Brilliant Public School, Sitamarhi

VII Social Science Practice Paper

Session: 2012-13

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Name of Books (NCERT)
- History (Our Pasts II)
- Geography (Our Environment)
- Civics (Social and Political Life-II)
1. Tracing Changes through a Thousand Years

Q 1 Describe the different languages used in this period?
Mark (1)

Q 2 Name the groups who asserted their political importance during this period?
Mark (1)

Q 3 State the difference between Shia and Sunni?
Mark (1)

Q 4 Who was considered a 'foreigner' in the past?
Mark (1)

Q 5 Who brought the teachings of holy Quran to India?
Mark (1)

Q 6 Name the holy book of Muslims?
Mark (1)

Q 7 Define the periods in which British historians divided the Indian history?
Mark (1)

Q 8 Who were Rajputs?
Mark (1)

Q 9 Define a patron?
Mark (1)

Q 10 State the period when Mughal Empire declined?
Mark (1)

Q 11 Explain the difference between nastaliq style and Shikaste style of Persian and Arabic Calligraphy?
Mark (1)

Q 12 Name the language, which did not belong to any region?
Mark (1)

Q 13 Who was Ziyauddin Barani?
Mark (1)

Q 14 What do you meant by an Archive?
Mark (1)
Q 15 Who made Maps in 1154 AD?
Mark (1)

Q 16 Who is a Cartographer?
Mark (1)

Q 17 What should the historians keep in their mind while reading documents and maps from the past?
Marks (2)

Q 18 The term ‘Hindustan’ used in the 13th century by Minhaj-i-Siraj comprised of which areas?
Marks (2)

Q 19 Describe the major developments in religion and the religious traditions?
Marks (2)

Q 20 Compare the value of paper in the thirteenth and fourteenth century?
Marks (2)

Q 21 Describe the difficulties faced by historians in using manuscripts?
Marks (2)

Q 22 Describe Various sources Which were necessary for knowing the past?
Marks (2)

Q 23 Who said -“Common people do not know Sanskrit, only Brahmans do”?
Marks (2)

Q 24 Who coined the term ‘Hindustan’ in the thirteenth century and which areas were covered under it?
Marks (2)

Q 25 Why did Brahmanas become important in Hindu society in the early 8th century?
Marks (2)

Q 26 What led to the migration of forest dwellers in the 8th century?
Marks (2)

Q 27 On what basis did British historians divide the history of India into three periods in the middle of the 19th century?
Marks (2)

Q 28 Why was there a dramatic increase in the variety of textual records between 700 to 1750 CE?
Marks (3)

Q 29 What are sources? How are sources helpful to historians?
Marks (3)

Q 30 In what way was the thousand years between 700 and 1750 a period of developments? Why was it a challenge to study?
Marks (3)
Q 31 Describe the Social changes that took place in the years between 700 and 1750 AD.  
Marks (3)

Q 32 What were ‘jatis’? How were the affairs of jatis regulated?  
Marks (3)

Q 33 What were the major developments in the religious traditions between 700 and 1750?  
Marks (3)

Q 34 In the Medieval period, for whom was the term foreigner used?  
Marks (3)

Q 35 Who were the Rajputs?  
Marks (3)

Q 36 Mention one group of people who became important between 700 to 1750 CE? What were their main characteristics?  
Marks (4)

Q 37 Why was the information from the manuscripts difficult to use during the thousand years?  
Marks (4)

Q 38 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

In 1318 the poet Amir Khusrau noted that there was “a different language in every region of this land: Sindhi, Lahori, Kashmiri, Dvarsamudri (in southern Karnataka), Telangani (in Andhra Pradesh), Gujarati (in Gujarat), Ma’bari (in Tamil Nadu), Gauri, (in Bengal) … Awadhi (in eastern Uttar Pradesh) and Hindawi (in the area around Delhi)”.

Amir Khusrau went on to explain that in contrast to these languages there was Sanskrit which did not belong to any region. It was an old language and “common people do not know it, only the Brahmanas do”.

1. Who was Amir Khusrau?
2. List the languages mentioned by Amir Khusrau?
3. What were his views regarding Sanskrit? [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]  
Marks (4)

Q 39 This is a writing in Persian and Arabic. Answer the following questions related to this picture:
1. What can make the reading of Persian and Arabic difficult?

2. What is nastaliq style of writing?

3. What is shikaste style of writing?

4. Which style of writing is there in the above picture?

Marks (4)

Q 40 This is a painting of a scribe making a copy of a manuscript. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. Who were scribes?

2. Why is this painting called a miniature painting?

3. What form of visual art was used to decorate the texts of manuscripts?

4. Why were manuscripts written by hand?

Marks (4)
Q 41 What changes did technology bring about in the lives of people from 700 CE to 1750 CE?
Marks (5)

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<td>Q 3 How has been the meaning of Hindustan changing?</td>
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<td>Q 4 How was the term “Foreigner” used during the medieval period?</td>
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<td>Q 5 Who did collect manuscripts and what were the subjects the manuscripts dealt with?</td>
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<td>Q 6 Mention the vegetables, beverages and technologies that came to Indian subcontinent from other continents?</td>
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<td>Q 7 Who were the Rajputs and what were their qualities?</td>
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<td>Q 11 Why did the collective belief change unlike the personal belief?</td>
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<td>Q 12 What were the features of the Bhakti Movement?</td>
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<td>Q 13 What do you understand by the Discontinuity in historical Sources?</td>
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2. New Kings and Kingdoms

Q 1 What is the “Vetti”?

Q 2 What was the main cause of Ghazni’s Invasion on India?

Q 3 Name the two major cities under the control of the Chahwanas.

Q 4 Name the Parties involved in the ‘Tripartite Struggle’.

Q 5 Who was Mahmud Ghazni?

Q 6 In which year was the first battle of Tarain fought?

Q 7 Name the bravest ruler of Chauhan dynasty?

Q 8 What attack was carried out by Mahmud Ghazni in AD 1025?

Q 9 How many times did Ghori raid India?

Q 10 Name the most powerful rulers of Chola Empire?

Q 11 Who was the founder of Chola Empire?

Q 12 Name the famous work of 'Al-Brunei’?

Q 13 Who wrote the famous book 'Tahkik-i-Hind’?

Q 14 Define 'Sultan'.

Q 15 What was the capital of Tang dynasty?
Q 16 Who was the founder of Rashtrakutas?  
Mark (1)

Q 17 Briefly describe the Chola Administration.  
Marks (2)

Q 18 Describe the Architecture of Chola Period.  
Marks (2)

Q 19 What are 'Prashastis'?  
Marks (2)

Q 20 Explain briefly the 'agriculture life' of the people in the Chola period.  
Marks (2)

Q 21 When was the second Battle of Tarain fought and what were its results?  
Marks (2)

Q 22 Who were Gurjar Pratiharas?  
Marks (2)

Q 23 Who was responsible to collect the revenue from the people?  
Marks (2)

Q 24 Name the dynasties that fought for control over Kanauj in the early medieval period. Why was it called the “tripartite struggle”?  
Marks (2)

Q 25 What is the difference between the terms brahmadaya and devadana?  
Marks (2)

Q 26 Define the term ur and nagaram.  
Marks (2)

Q 27 Briefly discuss how people participated in Sabha.  
Marks (3)

Q 28 Which were the 'types of land' in Chola period?  
Marks (3)

Q 29 Describe the famous works of Jaideva, Kalhana, Chand Bardai.  
Marks (3)

Q 30 How did the Chola temples become hub of economic, social and cultural life?  
Marks (3)

Q 31 Write a short note on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.  
Marks (3)
Q 32 Who were samantas? How did they weaken the authority of the King? Explain with an example. 
Marks (3)

Q 33 For what purpose were the resources obtained from the people used? 
Marks (3)

Q 34 What methods were used by Cholas for irrigation purposes? 
Marks (3)

Q 35 Write a short note on Brahmadeya? 
Marks (3)

Q 36 This is a picture of the temple at Gangaikondacholapuram. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. Which ruler took the title of Gangaikonda?
2. What is the literal meaning of “Gangaikonda”? 
3. Where is Gangaikondacholapuram located?
4. Who built Gangaikondacholapuram? 
Marks (4)

Q 37 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is \textit{vetti}, taken not in cash but in the form of \textit{forced labour}, and \textit{kadamai}, or land revenue. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc.”

1. Which tax is most frequently mentioned in the Chola inscriptions?
2. List two taxes levied by the Chola rulers. 
3. What was kadamai?
4. Who collected these taxes? 
Marks (4)
Q 38 Read the following passage and answer the questions give below:

“In China, an empire was established under the Tang dynasty, which remained in power for about 300 years (from the seventh to the tenth centuries). Its capital, Xi’an, was one of the largest cities in the world, visited by Turks, Iranians, Indians, Japanese and Koreans.

The Tang empire was administered by a bureaucracy recruited through an examination, which was open to all who wished to appear for it. This system of selecting officials remained in place, with some changes, till 1911.”

1. Which dynasty remained in power in China from seventh to the tenth century?
2. Mention the foreigners who visited Xi’an, one of the largest cities in the world.
3. How was the bureaucracy appointed to administer the Tang empire?
4. The system of recruitment through examination persisted till which year?

Marks (4)

Q 39 Who were the Chahamanas? Name one of the best Chahamana rulers.

Marks (4)

Q 40 Mention one distinctive art associated with the Chola temples?

Marks (4)

Q 41 How was the administration of the Tang empire carried out?

Marks (4)

Q 42 How did the Cholas organise their administration?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Who were the Samantas?

Q 2 What were the responsibilities of the Samantas?

Q 3 What were the titles adopted by the Samantas and what was the reason that enabled them to declare themselves independent?

Q 4 Who was the most powerful king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty of Karnataka?

Q 5 What were the titles adopted by the kings during this period?

Q 6 How did the states obtain resources and what were the methods practiced to obtain it?
Q 7 How many taxes are mentioned in the Chola inscriptions?

Q 8 What do you understand by Vetti and kadamai?

Q 9 How did the kings demonstrate their power?

Q 10 Why were the temples targeted by the enemies when they invaded a state or a kingdom?

Q 11 Explain the administrative divisions of the Chola Empire?

Q 12 What do you understand by the term “Brahmadeya”?

Q 13 What was the sabha during the Chola period and what were its functions?

Q 14 How were the members for the committees of sabha elected?

Q 15 What are Prashastis?
3. The Delhi Sultans

Q 1 Describe the Doab. Mark (1)

Q 2 Who were Ulema? Mark (1)

Q 3 Who was Ibn Batuta? Mark (1)

Q 4 What do you mean by Iqta System? Mark (1)

Q 5 Define a client. Mark (1)

Q 6 Who built the Begumpuri Mosque? Mark (1)

Q 7 Who was the founder of slave dynasty? Mark (1)

Q 8 What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans? Mark (1)

Q 9 Under whose rule did Delhi become an important commercial centre? Mark (1)

Q 10 Who recognised that Raziyya was more able than all her brothers? Mark (1)

Q 11 What is a Masjid? Mark (1)

Q 12 What were the duties of muqtis? Mark (1)

Q 13 Who were the bandagans and what was their role in the Delhi Sultanate? Marks (2)

Q 14 Who were the iqtadars or the muqti and what was their role? Marks (2)

Q 15 What forced the two rulers Allauddin Khilji and Muhammed Tughluq to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi? Marks (2)
Q 16 Why do you think Barani criticised Sultan Muhammed Tughluq? 
Marks (2)

Q 17 Who were the ‘clients’ during the rule of the Delhi Sultans? 
Marks (2)

Q 18 What did the Iqtadar or Muqtis do with the revenue they collected from the region? 
Marks (2)

Q 19 Where were the residents of the city of Dehli-i-kuhn sent and why? 
Marks (2)

Q 20 Why did large parts of the subcontinent remain outside the control of the Delhi sultans? 
Marks (2)

Q 21 What are Hinterlands and what is a garrison town? 
Marks (2)

Q 22 Describe the conditions under which Delhi became an important commercial centre. 
Marks (3)

Q 23 What was the difference between the administrative system of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Tughluq? 
Marks (3)

Q 24 Discuss briefly the types of taxes in Delhi Sultanate. 
Marks (3)

Q 25 Describe briefly who were the authors of Tawarikhs under the Delhi Sultan and what was their contribution. 
Marks (3)

Q 26 Discuss the circumstances under which the authors of the Tawarikh wrote their chronicles. 
Marks (3)

Q 27 Why was Raziya, daughter of Sultan Iltutmish removed from the throne of Delhi? 
Marks (3)

Q 28 Explain the types of taxes which were levied on the people during the rule of the Delhi Sultan. 
Marks (3)

Q 29 Discuss briefly why the administrative character and methods of Muhammad Tughluq were a failure. 
Marks (4)

Q 30 Describe the ways in which the chieftains arranged themselves for their defense? 
Marks (4)
Q 31 This is the picture of a mosque and minaret built during the last decade of the twelfth century. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. What is a mosque called in Arabic?

2. Why did the Delhi Sultans build mosques in cities all over the subcontinent?

3. In whose reign was the Moth ki Masjid built in the reign of Sikandar Lodhi by his minister.

4. Why was necessary to reinforce the idea of a community among the Muslims?

Marks (4)

Q 32 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“The idea of the “Three Orders” was first formulated in France in the early eleventh century. It divided society into three classes: those who prayed, those who fought, and those who tilled the land. This division of society into “Three Orders” was supported by the Church to consolidate its dominant role in society. This helped the emergence of a new warrior group called knights.”

1. Where was the idea of the “Three Orders” first formulated?

2. The idea of the “Three Orders” divided the society in how many classes?

3. Who supported the division of society into “Three Orders”? [1 + 2 + 1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 33 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“Ibn Battuta, a fourteenth-century traveler from Morocco, Africa, explained that chieftains sometimes “fortified themselves in mountains, in rocky, uneven and rugged places as well as in bamboo groves. In India the bamboo is not hollow; it is big. Its several parts are so intertwined that even fire cannot affect them, and they are on the whole very strong. The chieftains live in these forests which serve them as ramparts, inside which are their cattle and their crops. There is also water for them within, that is, rain water which collects there. Hence they cannot be subdued except by powerful armies, who entering these forests, cut down the bamboos with specially prepared instruments.”

1. Who was Ibn Battuta?

2. What information did Ibn Battuta provide regarding the chieftains in India?
Most Important Questions

Q 1 When did Delhi get its importance as commercial city?

Q 2 What is the name of coins minted in the city of Delhi?

Q 3 When did Delhi become the capital city under the Delhi Sultanate?

Q 4 What are the important historical sources to study the history of the Delhi Sultanate?

Q 5 Who were the authors of the Histories?

Q 6 Where did the authors of the histories live?

Q 7 What were the duties of the authors of the Histories?

Q 8 Why was Razziya, the Sultana of Delhi Sultanate dethroned?

Q 9 Why did the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate fail to control the hinterlands initially?

Q 10 Who were the three important rulers of the Delhi Sultanate who extended the rule from Garrison to the hinterlands?

Q 11 What were the results of the first campaigns of the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate to extend the empire?

Q 12 During whose rule did the campaign into Southern India begin and under whose rule did it come to end?

Q 13 What were the things brought back during the campaigns into the southern India?

Q 14 What do you understand by the terms Iqta and muqtis?

Q 15 What were the two important duties of the iqtadars or muqitis?

Q 16 What were the three important taxes imposed by Alauddin Khalji?

Q 17 Write briefly about the invasion of the Mongols and its results.
4. The Mughal Empire

Q 1 Name the new religion founded by Akbar?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 When did Humayun re-establish Mughal empire in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 When was Sher-Shah Suri killed?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 When and where did Babur defeat the Lodhi Army?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Who wrote Ain-i Akbari?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Who was a diwan?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Who is a bigot?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 List on Rajput clan who refused to accept the Mughal authority for a long time.  
Mark (1)

Q 9 When did Akbar become an emperor?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Who was defeated in the first battle of Panipat?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 What was the rule for inheritance among the Mughals?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What do you mean by the term mansabdar?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Give one example of a Mughal marriage with Rajputs.  
Mark (1)

Q 14 What were the reasons of Babur’s success in the First battle of Panipat?  
Marks (2)

Q 15 Describe the religious policies of the Akbar.  
Marks (2)
Q 16 Who were the mothers of Jahangir and Shah Jahan?
Marks (2)

Q 17 Explain the Mughal relations with other rulers?
Marks (2)

Q 18 What were the two battles fought between Babur and Rajputs?
Marks (2)

Q 19 Why did Mansabdari system undergo a change under Aurangzeb?
Marks (2)

Q 20 What were the main features of the Mughal administration under Akbar?
Marks (2)

Q 21 Mention any two features of zat ranking in the mansabdari system?
Marks (2)

Q 22 What were the military responsibilities of Mansabdars?
Marks (2)

Q 23 What do you know about Akbar’s religious policy?
Marks (3)

Q 24 Give a brief account of the conquests of Akbar?
Marks (3)

Q 25 17th century was the age of magnificence. Do you agree with the statement?
Marks (3)

Q 26 Describe the Rajput policy of Akbar?
Marks (3)

Q 27 What important measures were taken by Akbar to consolidate his empire?
Marks (3)

Q 28 What was Zabt and who were Zamindars?
Marks (3)

Q 29 Who were Mansabdars?
Marks (3)

Q 30 Write a note on Shah-Jahan military campaigns.
Marks (3)

Q 31 Who was Humayun?
Marks (3)
Q 32 Who was Jahangir?  
Marks (3)

Q 33 Who was Babur?  
Marks (3)

Q 34 Who were Mughals?  
Marks (3)

Q 35 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: “Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, Abul Fazl, to write a history of his reign. Abul Fazl wrote a three volume history of Akbar’s reign titled, Akbar Nama. The first volume dealt with Akbar’s ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar’s reign. The third volume is the Ain-I Akbari. It deals with Akbar’s administration, household, army, the revenues and geography of his empire. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.”

1. Who wrote an elaborate description of Akbar’s reign?

2. Which volume deals with Akbar’s ancestors?

3. What is an interesting aspect about Ain-Akbari? [1+1+2=4]  
Marks (4)

Q 36 This is a picture of Aurangzeb. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. Who supported prince Akbar’s revolt against Aurangzeb?

2. Where did prince Akbar finally flee to?

3. Who rebelled against Aurangzeb in the north India?

4. Which Maratha leader escaped from Aurangzeb’s palace at Agra?  
Marks (4)
Q 37 This is a picture of a mansabdar on march with his sawars. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. What do we mean by the term ‘mansabdar’?
2. What is mansabdari system?
3. Who was a sawar?
4. How were mansabdars paid?

Marks (4)

Q 38 Describe the Mansabdari or the Jagirdari system of Mughal India.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Name the founder of Mughal Dynasty and the date of its foundation?

Q 2 To whom did Mughals draw their ancestry? Write the names of all Mughal Emperors in the ascending order.

Q 3 Which principle of inheritance did Mughal’s follow? How was it different from the principle that other communities follow?

Q 4 How can you say that nobility formed a part of Mughal court?

Q 5 Define the following terms in Short:- Akbarnama, Shahinshah, Sulh-i-kul, Mansabdar, Sarkar and Imperial.

Q 6 Discuss the role of zamindar in Mughal administration?

Q 7 Comment on the state of Mughal Empire after 17th century.

Q 8 What important measures were taken by Akbar to consolidate his empire?

Q 9 Describe Mansabdars and Jagirdars?

Q 10 Describe Humayun’s difficulties when he ascended the throne?

Q 11 Write a short note on the Akbar’s religious policy or Din-i-illahi?

Q 12 Write a note on Diwan-i-khas and Diwan-i-aam.

Q 13 What were the major drawbacks of Mughal period?

Q 14 Describe the Rajput Policy of Akbar.
5. Rulers and Buildings

Q 1 Mention the architectural work of Suri dynasty period.
Mark (1)

Q 2 Who described Fatepur Sikri as ‘Romance in Stone’?
Mark (1)

Q 3 Where is tomb of Salim Chisti located?
Mark (1)

Q 4 What did Fergusson say about the Akbar tomb?
Mark (1)

Q 5 Which palace did Man Singh build?
Mark (1)

Q 6 How was Sultan described by the Persian court chronicles?
Mark (1)

Q 7 Why was limestone used in the construction?
Mark (1)

Q 8 Which sultan was a contemporary of Rajendra I?
Mark (1)

Q 9 What were the important aspects of Mughal architecture?
Mark (1)

Q 10 Who built Hauz-i Sultani or the “King’s Reservoir”?
Mark (1)

Q 11 Why did the rulers construct places of worship?
Mark (1)

Q 12 Why were the gardens constructed by Babur called chahar bagh?
Mark (1)

Q 13 Name the important Mughal Gardens which have survived till date.
Marks (2)

Q 14 Name some buildings built by Babar and Humayun respectively.
Marks (2)

Q 15 Who was the Mughal Emperor who initiated construction on a massive scale?
Marks (2)
Q 16 Give a description of Humayun's Tomb.  
Marks (2)

Q 17 What do you know about Panch Mahal?  
Marks (2)

Q 18 Describe one of the most magnificent buildings of Fatehpur Sikri.  
Marks (2)

Q 19 What was the chief interest of Jahangir and name the two famous buildings of his reign?  
Marks (2)

Q 20 Write a note on Akbar’s tomb at Sikandra?  
Marks (2)

Q 21 List out some of the important buildings constructed during Shah Jahan’s period?  
Marks (2)

Q 22 Give names of monuments considered as blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture.  
Marks (2)

Q 23 Where is Quli Qutub Shah Tomb situated and why it is significant?  
Marks (2)

Q 24 List out the notable constructions by Aurangzeb.  
Marks (2)

Q 25 What do you know about ‘Agra Fort’?  
Marks (3)

Q 26 Which was Akbar's most famous construction?  
Marks (3)

Q 27 Itmad-ud-Daulah’s tomb was predecessor of Taj Mahal. Explain.  
Marks (3)

Q 28 Describe the styles of temple architecture in India.  
Marks (3)

Q 29 Give some examples of all three styles of temple architecture respectively.  
Marks (3)

Q 30 What kind of structures was built between eight and eighteenth century by the kings and their officers?  
Marks (3)

Q 31 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:  
“From the twelfth century onwards, attempts began in France to build churches that were taller and lighter than earlier buildings. This
architectural style, known as Gothic, was distinguished by high pointed arches, the use of stained glass, often painted with scenes drawn from the Bible, and flying buttresses. Tall spires and bell towers which were visible from a distance were added to the church. One of the best-known examples of this architectural style is the church of Notre Dame in Paris, which was constructed through several decades in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.”

1. In which country, the attempts began to build tall and light churches?

2. List one example of Gothic architectural style.

3. What were the main features of the Gothic architectural style? [1+1+2=4]

   Marks (4)

Q 32 This is a picture of Kandariya Mahadeva temple. Answer the following questions related to the picture:

1. Who constructed the Kandariya Mahadeva temple?

2. Kandariya Mahadeva temple is dedicated to which deity?

3. Where was the image of the chief deity placed in the temple?

4. Who all participated in the ritual worship?

   Marks (4)

Q 33 This picture shows the balcony of Qutub Minar. Answer the following questions related to the picture:

1. Who constructed the first floor of Qutub Minar?
2. Who completed the remaining construction?

3. How many storeys are there in Qutub Minar?

4. The two bands of inscriptions under the first balcony are in which language?

Marks (4)

Q 34 What architectural innovations were made during the Mughal era?
Marks (5)

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6. Towns, Traders and Craftsperson

Q 1 Why was Dhaka famous?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 When did Ibn-Battutah visit India and in whose court he served?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 How many sections the karkhanas of Firoz Tughlaq were divided into?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 What were the precious material crafts during this period?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Which places were famous for fine quality of fabrics?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Why was the Cambay of Gujarat famous in the medieval period?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What was the comment made by French traveller Bernier on Indian merchants?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Why was Bengal an important center for trade with China?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Which places were famous for indigo production?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What did Ralph Fitch assume about Fatehpur Sikri and Agra?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 "Lahore was second to none of the cities in Europe and Asia" Whose comment was this?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 How many qasbas and big towns were there during Akbar’s reign?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Which hills dominated the religious life of people according to the myths?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the famous city which served as the capital of Vijayanagar Empire?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 What did Ibn Battutah say about cash crops and industries based on them?  
Marks (2)
Q 16 What do you understand by the term 'karkhanas'?  
Marks (2)

Q 17 In Muhammad Tughlaq's reign how many silk weavers and craftsmen were engaged in embroidery work?  
Marks (2)

Q 18 What was the status of Kashmir in the field of crafts during the medieval period?  
Marks (2)

Q 19 Name the Sultanate rulers who introduced silver tanka and bronze coin respectively?  
Marks (2)

Q 20 Why did Muhammad bin Tughlaq's token currency fail?  
Marks (2)

Q 21 Vorah community was the most impressive trading community—Explain.  
Marks (2)

Q 22 Which were the main industries during the medieval period?  
Marks (2)

Q 23 Which were the main centers of cotton manufacturing?  
Marks (2)

Q 24 What was the use and importance of indigo?  
Marks (2)

Q 25 Why was there a sudden rise in crafts and townships during the medieval period?  
Marks (2)

Q 26 Bernier visited almost every big city in India and mentioned that in his account. What was his observation?  
Marks (2)

Q 27 Write a short note on the Mughal karkhanas.  
Marks (3)

Q 28 Give details about Masulipattinam and its important trade activities.  
Marks (3)

Q 29 Describe the trading community of the medieval period.  
Marks (3)

Q 30 Why was Delhi the biggest market in India during the medieval period?  
Marks (3)

Q 31 The rise in trade and commerce increased the prosperity of Indian cities. Explain?  
Marks (3)
Q 32 Mentions any three distinct type of urban centres in the medieval period. Give details.
Marks (3)

Q 33 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (4 Marks) “In the fifteenth century European sailors undertook unprecedented explorations of sea routes. They were driven by the desire to find ways of reaching the Indian subcontinent and obtaining spices. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor, was one of those who sailed across the Atlantic to the African coast, went round it, crossing over to the Indian Ocean. His first journey took more than a year; he reached Calicut in 1498, and returned to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, the following year. He lost two of his four ships, and of the 170 men at the start of the journey, only 54 survived. In spite of the obvious hazards, the routes that were opened up proved to be extremely profitable – and he was followed by English, Dutch and French sailors.”

1. In the fifteenth century, why did the European sailors undertake unprecedented explorations of sea routes?
2. Which Portuguese sailor reached India in 1498?
3. What were the causalities in this journey?
4. Who followed this Portuguese sailor?

Q 34 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

This is a description of Masulipatnam by William Methwold, a Factor of the English East India Company, in 1620: This is the chief port of Golconda, where the Right Worshipful East India Company have their Agent. It is a small town but populous, unwalled, ill built and worse situated; within all the springs are brackish. It was first a poor fisher town … afterwards, the convenience of the road (a place where ships can anchor) made it a residence for merchants and so continues since our and the Dutch nation frequented this coast.

1. Where was the town of Masulipatnam located?
2. Why did the English and the Dutch decide to establish settlements in Masulipatnam?
3. Who built the fort at Masulipatnam?
4. How did William Methwold describe Masulipatnam? [1+1+1+1=4]

Q 35 This is a picture of a bronze statue of Krishna subduing the serpent demon Kaliya. Answer the questions related to this picture:

1. Which technique was used in Chola bronze statues?
2. How is bronze made?

3. How is bell metal different from bronze? [1+1+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 36 Why was Surat termed as ‘Gateway to the west’ in Medieval India?

Marks (5)

Q 37 Describe the life of various trading communities in Medieval India.

Marks (5)

**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 What were the functions of the medieval town?

Q 2 Name the architect who designed Rajarajeshvara temple?

Q 3 What were the main crafts of Thanjavur?

Q 4 Name two pilgrimage centers which slowly developed into townships?

Q 5 How did Ajmer become a pilgrimage center?

Q 6 What kind of market did the small towns have?

Q 7 What was the role of a Samanta or a zamindar?

Q 8 What were guilds? Name two famous guilds?

Q 9 Write a short note on trade pattern of Indian communities and trading groups?

Q 10 Why did European traders come to India?

Q 11 What is Bidri? How did it get its name?

Q 12 How was Hampi different in its construction techniques?

Q 13 What were the cultural activities in Hampi?

Q 14 What was noteworthy about Surat Hundis?

Q 15 Who tried to play off Dutch and English against each other?

Q 16 What happened to the craftspersons after the expansion of Indian crafts?
7. Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

Q 1 What are Buranjis? Mark (1)

Q 2 Which countries were inhabited by Ahoms in the beginning? Mark (1)

Q 3 Who defeated the Cheros tribe in 1591? Mark (1)

Q 4 How was the society divided in large parts of the subcontinent? Mark (1)

Q 5 What were the occupations of the tribal people? Mark (1)

Q 6 What is a ‘tanda’? Mark (1)

Q 7 Who were ‘paiks’? Mark (1)

Q 8 What is a clan? Mark (1)

Q 9 Which Gakkhar chief was made a noble by Emperor Akbar? Mark (1)

Q 10 Which two tribes dominated the Multan and Sindh region? Mark (1)

Q 11 How did Garha Katanga earn much of its wealth? Mark (1)

Q 12 Mention two influential tribes of Punjab. Mark (1)

Q 13 What are the main characteristics of the tribal societies? Marks (2)

Q 14 What does ‘Nomad” mean? Marks (2)

Q 15 Write a short note on the administrative system of the Gond kingdom. Marks (2)
Q 16  Who is considered as one of the builders of the Ahom states and how?  Marks (2)

Q 17  Where did the tribal societies usually live?  Marks (2)

Q 18  What is ‘shifting agriculture’?  Marks (2)

Q 19  Who are nomadic pastoralists?  Marks (2)

Q 20  What are tribal societies?  Marks (2)

Q 21  What was the occupation of the Ahoms?  Marks (2)

Q 22  Who were ‘Ahoms’?  Marks (3)

Q 23  Who were ‘Gonds’?  Marks (3)

Q 24  What was the religion of the Ahom state?  Marks (3)

Q 25  Why did the Ahom clans break up?  Marks (3)

Q 26  How did the emergence of large states change the nature of Gond society?  Marks (3)

Q 27  Explain the term ‘khel’ in reference to Ahom society.  Marks (3)

Q 28  Mark the following names on the given map.
(i)  Ahoms
(ii)  Bhils
(iii)  Gonds
(iv)  Kolis
(v)  Mundas
Q 29 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Peter Mundy, an English trader who came to India during the early seventeenth century, has described the Banjaras: In the morning we met a tanda of Banjaras with 14,000 oxen. They were all laden with grains such as wheat and rice ... These Banjaras carry their household – wives and children – along with them. One tanda consists of many families. Their way of life is similar to that of carriers who continuously travel from place to place. They own their oxen. They are sometimes hired by merchants, but most commonly they are themselves merchants. They buy grain where it is cheaply available and carry it to places where it is dearer. From there, they again reload their oxen with anything that can be profitably sold in other places ... In a tanda there may be as many as 6 or 7 hundred persons ... They do not travel more than 6 or 7 miles a day – that, too, in the cool weather. After unloading their oxen, they turn them free to graze as there is enough land here, and no one there to forbid them.

1. Who were banjaras?

2. What was their source of livelihood?

3. Why were Banjaras hired by Sultan Alauddin Khalji? [1+2+1=4]

Marks (4)
Q 30 This is a picture of a Gond women. Answer the following questions related to the picture:

1. Where did the Gond tribe live?

2. Which Gond kingdom is mentioned in Akbar Nama?

3. Which Gond king assumed the title of ‘Sangram Shah’?

4. Why was Garha Katanga a rich state?

   Marks (4)

Q 31 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“Find Mongolia in your atlas. The best-known pastoral and hunter-gatherer tribe in history were the Mongols. They inhabited the grasslands (steppes) of Central Asia and the forested areas further north. By 1206 Genghis Khan had united the Mongol and Turkish tribes into a powerful military force. At the time of his death (1227) he was the ruler of extensive territories. His successors created a vast empire. At different points of time, it included parts of Russia, Eastern Europe and also China and much of West Asia. The Mongols had well-organised military and administrative systems. These were based on the support of different ethnic and religious groups.”

1. Who were Mongols?

2. Which areas were inhabited by the Mongols?

3. Who united the Mongol and Turkish tribes into a powerful military force?

4. What was the basis of military and administrative systems of Mongols?

   Marks (4)

Q 32 How did the nomadic pastoralists make a living in Medieval India?

   Marks (5)

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**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 What do you mean by transhumance?

Q 2 Write a short note on Pastoralism.

Q 3 What are the different kind of nomads?
Q 4 What does ‘Nomad’ mean?

Q 5 Who were ‘Ahoms’?

Q 6 What were the four divisions of the society during the Vedic period?

Q 7 What were the four divisions of the society during the Vedic period?

Q 8 Write a note on Garha Katanga.

Q 9 Write a short note on the administration of Ahoms.

Q 10 Write a short note on the administration of Gonds.

Q 11 Write a short note on the cultures and beliefs of the Gond society.

Q 12 Describe ‘Gondwana’.

Q 13 What is Shifting cultivation?

Q 14 Describe briefly the origin of Rajput.

Q 15 Give the characteristic features of India in early ages?

Q 16 Who were Adivasis?

Q 17 Write about the categories of tribal communities.
8. Devotional Paths to the Divine

Q 1 Who were the major deities worshipped by the people during the Common Era?
Mark (1)

Q 2 What was the professional background of the Nayanars?
Mark (1)

Q 3 Name some of the famous Nayanars.
Mark (1)

Q 4 What are hagiographies?
Mark (1)

Q 5 Who were the great Sufis of central Asia?
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is a dargah?
Mark (1)

Q 7 Who was Jalaluddin Rumi?
Mark (1)

Q 8 Who wrote Ramcharitmanas?
Mark (1)

Q 9 Who compiled Sursagara, Surasaravali and Sahitya Lahari?
Mark (1)

Q 10 Whom did Guru Nanak appoint as his successor before his death?
Mark (1)

Q 11 Who conceived the idea of Gurumukhi script?
Mark (1)

Q 12 Who were Alvars?
Mark (1)

Q 13 What were dharmsal?
Marks (2)

Q 14 Why did people turn to Buddhism and Jainism during this period?
Marks (2)

Q 15 When did local myths become a part of the Puranic stories?
Marks (2)
Q 16 Write about the emergence of new religious movements during the seventh and ninth centuries.
Marks (2)

Q 17 Alvars and Nayanars were devoted to which deity?
Marks (2)

Q 18 What was the approach of Alvars and Nayanars towards the Buddhists and the Jainas?
Marks (2)

Q 19 Where did Alvars and Nayanars get the ideals of love and the concept of heroism from?
Marks (2)

Q 20 How many Alvars were there and name some of the famous Alvars?
Marks (2)

Q 21 What was the main contribution of the Chola and Pandya kings for the growth of the Bhakti movement?
Marks (2)

Q 22 Who started Virashaiva movement?
Marks (2)

Q 23 What were the teachings of Virashaiva movement?
Marks (2)

Q 24 Name some popular saint–poets of Maharashtra.
Marks (2)

Q 25 Who was Shankaradev?
Marks (2)

Q 26 Who was Mirabai?
Marks (2)

Q 27 What was the Khalsa Panth?
Marks (2)

Q 28 Write a note on Shankara and his teachings.
Marks (3)

Q 29 What were the teachings of Ramanuja?
Marks (3)

Q 30 What were the teachings of the saints of Maharashtra?
Marks (3)
Q 31 Write a short note on Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis. Marks (3)

Q 32 Who were Sufis? Marks (3)

Q 33 What was silsilas? Marks (3)

Q 34 Write a note on the Chishti silsila. Marks (3)

Q 35 What were khangahs? Marks (3)

Q 36 Write a note on Kabir and his teachings. Marks (3)

Q 37 Who was Guru Nanak? Marks (3)

Q 38 What is the holy scripture of the Sikhs? Marks (3)

Q 39 Who ordered the execution of Guru Arjan and why? Marks (3)

Q 40 Write a note on the teachings of Guru Nanak. Marks (3)

Q 41 This is a picture of Baba Guru Nanak as a young man, in discussion with holy men. Answer the following questions related to

1. Where was Baba Guru Nanak born?

2. Who was appointed by Guru Nanak as his successor?

3. When did Baba Guru Nanak die? [1+2+1=4]

Marks (4)
Q 42 This is a picture of Kabir working on a loom. Answer the following questions related to Saint Kabir:

1. How was saint Kabir brought up?

2. How do we come to know of his ideas?

3. Where were his compositions used? [1+2+1=4]

   Marks (4)

Q 43 This is the title page of the German Bible translated by Martin Luther. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Martin Luther?

2. How did he view the Roman Catholic Church?

3. Mention any two contributions of Martin Luther to the changes that took place within Christianity. [1+1+2=4]

   Marks (4)
Q 1 When did local myths become a part of the Puranic stories?

Q 2 Write about the emergence of new religious movements during the seventh and ninth centuries.

Q 3 To whom were Alvars and Nayanars devoted?

Q 4 Write a note on Mira Bai?

Q 5 Write a note on Guru Nanak?

Q 6 Write a note on emergence of Khalsa Panth.

Q 7 Why did people turn to Buddhism and Jainism during the Medieval period?

Q 8 Write a short note on the contribution of the Chola and Pandya kings for the growth of the Bhakti movement?

Q 9 Write a note on popular saint-poets of Maharashtra.

Q 10 What teachings did saints of Maharashtra give?

Q 11 Write a short note on Nathpanthis, Sidhas and Yogis?

Q 12 Who was Shankaracharya? What were his unique teachings?

Q 13 Write a note on the teachings of Ramanuja?

Q 14 Who was Kabir and what teachings did he give?

Q 15 List out some of the main teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.
9. The Making of Regional Cultures

Q 1 Who were the rulers who introduced Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Who dedicated the kingdom to the deity of Jagannatha at Puri in Orissa?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is the meaning of Kathak?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Under whose patronage did Kathak grow into a major art form?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Name the Mughal emperors who patronised the miniature paintings.  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What were the contributions of ordinary men and women in the art of painting?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Where did the cult of pirs become popular?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Who are Kolu and the Kansari in Bengal?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What was the theme of the miniature paintings?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What are Miniatures?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Why did the Mughal artists migrate to the hills in the 18th century?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What is dochala?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Which Sanskrit text permitted the local Brahmanas to eat fish?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 When was the Chera Kingdom established?  
Marks (2)

Q 15 Where was the Lilatilakam composed?  
Marks (2)
Q 16 Which region was called the Rajputana?
Marks (2)

Q 17 Who were Kathaks?
Marks (2)

Q 18 What was the style of miniature that developed in Himachal Pradesh?
Marks (2)

Q 19 What was name of the text that was illustrated in the miniature paintings of Himachal Pradesh?
Marks (2)

Q 20 What is the meaning of the term Animism?
Marks (2)

Q 21 What were dochala and chauchala?
Marks (2)

Q 22 The early Bengali literature is divided into how many categories?
Marks (2)

Q 23 How did Kathak reach its present form?
Marks (3)

Q 24 Define classical dances? Name some of the classical dances and their states?
Marks (3)

Q 25 What are miniature paintings?
Marks (3)

Q 26 Name the regions that attracted the miniatures.
Marks (3)

Q 27 What was the Kangra School of painting?
Marks (3)

Q 28 Bengali literature can be divided into how many categories?
Marks (3)

Q 29 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:
“The Naths were ascetics who engaged in a variety of yogic practices. This particular song, which was often enacted, described how Maynamati, a queen, encouraged her son Gopichandra to adopt the path of asceticism in the face of a variety of obstacles. Dharma Thakur is a popular regional deity, often worshipped in the form of a stone or a piece of wood.”
1. Who were the Naths?

2. What is included in the Nath literature?

3. Who is Dharma Thakur? How is he worshipped? [1+1+2=4]

Q 30 This is a pahari miniature, kangra. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. Who is painted in this painting?

2. Which style of miniature painting developed in Himachal Pradesh in the late 17th century?

3. Who composed Rasamanjari?

4. What was the source of inspiration in the kangra paintings?

Marks (4)

Q 31 This is the picture of Jagannatha temple at Puri. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. What is the literal meaning of Jagannatha?
2. Which ruler decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri?

3. Why did all those who conquer Orissa attempted to gain control over the temple? [1+1+2=4] 

Q 32 Trace the history of a dance form known as ‘Kathak’. Marks (4)

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 When was the Chera Kingdom established?

Q 2 Where was the Lilatilakam composed?

Q 3 Where was Rajputana?

Q 4 Who built Jagannath temple at Puri and which deities are worshipped over there?

Q 5 Write a short note on Rajput women.

Q 6 Who were Kathaks?

Q 7 What was the style of miniature that developed in Himachal Pradesh?

Q 8 What were douchala and chauchala?

Q 9 Explain in brief the gharanas of Kathak dance form.

Q 10 Write a short note on classical dances of India.

Q 11 Write a short note on the classical dance form of ‘Kathak’.

Q 12 What are miniature paintings?

Q 13 What was the Kangara school of painting?

Q 14 Name the regions that attracted the miniatures.

Q 15 Bengali literature can be divided into how many categories?

Q 16 Give a short note on temple construction activity in Bengal?
10. Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

Q 1 Who was the founder of Hyderabad?                     Mark (1)

Q 2 Who was the founder of Awadh after the decline of the Mughal Empire? Mark (1)

Q 3 Who was the founder of the state of Bengal?           Mark (1)

Q 4 When was Banda Bahadur executed?                     Mark (1)

Q 5 Under whose rule did Poona become the capital of the Maratha kingdom? Mark (1)

Q 6 Who was the famous leader of the Jats?                Mark (1)

Q 7 How did Guru Gobind inspire the Khalsa?               Mark (1)

Q 8 Which banking house became popular during the reign of Alivardi Khan? Mark (1)

Q 9 Under whose leadership did the Khalsa raise a revolt against the Mughal authority? Mark (1)

Q 10 Who were ijaradars?                                  Mark (1)

Q 11 What was ‘chauth’?                                  Mark (1)

Q 12 Which states were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the eighteenth century? Mark (1)

Q 13 Which two taxes were imposed by Shivaji in the Deccan region? Mark (1)

Q 14 List one factor that led to crisis in the Mughal Empire in the closing years of seventeenth century. Mark (1)

Q 15 Who were kunbis?                                    Mark (1)
Q 16 Who was Maharaja Ranjit Singh?  
Marks (2)

Q 17 What were three prominent states that emerged after the decline of the Mughal empire?  
Marks (2)

Q 18 Name the states with which the state of Hyderabad was in struggle?  
Marks (2)

Q 19 When did Khalsa declare its sovereign rule and mint its own coin?  
Marks (2)

Q 20 Who ruled the Maratha kingdom after the death of Shivaji?  
Marks (2)

Q 21 What was the system of rakhi?  
Marks (2)

Q 22 What were the developments of Maratha kingdom under the Peshwa?  
Marks (2)

Q 23 Why did the peasants and zamindars revolted in many parts of northern and western India?  
Marks (2)

Q 24 What steps did Murshid Quli Khan take to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal?  
Marks (2)

Q 25 What were the reasons for the decline of Mughal Empire?  
Marks (3)

Q 26 What were the three groups in the states of eighteenth century?  
Marks (3)

Q 27 Name three common features of the states in the eighteenth century.  
Marks (3)

Q 28 What were jathas?  
Marks (3)

Q 29 What was the gurmatas?  
Marks (3)

Q 30 With whose support did the Marathas face the Mughals?  
Marks (3)
Q 31 This is a picture of Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan. Answer the following questions -

1. Who was Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan?
2. Which offices did he hold under the Mughals?
3. How did he try to decrease the Mughal influence in the Awadh region? [1+1+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 32 This is a picture of Guru Gobind Singh. Answer the following questions related to this picture:

1. Who was Guru Gobind Singh?
2. With whom did Guru Gobind Singh fight most of the battles?
3. How did he inspire the Khalsa?
4. Who succeeded Guru Gobind Singh?

Marks (4)
Q 33 This is a 1779 portrait of Nadir Shah. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Nadir Shah?

2. What was the impact of Nadir Shah’s invasion on Delhi?

3. Which ‘two jewels’ did Nadir Shah steal from the Mughal treasury? [1+2+1]

   Marks (4)

Q 34 What was the crisis in the Mughal Empire after the death of Aurangzeb? 
Marks (5)

Q 35 What were the different overlapping group of states that emerged in the 18th Century after the decline of the Mughal Empire?
Marks (5)

---

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Write a short note on administration of Marathas.

Q 2 Who introduced Khalsa rule and when?

Q 3 What were the reasons for decline of Mughal Empire?

Q 4 What were the reasons for emergence of new states?

Q 5 Who were Jathas?
Q 6 When did Sikhs emerge as a stronger community?

Q 7 How were the relations of Sikhs with the Mughals?

Q 8 Write a short note on revenue system of Awadh.

Q 9 Who founded Maratha Kingdom?

Q 10 Who were Watanjagirs?

Q 11 What were three prominent states that emerged after the decline of the Mughal Empire?

Q 12 Discuss in short about the Maratha leader ‘Shivaji’.

Q 13 What were the developments of Maratha kingdom under the Peshwa?

Q 14 What were the three groups in the states of eighteenth century?

Q 15 Write a short note on ‘French Revolution’.
1. **Environment**

Q 1 What is the importance of Lithosphere?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What is Barter system?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 When do we celebrate World Environment Day?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 What are the creatures that you find in the desert ecosystem?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Define Hydrosphere.  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is natural environment?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Define Biosphere.  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Name the different types of Environments?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What is an Environment?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Choose the correct statement about atmosphere:  
(1) It is a layer of air that surrounds the earth.  
(2) The earth’s gravity holds it.  
(3) It saves human life.  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Study the statement and its reason given below and choose the correct option:  
A) Statement: Now a days weather and climate is changing very rapidly.  
B) Reason: Change in atmosphere will result into change in weather and climate.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What is an Ecosystem?
Q 13 Explain how plants and animals depend on each other. Marks (2)

Q 14 What are the two components of the environment? Marks (2)

Q 15 Describe components of an Eco system? Marks (2)

Q 16 Define Lithosphere. Marks (2)

Q 17 What is the relationship between environment and human beings? Marks (2)

Q 18 Match the following:
   List A  List B
(A) Man (i) Natural resource
(B) Parks (ii) Social animal
(C) Bridges (iii) Human made
(D) Land (iv) Green area
Marks (2)

Q 19 What do you understand by the Human Environment? Marks (2)

Q 20 What are the various uses of land? Marks (2)

Q 21 Name six Eco-systems. Marks (3)

Q 22 What are the three components of Environment? Marks (3)

Q 23 How do humans affect the environment? Marks (3)

Q 24 What is the importance of Atmosphere? Marks (3)

Q 25 What are the main elements of Biosphere? Marks (3)

Q 26 What are the different domains of Environment?
Q 27 What do you know about Environment?

Q 28 Write a short note on water?

Q 29 Discuss how man affected the environment?

Q 30 What do you understand by the statement “man modifies his environment”?

Q 31 Complete the figure showing components of human environment.

Q 32 What do you understand by ecosystem ecology?

Q 33 What does the shaded portion in the picture signify?

Q 34 Discuss the various uses of water?
Q 35 How does biosphere affect climate?

Q 36 Complete the figure given below:

COMPONENTS OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Important Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q 1 What is Environment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 2 Name different components of the environment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 3 Explain the terms Biotic and Abiotic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 4 Name two components of biotic environment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 5 What is natural environment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 6 What is the meaning of the term lithosphere?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 7 What is soil?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 8 What is the meaning of the term hydrosphere?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 9 What is the meaning of the term atmosphere?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 10 What do you understand by the term biosphere?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 11 What do you understand by the term ecosystem?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 12 What is human environment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 13 What is human made environment?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Inside Our Earth**

Q 1 What rocks have been used to make the following buildings?
   (a) Red fort
   (b) Taj Mahal

   Mark (1)

Q 2 What is the radius of the earth?

   Mark (1)

Q 3 What are fossils?

   Mark (1)

Q 4 What are minerals?

   Mark (1)

Q 5 Define sediments.

   Mark (1)

Q 6 How are intrusive igneous rocks formed?

   Mark (1)

Q 7 What are the three different types of rocks?

   Mark (1)

Q 8 What is a rock?

   Mark (1)

Q 9 Describe the ‘core’.

   Mark (1)

Q 10 What is “sima”?

   Mark (1)

Q 11 What is “sial”?

   Mark (1)

Q 12 What do you understand by nife?

   Mark (1)

Q 13 Which layer of the earth has highest temperature and pressure?

   Mark (1)

Q 14 Name an edible mineral.

   Mark (1)

Q 15 Where is the world’s deepest mine situated?
Q 16 In which rock will you find fossils?

Q 17 How are rocks useful to us?

Q 18 What are primary rocks?

Q 19 Describe the ‘mantle’.

Q 20 Describe the Lithosphere or the crust.

Q 21 Why is inner core solid whereas the outer core is molten?

Q 22 Name some of the minerals found in sedimentary rocks.

Q 23 Give two examples of metamorphic rocks.

Q 24 Why sedimentary rocks are also called stratified rocks?

Q 25 Why it is difficult to go deep inside the earth?

Q 26 Name some rocks used as building material.

Q 27 What is the difference between lava and magma?

Q 28 How are metamorphic rocks formed? Give two example.

Q 29 How are sedimentary rocks formed? Give two example.

Q 30 How are extrusive igneous rocks formed?
Q 31 What are igneous rocks? Give two examples.  
Marks (3)

Q 32 How was the Earth formed?  
Marks (3)

Q 33 Define asthenosphere.  
Marks (3)

Q 34 Why are coal and petroleum called fossil fuels?  
Marks (3)

Q 35 Name some of the games which use stones.  
Marks (3)

Q 36 Name some of the main minerals which form the layers of the earth.  
Marks (3)

Q 37 Define plates. How do they move?  
Marks (3)

Q 38 Write any four fields where minerals are used.  
Marks (4)

Q 39 Define Rock cycle.  
Marks (4)

Q 40 What are the various criteria to differentiate various rocks?  
Marks (4)

Q 41 How did the rocks derive their names?  
Marks (4)

Q 42 How is the upper mantle different from the lower mantle?  
Marks (4)

Q 43 Write a note on crust?  
Marks (4)
Q 44 In the diagram given below, label the various layers of the earth.

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Which branch of geography studies interior structure of the earth?

Q 2 Is it possible to reach the center of the earth? Why?

Q 3 Why continental mass is also known as Silica?

Q 4 Mention the main layers of the earth.

Q 5 What do you understand by fossils?

Q 6 What is the radius of the earth?

Q 7 How does the igneous rock forms?

Q 8 Classify the igneous rocks into different types.

Q 9 Define sediments.

Q 10 Give two examples of metamorphic rocks.

Q 11 Which is the only source of information in relation to the interior structure of the earth?

Q 12 What are the seismic waves?
Q 13 Which layer of the earth comprises the largest percentage in volume of the Earth?

Q 14 What are extrusive rocks?

Q 15 What are intrusive rocks?

Q 16 Mention the typical features of intrusive rocks.

Q 17 Mention the typical features of extrusive rocks.

Q 18 How does metamorphic rock forms?

Q 19 What is rock cycle? Explain the process of rock cycle.

Q 20 What are minerals?

Q 21 What are two types of minerals? Give examples.
3. **Our Changing Earth**

Q 1 Name the feature shown here

Q 2 What is marine erosion? Mark (1)

Q 3 Why are flood plains fertile? Mark (1)

Q 4 How are beaches formed? Mark (1)

Q 5 Define sea cliffs? Mark (1)

Q 6 How are stacks formed? Mark (1)

Q 7 How are sea arches formed? Mark (1)

Q 8 What are levees? Mark (1)

Q 9 What is a flood plain? Mark (1)

Q 10 Define meanders? Mark (1)

Q 11 What are the two external forces? Mark (1)

Q 12 How is an earthquake measured? Mark (1)
Q 13 Which is the common earthquake prediction method? Mark (1)

Q 14 Where does the greatest damage occur during an earthquake and why? Mark (1)

Q 15 Define earthquakes? Mark (1)

Q 16 What is a volcano? Mark (1)

Q 17 How many types of plate movements are there? Marks (2)

Q 18 What do you understand by volcanic cone? Marks (2)

Q 19 What are the effects of earthquake on the landform? Marks (2)

Q 20 Define tectonic processes? Marks (2)

Q 21 Label the diagram given below?

Q 22 In the desert, rocks have the shape of a mushroom. Why? Marks (2)

Q 23 What is loess? Marks (2)
Q 24 How are glacial moraines formed? Marks (2)

Q 25 How are sea caves formed? Marks (2)

Q 26 How is a delta formed? Marks (2)

Q 27 How are oxbow lakes formed? Marks (2)

Q 28 What is a waterfall? Marks (2)

Q 29 Give a erosional and depositional landform feature carved by the river, glacier, wind and sea waves. Marks (2)

Q 30 Define
a) Focus
b) Epicenter Marks (2)

Q 31 Match list X with list Y

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List X</th>
<th>List Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Angel waterfalls</td>
<td>(1) USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Niagra</td>
<td>(2) India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Victoria</td>
<td>(3) Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Jog</td>
<td>(4) Venezuela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)

Q 32 Define the terms exogenic forces and endogenic forces? Give e.g., also. Marks (3)

Q 33 Name the feature formed in the diagram and also label it.

Marks (3)
Q 34 Name any 3 lagoons of India.  
Marks (3)

Q 35 What preparedness measures should be adopted during an earthquake?  
Marks (3)

Q 36 Identify the features shown below:

Q 37 Define the following terms: weathering, denudation and erosion?  
Marks (3)

Q 38 How do the sea waves help in the formation of coastal landforms?  
Marks (3)

Q 39 What creates different landforms on the surface of the earth?  
Marks (3)

Q 40 What are the three types of earthquake waves?  
Marks (3)

Q 41 How are earth’s movements divided?  
Marks (3)

Q 42 How do Lithospheric plates move?  
Marks (3)

Q 43 What are Lithospheric plates?  
Marks (3)

Q 44 Why is action of wind more prominent in arid and semi arid regions?  
Marks (4)
Q 45 Distinguish between V-shape valley and U-shape valley?  
Marks (4)

Q 46 What are sand dunes?  
Marks (4)

Q 47 Name the various parts of volcano.

Q 48 Define earthquake. How is an earthquake measured?  
Marks (5)

Q 49 What are mushroom rocks?  
Marks (5)

Q 50 How can you classify earthquakes?  
Marks (5)

## Most Important Questions

Q 1 What are Lithospheric plates?

Q 2 How do Lithospheric plates move?

Q 3 How are earth movements divided?

Q 4 What is a volcano?

Q 5 What are earthquakes?
Q 6 Define
   a) Focus
   b) Epicenter

Q 7 What are the results of Endogenic forces?

Q 8 Where is the greatest damage during an earthquake and why?

Q 9 What are the three types of earthquake waves?

Q 10 Which are the common earthquake prediction methods?

Q 11 How is an earthquake measured?

Q 12 How can you classify earthquakes?

Q 13 How can you be prepared for an earthquake?

Q 14 What are the two external forces?

Q 15 What creates different landforms on the surface of the earth?

Q 16 What is a waterfall?

Q 17 Define meanders?

Q 18 How are oxbow lakes formed?

Q 19 What is a flood plain?

Q 20 What are Levees?

Q 21 How is a delta formed?

Q 22 How are sea caves formed?

Q 23 How are sea arches formed?

Q 24 How are stacks formed?
Q 25 How are sea cliffs formed?

Q 26 How are beaches formed?

Q 27 How are glacial moraines formed?

Q 28 What are mushroom rocks?

Q 29 What are sand dunes?

Q 30 What is loess?

Q 31 How does a sea wave work?

Q 32 Give reasons – “Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom”

Q 33 Why are flood plains fertile?
Q 1 What is insolation? Mark (1)

Q 2 What is temperature? Mark (1)

Q 3 Why do wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day? Mark (1)

Q 4 What is Climate? Mark (1)

Q 5 What is weather? Mark (1)

Q 6 What is air pressure? Mark (1)

Q 7 What is released in the air from the burning of fuels? Mark (1)

Q 8 What is condensation? Mark (1)

Q 9 What is evaporation? Mark (1)

Q 10 What is humidity? Mark (1)

Q 11 What is global warming? Mark (1)

Q 12 Apart from nitrogen and oxygen, what other gases are found in the air in small volume? Mark (1)

Q 13 Name the instrument which measures Air Pressure. Mark (1)

Q 14 What is atmosphere? Mark (1)

Q 15 Where is conventional rainfall common? Mark (1)
Q 16 Name the instrument used to measure the rainfall.  
Mark (1)

Q 17 Define dew point.  
Mark (1)

Q 18 Define wind.  
Mark (1)

Q 19 Match list X and list Y:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List X</th>
<th>List Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Troposphere</td>
<td>(i) 0-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Stratosphere</td>
<td>(ii) 13-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Mesosphere</td>
<td>(iii) 50-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Thermosphere</td>
<td>(iv) 80-400 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)

Q 20 Match list X and list Y:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List X</th>
<th>List Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Thermometer</td>
<td>(i) Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Barometer</td>
<td>(ii) Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Rain guage</td>
<td>(iii) Rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Wind vane</td>
<td>(iv) Direction of wind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)

Q 21 What are clouds?  
Marks (2)

Q 22 Name instrument used to measure the wind speed and to know the direction of wind.  
Marks (2)

Q 23 Name the 2 breezes shown below.

Marks (2)
Q 24 Why do we feel uncomfortable on a humid day?

Q 25 Define insolation.

Q 26 How do plants take in nitrogen?

Q 27 Why does cold air tend to sink?

Q 28 Why the temperature in cities is much higher than the villages?

Q 29 Define air pollution and pollutants?

Q 30 Which layer of atmosphere helps in radio transmission and how?

Q 31 Define diurnal range of temperature and annual range of temperature.

Q 32 What is precipitation? How many types of precipitation are there?

Q 33 Describe cyclonic rainfall?

Q 34 What do you understand by leeward and windward side?

Q 35 How is conventional rainfall caused?

Q 36 Amount of Insolation decreases from equator towards poles, why?

Q 37 Name three types of rainfall.

Q 38 Write a short note on humidity in the atmosphere.

Q 39 Why do astronauts wear special protective space suits?
Q 40 Write a note on super cyclone?

Q 41 What is the importance of atmosphere?

Q 42 Differentiate between weather and climate.

Q 43 What is difference between cyclone and anti cyclone?

Q 44 How does temperature varies from place to place?

Q 45 What is wind? What are the main types of wind?

Q 46 Briefly describe the troposphere.

Q 47 What are the major spheres of atmosphere?

Q 48 Read the news headings given below. Write a note on global warming?
Q 49 Distinguish between troposphere and stratosphere?  
Marks (4)

Q 50 Identify the layers of atmosphere:  

Q 51 Identify the instrument shown below.  

Marks (4)
Q 52 How is a balance between the amounts of carbon dioxide maintained in the atmosphere?  
Marks (4)

Q 53 Write the percentage of major gases in the atmosphere? With diagram.  
Marks (5)

Q 54 Describe briefly the composition of the atmosphere.  
Marks (5)

**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 What is an atmosphere? How is it important to us?

Q 2 Describe briefly the composition of the atmosphere?

Q 3 Can the nitrogen be used directly by the plants?

Q 4 What is produced through the process of photosynthesis?

Q 5 How is the balance of carbon dioxide disturbed in nature?

Q 6 How is carbon dioxide useful to plants?

Q 7 How does air circulation takes place?

Q 8 What are greenhouse gases?

Q 9 What is global warming?

Q 10 What are the harmful effects of global warming?

Q 11 What are the major spheres of atmosphere?

Q 12 Write any two characteristics of Troposphere.

Q 13 Write any two characteristics of Stratosphere.

Q 14 Write any two characteristics of Exosphere.

Q 15 What is air pressure?

Q 16 Name the instrument which measures air Pressure?
Q 17 Name the instrument which measures temperature?

Q 18 Which instrument tells us wind direction?

Q 19 What is humidity?

Q 20 What is evaporation?

Q 21 What is condensation?

Q 22 What are the various forms of precipitation?

Q 23 Write a short note on humidity in the atmosphere?

Q 24 How many types of rainfall are there? Name them.

Q 25 What is the difference between weather and climate?

Q 26 What is temperature?

Q 27 What is insolation?

Q 28 What is wind? What are the main types of wind?

Q 29 Why is temperature higher in cities than in villages?

Q 30 How are clouds formed?

Q 31 What is the process in which the water flows through all the spheres?
5. **Water**

Q 1 Labrador is which kind of current?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which is the largest ocean?

Mark (1)

Q 3 How much fresh water is present on the earth surface?

Mark (1)

Q 4 How much saline water is present on the earth’s surface?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Gulf Stream is which kind of current?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Why the world water day is celebrated?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What are the major movements of the ocean water?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Why people do not sink in the saline water?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Which is the process where water continuously changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What are the various forms of water present on the earth?

Mark (1)

Q 11 How do the high tides help in navigation?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is condensation?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What are waves?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Define salinity.

Mark (1)

Q 15 Define evaporation?

Mark (1)
Q 16 Why does harbour of London not freezes in winters? Mark (1)

Q 17 In which general direction do ocean currents move in Northern and Southern hemisphere? Mark (1)

Q 18 Give the movement of warm current. Mark (1)

Q 19 How many oceans are on the earth? Marks (2)

Q 20 What causes the ocean currents to move? Marks (2)

Q 21 What are the major sources of fresh water? Marks (2)

Q 22 Why is it advised not to waste water? Marks (2)

Q 23 How is high tide beneficial for fishermen? Marks (2)

Q 24 Where are the best fishing grounds of the world found? Marks (2)

Q 25 What are drifts? Marks (2)

Q 26 Give 2 disadvantages of ocean currents. Marks (2)

Q 27 Define water budget. Marks (2)

Q 28 Ocean water is found salty. Why? Marks (3)

Q 29 What are ocean currents? Marks (3)

Q 30 What is precipitation? Marks (3)

Q 31 Why are the places where cold and warm currents meet good fishing grounds? Marks (3)
Q 32 Swimmers float in Dead Sea. Explain how?  
Marks (3)

Q 33 Why deserts are generally found at western coasts of continents?  
Marks (3)

Q 34 How do ocean currents affect navigation?  
Marks (3)

Q 35 What caused tsunami in Indian Ocean in December 2004? Which regions were most affected? (2+1=3)  
Marks (3)

Q 36 How are waves formed?  
Marks (3)

Q 37 How does an ocean current influence the rainfall distribution?  
Marks (3)

Q 38 Explain hydrological cycle.  
Marks (4)

Q 39 What are Tsunamis and how do they form?  
Marks (4)

Q 40 What are tides and what is the process of occurrence of tides?  
Marks (4)

Q 41 How do ocean currents influence the climate of coastal areas?  
Marks (4)

Q 42 How are tides useful for us?  
Marks (4)

Q 43 Identify the ocean currents marked in the given outline map of the world. Also mention whether they are cold or warm ocean currents.

Marks (5)
Q 44 Identify the marked seas on the given outline map of the world.

**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 Which is the largest ocean?

Q 2 How much fresh water is present in the whole world?

Q 3 How much saline water is present in the whole world?

Q 4 Gulf Stream is which kind of current?

Q 5 Why is the world water day is celebrated?

Q 6 What are the major movements in the ocean water?

Q 7 Why people do not sink in the saline waters of Dead Sea?

Q 8 What is the Water cycle?

Q 9 What are the various forms of water present on the earth?

Q 10 How does the high tide helps in navigation?

Q 11 What is condensation?

Q 12 What are waves?
Q 13 Define salinity?

Q 14 What is Tsunami and how do they form?

Q 15 What are ocean currents?

Q 16 What is precipitation?

Q 17 What cause the ocean currents to move?

Q 18 What are tides and what is the process of occurrence of tides?

Q 19 Define hydrological cycle.
6. **Natural Vegetation and Wild Life**

Q 1 What does the word "forest" denote?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Mention the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forests.  
Mark (1)

Q 4 In which part of the world, the tropical deciduous forests are found?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 In which climatic conditions, citrus fruits are cultivated?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 In which part of the world seasonal grassland is found?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What is meant by conservation?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Which regions are also known as the “Orchards of the world”?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Where in India do tropical evergreen forests occur?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Name the main trees of tropical deciduous forests?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Name 2 factors responsible for scanty vegetation in desert area.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Why do animals in tundra region have thick fur and skin?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Mention the use of coniferous forests.  
Marks (2)

Q 14 Mention the two major human activities which are responsible for degradation of bio-diversity in different parts of the world?  
Marks (2)

Q 15 Match the following with the code given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Tropical Evergreen Forest</td>
<td>(i) Composed of rich mix of grasses and forbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Tropical Deciduous Forest</td>
<td>(ii) They comprise both hard and soft wood trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Temperate grassland</td>
<td>(iii) They are also called tropical rainforest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Temperate Deciduous Forest</td>
<td>(iv) They are the monsoon forests, which are found in the large part of India, Northern Australia and in Central America.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)
Q 16 Define virgin vegetation. 
Marks (2)

Q 17 Name the 2 adaptations of Mediterranean trees that help them in summers. 
Marks (2)

Q 18 Grasses grow in regions where the rainfall is not sufficient for the growth of most other plants. Why? 
Marks (2)

Q 19 Name some of the animals found in tundra vegetation. 
Marks (2)

Q 20 Why do monsoon forests give a barren look? 
Marks (2)

Q 21 What is the other name for coniferous forest? Name the main trees of this forest. 
Marks (2)

Q 22 Why do tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves in dry season? 
Marks (2)

Q 23 Why are tropical rainforests called evergreen forests? 
Marks (2)

Q 24 Why wildlife is less in the Mediterranean region? 
Marks (2)

Q 25 Why does biodiversity varies as we move from equator to the poles? 
Marks (2)

Q 26 Define eco-system, food chain and food web. 
Marks (3)

Q 27 Describe the ecological efficiency. 
Marks (3)

Q 28 What do you mean by wildlife sanctuary? 
Marks (3)

Q 29 Differentiate between the desert type of vegetation and tundra type of vegetation. 
Marks (3)

Q 30 How would you define tropical evergreen forests? 
Marks (3)

Q 31 Define Temperate Grassland? 
Marks (3)
Q 32 Write a note on wildlife of India?  
Marks (3)

Q 33 How does cutting of trees affect the ecosystem?  
Marks (3)

Q 34 Give the various names of tropical grasslands along with their areas?  
Marks (3)

Q 35 Why are tropical rainforests dark throughout the year?  
Marks (3)

Q 36 What are the advantages deciduous forests have over the other forests?  
Marks (3)

Q 37 What are the special features of desert plants?  
Marks (3)

Q 38 Examine the significance of Photosynthesis.  
Marks (4)

Q 39 What are the steps taken by the government to protect wildlife?  
Marks (4)

Q 40 Discuss the ill effects of deforestation?  
Marks (4)

Q 41 Name various temperate grasslands with their areas?  
Marks (4)

Q 42 What are the basic characteristics of Mediterranean type of forests?  
Marks (5)

Q 43 Distinguish between tropical rainforests and tropical deciduous forests?  
Marks (5)

Q 44 Distinguish between temperate and tropical Grasslands?  
Marks (5)

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Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is the word forest denotes?

Q 2 Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?
Q 3 Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forests.

Q 4 In which part of the world, the tropical deciduous forests are found?

Q 5 In which climatic conditions, citrus fruits are cultivated?

Q 6 Mention the uses of coniferous forests.

Q 7 In which part of the world seasonal grasslands are found?

Q 8 What is meant by conservation?

Q 9 What do you mean by the wildlife sanctuary?

Q 10 Differentiate between the desert type of vegetation and tundra type of vegetation.

Q 11 What are the basic characteristics of Mediterranean type of forests?

Q 12 How would you define tropical evergreen forests?

Q 13 Which regions are also known as the “Orchards of the world”?

Q 14 Mention the human activities, which are responsible for the degradation of the bio-diversity in the different regions of the world?

Q 15 Define Temperate Grassland? Describe the climatic condition for the development of these types of forest.
7. Human Environment-Settlement, Transport and Communication

Q 1 What are the four means of transportation?  Mark (1)

Q 2 What do you understand by the term ‘settlement’?  Mark (1)

Q 3 What are the major activities practiced by the rural people?  Mark (1)

Q 4 The train from Xining to Lhasa runs at which altitude?  Mark (1)

Q 5 How satellites are beneficial to mankind?  Mark (1)

Q 6 What is Wet Point Settlement?  Mark (1)

Q 7 Name any four international airports in India.  Mark (1)

Q 8 Why do we study human settlement in geography?  Mark (1)

Q 9 How many types of rural settlements are there?  Mark (1)

Q 10 What does the term ‘Pass’ denote in geography?  Mark (1)

Q 11 Who are Nomads?  Mark (1)

Q 12 Mention the types of waterways.  Mark (1)

Q 13 What are the major activities practiced in urban areas?  Mark (1)

Q 14 How will you define ‘communication’?  Mark (1)

Q 15 What do you understand by the term ‘mass media’?
Q 16 What is dry Point Settlement?

Q 17 Define airport.

Q 18 Name any two inland waterways in India.

Q 19 Name some of the animals that are still used as a means of transport.

Q 20 Mention few changes that have been brought in Indian railways.

Q 21 Write a note on internet.

Q 22 Name some of the international airports of India.

Q 23 Name 2 factors responsible for more migration to cities.

Q 24 What kind of houses is found in regions of heavy rainfall?

Q 25 What are the different names for the roads with 6-8 lanes in various countries?

Q 26 Name any 2 intercontinental railways.

Q 27 Name the place where houses are made of ice. What are these houses called?

Q 28 Write name of two English and two Hindi newspapers?

Q 29 What kind of houses is common in areas of hot climate?
Q 30 What type of settlement is being shown in the picture below? Support your answer with points?

Q 31 What do you mean by the term ‘Site’?

Q 32 What are the major advantages of road transport?

Q 33 How does topography affect settlement?

Q 34 Distinguish between the National highways and the State highways.

Q 35 Define human environment.

Q 36 What are the differences between the compact settlement and scattered settlement?

Q 37 How satellites have brought revolution in the field of communication?

Q 38 Give the various factors that influence the development of railways in a particular area?

Q 39 Classify urban settlements on the basis of their function. Give 1 e.g. each.

Q 40 What are the common problems associated with increasing population in the urban areas?

Q 41 How are roads classified in India?
Q 42 Write a note on Suez Canal. 

Q 43 Classify settlements on the basis of period of occupation and the activities of the inhabitants. 

Q 44 Write a note on the importance of airways. 

Q 45 Why transport and communication are called lifelines of the nation? 

Q 46 "The world has started shrinking." Justify the statement? 

Q 47 What is ‘Golden Quadrilateral’? 

Q 48 What are the different means of mass communication? Explain the relative importance of them. 

Q 49 Distinguish between roadways and railways? 

Q 50 What are the factors affecting settlement? 

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What do you mean by the term 'settlements'? 

Q 2 When did men start to live in permanent settlements? 

Q 3 Name the four great ancient civilization of the world that flourished along the river valleys? 

Q 4 Distinguish between permanent and temporary settlements? 

Q 5 What is site? 

Q 6 What do you understand by transhumance? 

Q 7 What are the major activities practiced by the rural people? 

Q 8 Distinguish between compact and scattered settlements?
Q 9 Where do we find houses constructed on stilts?

Q 10 What type of houses are common in the areas of hot climate?

Q 11 What do you understand by the term ‘Igloo’?

Q 12 What is the percentage of urban population in India?

Q 13 What are the major activities performed by the people of urban areas?

Q 14 What were the means of transport in the early days?

Q 15 What are the modern means of transport?

Q 16 Why plain areas are having the dense network of roads?

Q 17 What is the name of the highest (above sea level) highway of India?

Q 18 What do you mean by subways and flyovers?

Q 19 Name the cities connected through Golden Quadrilateral Project?

Q 20 Which country is having the largest railway network in Asia?

Q 21 Name the cities connected through Trans-Siberian railway network?

Q 22 Give three examples of inland waterways?

Q 23 Which is the best means of transport during the time of natural calamities?

Q 24 What do you mean by mass media?

Q 25 What are the major fields in which satellite help us?

Q 26 What are the major areas in which internet is useful?
8. Human Environment Interaction - The Tropical and the Subtropical Region

Q 1 Name the animals that you are likely to find in the rainforests of the Amazon.

Mark (1)

Q 2 What are the crops grown by the Amazon people.

Mark (1)

Q 3 Name the birds that you are likely to find in the rainforests of the Amazon.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Where are the one-horned rhinoceros found?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Which kind of forests are found in the Amazon Basin?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What are ‘Maloca’?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What is population density?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Amazon basin is located in which continent?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is a river basin?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What are the main crops of the Ganga – Brahmaputra plain?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Which river basin is the largest fertile river basin of the world?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Name the largest delta of the world?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What are Selvas?

Mark (1)

Q 14 On a map show the location of the Amazon basin.

Mark (1)

Q 15 Match the following from the code given below -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Taj Mahal</td>
<td>(i) On the banks of river Yamuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Kaziranga</td>
<td>(ii) Lucknow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Imambara</td>
<td>(iii) Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Distinct tribal culture</td>
<td>(iv) Arunachal Pradesh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)
Q 16 Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Monsoons of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin</td>
<td>(i) Bring rains from mid June to mid September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Summers of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin</td>
<td>(ii) Has inhospitable terrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Mountain areas with steep slopes in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin</td>
<td>(iii) Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Main occupation of people living in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin</td>
<td>(iv) Hot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)

Q 17 Match the following with the code given below-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Trees in Ganga–Brahmaputra basin</td>
<td>(i) Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Delta area in Ganga–Brahmaputra basin</td>
<td>(ii) Silk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. West Bengal and Assam</td>
<td>(iii) Covered with Mangrove forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Bihar and Assam</td>
<td>(iv) Tropical deciduous trees like Sal, teak and peepal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)

Q 18 Name the six major cities located on the river Ganga?

Marks (3)

Q 19 What is Terrace Farming? Give example.

Marks (3)

Q 20 What are the ecological characteristics of the Amazon basin?

Marks (3)

Q 21 Why the Ganga–Brahmaputra basin is thickly populated and Amazon basin is not?

Marks (3)

Q 22 Describe the climatic conditions of the Ganga–Brahmaputra basin which helps in the agriculture.

Marks (3)

Q 23 Mention the climatic conditions of the Amazon basin.

Marks (3)

Q 24 The rain forests are depleting. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 25 On the outline map of India, show the Ganga and Brahmaputra basin with their main tributaries.

Marks (4)
Q 26 On the outline map of the world show the tropical regions of the world.

Marks (4)

Q 27 On the outline map of the world marked the temperate regions.

Marks (4)

Q 28 Write the characteristics of Amazon basin.

Marks (5)

Q 29 Differentiate between the Ganga – Brahmaputra basin and the Amazon basin.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is the latitudinal limit of tropical and subtropical zone?

Q 2 Describe the major characteristics of Amazon river?

Q 3 How does the river get the name Amazon?

Q 4 Describe the area drained by the Amazon basin?

Q 5 What do you mean by river’s mouth?

Q 6 What is a tributary?

Q 7 What do you mean by drainage basin?

Q 8 Describe the climatic conditions of Amazon basin?

Q 9 What are the major crops of Amazon basin?

Q 10 What is slash and burn agriculture?

Q 11 What is Maloca?

Q 12 In which year Trans-Amazon highway came into existence?

Q 13 What is the latitudinal extension of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?

Q 14 What are the names of river Ganga and Brahmaputra in Bangladesh and Tibet respectively?

Q 15 What is an oxbow lake?
Q 16 What do you mean by the density of population?

Q 17 Name the states having highest and lowest density of population according to 2001 census?

Q 18 What are the major crops of Ganga-Brahmaputra plain?

Q 19 What is terrace cultivation?

Q 20 What types of forest are found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain?

Q 21 Describe the major characteristics of Sundarbans delta?

Q 22 Name the major cities situated on the bank of river Ganga?

Q 23 What are the main causes for the pollution in the Ganga river?

Q 24 Kolkata port is situated along which river?

Q 25 What are the important tourists spot in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?
9. Life in the Temperate Grasslands

Q 1 What are the Temperate Grasslands of North America and Canada called?
Mark (1)

Q 2 What are cattle farms in the North American Grasslands known as?
Mark (1)

Q 3 Which river drains the Velds?
Mark (1)

Q 4 When is the time for rainy season in the Velds?
Mark (1)

Q 5 What is the major occupation of the people of South African grasslands?
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is Chinook?
Mark (1)

Q 7 What does the term ‘Contour Ploughing’ denote?
Mark (1)

Q 8 What are the Ranches?
Mark (1)

Q 9 Why Prairies are known as the ‘Granaries of the world’?
Mark (1)

Q 10 Which state (city) is known as the Gateway of Prairies?
Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the mountain range lying to the south-east of the Veld.
Mark (1)

Q 12 Why Velds are known as ‘Maize Triangle’?
Mark (1)

Q 13 What are the reason behind the moderate climate and vegetation in the Velds?
Mark (1)

Q 14 What do you mean by cowboy?
Mark (1)

Q 15 Show the extent of Prairies on the map of North America.
Mark (1)
Q 16 On the outline map of Africa show the location of the Velds grasslands.  
Mark (1)

Q 17 What are the geographical advantages of the Prairies?  
Marks (3)

Q 18 Which factors are responsible for the formation of grasslands in the world?  
Marks (3)

Q 19 Name four main rivers of the Veld.  
Marks (5)

Q 20 Name the different grasslands of the world which are locally known by different names.  
Marks (5)

**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 What do you understand by a ‘grassland’? What are their categories?

Q 2 What are the Prairies? Which two countries are covered by them?

Q 3 How is the climate in prairies?

Q 4 Why are prairies also known as ‘granaries of the world’?

Q 5 What factors make North America the most industrialized region?

Q 6 Which two major industries are responsible for setting up of food processing industries in prairies?

Q 7 What are Velds?

Q 8 How are winters in Velds?

Q 9 What are major occupations in Velds?

Q 10 What are the different minerals found in Velds?

Q 11 What are the main crops in Velds?

Q 12 Write a short note on cattle rearing in Velds.

Q 13 Why the cities of Johannesburg and Kimberley famous for?

Q 14 Write the differences between Prairies and Velds.
10. **Life in the Deserts**

Q 1 On the outline map of India show the location of the Ladakh desert.  
Mark (1)

Q 2 On the outline map of Africa show the location of the Great Sahara desert.  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What does the term ‘Oasis’ denote?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Define rain shadow.  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Which animal is known as the ‘Ship of the Desert’?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What are the two types of deserts found in the world?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 In which continent is the Sahara desert located?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What mainly attracts people to Ladakh deserts?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What type of clothes the people of Sahara deserts wear?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Who are the Cramps?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 What do you mean by ‘Wadi’?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Who are Nomads?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Who are Homo sapiens?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Define Deserts.  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Name another name of Sahara Desert.  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Which is the sole lake of fresh water in Sahara desert? Mark (1)

Q 17 Where is Ladakh located? Mark (1)

Q 18 Name the animal found in the Sahara desert. Mark (1)

Q 19 Name the animal found in the Ladakh. Mark (1)

Q 20 Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Oasis</td>
<td>(i) Glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Oil</td>
<td>(ii) Depressions with water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Gangri</td>
<td>(iii) Sahara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Bedouins</td>
<td>(iv) Libya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks (2)

Q 21 Name the trees grown in the Ladakh. Marks (3)

Q 22 How many types of deserts are found in the world? Marks (3)

Q 23 Why Ladakh is known as the Khapachen? What does it mean? Marks (3)

Q 24 What are Fellahins? Marks (3)

Q 25 What are the major agricultural activities carried out in the Ladakh desert? Marks (3)

Q 26 Write a note on the climate of Sahara. Marks (3)

Q 27 On the map of the world show the location of all major sub tropical hot deserts of the world. Marks (4)

Q 28 How does Ladakh get rainfall? Marks (4)

Q 29 What are the main differences between the Sahara and Ladakh deserts? Marks (4)

Q 30 On the map of the world show the location of all the major cold winter deserts of the world. Marks (5)
Q 31 Write a note on the natural vegetation found in the Sahara Desert?  
Mark (5)

Q 32 What are the major tribes found in the Sahara desert?  
Mark (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Important Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q 1 What are the main characteristics of a desert?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 2 Why is it difficult for the people to live in deserts?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 3 What are the two types of deserts found in the world?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 4 Which countries are a part of the Sahara desert?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 5 What is the area of the Sahara desert?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 6 What are the different landforms found in desert Sahara?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 7 What are the different activities of the people in Sahara desert?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 8 Name the mineral resources found in Sahara desert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 9 The cultural landscape of Sahara is undergoing change. How?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 10 Where is Ladakh desert located?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 11 What are the climatic conditions in Ladakh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 12 Write a short note on the life of the people in Ladakh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 13 Name the animals found in Ladakh. How are they useful to the people there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 14 What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 15 What is the major change undergoing in the life of people in Ladakh due to modernization?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **On Equality**

Q 1 Name the autobiography of Omprakash Valimiki.  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Define civil rights.  
Mark (1)

Q 3 Where did the Civil Rights Movement take place?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 How is Rosa Parks associated with American political history?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Where was the mid-day meal scheme first introduced in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Which institution directed the expansion of Mid-day Meal scheme?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What inspiration do you draw from Rosa Parks?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What does equality before law mean?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What is an egalitarian society?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Name a country where women do not enjoy political equality and equal suffrage.  
Mark (1)

Q 11 What was the method of resistance adopted in the American civil rights movement?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 How was Martin Luther King honoured for his contribution in the Civil Rights Movement?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Which Indian leader was described as ‘the guiding light for non-violent social change’ by Martin Luther King in his autobiography?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Which Indian Dalit leader came to be known as the messiah of Dalits?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Who are minorities?  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Which is the largest religious minority in India? Mark (1)

Q 17 What is positive discrimination? Mark (1)

Q 18 Which is the oldest civil rights association in America? Mark (1)

Q 19 Raman is visually impaired and gets thirty minutes extra to finish his exam. Is this discrimination towards other students who get three hours to finish the same exam? Mark (1)

Q 20 Can you name the campaign that guided the launch of mid-day meal scheme? Mark (1)

Q 21 When was the Disabilities Act passed in India? What is the main aim of the act? Mark (1)

Q 22 What are the values that guide any law made for disabled people? Mark (1)

Q 23 What does the word “Dalit” mean? Mark (1)

Q 24 Define Right to Dignity. Mark (1)

Q 25 Education is the powerful weapon that can help break the pattern of social discrimination. How? Marks (2)

Q 26 Highlight the Indian law introduced to end historical discrimination against Dalits. Marks (2)

Q 27 What happens when one group acts dominant in society? Marks (2)

Q 28 Highlight the causes of low school attendance by poor rural children. Marks (2)

Q 29 What were the main objectives behind the introduction of Mid-day Meal scheme? Marks (2)

Q 30 Which incident marked the beginning of American civil rights movement?
Q 31 How does the government seek to reduce the economic gap between rich and poor?

Q 32 How is political equality established in India?

Q 33 What does Article 15 of the Indian Constitution deal with?

Q 34 What made Rosa Parks famous in American political history?

Q 35 Read the quote below and answer the question given.
“\textit{It is disgraceful to live at the cost of one’s self-respect. Self-respect is the most vital factor in life. Without it, man is a cipher. To live worthily with self-respect, one has to overcome difficulties. It is out of hard and ceaseless struggle alone that one derives strength, confidence and recognition}.”

Who has given the above quote and what was his/her contribution to India?

Q 36 Mention any two challenges faced by people with special needs.

Q 37 “\textit{It is disgraceful to live at the cost of one’s self-respect. Self-respect is the most vital factor in life}”. Discuss.

Q 38 How does the constitution prevent discrimination against religious minorities?

Q 39 Gandhi was discriminated against in South Africa and decided to wage a protest. Do you on what grounds he was discriminated?

Q 40 What was the outcome of American Civil Rights Movement?

Q 41 Many people who are victims of discrimination and unequal treatment, often write books. How does that help the writer and the readers?

Q 42 Do you know of any scheme launched by the government to empower the Scheduled Caste?
Q 43 Can income inequalities be eliminated in society? 
Marks (4)

Q 44 What were the positive outcomes of mid-day meal scheme? 
Marks (4)

Q 45 The Constitution of India guarantees equality to all citizens. Despite this, the daily lives of people in India are far from equal. Highlight the inequalities that continue to be practised and experienced by various communities. 
Marks (4)

Q 46 How were the African-Americans unequally treated in USA? 
Marks (4)

Q 47 How lack of equality of opportunity affected growth? 
Marks (4)

Q 48 The Mid-day Meal scheme was made mandatory in all government elementary schools by the Supreme Court. How did the matter come to the Supreme Court’s notice? 
Marks (4)

Q 49 Mid-day Meal scheme has been a subject of controversy. Discuss any two such controversies. 
Marks (5)

Q 50 Examine the difference between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome. 
Marks (5)

Q 51 Equality cannot be established merely by law? Explain why? What are the other ways to promote equality? 
Marks (5)

Q 52 The Parliament is the cornerstone of Indian democracy. Discuss. 
Marks (5)

Q 53 On what grounds Kanta, Ansaris and Om Prakash were discriminated? 
Marks (5)

Q 54 When all human beings are born equal, then how does society make them unequal? 
Marks (5)

Q 55 What is constitution? How does the constitution of India ensure equality? 
Marks (5)
Q 1 Which is the important feature of democracy?

Q 2 What is meant by the Universal Adult Franchise?

Q 3 Which is the essential aspect of all democracies?

Q 4 Explain the term Constitution?

Q 5 What are two different kinds of inequalities that exist in India?

Q 6 Who is Omprakash Valmiki?

Q 7 What is the name of the book written by Omprakash Valmiki?

Q 8 How Omprakash Valmiki was ill-treated in the school?

Q 9 Which official document of the government recognises every person as equal?

Q 10 Define the term Dalit?

Q 11 In what way Kanta is equal to his Jain Saheb?

Q 12 How can we say that people of India are equal to each other?

Q 13 Explain the religious discrimination prevailing in our society with an example from your book?

Q 14 Why some people in the society are treated unequally?

Q 15 List the provisions mentioned in the Indian Constitution on equality?

Q 16 What are the measures taken by the government to implement the provisions of the Constitution on equality?

Q 17 Write a short note on the midday meal scheme?

Q 18 Which state has first introduced the midday meal scheme? What was the impact of this scheme all over India?

Q 19 Mention some of the results of the midday meal scheme in the schools of India?

Q 20 Discuss the social conditions of the African-American in the United States of America before the Civil Right Movement?

Q 21 Explain the Civil Rights movement in the United States of America?
2. **Struggles for Equality**

Q 1 Define ballot box.  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What was the method of protest adopted by the Narmada Bachao Andolan?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 How did the Tawa Matsya Sangh put pressure on the government to redress their problem?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 When is World Environment Day celebrated?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Where do all the movements, poems and songs draw their inspiration from?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Name any two leaders of the Narmada Bachao Andolan.  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Highlight two issues of inequality from Indian society.  
Mark (1)

Q 8 How can dignity and self respect of each and every person be realised?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What was the impact of building of Tawa dam on the life of the locals?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Give a successful example of local people’s struggle for equality.  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Name one organisation seeking equal rights for dalits.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Which government body is responsible for formulating policies for the adivasis/tribes in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Name a political party of the dalits in India.  
Mark (1)

Q 14 What is a cooperative?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 What is people’s jury?  
Mark (1)
Q 16 When was the last census conducted in India and when is the next? Mark (1)

Q 17 Define census. Mark (1)

Q 18 State two causes for displacement of rural population in India. Mark (1)

Q 19 Give two examples of successful cooperative societies from India. Mark (1)

Q 20 Why are people treated unequally in our society? Mark (1)

Q 21 What according to you contributed to the success of Tawa Matsya Sangh? Mark (1)

Q 22 What is an ideal model of development? Mark (1)

Q 23 Define Right to Livelihood. Mark (1)

Q 24 What is environmentalism? Marks (2)

Q 25 What are some of the creative methods used by groups struggling for equality? Marks (2)

Q 26 Define Displacement. Marks (2)

Q 27 What is the constitution? Marks (2)

Q 28 Name two environmental struggles from India. Marks (2)

Q 29 What are the advantages of forming cooperatives? Marks (2)

Q 30 Name any two anti-mining movements from India. Marks (2)

Q 31 What does Right to Information mean? Marks (2)
Q 32 State the success of Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA).  
Marks (2)

Q 33 Name two environmental movements led by women.  
Marks (2)

Q 34 List two challenges faced by beedi workers.  
Marks (2)

Q 35 Mention two recent initiatives aimed at speedy justice in India.  
Marks (2)

Q 36 What is a rehabilitation policy?  
Marks (2)

Q 37 Why has our constitution provided special privileges to the weaker sections of the society?  
Marks (3)

Q 38 How does the Right to Equality establish the Social Equality in India?  
Marks (3)

Q 39 What is meant by the expression, ‘power over the ballot box’? Discuss.  
Marks (3)

Q 40 What role does the constitution play in people’s struggle for equality?  
Marks (3)

Q 41 What issue is the Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) fighting for?  
Marks (3)

Q 42 How can we protect the rights of tribal people with regard to environment?  
Marks (3)

Q 43 Discuss Chipko’s ecological policy.  
Marks (4)

Q 44 What are the challenges faced by indigenous people as a result of development?  
Marks (4)

Q 45 Name an organisation of the farmers in India and highlight the issues raised by them.  
Marks (4)

Q 46 How did the government react to the protest led by Tawa Matsya Sangh?  
Marks (4)

Q 47 For the economically poor in India, the Right to Vote only exists in principle, not in practice. Why?  
Marks (4)
Q 48 Why is the Indian constitution called a ‘living document’?

Q 49 Discuss the success of TMS.

Q 50 In a democracy, there are always communities and individuals trying to expand the idea of democracy and push for a greater recognition of equality. Discuss the statement giving an example of any such group.

Q 51 How did the Supreme Court restore the rights of slum dwellers?

Q 52 How does population census help the government in policy formulation?

Q 53 Who exercises power over the ballot box in India and how?

Q 54 Do you think that protests and struggles should be banned as they lead to disruption?

Q 55 How can gender equality be improved in schools?

Q 56 Why did the villagers set up Tawa Matsya Sangh?

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Define the term equality?

Q 2 Why some people in the society is treated unequally?

Q 3 What is the meaning of the word Dalit?

Q 4 What do you think is meant by the expression ‘power over the ballot box’? Discuss.

Q 5 What does the Constitution play in people’s struggle for equality?

Q 6 Why the Constitution of India is called as the living document of the people?

Q 7 Describe the functions of the Tawa Matsya Sangh.

Q 8 On which year the TMS got back the right to catch fish in the Tawa reservoir?

Q 9 Mention some of the creative expression against inequality?

Q 10 What are the factors that affect the socio-economic equality in the country?
3. Role of the Government in Health

Q 1 Explain the major functions of public health services.  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Define Right to Life.  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is Hippocratic oath?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 How is healthcare categorised on the basis of ownership?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 What are the constituents of health facilities?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What does the Indian Constitution say about government’s role in healthcare?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Which is the apex body in India for policy making on healthcare?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What are Angadwadis?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Mention any one initiative taken by the government to improve the quality of air.  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Why do Indian doctors prefer to work abroad?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 What is public private partnership?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Name one public and one private insurance company of India.  
Mark (1)

Q 13 What is health insurance?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the first Indian state to guarantee Right to Health.  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Define privatisation.  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Who are called medical tourists? Mark (1)

Q 17 What is the full form of RMP? Mark (1)

Q 18 What does O.P.D stand for? Mark (1)

Q 19 What are communicable diseases? Mark (1)

Q 20 What is the full form of UNICEF? Mark (1)

Q 21 What is a mobile clinic? Mark (1)

Q 22 What do you mean by PHC? Mark (1)

Q 23 State the two reasons responsible for unequal access to proper medical treatment in India. Mark (1)

Q 24 What is the full form of W.H.O.? Mark (1)

Q 25 What is the function of Medical Council of India? Marks (2)

Q 26 Give two reasons for gender inequalities in health? Marks (2)

Q 27 What is the medical ethics? Marks (2)

Q 28 Why is health service called ‘Public?’ Marks (2)

Q 29 Proposals are made to include AYUSH medicines under Essential Drugs List in India. What are AYUSH medicines? Marks (2)

Q 30 There is a huge demand and supply gap in India’s healthcare provisions. Justify the statement. Marks (2)
Q 31 What is out of pocket expenditure on healthcare and what is its percentage in India?
Marks (2)

Q 32 What do you mean by 'health’?
Marks (2)

Q 33 What are the services provided under Angadwadi scheme?
Marks (2)

Q 34 Health means absence of illness. Do you agree?
Marks (2)

Q 35 What does universal healthcare mean?
Marks (2)

Q 36 What do we need to prevent and treat illness?
Marks (2)

Q 37 What are the key elements of right to health?
Marks (3)

Q 38 Highlight the challenges faced by India’s rural healthcare system?
Marks (3)

Q 39 Why does India attract large number of medical tourists?
Marks (3)

Q 40 Discuss a successful example of public private partnership in healthcare from India.
Marks (3)

Q 41 How did the court restore justice to Hakim Sheikh?
Marks (3)

Q 42 What lessons can be learnt from the case of Costa Rica?
Marks (3)

Q 43 Describe the policy of Kerala government in 1996 towards social sector development.
Marks (3)

Q 44 What is the role of the Government in health?
Marks (3)

Q 45 “Improvement in water and hygiene can control numerous illnesses”. Explain with a example.
Marks (3)
Q 46 Explain the public health services.

Marks (3)

Q 47 How can India remedy its public healthcare system? Give suggestions.

Marks (4)

Q 48 How is the healthcare system in rural India organised?

Marks (4)

Q 49 Is private healthcare system immune from problems?

Marks (4)

Q 50 What makes Kerala model of development a success story?

Marks (4)

Q 51 Should essential resources like water be privatised?

Marks (4)

Q 52 Give suggestions to improve India’s rural healthcare system.

Marks (4)

Q 53 Discuss the insurance scheme launched by the Indian government to help BPL families meet medical expenditure.

Marks (5)

Q 54 Who are the target groups under National Rural Health Mission? Discuss the intent of the mission.

Marks (5)

Q 55 The proposal for service tax on healthcare has aroused criticisms from many sections. What are the arguments raised by the opponents?

Marks (5)

Q 56 Why does government encourage privatisation of different sectors?

Marks (5)

Q 57 How can the health status of a country be gauged?

Marks (5)

Q 58 State four points of difference between public and private healthcare services?

Marks (5)

Q 59 How do the public and the private sectors provide health services in India?

Marks (5)

Q 60 Discuss the Costa Rican approach.

Marks (5)
Q 1 What do you understand by the term ‘Government’?

Q 2 What are the people’s expectation from the government?

Q 3 What do you mean by health?

Q 4 What are the basic factors that affect our health?

Q 5 What are communicable diseases?

Q 6 How many children die every year in India from infections and how many malaria cases are reported every year?

Q 7 What are the main resources to run public health centers?

Q 8 Explain the major functions of public health services?

Q 9 What does the Constitution directed the government about healthcare for all?

Q 10 What do we need to prevent and treat illness?

Q 11 Why health service is called ‘Public’?

Q 12 India gets several medical tourists every year. Who are these medical tourists?

Q 13 Do adequate healthcare is available to all people in India?

Q 14 Describe the categories of healthcare services?

Q 15 Describe the policy of Kerala government in 1996?
4. **How the State Government Works**

Q 1 What is the other name for Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What happens when no single party secures majority in the Parliament?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is the full form of UPA and NDA?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 What are the three levels of government in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Define bicameral and unicameral legislature.  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Give full form of INC and BJP.  
Mark (1)

Q 7 List two states in India with unicameral legislature and two with bicameral legislature.  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Who is an independent candidate?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Who appoints the Chief Minister in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What is a political party?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Who is the chairperson of current UPA coalition that came to power in 2009?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 State any four important subjects from the state list.  
Mark (1)

Q 13 What is the strength of Legislative Assembly?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 Why are states divided into constituencies?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 What was the method adopted by the people of Patalpuram to put forward their grievances?  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Define executive. Mark (1)

Q 17 How many MLAs are required by a party to form the government in a state? Mark (1)

Q 18 Name the various avenues through which common people express their opinion on the work of the government. Mark (1)

Q 19 Who has the real authority in a democratic country? Mark (1)

Q 20 Define constituency. Mark (1)

Q 21 Define coalition government. Mark (1)

Q 22 What is the responsibility of the legislature? Mark (1)

Q 23 Which are the three institutions of governance required in any country? Mark (1)

Q 24 Name the two houses of the state legislature in India. Mark (1)

Q 25 Why do parties form coalitions? Marks (2)

Q 26 What are the qualifications needed to become an MLA in India? Marks (2)

Q 27 What do you understand by a 'press conference'? Marks (2)

Q 28 Who is the head of the State in India? How is he/she appointed? Marks (2)

Q 29 What do you mean by the word “majority” and “the ruling party”?
Marks (2)

Q 30 Name some departments through which chief minister and the ministers manage the affairs of the state. Marks (2)

Q 31 How do MLAs become Chief Ministers or ministers? Marks (2)
Q 32 Why are there different departments in the government?  
Marks (2)

Q 33 Is there any difference in the responsibilities of an MLA and an MLA who is a minister?  
Marks (2)

Q 34 Highlight the purpose of public meetings.  
Marks (2)

Q 35 What is a Legislative Assembly?  
Marks (2)

Q 36 What are the responsibilities of Public Works Department in India?  
Marks (2)

Q 37 What is the qualification needed to become a Chief Minister in India?  
Marks (3)

Q 38 What led to the rise of coalition governments in India?  
Marks (3)

Q 39 Why do political parties organize press conference?  
Marks (3)

Q 40 What is the role of opposition in a democracy?  
Marks (3)

Q 41 How do people express their views and demand action from government?  
Marks (3)

Q 42 What is the role of an MLA?  
Marks (3)

Q 43 If you were asked to elect an MLA from your constituency, what qualities would you look for in your MLA?  
Marks (4)

Q 44 Why are parliamentary debates important?  
Marks (4)

Q 45 What do you think would happen in the absence of political parties?  
Marks (4)

Q 46 Discuss the role of Chief Minister in the state administration.  
Marks (4)
Q 47 How are laws made in the states? 

Marks (4)

Q 48 The legislature is the most representative organ. How? 

Marks (4)

Q 49 Discuss the role of media in ensuring effective governance. 

Marks (5)

Q 50 Discuss the position, mode of appointment and role of the Governor in Indian states. 

Marks (5)

Q 51 How is the government formed at the state level? 

Marks (5)

Q 52 How can citizens act as political reformers? 

Marks (5)

Q 53 Who is a MLA? How is she/he elected? How do some MLAs become ministers? 

Marks (5)

Q 54 Why are political parties necessary condition for a democracy? 

Marks (5)

Q 55 If you were living in Patalpuram, what would you have done as an active citizen to solve the problems of the area? 

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is happening in Patalpuram? Why this problem is serious?

Q 2 Write about MLA in brief.

Q 3 How does a MLA become a minister? Explain.

Q 4 Write about the criteria that are required to become a MLA.

Q 5 What is a constituency?

Q 6 What do you mean by the term General elections?

Q 7 What do you mean by Bye-election?

Q 8 What are mid-term elections?
Q 9 What is a Legislative Assembly?

Q 10 What is an opposition party?

Q 11 What is the role of opposition?

Q 12 What do you mean by the word “majority” and “the ruling party”?

Q 13 Give reason, why a coalition government is formed?

Q 14 What is a press conference?

Q 15 How can government provide facilities to the victims?

Q 16 What problems do we face in private hospitals? Discuss

Q 17 Describe the composition and the appointments of ministers of legislative assembly in a state?

Q 18 What is a wallpaper project?
5. **Growing Up as Boys and Girls**

Q 1 Discuss any three major areas of discrimination against women in India.  
Marks (2)

Q 2 Does the sex and gender are same?  
Marks (2)

Q 3 What is gender?  
Marks (2)

Q 4 At what age the boys learned/joined the outdoor activities in Samoan Islands?  
Marks (2)

Q 5 What is the main activity of Samoa Island?  
Marks (2)

Q 6 Where is Samoa located?  
Marks (2)

Q 7 Give reasons, why boys are given more importance than girls in many societies?  
Marks (3)

Q 8 What do you mean by sati system?  
Marks (3)

Q 9 What do you understanding by sexual inequality ?  
Marks (3)

Q 10 When do we use term 'Double burden'?  
Marks (3)

Q 11 Write a note on gender inequalities found in economic fields.  
Marks (5)

Q 12 Give any three gender inequalities found in social field.  
Marks (5)

Q 13 Explain the term double burden. What are the measures taken by the government to ensure equality among sexes and reduce the burden of women? Explain any two.  
Marks (5)

### Most Important Questions

Q 1 Where is Samoan?

Q 2 According to research, did Samoan children go to school?
Q 3 What is the main activity of Samoa Island?

Q 4 Who looked after the younger sibling in Samoan?

Q 5 At what age the boy’s learned/joined the outdoor activities?

Q 6 What is gender?

Q 7 Is the sex and gender same?

Q 8 When do we use term Double burden?

Q 9 What do you mean by natality inequality?

Q 10 What do you mean by sati system?

Q 11 Give reasons, why boys and girls are given more importance than girls in many societies?

Q 12 Give any three gender inequalities found in social field?

Q 13 Write a note on gender inequalities found in economic fields.

Q 14 Discuss any three major areas of discrimination against women in India.

Q 15 What do you mean by Ownership inequality and Basic facility inequality.
6. **Women Change the World**

Q 1 What was the outcome of campaigns against sexual harassment by women's organisations in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What are the various methods used by the women’s movement to fight for women's rights?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 Why is women’s economic work underestimated in various reports in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 When is the International Women’s Day celebrated?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Define a woman entrepreneur.  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Give two examples of successful women entrepreneurs from India.  
Mark (1)

Q 7 What is dowry?  
Mark (1)

Q 8 What does violation mean?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What is honour killing?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What are the atrocities faced by women in Indian society?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Define domestic violence.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Define campaigning.  
Mark (1)

Q 13 How is women’s day celebrated in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 When was the National Commission on Women established in India?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Name two women’s organisations from India.  
Mark (1)
Q 16 Define sexual harassment. Mark (1)

Q 17 Name two welfare schemes by Indian government aimed at women’s empowerment. Mark (1)

Q 18 Name the autobiography of Rashsundari Devi. Mark (1)

Q 19 List the professions that are stereotyped as best suited for women only. Mark (1)

Q 20 Name any one inspirational woman political leader from India and state her contribution? Mark (1)

Q 21 Who became the first youngest Dalit woman Chief Minister in India? Mark (1)

Q 22 List two negative stereotypes on women prevalent in your society. Mark (1)

Q 23 Which law protects women against domestic violence in India? Mark (1)

Q 24 Name any one woman social reformer who dedicated her life to the cause of women’s education. Mark (1)

Q 25 Who is a women’s rights activist? Mark (1)

Q 26 Why was Rokeya prevented from learning English? Marks (2)

Q 27 How can the gender wall in society be brought down? Marks (2)

Q 28 What does the 2001 census findings tell us about the status of girls education in India? Marks (2)

Q 29 What are Self Help Groups? Marks (2)

Q 30 What do you understand by the term Discrimination? Marks (2)
Q 31 Compare the livelihood challenges faced by rural and urban women.
   Marks (2)

Q 32 Do banks have special schemes for women entrepreneurs?
   Marks (2)

Q 33 What is the nature of gender discrimination at workplace?
   Marks (2)

Q 34 If you were asked to organise a campaign on increasing cases of violence against women. What steps you would have taken?
   Marks (2)

Q 35 Which institution in India issued guidelines on sexual harassment of women at workplace and other institutions?
   Marks (2)

Q 36 How did the 2010 Common Wealth Games broke gender stereotypes in India?
   Marks (2)

Q 37 What does Rokeya’s portrayal of Ladyland tells us about her views on women?
   Marks (2)

Q 38 How did learning to read and write change the situation of women in the 19th century society?
   Marks (2)

Q 39 Write a note on the efforts of Rashasundari Devi to educate herself.
   Marks (3)

Q 40 Why do children from Dalit, Adivasi, and Muslim communities leave school?
   Marks (3)

Q 41 State the agenda of women's movement in India.
   Marks (3)

Q 42 Discuss the significance of Women’s Day?
   Marks (3)

Q 43 State the Indian laws to prevent atrocities and discrimination against women.
   Marks (3)

Q 44 SEWA (Self Employed Women’s Association) is a union of working women. Its founder Ela Bhatt has been honoured with several awards like Right to Livelihood Award. Highlight SEWA’s contribution to women’s cause.
   Marks (3)

Q 45 What inspiration do you draw from Laxmi Lakra?
   Marks (4)
Q 46 Discuss the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs.  
Marks (4)

Q 47 According to the text, do you think Xavier’s father was fair in asking him to opt for Science and Math, while Xavier wanted to study History and Languages?  
Marks (4)

Q 48 Discuss the role and responsibility of National Commission for Women?  
Marks (4)

Q 49 Why were women not allowed to read and write in earlier centuries?  
Marks (4)

Q 50 The mindset that women are meant for household activities and rearing children at home is still common in rural India. How can such a mindset be altered?  
Marks (4)

Q 51 Highlight the issues addressed by the women’s movement in post independence India.  
Marks (5)

Q 52 Discuss the contribution of Ramabai to women’s education?  
Marks (5)

Q 53 How does domestic violence affect society?  
Marks (5)

Q 54 India may be the world’s second fastest growing economy but when it comes to gender equality, India figures at the bottom of the table. It is ranked 114th among 134 countries by the World Economic Forum’s 2009 Report.  
Marks (5)

Q 55 What steps can be taken to empower women?  
Marks (5)

Q 56 Make suggestions to support women entrepreneurs in India.  
Marks (5)

Q 57 What was the women’s movement? List its any two positive outcomes.  
Marks (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Important Questions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q 1 What are stereotypes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 2 In what type of jobs, women in India are always engaged?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 3 Define the tern discrimination?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Q 4 Give one example of breaking of stereotypes?

Q 5 What were the condition of girls in the early period?

Q 6 Who was Ramalaxmi? What was her contribution to girl’s education?

Q 7 List one reason why learning the alphabet was so important to women like Rokeya?

Q 8 Who wrote the story ‘Sultana’s Dream’? What was the story about?

Q 9 Why did Rokeya’s parents not allow her to learn the English alphabet?

Q 10 Name the religious manuscript, which Rashsundari Devi wanted to learn?

Q 11 Why children from Dalit and Adivasi communities did not go to school?

Q 12 What is known as women’s movement?

Q 13 What are merits of the Women’s movement?

Q 14 How did campaign help women to fight against their social discrimination?

Q 15 What is meant by “International Women’s day”? When did the world countries celebrate it?
Q 1 Give two examples of print media. Mark (1)

Q 2 Give two examples of digital media? Mark (1)

Q 3 What is local media? Mark (1)

Q 4 When did India experience censorship of media? Mark (1)

Q 5 Which is the earliest form of mass media? Mark (1)

Q 6 What is a signature campaign? Mark (1)

Q 7 Who owns the Hindustan Times Group? Mark (1)

Q 8 Who owns the Times of India Group? Mark (1)

Q 9 What is TRP in media? Mark (1)

Q 10 What is broadcasting? Mark (1)

Q 11 Define public protests. Mark (1)

Q 12 Define censorship. Mark (1)

Q 13 Define media bias. Mark (1)

Q 14 Which are the two largest selling newspapers in India published in Hindi? Mark (1)

Q 15 Who is a journalist? Mark (1)
Q 16 Give examples of two countries with media censorship?  
Mark (1)

Q 17 Which country has employed ‘internet police’?  
Mark (1)

Q 18 When was the Right to Information Act passed?  
Mark (1)

Q 19 Which government body in India is responsible for developing, regulating and sending out information?  
Mark (1)

Q 20 Name the media units of the Government of India.  
Mark (1)

Q 21 Name the state in India where Right to Information Act is not implemented.  
Mark (1)

Q 22 Define media propaganda.  
Mark (1)

Q 23 Name the four types of media.  
Mark (1)

Q 24 When was the first printing press invented and by whom?  
Mark (1)

Q 25 What is media?  
Marks (2)

Q 26 How does mass media make money?  
Marks (2)

Q 27 What is a balanced report?  
Marks (2)

Q 28 According to you, what is the first and foremost function of media?  
Marks (2)

Q 29 Why is there a need for media code of ethics?  
Marks (2)

Q 30 Why is it important to know different versions of the same story?  
Marks (2)

Q 31 Give an example of constructive role played by media in society.  
Marks (2)
Q 32 What is the role of News Broadcasters Association in India?  
Marks (2)

Q 33 What do you mean by mass media?  
Marks (2)

Q 34 Give two examples of local media.  
Marks (2)

Q 35 State the importance of local media.  
Marks (2)

Q 36 How is local media beneficial to farmers?  
Marks (2)

Q 37 What led to the emergence of New World Information and Communication Order?  
Marks (2)

Q 38 How does media decide which event is newsworthy?  
Marks (2)

Q 39 What do you mean by media bias?  
Marks (2)

Q 40 Highlight the key functions of mass media.  
Marks (2)

Q 41 Why are newspapers priced so low?  
Marks (2)

Q 42 If you were a journalist, what would you keep in mind while reporting a story?  
Marks (2)

Q 43 What is media consolidation?  
Marks (2)

Q 44 What is media imperialism?  
Marks (2)

Q 45 What is mainstream media?  
Marks (2)

Q 46 The technology that mass media uses keeps changing. Is that a positive trend?  
Marks (3)

Q 47 What is the difference between media and advertising?  
Marks (3)
Q 48 While the news of the fashion week formed front page headlines, the demolition of Mumbai slums was not even noticed. Can you think of the reason why?

Marks (3)

Q 49 Highlight the principles of code of media ethics.

Marks (3)

Q 50 Mass media has led to the shrinking of the world. How?

Marks (3)

Q 51 Concentration of media ownership is a threat to democracy. Elaborate.

Marks (3)

Q 52 How can citizens test the authenticity of a news report?

Marks (3)

Q 53 Can media reports be completely trusted? Give reasons for your answer.

Marks (3)

Q 54 How does media censorship work in Burma?

Marks (3)

Q 55 How does media create active citizenship?

Marks (3)

Q 56 Despite the absence of censorship by the government, most newspapers still fail to provide a balanced story. Why is that so?

Marks (3)

Q 57 What is the meaning of independent media?

Marks (4)

Q 58 The media ‘sets the agenda’- Explain.

Marks (4)

Q 59 How does media affect our daily life? Give three examples from your life.

Marks (4)

Q 60 Most television channels and newspapers are a part of big business houses. Why so?

Marks (4)

Q 61 The efficacy of media depends on the political context in which it is located. Explain the statement.

Marks (4)

Q 62 Democracy is largely dependent on freedom of press. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

Marks (4)

Q 63 What are the reasons that prevent the media from being independent?

Marks (5)
Q 64 What impact does the changing technology have on media and the minds of people? Marks (5)

Q 65 What role does media play in a democracy? Marks (5)

Q 66 Explain the meaning of the following terms:

a) Publish  b) Censorship  c) Broadcast  d) Public protest

Marks (5)

Q 67 Television gives us a partial view of the world. Explain with example. Marks (5)

Q 68 Mainstream media and advertising lead to exclusion. Explain with an example. Marks (5)

Q 69 Television channels rarely show us how children are dying of hunger and malnutrition in African countries or how farmers commit suicides due to water crisis. Why is the focus more on entertainment? Marks (5)

Q 70 What is the social responsibility of the media? Marks (5)

Q 71 What do you think will be the role of the media in an undemocratic country? Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is the meaning of media?

Q 2 Define the term mass media?

Q 3 What are the two classifications of media? Give two examples of each?

Q 4 How does television link people of a country to the other parts of the world?

Q 5 What is the meaning of Censorship?

Q 6 What are the different technologies used in the television studio to telecast a news?

Q 7 Why does the mass media need a lot of money to do its work?

Q 8 How does the mass media make money to meet its expenses?
Q 9 On the television, while watching cricket match, advertisements are shown repeatedly. Why is it so?

Q 10 How much cost the business people has to pay if their product has to be advertised on a news channel?

Q 11 In what ways the media play an important role in a democracy?

Q 12 How do people take action against the government's decision on public issues?

Q 13 What is called as a balanced media report?

Q 14 What are the several issues the media fails to focus?

Q 15 Explain the term public protest?
8. **Understanding Advertising**

Q 1 What are advertisements?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 Can you recall the tagline in the following advertisements:

(a) Incredible India by Ministry of Tourism  
(b) Citibank  
(c) Saffola  
(d) Garnier  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What is the meaning of the term “branding”?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 How does advertising divert our attention from social issues?  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Who is a consumer?  
Mark (1)

Q 6 Define Covert advertising.  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Name the top advertising companies from India.  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Why do packaged daals cost more than those sold loose?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 What is a brand?  
Mark (1)

Q 10 What is the main aim of a commercial advertisement?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 Define a social advertisement.  
Mark (1)

Q 12 Define target audience.  
Mark (1)

Q 13 Read the taglines carefully and identify the brands.

(a) *Let's Make Things Better*  
(b) *Everyone's Invited*  
Mark (1)
Q 14 Give two examples of social advertisements. Mark (1)

Q 15 Define consumerism. Mark (1)

Q 16 Who are the people who work in an advertising agency? Mark (1)

Q 17 What does lifestyle means to you? Mark (1)

Q 18 List the various medium of advertisements. Mark (1)

Q 19 Give examples of two taglines with an economic appeal. Mark (1)

Q 20 Give an example of a tagline with patriotic appeal. Mark (1)

Q 21 Name the celebrities who endorse the following brand of products / services.

(a) Boost
(b) Kurkure snacks
(c) ICICI Prudential Life Insurance
(d) Aircel

Mark (1)

Q 22 Give an example of a commercial brand supporting an environmental issue. Mark (1)

Q 23 What are the various elements of branding? Mark (1)

Q 24 What does the following tagline suggest?
   Maruti SX4 - *Men are Back!* Mark (1)

Q 25 What is a tagline? Why are they used by brands? Marks (2)
Q 26 What is deceptive advertising?

Q 27 “Advertising is more than just selling goods” – Explain.

Q 28 What are the different purposes for which advertisements are made?

Q 29 Why do brands create mascots and logos?

Q 30 Are branded goods always better than non-branded goods?

Q 31 Ads link personal emotions to products. Explain with example from the chapter.

Q 32 How did branding as a concept originate?

Q 33 How do people feel when they are able to afford certain brands and vice versa?

Q 34 How do advertisements seek consumer attention?

Q 35 Advertisements are expensive, yet they are repeated. Why so?

Q 36 Making an advertisement requires a lot of creativity. Why so?

Q 37 State the process of making and launching an advertisement.

Q 38 Advertisements are full of appeals—social, cultural and emotional. There is hardly any advertisement, which has no appeals to make. Why?

Q 39 List any four advertising ethics in India?

Q 40 How can advertisements change gender stereotyping?
Q 41 Advertising makes us forget about issues of poverty, discrimination and dignity. How?

Q 42 Why only large companies afford to advertise?

Q 43 Discuss the role of advertisements in the economy?

Q 44 Why do companies hire celebrities to promote their brands?

Q 45 Discuss the two advantages and disadvantages of online advertising.

Q 46 State the difference between social and commercial advertisements.

Q 47 With reference to the text, discuss the difference in the advertisement of ‘Top Taste Daal’ and ‘Best Taste Daal’.

Q 48 Differentiate between branding and advertisements.

Q 49 How does an advertisement agency work?

Q 50 How do advertisements strengthen gender stereotypes in society?

Q 51 Define brand. Why is branding important?

Q 52 How do advertisements influence our lives?

Q 53 Advertisements are a necessary evil for society. Discuss.

Q 54 Why do we need to look at advertisements critically?

Q 55 What are the techniques used by the advertisers to attract customers?

Q 56 What are the objectives of advertising?
Q 1 Why are advertisements important?

Q 2 What is meant by branding a product?

Q 3 Why it is important for the manufacturer of Daal and the soap to give their product a specific name?

Q 4 Describe the reason given by the daal manufacturers to the consumer to prefer their brand of daal?

Q 5 What is meant by brand values in respect to the two daals that are explained in the chapter?

Q 6 What type of social values does the daal manufacturers use to promote their daals in the market?

Q 7 What is advertising?

Q 8 Why does advertisements use cartoon characters for children products?

Q 9 How does an advertisement of daal makes us believe about the quality of the daal that is shown on the television?

Q 10 Can you explain two ways in which you think advertising affects issues of equality in a democracy?

Q 11 Who is a consumer?

Q 12 Define product?

Q 13 Why do juice sellers on the roadside have less number of customers?

Q 14 How do advertisements describe the product?
9. **Markets around Us**

Q 1 Who are traders?  
Mark (1)

Q 2 What is a market?  
Mark (1)

Q 3 What are the factors that determine the price of a commodity in the market?  
Mark (1)

Q 4 Define credit.  
Mark (1)

Q 5 Define auctioning.  
Mark (1)

Q 6 What is the basis on which a shopkeeper decides which brand to sell and which not?  
Mark (1)

Q 7 Define inflation.  
Mark (1)

Q 8 Who is a street vendor?  
Mark (1)

Q 9 Highlight the objective of National Policy for Urban Street Vendors.  
Mark (1)

Q 10 Who are the key players in the chain of market?  
Mark (1)

Q 11 What is Minimum Support Price (MSP)?  
Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the main function of the Confederation of Indian Industry?  
Mark (1)

Q 13 What is profit?  
Mark (1)

Q 14 What is the difference between domestic and international goods?  
Mark (1)

Q 15 Name the successful Indian entrepreneur who gave the following quote.  
Mark (1)
Q 16 The price of a product increases every time the product changes hands. Why so?
Mark (1)

Q 17 Can you name three food retail players in the Indian market?
Mark (1)

Q 18 What is the motto adopted by Confederation of Indian Industry for 2010-2011?
Mark (1)

Q 19 What do you mean by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)?
Mark (1)

Q 20 State the importance of Retailers Association of India.
Mark (1)

Q 21 Why do traders form associations?
Mark (1)

Q 22 What are fair price shops?
Mark (1)

Q 23 Does market only involve exchange of goods?
Mark (1)

Q 24 Is there any advantage of urban vending?
Mark (1)

Q 25 Why is a wholesale trader necessary?
Mark (1)

Q 26 What are the essentials of entrepreneurship?
Mark (1)

Q 27 What is purchasing power?
Mark (1)

Q 28 Who is a whole sale trader?
Marks (2)

Q 29 Who is a retailer?
Marks (2)

Q 30 Retail price is higher than the wholesale price. Why so?
Marks (2)

Q 31 What are shopping complexes?
Marks (2)
Q 32 What is a weekly market?

Q 33 Name one successful entrepreneur from India.

Q 34 Who acts as intermediaries between the producers and consumers in the market?

Q 35 If you are a retailer selling Chinese goods, would you go to China every month? Where would you get these goods from?

Q 36 What are the various expenses incurred by permanent shops?

Q 37 What is the difference between retail and wholesale?

Q 38 Who is an entrepreneur? What is his most important trait?

Q 39 If you are a wholesale trader, what would be your necessary business requirements?

Q 40 What is the difference between branded and non-branded goods?

Q 41 Why are goods cheaper in the weekly market?

Q 42 Sumit is suffering from jaundice and he can’t go out. He wants to buy a leather bag for himself. Is there any way that he can buy one without leaving his home?

Q 43 The Delhi government passed an order to the MCD and NDMC to remove all street vendors and hawkers before the Common Wealth Games. Is there any right that the vendors can invoke to get justice?

Q 44 Are there any rights of the consumers?

Q 45 Is there any disadvantage suffered by the traders in the weekly market?

Q 46 Profits are not equally distributed in the market. Explain.
Q 47 Which player in the chain of market understands the consumer's needs best?
Marks (2)

Q 48 What is media imperialism?
Marks (2)

Q 49 Explain the meaning of following terms:

a) Mall  

b) Wholesale  
c) Chain of markets
Marks (3)

Q 50 What is the purpose of setting the Minimum Support Price?
Marks (3)

Q 51 Imagine your birthday around the corner and you have invited 30 friends. You want to buy 30 pencil boxes as return gifts for your friends. Recalling the chain of market, who would you buy these gifts from to get a reasonable price?
Marks (3)

Q 52 Internet has brought a revolution in the way market functions. Comment giving example.
Marks (3)

Q 53 What are the various challenges faced by India’s domestic market?
Marks (3)

Q 54 Why do people prefer to go to a weekly market?
Marks (3)

Q 55 Can economically marginalised and poor be restricted from entering in malls? Give reason for your answer.
Marks (3)

Q 56 What is the difference between weekly markets and permanent shops? Give three points.
Marks (4)

Q 57 What is the role of banks in markets?
Marks (4)

Q 58 Is the system of credit offered by the shops in the neighbourhood useful? Are there any problems faced?
Marks (4)

Q 59 Why do think superstores like ‘Big Bazaar’ and ‘More’ sell the same goods at a relatively lower price?
Marks (4)

Q 60 Is it fair to bargain in a weekly market?
Marks (4)

Q 61 People often bargain in weekly markets but never in a mall. Why so?
Marks (4)
Q 62 The role played by the hawkers in the economy needs to be given due credit. Do you agree?
Marks (5)

Q 63 Across the country, various tribes visit Delhi every year to showcase and sell their exclusive crafts in exhibitions. However, the urban buyers often bargain with them. Is this fair?
Marks (5)

Q 64 When you go to restaurants, you are often asked whether you would like bottled water or tap water. What is the difference between the two? Should you be paying extra for bottled water?
Marks (5)

Q 65 How is the shopping experience in a mall different from that of a weekly market?
Marks (5)

Q 66 How is the price for a particular good/commodity decided?
Marks (5)

Q 67 A lot of invisible trade takes place in the market. Explain with an example.
Marks (5)

Q 68 If a producer of mustard oil wants to open a production unit, which of the following would be a good location for him/her? (A) Close to mustard fields (b) Close to a marketplace (c) Close to a residential area
Give reasons for your choice.
Marks (5)

Q 69 Explain the distribution channels in marketing process.
Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Give the literal meaning of the term ‘market’.

Q 2 What are the various factors which characterize the type of markets?

Q 3 Who are the main players in market? Explain why?

Q 4 How does the product of different varieties reach us? Explain.

Q 5 What are the three types of markets?

Q 6 What do ‘weekly markets’ mean?

Q 7 Why the weekly markets are often called ‘street markets’?

Q 8 What is meant by the term ‘neighbourhood shops’?
Q 9 “Mall culture is a foreign notion, which is now becoming popular due to its pomp and show. But somewhere it is bleaking the prospects of the small shopkeepers and traders”. Give your opinion regarding the above statement.

Q 10 What do you know about malls culture in foreign nations?

Q 11 What is a financial market?

Q 12 How will you describe ‘territory holder merchants’?

Q 13 What is the difference between wholesale trader and a retailer?
10. **A Shirt in the Market**

Q 1 What is Erode famous for?  

Q 2 What do cloth merchants do?  

Q 3 Why do garment exporters accept the conditions set up by foreign buyers?  

Q 4 What is the “putting-out” system?  

Q 5 Explain the meaning of the following terms:
   a) Spinning mill  
   b) Exporter  
   c) Profit  

Q 6 How cooperative societies help weavers from the merchants?  

Q 7 Why do we need law on minimum wages?  

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**Most Important Questions**

Q 1 Did Swapna get a fair price on cotton?  

Q 2 What made Swapna sell cotton to the local trader instead of selling Kurnool cotton market?  

Q 3 Why did farmers borrow money from money lenders?  

Q 4 Where do you think large farmers would sell their cotton? How is their situation different from Swapna?  

Q 5 What is trade?  

Q 6 Define wholesale market?  

Q 7 Who is a wholesaler?  

Q 8 What do you know about cloth market of Erode?  

Q 9 Explain with an example the putting out system?  

Q 10 In what way weavers are dependent on cloth merchant?  

Q 11 What is Weaver’s cooperative, write down its importance?  

Q 12 What are the demands foreign buyers make on the garment exporters? Why do the garment exporters agree to these demands?