachers to make changes that align with their school's curriculum.

Sem-1	Month	June	July	August	Sep. - Oct.	
	Chap No.	1, 10	2, 11, 15	3, 16	4, 12	
	Chap No. As per School Plan					
Sem-2	Month	November	December	January	February	Mar. - April
	Chap No.	5, 6	13, 17	7, 8	9, 14	18, 19
	Chap No. As per School Plan					

Date of First Formative Exam	Date of First Semester Exam	Date of Second Formative Exam	Date of Second Semester Exam

Timetable

(**Note:** In the blank timetable below, the teacher can write their schedule.)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Period - 1						
Period - 2						
Period - 3						
Period - 4						
Period - 5						
Period - 6						
Period - 7						
Period - 8						

If your school conducts formative examinations, paper patterns are provided here. It is not mandatory to follow this exact format. A QR code is included and if there are any changes to the printed pattern, simply scan the QR code to access the updated version.

First Formative Exam Pattern

(2 Hours)	(Chapter - 1, 2, 10, 11, 15)	(40 Marks)
Q.1 (A)	Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.	(8)
Q.2 (A)	Give the answer of the following in one or two sentences.	(4)
	(B) Give answer in short.	(4)
Q.3 (A)	Fill in the blanks.	(4)
	(B) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(4)
Q.4 (A)	Give the answer of the following questions in detail. (Any two)	(6)
	(B) Write the answer of the following in one or two sentences.	(2)
Q.5 (A)	Write short note on any one of the following.	(4)
	(B) Match the following.	(4)

First Semester Exam Pattern

(3 Hours)	(Chapter - 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16)	(80 Marks)
Q.1 (A)	Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.	(16)
	From Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4	
Q.2 (A)	Answer each of the following questions in one or two sentence. (Each carries 1 mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following questions. (Any one)	(3)
	From Chapters 10, 11, 12	
Q.3 (A)	Answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries 1 mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following question. (Any one)	(3)
	From Chapters 15, 16	
Q.4 (A)	Answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries 1 mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following question. (Any one)	(3)
Q.5 (A)	Answer the following questions in detail. (Any three)(Each carries 4 marks)	(12)
	(B) Match the following.	(4)

Second Formative Exam Pattern

(2 Hours)	(Chapter : 5, 6, 13, 17)	(40 Marks)
Q.1	Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.	(8)
Q.2	(A) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries one mark)	(4)
	(B) Answer the following question in short. (Any two) (Each carries two marks)	(4)
Q.3	(A) Fill in the blanks.	(4)
	(B) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'.	(4)
Q.4	(A) Answer the following question in brief. (Any one)	(3)
	(B) Match the following.	(5)
Q.5	Write short note. (Any two) (Each carries four marks)	(8)

Second Semester Exam Pattern

(3 Hours)	(Chapter - 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19)	(80 Marks)
Q.1	Choose the correct option from those given below.	(16)
	(From Chapter - 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)	
Q.2	(A) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries one mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries two marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any one)	(3)
	(From Chapter - 17, 18, 19)	
Q.3	(A) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries one mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries two marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any one)	(3)
	(From Chapter - 13, 14)	
Q.4	(A) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries one mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries two marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any one)	(3)
Q.5	(A) Short note. (Any three) (Each carries four marks)	(12)
	(B) Match the following.	(4)

OR

Locate the following places in the map of India.

Updation in Paper Pattern

If the paper pattern provided above changes for any reason,
Scan the given QR code.
The new pattern can be obtained as a soft copy by scanning it.



Sample paper

Scan the given QR code to access a sample paper according to the new paper pattern.

Guidance for Writing Answers

- ◆ According to NEP-20 and NCF-23, it is must for students to write meaningful answers in their own words, maintaining originality. Most educators recognize the importance of this practice. With this in mind, essential questions and answers are provided here.
- ◆ We believe that teachers do not require the answer key because they possess a wealth of knowledge. This book contains various answers written by teachers. The questions and answers provided can be modified by teachers in their own way and then shared with students through writing or explanation.
- ◆ Teachers often ask us certain questions. Based on those, we have provided some FAQs here. Read them carefully, as they will answer many of your queries.

FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions with their answers)

Q-1 These questions and answers are meant for whom?

A-1 These essential questions and answers are provided to support teachers in institutions that use Ideal's books (I-Mentor & Class Buddy).

Q-2 Are the questions and answers aligned with the series of Ideal Books used in our institutions?

A-2 Yes, it is aligned with Ideal Workbook Series. Approximately 90% (means almost) of questions from both series are included. This means there isn't a separate answer key for the series your institution uses. However, teachers can find essential questions and answers for revision or preparing question papers here. This saves teachers' time, enabling them to engage students in various activities as per the NEP guidelines.

Q-3 What should we do if a question isn't found in this resource?

A-3 If the question and answer from any series of Ideal aren't available here, so email a photo of the question with standard, semester, subject, chapter number, page no. to production@ideal.ind.in . You will receive a response within 72 hours.

Q-4 Will there be no errors in the answers provided in this resource?

A-4 The answers provided here are for teachers' reference. Teachers should carefully review them, correct any errors (mostly typographical or any other), and share accurate information with their students. If you identify any error or have suggestion, share on production@ideal.ind.in.

Q-5 Should we provide the same answers given here to the students?

A-5 No, these answers are solely for teachers' reference. Before you provide answer to student Review it once. Teachers can explain or write answers for their students in their own way.

Q-6 Are these questions and answers useful to us in other ways?

A-6 The questions are given according to question type, which helps teachers conduct chapter-wise oral or written tests.

Q-7 Here, answer of many question are not given, instead a blank line is provided; what does it mean ?

A-7 The Blank lines indicates that teachers should guide students to write their own answers based on their understanding, environment, or the information they've gathered. For these, in some questions, blank lines are provided instead of direct answers. Answer for Discuss/Activity is not given.

Q-8 What does it mean when some answers are labelled as 'Sample Answers'?

A-8 A question marked as having a 'Sample Answers' means it is only a suggested response. Teachers can modify it and write their own version if they wish.

Q-9 Here, some questions are marked with '+', what does it mean?

A-9 '+' mark means that the answer of the question is already provided in the workbook, thus, it is not provided here.

Scan the QR code to access information about changes or updates to the curriculum or this book. Also, you can find answer of those questions which are not given here.



Scan this QR code to access a soft copy of the material beneficial for teachers and students, in accordance with NEP-2020 guidelines.



**Note: Starting from July 1, 2024,
It will be updated gradually.**

Note :

It is a better method for teachers to write the answers in their own workbook (Teacher's Copy - Specimen Copy), using the answers provided in this Teacher Support Material and making any necessary changes. This allows it to be effectively used in the classroom.

✓ Saves Time !!

✓ Engaging Teaching

✓ Multiple Resources

CLASSROOM TEACHING SOFTWARE WITH UNIQUE FEATURES

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E-WORK BOOK

Q. & A. FOR REVISION

EXAM PAPERS

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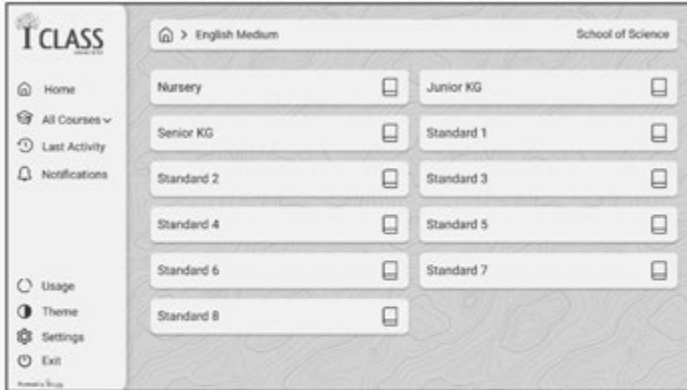
OTHER IMP. RESOURCES



UNIQUE FEATURES OF I-CLASS


- Enhanced Designs
- Simplified Navigation
- Expanded Content

(SCREEN 1)



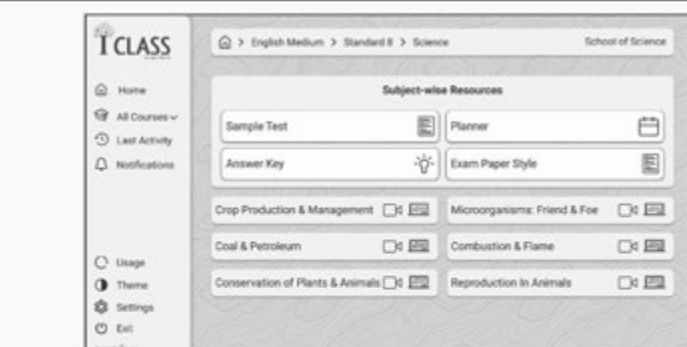
(SCREEN 2)

Pre-school to Std. 8



(SCREEN 3)

All Subjects



(SCREEN 4)

YOU WILL GET

- ✓ Sample Test Papers with Answer Key
- ✓ Planner
- ✓ Exam Paper Style

For All Subjects



(SCREEN 5)

YOU WILL GET

- ✓ E-Workbook
- ✓ E-Learning Videos & Board Work
- ✓ Chapter-wise Question Paper

For All Chapters

Available from July-2024

Happy Teaching



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1. Rajput Age : New Rulers and States

+1 Write short notes on the following

1. The characteristics of the Rajputs***
2. Chandels of Bundelkhand
3. Parmar dynasty
4. Prithviraj Chauhan
5. Siddhahemshabdanushasan
6. The rule of Vaghela dynasty in Gujarat
7. The system of governance of the Rajput era
8. Trade and commerce during Rajput era***
9. Mohammad Ghazni's invasions in India

+2 Answer in brief

1. Which states were established after the decline of Gurjar Pratihar Kingdom ?
2. Who was Minaldevi? Why was she considered as the ideal queen mother?
3. Give a brief description of Acharya Hemchandracharya.
4. Give a brief description of Sultanate period in Gujarat.
5. By what name was Vishnuvardhan and his descendants known as ? Why ?
6. Describe the work of the trade and commerce department of the Rajput era.

+3 Give reason

1. The Rajput women studied scripture and learnt to use weapons.
2. The battle of Tarai is considered a landmark in Indian history.
3. Solanki rule is considered to be the golden age of Rajput regime in Gujarat.
4. The descendants of Arnoraj are called Vaghela.
5. In the eighth century, the dynasty of rulers in Bengal was called 'Palvansh'.
6. The foreign rulers were able to establish their power in Delhi.

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. Name any three major dynasties of North India.***

A. The major dynasties of North India are :

(1) Chandels of Bundelkhand (2) The Parmar Kingdom of Malwa (3) The Chalukaya Kingdom of Anhilwad (4) The Chauhan Kingdom of Shakambhari

2. Mention the three rulers of the Garhwal dynasty.

A. The rulers of the Gadhwali dynasty are : Chandradev, Madanchandra and Govindchandra.

3. Name the main / important cities of Chandels.

A. Khajuraho, Kalinjar and Mahoba were the important cities of Chandels.

4. Which dynasty did Krishnaraja found in 820 AD ?

A. Krishnaraja founded the Parmar dynasty in 820 AD.

5. Mention the great rulers of the Parmar dynasty.

A. The great rulers of the Parmar dynasty were Siyuk, Munj and Bhoj.

6. Where did Raja Bhoj establish a college ?

A. Raja Bhoj established a college in Dharanagri.

7. By which name is Bhojpur known as now ?

A. Bhojpur is now known as Bhopal.

- 8. Where did the rulers of Chauhan dynasty initially rule ?*****
A. Many Rajput chiefs of Chauhan or Chahman dynasty ruled in different parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- 9. Who came to the throne of Shakambhari at the beginning of the 12th century ?**
A. Ajayraj came to the throne of Shakambhari at the beginning of the 12th century.
- 10. Whom did Prithviraj Chauhan defeat in 1191 AD in the Tarai plain between Thaneshwar and Karnal ?**
A. In 1191 AD, Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Shihabuddin Ghori in the Tarai plain between Thaneshwar and Karnal.
- 11. Who founded Anhilwad Patan ?*****
A. Anhilwad Patan was founded by Vanraj Chavda on the banks of the river Saraswati.
- 12. Write the names of the powerful rulers of the Solanki dynasty.**
A. The powerful rulers of the Solanki dynasty include Mulraj, Bhimdev-I, Siddhraj Jaysinh, Kumarpal, Bhimdev-II, etc.
- 13. Who built Rani-ki Vav ?*****
A. Bhimdev-I Solanki's wife Queen Udaymati constructed Rani-ki Vav.
- 14. Who was the mother of Siddhraj Jaysinh?**
A. Minaldevi was the mother of Siddharaj Jaysinh.
- 15. Which public welfare works were done by Rajmata Minaldevi ?*****
A. Rajmata Minaldevi did many things for the public welfare and to give justice to the people. It was her decision to stop pilgrimage tax at Somnath. She constructed Malav lake in Dholka.
- 16. List down the works done by Kumarpal, who was inspired by Hemchandracharya.**
A. Being inspired by Hemchandracharya, Kumarpal banned gambling, animal slaughter in the state and issued strict instructions for non-violence.
- 17. Around 1178 A.D., which Solanki ruler defeated Shihabuddin Ghori ?**
A. Around 1178 A.D., Mulraj-II defeated Shihabuddin Ghori.
- 18. Who helped Mulraj-II to fight against Shihabuddin Ghori ?**
A. Nadol's Chahman ruler Kalhan and his brother Kirtipal helped Mulraj-II to drive Shihabuddin Ghori out of Gujarat.
- 19. Name the rulers of the Vaghela dynasty.**
A. The rulers of the Vaghela dynasty were Viradhawal, Visaldev, Arjundev, Sarangdev, etc.
- 20. Due to the proficiency of which ministers could Gujarat face the battle against the Muslims during the reign of Viradhawal ?**
A. During the reign of Viradhawal, Gujarat had strong and skilled ministers like Vastupal and Tejpal. Because of the proficiency of these ministers, Gujarat could face the battle against the Muslims.
- 21. Who was the last ruler of the Vaghela dynasty ?*****
A. Karandev Vaghela was the last ruler of the Vaghela dynasty.
- 22. Who was the last ruler of the Rajput dynasty in Gujarat during the middle age ?**
A. Karandev Vaghela was the last ruler of the Rajput dynasty in Gujarat during the middle age.
- 23. Who was the first Sultan of Gujarat ?*****
A. Sultan Zafar Khan known as Muzaffar Shah was the first Sultan of Gujarat.
- 24. Name the main Sultans of the Sultanate period in Gujarat.**
A. Sultan Zafar Khan known as Muzaffar Shah was the first Sultan of Gujarat.

25. Name any three main dynasties of South India.***

- A.** The main dynasties of South India were Chalukaya, Rashtrakuta, Pallav, Chola, Pandya, Chera, etc.

26. Name the important rulers of the Chalukaya dynasty.

- A.** The important rulers of the Chalukaya dynasty were Kirtiverman, Pulkeshi-I and Pulkeshi-II.

27. Name the most powerful ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.

- A.** Govind-III was the most powerful ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.

28. Which two states of Yadav dynasty existed in South India ?

- A.** Devagiri and Dwarsamudra - these two states of Yadav dynasty existed in South India.

29. Which dynasty was established by Bappdev ?

- A.** Bappdev established the Pallava dynasty.

30. Name the important rulers of the Pallava dynasty.

- A.** The important rulers of the Pallava dynasty were Mahendravarman-I, Narsimhavarman-I and Narsimhavarman-II.

31. Which kingdom in South was small but a large centre of trade ?

- A.** The Pandya kingdom in the South was a small but large centre of trade.

32. What is the other name of Chera ?

- A.** The other name of Chera is Kerala or Malayalam.

33. Which two types of ministers were there in the Rajput era ?

- A.** The two types of ministers there in the Rajput era were : (1) Amatya (2) Secretaries

34. What was the job of Amatya during the Rajput era ?

- A.** Amatya's job was to negotiate and do politics.

35. What was the head of the Gram Panchayat called in the Rajput era ?

- A.** The head of the Gram Panchayat was called a Mukhi or Sarpanch in the Rajput era.

36. Which were the main sources of tax collected in the Rajput era ?

- A.** The main source of tax collection was land revenue, which was one-sixth part of the production.

Revenue was also collected from ports, check-posts and irrigation.

37. By which name is Bhrigukutch known as today ?

- A.** Bhrigukutch is known as Bharuch today.

5 Identify me

- 1. "I wrote the scripture 'Siddhahemshabdanushasan'.**

- A.** Kalikalsarvagna' Hemchandracharyaji

- 2. I am the son of Ajaypal, who defeated Shihabuddin Ghori.**

- A.** Mulraj-II

- 3. I was the first ruler of the Chera dynasty.**

- A.** Ayan

- 4. I was the best ruler of the Chera dynasty.**

- A.** Setungvan

- 5. A committee of Brahmins chose me as the king of Kashmir.**

- A.** King Yashaskar

6. I attacked North-Western part of India in order to extend boundaries of the Arab kingdom.

A. Mohammad-Ibn-Kasim

7. I was the Sultan of Ghazni. I invaded India several times.

A. Mohammad Ghazni

6 Choose the correct option

1. The Rajput era lasted for a period of 500 years, i.e. between _____. **A.** (B)
 (A) 500A.D. to 1000 A.D. (B) 700 A.D. to 1200 A.D.
 (C) 800 A.D. to 1300 A.D. (D) 1000 A.D. to 1500 A.D.
2. After the death of which king in North India, small states became independent?*** **A.** (B)
 (A) Pulkeshi-II (B) Harshvardhan (C) Mihirbhoj (D) Ashok
3. Bundelkhand was known by which name later on?*** **A.** (A)
 (A) Jejakabhukti (B) Ujjaini (C) Pratihar (D) Chalukaya
4. Which Chauhan kingdom was established after the decline of Gurjar Pratihar Kingdom? **A.** (A)
 (A) Shakambhari (B) Bundelkhand (C) Anhilwad (D) Dahl
5. Who founded the Garhwal Kingdom? **A.** (C)
 (A) Suryadev (B) Baldev (C) Chandradev (D) Govindchandra
6. Govindchandra prevented the invasion of _____. **A.** (B)
 (A) Ghoris (B) Ghazni (C) Chandel (D) Mughal
7. Which of the following town of Chandels was famous as a place of pilgrimage due to its magnificent temples? **A.** (B)
 (A) Kalinjar (B) Khajuraho (C) Chandelpuri (D) Dharanagri
8. Which of the following rulers is not among the rulers of Parmar dynasty of Malwa ?*** **A.** (A)
 (A) Kumarpal (B) Bhoj (C) Siyuk (D) Munj
9. The city of Bhojpur was surrounded by _____. **A.** (B)
 (A) jungles (B) small hills (C) rivers (D) deserts
10. Who was the founder of the Chahaman dynasty of Shakambhari ? **A.** (C)
 (A) Krishnadev (B) Chandradev (C) Vasudev (D) Suryadev
11. _____ was the father of Prithviraj-III. **A.** (C)
 (A) Arnoraj (B) Siddharaj (C) Someshwar (D) Rajeshwar
12. Which king of the Chauhan dynasty holds a unique place in the history of India ? **A.** (C)
 (A) Prithviraj-I (B) Prithviraj-II (C) Prithviraj-III (D) Prithviraj-IV
13. In which year did the Muslim power rise to the throne of Delhi ? **A.** (B)
 (A) 1191 A.D. (B) 1192 A.D. (C) 1195 A.D. (D) 1197 A.D.
14. Which of the following does not belong to the Solanki dynasty? **A.** (B)
 (A) Siddhraj (B) Vanraj (C) Bhimdev (D) Jaisinh
15. Udaymati, daughter of the ruler of Junagadh, Ra-Khengar was married to _____. **A.** (A)
 (A) Bhimdev-I (B) Bhimdev-II
 (C) Siddhraj Jaisinh (D) Vanraj Chavda

16. 'Rani ni Vav' was constructed during the reign of which dynasty ? *** **A. (B)**
 (A) Chavda dynasty (B) Solanki dynasty
 (C) Vaghela dynasty (D) Maitrak dynasty
17. Where is Malav lake situated ? **A. (D)**
 (A) Dwarka (B) Bagdana (C) Patan (D) Dholka
18. By whom was Kumarpal highly influenced ? **A. (B)**
 (A) Ramchandracharya (B) Hemchandracharya
 (C) Hemsuryancharya (D) Rajchandracharya
19. Who wrote the book 'Kumarpalacharitra'? **A. (A)**
 (A) Hemchandracharyaji (B) Kumarpal
 (C) Siddharaj (D) Minaldevi
20. Who became the ruler of Patan after Kumarpal ? **A. (A)**
 (A) Ajaypal (B) Bhimdev (C) Vanraj (D) Mulraj
21. Ajaypal ruled for _____ years. **A. (A)**
 (A) 4 (B) 8 (C) 12 (D) 16
22. Solanki Kings gave village named _____ to Arnoraj. **A. (D)**
 (A) Vyaghracharm (B) Vadodara (C) Botad (D) Vyagharpalli
23. Delhi sultanate was established in Gujarat around _____ A.D. **A. (C)**
 (A) 1104 (B) 1204 (C) 1304 (D) 1404
24. Which dynasty ruled Bengal in the 8th century ? *** **A. (C)**
 (A) Chandel dynasty (B) Parmar dynasty (C) Pala dynasty (D) Pratihars
25. _____ were composed by Ballal Sen, the son of Vijaysen. **A. (D)**
 (A) Gyan sagar and Gita sagar (B) Dhan sagar and Moti sagar
 (C) Vijay sagar and Ballal sagar (D) Dansagar and Adbhutsagar
26. In 1407 A.D., Zafar Khan changed his name to _____. **A. (C)**
 (A) Mohmad Shah (B) Ahmed Shah (C) Muzaffar Shah (D) Bahadur Shah
27. Apart from Vengi of Chalukayas, which other branch became prevalent in the South ? **A. (A)**
 (A) Kalyani (B) Krishna (C) Godavari (D) Given all
28. The first king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was _____. **A. (A)**
 (A) Indra-I (B) Varun-I (C) Indra-II (D) Varun-II
29. Which dynasty ruled Devagiri ? **A. (C)**
 (A) Chalukaya (B) Pandya (C) Yadava (D) Dravid
30. Devgiri was the capital of which dynasty ? **A. (A)**
 (A) Yadav (B) Hoysalas (C) Chalukayas (D) Cher
31. After the decline of Kalyani Chalukayas empire in the South, the rule of Kakatiyas of _____ rose. **A. (D)**
 (A) Devgiri (B) Dwarsamudra (C) Vengi (D) Warangal
32. What was the capital of Kakatiya ? **A. (B)**
 (A) Vengi (B) Warangal (C) Kalyani (D) Devgiri
33. Who among the following were the important rulers of the Chola dynasty ? **A. (A)**
 (A) Rajaraja-I, Rajadhiraja-I and Rajendra-I
 (B) Mahendra-I, Narsimhavarman-I and Narsimhavarman-II
 (C) Kirtiverman, Pulkeshi-I and Pulkeshi-II
 (D) All of these

34. Which were the two famous ports of Gujarat in the Rajput era ? **A. (D)**
 (A) Kandla and Mundra (B) Navlakhi and Pipavaav
 (C) Mumbai and Kolkata (D) Stambhtirth and Bhargukutch
35. When did Mohammad Ghazni invade India ? **A. (C)**
 (A) 800 A.D. to 826 A.D. (B) 900 A.D. to 926 A.D.
 (C) 1000 A.D. to 1026 A.D. (D) 1100 A.D. to 1126 A.D.
36. Shahabuddin Ghorī defeated _____ and established his power in Delhi. **A. (A)**
 (A) Prithviraj Chauhan (B) Siddharaj Jay Singh
 (C) Bahadurshah Zafar (D) Akbar

7 Fill in the blanks

- The period of the middle age during the 7th century is also called the **Rajput era**.
- Chandradev made **Kashi** another capital besides Kannauj.
- Since ancient times, the region of **Malwa** has been known as Avanti or Ujjaini.
- Bhoj** was the greatest ruler of the Parmar dynasty.
- One of the branches of the rulers of Chauhan dynasty ruled in **Shakambhari** near Sambhar Lake.
- Ajayraj established a town named **Ajaymera**.
- Vanraj Chavda** named the new town founded by him as Anhilwad Patan after his childhood friend Anhil Bharwad.
- The vav constructed by Udaymati is in **Patan**.
- 'Rani-ki-Vav' in Patan, has been declared as **World Heritage Site** by UNESCO.
- In the medieval period **Vaghela** dynasty came to the throne after Solanki dynasty in Gujarat.
- The first eminent king of the Sen dynasty was **Vijaysen**.
- With the beginning of the **Mughal** rule in Gujarat, the Sultanate period came to an end.
- The first king of Chalukaya dynasty was **Jai Sinh**.
- The power of the **Rashtrakuta** dynasty rose when the Chalukaya dynasty declined in South India.
- Dwarsamudra was the capital of **Hoysal**.
- The capital of Pallava dynasty was **Kanchipuram**.
- In the Rajput era, the successor of king who later on became the king was called **Yuvraj**.
- The job of **secretaries** was to fight and make peace.
- The head of the town council, during Rajput era was called the **mayor (Nagarpati)**.
- In the Rajput era, the **king** was the supreme authority in Judicial system of the state.
- Stambhtirth is now known as **Khambhat** in Gujarat.
- Shahabuddin** Ghorī invaded India in the late twelfth century.

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

- Rajputs ruled over the major parts of North India and South India. **A. ✓**
- Independent states were formed in South India after the death of Pulkeshi-II. **A. ✓**
- The Garhwal ruler, Madanchandra renovated many Buddhist monasteries. **A. X**
- Ajaymeru was later known as Ajmer. **A. ✓**
- Gurjar Pratiharas ruled over Rajasthan in the eighth century. **A. X**
- In the medieval period Saurashtra and Kutch were ruled by the Chauhan dynasty. **A. X**

7. Vaghela's were loyal nobles of Solanki Kings. **A. ✓**
8. At the time of Visaldev Vaghela, Delhi Sultanate was established in Gujarat. **A. X**
9. Vishnuvardhan established a branch in the region between Krishna and Godavari rivers. **A. ✓**
10. Village institutions did not exist in the Rajput era. **A. X**
11. Muslim invaders invaded India between the eighth and twelfth century. **A. ✓**

9 Match the following***

A		B		Answers
(1)	Sen dynasty	(A)	Narishnverman-II	(1) → (C)
(2)	Solanki dynasty	(B)	Govind-III	(2) → (E)
(3)	Pala dynasty	(C)	Vijaysen-I	(3) → (D)
(4)	Rashtrakuta dynasty	(D)	Gopal	(4) → (B)
(5)	Pallava dynasty	(E)	Kumarpal	(5) → (A)
		(F)	Bhoj	

2. The Delhi Sultanate

+1 Write short notes on the following

1. Alauddin Khilji
2. The rule of Tughlaq dynasty in Delhi
3. The state administration of Delhi Sultanate
4. The central rule of Delhi Sultanate
5. Vijaynagar Empire
6. The Bahmani Empire

+2 Answer in detail

1. Explain, why Ghiyasuddin Balban destroyed the Chahalgani force.
2. Mohammed Bin Tughlaq's schemes have been considered as eccentric schemes. Explain.
3. Describe the architecture of the Sultanate period.***

+3 Answer in brief

1. Why is Iltutmish considered to be the true founder of the slave dynasty?
2. Why after the death of Iltutmish did Razia Sultan ascend the throne of Delhi?
3. What changes were brought by Alauddin Khilji in his army?
4. Describe the work of 'Iqtadar' during the Sultanate period.
5. Give brief information about Krishnadev Rai. ***

+4 Give reason

1. Razia Sultan's rule came to an end in a short period.
2. Krishnadev Rai came to be known as the 'Bhoj of Andhra'.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. **During whose reign was Delhi an important centre of trade and commerce?**
A. Delhi was an important centre of trade and commerce during the reign of Tomar and Chauhan Rajputs in the 12th century.
2. **Name the five dynasties that came to the power during the reign of Delhi Sultanate.**
A. The five dynasties that came to the power during the reign of Delhi Sultanate were the Slave dynasty, the Khilji dynasty, the Tughlaq dynasty, the Saiyad dynasty and the Lodi dynasty.
3. **Which battle laid the foundation of Delhi Sultanate?**
A. The battle of Tarai laid the foundation of Delhi Sultanate.
4. **When and how did Qutubuddin Aibak die?**
A. In 1210 AD, Qutubuddin Aibak fell from the horse back while playing polo and died.
5. **What does Chahalgani mean?**
A. Chahalgani means a force of 40 Turkish nobles to make Delhi Sultanate supreme.
6. **Who came to the throne after Iltutmish's death?**
A. After the death of Iltutmish, his daughter Razia ascended to the throne of Delhi.
7. **Which dynasty was established in Delhi Sultanate after Ghiyasuddin Balban's reign?**
A. The Khilji dynasty was established in Delhi Sultanate after Ghiyasuddin Balban's reign.
8. **Who came to the throne of Delhi after Jalaluddin Khilji?**
A. Sultan Alauddin came to the throne of Delhi after Jalaluddin Khilji.

- 9. How did Sultan Alauddin expand his empire?**
 - A. Sultan Alauddin expanded his empire by conquering North India, Gujarat and South India.
- 10. Which administrative reforms were made by Alauddin Khilji ?**
 - A. Alauddin Khilji made administrative reforms like price regulation, market control and hoarding regulation.
- 11. Why did most of the schemes implemented by Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq fail ?**
 - A. Most of the schemes implemented by Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq failed due to the lack of practicality and planned implementation.
- 12. Between whom was the first battle of Panipat fought? *****
 - A. The first battle of Panipat was fought between Ibrahim Lodi and Babur.
- 13. What was the head of Iqta called?**
 - A. The head of Iqta was called 'Iqtadar' or 'Mukti'.
- 14. Where is Qutub Minar located? *****
 - A. Qutub Minar is located in Delhi.
- 15. Which mosque was built in Delhi during the period of Qutubuddin Aibak?**
 - A. A mosque named Kuwat-ul-Islam was built in Delhi during the time of Qutubuddin Aibak.
- 16. Name the buildings constructed during the period of Iltutmish.**
 - A. The constructions during the period of Iltutmish include Hauz-e-Shammi, Shammi Idgah and Jama Masjid.
- 17. Mention the major constructions done during the reign of Alauddin Khilji.**
 - A. Major construction done during the reign of Alauddin Khilji include Alai Darwaza, Siri Fort and a town named Siri and Hauz-e-Khas.
- 18. In whose time was Alai Darwaza built? *****
 - A. Alauddin Khilji
- 19. Which cities were settled around Delhi during Mohammad Tughlaq's rule?*****
 - A. Tughlaqabad, Firozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, Firozpur, Fatehabad, etc. were settled during the Tughlaq rule.
- 20. Name some tombs and mosques built during the rule of Syed and Lodi dynasties.**
 - A. Bandekhan's dome, Badagumbaj, Moth's mosque and Shihabuddin's tomb were built during the rule of Syed and Lodi dynasties.
- 21. Name the states which became independent as a result of disintegration of Delhi Sultanate.**
 - A. Many North and South Indian states became independent including Vijaynagar, Bahmani, Malwa, Mewar, Bengal, Jaunpur, etc.
- 22. By what name was Vijaynagar initially known as?**
 - A. Vijaynagar was initially known as Vidyanagar.
- 23. Vijaynagar empire was ruled by which dynasties ?**
 - A. Vijaynagar empire was ruled by Sangam dynasty, Saluva dynasty, Tuluva dynasty and Aravidu dynasty.
- 24. What steps did Krishnadev Rai take to enrich agriculture?**
 - A. Krishnadev Rai got lakes and canals dug in the state and enriched agriculture.

25. How did Krishnadev Rai gain the love of the people?

- A.** Krishnadev Rai got lakes and canals dug in the state and enriched agriculture. He abolished some unjust taxes, and gained love of the people.

26. In which two languages did Krishnadev Rai write his texts ?

- A.** Krishnadev Rai wrote several texts in Sanskrit and Telugu.

27. In which battle was Vijaynagar defeated by the Union of Muslims States?

- A.** Vijaynagar was defeated by the Union of Muslims States in the Battle of Talikota.

28. Who established the Kingdom of Bahmani?***

- A.** Zafar Khan established the Bahmani Kingdom in 1347 A.D.

29. Into which five independent states was the Bahmani Empire divided?

- A.** The Bahmani empire was divided into Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bidar and Barar.

6 Identify me**1. I started the system of keeping permanent army in Delhi.**

- A.** Alauddin Khilji

2. I started the Tughlaq dynasty in Delhi.

- A.** Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq

3. I established the Sayyid dynasty.

- A.** Khizr Khan.

4. I established the Lodi dynasty.

- A.** Bahlol Lodi

5. Construction of Qutub Minar was completed during my reign.

- A.** Illtutmish

6. I was the Guru of Harihar Rai and Bukka Rai.

- A.** Swami Vidyaranya.

7. I was the best ruler of the Tuluva dynasty of the Vijaynagar Empire.

- A.** Krishnadev Rai

8. I came to be known as the 'Bhoj of Andhra'.

- A.** Krishnadev Rai

9. I ruled independently under the name of Alauddin Bahmanshah.

- A.** Zafar Khan

10. I was the Vazir of Mohammad Shah-III.

- A.** Mahmood Gawan

7 Choose the correct option

1. The rulers who ruled over the vast area of North India between _____ are known as Sultan.

A. (D)

(A) 806 AD to 1106 AD

(B) 106 AD to 1406 AD

(C) 1406 AD to 1526 AD

(D) 1206 AD to 1526 AD

2. The Slave dynasty ruled Delhi Sultanate from _____ .

A. (B)

(A) 1206 AD to 1526 AD

(B) 1206 AD to 1290 AD

(C) 1206 AD to 1226 AD

(D) 1206 AD to 1526 AD

3. Which battle took place between Shahabuddin Ghori and Prithviraj in 1192 AD?

A. (A)

(A) Battle of Tarai

(B) Battle of Panipat

(C) Battle of Plassey

(D) Battle of Buxar

4. Whose slave was Qutubuddin Aibak? **A. (B)**
 (A) Shahabuddin Gazni (B) Muhammad Ghori
 (C) Shahabuddin Shah (D) Muhammad Shah
5. Which dynasty did Qutubuddin Aibak belong to? **A. (A)**
 (A) Slave (B) Lodi (C) Khilji (D) Saiyed
6. Qutubuddin Aibak ruled for _____ years. **A. (A)**
 (A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 15 (D) 20
7. Who came to the throne of Delhi after the death of Qutubuddin Aibak ? **A. (D)**
 (A) Mohammed (B) Balban (C) Raziya (D) Iltutmish
8. Iltutmish was a _____ of Qutubuddin. **A. (A)**
 (A) slave and son-in-law (B) slave and brother-in-law
 (C) friend and minister (D) friend and slave
9. Who established the 'Chahalgani' (Chargan) of the Delhi sultanate?*** **A. (D)**
 (A) Razia Sultan (B) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (C) Balban (D) Iltutmish
10. Where did Iltutmish shift his capital from Lahore? **A. (D)**
 (A) Ahmedabad (B) Agra (C) Ajmer (D) Delhi
11. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi Sultanate? *** **A. (A)**
 (A) Razia Sultana (B) Noor Jahan (C) Arjuman Banu (D) Mehrunisha
12. _____, a historian admitted that Razia was more capable to become the Sultan compared to her brothers. **A. (B)**
 (A) Siraj-ud-Daulah (B) Minhaj-e-Siraj (C) Ibn-Batuta (D) Hieun-Tsang
13. Who came to the throne of Delhi after the death of Razia Sultan? **A. (D)**
 (A) Shahabuddin (B) Fakiruddin (C) Samshuddin (D) Nasiruddin
14. How long did Nasiruddin, the son of Iltutmish rule the Delhi Sultanate? **A. (B)**
 (A) 12 years (B) 21 years (C) 25 years (D) 30 years
15. Ghiyasuddin Balban destroyed the _____ force created by Iltutmish. **A. (A)**
 (A) Chahalgani (B) Armed (C) Infantry (D) Cavalry
16. How long did Balban rule the Delhi Sultanate? **A. (D)**
 (A) 10 years (B) 12 years (C) 20 years (D) 22 years
17. The rule of Khilji dynasty started with the rule of _____. **A. (A)**
 (A) Jalaluddin Khilji (B) Ghiyasuddin Khilji
 (C) Allauddin Khilji (D) Nasiruddin Khilji
18. Which dynasty was established after Khilji dynasty in Delhi? **A. (C)**
 (A) Gulam dynasty (B) Mughal dynasty
 (C) Tughlaq dynasty (D) Balban dynasty
19. Which Delhi ruler's schemes were known as 'eccentric schemes'? **A. (C)**
 (A) Iltutmish (B) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (C) Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
20. Which dynasty was established after Sayyid dynasty? **A. (D)**
 (A) Gulam (B) Khilji (C) Tughlaq (D) Lodi
21. Bahlol Lodi was the _____ ruler of the Lodi dynasty. **A. (A)**
 (A) first (B) second (C) third (D) last
22. In which year was the first battle of Panipat fought? **A. (B)**
 (A) 1426 AD (B) 1526 AD (C) 1226 AD (D) 1326 AD

23. What was the chief minister of the Sultan called? **A. (D)**
 (A) Amir (B) Nazir (C) Kazi (D) Vazir
24. In the central rule of Delhi Sultanate, who was considered as the head of the administration? **A. (C)**
 (A) Mukhi (B) Mukti (C) Vazir (D) Iqtadar
25. During the Sultanate, the province was divided into Jagirs which were called _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) Paraganas (B) Iqtas (C) Talukas (D) Shik
26. In the time of _____ and _____ central army was given importance and powers of Iqtadar were controlled. **A. (A)**
 (A) Alauddin Khilji, Mohammad Tughlaq (B) Jalaluddin Khilji, Alauddin Khilji
 (C) Iltutmish, Razia Sultana (D) Bahlol Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi
27. During the time of Delhi Sultanate, districts and talukas were called _____ and _____ respectively. **A. (C)**
 (A) Iqta , Jagir (B) Mukti , Bhakti
 (C) Shik , Parganas (D) Mukti, Mukhi
28. The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate marked the beginning of the construction of which architecture style in India? **A. (B)**
 (A) Arabic (B) Indo Islamic (C) Greek (D) Roman
29. Which of the following rulers renovated the Qutub Minar? **A. (A)**
 (A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq and Sikandar Lodi (B) Qutubuddin Aibak and Iltutmish
 (C) Allauddin Khilji and Jalaluddin Khilji (D) Balol Lodi and Sikandar Lodi
30. The process of disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate began during the time of weak Sultans of which dynasty? **A. (A)**
 (A) Tughlaq (B) Khilji (C) Gulam (D) Lodi
31. The process of disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate accelerated during the _____ and the _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) Gulam dynasty, Khilji dynasty (B) Sayyid dynasty, Lodi dynasty
 (C) Gulam dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty (D) Tughlaq dynasty, Khilji dynasty
32. Who founded Vijaynagar Empire? *** **A. (B)**
 (A) Ahmed Shah (B) Harihar Rai and Bukka Rai
 (C) Krishnadev Rai (D) Zafar Khan
33. The rule of Saluva dynasty lasted for _____ years. **A. (B)**
 (A) 10 (B) 20 (C) 15 (D) 25
34. Which dynasty came to the throne of Vijaynagar after the Saluva dynasty? **A. (C)**
 (A) Sangam (B) Slave (C) Tuluva (D) Aravindu
35. Which of the following towns did Krishnadev Rai establish near Vijaynagar? **A. (D)**
 (A) Anandpur (B) Vijaywada (C) Krishnanagar (D) Nagalpur
36. When was Vijaynagar defeated by the Union of Muslim States? **A. (A)**
 (A) January 23, 1565 (B) February 23, 1665
 (C) March 23, 1565 (D) January 23, 1465
37. During which dynasty was the Bahmani Kingdom established in the South? **A. (B)**
 (A) Gulam dynasty (B) Tughlaq dynasty
 (C) Khilji dynasty (D) Sangam dynasty

38. What was the capital of Zafar Khan's newly independent state? **A. (A)**
 (A) Gulmarg (B) Bidar (C) Golconda (D) Bijapur
39. The Delhi Sultanate ruled for approximately _____ years. **A. (A)**
 (A) 320 (B) 220 (C) 420 (D) 520
40. Which rules of Delhi started 'Tarangi Yojna' ?*** **A. (D)**
 (A) Iltutmish (B) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (C) Mohammad Tughlaq (D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

8 Fill in the blanks

- Delhi** has been centre of Indian politics since ancient times.
- The rulers of Delhi Sultanate were originally of **Turkish** and **Afghan** origin.
- Iltutmish declared his capable daughter **Razia** as his successor.
- Ghiyasuddin Balban** came to the throne of Delhi after the death of Nasiruddin.
- Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq relocated his capital from Delhi to **Daulatabad**.
- Because of the attack of **Taimur Lang**, the Tughlaq power became limited.
- The last emperor of the Lodi dynasty was **Ibrahim Lodi**.
- The Sultan** is in the centre of administrative system of Delhi Sultanate.***
- During the Sultanate, the province was divided into **Jagirs**.
- Construction of Qutub Minar was started during the reign of **Qutubuddin Aibak**.
- 'Dhai Din ka Zhopda' is located in **Ajmer** city. ***
- Alauddin Khilji** founded Siri town. ***
- The foundation of the Vijaynagar Empire was laid on the banks of the river **Tungabhadra**.
- Harihar Rai and Bukka Rai were the kings of the **Sangam** dynasty.
- Ahmed Shah moved his capital to **Bidar** from Gulmarg.
- Qasim Barid** was the Vazir of Mahmood Shah Bahmani.
- The Delhi Sultanate came to an end in 1526 A.D with the end of the rule of **Ibrahim Lodi**.
- Ibrahim Lodi** was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. ***

9 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

- The Delhi sultanate was established in the early 13th century. **A. ✓**
- Prithviraj won the battle of Tarai. **A. X**
- The courtiers of Delhi were not willing to accept Razia as an independent ruler. **A. ✓**
- Balban was a patron of literature and art. **A. ✓**
- Jalaluddin Khilji ruled Delhi for six years. **A. ✓**
- After the death of Alauddin Khilji the state was in turmoil. **A. ✓**
- Ibn Battuta, an African traveller visited India during the time of Mohammad Tughlaq. **A. ✓**
- During the reign of Firoz Shah, Taimur Lang invaded Delhi. **A. X**
- Babur was defeated in the first battle of Panipat. **A. X**
- In Delhi Sultanate the cabinet was the chief after the Sultan. **A. ✓**
- Vazir was the head of the executive and judiciary of the province. **A. X**
- The village administration in Delhi Sultanate was headed by the Mukhi or Mukadam. **A. ✓**
- Many tombs and mosques were built during Syed and Lodi dynasties. **A. ✓**
- Krishnadev Rai spent most of his life on the battlefield. **A. ✓**
- Krishnadev Rai neglected the administration as he spent most of his life on the battlefield. **A. X**

16. The reigns of Ahmed Shah and Mohammad Shah-III are significant in the Bahmani empire.

A. ✓

17. Mahmood Gawan, the Vazir of Mohammad Shah-III created a competent administration.

A. ✓

10 Match the following

1.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Gulam dynasty	(A)	Alauddin	(1) → (C)
(2)	Khilji dynasty	(B)	Ibrahim	(2) → (A)
(3)	Tughlaq dynasty	(C)	Iltutmish	(3) → (E)
(4)	Sayyid dynasty	(D)	Khizr Khan	(4) → (D)
(5)	Lodi dynasty	(E)	Mohammad-Bin	(5) → (B)

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Qutubuddin Aibak	(A)	Alai Darwaza	(1) → (D)
(2)	Iltutmish	(B)	Seven towns	(2) → (E)
(3)	Alauddin Khilji	(C)	Construction of minarets and mosques	(3) → (A)
(4)	Tughlaq dynasty	(D)	Started construction of Qutub Minar	(4) → (B)
(5)	Sayyid and Lodi dynasty	(E)	Completed construction of Qutub Minar	(5) → (C)

3.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Harihar Rai-I and Bukka Rai	(A)	Mahmood Gawan	(1) → (E)
(2)	Tuluva dynasty	(B)	Established Bahmani dynasty	(2) → (D)
(3)	Nagalpur	(C)	A town near Vijaynagar	(3) → (C)
(4)	Zafar Khan	(D)	Krishnadev Rai	(4) → (B)
(5)	Vazir of Mohammad Khan –III	(E)	Established Vijaynagar empire	(5) → (A)

3. Mughal Empire

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Humayun
2. Akbar
3. Aurangzeb
4. Maharana Pratap
5. Victories of Chhatrapati Shivaji***
6. Mughal revenue system
7. Mughal Architecture***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Discuss the reforms done by Sher Shah Suri. ***
2. Give the outline of Mughal administration.***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. Describe, how Akbar extended his empire.
2. Discuss the religious policy of Akbar.***
3. Describe how Aurangzeb acquired the Empire.
4. What was the army head called in the Mughal administration? List down his functions.
5. Describe the architecture built during the rule of Akbar.
6. After Aurangzeb, India was divided into which states?
7. Who got the advantage of the decline of Mughal Empire and civil war among small states?

✦4 Give reason

1. Akbar can be called a social reformer.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. When and between whom was the first battle of Panipat fought? ***

- A. The first battle of Panipat was fought on 20th April, 1526 between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi.

2. Enlist the names of five well-known Mughal rulers.

- A. Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb are the well-known Mughal rulers.

3. Humayun fought a battle against which powerful ruler of Bihar in 1540 AD?

- A. Humayun fought a battle against Sher Shah, the powerful ruler of Bihar in 1540 AD.

4. How did Humayun die ?

- A. Humayun died after falling down from the steps of the library during the evening prayer.

5. What did Sher Shah build for traders and pilgrims?

- A. Sher Shah built inns for traders and pilgrims.

6. How did Sher Shah die?

- A. In 1545, Sher Shah died accidentally while inspecting a canon.

7. Between whom was the Battle of Haldighati fought?

- A. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar and Rana Pratap of Mewar.

8. Name the texts which were translated into Persian by Akbar.

- A. Akbar got great texts like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Atharva Veda, Panchtantra, Bible, Quran translated into Persian language.

- 9. Which two social evils were opposed by Akbar?**
 - A.** The social evils like child marriage and Sati system were opposed by Akbar.
- 10. Which new regions were won by Jahangir?**
 - A.** Jahangir won the regions from Assam to Golconda in South India.
- 11. How far was the kingdom of Aurangzeb extended?**
 - A.** Aurangzeb's empire extended from Kashmir in the North to Jinji in the South and from Chittgaong in the East to Hindukush mountain range in the West.
- 12. After the death of which Mughal Emperor, the fall of Mughal empire started?**
 - A.** After the death of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, the arrival of weak rulers on the throne led to the fall of Mughal Empire.
- 13. Which battle took place when Akbar attacked Mewar?**
 - A.** When Akbar attacked Mewar, battle of Haldighati took place between Akbar and Maharana Pratap.
- 14. After the defeat in Haldighati, Maharana Pratap established his power in which areas?**
 - A.** After the defeat in Haldighati, Maharana Pratap established his power in the adjoining areas of Udaipur.
- 15. After Gogunda, which place did Maharana Pratap make his capital?**
 - A.** After Gogunda, Maharana Pratap made Chawand of Dungarpur as his capital.
- 16. Whose son was Durgadas Rathod?**
 - A.** Durgadas Rathod was the son of Ashkaran Rathod, the minister of Jaswant Singh, the ruler of Marwad.
- 17. Where and when was Chhatrapati Shivaji born?*****
 - A.** Chhatrapati Shivaji was born in 1627 A.D in Shivneri, Maharashtra.
- 18. Who were the parents of Chhatrapati Shivaji?**
 - A.** Chhatrapati Shivaji's mother was Jijabai and his father was Shahji.
- 19. Name the two people who greatly influenced the life of Shivaji.**
 - A.** Shivaji's life was greatly influenced by his Guru Samarth Ramdas and Dadaji-Konddev.
- 20. Who was appointed to co-ordinate between the emperor and administration?**
 - A.** A 'Vazir' was appointed to co-ordinate between the emperor and administration.
- 21. Describe the architecture during the rule of Sher Shah.*****
 - A.** Sher Shah built a tomb at Sasaram and a mosque in Delhi.
- 22. During the time of which Mughal ruler the use of marble increased ?**
 - A.** The use of marble increased in construction during the time of Jahangir.
- 23. List down the well-known pieces of architecture built during the rule of Shah Jahan.**
 - A.** Taj Mahal and Moti Masjid in Agra as well as Red Fort in Delhi are the well-known pieces of architecture built during the rule of Shahjahan.
- 24. Which beautiful pictures were drawn by Jaswant and Basavan ?**
 - A.** Jaswant and Basavan painted beautiful pictures in Persian stories, books of translations of Mahabharata and Akbarnama.
- 25. Name the painter of Jahangir. *****
 - A.** Jahangir's painter's name was Mansoor. He was world famous.

- 26. During the Mughal rule progress of painting took place in which regions of India?**
A. During the Mughal rule the progress of painting took place in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Southern States.
- 27. During the Mughal rule, literature based on which God was written in Indian languages?**
A. A lot of literature based on the life of Lord Krishna was written in Indian languages during the Mughal rule in India.
- 28. Name the saints who composed devotional literature in Marathi.**
A. The saints like Eknath, Gyaneshwar and Swami Ramdas composed devotional literature in Marathi.
- 29. Name the great musician-singer at the time of Akbar.*****
A. Tansen was a great musician-singer in the time of Akbar.

6 Identify me

- 1. I established Mughal Empire in India.** **A.** Babur
- 2. I was ascended to the throne of Delhi in 1530 AD.** **A.** Humayun
- 3. I am the Mughal emperor who re-established his rule over India in 1555 AD.**
A. Humayun
- 4. In India, I established peace by controlling bandits and robbers.** **A.** Sher Shah Suri
- 5. I am the Muslim ruler who introduced the currency of rupee in India.**
A. Sher Shah Suri
- 6. I am the father of Akbar.** **A.** Humayun
- 7. I was the clever and talented wife of Jahangir.** **A.** Noor Jahan
- 8. Shah Jahan constructed the world famous Taj Mahal in my memory.**
A. Mumtaz
- 9. I am the elder son of Shah Jahan, and struggle for the empire took place between Aurangzeb and me.** **A.** Dara-Shikoh
- 10. I was the Mughal emperor who was a Sunni Muslim and lived a simple life.**
A. Aurangzeb
- 11. I am also known as Rana Sanga.**
A. Rana Sangram Singh
- 12. I am the Guru of Chhatrapati Shivaji.** **A.** Guru Samarth Ramdas
- 13. I was the founder of Akbar's revenue system.** **A.** Todarmal
- 14. My time is considered to be the golden age of the architecture of Mughal Empire.**
A. Shah Jahan
- 15. I have written Akbar's biography, Akbarnama.** **A.** Abul Fazal

7 Choose the correct option

1. What was the real name of Babur? **A. (A)**
 (A) Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur (B) Shahabuddin Muhammad Babur
 (C) Allauddin Muhammad Babur (D) Jalaluddin Muhammad Babur
2. Who was ruling over Delhi when Babur attacked India? **A. (A)**
 (A) Ibrahim Lodi (B) Sikandar Lodi
 (C) Bahlol Lodi (D) Prithviraj Chauhan

3. Which of the following is the autobiography of Babur? **A. (B)**
 (A) Tuluv-a-Baburi (B) Tuzuk-i-Baburi
 (C) Saluv-a-Baburi (D) Kumud-a-Baburi
4. In which battle did Sher Shah defeat Humayun and drive him out of India? **A. (C)**
 (A) Gujarat (B) Bihar (C) Kannauj (D) Delhi
5. Which regions were won by Humayun in 1545 AD with the help of emperor of Iran? **A. (C)**
 (A) Ahmednagar and Bijapur (B) Delhi and Daulatabad
 (C) Kabul and Kandhar (D) Saurashtra and Surat
6. Humayun founded _____ town near Delhi. **A. (D)**
 (A) Din-e-Ilahi (B) Din-e-nagar (C) Din-Dargah (D) Dinpanah
7. What was the original name of Sher Shah? **A. (B)**
 (A) Hakeem Khan (B) Farid Khan (C) Nazim Khan (D) Khizir Khan
8. What kind of ruler was Sher Shah? **A. (A)**
 (A) just and reformer (B) unjust and reformer
 (C) destructive and robber (D) all of these
9. In 1555, which two Indian cities were invaded by Humayun? **A. (A)**
 (A) Delhi and Agra (B) Agra and Mathura
 (C) Kabul and Kandhar (D) Kannauj and Kabul
10. Akbar's reign in India was from _____. **A. (C)**
 (A) 1526 A.D to 1575 A.D (B) 1546 A.D to 1595 A.D
 (C) 1556 A.D to 1605 A.D (D) 1565 A.D to 1615 A.D
11. Akbar was born at _____. *** **A. (A)**
 (A) Amarkot (B) Iran (C) Delhi (D) Jaipur
12. Akbar was born in the home of a _____ ruler. **A. (D)**
 (A) Muslim (B) Afghan
 (C) Emperor of Iran (D) Hindu Rajput
13. At which age did Akbar become the emperor of Delhi? **A. (B)**
 (A) 12 years (B) 14 years (C) 16 years (D) 18 years
14. The second battle of Panipat was fought between _____ and _____. *** **A. (B)**
 (A) Akbar – Shivaji (B) Akbar – Hemu
 (C) Babur - Ibrahim Lodi (D) Mughal - Maratha
15. Akbar was a _____ king. **A. (B)**
 (A) non-secular (B) secular (C) rigid (D) biased
16. Akbar started social _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) intolerance (B) tolerance (C) religiosity (D) bigotry
17. Jahangir died in _____. **A. (C)**
 (A) 1605 A.D (B) 1612 A.D (C) 1627 A.D (D) 1637 A.D
18. Aurangzeb ruled for about _____ years. **A. (C)**
 (A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 50 (D) 60
19. Rana Sangram Singh was the contemporary of which Mughal ruler? **A. (A)**
 (A) Babur (B) Humayun (C) Akbar (D) Jahangir
20. In which battle, did Rana Sanga's empire reduce to nothing? **A. (B)**
 (A) Canva (B) Khanwa (C) Mewad (D) Haldighati
21. After his defeat in Haldighati, which warfare was continued by Maharana Pratap? **A. (C)**
 (A) Robbery (B) Cannonade (C) Guerilla (D) Altercation

22. After his defeat in Haldighati, which place did Maharana Pratap take his capital to? **A. (C)**
 (A) Chittor (B) Mewar (C) Gogunda (D) Golconda
23. At what age did Rana Pratap die? **A. (B)**
 (A) 40 (B) 51 (C) 61 (D) 71
24. Veer Durgadas Rathod did not accept the dominion of _____. **A. (A)**
 (A) Aurangzeb (B) Babur (C) Shahjahan (D) Jahangir
25. How many forts were conquered by Shivaji to expand his Kingdom from a small estate? **A. (B)**
 (A) more than 20 (B) more than 40 (C) more than 50 (D) 100
26. With which Mughal Emperor did Shivaji have to struggle for a long time? **A. (A)**
 (A) Aurangzeb (B) Shah Jahan (C) Jahangir (D) Akbar
27. Which Mughal Emperor imprisoned Shivaji? **A. (C)**
 (A) Babur (B) Akbar (C) Aurangzeb (D) Jahangir
28. Shivaji's coronation took place in _____. **A. (C)**
 (A) 1627 A.D (B) 1632 A.D (C) 1674 A.D (D) 1682 A.D
29. In 1674, Shivaji's coronation took place at _____. **A. (D)**
 (A) Amirgadh (B) Raigarh (C) Pavagadh (D) Rajgarh
30. Shivaji died in _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) 1674 A.D (B) 1680 A.D (C) 1682 A.D (D) 1684 A.D
31. During Mughal empire, the emperor was advised by a _____. **A. (A)**
 (A) council of ministers (B) council of people
 (C) group (D) cabinet
32. In Mughal administration, the _____ was the supreme commander and judge. **A. (D)**
 (A) Council of Ministers (B) Prime Minister
 (C) Minister (D) Emperor
33. What was the Vazir called in the Mughal administration? **A. (B)**
 (A) Vazir-e-Diwane-Kul (B) Diwan-e-Vazir-e-Kul
 (C) Diwan-e-Qazi-Kul (D) Vazir-e-Khas-Kul
34. In Mughal administration, the Vazir was the head of _____ system. **A. (C)**
 (A) money and business (B) agriculture and irrigation
 (C) finance and revenue (D) agriculture and business
35. The spies of Mughal administration were known as _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) Vaziranatris (B) Waquianavis (C) Quazianavis (D) Waquianatris
36. In Mughal administration which department looked after the personal needs of the emperor? **A. (A)**
 (A) Mir-e-Saman (B) Mir-e-Samrat
 (C) Mir-e-Baksh (D) Mir-e-Badshah
37. In Mughal administration, the yearly yield of the revenue was equal to _____ of the annual produce. **A. (B)**
 (A) 1/4 (B) 1/3 (C) 1/2 (D) 1/6
38. During the Mughal period Hindu and Muslim cultures mingled with each other and was known as _____ culture. **A. (A)**
 (A) Ganga-Jamuna (B) Ganga-Sindhu
 (C) Sindhu-Saraswati (D) Sindhu-Satluj

39. Who constructed the Buland Darwaza? *** **A. (A)**
 (A) Akbar (B) Jahangir (C) Shah Jahan (D) Aurangzeb
40. Red Fort of Delhi was constructed by _____. *** **A. (D)**
 (A) Babur (B) Akbar (C) Humayun (D) Shah Jahan
41. Which of the following is the name of the tomb constructed by Aurangzeb? **A. (A)**
 (A) Rabi-ud-Dauran (B) Noorjahan-ud-Dauran
 (C) Sabiya-ud-Dauran (D) Dara-ud-Dauran
42. In which city did Aurangzeb build a tomb in memory of his wife? **A. (B)**
 (A) Ajmer (B) Aurangabad (C) Ahmednagar (D) Amirgadh
43. Which of the following Mughal emperors established a school of paintings? **A. (C)**
 (A) Akbar (B) Babur (C) Jahangir (D) Shah Jahan
44. During the Mughal reign, literature in which languages was created? **A. (D)**
 (A) Persian (B) Arabic (C) Hindi (D) All of these

8 Fill in the blanks

- India was ruled by **Sultanate** before Mughal rule.
- Babur won the first battle of Panipat with the use of **Cannons**.
- Humayun fought a battle against **Sultan Bahadur Shah** of Gujarat.
- Sher Shah Suri constructed a long highway called **Grand Trunk Road**.
- The Grand Trunk Road connected **Bengal** and **North India**.
- Akbar** won the second Battle of Panipat.
- Akbar appointed **Rajputs** at high positions in the army.
- Akbar made **Fatehpur Sikri** his capital and built many buildings.
- After the death of Jahangir, **Shah Jahan** came to the throne.
- Rana Sanga was defeated in the battle of **Khanwa** against Babur.
- Maharana Pratap was not ready to leave **Chittor**.
- Shivaji's cabinet was known as **Astha Pradhanmandal**.
- In Mughal administration the head of the Judiciary was **Kazi**.
- The new revenue system introduced by Akbar was known as **Mansabdari** system.
- The art of painting was highly progressed during the time of **Jahangir**.

9 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or ✗

- Mughal king Babur knew Persian and Arabic language. **A. ✓**
- Tuzuk-i-Baburi is also known as 'Baburnama'. **A. ✓**
- Babur was a nature lover and a writer. **A. ✓**
- Sher Shah established his rule over India after defeating Humayun. **A. ✓**
- Sher Shah stopped postal system in the kingdom. **A. ✗**
- Sher Shah formed a huge army in India. **A. ✓**
- Akbar gave equal importance to all religions. **A. ✓**
- During Akbar's time, India was economically ruined. **A. ✗**
- Jahangir ignored the policies of Akbar and spoilt his relations with Hindus. **A. ✗**
- Shah Jahan was architecture-lover like his father. **A. ✓**
- Aurangzeb abandoned Akbar's religious policy and showed religious intolerance. **A. ✓**
- Shivaji signed a treaty with the Mughal emperor after his defeat. **A. ✓**
- Shivaji cleverly escaped from the imprisonment of Aurangzeb. **A. ✓**
- During Mughal rule, the centre of the rule were the Council of Ministers. **A. ✗**
- Mansabdari system was synched with army and revenue department. **A. ✓**

16. Mansabdar collected revenue from the Jagir and maintained law and order in the area.

A. ✓

17. The Mughal Mansabdari system was the highest paid system in the world.

A. ✓

18. The Mughal emperors used to invite the best painter in Delhi.

A. ✓

19. Abul Fazal translated Ramayana.

A. X

10 Match the following

1.

A	B	Answers
(1) 1526 A.D	(A) Humayun ascended the throne of Delhi	(1) → (D)
(2) 1530 A.D	(B) Akbar's death	(2) → (A)
(3) 1542 A.D	(C) Aurangzeb's death	(3) → (E)
(4) 1605 A.D	(D) Establishment of Mughal rule in India	(4) → (B)
(5) 1707 A.D	(E) Birth of Akbar	(5) → (C)

2.

A	B	Answers
(1) Babur	(A) Lucky	(1) → (E)
(2) Humayun	(B) Against Music	(2) → (A)
(3) Shah Jahan	(C) Farid Khan	(3) → (D)
(4) Aurangzeb	(D) Khurram	(4) → (B)
(5) Shershah Suri	(E) Zahiruddin Mohmmad	(5) → (C)

3.

A	B	Answers
(1) Babur	(A) Fort of Agra	(1) → (B)
(2) Humayun	(B) Gardens at Agra and Lahore	(2) → (A)
(3) Shah Jahan	(C) Sasaram Mausoleum	(3) → (E)
(4) Aurangzeb	(D) Mausoleum of Rabir-ud-Dauran	(4) → (D)
(5) Shershah Suri	(E) Taj Mahal	(5) → (C)

4. Medieval Architecture, Cities, Merchants and Craftsmen

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. The Konark Sun temple
2. Taj Mahal
3. Red Fort
4. Mughal architecture***
5. Modhera Sun temple***
6. Rani ni Vav***
7. The architecture of Gujarat built by the Solanki rulers
8. Paliya***
9. Medieval Indian music

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Why is a wide diversity found in the art and architecture of India?
2. State the special features of the Sun temple of Modhera.
3. How can we say that the Mughal rulers encouraged paintings?
4. Write in brief about the folk dances of Gujarat.
5. Introduce medieval Surat as a commercial centre of trade and commerce.

✦3 Answer in brief

1. Name the architectural pieces of Gujarat built during the Sultanate period.
2. What made Amritsar an urban centre in the medieval period?
3. In which sense Hampi may be considered as the centre of trade and commerce?***

✦4 Give reason

1. Siddhraj named the architecture built in Siddhpur as Rudra Mahalaya.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What is sculpture?

- A. The sculpture is an art of decorating rock, wood or metal with the help of a chisel and hammer.

2. What is architecture? ***

- A. Architecture simply means construction that includes construction of houses, towns, wells, forts, minarets, tombs, etc. The word 'Shilpshastra' is also used for architecture.

3. Name the temples built in Nagar style.

- A. The temples of Khajuraho, Lingraj temple of Puri and Gop temple of Saurashtra are built in Nagar style.

4. During whose time did a new style of architecture develop, which was associated with Islam?

- A. During the time of Delhi Sultanate a new style of architecture developed, which was associated with Islam.

5. Name the main architectural structures of Delhi built during the period of Delhi Sultanate.

- A. The main architectural pieces of Delhi built during the period of Delhi Sultanate are Jama Masjid, Qutub minar, Hoz-e-Khas, Alai Darwaza, Siri fort.

- 6. During the Sultanate period the Muslim rulers of which provinces had contributed to Indian architecture?**
 - A.** The Muslim rulers of Gujarat, Bengal and Malwa built many structures during the Sultanate period.
- 7. During whose reign was the Konark Sun temple built?**
 - A.** The Konark Sun temple was built during the reign of King Narsimhavarman-I of Gang dynasty.
- 8. What is the main difference between the temples of North India and South India?**
 - A.** Temples in North India are characterized by their rounded pinnacles and columnless compartments (Mandaps) while the temples of South India had conical spires (peaks) and big temple entrance tower called Gopuram.
- 9. Name the forts built by Akbar.**
 - A.** The Mughal emperor Akbar built the fort of Agra and the fort of Fatehpur Sikri.
- 10. Mention some of the buildings built in the Red Fort.**
 - A.** Beautiful buildings like Diwan-e-aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Rangmahal were built in the Red Fort which is made of red stone.
- 11. Write the names of the Mughal architecture. *****
 - A.** Humayun's tomb, Fort of Agra, Fort of Fatehpur Sikri, the tomb of Sasaram of Sher Shah Suri, Taj Mahal, Red Fort, etc. are some examples, of Mughal architecture.
- 12. When was high standard architecture constructed in Gujarat ?**
 - A.** During the Solanki rule and Sultanate period, a very high standard of architecture was constructed in Gujarat.
- 13. Give examples of Solanki architecture.**
 - A.** Solanki architecture includes the renovation of the temple of Somnath and construction of the Sun temple at Modhera.
- 14. Who renovated the temple of Somnath in the 11th century ?**
 - A.** The temple of Somnath was renovated by the king Bhimdev in the 11th century.
- 15. How was the water facility provided in the fort of Uparkot?**
 - A.** Ra-Khengar provided water facility in the fort of Uparkot by constructing Adi-Kadi step-well and Navghan well.
- 16. During whose reign was the Sun temple of Modhera constructed ?**
 - A.** The Sun temple at Modhera in Mehsana district of Gujarat was built during the reign of King Bhimdev-I of the Solanki era.
- 17. Who built 'Rani ni Vav'?**
 - A.** 'Rani ni Vav' was built by King Bhimdev's wife Queen Udaymati after King Bhimdev's death.
- 18. Who constructed the Rudra Mahalaya?**
 - A.** The Rudra Mahalaya of Siddhpur was built by Siddhraj Jaisingh of the Solanki dynasty.
- 19. Who established the city of Ahmedabad? When?**
 - A.** The city of Ahmedabad was established by Ahmed Shah in 1411A.D.
- 20. Name some of the famous architectural pieces of Ahmedabad built during the Sultanate period.**
 - A.** The special architecture of Ahmedabad includes Fort of Ahmedabad, Fort of Bhadra Kali and Jama-Masjid. Houz-e-Qutub i.e. Kankaria lake, Naginawadi and 'Siddi Syed Jali' are also world famous.

21. **Why is the Siddi Syed Jali considered as one of the finest architectural specimens in the world?**
 - A. The window of Siddi Syed Jali has a special type of latticework. It is extremely fine carving in stone. Hence, it is considered as one of the finest architectural specimens in the world.
 22. **Who built a Jain temple on Shatrunjay hill in Palitana?**
 - A. A Jain sage named Padaliptasuri built a Jain temple on Shatrunjay hill in Palitana.
 23. **Name some of the great pilgrimage sites for Jains.**
 - A. Pavapuri, Samet Sikhar, Palitana are the great pilgrimage sites for Jains.
 24. **Name the best examples of Paliyas in Gujarat.**
 - A. The best examples of Paliyas in Gujarat include Suraj Kunwarbano Paliyo in Bhuchar Mori near Jamnagar and Hamirji Gohil Paliya near Somnath temple.
 25. **Which painting styles of Rajasthan were famous?*****
 - A. Mewar, Jaipur, Marwad and Kota styles of painting were famous in Rajasthan.
 26. **How was the painting style of Gujarat?**
 - A. The painting style of Gujarati was eloquent, simple and story-telling. It was vivid and had a touch of folk element in it.
 27. **When did the Indian Sufi music as well as Islamic Sufi music begin?**
 - A. Indian Sufi music as well as Islamic Sufi music began during the Sultanate period.
 28. **Name the text composed by Amir Khushro.**
 - A. Amir Khushro composed Tughlaqnama and Tarikh-e-Delhi.
 29. **What is 'Hudo'?**
 - A. A special type of raas played by pastoralists in the Jhalawar area is called Hudo.
 30. **Name the cities of Gujarat that went through special development in the Medieval period.**
 - A. In Gujarat special development of Anhilwad, Patan, Champaner, Ahmedabad, Surat, Khambhat took place.
 31. **Name the cities that developed in Medieval period as they were on the trade route.**
 - A. Lahore, Jaunpur and Dhaka developed as cities during medieval period as they were in the trade route.
 32. **Mention the cities that developed in the Maratha empire.**
 - A. Cities like Pune, Satara, Gwalior and Vadodara developed in the Maratha empire.
 33. **Which urban centres developed due to the arrival of European companies?**
 - A. Diu, Daman, Goa, Mumbai, Madras, Puducherry, Kochi, Chandranagar and Surat developed especially as urban centers due to the arrival of European companies.
- 6 Identify me**
1. **I constructed the Red Fort.** A. Shah Jahan
 2. **I am a great artist associated with classical singing in Akbar's time.**
A. Tansen
 3. **I introduced Khayal padhhati instead of Drupad.** A. Amir Khushro
- 7 Answer in one word**
1. **Name the garden developed by the Mughals in Lahore.** A. Shalimar Bagh
 2. **Mention the world famous centres for bandhani.**
A. (1) Jamnagar (2) Jetpur

3. Name the world famous merchants who lived in Surat.**A.** (1) Virji Vora (2) Gopi Malik**8 Choose the correct option**

1. In Rajput era, _____ styles of the temple were prevalent in India. **A.** (A)
(A) Nagar (B) Ghandhar (C) Arab (D) All of these
2. During Delhi Sultanate the _____ style of mosque, mausoleum (tomb) and roja was predominant. *** **A.** (D)
(A) Islam (B) Nagar (C) Sultanate (D) Arab
3. Ahmedabad : Jama Masjid :: Bengal : _____ **A.** (C)
(A) Qutub Minar (B) Hoz – e – Khas (C) Sona Masjid (D) Moti Mahal
4. Kirtistambh or Vijaystambh of _____ are important pieces of Hindu architecture built during 700 A.D. to 1200 A.D. **A.** (D)
(A) Ahmedabad (B) Vadnagar (C) Kumbhalgarh (D) Chittod
5. The chariot in the Konark Sun temple has _____ wide wheels. **A.** (B)
(A) 7 (B) 12 (C) 13 (D) 14
6. The _____ temples built during Pallav period are one of the important temples of medieval period. **A.** (C)
(A) Well (B) Canals (C) Chariot (D) Masjid
7. Mumbai : _____ :: Tanjore : _____. *** **A.** (B)
(A) Rajrajeshwar temple, Chariot temple (B) Elephanta Caves, Rajrajeshwar temple
(C) Chariot temple, Golden temple (D) Golden temple, Elephanta Caves
8. _____ is the best specimen of Mughal architecture built by Shah Jahan in Agra. **A.** (B)
(A) Red Fort (B) Taj Mahal (C) Agra Fort (D) Nishat Bagh
9. _____ is one of the seven wonders of the world. **A.** (C)
(A) Red Fort (B) Qutub Minar (C) Taj Mahal (D) Moti Mahal
10. Taj Mahal : Agra :: Red Fort : _____ **A.** (A)
(A) Delhi (B) Agra (C) Fatehpur (D) Mumbai
11. The new Somnath temple was built in _____. **A.** (C)
(A) 1751 (B) 1851 (C) 1951 (D) 1955
12. The Uparkot fort is situated in the city of _____. **A.** (C)
(A) Rajkot (B) Veraval (C) Junagadh (D) Ahmedabad
13. The Sun temple is situated at Modhera in _____ district. **A.** (A)
(A) Mehsana (B) Junagadh (C) Konark (D) Gir – Somnath
14. There are a total of _____ small temples around the water tank outside the temple. **A.** (C)
(A) 12 (B) 24 (C) 108 (D) 118
15. 'Rani ni Vav' is situated in _____. **A.** (B)
(A) Adalaj (B) Patan (C) Siddhpur (D) Junagadh.
16. Architecture which has achieved the status of World Heritage Site _____. *** **A.** (B)
(A) Adi-Kadi Vav (B) Rani ni Vav
(C) Kankaria Lake (D) Rudadevi's Vav
17. Dholka: _____ lake : Viramgam : _____ lake **A.** (C)
(A) Sharmistha, Shahastraling (B) Munsar, Shahastraling
(C) Malav, Munsar (D) Munsar, Malav

18. _____ is an architectural piece carved with special type of lattice work in windows.***

A. (A)

(A) Siddi Syed lattice (Jali)

(B) Jama Masjid

(C) Dabhoi's Fort

(D) Masjid of Dholka

9 Fill in the blanks

1. A person who is proficient in architecture is called an **architect**.
2. The mosques and canals in Delhi built by **Feroz Shah** during the Sultanate period are unique.
3. Bhadra Fort is situated in **Ahmedabad**.
4. The Fort of Kumbhargarh was built by **Rana Kumbha**.
5. Haushaleshwar temple of **Karnataka** is one of the most special types of architecture.
6. The entrance tower of the temples of South India is called **Gopuram**.
7. Humayun's tomb is a special example of **Mughal** architecture.
8. Agra: Aram Bagh : : Kashmir : **Nishat Bagh** ***
9. The Taj Mahal was constructed on the banks of river **Yamuna**.
10. Taj Mahal : White marble : : Red Fort : **Red stone**.
11. The Golden temple of the Sikh sect was built in **Amritsar**.
12. Sun temple : Modhera : : Somnath temple : **Prabhaspatan**.
13. Somnath is one of the **12** most sacred Jyotirlingas in India.
14. The Navghan well was constructed by **Ra-Khengar**.
15. **12** idols of Sun are inscribed in the Sun temple of Modhera.
16. 'Rani ni Vav' is a **seven** storeyed step well.
17. Junagadh: Adi-Kadi ni Vav : : Patan : **Rani ni Vav**.
18. Patan: Rani ni Vav : : Siddhpur : **Rudra Mahalaya**.
19. A gallery was set up in Agra under the leadership of a great painter named **Akariza**.
20. Making of portraits : Akbar : : Paintings of special festivals and occasions : **Jahangir**
21. **Amir Khushro** created Qawali.
22. Sarangdev : Devgiri : : Haripaldev : **Gujarat**.
23. Sarangdev wrote a book called '**Sangeet Ratanakar**' and Haripaldev wrote a book called '**Sangeet Sudhakar**'.
24. The credit for writing and playing Bhavai goes to **Asait Thakar**.
25. People from various parts of country and abroad come to see Hudo in Gujarat at the time of **Tarnetar** fair.
26. **Kutch** is famous for its embroidery and pearl work.
27. **Patola** of Patan has become world famous.
28. Embroidery work done by ladies of **Bunny** and **Khadir** areas of Kutch is in great demand throughout the world.
29. The extremity of urbanization is seen in the city of **Delhi**.
30. In South India **Devgiri** was a prosperous urban centre connecting North and South.

10 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. The Gop temple of Saurashtra is built in Gandhar style. **A. X**
2. The Arab style was predominant in the new style of architecture developed during the Sultanate period. **A. ✓**
3. Haushaleshwar temple was constructed in the 15th century. **A. X**
4. Temples of medieval period do not have 'Pradakshina' path built in them. **A. X**

5. The chariot temple built during Pallav period was considered to be the tallest temple in the medieval period. **A. X**
6. The Mughals started the tradition of developing gardens. **A. X**
7. Akbar built the artistic Mayurasana in the Red Fort. **A. X**
8. The Rajrajeshwar temple is the finest architecture of the Sikh sect. *** **A. X**
9. The world famous temple of Somnath is in Junagadh district. **A. X**
10. Somnath is a very ancient, rich and important centre of Shaivism. **A. ✓**
11. The original name of the Uparkot was Ilvdurg. *** **A. X**
12. 'Rani ni Vav' was built during the Solanki era. *** **A. ✓**
13. Patan was the capital of Gujarat during the Sultanate period. **A. X**
14. Pavapuri is the only place in the world where there are many temples on one hill.*** **A. X**
15. The progress in the art of painting in India dates back to the time of Babur. **A. ✓**
16. Drupad was introduced instead of Khayal padhhati during the Sultanate period. **A. ✓**
17. Islamic Sufi music includes Qawali. **A. ✓**
18. The folk dance of Gujarat includes 'Bhavai'. **A. ✓**
19. Surat was an important cultural centre of India in the 16th century. **A. X**
20. The tradition of Paliyas is still alive in Kutch and Kathiawad of Gujarat, even today.*** **A. ✓**

11 Match the following

1.

Text		Composer		Answers
(1)	Siddhahem-shabd-anushasan	(A)	Jaidev	(1) → (C)
(2)	Geet govindam	(B)	Chandabardai	(2) → (A)
(3)	Hitopdesh	(C)	Hemchadracharya	(3) → (D)
(4)	Prithviraj Raso	(D)	Narayan	(4) → (B)

2.

Text		Composer		Answers
(1)	Siddhanta Shiromani and Lilavati	(A)	Padmnabh	(1) → (B)
(2)	Kitab-ul-Rihla	(B)	Bhaskaracharya	(2) → (D)
(3)	Kanhadade Prabandh	(C)	Mohammad Jayasi	(3) → (A)
(4)	Padmavat	(D)	Ibn-Battuta	(4) → (C)

10. Earth's Internal Composition and Landforms

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. SiAl and SiMa. ***
2. Formation of an oxbow-lake.
3. Formation of a delta.

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Explain the internal structure of the earth with a diagram. ***
2. What are sedimentary rocks?
3. Explain the types of rocks with example. ***
4. Explain rock-cycle in detail.
5. The magnitude of the earthquake can be more or less at different places. Explain.
6. How are different landforms created on the surface of the earth?
7. Explain the topography formed by a river and a glacier. ***
8. Explain the function of the wind with example. ***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. What are extrusive igneous rocks?
2. What are intrusive igneous rocks? ***
3. Name the two forces which cause movement or changes on the surface of the earth.
4. Suggest some common methods to predict an earthquake.
5. How are the flood plains formed ?
6. What are stacks?

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. **Which minerals are mainly composed in SiAl layer? *****
A. SiAl layer is mainly composed of Silica and Alumina.
2. **What does the oceanic crust mainly consist of ?**
A. The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium.
3. **How do different types of rocks vary?**
A. Different types of rocks vary depending on their properties, particle size and formation process.
4. **Name the three main types of rocks. *****
A. The three main types of rocks are (i) Igneous Rocks (ii) Sedimentary Rocks (iii) Metamorphic Rocks
5. **What is an igneous rock?**
A. When hot magma cools down it solidifies. A rock formed in this way is called an igneous rock.
6. **Name the types of igneous rocks.**
A. There are two types of igneous rocks: Inner Rock and Outer Rock.
7. **What is lava?**
A. The reddish molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface is called lava.

- 8. What are called fossils?**
 - A.** The remains of dead plants and animals, when trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.
- 9. What are metamorphic rocks?**
 - A.** The rocks formed by the changes in igneous and sedimentary rocks under great heat and pressure are called metamorphic rocks.
- 10. What is rock-cycle?**
 - A.** The process of transformation of one type of rock into another type of rock under certain conditions in a cyclic manner is called rock-cycle.
- 11. What are minerals?**
 - A.** Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have a certain physical property and a definite chemical composition.
- 12. What are lithospheric plates?**
 - A.** The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates which are known as lithospheric plates.
- 13. What is Endogenic force?*****
 - A.** The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called endogenic forces. They sometimes produce sudden movement and sometimes produce slow movement.
- 14. What is a volcano ?**
 - A.** A volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.
- 15. What is earthquake?**
 - A.** When the lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibration can travel all-round the earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes.
- 16. What is weathering?**
 - A.** Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface. It occurs on the surface due to the agents like water, wind and ice.
- 17. What is waterfall? *****
 - A.** When the river tumbles straight at a steep angle over very hard rocks or down a valley it forms a waterfall.
- 18. What is a natural embankment ?**
 - A.** When a large amount of silt-soil deposits on both sides of the river, the raised banks are called natural embankment or levees.
- 19. What is a distributary?**
 - A.** As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.
- 20. How are sea caves formed?**
 - A.** Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks as a result cracks develop. Over the time they become larger and wider, which are called sea caves.
- 21. How are lakes formed near glaciers?**
 - A.** When the glaciers erode, the ice melts and the hollows formed in mountains get filled up with water and form lakes.
- 22. How are drumlin formed?**
 - A.** The material carried by the glacier such as small and big rocks, sand and silt gets deposited. As a result hill-like landform is formed which is called drumlin.

23. Why do rocks in deserts have narrower base and wider top?

- A.** Wind erodes the lower section of the rocks more easily than the upper part. Therefore, rocks in deserts have narrower bases and wider tops.

24. What is a 'barchan'?

- A.** When the wind blows it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops, sand falls and gets deposited in a low hill-like structure called 'barchan' or sand dune.

25. What is loess?

- A.** When the wind blows it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess.

5 Choose the correct option

- The uppermost layer of the earth under the continents is about _____. **A. (B)**
(A) 3500 km (B) 35 km (C) 3900 km (D) 39 km
- What is the oceanic crust called? **A. (D)**
(A) Plate (B) Stone (C) SiAl (D) SiMa
- Mantle extends up to a depth of _____. **A. (A)**
(A) 2900 km (B) 4900 km (C) 3900 km (D) 900 km
- The innermost layer of the earth is mainly made up of _____. **A. (C)**
(A) nickel and magnesium (B) silica and alumina
(C) nickel and iron (D) silica and iron
- Which of the following is an example of intrusive igneous rock? **A. (C)**
(A) Kota stone (B) Marble (C) Granite (D) Spartex
- Which of the following is not a fossil fuel? **A. (C)**
(A) Coal (B) Mineral oil (C) Uranium (D) Petroleum
- How does the earth's surface change? **A. (C)**
(A) Due to the formation of rocks
(B) Due to the presence of minerals in the crust
(C) Due to the movement of the plates
(D) Due to the rock – cycle
- Which of the following produces vibrations on the surface of the earth? **A. (D)**
(A) Rock- cycle (B) Sea waves
(C) Wind (D) Movement of lithospheric plates
- The landscape is being continuously worn away by which of the following two processes? **A. (A)**
(A) weathering and erosion (B) cold and heat
(C) heavy rains and drought (D) industrialization and urbanization

6 Fill in the blanks

- The uppermost layer of the earth is called **crust**.
- The innermost layer of the earth is known as the **core**. ***
- Grinding** stone is used to grind grains. ***
- The **solid** rocks are used for making roads, houses, and buildings.
- The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called **exogenic** forces.
- The place where the vibration starts below the surface is called **focus**. ***
- As the river enters the plains, it twists and turns thereby forming large bends known as **meanders**.
- The **erosion** and **deposition** of the sea waves give rise to coastal landforms.

9. Due to the continuous action of sea waves, the cavities of the sea caves become larger and only the roofs of the sea caves remain, such structures are known as **sea arches**.
10. The wall like topography formed due to the erosion of the ocean waves is called **stacks**.***
11. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called **sea cliff**.
12. **Glaciers** are 'rivers of ice' formed in snow-clad mountain areas.
13. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is **wind**.
14. In the **deserts** you can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom.
15. As the speed of the wind decreases and soil particles spread on the ground, it is known as **'barchan' or sand dune**.

7 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. There is constant change inside and outside the earth. **A. ✓**
2. The central core has very low temperature and pressure. **A. X**
3. There are two types of igneous rocks. **A. ✓**
4. Clay changes into marble. **A. X**
5. Limestone changes into marble. **A. ✓**
6. Rocks are made up of different minerals. **A. ✓**
7. Minerals are not very useful to humankind. **A. X**
8. Minerals like iron, aluminium, copper, uranium, etc. are used in industries. **A. ✓**
9. The lithospheric plates move around just a few millimetres from each other. **A. ✓**
10. The molten magma inside the earth moves in a circular manner. **A. ✓**
11. Endogenic forces always produce sudden movements. **A. ✓**
12. The running water in the river erodes the landscape. **A. ✓**
13. Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer and almost assume the shape of a horseshoe or a circle. **A. ✓**
14. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks as a result sea caves are formed. **A. ✓**
15. The river waves deposit sediments along the shores forming beaches. **A. X**
16. Glaciers form U shaped valley by erosion. **A. ✓**
17. Rocks are not found in the deserts. **A. X**

8 Match the following

1.***

A		B		Answers
(1)	The uppermost layer of the earth	(A)	Moraine	(1) → (E)
(2)	Metamorphic Rocks	(B)	Sand dune	(2) → (C)
(3)	Work of river	(C)	Marble	(3) → (D)
(4)	Work of wind	(D)	Flood plain	(4) → (B)
(5)	Eroded form of the glacier	(E)	SiAl	(5) → (A)

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Intrusive igneous rock	(A)	Sand stone	(1) → (B)
(2)	Metamorphic rock	(B)	Granite	(2) → (C)
(3)	Layers of rock	(C)	Marble	(3) → (A)
(4)	Extrusive igneous rock	(D)	Basalt	(4) → (D)

11. Components of the Environment and Interrelationships

✦1 Answer in detail

1. What is the reason of the occurrence of tides in the sea? ***
2. How do human activities affect the physical cycle ?
3. Explain the reasons responsible for causing land pollution.
4. Write the measures to prevent land pollution.***
5. State some of the measures to prevent water pollution.
6. Which steps should be taken to prevent air pollution?***
7. What causes noise pollution?
8. Mention the steps taken by you to prevent noise pollution.***

✦2 Answer in brief

1. State the importance of the atmosphere.
2. How does the environment get polluted?
3. Which factors are responsible for water pollution?

✦3 Give reason

1. High tides occur on the New moon day and Full moon day. ***

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What is environment?

- A. The word environment means a surrounding cover. The environment is the cover of natural components around the earth.

2. State the components of environment.***

- A. The environment is made up of four main components. These four components include lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.

3. Of what is lithosphere made up of ?

- A. Lithosphere is made up of rocks and minerals and is covered by a thin layer of soil.

4. What is the importance of Lithosphere ?

- A. Lithosphere has multiple utilities, like it provides land for human settlement, agriculture and raw material for industries.

5. Name the various sources of water.

- A. The various sources of water are oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, wells, etc.

6. State the importance of hydrosphere.

- A. Hydrosphere comprises of various sources of water like oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, etc. Hydrosphere is essential for all living beings. Oceans are rich in various resources.

7. What is atmosphere made up of ?

- A. Atmosphere is made up of various gases, water vapour, dust particles, alkali, etc.

8. What is biosphere?

- A. The part of lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere where life is pervasive is called biosphere.

9. How many types of environment are there? Name them.

- A. There are two main types of environment: (1) Natural environment (2) Man-made environment.

10. What is man-made environment?***

- A.** Man-made environment is that part of environment which is created by human intellect by interacting with biotic and abiotic components.

11. How many oceans are there on the earth? Name them.

- A.** There are four oceans on the earth: (1) Pacific (2) Atlantic (3) Indian (4) Arctic.

12. Which are the main sources of saline water?

- A.** Oceans are the main sources of saline water.

13. Which are the main sources of fresh water? ***

- A.** The main sources of fresh water are glaciers, ground water, fresh water, lakes of fresh water, rivers, etc.

14. How are sea waves formed?

- A.** Sea waves arise from various forces. Normal waves are created by the wind blowing over the sea surface. High waves are formed by whirlwind or storm.

15. What are tides?

- A.** Twice a day sea-level rises and falls periodically. This phenomenon of rising and falling of sea is called tide.

16. How much is the time period between two tides?***

- A.** The time period between two tides is about 12 to 25 hours.

17. When does low tide occur in the sea?

- A.** When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the gravitation pull reduces resulting in low tides.

18. What are ocean currents?

- A.** Like the rivers on the Earth, the oceans also have a huge amount of water flowing in a certain direction for thousands of years. These currents are called ocean currents.

19. What is pollution?

- A.** Pollution is the act of polluting the natural environment through various human activities.

20. Which pollutions are increasing very fast ?

- A.** At present land pollution, water pollution and noise pollution are increasing very fast.

21. What is land pollution?***

- A.** A change in soil quality or its nutrients is called land pollution.

22. What is water pollution?

- A.** When water becomes unsuitable for its intended use and external impurities are mixed in it, it is called water pollution.

23. What causes air pollution?

- A.** Emission of harmful gasses or fumes from industries, factories, thermal power plants, etc. into the atmosphere causes air pollution.

24. Which pollution induces irritability in the nature of man?***

- A.** Noise pollution induces irritability in the nature of man.

5. Choose the correct option

1. Which of the following is a component of environment? **A.** (D)
 (A) Lithosphere (B) Atmosphere (C) Hydrosphere (D) All of these
2. The low lying area of earth's surface is surrounded by water, it is known as _____. **A.** (C)
 (A) ocean floor (B) lithosphere (C) hydrosphere (D) solidification

3. Which of the following about the percentage of available water on the earth is incorrect? **A. (D)**
- (A) Oceans : 97.3 % (B) Icebergs : 2.0%
(C) Ground water : 0.68% (D) Fresh water lakes : 0.009 %
4. _____ is at the centre of all components of environment. **A. (B)**
- (A) Birds (B) Man
(C) Non-living things (D) Animals
5. Which of the following is not responsible for making fertile soil infertile? **A. (B)**
- (A) Contaminated water and solid wastes (B) Minute organisms living in the soil
(C) Chemical fertilizers (D) Excessive irrigation
6. Which of the following is responsible for air pollution? **A. (D)**
- (A) Carbonaceous compounds (B) Construction activities
(C) Smoke coming out of vehicles (D) All of these
7. Which of the following is not an effect of noise pollution on human beings? **A. (A)**
- (A) causes cholera (B) causes deafness
(C) adverse effect on mental health (D) reduces the ability to work

6 Fill in the blanks

- If **environment** had not have been there, we would not have been existing.
- The environment is made up of lithosphere, **atmosphere**, hydrosphere and **biosphere**.
- Lithosphere** is the solid crust or hard top layer of the earth.
- Atmosphere** is the layer of air that surrounds the earth.
- The atmosphere absorbs **harmful ultraviolet** sunrays and protects living beings. ***
- Biosphere includes **flora**, **fauna**, and **human beings**.
- Natural** environment includes biological (biotic) components and inorganic (abiotic) components.
- The man-made environment is known as **cultural environment**.
- Water occupies about **71** % of the earth's surface.
- 0.0019** % of the water available on the earth is present in the atmosphere.
- 0.01** % of the water available on the earth is present in the rivers.
- At the time of **high** tide the sea water bulges towards the shore.
- Rushing of sea water towards the shore, is called **tide**.***
- Mostly hot currents move from the **equator** to the **poles**.
- Cold** currents move from the poles to the equator.
- Components polluting the environment are called **pollutants**.
- Instead of **chemical** fertilizers, **organic** manure should be used.
- Unnecessary, excessive, unbearable sound is called **noise**.
- Noise pollution is also called **noise**.***

7 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or ✗

- Earth is the only planet in the solar system, which has received the gift of natural environment. **A. ✓**
- Environment is not the driving force of survival, development and progress. **A. ✗**
- The environment is made up of three main components. **A. ✗**
- Water is essential for all the living organisms. **A. ✓**
- Land, water, air, etc. are inorganic (abiotic) components of the natural environment. **A. ✓**
- Man always interacts with surrounding environment. **A. ✓**

7. An ocean is a water body that has huge reserves of water. **A. ✓**
8. The four oceans on the earth are not connected to one another. **A. X**
9. In the Pacific ocean, there is a trench which is 10 to 11 kilometres deep. **A. ✓**
10. Sea waves arise due to the various forces. **A. ✓**
11. The main causes of currents are solar energy, wind, salinity of sea-water and rotation of the earth. **A. ✓**
12. The various activities of human beings are interconnected with the ecosystem. **A. ✓**
13. Land pollution can be easily felt. **A. X**
14. Drip and sprinkler irrigation system should be used in agriculture to prevent land pollution. **A. ✓**
15. Incineration of solid agricultural waste decreases air pollution. **A. X**
16. Sound is pertinent to everyone. **A. ✓**
17. Satellites launched into the space also cause pollution. **A. ✓**
18. Some natural disasters such as volcanic eruption, earthquakes and floods help in preventing the pollution in the environment. **A. X**

8 Match the following

1.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Tides	(A)	Chemical fertilizer	(1) → (C)
(2)	Oceanic currents	(B)	Malignancy	(2) → (D)
(3)	Nitrogen	(C)	Attraction of Sun-Moon	(3) → (A)
(4)	Pollution	(D)	Rotation of earth	(4) → (B)

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Leakage of oil tanker in sea	(A)	Noise pollution	(1) → (D)
(2)	Loud speakers at public functions	(B)	Air pollution	(2) → (A)
(3)	Carbonated particles	(C)	Land pollution	(3) → (B)
(4)	Pesticides	(D)	Water pollution	(4) → (C)

12. Effects of Atmosphere on Living Beings

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Stratosphere
2. Atmospheric pressure***
3. Winds
4. Forests of Mediterranean sea***
5. Temperate grassland***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. What is climate ? State the effects of climate on human life. ***
2. Describe the tropical evergreen forest.***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. What are daily/local winds?
2. How does the moisture returns to the surface of the earth?
3. Where in the world, are temperate tropical forests found?

✦4 Give reason

1. Higher temperature is experienced in cities than in villages.
2. Tropical deciduous forests are also called deciduous forests.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What is atmosphere?

A. The layer of air that surrounds the earth is known as an atmosphere.

2. Name the forms of water in which it exists in atmosphere.

A. Water exists in the form of fog, mist, clouds, etc.

3. Name the various layers in which the atmosphere is divided.

A. The atmosphere is divided into four sub layers: (1) Troposphere (2) Stratosphere (3) Mesosphere (4) Thermosphere

4. Up to how many kilometres does the Troposphere extend over the equator?***

A. The Troposphere extends up to an altitude of approximately 16 km at the equator.

5. State the importance of Troposphere.

A. Troposphere is very important for the ecosystem. Atmospheric storms, sound waves, wind formation, lightening, rain, clouds, etc. occur in this layer.

6. What is troposphere limit?

A. In troposphere, the height from where temperature stops decreasing, that limit is called troposphere limit.

7. Why do jet planes fly in the stratosphere ?

A. Clouds, rain, cyclone are not seen in stratosphere. The air in the stratosphere is clean and thin. So, here the jet planes can fly faster with less obstruction.

8. How is ozone layer important for the earth?

A. Ozone layer absorbs the sun's extremely hot ultraviolet rays, which can cause skin cancer in humans.

- 9. What are the two sub-divisions of thermosphere?**
A. Thermosphere is divided into two sub-divisions: Ionosphere and Exosphere.
- 10. What do you understand by the term weather?**
A. Weather is a short time average condition of atmosphere.
- 11. List the factors that decide the weather of any place.**
A. Weather of any place or region is decided on the basis of its temperature, humidity, rain, air pressure, fog or clouds.
- 12. What is climate?**
A. Generally, the average weather condition of any region for 35 years or more is the climate of that region.
- 13. What do you understand by atmospheric pressure?**
A. The layer of air around the earth has a weight and this huge layer of air pushes the surface of the earth according to its weight. It is called atmospheric pressure.
- 14. What are different types of wind? Name them.**
A. There are three main types of winds :
(1) Permanent winds (2) Seasonal winds (3) Daily / Local winds.
- 15. What are permanent winds?**
A. The winds that blow from a certain direction throughout the year are called permanent winds. Permanent winds include trade winds, westerly winds and polar winds.
- 16. What are seasonal winds?**
A. On the surface of the earth, some winds blow according to the season and their direction is also changed according to the season, such winds are called seasonal winds.
- 17. What is the south-west wind called? *****
A. South-west wind is called seasonal wind.
- 18. What kind of clothes do the people of the desert region wear? Why?*****
A. People in hot deserts wrap a handkerchief of cloth around their heads to avoid the constantly flying sand.
- 19. In how many sections can natural vegetation be classified? Name them.**
A. Natural Vegetation is classified into three main sections :
(1) Forest (2) Meadows (3) Thorny bushes and Shrubs.
- 20. Name different types of forests.**
A. Broadly there are six types of forests:
(1) Tropical Evergreen Forests (2) Tropical Deciduous Forest (3) Temperate Evergreen Forests
(4) Temperate Tropical Forests (5) Mediterranean Forests (6) Coniferous Forests
- 21. In which type of climate are tropical evergreen forests found?**
A. Tropical evergreen forests are found in the regions having hot and humid climate due to heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- 22. Which trees are found in tropical evergreen forests?*****
A. Some of the common trees found in tropical evergreen forests are rosewood, ebony, mahogany, etc.
- 23. List some animals and birds which are found in the tropical deciduous forests.**
A. In the tropical deciduous forests animals like tigers, Asian lions, elephants, golden monkeys, etc. are found. In this region peacocks, hawks, parrots, pigeons, mynas are also found in large numbers.

24. Name some of the animals found in temperate tropical forests.

- A.** Animals like deer, fox, wolves, etc. are found in temperate tropical forests.

25. Where are coniferous forests found?

- A.** Coniferous forests are found in a region with a cold climate of about 50° to 70° North latitudes as well as in high mountain regions.

26. How is the wood of the trees of pine, cedar and fur used?

- A.** The wood of the trees of pine, cedar, fur is soft and fluffy. It is used more in paper, matchsticks or in packing.

27. Which animals are more common in the coniferous forests?***

- A.** Animals like monkeys, polar bears, musk deer, yaks, etc. are more common in the coniferous forests.

28. How many types of grasslands are there? Which are they?

- A.** There are two types of grasslands. (1) Tropical grasslands (2) Temperate grasslands

29. Name the tropical grassland which is world famous.

- A.** The Savanna Grassland, in Africa is a world-famous tropical grassland.

30. Which animals are found in tropical grasslands ?

- A.** Animals like lions, leopards, elephants, zebras, giraffes and deer are found in tropical grasslands.

31. Why is thorny vegetation found in deserts ?

- A.** The climate of deserts is warm and dry. Vegetation is seen less in this region. To adjust with the climate thorny vegetation is found here.

32. Which plants are generally found in deserts ?

- A.** Plants like bordi, thor, acacia, khijdi, etc. are found in deserts.

33. Where do shrubs and short grasses grow?

- A.** Shrubs and short grasses grow in the highlands of the mountains, in the region with cold and arid climates.

6 Choose the correct option

- Which of the following statements about atmosphere is false? **A. (A)**
 (A) Atmosphere is composed of only gaseous elements.
 (B) It is the layer of air that surrounds the earth.
 (C) It is colourless, tasteless and transparent.
 (D) Life on the earth cannot exist in the absence of the atmosphere.
- Which of the following is a wrong pair representing the percentage of different gases in the atmosphere? **A. (C)**
 (A) Nitrogen – 78.03% (B) Oxygen – 20.99%
 (C) Carbon dioxide – 50.00% (D) Argon – 00.94%
- The first layer of the atmosphere that surrounds the earth is called _____. **A. (A)**
 (A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere
- Which layer of the atmosphere is important for internet, radio and TV broadcasting? **A. (D)**
 (A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Ionosphere
- Which of the following is an important factor that affects the temperature distribution? **A. (B)**
 (A) Weather (B) Insolation (C) Climate (D) None of these
- Which of the following is not a permanent wind? **A. (D)**
 (A) Trade winds (B) Westerly winds (C) Polar winds (D) Cold waves

7. Which of the following countries is not a country of seasonal winds? **A. (B)**
(A) India (B) Norway (C) Myanmar (D) Bangladesh
8. Sea and land breezes are examples of _____. **A. (C)**
(A) Permanent winds (B) Seasonal winds
(C) Daily/Local winds (D) Polar winds
9. Which type of clothes do people in Ladakh wear? **A. (A)**
(A) Warm woolen clothes (B) Cotton clothes
(C) Synthetic clothes (D) Loose clothes
10. Which of the following is not a factor that affects the growth of natural vegetation? **A. (C)**
(A) Soil (B) Temperature and humidity
(C) Increase in population (D) Slope and depth of soil/thickness of soil
11. From which type of forests do we get hard timber plants like teak, sal, neem, sesame, etc.? **A. (A)**
(A) Tropical Deciduous Forests (B) Temperate Evergreen Forests
(C) Temperate Tropical Forests (D) Mediterranean Forests
12. In which of the following places are tropical deciduous forests not found? **A. (D)**
(A) Highlands of India (B) North Australia
(C) Central America (D) Lakshadweep
13. Which of the following statements about temperate evergreen forests is true? **A. (B)**
(A) Hot and humid climate (B) Temperature is even and rainfall is heavy
(C) Hot and dry climate (D) Cool and dry climate
14. If you are passing through a forest having trees like pine, cedar, fur, etc. then which forest it might be? **A. (C)**
(A) Tropical Deciduous Forests (B) Temperate Evergreen Forests
(C) Coniferous Forests (D) Mediterranean Forests
15. Which of the following animals is not found in mountains having cold and arid climates? **A. (B)**
(A) Snow leopards (B) Elephants (C) Goats (D) Pandas

7 Fill in the blanks

1. The elements of the earth that transformed into solid form, formed the **lithosphere**.
2. The elements of the earth that transformed into liquid, formed the **hydrosphere**.
3. The elements of the earth that transformed into **gases**, formed the atmosphere.
4. **99 %** of air is contained in the atmospheric layer up to 32 kilometres above the earth's surface.
5. Atmosphere is composed of **gaseous**, **liquids** and **solid** elements.
6. The troposphere extends about **12** km over the temperate zone and **8** km at the poles.
7. **Stratosphere** extends from the troposphere to a height of about 50 kilometres.
8. In the stratosphere, at an altitude of about 15 km to 35 km the amount of **ozone** gas is more.
9. The part of atmosphere up to an altitude of about 80 km above the stratosphere is called **mesosphere**.
10. The fourth layer of atmosphere located above the mesosphere is called **thermosphere**.
11. Reflection of radio-wave is attributed to **lonosphere** layer. ***
12. The layer above the lonosphere is called **Exosphere**.
13. **Temperature** is the hotness or coldness of air.
14. The measure of insolation decreases from the **equator** to **the poles**.

15. The dynamic air that surrounds the earth is called **wind**.
16. Polar winds blowing from the poles towards polar circle are called **permanent winds**.***
17. 'LOO' and 'Sheet lahar' are known as **local winds**.
18. The water of the ocean and reservoirs when evaporates, and turns into vapour is called **moisture**.
19. Moisture is added into the atmosphere by the process of **evaporation**.
20. Working capacity of the people is more in the **temperate zone** due to its pleasant climate.
21. **Meadows** are located in the regions with moderate rainfall.
22. Thorny bushes and shrubs are found in **arid** and **low rainfall** regions.
23. Tropical evergreen forests are found in the **equator** and the **tropics**.
24. In India, tropical evergreen forests are found in the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**.
25. Tropical deciduous forests are also called **deciduous** forests.
26. Animals like elephants, one-horned rhinos, etc. are found in **temperate evergreen forests**.
27. Plants like Oak, Maple are found in temperate **tropical** forests.
28. Citrus fruit plants like oranges, figs, olives, grapes, etc. are found in **Mediterranean forests**.
29. In tropical grasslands grass grows to a height of **3 to 4** metres.
30. **Wild ass**, found in the little Rann of Kutch is unique in the world.
31. In India, shrubs and short grasses grow in the region of the **Himalayas** and **Ladakh**.
32. Pashmina-goat is found in **Kashmir**.***

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. When the earth was separated from the sun it was in the form of a fireball. **A. ✓**
2. The atmosphere is considered to be existing only till the effect of the earth's gravitation remains in space. **A. ✓**
3. As we rise above the surface of the earth, the air becomes denser. **A. X**
4. The atmosphere protects the earth from extreme heat during the day and extreme cold at night. **A. ✓**
5. Depending on the change in temperature and composition of gases, the atmosphere is divided into three different layers. **A. X**
6. Change in season brings no change in the troposphere. **A. X**
7. In troposphere, the temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C per km of altitude. **A. ✓**
8. Change in seasons, clouds, rain, cyclone, etc. can be seen in stratosphere. **A. X**
9. In mesosphere, the temperature increases with the increasing altitude. **A. X**
10. In thermosphere the air is extremely thin. **A. ✓**
11. Weather is a short-term condition of the atmosphere, thus changes may occur in it from time to time. **A. ✓**
12. Factors such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, air pressure, fog, etc. decide the climate of a place. **A. ✓**
13. Temperature changes with the change in seasons. **A. ✓**
14. Temperature is lower in summer than in winter. **A. X**
15. The pressure of the atmosphere is the lowest on the surface of the oceans. **A. X**
16. Atmospheric pressure is low, in a region with high temperature. **A. ✓**
17. In more rain-fed regions, the roofs of houses are steeply sloping. **A. ✓**
18. Vegetation is grown everywhere, irrespective of its favourable temperature or rainfall. **A. X**
19. The main reason for the change in the type of natural vegetation is the climatic change. **A. ✓**
20. In temperate evergreen forests the trees like bamboo, pine and eucalyptus are found. **A. ✓**

21. The vegetation of coniferous forests is in conical shape. **A. ✓**
 22. The climate of tropical grasslands is cold and dry. **A. X**
 23. Flamingos are found in the muddy area of the great desert of Kutch. **A. ✓**

9 Match the following

1.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Nitrogen	(A)	above the height of 130 km	(1) → (C)
(2)	Oxygen	(B)	is found up to 20 km	(2) → (D)
(3)	Carbon dioxide	(C)	is found up to 130 km	(3) → (B)
(4)	Hydrogen and Helium	(D)	is found up to 110 km	(4) → (A)

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Tigers, Asian lions	(A)	Coniferous forests	(1) → (B)
(2)	Elephants, one-horned rhinos	(B)	Tropical deciduous forest	(2) → (C)
(3)	Deer, fox	(C)	Temperate evergreen forests	(3) → (D)
(4)	Polar bears, musk deer	(D)	Temperate tropical forests	(4) → (A)

15. Equality in Democracy

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Equality in suffrage***
2. Child labour and child rights***
3. Equality in Democracy***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. What measures are taken by our government for free and unbiased voting?
2. What can you do to maintain equality in the following cases ?
 - (1) If less wages are paid to a woman.
 - (2) If the person is financially exploited.
 - (3) If you see a child labour.
 - (4) If in a bus, someone else sits on the seat of a differently abled person.

✦3 Answer in brief

1. In what matters have we been given the right to equality?***
2. What are the functions of the election commission?***
3. Why should child labour be stopped?***
4. Why has the government implemented various schemes for differently abled people ?
5. What can be done to face challenges to equality ?

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What was ensured while framing the constitution?

- A.** In spite of economic, social and religious differences in our country, all those who drafted our constitution have taken care to ensure that all should get equal opportunity.

2. What is equality?

- A.** Equality means all are equal and respectable. An equal right for all means equality before the law and equal protection of the law.

3. When is equality enjoyed?

- A.** Equality is enjoyed only if it is implemented properly along with facilities and equal opportunities to all.

4. Why is the right to equality essential ?

- A.** The right to equality is essential for the development of the country and to have holistic development of all. It is also necessary to maintain our self-esteem.

5. What is necessary for the overall development of an individual? ***

- A.** Right to equality is necessary for the overall development of an individual.

6. What is a democracy?***

- A.** Democracy is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people.

7. Who gets a right to vote?***

- A.** Every Indian citizen over the age of 18 years is given the right to vote.

8. Who is paid less for the same work?

- A.** Women, child labours and disabled people are paid less as compared to normal men for the same work.

9. Give some examples which create social controversies.

- A.** Taking out processions during personal celebrations, playing loudspeakers in temples or mosques are the examples that create social controversies.

5 Choose the correct option

1. Every citizen of India above the age of 18 years is given the right to _____. **A. (B)**
(A) job (B) vote (C) education (D) games
2. To employ a child under the age of _____ years, is violation of law. **A. (A)**
(A) 14 years (B) 15 years (C) 16 years (D) 18 years
3. Some special arrangements are made for _____ people travelling by bus. **A. (D)**
(A) rich (B) leaders (C) teachers (D) differently abled
4. _____ is given great importance in a democratic country. **A. (B)**
(A) Awareness (B) Equality (C) Inequality (D) Gram Sabha
5. Incidents which violate right to equality create adverse impact on the _____. **A. (C)**
(A) economic harmony (B) marital harmony
(C) social harmony (D) inequality

6 Fill in the blanks

1. **India** is the largest democracy in the world.***
2. **Constitution** is called the guideline for governing the country.***
3. The constitution of India is the **largest written** constitution of the world.***
4. Democratic government is formed by the **votes** of the people.
5. **Child labour** is a violation of the right to education.

7 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Our country India is a country of diversity. **A. ✓**
2. The constitution of India does not stipulate equal opportunity for all. **A. X**
3. If there is a race between three individuals, in which one has to reach on bicycle, another on motorcycle and a third person by running, that can be called equality. **A. X**
4. Any foreigner can vote in India. **A. X**
5. Child labour is an example of inequality. **A. ✓**
6. Men and women doing the same work are discriminated in paying wages. **A. ✓**

16. State Government

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. The formation of the Legislative Assembly***
2. The functions of the Governor***
3. The functions of the Chief Minister***
4. Public Health Services***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Give a brief description of Legislative Council.
2. State the eligibility to become a member of the Legislative Assembly.***
3. When is 'Presidential Rule' imposed in a state?
4. Describe the functions of the state Legislative Assembly.
5. Explain the importance of 'Question Hour'.
6. How is the State Executive formed?***
7. Write the duties of the State Executive.***
8. Mention functions of the State Government.***
9. List down the functions of the State Judiciary.
10. What functions does the State Government perform for the health of the citizens?***
11. Name the health schemes provided by the state government of Gujarat.
12. Name the health schemes provided by the central government.

✦3 Answer in brief

1. State the function of different organs of the government.
2. Which different levels does the government in India work at? Why ?
3. When does a bill become an act? ***
4. What is the major difference between the central government and the state government?

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What is the main objective of the state government?

- A. The main aim of the state government is to attain the all-round welfare of the people of the state by preserving and protecting their freedom and fundamental rights.

2. Name the three organs of the government.

- A. The three organs of the government are Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

3. What do you mean by local self-government?

- A. Local people elect their representatives by voting. Administration done by these elected representatives is called local self-government.

4. Write the names of the governing bodies for the urban local self-government.

- A. Municipality and the Municipal Corporation are the governing bodies for the urban local self-government.

5. What do you mean by the federal government?

- A. A government that works at two levels namely 'union' and 'state' is called a federal government.

6. Mention the organs of the state government. ***

- A. The main organs of the state government are Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary.

7. Name the states of India that have Legislative Councils.

- A.** The states of Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have Legislative Councils.

8. Why is the Legislative Assembly not called a permanent house?

- A.** The Legislative Assembly is not called a permanent house because after every five years it is fully dissolved and elections for the entire house are held at the same time.

9. Who takes care of the state when there is Presidential Rule in the state?***

- A.** The Governor of the state takes care of the state administration.

10. Through whom are questions asked in the assembly? ***

- A.** Through the speaker, questions are asked in the assembly.

11. Who are included in the State Executive?

- A.** The Governor, the Chief Minister, the Cabinet and the administrative officers working under the control and guidance of the ministers are included in the State Executive.

12. Who appoints the Chief Minister?***

- A.** The Governor of the state appoints the Chief Minister.

13. Whom does the Governor appoint as the Chief Minister?

- A.** The Governor appoints the leader of the party with the majority in the legislature as the Chief Minister.

14. Where are the most of the powers of the Governor vested?

- A.** Most of the powers of the Governor are vested in the Chief Minister and his cabinet.

15. Name the three levels of ministers in the cabinet.

- A.** Three levels of ministers in the cabinet are :
(1) Cabinet-level ministers (2) State level ministers and (3) Deputy level ministers.

16. The functions and power assigned to the centre and the state are divided into how many lists? Which are they ?

- A.** The functions and power assigned to the centre and the state are divided into three lists:
(1) Union List (2) State List (3) Concurrent List (Combined List).

17. Who appoints the Chief Justice of the High Court?

- A.** The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President on the advice of the judges of the Supreme Court.

18. What do you mean by health?

- A.** Well-ness is called health. Health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being.

19. What are public health services?

- A.** The facilities provided by the government to maintain good health of the people are called public health services.

20. What are private health services?

- A.** Health services provided to the citizens by private clinics, private hospitals, trainees and government registered private doctors, private laboratories, etc. are called private health services.

5 Choose the correct option

1. The state legislature is known as the _____.

- (A) Legislative Council (B) State Government
(C) Legislative Assembly (D) Parliament

A. (C)

2. Which of the following is a governing body for the rural local self-government ? **A. (D)**
 (A) Gram-Panchayat (B) Taluka-Panchayat
 (C) District-Panchayat (D) All of these
3. What should be the minimum required age to be an MLA? **A. (B)**
 (A) 30 (B) 25 (C) 35 (D) 18
4. On whose recommendation does the President imposes 'Presidential Rule' in the state? **A. (A)**
 (A) Governor (B) Chief Minister
 (C) Prime Minister (D) Vice President
5. Whom do the MLAs elect for the smooth conduct of the Legislative Assembly? **A. (A)**
 (A) The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker (B) President and Vice president
 (C) Prime Minister (D) Governor
6. The administrative officers are called _____. **A. (C)**
 (A) MLA (B) Cabinet
 (C) Administrative Executive (D) All of these
7. Who is the constitutional head of the state? **A. (C)**
 (A) Chief Minister (B) Prime Minister (C) Governor (D) All of these
8. The Governor is appointed by the _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) Prime Minister (B) President (C) Chief Minister (D) Cabinet
9. Which of the following is not a function of the governor? **A. (D)**
 (A) Appoints cabinet ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
 (B) Issues an ordinance if needed.
 (C) Makes the law by signing bill, passed by the legislature.
 (D) Assigns various administrative portfolios to the ministers of the cabinet.
10. The High Court of Gujarat was established on _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) 26th January, 1950 (B) 1st May, 1960
 (C) 1st July, 1960 (D) 1st April, 1945
11. The High Court of Gujarat is in _____. **A. (D)**
 (A) Vidhyanagar (B) Gandhinagar (C) Rajkot (D) Ahmedabad
12. Which court is the 'court of records'? **A. (A)**
 (A) High Court (B) District Court (C) Taluka Court (D) All of these
13. Which of the following health schemes aims to take the mother and the new born baby home from the government institution after delivery? **A. (C)**
 (A) Mamta Sakhi Yojana (B) Janani(mother) Suraksha Yojna
 (C) Khilkhilat Drop-back Yojana (D) Balsakha Yojana

6 Fill in the blanks

1. The **state government** does the administration of the state.
2. Local self-government is divided in **rural** and **urban** local self-government.
3. India has **28** states and **8** union territories.
4. The government that works at national level is called the **central government**.
5. The government that administers the state at state level is called the **state government**.
6. The upper house of the State Legislature is called the **Legislative Council**. ***
7. The number of members in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly is **182**. ***
8. The 'Vidhan-Sabha Bhavan' of Gujarat is located at **Gandhinagar**.

9. The name of Gujarat's Legislative Assembly building is **Vitthal bhai Patel- Vidhan Sabha Bhavan**. ***
10. Assembly elections are held every **five** years.***
11. The Cabinet is called the **Political Executive**.
12. A citizen of India aged **35** years and above, is eligible for the post of a Governor.
13. There are **three** levels of ministers in the cabinet.
14. The jurisdiction of the **central** government covers the entire country.
15. The **State Judiciary** protects and safeguards the rights of the citizens.
16. The holistic development of a country is only possible with healthy **human resources**.
17. There is a **108** scheme in Gujarat for the patient to get immediate service. ***

7 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. The state government has three main organs. **A. ✓**
2. The state of Delhi is a National Capital Region (NCR). *** **A. ✓**
3. India has a federal government. **A. ✓**
4. Every state in India has a Legislative Council. **A. X**
5. Uttar- Pradesh has a Legislative Council. *** **A. ✓**
6. Gujarat Legislative Assembly does not have a Legislative Council. **A. ✓**
7. The Legislative Assembly is also called the lower house.*** **A. ✓**
8. The number of seats in Legislative Assembly is decided on the basis of the population of the state. **A. ✓**
9. The Legislative Assembly is a permanent house. *** **A. X**
10. Financial bills cannot be introduced in the Legislative Assembly. **A. X**
11. Every state in India has a Governor. **A. ✓**
12. Governor is appointed for six years. **A. X**
13. The chief minister informs the Governor about the decisions taken by the cabinet. **A. ✓**
14. Every state in India has a High Court. **A. ✓**
15. The State Judiciary provides assistance to people in times of natural calamities. **A. X**
16. Health is an achievement of physical well--being. **A. ✓**
17. Mukhyamantri Amrutam (Ma) Yojana is run by the Central Government.*** **A. X**
18. Ayushman Bharat Yojana-2018 is one of the health schemes of the central government. **A. ✓**

8 Match the following

1.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Appoints the Chief Minister	(A)	President	(1) → (D)
(2)	Calls the cabinet meeting	(B)	Chief Minister	(2) → (B)
(3)	Appoints the Chief Justice of High Court	(C)	State Judiciary	(3) → (A)
(4)	Disposition of PIL	(D)	Governor	(4) → (C)

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Gujarat's High Court	(A)	Cabinet	(1) → (B)
(2)	Gujarat's Legislative Assembly	(B)	Ahmedabad	(2) → (D)
(3)	Political Executive	(C)	Permanent House	(3) → (A)
(4)	Legislative Council	(D)	Gandhinagar	(4) → (C)

5. Adivasis

✦1 Write short note on the following

1. Bhils

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Explain the principle of community living seen in tribes. ***
2. How did the Gond kingdom come to an end ?
3. Explain the administration of the Ahom state.
4. How did the history of the Gond people differ from the Ahoms people? ***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. Give a brief idea about the dress of the tribal people of Gujarat.
2. What did the livelihood of the tribal community depend on?
3. Describe the fair 'Dang-Darbar'.
4. Briefly describe the administrative system of Gonds.
5. How did the kingdom of Ahom turn into a vast kingdom?
6. On what basis can it be said that Ahom society was a civilised society? ***

✦4 Give reason

1. Present day historians use oral traditions to write the history of tribes.
2. Tribes faced clashes with vast empires.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What are scheduled tribes?

- A. The Constitution of India includes specific Adivasi groups in the schedule who protect the traditional culture. These groups are known as scheduled tribes.

2. In what way have the tribes of India made their distinctive identity?

- A. The tribes of India have made a name for themselves in their various festivals, customs, food, dress, dialect, painting, music and dance.

3. On which factor does the life of tribes depend? ***

- A. The life of tribes depends on the forest and nature.

4. Where did the tribes usually live?

- A. Generally the tribes lived in forests, mountains, deserts and at inaccessible places.

5. What do the tribal people have faith in?

- A. The tribal people have faith in elements of nature and in various forms of gods and goddesses.

6. Why is there a need for people with new skills?

- A. As the needs of the economy and society increased, there arose a need for people with new arts and skills.

7. Name the tribes who dominated the North Eastern part of India.

- A. The North Eastern part of India was dominated by the tribes such as Naga, Kuki, Mizo, Ahom, etc.

8. Where did the people of Munda and Santhal tribes live?

- A. The Munda and Santhal tribes lived in present day's Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Bengal.

9. Where were the kingdoms of Bhil chiefs?

- A. The kingdoms of Bhil chiefs were in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

10. Where do we find the highest population of Gonds at present?

- A.** At present, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have the highest population of Gonds.

11. Where did the Ahom people live?

- A.** The Ahom people lived in the valley of the Brahmaputra river in Assam.

12. Who were called 'Paiks'?

- A.** In the Ahom kingdom, the people who were forced to work for the state were called 'Paiks'.

13. Whom did the Ahoms initially worship?

- A.** Initially, the Ahoms worshipped the tribal deities i.e. the gods of nature.

14. With whom did Dalpat of the Gond tribe marry?

- A.** Dalpat of Gond tribe was married to Durgavati, the daughter of the Chandel Rajput king of Mahoba.

15. What did the men of the Ahom tribe do?

- A.** Men of the Ahom tribe were active in the army during the war and at other times doing public activities like farming and irrigation.

16. To whom did the Ahom king use to donate land?

- A.** Land was donated for temples and Brahmins by the Ahom king.

6 Choose the correct option

1. Tribal earned their livelihood as _____ and _____. **A. (C)**
 (A) farmers, carpenters (B) hunters, soldiers
 (C) hunters, pastoralists (D) soldiers, farmers
2. Contemporary historians and travelers have given very little information about _____. **A. (B)**
 (A) Mughals (B) Tribes (C) Rajput (D) All of these
3. Present day historians use _____ to write the history of tribes. **A. (A)**
 (A) oral tradition (B) sculpture (C) architecture (D) coins
4. Which of the following is correct for the tribal groups? **A. (D)**
 (A) Nature lover (B) Nature breeder (C) Nature preserver (D) All of these
5. Which tribe was predominant in Punjab in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries? **A. (D)**
 (A) Gond (B) Khokhar (C) Ghakhar (D) Both (B) and (C)
6. Northwest India: Baloch Tribe: : Western Himalayas: _____ **A. (A)**
 (A) Gaddi Gadariya (B) Khokhar (C) Ghakhar (D) Santhal
7. _____ was the Mughal emperor who established his dominance over the Cher tribe. **A. (C)**
 (A) Akbar (B) Jahangir (C) Aurangzeb (D) Shah Jahan
8. The people living in India's vast forest region called _____ are known as Gond. **A. (C)**
 (A) Jharkhand (B) Gondwa (C) Gondwana (D) Dang
9. The Gond state of Gadhatanga consisted of about _____ villages. **A. (B)**
 (A) 7,000 (B) 70,000 (C) 7,700 (D) 700
10. _____ was the son of the Gond King Amandas. **A. (A)**
 (A) Dalpat (B) Sangramshah (C) Narayan (D) Mansingh
11. The Mughal army led by _____ defeated Durgavati. **A. (D)**
 (A) Akbar (B) Mansingh (C) Aurangzeb (D) Asif Khan
12. The state of Gadhatanga made plenty of money by the _____ trade. **A. (A)**
 (A) elephant (B) forest products (C) horse (D) camel

13. _____ people changed the old political system of Bhuiyan and established a new state. **A.** (C)
 (A) Mizo (B) Marwar (C) Ahom (D) Gond
14. The _____ state was based on forced labour. **A.** (D)
 (A) Gond (B) Dang (C) Gakhhar (D) Ahom
15. Ahom people implemented innovative methods of _____ cultivation. **A.** (A)
 (A) paddy (B) wheat (C) chickpeas (D) sesame

7 Fill in the blanks

- Adi** means from olden times and **Vasi** means inhabitant.
- The members of each tribe were connected with one another by **tribal (Kabilas)** practice. ***
- Kamal Khan Gakhhar** of the Gakhhar tribe was made the mansabdar by Akbar.
- Langha** and **Arghun** tribes had dominance in Multan and Sindh. ***
- Some areas of present day Bihar and Jharkhand were dominated by the **Cher** chiefs till the twelfth century
- Koli and Berad tribes lived in the hilly areas of **Karnataka** and **Maharashtra**.
- Gond practiced **shifting** agriculture.
- After the death of her husband, Durgavati ruled in the name of her son **Veer Narayan**.
- The Ahom people came from present day **Myanmar**.
- In the seventeenth century the Ahoms were able to manufacture **ammuntion** and **cannons**.
- The Ahom kingdom fought valiantly against the Mughal army led by **Mir Jumla** but lost.
- In the Ahom state, a clan was called **Khel**.
- Hinduism became the main religion during the reign of **Sibsinh**.
- Buranji** was a historical work composed in the Ahom language. ***

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

- Before independence, Adivasi society was different from other societies in some ways. **A. ✓**
- Adivasis had no significant contribution in the pre-independence Indian system. **A. X**
- Tribal system is also called the family and kinship. **A. ✓**
- Tribal houses were made up of natural resources. **A. ✓**
- The tribes could not maintain their culture due to the clashes with the rulers. **A. X**
- Adequate information of the history of tribes is obtained from their written documents. **A. X**
- The performances and dances of tribals on special occasions are the centre of attraction. **A. ✓**
- Panch is an important part of all the tribal societies. **A. ✓**
- Tribal population is found in very few areas of India. **A. X**
- Akbar's general Mansingh attacked and conquered the Cher tribe. *** **A. ✓**
- Raja Mansingh brought the Cher tribe completely under his control. **A. X**
- South India was inhabited by people of Veitar, Koraga and Marwar tribes. *** **A. ✓**
- Gujarat is inhabited by tribes like Mizo, Ahom and Khokhar. *** **A. X**
- The Gond people are one of the oldest tribes of India. **A. ✓**
- Gond people could manufacture cannons. *** **A. X**
- The Ahoms were attacked from the southwest. **A. ✓**
- According to existing laws and regulations, it is a crime to force someone to work. **A. ✓**
- The Ahom kings completely abandoned their traditional beliefs after adopting Hinduism. **A. X**
- Gonds and Ahoms changed due to the interaction between the people of the caste based society and the tribal society. **A. ✓**

20. The different communities of India were interdependent for their needs. Due to this interdependence they changed gradually. **A. ✓**
21. The land given to the farmers by the village community could be taken back by the king without the consent of the village community. **A. ✓**

9 Match the following***

A		B		Answer
(1)	Gadhkatanga	(A)	Paik	(1) → (D)
(2)	Annuity (Varshasana)	(B)	Sangram Shah	(2) → (F)
(3)	Labour	(C)	Punjab	(3) → (A)
(4)	Amandas	(D)	70,000 villages	(4) → (B)
(5)	Khokhar tribe	(E)	Divided into small clans	(5) → (C)
(6)	Baloch	(F)	Dang - Darbar	(6) → (E)

6. Nomadic and Denotified Tribes

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Devipujak Tribe
2. Vanzaras

✦2 Answer in detail

1. State the efforts made by the government for the development and upliftment of the nomadic and denotified tribes. ***
2. What causes poverty and unemployment among the nomadic and denotified tribes?

✦3 Answer in brief

1. Which tribes in India are considered as 'Denotified tribes'?
2. What kind of exchange took place between Nomadic pastoralists and permanent farmers? Why ? ***
3. How were the Vanzaras important for the economy? ***
4. Give a brief description of the Kangasia tribe.

✦4 Give reason

1. The British government declared some tribes as a criminal community in 1871.
2. The Government of India has made various schemes for the development of nomadic and denotified tribes to make them permanent.
3. It can be said that Vanzaras were the link between India and the world.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. Under which law did the British government declare some nomadic tribes as criminal communities?

- A. The British government in 1871, under the 'Criminal Tribes Act 1871' declared some of the tribes as criminal communities.

2. What was the life of the nomadic and denotified tribes based on?

- A. The life of the nomadic and denotified tribes was largely based on forest resources and animal husbandry.

3. Trade of which animals was usually done by some of the nomadic and denotified tribes?

- A. Some nomadic and denotified tribes were involved in trade of sheep, goats, horses, cows, buffaloes, donkeys, camels and oxen.

4. Which groups have been included in the nomadic and denotified tribes by the government?

- A. The Government of India has included groups like Vanzara, Karkamundi, Haransikari in nomadic and denotified tribes.

5. Name the tribes which are included in the nomadic tribes of India.

- A. The nomadic tribes of India include Aghori, Bahurupi, Vanzara, Baranda, Bhamta, Bhovi, Chitodia, Helva, Irani, Jatigar, Kotwaliya, Bairagi, Pardhi, Talwar, Kamti, etc.

6. Which tribes are included in the nomadic and denotified tribes in Gujarat?

- A. Bajadiya, Garudi, Vansphoda, Bhavaiya, Rawalia, Kangsia, Chamtha, Salat, etc. are included in the nomadic and denotified tribes in Gujarat.

7. Which tribes are included in the denotified tribes in Gujarat?

- A.** In Gujarat, Chhara, Dufer, Miyana, Vagher, Devipujak, Sandhi, etc. are included in the denotified tribes.

8. Devipujak people are found to be involved in which profession?

- A.** The Devipujak people are mainly engaged in some traditional occupations besides the production and trade of vegetables.

9. In which occupation were most of the Vanzaras involved?

- A.** Most of the merchants of the Vanzara community were engaged in the transportation of merchandise (commercial goods).

10. What are the tricks performed by Nats to entertain people?***

- A.** Nats entertain people with tricks like doing acrobatics, magic, juggling, walking on ropes, walking on sticks, etc.

11. What do the people of Kangasia mostly do?

- A.** Kangasia people mostly sell combs and cosmetics.

12. What has Emperor Jahangir mentioned about Vanzaras?

- A.** Emperor Jahangir has mentioned about carrying grains on oxen by Vanzaras and selling them in cities.

6 Choose the correct option

- Which of the following items were sold by the hawkers of the nomadic and denotified tribes?
 (A) Ropes (B) Grass mats (C) Large bags (D) All of these **A. (D)**
- Kangasia and Modwana were involved in which trade?
 (A) Trading of tools (B) Trading of bangles
 (C) Trading of cosmetics (D) Both (B) and (C) **A. (D)**
- Due to the lack of which of the following, did the people of nomadic tribes live a different life than other societies?
 (A) Security (B) Education
 (C) Sustainable social order (D) Both (A) and (B) **A. (C)**
- _____ has been a well-known name in the Indian social structure since ancient times. **A. (A)**
 (A) Vanzara (B) Devipujak (C) Maldhari (D) Nat
- During the war, the Vanzara merchants used to bring grains and goods for the Mughal army by _____. **A. (C)**
 (A) elephants (B) horse carts (C) ox carts (D) camel carts
- In which countries are Vanzaras found? **A. (D)**
 (A) India (B) Afghanistan (C) Pakistan (D) All of these
- People of the Nat tribe, stay away from the mainstream of society because _____. **A. (D)**
 (A) they are uneducated (B) they are poor
 (C) they are entertainers (D) both (A) and (B)

7 Fill in the blanks

- The tribes which are constantly migrating from one place to another are called **nomadic and denotified tribes**. ***
- Residential schools** and **hostels** have been set up for educating children of nomadic and denotified tribes. ***
- Vansphoda: Nomadic Tribe in Gujarat: :Devipujak: **Denotified tribe in Gujarat.**
- People involved in Vanjar are known as **Vanzara**.

5. Collection of merchandise was recognised as **Vanjar (Tandu)**. ***
6. Alauddin Khilji used Vanzaras to transport grains and goods to the markets of **Delhi**.

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Nomadic and denotified tribes migrated from one place to another for occupation and various objectives. | A. ✓ |
| 2. In India, Nomadic and Denotified tribes live only in Gujarat. | A. X |
| 3. The language, social affairs and lifestyle of the nomadic and denotified tribes remained the same. | A. ✓ |
| 4. Nomadic and Denotified tribes like Nat, Bajaniya, Kangasia live in Gujarat. *** | A. ✓ |
| 5. Devipujak tribe is found only in South Gujarat. | A. X |
| 6. Caste tribunals play an influential role in Devipujak tribe. | A. ✓ |
| 7. Vanjar was also known as Tandu. | A. ✓ |
| 8. Shah Jahan has mentioned the works of Vanzaras in his writings. *** | A. X |
| 9. Nat people live a settled life. | A. X |
| 10. The Nats (Bajaniya) live in 'Ness'. *** | A. X |
| 11. The government has announced housing loan schemes for nomadic people. *** | A. X |

9 Match the following***

A		B		Answer
(1)	Kangasia	(A)	Bhavaiya, Garudi, Vansphoda	(1) → (F)
(2)	Nomadic tribes	(B)	People living in 'Ness'	(2) → (A)
(3)	Vanzara	(C)	Miyana, Vagher, Dafer	(3) → (D)
(4)	Maldhari	(D)	Transportation of grains and commodities	(4) → (B)
(5)	Denotified tribes	(E)	Special report on Nomadic and Denotified tribes	(5) → (C)
		(F)	Sales of cosmetics	

7. Bhakti Age: Religious Sects and Saints

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Mirabai
2. Sufi Movement ***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Why did the Bhakti movement become popular among people ? ***
2. Give a brief Introduction of Narsinh Mehta.
3. Give a short introduction of saints of Maharashtra.***
4. Describe the effect of the Bhakti and Sufi Movement.

✦3 Answer in brief

1. What was the main purpose of the Bhakti and Sufi movement?
2. What has changed in society with the emergence of the Bhakti and Sufi movement?
3. Give introduction of Kabir, the most important believer in Ekeshwar (Monotheism) tradition.***

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What was the belief of the saints and fakirs of the Bhakti and Sufi movements?

- A. At the time of Bhakti and Sufi movements saints and fakirs believed in unity of religions and sects.

2. How did the saints of the Bhakti Movement define God ?

- A. According to the saints of the Bhakti Movement, God is 'Nirgun', formless and indescribable. They said that there is only one God and He is everywhere.

3. Name the saints who led the religious movement in South India. ***

- A. Shankaracharya and Ramanujacharya led the religious movement in South India.

4. Alwar and Nayanar saints were followers of which sect?

- A. The Alwar saints were the followers of Vaishnavism and Nayanar saints were followers of Shaivism.

5. Where was Shankaracharya born? Name his parents.

- A. Shankaracharya was born at Kaldi. His father's name was Shivguru and mother's name was Ambabai.

6. Where was Ramanujacharya born? Name his parents.

- A. Ramanujacharya was born at Perumaltur. His father's name was Keshav and Mother's name was Kantimati.

7. Who chanted the mantra 'Haribol' in Bengal? ***

- A. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu composed Krishna bhakti songs and chanted the mantra of 'Haribol' in Bengal.

8. Poems of which saints are included in the holy book of Sikhs, 'Guru Granth Sahib'? ***

- A. Saint Kabir's poems are included in the Sikh holy book 'Guru Granth Sahib'.

9. Name the important saints of Vaishnava Bhakti movement in Rajasthan and North India.

- A.** Tulsidas, Surdas and Mirabai were important saints of Vaishnava Bhakti movement in Rajasthan and North India.

10. Which texts were composed by Tulsidas?***

- A.** Tulsidas composed popular texts like "Ramcharitmanas" and "Vinayapatrika".

11. What did Narsinh Mehta say while singing the glory of Lord Krishna ?

- A.** Narsinh Mehta, while singing the glory of Lord Krishna said, "With the help of devotion to Lord Krishna, human beings can overcome any adversity."

12. What is the main objective of the religious ideas of Islam?

- A.** The main objective of the religious ideas of Islam is to establish a relationship of love between God and man.

13. Who was the first Sufi saint in India? ***

- A.** Saint Moinuddin Chishti was the first Sufi saint in India.

14. Who was the founder of Suhrawardy tradition?

- A.** Shiabuddin Suhrawardy of Baghdad was the founder of Suhrawardy tradition.

15. Name some famous Sufi saints.

- A.** Shiabuddin Suhrawardy, Moinuddin Chishti, Qutubddin Bakhtiyar, Baba Fariduddin-Ganj-e-Shakar, Nizamuddin Olia, Khwaja Baki Billah and Sheikh Ahmed Sarhindi were some of the famous Sufi saints.

5 Identify me

1. I was the guru brother of Kabir and also a saint of the Nirguna branch.

- A.** Saint Raidas

2. I am the Holy Scripture of Sikhs.

- A.** Guru Granth Sahib

3. I was the main centre of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra. ***

- A.** Vithoba temple of Pandharpur

4. My guru was Samarth Ramdas. ***

- A.** Shivaji Maharaj

5. I was the founder of the Chishti tradition in Ajmer. ***

- A.** Moinuddin Chishti

6 Choose the correct option

- What according to the bhakti saints is the path of all religions? **A. (C)**
(A) Idol Worship (B) Rituals (C) Devotion to God (D) Social Inequality
- 250 years after Shankaracharya, who inspired devotion? **A. (A)**
(A) Ramanujacharya (B) Kabir (C) Surdas (D) Gyandev
- Who started the Bhakti movement in North India? **A. (C)**
(A) Kabir (B) Gyaneshwar (C) Ramananda (D) Narsinh Mehta
- By what name is Kabir's collection of poems known? **A. (A)**
(A) Bijak (B) Gyaneshwar (C) Vinayapatrika (D) Anubhavbindu
- Guru Nanak was saint of which branch ? *** **A. (C)**
(A) Alwar (B) Nayanar (C) Nirgun (D) Ekeshwar
- Which saint in Gujarat infused the people with devotion? **A. (B)**
(A) Gyaneshwar (B) Narsinh Mehta (C) Mirabai (D) Surdas

7. Mirabai worshipped Lord Krishna in the form of _____. **A. (D)**
(A) Dwarkadhis (B) Balgopal (C) Govardhan Nath (D) Giridhar Gopal
8. Which saint composed the verses of Lord Krishna while residing in Vraj ? **A. (C)**
(A) Ramanujacharya (B) Mirabai (C) Surdas (D) Narsinh Mehta
9. Criticism of Bhagwad-Geeta written by Gyaneshwar is known by which name? *** **A. (B)**
(A) Bijak (B) Gyaneshwari (C) Ramcharitmanas (D) Vinaypatrika
10. 'Abhangas' of which saints of Maharashtra are very well known?*** **A. (D)**
(A) Gyaneshwar (B) Vithoba (C) Namdev (D) Tukaram
11. Which of the following pairs is wrong? **A. (C)**
(A) South India - Ramanujacharya (B) Bengal - Jaydeva and Chaitanya
(C) Gujarat - Surdas and Kabir (D) Maharashtra - Gyandev
12. Which of the following pairs of saints of Bhakti movement and their work (Granth) is wrong? **A. (D)**
(A) Guru Granth Sahib-Guru Nanak (B) Bijak - Kabir
(C) Daasbodh - Guru Ramdaas (D) Vinayapatrika - Surdas
13. Which of the following is not a saint from Maharashtra? **A. (C)**
(A) Gyaneshwar (B) Eknath (C) Jaydev (D) Tukaram
14. How many traditions, spreading sufism were there in India? *** **A. (D)**
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
15. What is true for the Bhakti and Sufi movement? **A. (C)**
(1) The common man began to understand the true meaning of religion.
(2) All the disciples of Saint Kabir were Hindus.
(3) Discrimination between the religions of the society decreased.
(4) Hindu-Muslim cultural harmony took place.
(A) Only (1) is true. (B) Only (1), (2) and (4) are true.
(C) Only (1), (3) and (4) are true. (D) All four statements are true.
16. Which of the following mystical actions has not been added to the Muslim mystical ideology from Hindus? **A. (C)**
(A) To shave the head of a person accepting sufism
(B) To keep Zanbeen (bhikshapatra)
(C) To cremate
(D) To organise musical mushairas

7 Fill in the blanks

1. Saints were advocates of **unity**.
2. **Shankaracharya** began religious reform activities in South India.
3. It is generally believed that the Bhakti movement started with **Ramanujacharya**.
4. Great saints like **Jayadev** and **Chaitanya** were born in Bengal.
5. The disciples of Guru Nanak were called **Sikhs**.
6. Narsinh Mehta is an early **Gujarati** poet.
7. Narsinh Mehta's **verses** and **prabhatia** were knowledgeable, devotional and had a profound effect on society.
8. Narsinh Mehta's verses are known as **Prabhatia**.
9. Rajput Princess Mirabai was the daughter of **Medta** king.
10. Mirabai was married to the royal family of **Mewar**.
11. Mirabai was a devout poetess who composed verses in **Gujarati** and **Hindi**.

12. Surdas was a disciple of **Vallabhacharya**.
13. **Gyaneshwar** started Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.
14. **Guru Ramdas** tried to amalgamate spiritual and worldly life.
15. India has been a meeting place of different **cultures** since ancient times.
16. The word Sufi expresses the religious ideas of **Islam**.
17. Ajmer : Moinuddin Chishti : : **South India** : Sheikh Burhanuddin

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. An important event in the medieval cultural development of India includes the Bhakti and the Sufi movement. **A. ✓**
2. The saints of the Bhakti Movement opposed idol worship and rituals. **A. ✓**
3. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu composed Shiva bhakti songs. **A. X**
4. Saint Kabir can be included in the most important saints of Monotheism. **A. ✓**
5. Kabir was the guru of Saint Raidas. **A. X**
6. The bhajan 'Vaishnavjan to tene kahiye' by Narsinh Mehta is popular even today. **A. ✓**
7. Narsinh Mehta supported untouchability and casteism. **A. X**
8. Mirabai was a devotee of Krishna from her childhood. **A. ✓**
9. Guru Ramdas composed a book called 'Dasbodh'. **A. ✓**
10. Qadri and Naqshbandi traditions became very popular in the Sufi movement. **A. X**
11. Bhakti movement increased superstitions in Indian society. **A. X**
12. Syed Muhammad Chaus of Gwalior lived at isolated places in Vidhyachal with Hindu saints for many years. **A. ✓**
13. The Bhakti and the Sufi-movement transformed Indian society. **A. ✓**

9 Match the following

1.

A		B		Answer
(1)	'Bijak' poetry collection	(A)	Surdas	(1) → (C)
(2)	Founder of Sikhism	(B)	Tukaram	(2) → (D)
(3)	Composer of Abhangas	(C)	Saint Kabir	(3) → (B)
(4)	Disciple of Vallabhacharya	(D)	Guru Nanak	(4) → (A)
		(E)	Eknath	

2.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Pandharpur	(A)	Adikavi	(1) → (B)
(2)	Mirabai	(B)	Vithoba temple	(2) → (C)
(3)	Tulsidas	(C)	Devotee Poetess	(3) → (D)
(4)	Narsinh Mehta	(D)	Ramcharitmanas	(4) → (A)

8. Formation of Regional Culture

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Gujarati literature
2. The dance form Kuchipudi
3. The heroic saga of the Rajputs
4. Nagar style of temple architecture

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Briefly describe the Rathyatra celebration in Ahmedabad.
2. Describe Kathak as the main classical dance of India.

✦3 Answer in brief

1. What is the significance of Rath Yatra?
2. How is Holi celebrated in India?
3. Why is Barsana's Holi known as Lathmaar Holi?
4. How is Lohri celebrated?
5. Give a brief description of the festival of Pongal.
6. Briefly describe the festival of Durga Puja.
7. How do Christians celebrate Christmas?
8. How do Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr (Ramzan Eid)?
9. How do Sindhis celebrate Chetichand?
10. How do Gujaratis celebrate Navratri?
11. How is Bihu dance performed?
12. Describe the paintings of Rajasthan.
13. Briefly describe the Vesara style of temple architecture.

✦4 Give reason

1. The culture of Kerala is called Malayalam culture.
2. The Mughal, Marathas and the East India company tried to establish their dominance over the temple.
3. The art of painting developed during the Mughal period.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. In what ways do we find diversity in the local cultures of different regions?

A. Local cultures of different regions have their own customs, cuisine, dress, poetry, dance, music, painting, etc.

2. What is the name of the text written in 'Manipravalam' style on grammar and poetry?***

A. The name of the book written in 'Manipravalam' style on grammar and poetry is 'Lilatilakam'

3. Which languages other than Sanskrit have their influence on the Bengali language?

A. Bengali language is influenced by Tribal languages, Persian language and European languages.

4. Into how many parts can early Bengali literature be divided? Name them.

A. Early Bengali literature can be divided into two parts : (1) Sanskrit-influenced and (2) Independent literature.

- 5. Name some of the languages that evolved in India during the 8th century.**
 - A.** From the 8th century onwards, languages like Khadi-boli, Awadhi, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada language evolved in India.
- 6. Name the great writers of Gujarati literature. *****
 - A.** Narsinh Mehta, Mirabai and Bhalan were great writers of Gujarati literature.
- 7. In which parts of India is Lohri celebrated?**
 - A.** Lohri festival is celebrated by the Sikh community in the surrounding areas of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.
- 8. State the specialties of Onam.**
 - A.** Onam is a festival celebrated for 10 days. Flower decorations, a variety of dishes, dancing, singing and boat races are the specialties of this festival.
- 9. Name the boat race held in Kerala. *****
 - A.** The boat race held in Kerala is known as 'Vallamkali'.
- 10. Name the other festivals associated with Diwali.**
 - A.** Waghbaras, Dhanteras, Kalichaudas, New Year, Bhaibeej and Labhpacham are the festivals associated with Diwali.
- 11. What do Parsis do on the day of Pateti?**
 - A.** Parsis go to 'Agiyari' and pray for repentance as given in their prayer book called 'Avesta'.
- 12. Which fair is held in Banaskantha district (Ambaji)?**
 - A.** Bhadarvi Poonam fair is held in Banaskantha district (Ambaji).
- 13. In which two 'Gharanas' was Kathak divided?*****
 - A.** Kathak was divided into two 'Gharanas' namely Jaipur and Lucknow.
- 14. Who revived Kathak in the 19th century?**
 - A.** In the 19th century, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh revived the art by giving shelter to Kathak in his court.
- 15. What is important in Kathakali?**
 - A.** Acting, costumes and colours are very important in Kathakali.
- 16. State the types of Manipuri dance.**
 - A.** There are two types of Manipuri dance : Lasya and Tandav.
- 17. Name the book written by Nandikeshwar. What is it about?**
 - A.** Nandikeshwar composed a book called 'Abhinava Darpan'. It discusses Bharatnatyam in detail as a classical dance of India.
- 18. How were miniatures made?**
 - A.** Miniatures were made of water colors on cloth and paper. The oldest miniatures are painted on palm leaves and wood.
- 19. Where are the miniatures preserved?**
 - A.** Miniatures are preserved in Shantinath Library (Bhandara) in Khambhat and Hemchandracharya Jain Gyanbhandar in Patan.
- 20. How did 'Kangada style' develop?**
 - A.** Due to the invasion of Nadir Shah and the conquest of Delhi, Mughal artists migrated to hilly areas. As a result, the 'Kangada' style of painting developed.
- 21. Explain the characteristics of Kangada style.*****
 - A.** The use of soft colours along with blue and green and the poetic depiction of the subjects were the speciality of a Kangada style painting.

22. What is religion according to Sufism?

A. According to Sufism, religion means 'love for God' and 'service to humanity'.

23. Who was known as 'Khwaja' or 'Sheikh'?

A. The Sufis were divided into different orders. These were Pirs (guides) for each order. The disciples of Pir were known as 'Khwaja' or 'Sheikh'.

24. What is a Paliya?

A. A monument of pillar erected in memory of the heroic martyrs who stood firm against the enemies and died in battle is called a 'Paliya'.

25. How many types of temple architecture are there? Which are they?

A. There are three main types of temple architecture. This includes Nagar, Dravid and Vesara styles.

26. Which style of architecture is known as the Nagar style?

A. The style of temple architecture that developed from the Northern part of India (Himalayas) to Vindhya after the 5th century is known as Nagar style.

27. Which temples are built in Dravidian style?

A. The temple of Brihadeshwar (Rajarajeshwar), Meenakshi temple (Madurai), Chariot temple of Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), etc. are built in Dravidian style.

28. Name some of the festivals celebrated in India.

A. Jagannath-Rathyatra, Holi, Lathmaar Holi, Lohri, Pongal, Onam, Diwali, Durga Puja, Christmas, Moharam, Eid, Pateti, Chetichand etc. are the major festivals celebrated in India.

29. Why is Moharram celebrated as a day of mourning?

A. Muslims celebrate Moharram as a day of mourning in memory of the martyrdom of grandson of Hazrat Muhammad Paygambar Sahib.

30. On which day does Jagannathji's Rathayatra take place?

A. Jagannathji's Rathayatra takes place on the day of Ashadh Sud Beej.

31. Kathak has spread to which regions of India?

A. Kathak has spread in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu - Kashmir, Bihar and Madhya-Pradesh.

32. What were the common subjects of the miniatures?

A. Scenes of the palace, war, hunting and social life were the subjects of miniatures.

33. What qualities of Rajputs are described in their heroic stories?

A. The heroic stories of Rajputs describe their heroism, loyalty, friendship, love, wrath, etc.

34. Where did the Vesara style develop in India?

A. The Vesara style developed in India from Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Vindhya mountain ranges to the Krishna river.

6 Identify me

1. I composed 'Kunvarbai nu Mameroo' and 'Sudamacharitra'.

A. Narsinh Mehta

2. I am known as the 'Father of Akhyana'.

A. Bhalan

3. I am a festival celebrated in the first month of the Malayalam calendar.

A. Onam

4. People celebrate my birthday on December 25 as Christmas.

A. Jesus Christ

5. I am a painting style also called 'Pahari' painting.

A. Kangada style

6. I am also known as Karnataka style.

A. Vesara style

7 Choose the correct option

1. The Chera Kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in which century? **A. (B)**
(A) 8th century (B) 9th century (C) 12th century (D) 10th century
2. Malayalam is the main language of which state? **A. (D)**
(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Karnataka (C) Goa (D) Kerala
3. The Bengali language is believed to be originated from _____. **A. (B)**
(A) Hindi (B) Sanskrit (C) Malayalam (D) Odishi
4. Gujarati language developed after _____. **A. (B)**
(A) Sanskrit - Hindi - Prakrit (B) Sanskrit - Prakrit - Apbhransha
(C) Sanskrit - Prakrit - Hindi (D) Sanskrit - Apbhransha - Prakrit
5. Dana Leela : Narsinh Mehta : : Dhruvakhyana : _____. **A. (B)**
(A) Mirabai (B) Bhalan
(C) Hemchandracharya (D) Dhruv Bhatt
6. Which festival is similar to Holi? **A. (A)**
(A) Lohri (B) Onam (C) Christmas (D) Durga Puja
7. Which is the main festival of Tamil Nadu? **A. (C)**
(A) Holi (B) Onam (C) Pongal (D) Eid
8. In which month is the festival of Onam celebrated? **A. (D)**
(A) February-March (B) June-July
(C) December-January (D) August-September
9. Christmas is the main festival of which religion? **A. (A)**
(A) Christian (B) Parsi (C) Hindu (D) Sikh
10. Which is the most important festival of Parsis? **A. (C)**
(A) Diwali (B) Onam (C) Pateti (D) Gudi Padwa
11. Which of the following pairs of festivals and states is wrong? **A. (B)**
(A) Pongal - Tamil Nadu (B) Onam - Andhra Pradesh
(C) Durga Puja - Bengal (D) Lohri - Punjab
12. By which other name is the festival of Uttarayan known? **A. (B)**
(A) Shivaratri (B) Makarsankranti (C) Navroj (D) Vasi Uttarayan
13. Which fair is held in Surendranagar? **A. (D)**
(A) Bhavnath (B) Palli (C) Sarkhej (D) Tarnetar
14. Where is the Gol-Gadhedo fair held ? **A. (B)**
(A) Madhavpur, Porbandar (B) Garbada, Dahod
(C) Rupal, Gandhinagar (D) Shamlaji, Aravalli
15. Which of the following pairs of fairs held in Gujarat is wrong? **A. (D)**
(A) Tarnetar Fair - Surendranagar District (B) Vautha Fair - Ahmedabad District
(C) Ambaji Fair - Banaskantha District (D) Madhavpur Fair - Junagadh
16. Kathakali is a traditional dance form in which state? **A. (C)**
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Manipur (C) Kerala (D) Karnataka
17. Who was the founder of Kuchipudi? **A. (A)**
(A) Siddhendra Yogi (B) Bharatmuni (C) Nandikeshwar (D) Birju Maharaj
18. Which of the following texts have beautiful miniatures? **A. (D)**
(A) Mahabharata (B) Panchatantra (C) Akbarnama (D) All of these

19. Miniature art developed in Himachal Pradesh is called _____. **A. (C)**
(A) Himachali (B) Jain (C) Basohli (D) Kangada
20. By what name were the disciples of Pir known? **A. (D)**
(A) Olia (B) Khwaja (C) Guru (D) Murids
21. Which period is called the period of structural temples? **A. (C)**
(A) Mughal period (B) Rajput period (C) Gupta period (D) Mauryan period
22. Which of the following is not one of the main types of temple architecture? **A. (A)**
(A) Gandhara style (B) Nagar style (C) Dravid style (D) Vesara style
23. What are the oldest miniature paintings found on? **A. (A)**
(A) On palm leaves and wood (B) On birch leaves and copper plates
(C) On rocks and inscriptions (D) On the walls of the ancient temples
24. Who started the Chisti sect in India? **A. (A)**
(A) Moinuddin Chisti (B) Hazrat Babajan
(C) Ahmed Khattu Ganjbaksh (D) Khwaja Hasan Nizam
25. Which of the following temple architecture is not included in Nagar style? **A. (D)**
(A) Sun Temple of Modhera (B) Konark Temple in Odisha
(C) Khajuraho Temple in Madhya Pradesh (D) Meenakshi Temple in Madurai

8 Fill in the blanks

1. We get information about various communities from their **language**.
2. **Sanskrit** has a lot of influence on the Malayalam language.
3. In Bengali literature, Sanskrit influenced part includes translation of **Sanskrit epics**.
4. In Bengali literature, Nath literature is included in **Independent literature**.
5. **Apbhramsha** is the mother language of Gujarati.
6. A new 'literary era' of Gujarati language began from the time of **Narsinh Mehta**.
7. The meaning of Jagannath is **Lord of the World** which is synonymous with the word **Vishnu**.
8. **The Jagannath Temple** was built by King Anant Verman. ***
9. Holi celebrated in **Barsana** is known as 'Lathmaar Holi'.
10. The **Sikh** community celebrates Lohri the day before Makarsankranti.
11. Onam is an important festival celebrated in **Kerala**.
12. A meal called **Saadiya** is prepared for Onam.
13. **Diwali** is known as the festival of lights.
14. Eid-ul-Fitr is also known as **Ramzan Eid**.
15. **Eid-ul-Adha** means Eid of sacrifice.
16. The last five days of the Parsi year are celebrated as a **religious festival**.
17. Garba is the identity of **Gujarat**.
18. **Rathayatra** begins after performing the Pahindavidhi ritual.
19. **Vautha** fair is held in Ahmedabad district.
20. Madhavpur, Porbandar: Fair of Madhavpur: Shamlaji, Aravalli : **Shamlaji-Gadadhar festival**
21. The word 'Kathak' is derived from **Katha**.
22. Kathakali means **Theatrical Story**.
23. **Natyashastra** written by Bharatmuni is a great book on classical dances of India.
24. Bharatanatyam dance was developed in **Tanjore (Tamil Nadu)**.
25. Kuchipudi originated from Kuchipudi village in **Andhra Pradesh**. ***
26. **Miniatures** are small pictures.
27. Special pictures in Basohli style are found in Bhanudatta's book **Rasmanjari**.

28. The British rulers acknowledged today's Rajasthan as **Rajputana**.
29. The sagas of the knights were sung by **Charans** and **Barots** ***
30. A 'Paliya' made for a woman who has performed Sati or Jauhar is called **Sati's** Paliya.
31. **Nagar** style temples were built in Panchayatan style and with an oval pinnacle.
32. The temple of Hoysaleswara in **Karnataka** is built in the Vesara style.
33. North India : Nagar style : : Kerala : **Dravidian Style**.
34. **Narsinh Mehta** and **Mirabai** composed many verses in devotion to Lord Krishna as a main theme.
35. Bhalan was the first to use the term '**Gurjar Bhakha**' for the Gujarati language in his works.
36. The identity of the state of Manipur is **Manipuri dance**.
37. Many miniatures are found in Jain texts of **Rajasthan** and **Gujarat**.

9 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. The Chera Kingdom is a part of present day Karnataka. **A. X**
2. Acharya Hemchandra started the Apbhransha language. **A. ✓**
3. The Jagannath sect of Tamil Nadu is world-famous. **A. X**
4. King Anang Bhim III dedicated his kingdom to Jagannath. **A. ✓**
5. Barsana is the birthplace of Radhaji. **A. ✓**
6. Onam is the festival of Uttar Pradesh. **A. X**
7. On the day of Moharram Tazias are taken out. **A. ✓**
8. The last day of the Parsi year is celebrated as Navroj. **A. X**
9. Chetichand is a festival of the Sindhis. **A. ✓**
10. Uttarayan is the transition of the sun from Dhan Rashi to Makar Rashi. **A. ✓**
11. Like the Rathayatra of Jagannath Puri, the Rathayatra of Ahmedabad is also very attractive. **A. ✓**
12. Palli fair is held in Gandhinagar. **A. ✓**
13. The subjects of Kathak included the stories of Mira and Lord Krishna. **A. ✓**
14. Acting is the soul of Kathakali. **A. ✓**
15. Kathakali characters express themselves through their impressive speech. **A. X**
16. Bihu is a famous dance of Nagaland. **A. X**
17. Miniatures reflect foreign denominations and social life. **A. X**
18. The states of Rajasthan and the South also gave shelter to painting. **A. ✓**
19. Rajputs sacrificed their lives for women, cows and religion. **A. ✓**
20. Ahmed Khattu Ganjbaksh was known as a great Pir in Gujarat. **A. ✓**
21. The Jagannath Temple of Puri is built in the Gandhara style. **A. X**
22. Architectural style developed in East India is known as Dravidian style. **A. X**
23. The Vesara style is a mixture of Nagar and Kangdas. **A. X**
24. Early Bengali literature is divided into two parts. **A. ✓**
25. In ancient times, languages like Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil were not popular in India. **A. X**
26. Devi Durga's victory over Mahishasur is celebrated as the festival of Durga Puja. **A. ✓**
27. Kuchipudi dance is a form of dance known as Yakshagana in Kuchipudi village. **A. ✓**

10 Match the following*****1.**

A		B		Answer
(1)	Tarnetar Fair	(A)	Sabarkantha	(1) → (F)
(2)	Chitra-Vichitra Fair	(B)	Ahmedabad	(2) → (A)
(3)	Miradatar-Urs-Fair	(C)	Junagadh	(3) → (D)
(4)	Palli Fair	(D)	Mehsana	(4) → (E)
(5)	Bhavnath Fair	(E)	Gandhinagar	(5) → (C)
(6)	Vautha Fair	(F)	Surendranagar	(6) → (B)

2.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Lohri	(A)	Vallamkali	(1) → (E)
(2)	Parsis	(B)	Jagannathji	(2) → (D)
(3)	Diwali	(C)	Pongal	(3) → (F)
(4)	Boat race	(D)	Avesta	(4) → (A)
(5)	Rathyatra	(E)	Punjab	(5) → (B)
		(F)	Festival of Light	

3.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Description of Raslila	(A)	Kathakali	(1) → (C)
(2)	Theatrical Story	(B)	Manipuri	(2) → (A)
(3)	Drums, Pepas, flutes	(C)	Kathak	(3) → (D)
(4)	Lasya and Tandav	(D)	Bihu	(4) → (B)

4.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Nagar style	(A)	Himachal Pradesh	(1) → (C)
(2)	Dravidian style	(B)	Bhavnath Temple of Junagadh	(2) → (D)
(3)	Vesara style	(C)	Sun Temple of Modhera	(3) → (E)
(4)	Basohli style	(D)	Brihadeshwara Temple in Tanjore	(4) → (A)
		(E)	Chenna Keshav Temple in Karnataka	

9. Political Rulers of 18th Century

✦1 Write short note on the following

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Describe Ranjit Singh's contribution to the development of the Sikh Empire.
2. State the achievements of Peshwa Bajirao-I.***
3. Give an outline of the political scenario of India in the 18th century. ***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. How did Mohammad Shah become a Mughal emperor?
2. How did Shah Alam - II become a pensioner of the British East India Company?
3. Prepare a chart of the names of the last rulers of the Mughal dynasty. ***
4. Between whom was the battle of Plassey fought? What was the result?
5. Describe King Sawai Jai Singh and his achievements.
6. Explain the contribution of Sawai Jai Singh in the field of science.***
7. How did the British power rise in India?

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. Who established the independent state of Bengal?

- A. The independent state of Bengal was established by Murshid Kulikhan and Alivardi Khan.

2. What was the name of Bengal's first Nawab? ***

- A. The name of Bengal's first Nawab was Murshid Kulikhan.

3. Who founded Jaipur?***

- A. The city of Jaipur was founded by King Sawai Jai Singh.

4. Where did Raja Sawai Jai Singh set up modern observatories?

- A. Raja Sawai Jai Singh established modern observatories in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain and Mathura in India.

5. Which sikh clan did Ranjit Singh belong to? ***

- A. Ranjit Singh belonged to Sukarchakia clan.

6. How did Shivaji create an independent state in the South?

- A. Shivaji created an independent state by troubling the Sultan of Bijapur, the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and the Portuguese to form an independent state.

7. Who became the Peshwa after Bajirao's death?

- A. After Bajirao's death, his son Balaji Bajirao became the Peshwa.

8. Between whom was the third battle of Panipat fought?***

- A. The third battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and Shah Ahmed Shah Abdali of Iran.

5 Identify me

1. I am the 10th Guru of the Sikhs.

- A. Guru Gobind Singh

2. I extended the Maratha Empire from Bengal to Mysore.

- A. Balaji Bajirao Pashwa

3. I invaded India in 1961A.D.

- A. Ahmed Shah Abdali

6 Choose the correct option

1. Which of the following Mughal emperors died in 1707 A.D?***

(A) Akbar

(B) Bahadur Shah

(C) Jahangir

(D) Aurangzeb

A. (D)

2. Which of the following Sikh Chiefs revolted against the Mughals?*** **A. (C)**
(A) Amardas (B) Ramdas (C) Banda Bahadur (D) Arjun Dev
3. Who invaded India in 1739 A.D? **A. (B)**
(A) Humayun (B) Nadir Shah (C) Saiyad brothers (D) Siraj-ud-Daulah
4. Who became the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 A.D? **A. (D)**
(A) Alivikhan (B) Jandsham (C) Banda Bahadur (D) Siraj-ud-Daulah
5. Which state in Rajasthan was the most powerful after the fall of the Mughal Empire? **A. (A)**
(A) Jaipur (B) Jodhpur (C) Jaisalmer (D) Udaipur
6. Who established the observatory in India?*** **A. (B)**
(A) Akbar (B) Sawai Jai Singh (C) Jashwant Singh (D) Rana Pratap
7. Who founded Sikhism? **A. (B)**
(A) Banda Bahadur (B) Guru Nanak
(C) Guru Gobind Singh (D) None of these
8. Who was the founder of Sikh empire? **A. (C)**
(A) Guru Nanak (B) Guru Arjun Singh (C) Ranjit Singh (D) Banda Bahadur
9. Who was associated with Shahuji in the war of inheritance against Tarabai? **A. (B)**
(A) Balaji Bajirao (B) Balaji Vishwanath (C) Sambhaji (D) Baji Rao I
10. Who was the first Peshwa among the following?*** **A. (A)**
(A) Balaji Vishwanath (B) Baji Rao-I (C) Madhavrao-I (D) Balaji Bajirao
11. Who died after hearing the traumatic news of Maratha's defeat in the third battle of Panipat? **A. (D)**
(A) Madhavraj (B) Jaswant Holkar
(C) Balaji Vishwanath (D) Balaji Bajirao

7 Fill in the blanks

1. **Jahandar Shah** came to the throne after the death of Bahadur Shah in 1712 A.D.
2. Sikhism is associated with the **Guru** tradition.
3. After the death of **Ranjit Singh**, the Sikh Empire was annexed by the British.
4. Under the leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji, the Marathas adopted **Guerrilla** warfare in the South.
5. In 1720 A.D, after the death of Balaji Vishwanath **Baji Rao-I** became the Peshwa.

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. After the death of Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah came to the Mughal throne. **A. ✓**
2. Jahandar Shah was overthrown by Farrukhsiyar. **A. ✓**
3. The Battle of Panipat took place in 1757 A.D. **A. ✓**
4. King Sawai Jai Singh was also an astronomer. **A. ✓**
5. Ranjit Singh established a cannon factory in Lucknow. **A. X**
6. Chhatrapati Shivaji is at the forefront of the great rulers of the 17th century. **A. ✓**
7. After Chhatrapati Shivaji, his grandson Shahuji was imprisoned by Aurangzeb. **A. ✓**

9 Match the following

A		B		Answer
(1)	The great astronomer	(A)	Chhatrapati Shivaji	(1) → (D)
(2)	Founder of Sikhism	(B)	Balaji Vishwanath	(2) → (C)
(3)	First Peshwa	(C)	Guru Nanak	(3) → (B)
(4)	Established Hindu state in the south	(D)	Sawai Jai Singh	(4) → (A)

13. Disaster Management

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Disasters
2. Tsunamis
3. Road Accidents

✦2 Answer in detail

1. What precautions should be taken during an earthquake?***
2. What should be done before a cyclone?
3. What should be done during a cyclone?
4. State the effects of disasters.***
5. What are the difficulties faced in the cities while passing through areas with heavy vehicular traffic? Describe your experience. ***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. What are the precautions that should be taken before a tsunami?
2. What precautions should be taken during a tsunami?
3. What will you do after a tsunami?
4. What precautions will you take during the flood?
5. What are the precautions that should be taken after a flood?
6. What are the problems caused by drought?

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. How are disasters categorised?

- A. Disasters are divided into two categories: (1) natural disasters and (2) man-made disasters.

2. Give any four names of the natural disasters. ***

- A. Natural disasters are Earthquake, Volcano, Drought, Forest fire, Flood, Tsunami, Hurricane(Cyclone), etc.

3. What is an earthquake?

- A. A vibration experienced on the earth's surface is called an earthquake. A geological process that takes place in the earth's crust is responsible for this phenomenon.

4. What is a Cyclone?***

- A. Enormous atmospheric storms arise from the conditions of an imbalance in the atmospheric air pressure is known as a hurricane or cyclone.

5. Where are the destructive effects of cyclones experienced in India?

- A. The destructive effects of cyclones are experienced on the East coast of India, Malabar Coast and on the coast of Kutch and Saurashtra in Gujarat.

6. What is a flood?

- A. Due to continuous rain or deluge, large waterlogged areas are known as floods.

7. Which are the reasons responsible for floods?***

- A. The causes of floods are excessive rainfall, man-made constructions made by neglecting natural slopes, obstruction of natural drainage, etc.

8. How many types of traffic signs are there? Name them.***

- A. There are three types of traffic signs : (1) Mandatory signs (2) Warning signs (3) Informatory signs.

5 Choose the correct option

1. Which of the following disasters is not a man-made disaster? **A. (C)**
(A) Industrial accidents (B) Bomb blasts (C) Forest fire (D) Riots
2. Which of the following is a man-made disaster? **A. (A)**
(A) Riots (B) Volcanoes (C) Drought (D) Flood
3. Which of the following is a predictable disaster? **A. (C)**
(A) Earthquake (B) Volcano (C) Cyclone (D) All of these
4. Which disaster cannot be forecasted? **A. (A)**
(A) Earthquake (B) Flood (C) Cyclone (D) All of these
5. What would you do if an earthquake happened while you were in the classroom? **A. (A)**
(A) Sit under the bench (B) Run
(C) Shout (D) Go under the trees in the ground
6. An earthquake of intensity 7.6 / 7.7 occurred in Kutch on _____. **A. (D)**
(A) August 15, 2010 (B) January 26, 2008
(C) August 28, 2000 (D) January 26, 2001
7. Which of the following should not be done when a cyclone warning is received? **A. (B)**
(A) Close the doors and windows of the house.
(B) Should go out.
(C) Turn off electricity and gas.
(D) Moving to a higher area away from the sea.
8. Which of the following should be done during a cyclone? **A. (D)**
(A) Do not take shelter under hoardings or trees.
(B) Close the doors and windows of the house.
(C) Follow strictly the instructions of the management of the rescue centres.
(D) All of these
9. In which ocean did the tsunami cause catastrophic damage on December 26, 2004? **A. (B)**
(A) Pacific Ocean (B) Indian Ocean (C) Atlantic Ocean (D) Arctic Ocean
10. Decreased rainfall results in extreme scarcity of water. What is this situation called? **A. (B)**
(A) Tsunami (B) Drought (C) Flood (D) Cyclone
11. What steps should not be taken during a drought situation? **A. (C)**
(A) Distribute food grains at subsidised rates. (B) Construction should be stopped.
(C) To hold banquets. (D) Prevent food hoarding.
12. We can use the following to cross the road. **A. (D)**
(A) zebra crossing (B) foot over bridge (C) sub-way (D) All of these
13. The traffic signs are usually shown in _____. **A. (D)**
(A) a circle (B) triangles
(C) rectangular shape (D) all the above
14. What would you do if there is a hurricane while you are at school? **A. (C)**
(A) Go home (B) Run
(C) Sit quietly in the classroom (D) Shout
15. Which of the following must not be done during a tsunami? **A. (A)**
(A) Should take shelter in tall buildings along the coast. (B) Migrate to a place far from the sea.
(C) Follow the instructions on the radio. (D) Carry essential goods.

6 Fill in the blanks

- Disasters are commonly known as calamity, happenings or **catastrophes**. ***
- On June 16, 1819, an earthquake of intensity 8.2 shook **Kutch** in Gujarat.
- Vicious/wanton atmospheric storm is known as a hurricane or **cyclone**. ***
- Destructive waves created by earthquakes at the bottom of the ocean are known as **tsunami**. ***
- The flood event is usually associated with the **river**.
- One should be aware of the infestation of **scorpions** and **snakes** after floods.
- Drought** is a natural disaster that is destructive and leaves its bad effect for a long time.
- The worst effect of disasters is seen on **poor** and **needy** people.
- Bicycle should be ridden on the **left** side of the road. ***
- We should walk on our **right** side in case pavement is not there.
- Food made from **flood** water should not be eaten.

7 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Both natural and man-made disasters are destructive and damaging. | A. ✓ |
| 2. Forecast of tsunami and droughts is not possible. | A. X |
| 3. Forecasting of forest fires is possible. | A. X |
| 4. An elevator should not be used during an earthquake to get down from tall buildings. | A. ✓ |
| 5. We should take shelter near electric poles or wires during an earthquake. | A. X |
| 6. On July 12, 1975, Anjar experienced an earthquake. | A. X |
| 7. Seismic ocean waves are known as tsunamis. | A. ✓ |
| 8. Tsunami cannot be estimated even with the help of modern satellite-based equipment. | A. X |
| 9. During floods we should relieve the animals from hooks. | A. ✓ |
| 10. Drought is a catastrophe linked with water and food. | A. ✓ |
| 11. We need not to be safe on the roads. | A. ✓ |
| 12. Informatory signs give information about direction and destination to the users. | A. ✓ |
| 13. One should try to watch a tsunami. | A. X |

8 Match the following***

A		B		Answer
(1)	Earthquake	(A)	Can be predicted	(1) → (B)
(2)	Flood	(B)	Cannot be predicted	(2) → (A)
(3)	Car	(C)	Cap and slipper	(3) → (D)
(4)	Two wheeler	(D)	Seat belt	(4) → (E)
		(E)	Helmet	

14. Conservation and Preservation of Resources

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Land resources***
2. Preservation of water resources***
3. Conservation / preservation of wildlife ***
4. The flora and fauna of the desert of Sahara***
5. The Desert of Ladakh***
6. The Desert of Kutch***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. What is a resource? ***
2. What is water scarcity?***
3. Explain the economic importance of forests.***
4. Explain the effects of mineral production in the Sahara desert on the folk life there.

✦3 Answer in brief

1. How are natural resources useful to us?
2. How has the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) classified the soil in India?
3. Which are the remedies to prevent soil erosion?***
4. State the environmental importance of forest.
5. What are the effects of haphazard deforestation on the environment?
6. Name some endangered species of India.
7. Describe the climate of the Sahara desert.
8. Describe the climate of Ladakh.
9. Which species of birds and animals are found in Ladakh?
10. Which animals and birds are found in the desert of Kutch?

✦4 Give reason

1. It is necessary to conserve natural resources.
2. The water shortage in our country is constantly increasing.
3. Mineral resources should be used very judiciously.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. Name the resources included in natural resources.

A. Natural resources include land, water, minerals, forests, animals, plants, air, etc.

2. How do we categorise natural resources?

A. Natural resources can be categorized as :

(1) Biotic resources : Forests and animals are biotic resources.

(2) Abiotic resources : Land, air, water, soil, etc. are abiotic resources.

3. What does human resource include?

A. Human resource includes knowledge, intelligence, skills, health and other qualities found in human beings.

4. What is a Renewable resource?

A. Resources which either replenish their share on their own or are unlimited, are known as renewable resources. For example sunlight, forests, etc.

- 5. Explain non-renewable resources.**
 - A.** Resources that cannot be reused or re-created once used are called non-renewable resources. E.g. petroleum, minerals, coal, natural gas, etc.
- 6. What is the name given to the earth's crust made up of large pieces of rocks, gravel, clay, organic silt?*****
 - A.** Small and large pieces of rocks, gravel, clay, organic silt are called 'Regolith'.
- 7. What is land conservation?**
 - A.** Land conservation means maintaining soil quality by preventing soil erosion.
- 8. Name some water resources.**
 - A.** Oceans, bays, seas, rivers, lakes, ground water, etc. are water resources.
- 9. Which is the main source of water?*****
 - A.** The main source of water is rain.
- 10. Name the sources of surface water.**
 - A.** Surface water sources include rivers, lakes, ponds, springs, etc. The river is the main source of surface water.
- 11. Explain why the groundwater level has gone down.**
 - A.** Ground water level has gone down as water is extracted more through tube wells, bores, etc. to meet the increasing demand of water but is not replenished with the same rate.
- 12. Name the stages of the development of human-culture.**
 - A.** The development of human culture has been divided into various stages such as Stone Age, Copper Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age and present time is called the Atomic Age.
- 13. What can be made from bamboo?**
 - A.** Baskets, paper, mats, rayon, etc. can be made from bamboo.
- 14. Name some forest products.**
 - A.** We get wood, lacquer, glue, honey, herbs, etc. from forest.
- 15. Where is the largest forest cover in India located?**
 - A.** The largest forest cover in India is located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as well as in the states of Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 16. What should be the proportion of forests according to the National Forest Policy?**
 - A.** According to the National Forest Policy, 33% of the total land area should be covered by forests.
- 17. Why are forests disappearing rapidly?**
 - A.** Due to human hunger for land, increasing demand for timber and raw material for industries, increasing urbanization, etc. forests are disappearing rapidly.
- 18. Elephants are found in the forests of which Indian state?**
 - A.** Elephants are found in the forests of Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Assam, etc.
- 19. In which Indian state are tigers and lions found?**
 - A.** In India, lions live in the forests of Gir in Gujarat. Tigers are found in the regions of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and the Himalayas.
- 20. Bears are found in which forests in India?**
 - A.** Bears are found in the forests of Danta, Jessore, Vijayanagar, Dediapada and Ratanmahal in India.
- 21. Name some common birds found in India.**
 - A.** Birds like duck, peacock, parrot, kabar, sparrow, pigeons, maina, owl, heron, surkhab, bulbul, etc. are found in India.

- 22. Which species of fish are found in the coastal areas of India?**
A. Mackerel, Prawn, Boomla, Shark, Dolphin, Salmon, etc. are the species of fish which are found along the coast of India.
- 23. Which animal is on the verge of extinction that is found in the rivers of Gujarat ?*****
A. Otters found in the rivers of Gujarat are in danger. They are on the verge of extinction.
- 24. People of which tribe live in the Sahara desert?**
A. The Sahara desert is inhabited by the Bedouin, Tuareng and Berber tribes.
- 25. What do the people of Sahara cultivate?*****
A. The people of Sahara cultivate dates and wheat.
- 26. Why is there little vegetation in Ladakh?**
A. Ladakh is a desert with a cold and arid climate. There is also less rainfall. That is why Ladakh has very little vegetation.
- 27. What kind of vegetation is found in Ladakh?**
A. Ladakh has very little vegetation. Only short grass is found. Cedar and poplar trees are found in the valley region.
- 28. What species of people live in Ladakh?**
A. Ladakh is mostly inhabited by Indo-Aryans, Tibetans and Ladakhis.
- 29. What is cultivated in Ladakh?**
A. Barley, potatoes and peas are cultivated in Ladakh.
- 30. What do women in Ladakh generally do?**
A. In Ladakh, women do household work, farming and also run small businesses like running a shop, weaving warm clothes, etc.
- 31. Which region of India is known as 'Small Tibet'? Why ?*****
A. Due to the wide spread of Tibetan culture in Ladakh, it is known as 'Small Tibet'.
- 32. Why does Ladakh attract visitors throughout the world?**
A. In Ladakh, Buddhist monasteries at Hemis, Thiksey and Row, and meadows, glaciers, besides festivals and religious ceremonies attract visitors throughout the world.
- 33. State the location of the Kutch Desert in India.**
A. The desert of Kutch is located on the north-western border of the state of Gujarat. To its west lies the country of Pakistan and Rajasthan lies to its North-East.
- 34. Name the parts of the Desert of Kutch.**
A. There are two parts of the Desert of Kutch: (1) Little Rann (2) Great Rann of Kutch.
- 35. Which animals are domesticated by the people of Kutch?**
A. The people of Kutch rear animals like sheep-goats, cows-buffaloes, camels and donkeys.
- 36. How do the people living along the coast of Kutch get employment?**
A. The people living along the coast of Kutch are employed in shipping, fishing and shrimp farming.
- 37. What adventurous activity has developed in the desert of Kutch? Why?**
A. Due to the flat geographical condition of Kutch, adventurous activities like paragliding have developed here.
- 38. What is the Conservation of resources?**
A. Conservation of resources means judicious use of the resources.
- 39. What is the utility of water?**
A. Water is the basic need of human life. Water is a very useful resource for everyday human activities, industries and agriculture.

40. What is furniture in our home made of?

- A.** Home furniture is made of teak and sal wood.

41. Which of these animals is found in the Sahara Desert?

- A.** Foxes, desert lizards, desert scorpions, chameleons, striped hyena and various species of snakes are found in the Sahara desert.

42. Why do the people of Ladakh rear animals?

- A.** Wild goats, sheep and yaks are nurtured to get milk and meat. They prepare paneer from the milk of yak and woolen clothes are made from the wool of sheep-goats and yaks.

43. Which crop is grown in Kutch?

- A.** Dates, pomegranate, coconut, Kutchi Kesar, mangoes, millet, etc. are grown in Kutch.

6 Choose the correct option

- Into how many major groups are resources divided?*** **A. (A)**
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
- Which of the following resources is renewable? **A. (B)**
(A) Petroleum (B) Sunlight (C) Minerals (D) Natural gas
- Which of the following resources is not non-renewable? **A. (D)**
(A) Petroleum (B) Mineral coal (C) Natural gas (D) Forest
- Which of the following is not a natural resource? **A. (D)**
(A) Forest (B) Water (C) Animals (D) Railways
- How many types of soil in India have been classified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)? **A. (A)**
(A) Eight (B) Four (C) Nine (D) Three
- Which of the following does not help to stop soil erosion? **A. (C)**
(A) Planting trees (B) Building barriers
(C) Increasing grazing activities on land (D) Cultivation by step method
- Where can step farming methods be adopted? **A. (A)**
(A) At sloping lands (B) In red soils
(C) In desert lands (D) In swampy soils
- Read the statements regarding land conservation: **A. (D)**
(1) Rows of trees should be grown near the desert.
(2) Organic matter should be added to the soil.
(3) Cattle should be allowed to graze.
(4) Less trees should be there on river ravines.
(A) Only (1), (4) are true. (B) Only (2), (4) are true.
(C) Only (3), (4) are true. (D) Only (1), (2) are true.
- Which of the following is a means of irrigation?*** **A. (D)**
(A) Well (B) Canal (C) Lake (D) All of these
- Years ago, human beings used tools made of _____ for hunting. **A. (D)**
(A) bronze (B) wood (C) copper (D) stone
- Sports equipment is made of _____. **A. (B)**
(A) Teak and Sal (B) Cedar and Pine
(C) Bamboo and Pine (D) Ebony and Rosewood
- Which of the following does not indicate the importance of forests? **A. (C)**
(A) Maintains groundwater level. (B) Brings rain.
(C) Absorbs atmospheric moisture. (D) Prevents soil erosion.

13. Where is the forest mainly found in India?*** **A. (C)**
 (A) Gujarat (B) Assam
 (C) Andaman-Nicobar (D) Haryana
14. In which of the following areas of India are tigers not found? **A. (B)**
 (A) Uttarakhand (B) Gujarat (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) West Bengal
15. _____ from the forests of Gujarat and _____ from the forests of India are extinct. **A. (D)**
 (A) Leopard, Elephant (B) Bear, Ghorad
 (C) Crocodile, Bear (D) Tiger, Cheetah
16. Which is the largest desert in the world? **A. (C)**
 (A) Desert of Kutch (B) Desert of Ladakh
 (C) The hot desert of Sahara (D) Thar Desert
17. _____ is the Union Territory located in North India. **A. (A)**
 (A) Ladakh (B) Lakshadweep (C) Diu (D) Daman
18. The main river of Ladakh is _____. **A. (D)**
 (A) Ganga (B) Gandak (C) Damodar (D) Indus
19. Which special animal is found in Ladakh?*** **A. (A)**
 (A) Yak (B) Ghudkhar (C) Fox (D) Cow
20. The Desert of Kutch is a part of which desert? **A. (B)**
 (A) The Desert of Ladakh (B) The Thar Desert
 (C) The Sahara Desert (D) None of these
21. Which of the following birds is found in the desert of Kutch?*** **A. (B)**
 (A) Ostrich (B) Flamingo (C) Snow- Partridge (D) Penguin
22. Which of the following birds of the Kutch Desert is on the verge of extinction? **A. (C)**
 (A) Stork (B) Flamingo
 (C) Great Indian bustard (D) Laurel
23. Which of the following does not lead to forest conservation? **A. (A)**
 (A) Not planting trees on fallow land.
 (B) Bringing public awareness.
 (C) Creating an eco-club.
 (D) Carrying out programs like tree planting.
24. _____ is the Union Territory of Northern India. **A. (A)**
 (A) Ladakh (B) Lakshadweep (C) Diu (D) Daman

7 Fill in the blanks

- Resources are divided into Natural and **Man-made** resources.
- Industrial units, monuments, art and social institutions are **man-made** resources.
- Regolith** forms 'soil' by mixing organic elements, air and water.
- The rapid migration of top soil particles by natural forces is called **soil erosion**.
- The amount of potable water on earth is about **three** percent.
- The **stone age** is considered to be the first stage of human development.
- The importance of minerals has increased since the **industrial** revolution.
- Forests maintain the balance of **oxygen** and **carbon dioxide** in the atmosphere.
- The forest cover in India is about **23%**.
- Kashmiri deer and wild goats are found in **Jammu and Kashmir** and Ladakh.
- The one horned rhinoceros is inhabited in **Assam** and in swampy regions of **West Bengal**.

12. **Flamingo** is the state bird of Gujarat.
13. **Red pandas** are found in the snow forests of the Himalayas.
14. The climate of the Sahara desert is **hot** and **dry**.
15. **Karakoram** mountain range lies to the north of Ladakh and Zaskar mountain range to its south.
16. The main city of Ladakh is **Leh**.
17. The climate of the white desert of Kutch is **hot** and **dry**.
18. **Grass** and **thorny** shrubs are found in the 'Banni' area of Kutch.
19. **Ghudkhars (Wild donkeys)** are found in the little Rann of Kutch.
20. In ancient times **Emperor Ashoka** made laws for wildlife conservation.

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Air, water, land, plants and minerals are natural resources. **A. ✓**
2. Man-made resources can be categorised as biotic and abiotic. **A. X**
3. It is not necessary to have human resources for the development of natural resources. **A. X**
4. Forests and wildlife renew naturally. **A. ✓**
5. Human beings are also a resource. **A. ✓**
6. Regolith is made up of organic elements, air and water. **A. ✓**
7. Soil erosion is caused by stagnant water. **A. X**
8. One third of the earth is covered by water. **A. ✓**
9. Groundwater is the main source of water resources on earth. **A. X**
10. We should use water judiciously. **A. ✓**
11. The present time is known as the atomic age. **A. ✓**
12. Mineral-conservation is also a kind of saving. **A. ✓**
13. Great importance is given to the forest in Indian culture. **A. ✓**
14. Forests prevent climate change. **A. ✓**
15. Out of the total area of Gujarat, forest cover is 11.18%. **A. ✓**
16. India's wildlife is diverse. **A. ✓**
17. India is the only country where all three animals like lions, leopards and tigers are found. **A. ✓**
18. Nalsarovar is known for migratory birds. **A. ✓**
19. 'State Wildlife' is formed in most of the states in India for the protection of wildlife. **A. ✓**
20. The Sahara Desert is surrounded by palm trees. **A. ✓**
21. Jaisalmer is the cold desert of India. **A. X**
22. It rains a lot in Ladakh. **A. X**
23. Most of the people in Ladakh follow Buddhism. **A. ✓**
24. The people of Ladakh use natural resources very judiciously. **A. ✓**
25. Wild acacia trees are planted to prevent the Kutch desert from advancing. **A. ✓**
26. The main crop of Kutch is millet. **A. ✓**

9 Match the following

1.

	A		B	Answer
(1)	World Wildlife Day	(A)	21st March	(1) → (C)
(2)	World Environment Day	(B)	29th December	(2) → (D)
(3)	World Forest Day	(C)	4th October	(3) → (A)
(4)	Biodiversity Day	(D)	5th June	(4) → (B)

2.

A		B		Answer
(1)	A priceless gift of nature which is getting polluted	(A)	Coal	(1) → (B)
(2)	Renewable Resource	(B)	Water	(2) → (C)
(3)	Unique Animals of India	(C)	Sunlight	(3) → (D)
(4)	Non-Renewable Resources	(D)	One horned Rhinoceros	(4) → (A)

3.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Leh	(A)	The Cold Desert of India	(1) → (D)
(2)	Banni Area	(B)	The largest desert in the world	(2) → (C)
(3)	Sahara	(C)	Desert of Kutch	(3) → (B)
(4)	Ladakh	(D)	The main city of Ladakh	(4) → (A)

10 Map work**1. Show the following locations on the outlined map of India: *****

Ladakh, Desert of Kutch, Narmada River, Sabarmati River, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Gir, Nal Sarovar, Arunachal Pradesh, Thar Desert, Gujarat, Rajasthan



17. Gender Discrimination

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Education and traditional beliefs in India***
2. Women empowerment***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. What kind of discrimination is seen in the upbringing of children?***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. Explain: Many social problems can be solved if gender discrimination is eliminated.
2. What are the differences seen in the discrimination of household work?***
3. What efforts does the government make for women empowerment?***
4. What steps has the government taken to address gender inequality?
5. How did women join the movement at the time of independence? ***

✦4 Give reason

1. The government enacted an anti-foeticide law.

5 Answer in one or two sentences

1. In what fields are women found in modern times?

- A.** In modern times, women are found in all fields. Women work as doctors, engineers, lawyers and pilots, etc.

2. Who is more likely to complete a formal primary education traditionally?***

- A.** Boys are more likely to complete a formal primary education traditionally.

3. In which different fields have women been successful in establishing their own identity?

- A.** In modern times, women have been able to establish their identity in the fields of sports, film, entertainment, space exploration and many other businesses.

4. In which fields women are still rarely seen? ***

- A.** Women are still rarely seen in the army, as rickshaw or taxi drivers, as railway engine drivers, in carpentry, etc.

5. Who was the first woman Foreign Minister of our country?

- A.** Sushma Swaraj was the first woman Foreign Minister of our country.

6. What are the problems which arise if the number of women decreases?

- A.** As the proportion of women in the society decreases, an obstacle arises in the institution of marriage. It also results in human trafficking.

6 Choose the correct option

1. Which of the following indicates gender discrimination? **A. (D)**
 - (1) Providing less education to a girl than a boy.
 - (2) Giving a woman lower wage for the same job.
 - (3) To give women the opportunity to work in every field.

(A) Only (1) (B) Only (3) (C) Both (2) and (3) (D) Both (1) and (2)
2. Why was there an inequality in the number of boys and girls in 2001? **A. (C)**
 - (A) Because more boys were born.
 - (B) More education for daughters was provided.
 - (C) Because of female foeticide.
 - (D) All of these.

3. With the special efforts by the government, the number of girls in_____ is increasing today. **A. (D)**
(A) army (B) police (C) space sector (D) all of these
4. Assistance to women is provided by the government to empower them in the field of _____. **A. (D)**
(A) industry (B) animal husbandry (C) business (D) all of these
5. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of India? **A. (C)**
(A) Sushma Swaraj (B) Savita Kovind (C) Indira Gandhi (D) Sonia Gandhi
6. _____ was the first woman astronaut of Indian origin. **A. (B)**
(A) Sunita Williams (B) Kalpana Chawla (C) Avni Chaturvedi (D) Sarla Thakral
7. The census is conducted every _____ years by the Central Government. **A. (B)**
(A) five (B) ten (C) fifteen (D) twenty
8. When was the first census of India conducted? **A. (D)**
(A) 2011 (B) 2021 (C) 1818 (D) 1871
9. Women in Bihar had a successful agitation against the government _____. **A. (D)**
(A) for equality in education (B) for drinking water
(C) for reservation in government jobs (D) to ban Alcohol

7 Fill in the blanks

1. Eliminating **gender** discrimination can solve many of society's problems.
2. In our society, apart from men and women, the **third** gender has also been accepted.
3. The effect of gender discrimination is mostly seen in **villages**. ***
4. The government enacted an **anti-foeticide** law due to the inequality found in the number of boys and girls.
5. **Government schemes** and **private organisations** help women to get involved in different fields to make them financially independent.
6. **Mrs. Pratibha Singh Patil** is the first woman President of our country.
7. **Indira Gandhi** is known around the world as the Iron Lady.
8. **Lata Mangeshkar** has earned the respect of the world as the Queen of Melody.
9. The government of India has awarded Lata Mangeshkar with the '**Bharat Ratna**'.
10. **Sarita Gayakwad** won the gold medal in the Asian games for India.
11. Sarita Gayakwad is the ambassador of '**Malnutrition Free Gujarat**' campaign.
12. The census is conducted in the year in which the unit number is **one**.
13. Ratio of females was **940** per 1000 male in 2011.***

8 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or ✗

1. Efforts are being made by the government to eliminate gender discrimination. **A. ✓**
2. In modern times, boys and girls have been given unequal rights in education. **A. ✗**
3. Higher education has become easier for daughters due to government assistance. **A. ✓**
4. Discrimination between boys and girls sometimes becomes a problem. **A. ✓**
5. Some women carry other responsibilities along with household chores. **A. ✓**
6. Modern day women have to balance their professional and personal lives. **A. ✓**
7. Sushma Swaraj served as the Cabinet Minister of Punjab. **A. ✗**
8. Lata Mangeshkar has sung more than 40,000 songs in different languages. **A. ✓**
9. The last census was carried out in 2011. **A. ✓**
10. The birth rates in urban and rural areas are the same. **A. ✗**
11. Women in urban areas sometimes agitate for water in summer. **A. ✓**

18. Means of Communication and Advertisement

✦1 Write short notes on the following

1. Facilities available in mobile-phones***
2. Uses of artificial satellite***
3. Disadvantages of advertisement***

✦2 Answer in detail

1. How would you use the means of communication? ***
2. How does advertising help to strengthen and sustain democracy?

✦3 Answer in brief

1. Awareness comes through cinema. Explain. ***
2. State the advantages of TV.***
3. Why are the means of communication useful in a democracy?***
4. Which advertisements does the government make for social awareness?***

4 Answer in one or two sentences

1. What is meant by means of communication?***

- A. An elaborate system of sending or receiving information or messages from one place to another place is called means of communication.

2. What made the communication system faster and easier?

- A. Development of the printing press, post-office, phone, mobile phone, fax, satellite and internet have made communication much faster and easier.

3. How is money sent through the post-office?***

- A. Money can be sent by money order through the post-office.

4. How was telegram useful?

- A. Small messages were quickly delivered from one place to another by telegram.

5. How are newspapers helpful to us?

- A. News-papers bring to us news of events happening in any corner of the world, advertisements, sad-notes, almanac, special-days, dates, common people's views, stories astrological predictions, etc.

6. Name some of the newspapers published in Gujarat.

- A. Newspapers like Gujarat Samachar, Sandesh, Divya Bhasker, Times of India, Nav Gujarat Samay, Jansatta, Dainik Jagran, etc. are published in Gujarat.

7. What can be heard on the radio?

- A. The programs like music, folk-songs, film songs, seminar, sport-news, drama, weather-news, missing person-announcement, hymns and stories can be heard on radio.

8. Which facilities are provided by mobile phones?

- A. Other than the facility of communication mobile phones provide us with various facilities such as clock, audio-video player, torch, calendar, calculator, internet browsing, radio, etc.

9. Why has there been a vast change in communication-media over the past few years?

- A. Due to the drastic change in social and cultural matters, there arose a need for fast communication which resulted in a vast change in communication-media over the past few years.

10. Which means of communication were developed due to the advancement of the technology?

- A.** Means of communication such as telephone, pagers, computers, mobile-phones, fax, etc. were developed due to the advancement of the technology.

11. Who uses advertising? Why?

- A.** Business houses, firms, organizations, schools, and governments use advertising extensively to market their products and services and to introduce new schemes or social awareness.

12. Name any two means of advertisement.***

- A.** Newspapers and banners

13. State two advantages of advertisement. ***

- A.** (1) The quality of the item can be checked and confirmed.
(2) The general information of the item can be conveyed well to the customers.

14. How were the messages sent in earlier times?

- A.** In the earlier times, the messages were sent by beating drums, by giving signals with the help of fire or smoke, by waving flags, shouting loudly or by drawing pictures and signs.

15. Name some means of advertisement.***

- A.** Wall-painting, radio, cinema, television, banners, mobile-phones, telephone, magazines, shopping bags, bus-stand benches, periodicals, news-papers, light-bill, tax-bills, etc. are means of advertisements.

16. What does the government highlight through advertisement?

- A.** Government highlights supporting factors of democracy such as health issues, safe water, Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao, cleanliness-drive, etc. through advertisements.

5 Choose the correct option

- The telegram service in India was first started between _____ and _____. **A. (C)**
(A) Diamond Harbour and Bankura (B) Bengal and Delhi
(C) Kolkata and Diamond Harbour (D) Kolkata and Rajpur
- Which of the following facilities has now been closed in India? **A. (D)**
(A) Postal (B) Parcel (C) Internet (D) Telegram
- Which of the following can be used to book railway, bus or cinema tickets? **A. (A)**
(A) Mobile phones (B) Books (C) Cinema (D) Post
- _____ helps us to know the distance between any two places and the route to go at any place. **A. (D)**
(A) Television (B) Post (C) Telegram (D) Artificial satellite
- Artificial satellites help us _____. **A. (D)**
(A) in defence sector
(B) to get information about mineral resources
(C) to telecast daily news
(D) all of these
- Which of the following is not a proper use of means of communication? **A. (B)**
(A) Ignoring a news that can spread rumours
(B) Allowing children to use mobile phones freely
(C) To use the internet as per requirement
(D) Promoting useful messages for public awareness

7. Which of the following is the disadvantage of advertisement? **A. (C)**
 - (A) The sales of the product increases.
 - (B) The price printed on the item can be known.
 - (C) There is advertising cost that has to be incurred by the consumer.
 - (D) The quality of the item can be checked and confirmed.
8. Which matters does the government convey to the people through advertisement? **A. (D)**
 - (A) Services provided by the Ministers
 - (B) The idea of public welfare schemes
 - (C) Propagation of education
 - (D) All of these
9. Which of the following means of communication allow us to talk while watching each other? **A. (A)**
 - (A) Mobile phone or computer
 - (B) Television and cinema
 - (C) Telegram and post
 - (D) All of these
10. What do traders do to expand their business? **A. (D)**
 - (A) Give advertisement
 - (B) Give discount
 - (C) Give gift voucher
 - (D) All of these

6 Fill in the blanks

1. Communication has made significant contribution for the development of **science** and **technology**.
2. The **communication system** plays an important role in maintaining national unity and integrity.
3. Modern postal service was started in **1854 AD** in India.
4. The **greeting card** is used to wish good luck to a friend. ***
5. Telegram service was started in India in the year **1850 AD**.***
6. **Books** are the store-house of knowledge.
7. Radio is an **audio** means of communication.***
8. Throughout the world the highest numbers of films are produced in **India**.
9. **Television** is today's most popular audio-visual medium of communication.***
10. Recent news or live broadcasts of various sports can be seen on **television**.
11. We can talk to anyone in any part of the world with a **mobile phone** just by dialling a number.
12. Artificial satellites are placed in **space**.
13. **Artificial satellites** are very useful tools for getting information about the minerals lying in the crust of the earth.***
14. The means of communication has developed more and more with the advancement of **technology**.
15. **Mobile phone** is not only a means of personal communication but it is now a good means of mass communication also.
16. A **browser** is software that helps us to access the internet on mobiles or computers.
17. **Social media** apps in our phones allow us to do social networking using our mobile phones.
18. The government communicates to the people through **means of communication**.
19. Business men try to attract the customers by **advertisement** to sustain in the competition.
20. In **democratic** nations, means of communication has a lot of freedom.
21. Earlier we used to arrange the **letters** for printing the news-paper.
22. Agricultural information can be obtained quickly and accurately through the **artificial satellite**.

7 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or ✗

1. In the earlier times, animals and birds were used to send messages. **A. ✓**
2. The modern communication system has turned the whole world into a global village. **A. ✓**
3. At present, economic development is not based on modern communication systems. **A. ✗**
4. Disaster management is possible without communication. **A. ✗**
5. Rakhis can be sent by in-land letter.*** **A. ✗**
6. Important letters can be sent by registered A.D. **A. ✓**
7. Trade by letter is impossible. **A. ✗**
8. Information stored in books cannot be passed to the next generations. **A. ✗**
9. Books are good sources of knowledge as well as entertainment. **A. ✓**
10. Trend of e-books has increased in the present time. **A. ✓**
11. In India, daily newspapers and magazines are published only in Hindi and English. **A. ✗**
12. Disasters such as rain, floods, cyclones, etc. are reported on radio. **A. ✓**
13. Radio facility is not available in mobile-phones. **A. ✗**
14. Radio helps in bringing awareness. **A. ✓**
15. Cinema is also a popular means for education and entertainment. **A. ✓**
16. Sometimes the negative impact of cinema can also be seen in society. **A. ✓**
17. Mobile phone is an excellent means of communication.*** **A. ✓**
18. The Internet cannot be accessed on a mobile phone. **A. ✗**
19. Artificial satellites are man-made satellites that revolve around the earth. **A. ✓**
20. Artificial satellites cannot help us to access the weather information. **A. ✗**
21. Food is a basic human need.*** **A. ✓**
22. Walkie-talkie is used by the police.*** **A. ✓**
23. Means of communication should be used thoughtfully. **A. ✓**
24. The seller has to advertise if he wants to increase the sales of the goods. **A. ✓**
25. All the things shown in the advertisement are of good quality.*** **A. ✗**
26. All advertisements are made by the government for the social awareness of the people. **A. ✓**
27. Advertising spreads corruption in society. **A. ✗**
28. At present, the mobile phone is one of the most important means of communication. **A. ✓**
29. It is now possible to get education by mobile phone. **A. ✓**

8 Match the following

1.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Post office	(A)	Daily news	(1) → (C)
(2)	Books	(B)	Audio medium	(2) → (E)
(3)	Newspaper	(C)	Money order	(3) → (A)
(4)	Radio	(D)	Audio – visual medium	(4) → (B)
(5)	Television	(E)	Print media	(5) → (D)

2.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Mobile phone	(A)	Magazines, Wall-painting	(1) → (B)
(2)	Artificial satellite	(B)	Internet, video	(2) → (D)
(3)	Advertisements	(C)	Popular means of entertainment	(3) → (A)
(4)	Cinema	(D)	Useful in defence	(4) → (C)

19. Markets

✦1 Write short note on the following

1. Mohalla Bazar

✦2 Answer in detail

1. Describe some of the characteristics of a Shopping Complex or Mall.
2. State the rights of a consumer.***
3. What precautions should a consumer take while shopping? Explain.***
4. Describe the production process of clothes.***

✦3 Answer in brief

1. Describe the types of market and explain their requirements. ***
2. State the advantages of the weekly market.
3. What is a mall?
4. Why is the 'controlled' market required?***
5. What has made online shopping so popular these days?
6. Explain with the help of an example that many things around us are bought and sold, which we are unaware of.
7. What is the difference between small shopkeepers and big shopkeepers?
8. Why has the government set standards for various items?
9. What is the main objective of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
10. What precautions should be taken while purchasing edible items? ***

✦4 Give reason

1. In addition to getting a good product a good market system is equally important for the success of agriculture.
2. We should prefer to buy things from aged people instead of buying items from a shop or mall.

5 Identify me



ISI



Hallmark



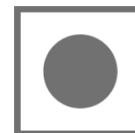
Woolmark



Agmark



FSSAI



Vegetarian



Non - Vegetarian

6 Answer in one or two sentences**1. What is a market?*****

- A.** A market is a place where there are shops selling things. A market is a place where buyers and sellers gather.

2. What items are sold in the market?

- A.** Vegetables, fruits, soaps, tooth powder, spices, bread, biscuits, grains, pulses, rice, cloth, books, pen, pencil, shoe-shocks, mobile-phones, bicycles, TV, fridge, etc. are sold in the market.

3. Which shops can be included in mohalla bazar?

- A.** Mohalla bazar include dairy, grocery shop, stationery shop, medical shop, fruit and vegetable stalls, kite, toys and firecracker stalls.

4. What kind of expenses are usually not incurred by the trader in the Gujri market?***

- A.** In Gujri market, the trader does not have to pay rent, electricity, tax, employee's salary or daily wages, etc.

5. How can a customer pay in a mall?

- A.** In a mall, the customer can pay through cash on the counter, credit or debit card or payment through net banking.

6. How is it possible to buy products without going to the market?

- A.** It is possible to make a purchase without going to the market, through online shopping and by making digital payments via our computer or mobile phone.

7. Why is online shopping cheaper than the market?

- A.** In online shopping, many companies offer higher returns as they sell directly to customers, so that the item is sold at a cheaper rate than the market.

8. What is a wholesaler?

- A.** A trader who purchases large quantities of goods produced on farms, factories or in homes is called a wholesaler.

9. Who is called a consumer / customer? ***

- A.** A consumer / customer means a person who pays and buys goods or who gets services for his own use. For e.g. buyers of books, groceries and services like insurance, ticket booking, etc.

10. What is the main right of a person as a consumer?

- A.** As a consumer, he has the right to get the quality, price and choice of the item and full value of money.

11. Why is the consumer exploited?

- A.** The consumer is being exploited as there are many intermediaries between the manufacturer and customer.

12. Who all earns in the process of goods, reaching from the manufacturer to the customer?***

- A.** The farmers, manufacturers, traders, transport services, etc. earn profit for the goods reaching from the producer to the consumer.

13. How do traders operate in the Weekly Market?

- A.** Merchants bring their items to sell during day time and by evening they go back winding up their shops. Next day they go somewhere else to set up the shop.

14. Development in which facilities has resulted in the revolution in the market system?

- A.** Good roads, transportation, banking and communication facilities have revolutionized the market system.

7 Choose the correct option

- Formation of which of the following is a measure that has been taken by the government to prevent exploitation of farmers? **A. (C)**
 (A) Agricultural Conservation Committee (B) Land Development Bank
 (C) Agricultural Produce Market Committee (D) Dairy Development Board
- If you are a farmer, where will you go to sell your produce? **A. (A)**
 (A) Marketing Yard (B) GIDC (C) Mall (D) All of these
- Transparency in fixing the price of agricultural products increases due to _____. **A. (D)**
 (A) Gujri Markets (B) Online Markets
 (C) Shopping Complexes (D) Controlled Markets
- In which type of market the customer does not need to go to the shop for buying? **A. (C)**
 (A) Gujri Market (B) Shopping mall (C) Online Market (D) Mohalla Bazar
- The shopkeeper or trader from whom we buy things is called a _____. **A. (A)**
 (A) retailer (B) broker (C) producer (D) wholesaler
- Household and electronics items with _____ mark should be purchased. **A. (C)**
 (A) Woolmark (B) FSSAI (C) ISI (D) Agmark
- What sign will you look for when you go to buy a gold necklace? **A. (C)**
 (A) ISI Mark (B) Woolmark (C) Hallmark (D) Agmark
- On which products is the mark of Woolmark applied? **A. (B)**
 (A) On gold-silver items (B) On wool products
 (C) On food items (D) On electrical items
- What colour is marked on non-vegetarian food items? **A. (D)**
 (A) Green (B) Yellow (C) Blue (D) Red
- Under The Consumer Protection Act – 1986, how many rights do consumers get? **A. (B)**
 (A) Five (B) Six (C) Seven (D) Eight
- What should you keep in mind when buying an item? **A. (D)**
 (A) Marks of standard quality (B) Expiry date
 (C) Billing (D) All of these

8 Fill in the blanks

- We buy pens, pencils, notebooks, books, etc. from a **stationery** shop.
- A market which is held on a specific day is called **weekly** market.***
- Gujri Market is also called **Haat** in some areas.
- There are different types of shops in a single building which is called a **shopping complex**.
- Public auction of farmers' farm produce takes place in the **Controlled Market (APMC)**.***
- From the **Controlled Market**, traders can get products of good quality in enough quantity from one place.
- India** has the highest number of customers in the world.
- Gold-silver jewellery should be purchased with the **Hallmark** mark.***
- Agmark** and **FSSAI** marks are applied on food items.
- Vegetarian** food has a green mark on it.
- Consumer Protection Act** was enacted in 1986 to empower consumers.
- Consumer education can protect the consumers from **fraud**.

13. **Cotton** is a raw material for the production of cloth. ***

14. The whole world is a **market** in the present time.***

9 Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. We buy milk, yoghurt, buttermilk, etc. from dairy. **A. ✓**
2. Purchasing can be done any time from mohalla bazar during the day, at the time of our need. **A. ✓**
3. Shopkeepers of Mohalla bazar sell and also lend goods to their regular customers. **A. ✓**
4. Big shopkeepers get employment in the 'Gujri Market'.*** **A. X**
5. The shops in a mall are decorated keeping the customers in mind. **A. ✓**
6. APMC can't contribute in maintaining the moral standard of the traders. **A. X**
7. Items are delivered directly to the customer's home if purchased online. **A. ✓**
8. There is always a risk of fraud in the online market. **A. ✓**
9. We buy everything directly from the farm or factory. **A. X**
10. A trader who sells goods in bulk is called a retailer.*** **A. X**
11. India is considered to be the largest market in the world. **A. ✓**
12. Only branded items are sold in the Market. **A. X**
13. It is a right of the consumer to get all the necessary information about the goods to choose from at the time of buying goods or services. **A. ✓**
14. The consumer has a right to make presentation to the Consumer Protection Board to protect the rights and interest of the consumer.*** **A. ✓**
15. It is the duty of a customer to collect a GST bill with due diligence at the time of purchase of any item and retain it up to an adequate time. **A. ✓**
16. Cottonseed oil is not edible oil. **A. X**
17. In a mall, the customer is given a special discount on the printed price of the item. **A. ✓**
18. Consumers have complete knowledge and information about every product they buy. **A. X**



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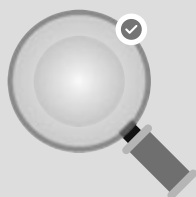
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