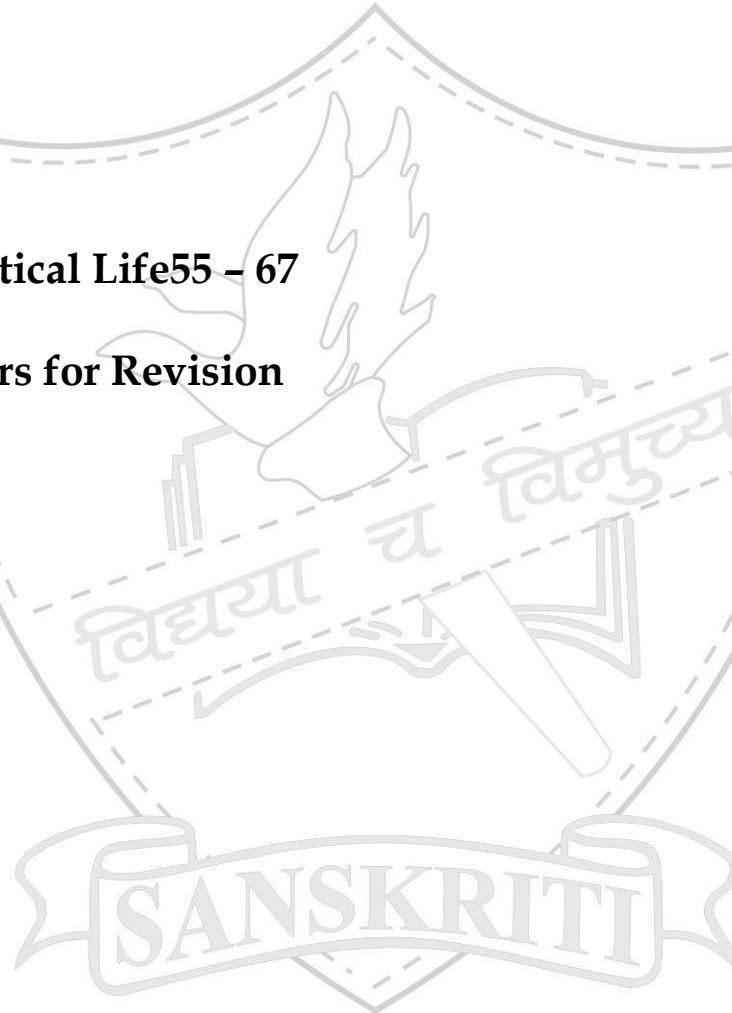




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SYLLABUS 2019-20

SR#	MONTH	HISTORY	POLITICAL LIFE	GEOGRAPHY
1.	April	Tracing Changes through a Thousand years.	On Equality	Environment
2.	May	New Kings and Kingdoms	Growing up as Boys and Girls	Inside our Earth
3.	July	The Delhi Sultans	How the State Government Works	Our Changing Earth
4.	August	Mughal Empire	Understanding Media	Air
5.	September	Syllabus completion and Revision	Revision	Revision
6.	October	Towns, Traders and Craftspersons	Struggles for Equality	Air (Contd/-)
7.	November	Devotional Paths to Divine	Struggles for Equality (Contd/-)	Human Environment Interaction :The Tropical & Subtropical Region
8.	December	Devotional Paths to Divine (Contd/-)	Markets around us (Objective Type Assessment)	Life in the Desert
9.	January	18 th Century Developments	Syllabus completed	Life in the Desert(Contd/-)
10.	February	Completion of syllabus Revision-Second Term Exam	Revision	Revision

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Assessments and Projects

FIRST TERM 2019-20

- a) Project in Geography - Natural Disasters - A Case Study(Individual)**COMPULSORY**
Causes, Effects and Mitigation Strategies of Natural Disasters. Research based project. Details of the project will be given by the teacher. Rubric for assessment given in following pages. 10 marks
- b) Activity in Social & Political Life - Equality - Skit depicting inequalities around us and ways to overcome. Class will be divided into groups each group prepares a skit of 4 minutes along with a slogan poster.

SECOND TERM 2019-20

- c) Project in History - Bhakti Movement- Individual
Slide share project on any one Bhakti Saint:
- Each student will be allotted a slide
 - Students will be required to choose a Bhakti saint and paste a photo of the saint. They would be required to research about his/her life and work, philosophy and teachings.
- 10 marks
Rubric for assessment given in following pages.
- d) FA in UNDERSTANDING MEDIA - Make an advertisement of any new imaginative product of your choice. (Groups of 5-6 students)
To be enacted in 2-3 minutes in either English or Hindi or both, using jingle/skit/ dialogue etc. **Non functional Product model essential.**5 marks

BROAD FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENTS OTHER THAN PROJECTS:

Students will make a poster/enactment and depict content of topic. This will be a group project done in class. Criteria for the project will broadly include:

- Phrase /slogan on the Poster,
- Illustration,
- Presentation/degree of involvement
- Timely submission, and
- Teamwork.

RUBRIC FOR PROJECT ASSESSMENT

CATEGORY	2.5	2	1.5	1
Content - Accuracy	All facts in the presentation are accurate.	99-90% of the facts are accurate.	89-80% of the facts are accurate.	Fewer than 80% of the facts are accurate.
Attractiveness & Organization	The presentation on specified sheet with exceptionally attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The presentation has attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The presentation has well-organized information.	Presentation's formatting and organization of material are confusing to the reader.
Graphics/Pictures	Graphics go well with the text and there is a good mix of text and graphics.	Graphics go well with the text, but there are so many that they distract from the text.	Graphics go well with the text, but there are too few and the brochure seems \"text-heavy\".	Graphics do not go with the accompanying text or appear to be randomly chosen
On time submission	On time submission	Delayed by a day.	Delayed by two days.	Delayed indefinitely.





TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

HISTORIANS AND THEIR SOURCES

PERIODIZATION OF HISTORY.

PREHISTORY:Period of time for which there are no written records.

HISTORY

<p>ANCIENT Beginning approximately from the Indus Valley Civilisation till the coming of Muslim rulers in India.</p>	<p>MEDIEVAL Beginning from the Sultanate period, the Mughals till the coming of the Europeans and British in India.</p>	<p>MODERN The period of the British rule, struggle for Indian Independence, Freedom and early 20th Century.</p>
<p>Now find and define the period in years</p>	<p>Now find and define the period in years</p>	<p>Now find and define the period in years</p>

The post Independence era in India and the events and developments in the world in the late 20th and 21st century are considered to be part of contemporary history.

Answer the following questions:

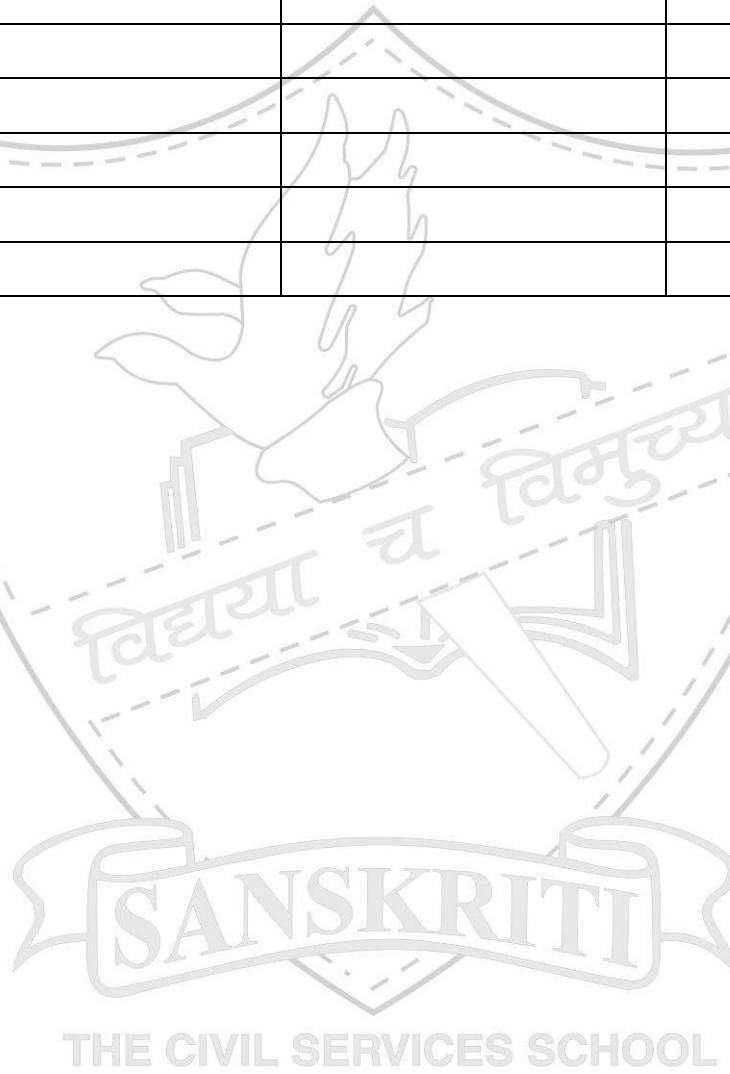
Q1. What is the basis of periodization in history?

Q2. Why do we have more information about the later medieval period?

Q3. List some of the skills that may be required for a cartographer.

Q4. Find and list the old and the new names of some of the Indian cities.

Sr#	OLD NAME	NEW NAME	CURRENT STATE



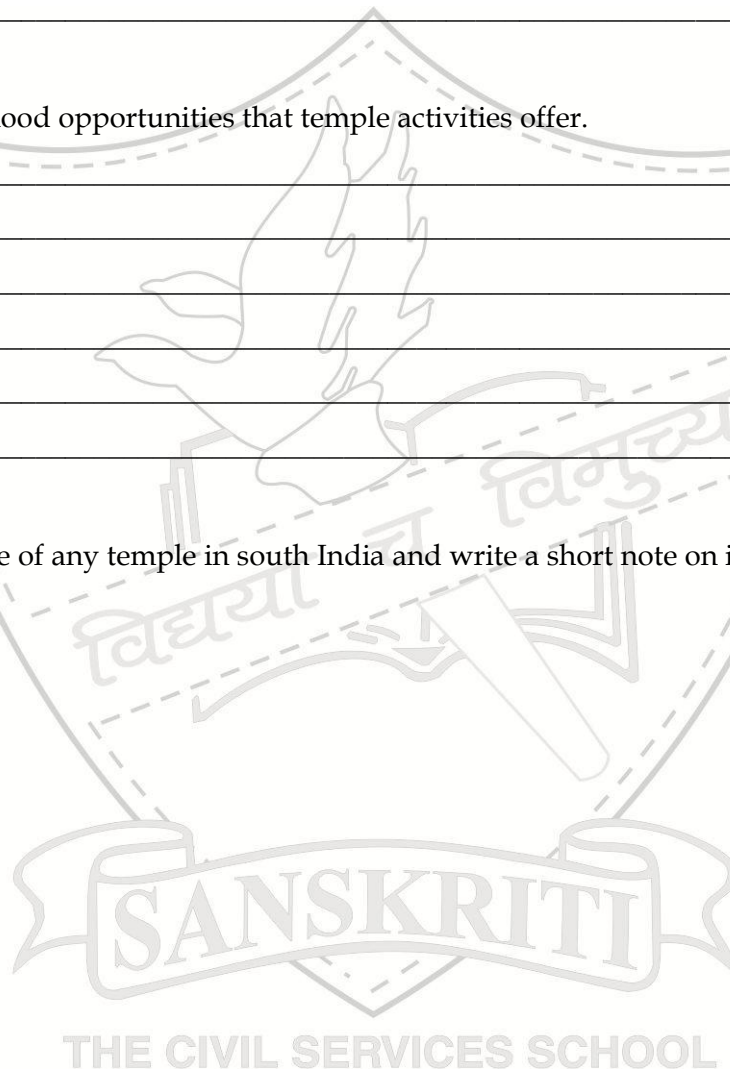
NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

Answer the following Questions:

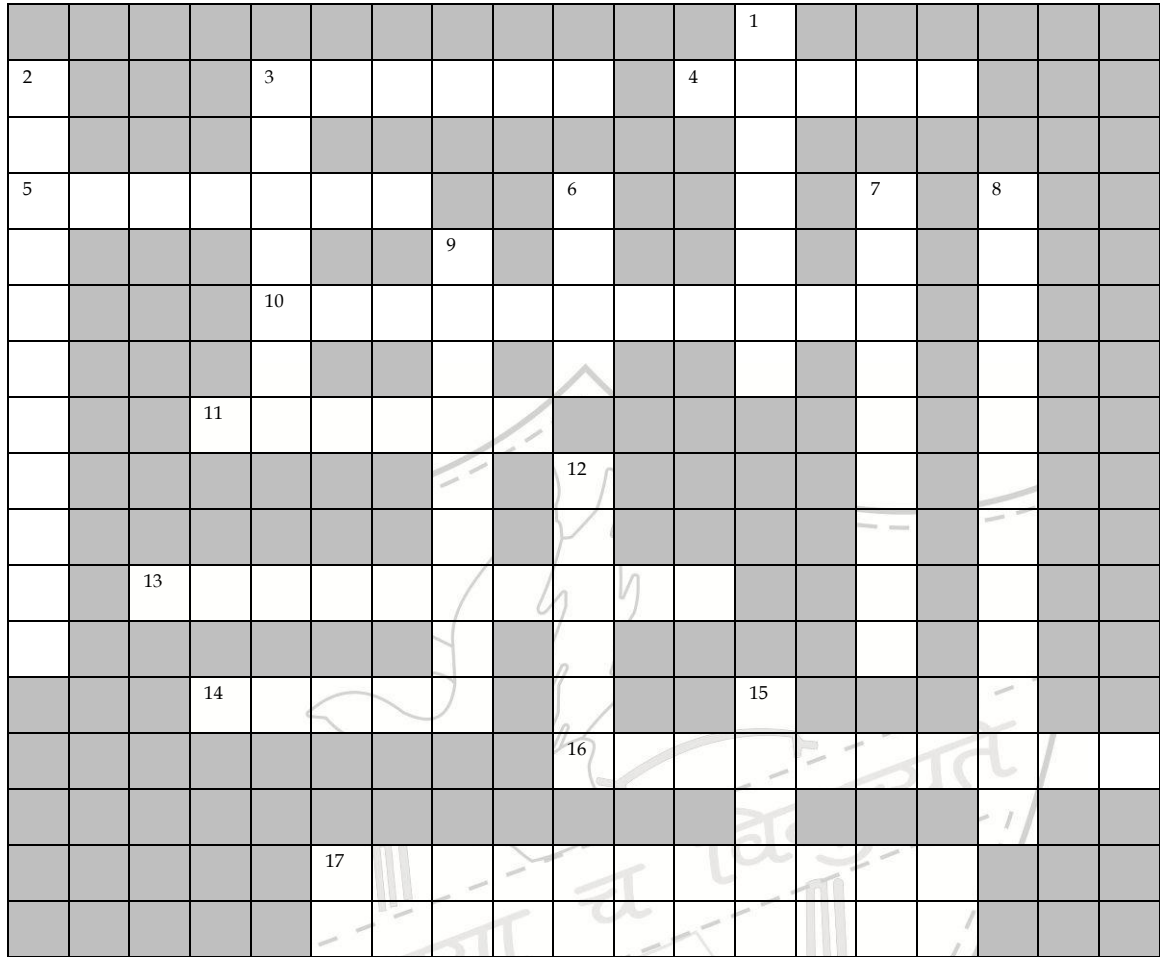
Q1. Why do you think temples were significantly important in the lives of the people?

Q2 List some livelihood opportunities that temple activities offer.

Q3. Paste the picture of any temple in south India and write a short note on it:



CROSSWORD- NEW KINGS & KINGDOMS



Down	Across
1. Temple here was looted by Sultan Mahmud.	3. Delta of this southern river very fertile
2. Account written by Al-Biruni	4. Part of a historian's study
3. Wrote a Sanskrit poem on Kashmiri ruler	5. One of those who collected manuscripts
6. One of the Place to collect rainwater	10. MdGhazni came from this country.
7. The city was the symbol of imperial power	11. A 14 th century chronicler Ziyauddin _____.
8. A person who makes maps	13. The only chahamana king to rule Delhi
9. RajarajaChola built this temple.	14. It gradually became cheaper and widely available.
12. He made copies of manuscripts	16. This was built to prevent flooding.
15. One of the groups of tripartite struggle.	17. Brahmanas got this for their writings (2 words).

SULTANATE AT A GLANCE

The Delhi Sultanate

Slave Dynasty

- Started by **Qutub-ud-din Aibak**.
- Succeeded by **Ilutmish**, his son-in-law
- Efficient ruler, great builder, completed Qutub Minar started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- Ilutmish defeated Rajput rulers.
- He also averted Mongol attack.
- **Razia**, his daughter, succeeded him. She was an efficient ruler but orthodox nobles did not accept her, killed in AD 1240.
- **Nasir-ud-din** Muhammad next ruler. Youngest son of Ilutmish, very inefficient.
- Reign of government in the hands of **Balban**, his father-in-law.
- Balban was Prime Minister for 20 years.
- Became king after Nasir-ud-din death.
- Very efficient ruler, controlled nobles and empire efficiently. Peace and prosperity reigned during his rule.

Khalji Dynasty

- **Jalal-ud-din Khalji** ascended the throne, after killing Balban's grandson.
- He was murdered by his nephew Ala-ud-din Khalji
- Ala-ud-din became king in AD 1296.
- Ala-ud-din was a great king who conquered Gujarat, Chittor, Malwa, Ujjain, Dhar, Mandu, Chanderi in the north.
- He defeated the rulers of Devagiri, Warangal, Dwarsamudra, Madurai.
- He converted the rajas to vassals and took annual tribute from them.
- This was deliberate as Deccan was far away from his capital and thus, difficult to control.
- Equipped his kingdom against the Mongols.
- Controlled power of nobles.
- Introduced revenue reforms such as price control of essential goods.
- He was also a great builder and a patron of art and architecture.

Tughlaq Dynasty

- After Ala-ud-din's death the nobles raised **Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq** to the throne in AD 1320. After his death **Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq** ascended the throne. He was a man of vision but his reforms failed through want of adequate planning.
- His three schemes
 - shifting of capital
 - token currency
 - taxation in the doab failed miserably.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
 - not a good general
 - lost Bengal and Deccan
 - himself a scholar, patronised scholars
 - great builder, built many towns
 - improved irrigation, built canals and wells. Built many hospitals also.
 - banned corporal punishment.
 - Timur invaded India and plundered it. The weak Tughlaq dynasty came to its end.

Sayyid Dynasty

- After Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq died Timur's deputy marched into India. He occupied the throne of Delhi.
- The Sayyid dynasty was founded.
- Weak rulers
- Gave up throne of Delhi to Bahlol Lodhi.

Lodhi Dynasty

- **Bahlol Lodhi**, an Afghan noble, founded the Lodhi dynasty.
- **Sikandar Lodhi** the most efficient ruler.
- annexed the whole of the Gangetic plain
- Ibrahim Lodhi could not get the support of his nobles.
- Daulat Khan invited Babur to invade India.
- Ibrahim Lodhi defeated by Babur in the first battle of Panipat 1526.
- Arabs were great explorers and mariners of their time.
- They used the compass and the astrolabes efficiently.

Decline of Delhi Sultante

- Army not disciplined. The empire had become too vast to control.
- Jagirdari system weakened the central government
- No law of succession, fighting whenever a king died.
- Recurring Mongol invasions weakened the empire.

THE DELHI SULTANS



1. Identify this significant landmark in Delhi _____ .
2. In the same complex, a mosque is constructed with the debris of around 21 temples. The panels there show the motifs like bells, lotus, dancing figures and musical instruments, which amply testify to this. Find out more about the mosque.

3. Draw any three different patterns of stone carvings in the complex which indicate that QutbMinar was built by destroying temples.

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4. Fill in the blanks:

- a) _____ were subordinates who provided military support to their kings.
- b) _____ was the land adjacent to a city that supplied goods
- c) _____ was the main mosque of Jahanpanah
- d) Illutmish and AlaudinKhalji built the famous mosque _____ .

5. Who am I?

- a. I was the 50% of the peasants produce during rule of Delhi sultans.

- b. I was a special slave purchased for military service.

- c. The sermon I deliver is called this.

- d. I was the center for minting coins.

- e. Land adjacent to the city that supplied goods.

- f. I was the main mosque of Jahanpanah.

- g. I was like a subordinate who provided military support to the king.

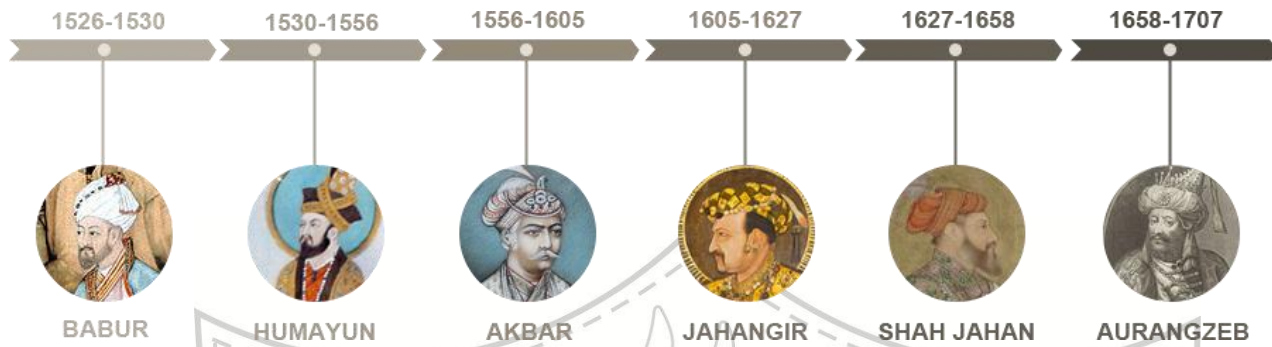
6. Explain the following:

- a. Garrison Town

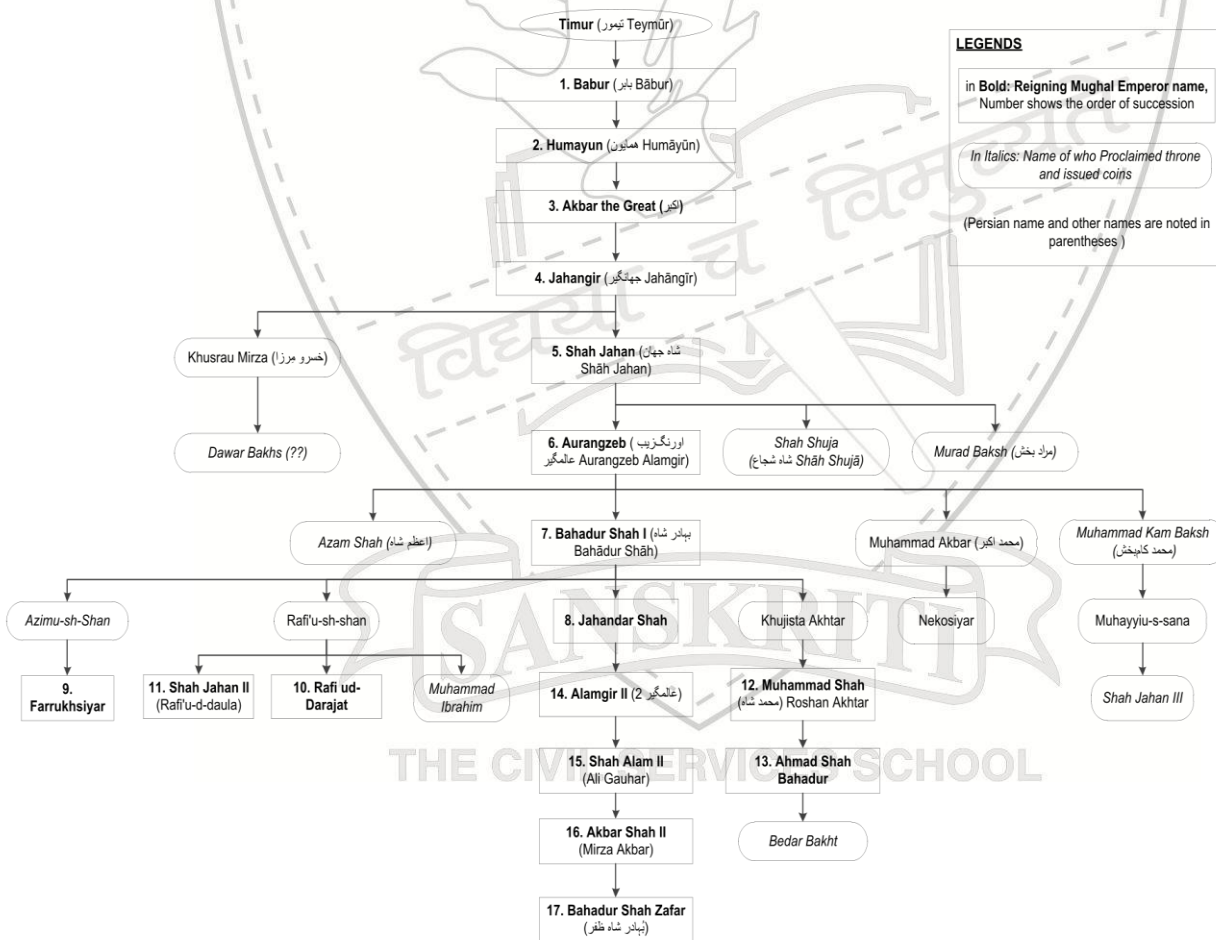
- b. Internal and External frontier of Delhi Sultans

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

The Mughal Lineage



Mughal Genealogical Table



THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

1. In the Mughal times, Shahjahan constructed Shajahanabad, which is one of the seven cities of Delhi. He built the Red Fort as its focal point with eight gates around it. Many of these can be seen today as well. Find the names of these gates.

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)
- v)
- vi)
- vii)
- viii)

2. Sulh-i-kul becomes most relevant to us in the present times. Give reasons to support your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. What were the two traditions of succession during the Mughal times.

.....
.....
.....

4. Who were the *mansabdars*? What were their responsibilities?

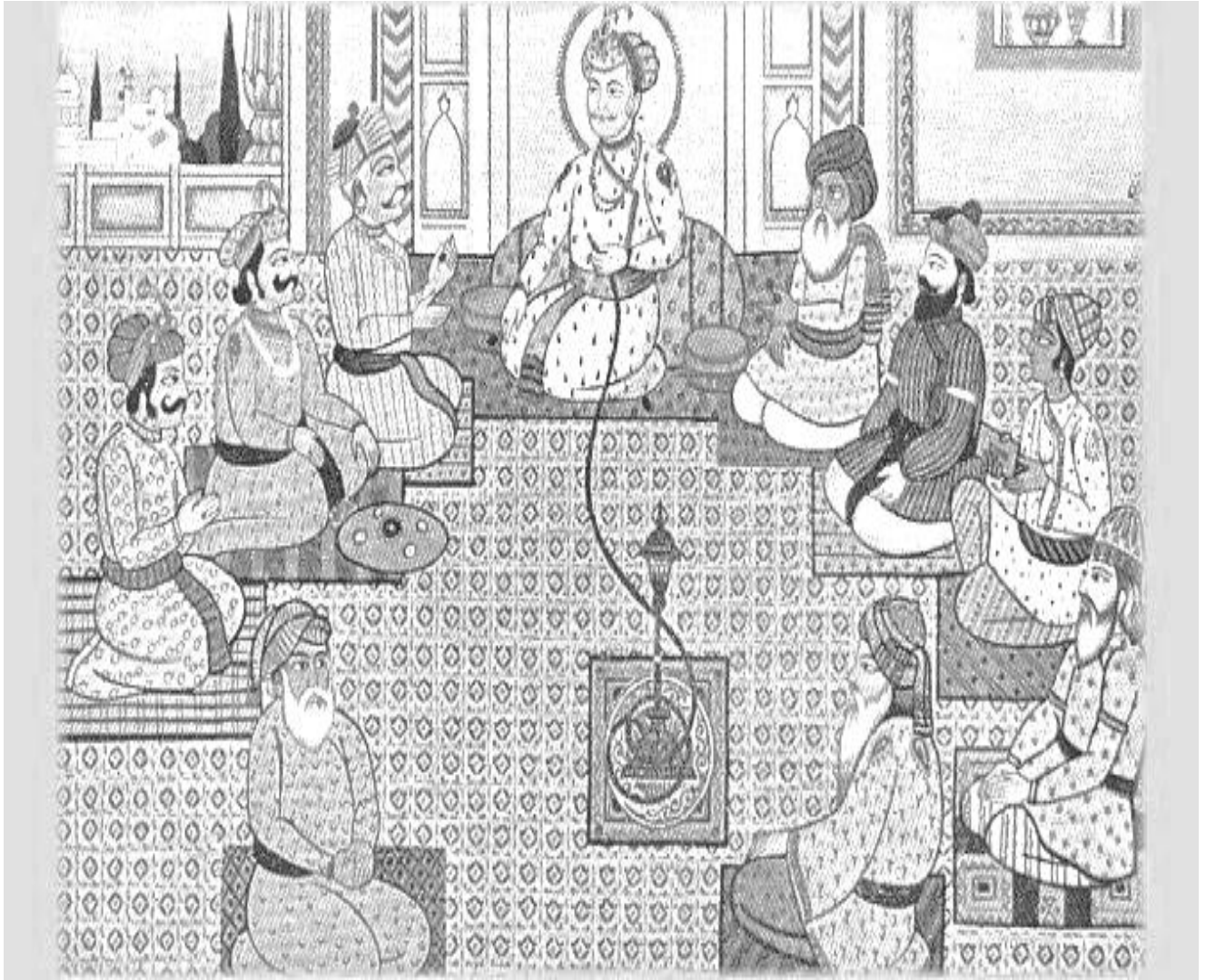
.....
.....
.....

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5. What were the features of 'Zabt'.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Akbar's court was famous for the nine gems often referred to as the *Navratnas*. Unjumble the words listed below to find their names and try to identify them in the picture below:



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- a) ARBLAIBJRA
- b) BALUZLAF
- c) IZFAI
- d) NARJAMAGIHNS
- e) EMYATNINAN
- f) LOJARAMATRAD
- g) MAHAKBURAHIND
- h) NIDOAIZARIKAF

RULERS AND BUILDINGS
MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

1. Identify the following:

- a. These were the forty pillared halls-
- b. The pedestal on which Shah Jahan's throne was placed-
- c. A central hall surrounded by eight rooms-.....
- d. The four symmetrical gardens that were usually built by the Mughals -
- e. The culmination of all architectural features of the Mughals, it is one of the undisputed wonders of the world -

2. Do you think Shah Jahan's court suggested that he was the representative of God on earth. Give reasons.



MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

1. In the grid below, some words/historical terms are hidden, which are commonly used in monuments and buildings. Start your treasure hunt:

P	I	E	T	R	A	D	U	R	A
A	D	G	Q	W	J	I	O	H	B
V	F	Q	P	I	S	H	T	A	Q
N	K	M	A	R	B	L	E	E	P
B	A	O	L	I	U	L	S	L	R
G	A	R	D	E	N	S	A	M	O
P	A	L	A	C	E	S	G	P	C

MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

The Mughals contributed in enriching the culture of India. They added beauty and symmetry to their buildings. The Mughal architecture was a blend of Indian, Islamic and Persian styles. Extensive use of marble, coupled with inlay work and exquisite and unparalleled craftsmanship still stands testimony to the splendor of the Mughals. They not only built majestic forts and palaces but also added historical sites to Delhi. Some characteristic features of Mughal buildings are:-

1. *Jaali*-(filigree work) a panel with very intricate stonework usually made to create separation and still allow visibility.
2. *Guldasta*-delicate flowers motifs built with inlay work-precious coloured stones embedded into marble. In TajMahal it is easy to note the drooping flowers as they symbolize the grief of Shahjahan.
3. *Chhajja*-usually a shade on the entrance supported with carved brackets.
4. *Jharokha*-overhanging balcony.

5. *Char-bagh*(*chahar-bagh*) Persian style formal, quadrilateral garden divided by walk ways and artificial channels.

Gumbaz or dome became richer and more intricate. Tall and magnificent gateways or *Pishtaq* can also be seen.

Babur laid out beautiful *char-bagh*. This was carried forward by other Mughal rulers as well. We can see it in the Humayun's tomb, TajMahal etc.

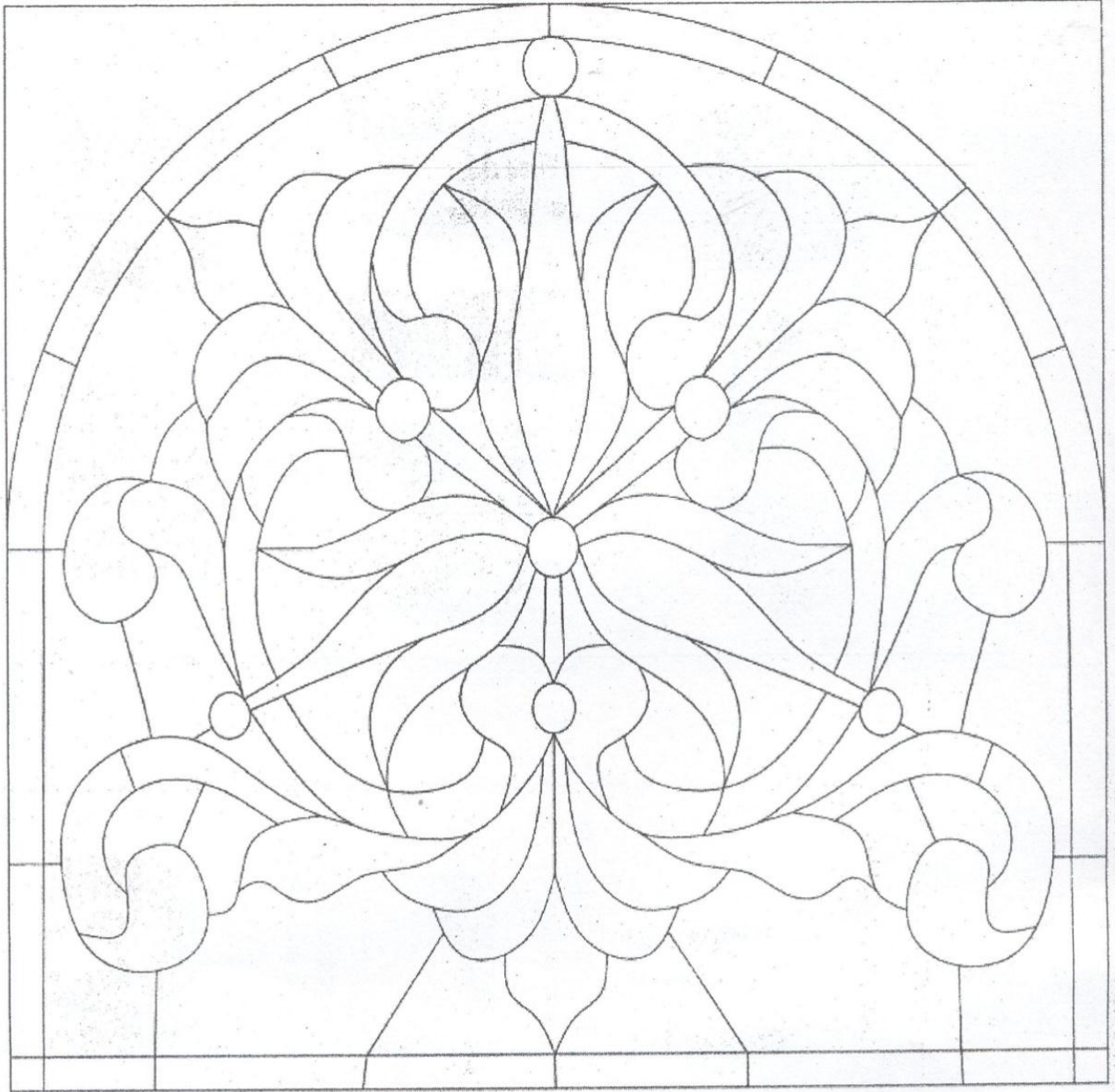
Humayun ruled from 1530-40 and then lost his kingdom to Sher Shah Suri who was an Afghan chief. Sher Shah Suri constructed the Purana Quila in Delhi with a building called Sher Mandal in it. When Humayun recaptured Delhi in 1555, he improved upon the site and built a city called Din Panah. He made a library in the Sher Mandal and ironically fell to his death from the stairs of this building. His widow, 14 years later built a magnificent memorial to him which is considered to be a landmark in the Mughal architecture, known as the Humayun's tomb, culminated in timeless TajMahal.

Akbar constructed the imperial capital of the Mughal dynasty; the beautiful Fatehpur Sikri. It has many buildings in it like Jama Masjid, the exquisitely crafted marble tomb of Salim Chisti and the 54 meter high Buland Darwaza. Akbar also designed his own mausoleum at Sikandra.

Shah Jahan's reign saw Mughal architecture at its peak. He built the city of Shahjahanabad which is the largest mosque in India. In the Red Fort he built halls of private audience or *Diwan-i-khas* where he held meetings with his ministers and the hall of public audience or *Diwan-i-Aam* where he met the general public. Here we can also see the Sheesh Mahal or the palace of mirrors. The most noteworthy architectural contribution of Shah Jahan continues to be the TajMahal, which is considered to be one of the seven wonders of the world for the sheer brilliance of its construction.



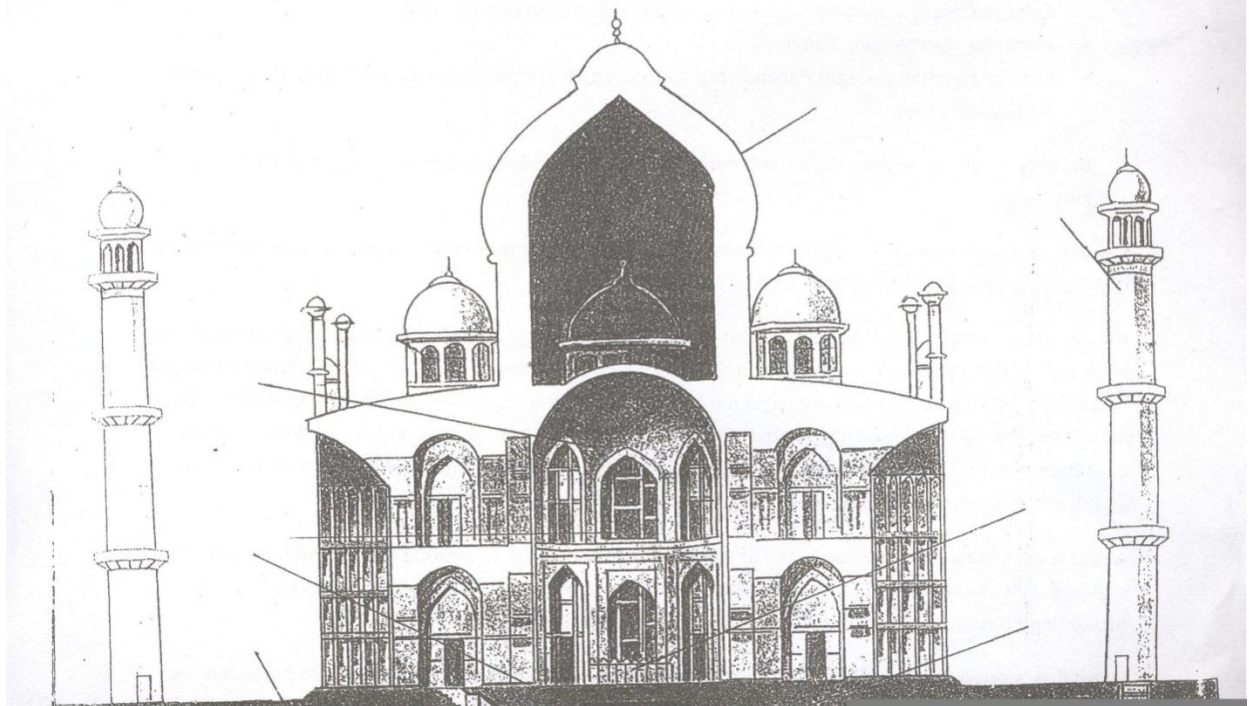
ARABSQUE PATTERN (colour the pattern)



Given above is a tessellation used in a typical Indo Islamic style monument .It could be used for the ceiling ,flooring .It was used along with the **Pietra Dura** inlay work. Colour the tessellation given and make one on your own!

A Historical building is one that gives us a sense of wonder and makes us want to know more about the people and culture. It has architectural, aesthetic, historic, political and spiritual values; however the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity – a part of our heritage.....

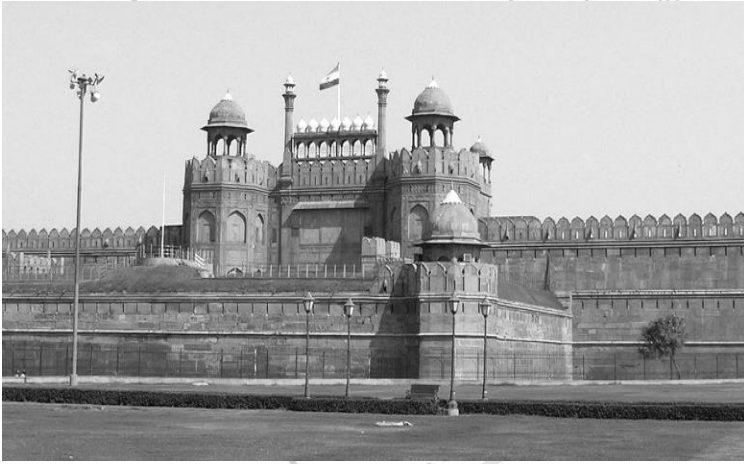
You are to label the features of the Taj Mahal from the given words
minarets, red sandstone platform, white double dome, marble plinth, Pietra
Dura inlay work ,tomb, double arches ,crypt, cenotaphs, main chamber.

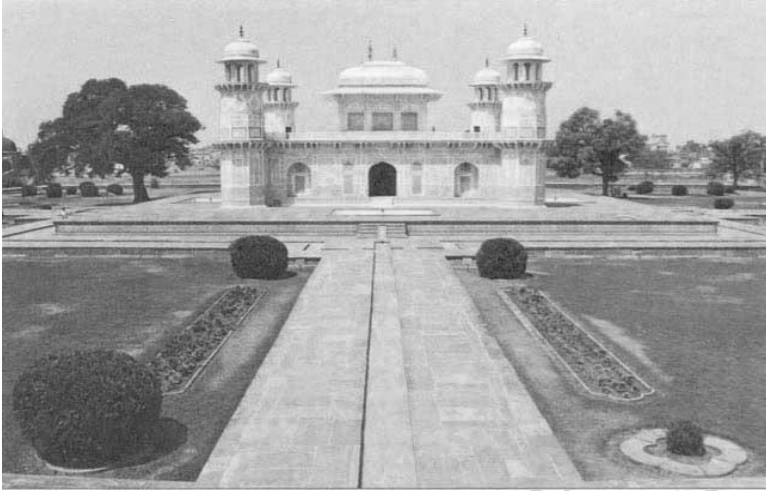


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Picture Gallery of Mughal Architecture

Identify these famous Mughal masterpieces and write two lines about its architecture.





TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFTS PERSONS**Hampi**

“If dreams were made out of stone, it would be Hampi”

Saint Vidyanarya established the seat of Vijayanagarempire in 1336 A.D, with the help of his devotee disciples Hakka and Bukka. HAMPI, the seat of the famed VIJAYNAGARA empire was the capital of the largest empire in post-Mughal India, covering several states. Although in ruins today, this capital city once boasted riches known far beyond the shores of India. The ruins of Hampi of the 14th Century lies scattered in about 26 sq. km area, amidst giant boulders and vegetation. Protected by the tempestuous river Tungabhadra in the north and rocky granite ridges on the other three sides, the ruins silently narrate the story of grandeur splendor and fabulous wealth.

Answer the following in your notebook:

1. What were Mandapas? What purposes where they used for?
2. Why did the rules construct temples?
3. Temples were often central to the economy and society. How?
4. Why were the European traders attracted to India?



MAP WORK :

In this lesson you have studied about the following towns. Categorize them as temple towns and trading towns and then **identify** them correctly on the given map of India:

Ajmer, Surat, Masulipatnam, Bombay, Somnath, Vrindavan, Tirupati, Murshidabad, Bidar, Thanjavur, Hampi, Madurai, Thiruvannamalai, Madras

TEMPLE TOWNS	TRADING TOWNS



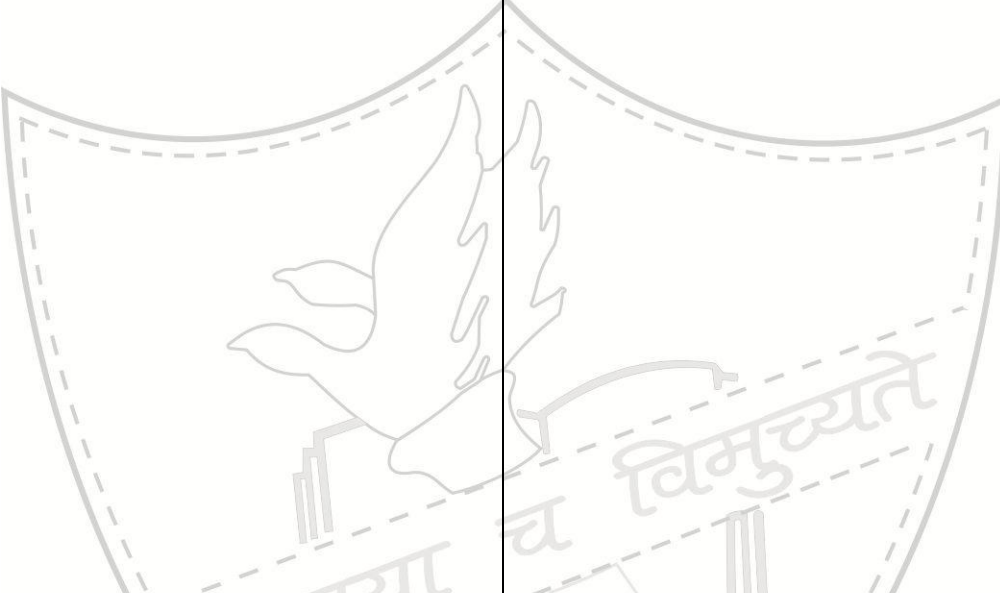
India



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DEVOTIONAL PATH TO THE DIVINE

1.. In the table given below, write two similarities between Alvar and Nayanar Saints of the south.

Alvar	Nayanar
	

2. Collect some information on any dargah situated in Delhi.

4. Identify the following :

- These three deities came to be worshipped widely.
- Between 7th - 9th centuries these religious movements emerged in the south.
- Writings about the lives of saints.
- He introduced the Virashaiva movement.
- The teachings of alvars were compiled in this book.

India



Practice Map

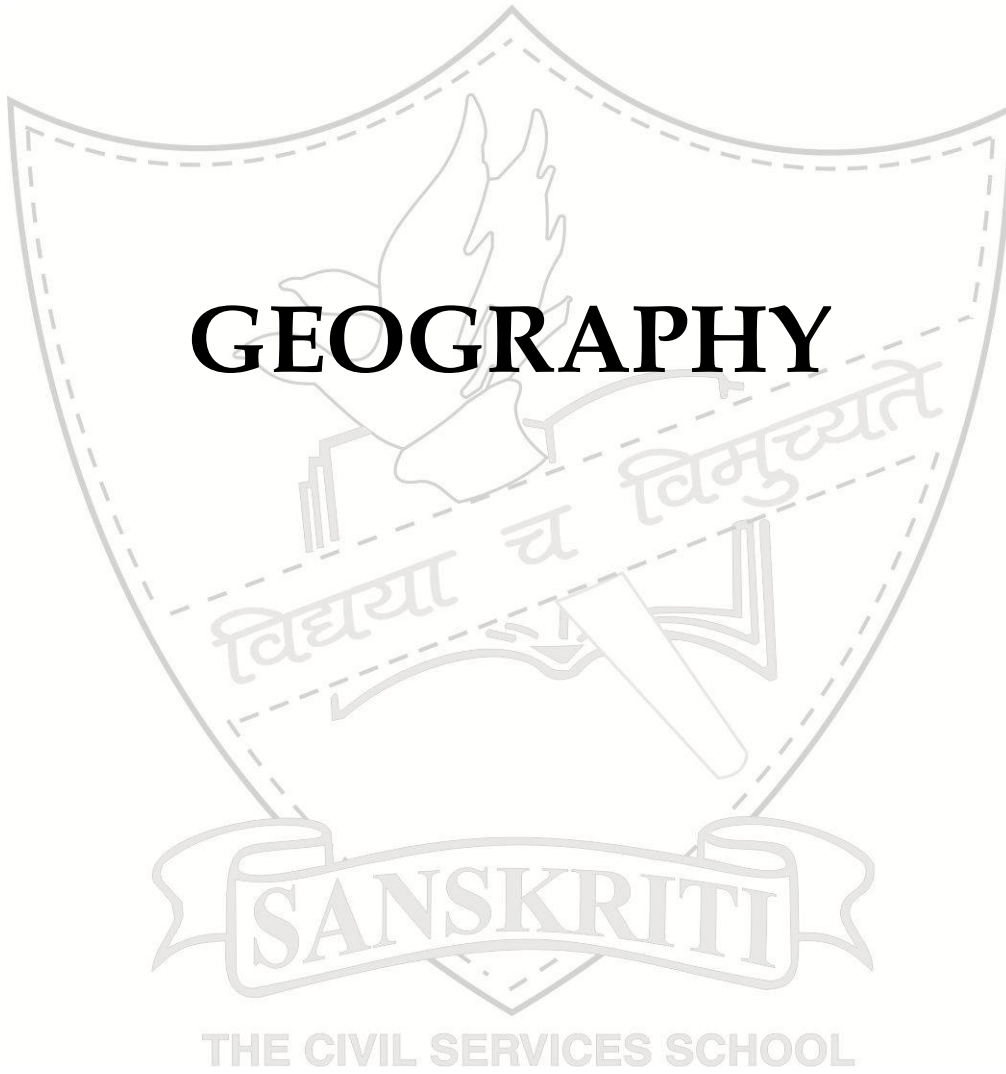
India



Practice Map

India





INSIDE OUR EARTH

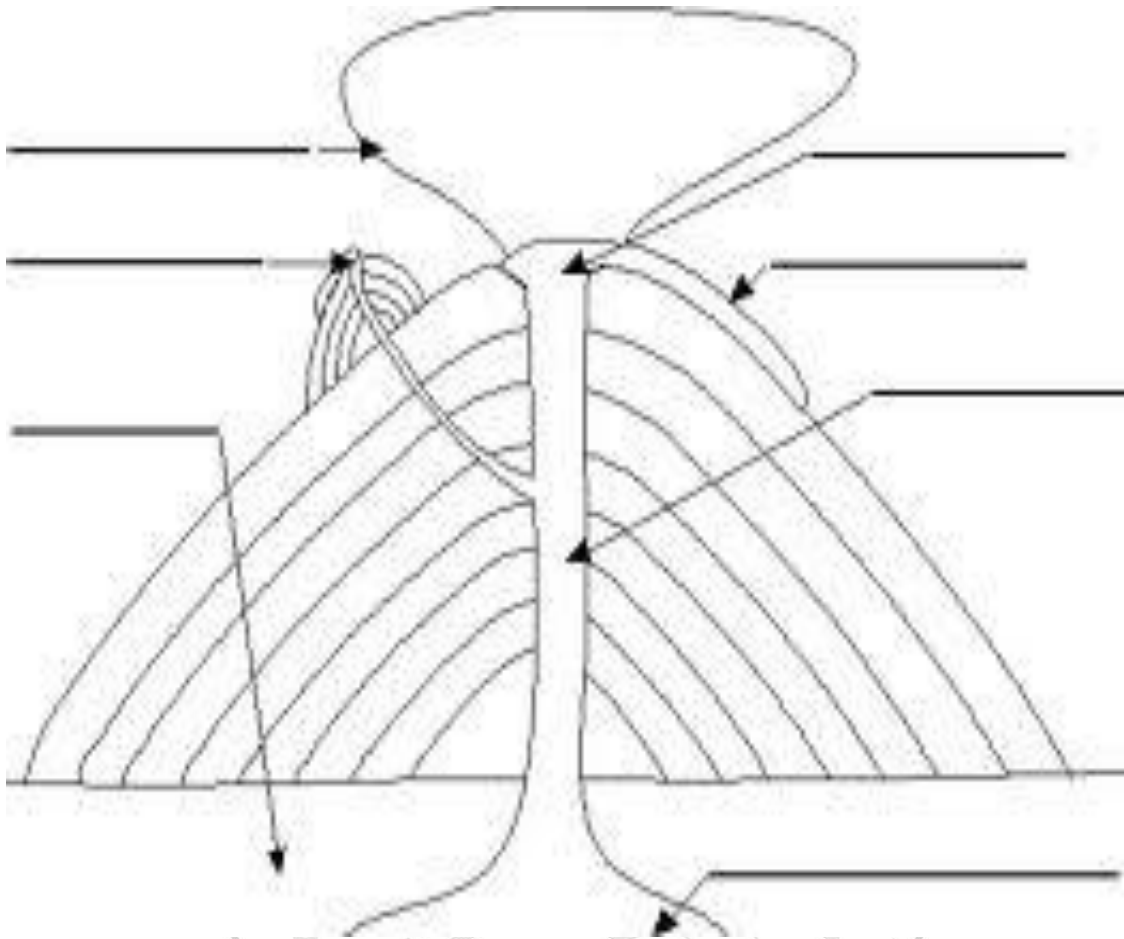
- a. Search words that form the earth's structure from the letter maze given below:

FDDHAFLKFSLATEERPROEIREWIRYSANDSTONEEOREWOPJFNDNLJFSLFJK
 DFJSLWEOIERFSLNIEEYADIAMONDJSUWPWEIGTHOCEANICSEVENTHBA
 CKSPACECRAZYCRUSTHOOTEROOTPRESSRUGRANITEBILLANTELOPELA
 MPOLELIGHTORANGEMAGMACCOKEKUOLECOALHEAVYHIGHCHIZYBA
 SALTPUTONGREYSADDLEBETWEENSEDIMENTARYREADYRECKONERDES
 KBEETELINTELCOREENTERIRONORESHIFTTOTALROUND OFFMARBLECO
 NTAINDIFFERENCEIGNEOUSROCKSPAIDVESSEL CREDITLITHOSPHERE
 DVELVETCREMECAVITYLIMESTONEBAGCAMEGREENMETAMORPHICLC
 DCROSSROPEDJJHOWEIPQJPQDNAUEBKOKITE

Noted now Get Set Go! List as many as you can.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

OUR CHANGING EARTH



Label the diagram given above and then color it appropriately.



Our Changing Earth

1. Name the major lithospheric plates

2. Define the following:

a. Focus

b. Meanders

c. Flood plain

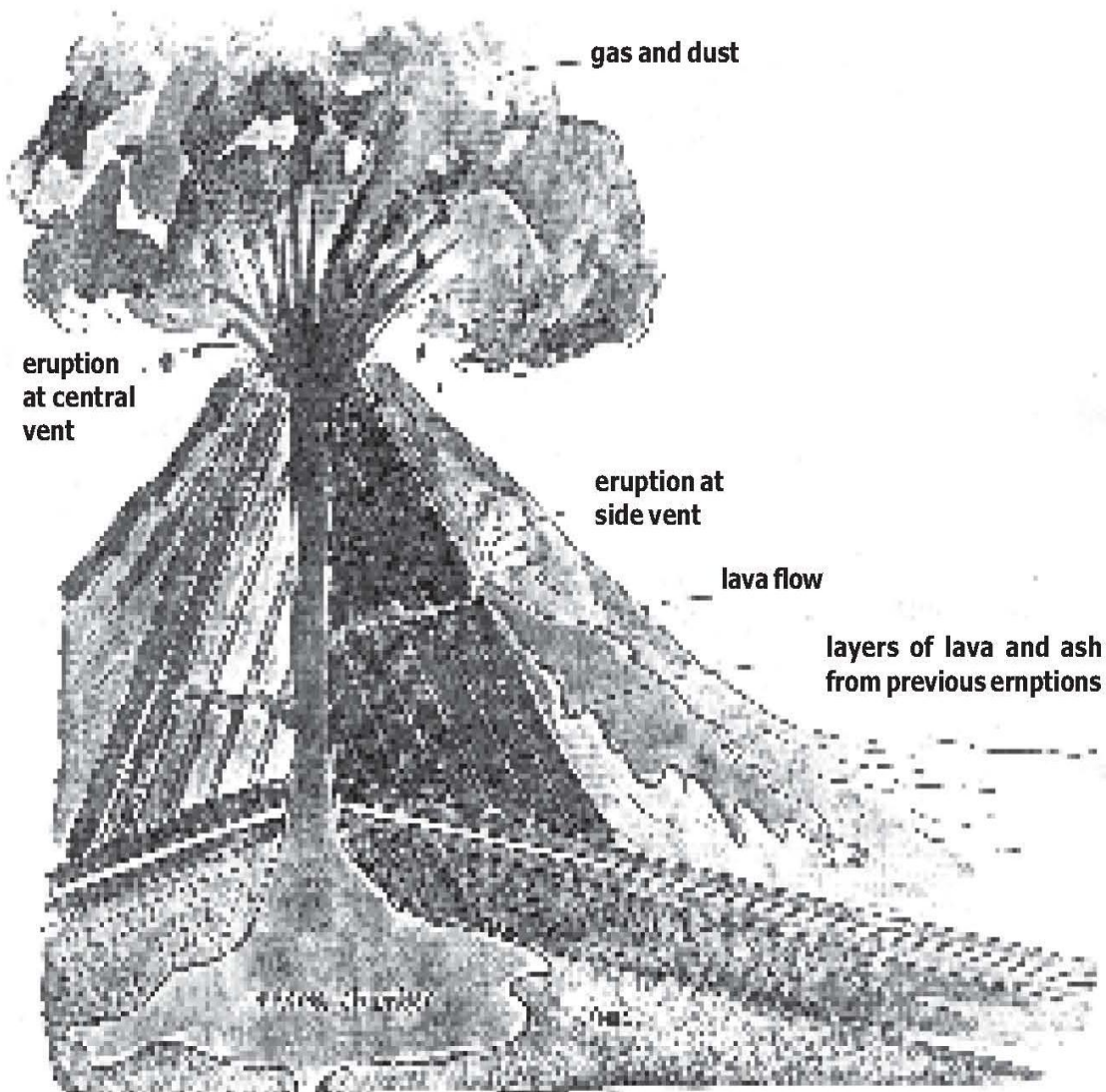
d. Endogenic forces

Draw a diagram clearly depicting each of landforms created by the action of sea waves and wind together and mark Sea caves, Sea arches, Stacks and a Cliff:



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On August 24, A.D. 79, Vesuvius Volcano suddenly exploded and destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It had been literally quiet for hundreds of years and was considered "extinct." Its surface and crater were green and covered with vegetation, so the eruption was totally unexpected. Yet in a few hours, hot volcanic ash and dust buried the two cities so thoroughly that their ruins were not uncovered for nearly 1,700 years, when the discovery of an outer wall in 1748 started a period of modern archeology. Vesuvius has continued its activity intermittently ever since A.D. 79 with numerous minor eruptions and several major eruptions occurring in 1631, 1794, 1872, 1906 and in 1944 in the midst of the Italian campaign of World War II



The order of the layers of atmosphere given below. Please arrange the layers starting from the lowest:

Thermosphere, stratosphere, troposphere, exosphere, mesosphere.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

v) _____

a. Give reasons for the following:

i) There is a low pressure belt at the equator.

ii) Increased greenhouse effect is causing global warming.

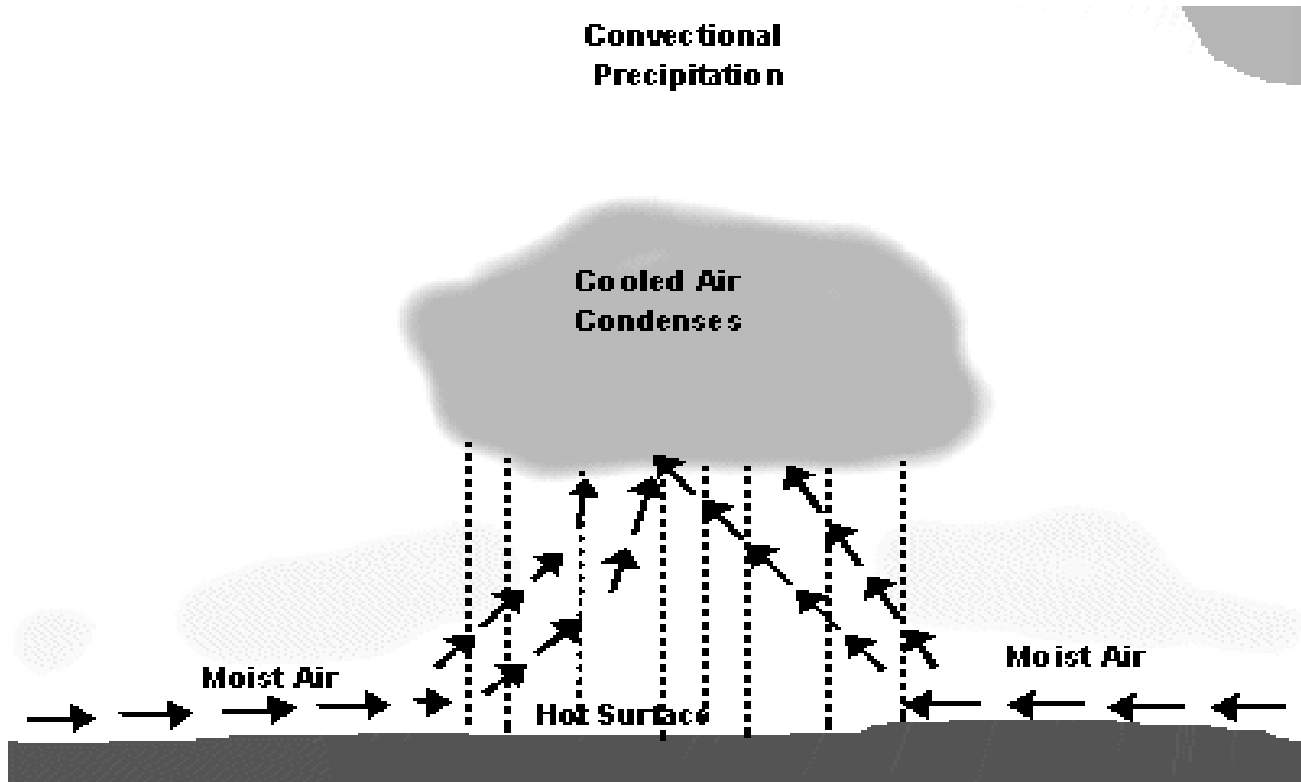
b. Name the pressure belts between which the westerlies, trade winds & polar winds blow.



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Types of Rain

Convective rain



Convective rain happens in places of the world that are hot and wet. Sometimes, it also takes place in tropical deserts and inland areas during summer, when temperatures are hot. During the day, the sun makes the ground very hot. Air near the ground surface is heated by conduction. The heated air expands, becoming less dense and rises in a strong upwards air current. When the temperature of the rising air falls to the dew point, water vapor shrinks into thick clouds and forms convection rain.

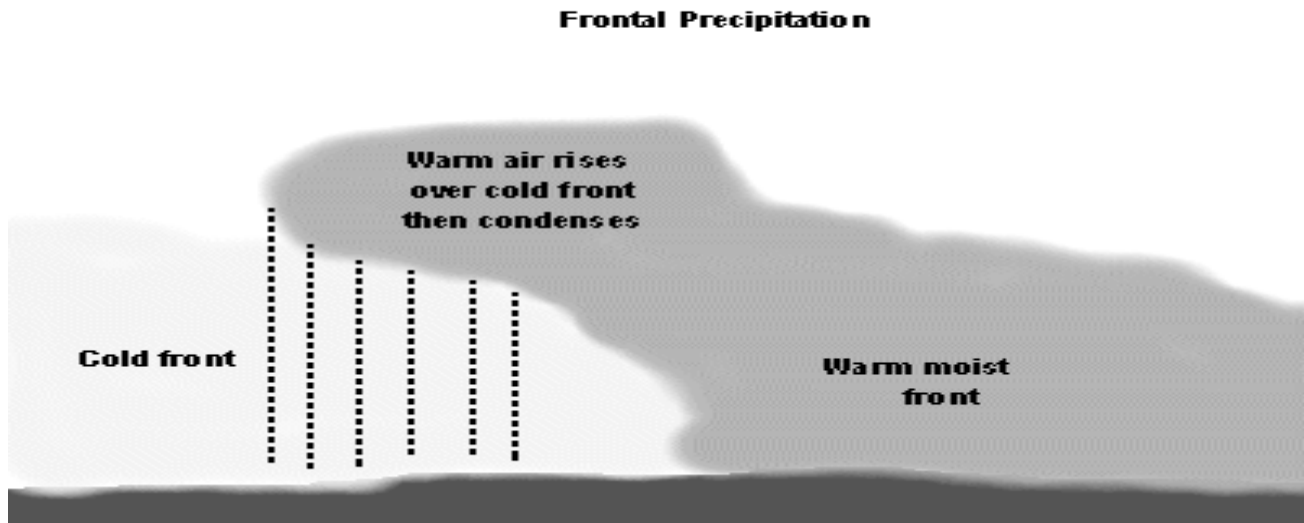
THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Relief rain

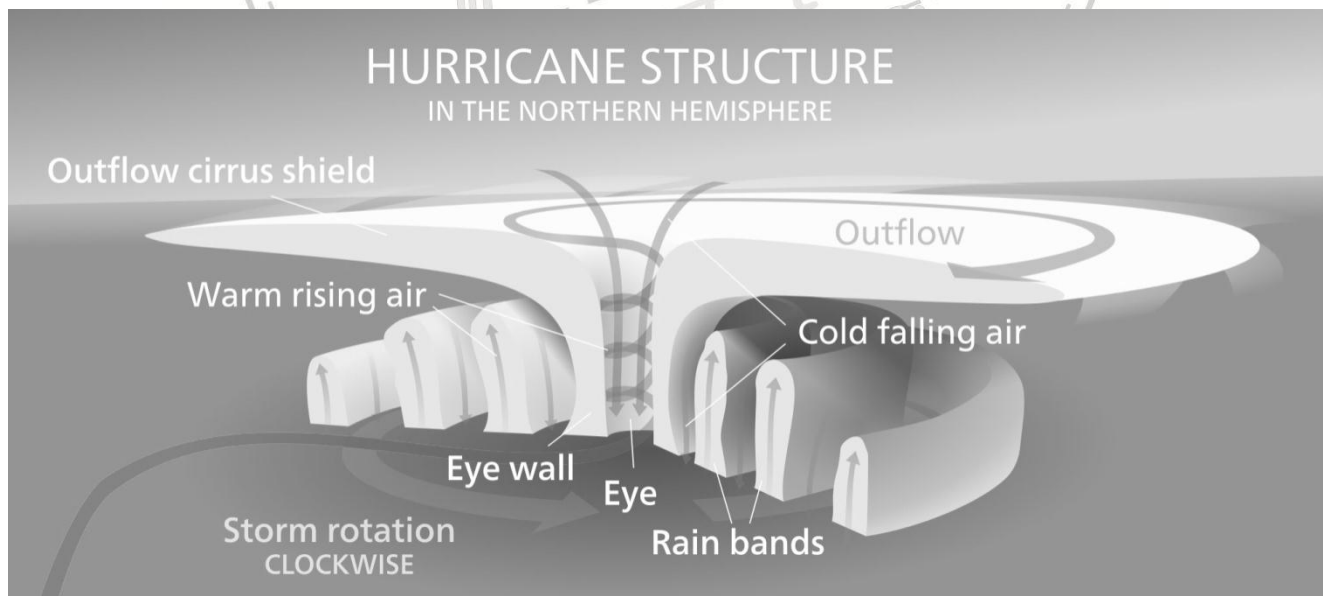


Relief rain usually happens along coastal areas where a line of hills runs along to the coast. When wet onshore wind from the sea meets a mountain, hill or any other sort of barrier, it is forced to rise along the slope and cools. When the air temperature falls to its dew point, water vapor condenses to form clouds. When the clouds can no longer hold the water droplets, relief rain begins to fall on the windward slope of the mountain. On the leeward slope, air sinks, it is warmed and further dried by compression. Therefore, the leeward slope is known as rain shadow. Relief or orographic rain is formed when air is forced to cool when it rises over relief features in the landscape such as hills or mountains. As it rises it cools, condenses and forms rain.



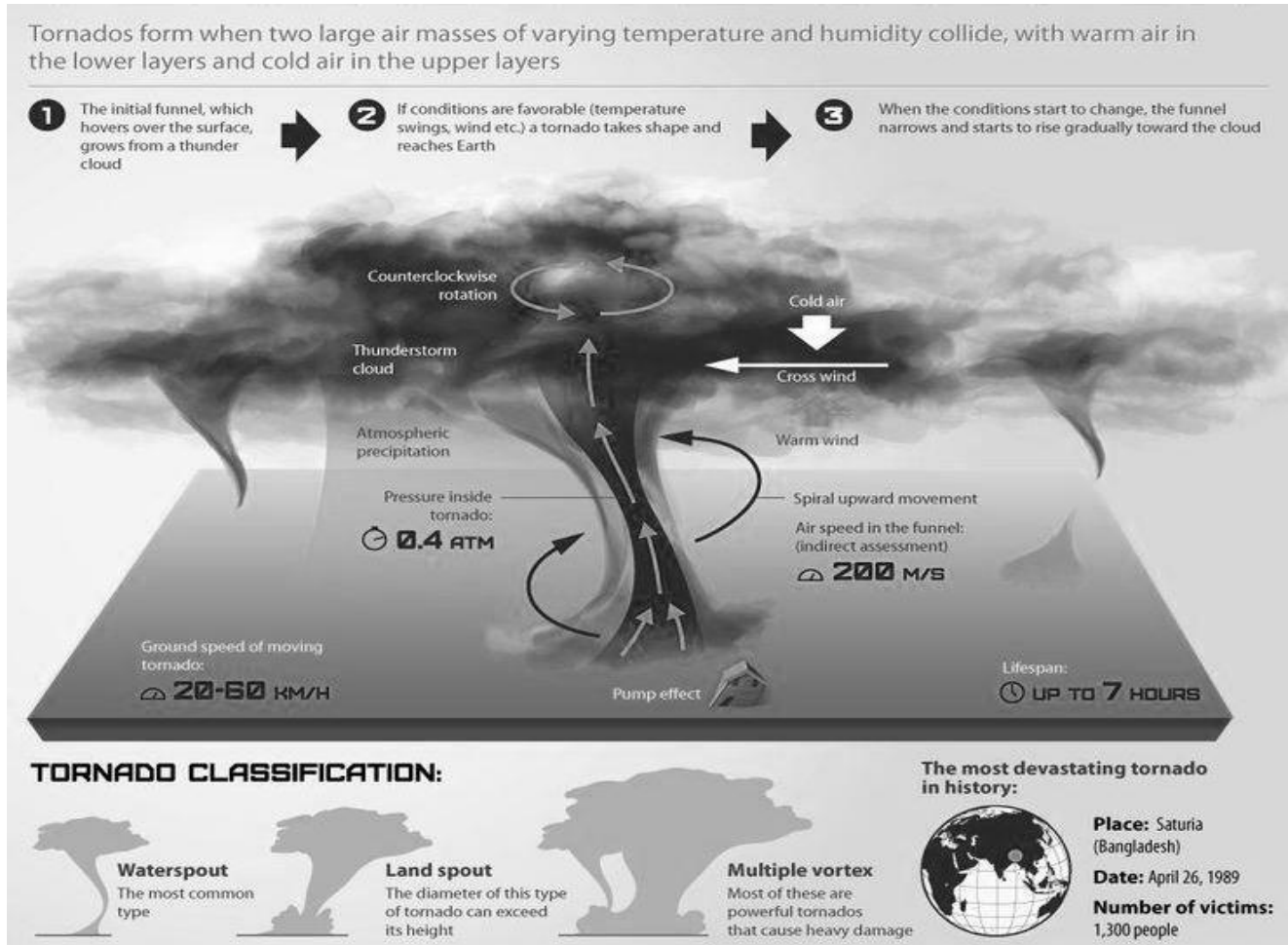
Frontal rain/Cyclonic rain

Frontal rain is when a cold front meets a warm air front. The less dense warm air rises and condenses forming clouds. These clouds get heavier and it eventually rains. The cold air front tends to come from the north west and the warm air front comes from the south west.



Hurricanes and **tornadoes** are both stormy atmospheric systems that have the potential to cause destruction. They are caused by instability in atmospheric conditions. According to the region and severity of stormy conditions, hurricanes may also be referred to as typhoons or tropical cyclones.

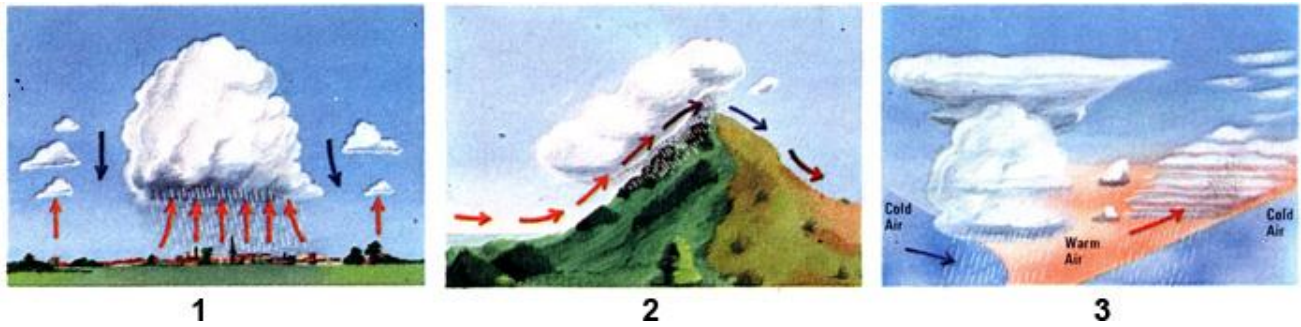
So how is a cyclone different from a tornado??



Summary of differences between Tornado and Cyclone

PARAMETER	TORNADO	CYCLONE
Size	Has a diameter of hundreds of meters	Has a diameter hundreds of kilometers
How are they formed	Formed from a single convective storm	Formed of several such storms
Required Condition	Generated out of strong vertical forces created by horizontal winds, usually occurs in regions of large temperature gradient.	Require very low forces in order to form and grow, and generated in regions of near zero horizontal temperature gradient.
Formation	Primarily formed on land, as solar heating of the land surface usually contributes toward the development of the thunderstorm. However, there have been instances when tornadoes have occurred even overwater.	Purely an oceanic phenomena. They die out over land due to a loss of a moisture source
Duration	Usually dies out in minutes	Can last for a few days

Now try and see if you can identify which rainfall is shown in the pictures below:



For your knowledge:

The unequal heating of the earth and its atmosphere by the sun, because of revolution of the earth on its tilted axis causes difference in pressure. There are three low pressure belts with alternate belts of high pressure.

(a) Equatorial low pressure Due to the vertical rays of the sun the temperature here is high. The heated air is light and hence rises forming an area of low pressure.

At 60°N and 60°S latitudes there is a sub-polar low pressure belt due to the descending of air from the polar region and the air from 30° North and South high pressure belts blows towards it, forming sub polar low-pressure belt above.

(b) High pressure belts (i) At 30°N latitude and 30°S latitude (ii) At the poles.

The rotation of the earth causes the air at the equator to swing towards the poles, part of the air on the way cools and settles at 30°N and 30°S forming an area of sub-tropical pressure belts.

The poles are intensely cold; hence they are the areas of permanent high pressure. Winds from this high pressure belt blows towards 60°N and 60°S.

Winds always blow from high pressure areas to low pressure areas. From these major high pressure belts winds blow towards the low pressure belts giving rise to permanent (prevailing) winds, - trade winds, Westerlies and polar winds.

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WATER

Write the key words in the boxes provided:

I. Relief rainfall

2. Water cycle

3. Write one positive and one negative effect of ocean currents.

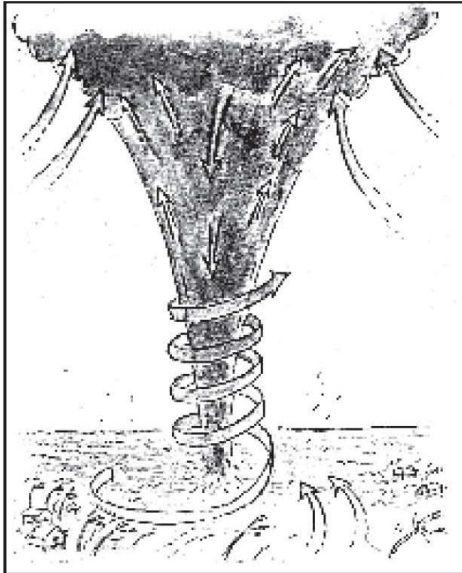
4. How is a Tsunami different from an ordinary wave?



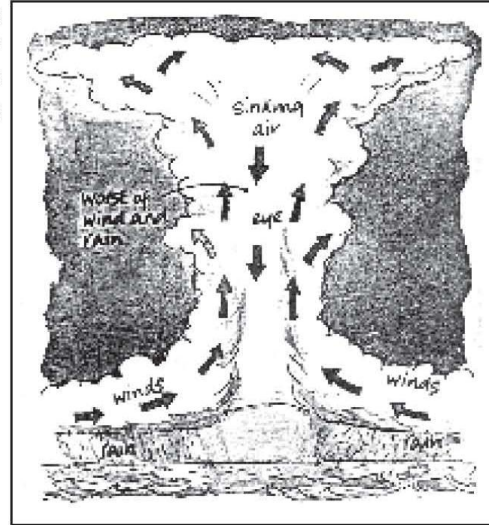
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HURRICANES, TORNADOES AND CYCLONES

As the whirling column of the tornado hurtles over the ground at speeds of up to 97 km per hour, the strong upward current of air at its centre sucks up or destroys everything in its path.



Tornadoes are the most destructive winds that occur on our planet. They are most common in the USA.



Most tropical storms develop in summer, when the seas and the air above are at their warmest. As the sea heats the air, a current of warm, moist air rises above the water.

Winds rush in below this air current and whirl upwards. As they rise, they cool, and the huge amounts of water vapour they contain form towering clouds. At the centre of the storm is a calm area known as the eye. In a circle immediately around the eye, the wind and rain are at their fiercest. Although the air in the eye is hotter than in the rest of the storm, it does not rise.

Instead, it sinks slowly down to the surface of the sea.

LIFE IN TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS
Assignment

In the following table compare the Amazon and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basins.

	Amazon	Ganga-Brahmaputra
LAND		
CLIMATE		
WILDLIFE		
VEGETATION		
INDUSTRIES		

Map work : On the outline maps of South America and India, locate the Amazon and Ganga-Brahmaputra basins respectively.

Practice map 1:



Practice map 2:



Fill in the blanks:

- a. The tributaries of and
..... from the Ganga Brahmaputra basin.
- b. Ganga originates in the And Brahmaputra in
.....
- c. Amazon rises in the
- d. Is the main occupation of the people in the plain areas.
- e. The apartment like houses in the Amazon basin are called

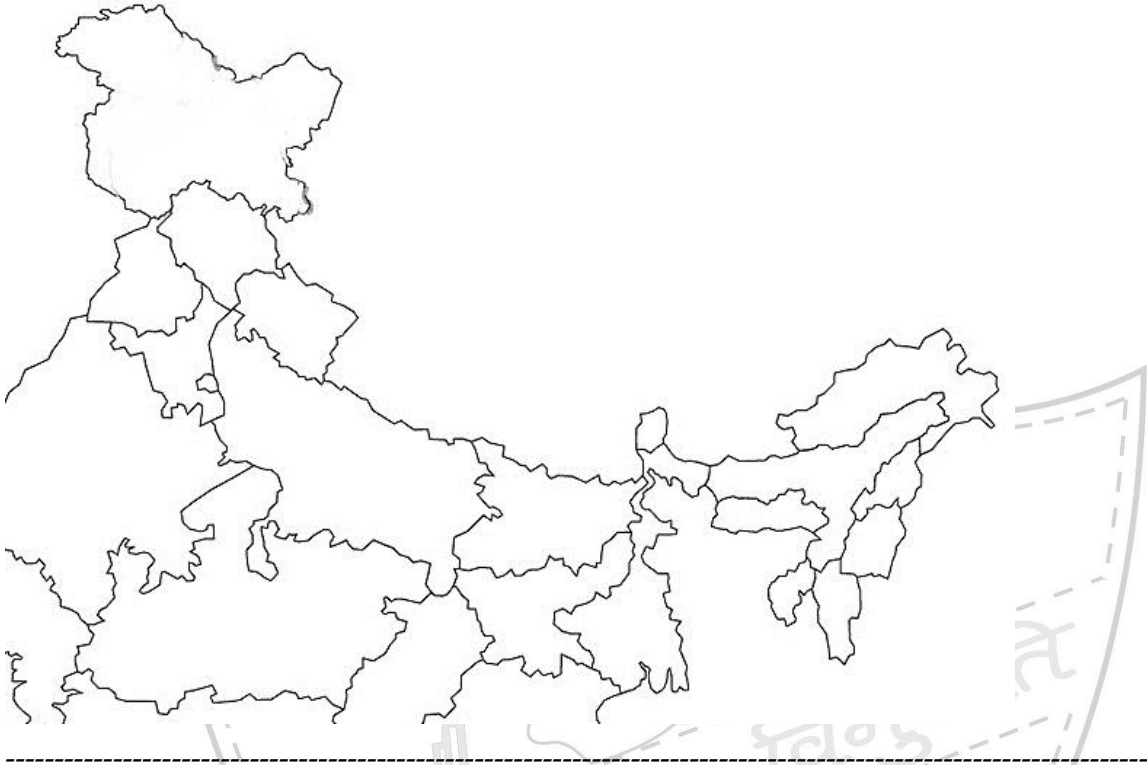
MYTHOLOGY

Answer the following questions based on mythology:

- a. Who is believed to have brought Ganga on earth?
.....
- b. This is the only 'male' river in India.
.....
- c. Name the gods chiefly associated with Ganga and Brahmaputra.
.....
- d. Name the vehicle of the goddess Ganga?
.....
- e. Rivers Alaknanda, Mandakini, Bhagirathi and some other small rivers merge and get the name, Ganga. Name the place.
.....

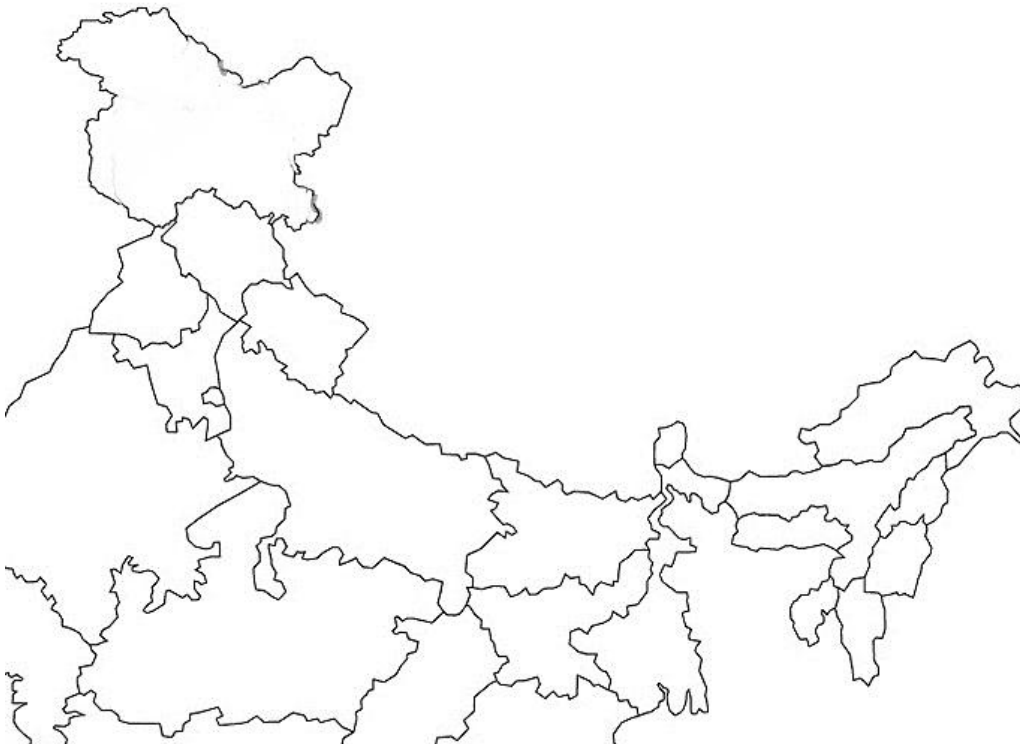
Practice Map for Ganga Brahmaputra Basin:

India



Practice Map 2:

India



LIFE IN DESERTS

1. Give two reasons why Sahara is gradually getting transformed?

.....
.....
.....

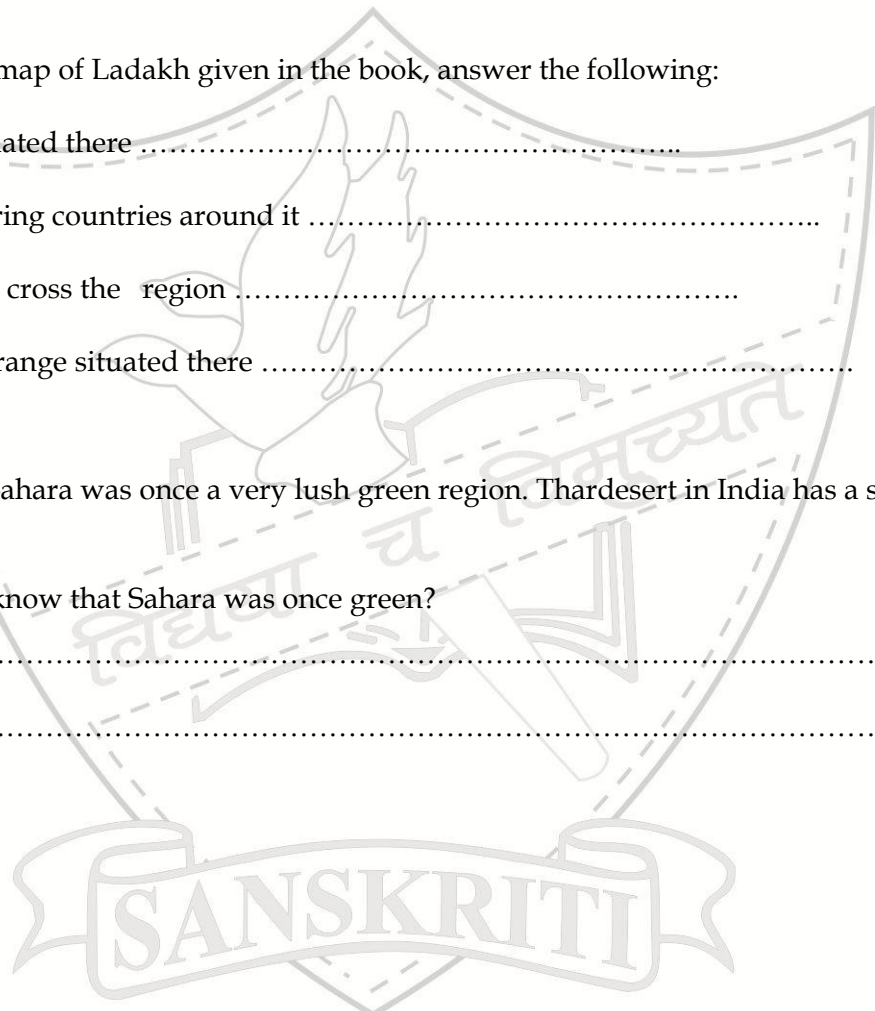
2. Observe the map of Ladakh given in the book, answer the following:

- a. A glacier situated there
- b. The neighboring countries around it
- c. Rivers which cross the region
- d. A mountain range situated there

3. It is said that Sahara was once a very lush green region. Thar desert in India has a similar history.

How do we know that Sahara was once green?

.....
.....



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1. What is a hot desert?

2. Name any two hot deserts of the world other than Sahara.

3. Name any two cold deserts of the world other than Ladakh.

4. Differentiate between the wildlife of Sahara and Ladakh in the space provided below:

Sahara	Ladakh

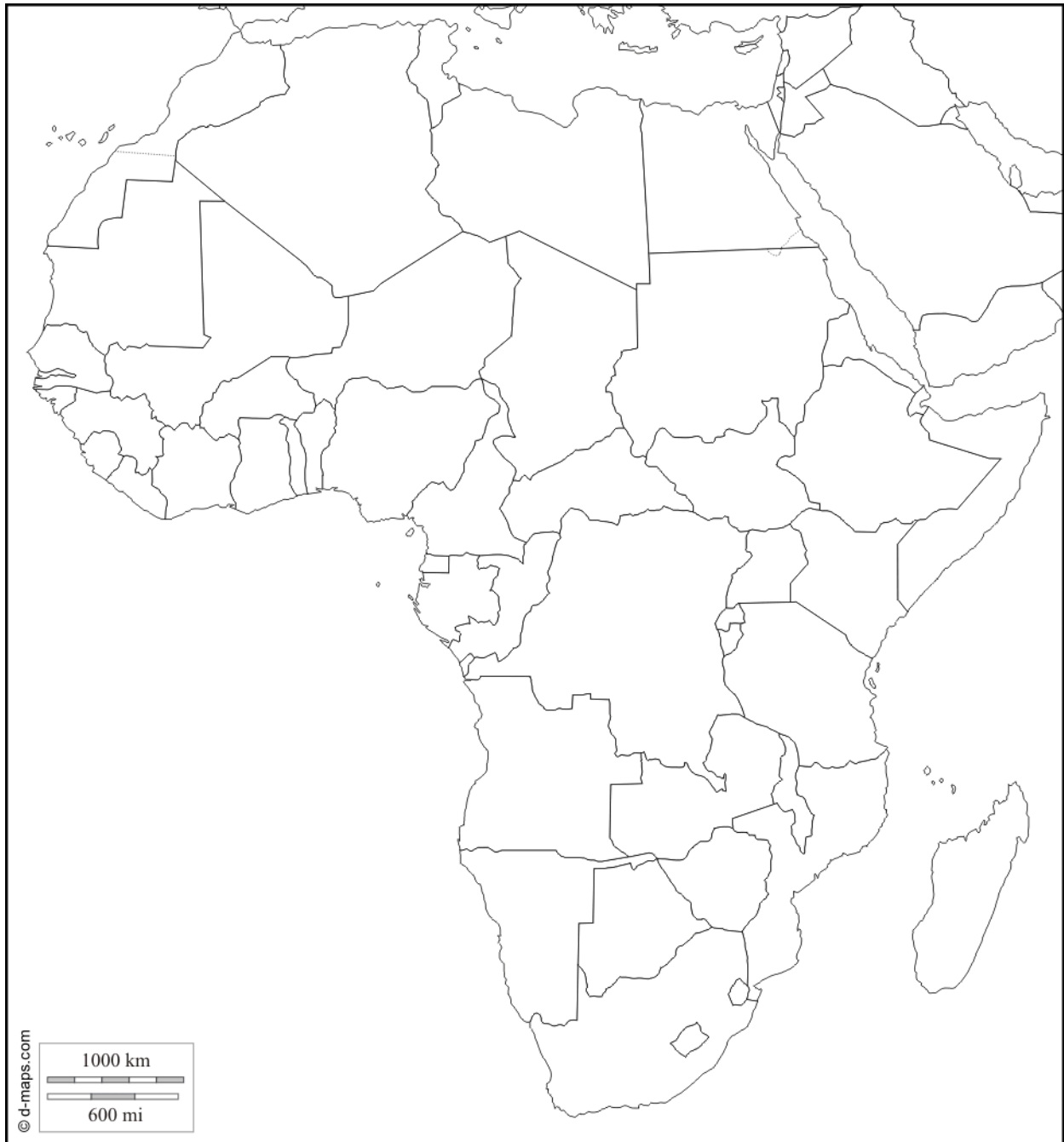
5. Some physical features related to Sahara and Ladakh deserts are hidden in the following jumbled words. Try to find them:

- SKAARZ _____
- TAALS _____
- KHYSO _____
- MAORAKKRA _____
- DERAES _____



Map work: On an outline map of Africa, locate the Sahara and the physical features around it.

Practice Map 1:



Practice Map for Ladakh - A cold Desert:

India



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Practice Map for Ladakh - A cold Desert:

India



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Natural Disaster

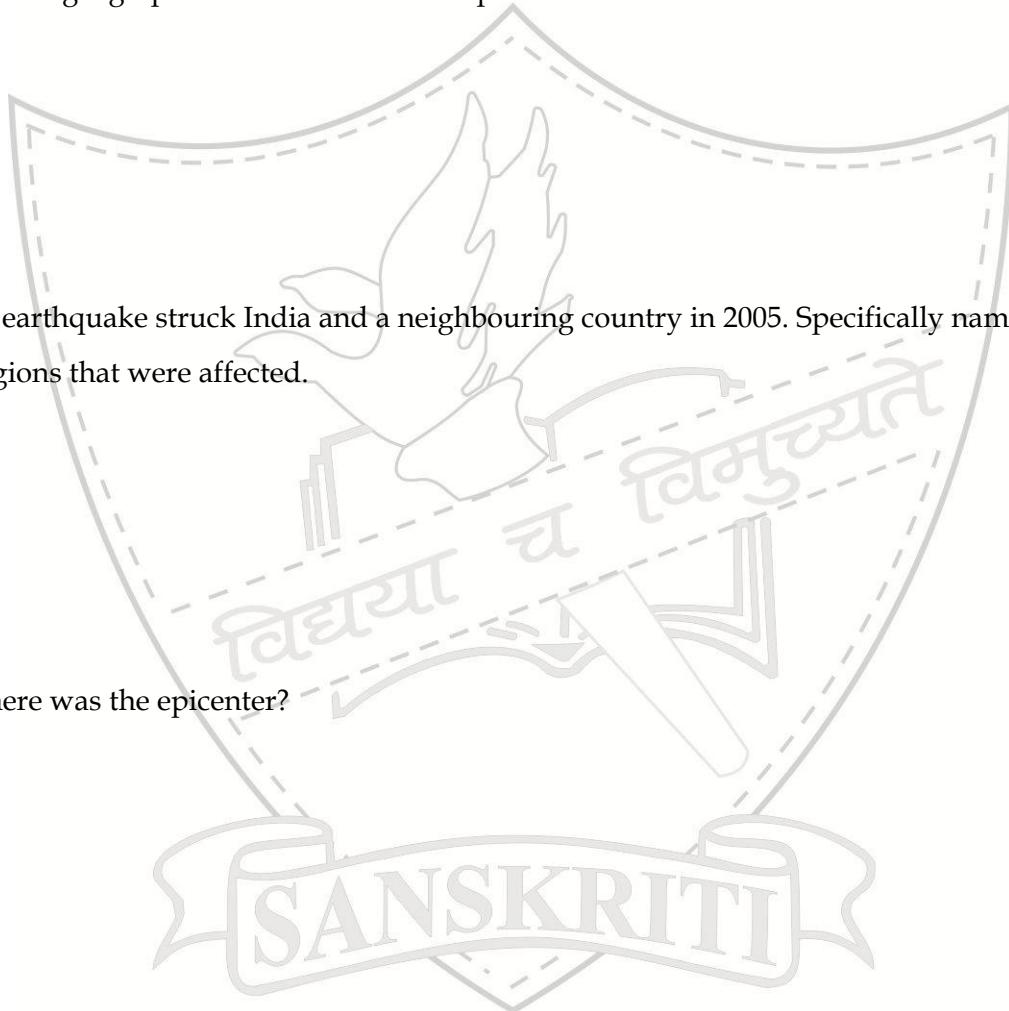
1. What do you understand by a natural disaster? Name some of them.

2. Give the geographical causes of an earthquake.

3a) An earthquake struck India and a neighbouring country in 2005. Specifically name the regions that were affected.

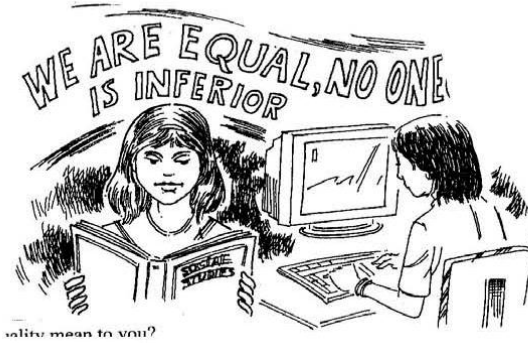
3b) Where was the epicenter?

3c) What was the aid provided by the government to help the victims of the earthquake?





Equality in Indian Democracy



1. What does equality mean to you?

2. We have read about Rosa Parks. Form Indian history, can you think about any great personality, who contributed towards bringing equality. Paste the picture also.

Name : _____

Contribution: _____



EQUALITY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Answer the following questions in your notebooks :

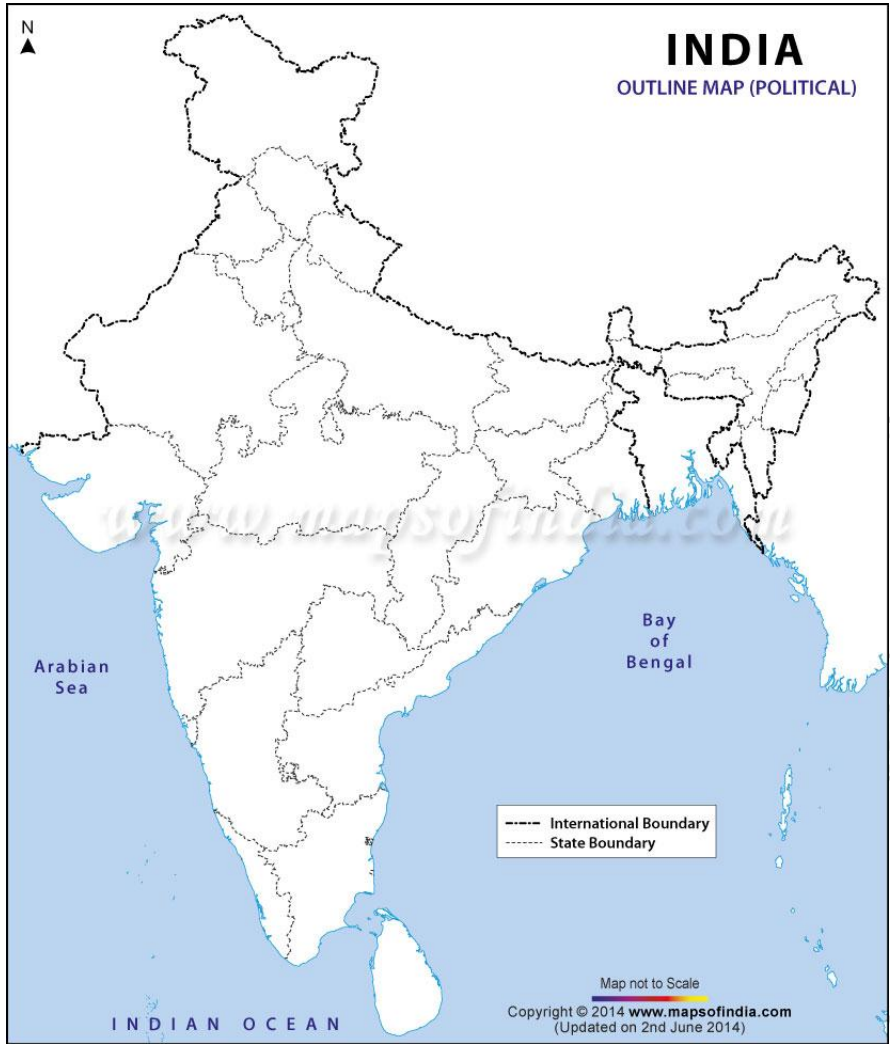
- 1) What is Universal Adult Franchise?
- 2) How does the Constitution attempt to make the Indian society equal?
- 3) Mention some common causes of inequality in our society.
- 4) How has the government tried to implement equality in our society?
- 5) What is the mid-day meal scheme?
- 6) What are the advantages of the mid-day meal scheme?
- 7) What are the Civil Rights movement in America?
- 8) What were the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?



STATE GOVERNMENT

In the map given below color the Union Territories

INDIA
Political



1. What is the difference between a State and a Union Territory?

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.....

.....

.....

.....

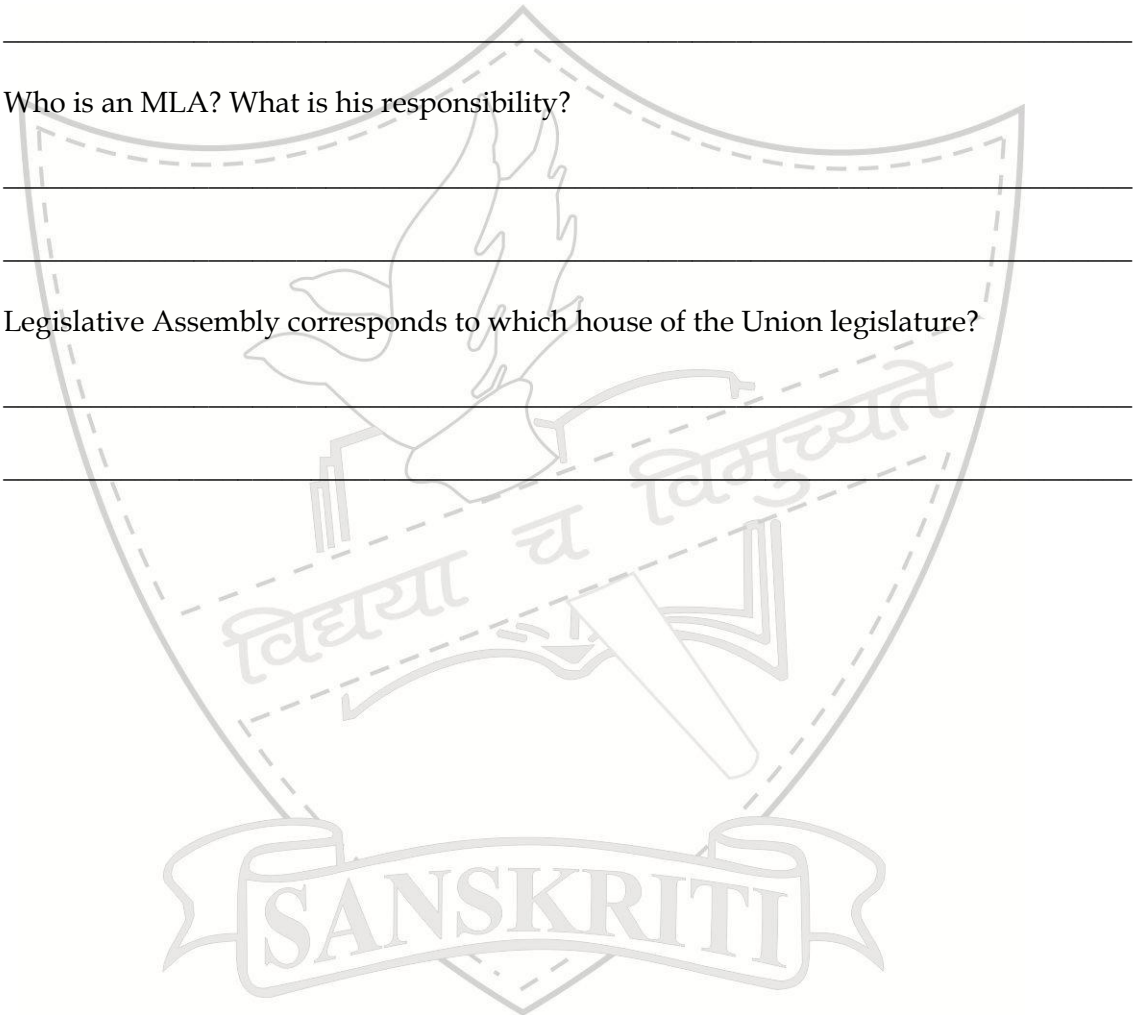
2. Answer the following:

a. What is a constituency?

b. What do you understand by opposition?

c. Who is an MLA? What is his responsibility?

d. Legislative Assembly corresponds to which house of the Union legislature?



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MARKETS AROUND US

MARKETS : Markets are essential for meeting our day to day needs. Any place where buying and selling takes place can be called a market. The shopkeepers and consumers depend on each other, consumers for their needs and shopkeepers for the money. Thus a system is set up where everyone benefits. Along with goods, services are also a part of the market. Services like carpenter, cobbler, electrician, plumber etc which are essential for us, can also be sourced from there.

TYPES OF MARKETS : There are different types of markets. Each one of these plays an important role in our lives.

WEEKLY MARKETS : A weekly market is held on a specific day in the week and they do not have permanent shops. In different areas such markets make a variety of goods available to the people. Lots of business is generated in this way.

PERMANENT LOCAL MARKETS : This refers to the small cluster of shops that sell a range of things required on a day to day basis like groceries, bread medicines etc. they usually have a permanent set of customers because they cater to people living nearby

HAWKERS AND VENDORS : These provide essential goods like fruits, vegetables etc. the consumers benefit from them as the vendors move from place to place and bring goods to the doorstep of the consumer. Their prices are also reasonable as they do not have to invest in infrastructure and such expenses. Children love to buy ice cream from the vendors.

SHOPPING MALLS : The goods in the Malls are generally more expensive as they are branded and many of these are also imported, which escalates their cost. The infrastructure and facilities like air conditioning, parking etc also add to the cost. We visit these depending on our needs, the commodities we want to buy, their prices, availability, quality, location etc. many of these markets allow us to bargain whereas some of them don't. The availability of goods on credit is another important factor which influences our decision to select a particular market. Some of the markets are cheaper as they do not provide comforts and facilities to a shopper and since their investment in all these is low, the prices are also lower.

CHAIN OF MARKETS : Goods that are required by us are produced in factories, farms etc. Consumers do not buy them directly from the producers. There are people called middlemen who buy the products from the producers and make them accessible for the consumer. These are the wholesaler and the retailer. Wholesaler buys goods in bulk and sells them to the retailer who in turn sells them to the consumer. The wholesaler is a very important link in this chain of markets because he sources goods from higher as the producer earns his profit, then the wholesaler makes his share of profit and finally the retailer also keeps his margin of profit. That is why goods are cheaper if they are directly sourced from the producers but due to distance, difficulty in accessing and the transportation etc are some factors which do not facilitate this.

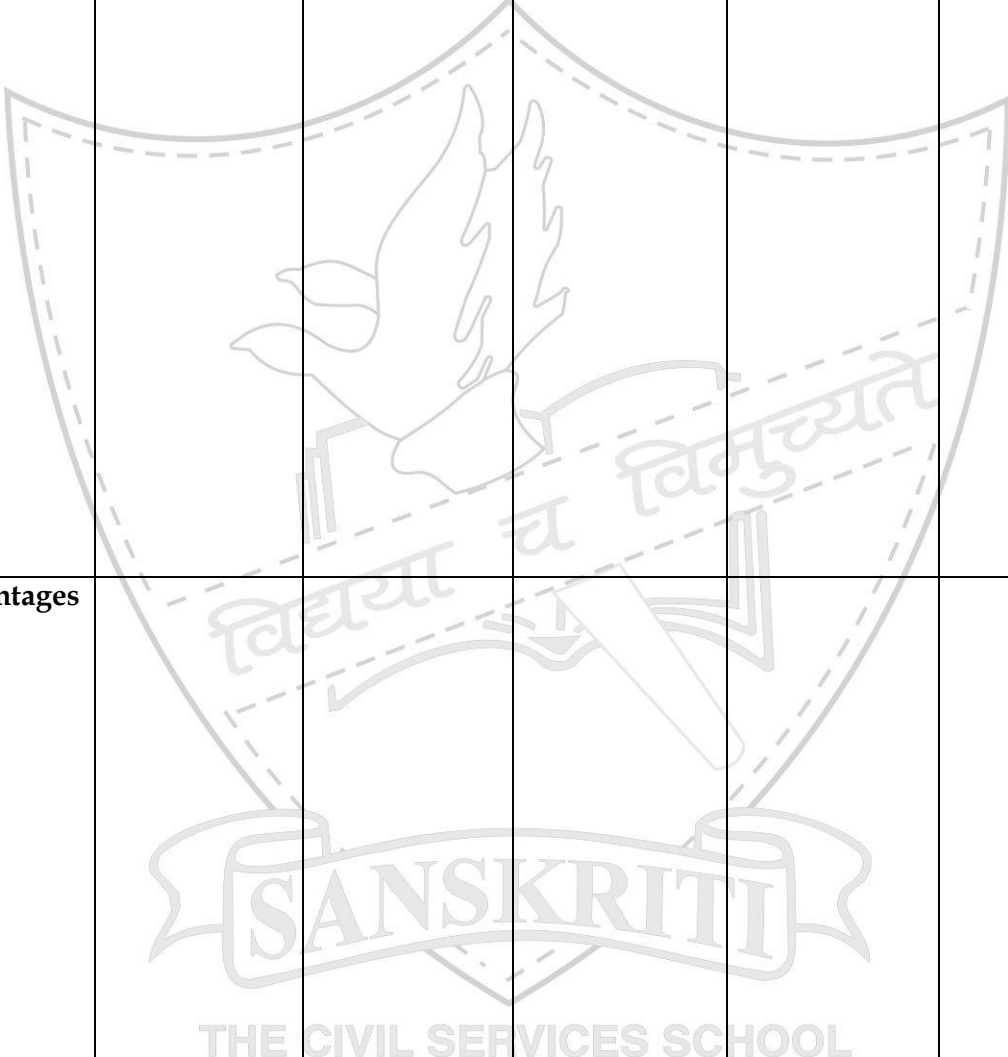
E-SHOPPING OR ONLINE SHOPPING: This is the new age shopping experience. Increasingly, more and more online shopping sites are seen on the internet. The boom in e-shopping is a combined outcome of more busier lifestyle of the people, stress of congested traffic, very specific requirements of each individual, facility of home delivery and increased income of the families. As people are becoming dependent on technology, they are using it to facilitate several amenities which can make life easy.

Let us make a mind-map....



Which one's good, which one's not so good.... Try and find by filling in the table below!

	Local market	Weekly market	Wholesaler	Online shopping	Malls
Advantages					
Disadvantages					



On the basis of the above observations and conclusions list the characteristics of each market type:

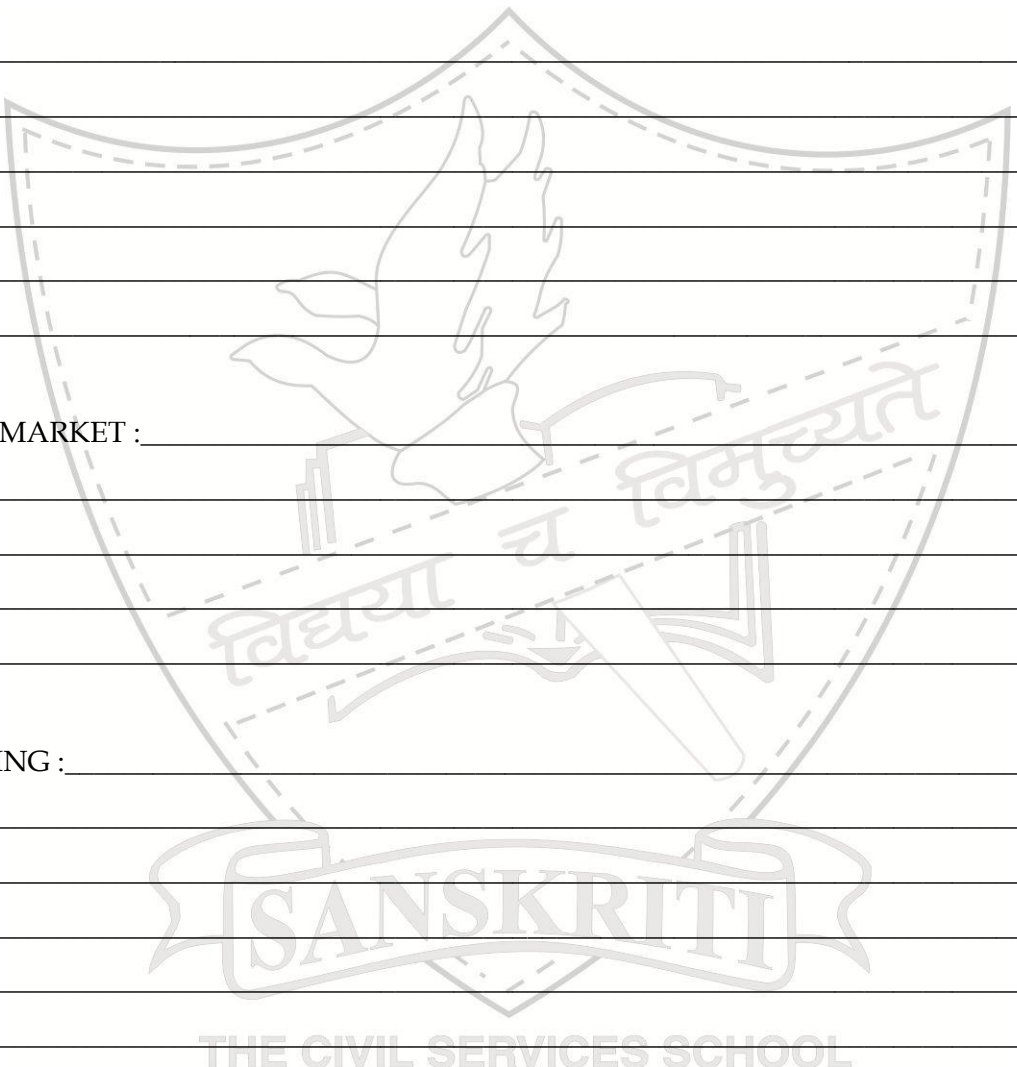
LOCAL MARKET : _____

MALLS : _____

WEEKLY MARKET : _____

E-SHOPPING : _____

WHOLESALE MARKET : _____



STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY

1. What do you understand by power over the ballot box?
2. What is privatization? How does it deprive the poor of quality health services?
3. What are the factors which lead to people being treated unequally?
4. Research on any other movements in recent history of India and analyse your findings in the table given below:

<i>Name of the Movement</i>	
<i>Issue for which they fought</i>	
<i>Community or section of people affected</i>	
<i>Methods used to protest</i>	
<i>Significant personalities associated with the movement.</i>	
<i>Resolution summary of the demands made</i>	
<i>How I feel about it... ..</i>	

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SOME SAMPLE PAPERS

(PLEASE NOTE QUESTIONS MAY CHANGE WITH A CHANGE IN SYLLABUS)



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Unit Test Practice Paper

Time: 1 Hr. 10 Mins

Max. Marks: 25

Section A: History

Marks: 10

Q1. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the complete sentences: 1/2x4=2

- a) Period of time for which there are no written records is called _____.
- b) The _____ history begins with the Sultanate period.
- c) The person who prepares maps is called a _____.
- d) _____ are places where manuscripts and documents are stored.

Q2. Name the following from hints given: 1x2=2

- i) A 14th C chronicler whose works were discovered as late as 1960s.
- ii) 12th C Arab Cartographer who marked places in Arabic and made the Indian Subcontinent look upside down.

Q3. Answer any three of the questions given below: 2x3=6

- a) State two reasons why we have so much information about the medieval period.
- b) List any four kinds of information that can be sourced from archives.
- c) Who were the *scribes*? Why is their work not a dependable source in history?
- d) Who do you think required maps in the medieval times? What purpose did maps serve them?

Section B: Civics

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Marks: 5

Q4. Explain any two of the following briefly: 1x2=2

- i) Constitution
- ii) Mid Day Meal Scheme
- iii) Universal Adult Franchise

Q5. Answer the following questions: 1x3=3

- a) How does the government ensure equality through law?
- b) What is the significance of Article 15 of the Indian Constitution?
- c) Which inequality did the people fight for through the Civil Rights Movement?

Section C: Geography

Marks: 10

- Q6. Answer as directed: ½ x8=4
- i. Name 2 elements of human environment.
 - ii. Name 2 types of environments.
 - iii. State 2 causes of air pollution.
 - iv. Every year, which day is celebrated as World Environment day?
- Q7. Define : 1x2=2
- a) Lithosphere
 - b) Natural Environment
- Q8. What is Ecosystem? Give one example. 2
- Q9. Why is biosphere also referred to as the 'living world'? 2



Unit Test Practice Paper

Time: 1 Hr. 10 Min

Max. Marks: 25

Section A: History

Marks: 10

- Q.1 Name the following: (Write only the answer) 6x ½ =3
- The first Mughal emperor.
 - He ruled Iran, Iraq and Turkey during the 13th Century.
 - This clan of Rajputs refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time.
 - He wrote a three-volume history on Akbar's reign.
 - Numerical value that determined rank and salary of a Mughal official.
 - Mehrunnisa married Emperor Jahangir and received this title.
- Q2. Explain the following briefly: 1x2=2
- Akbar Nama
 - Sulh-i-kul
- Q3. Which law of succession did the Mughals follow? Why? 1
- Q4. State any two military responsibilities of a *mansabdar*? 1
- Q5. How can we say that Mughals recruited diverse bodies of people? 1
- Q6. Who was Todar Mal? What is his contribution to the Mughal administration? 1+1

Section B: Civics

Marks: 5

- Q7. State any two benefits of using latest technology in media. 1
- Q8. What role do advertisements play in broadcasting programmes? 1
- Q9. 'Writing a balanced report depends on media being independent.' Explain. 1
- Q10. State one advantage and one disadvantage of censorship. 1+1

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Section C: Geography

Marks: 10

- Q11. The blanks and rewrite the complete sentences: ½ x4=2
- _____ is the second most plentiful gas in the air.
 - Besides carbon dioxide, plants need _____ gas to survive.
 - _____ Celsius invented the standard unit of measuring temperature.
 - Thermosphere permits transmission of _____ from satellites.

- Q12. Explain briefly: 1x3=3
a)Temperature b) Insolation c) Air Circulation
- Q13. Why is troposphere the most important layer of the atmosphere? 1
- Q14. Differentiate between weather and climate. (1 point each) 2
- Q15. State any two effects of global warming. 2



Term Exam Practice Paper

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks : 80

Section A : History

Marks : 30

- Q.1 Explain the following briefly: 1x2=2
- a. *Hundi* b) Hospice
- Q.2 Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences: 1X5=5
- b. _____ movement was initiated by Basavanna.
- c. Ramanuja propounded the philosophy of _____ .
- d. During the 8th C, nearby villagers brought their produce to sell at _____ or the *mandi*.
- e. Chola bronze statues are made using the _____ technique.
- f. Songs of the Alvars were compiled in _____ .
- Q3. Name each of the following: 1x5=5
- a) Two weaver communities of south India during the 8th Century.
- b) Two regions ruled by the Deccani sultans.
- c) Two commodities imported in exchange of spices and textiles.
- d) Two guilds formed in the 8th Century in southern India.
- e) Two compositions of the Nayanars.
- Q4. Answer the following in detail: 3X3=9
- a) What factors led to the decline of Masulipatnam as a trading center?
- b) What were the important aspects of training in *sufism*?
- c) 'Temple towns were some of the most prosperous cities in the medieval India'. Give basis of this conclusion drawn by the historians.
- Q5. Read the line given below and answer the questions given: 1x4=4
- "These are Vaishnavas who understand the pain of others."
- a) Who are referred to as *Vaishnavas*?
- b) Which form of Vishnu did this tradition of bhakti focus on?
- c) How was their philosophy different from their contemporaries?
- d) Name any two saints belonging to this genre.

- Q6. On the basis of the hint provided identify the town and mark in the map provided at the end: (Write answers in the answer sheets as well) 1x5=5
- This town was famous for its gold lace border.
 - Architectural splendor of Vijaynagarempire, now in ruins.
 - Once a prominent centre for silks and capital of Bengal in 1704.
 - An early example of religious coexistence.
 - Capital of the Cholas and home to the Rajarajeshwara temple.

Section B: Civics

Marks: 20

- Q7. **Fill in the blanks: (Write only the answer in the correct serial order):** $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- The (a)_____ is a very important link in the chain of markets because he sources the goods from the (b)_____, earns his (c)_____ and sells it to the (d)_____.
- Q8. **Answer the following:** 2x3=6
- How has the *TawaMatsyaSangh* managed to increase its earnings?
 - Why is it difficult for us to procure goods directly from the producer?
 - What challenges do we face in establishing equality in Indian Society?
- Q9. **Answer the following questions in detail :** 3x2=6
- Why is the Indian Constitution referred to as a 'living document'?
 - Why is it difficult for the displaced people to restart their life?

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Q10. Observe the picture and answer the questions given in the box: 1×3=3



- a) What do we call the person depicted in the picture? 1
- b) Why are their prices reasonable? 1
- c) State any one disadvantage of this facility. 1

Q11. Remake the table in your answer sheet and fill in the boxes: 1×3=3

	Weekly market	Shopping Mall
Kind of goods sold (give two examples each)		
Cost of goods sold (Low / Moderate / High / Very high)		
Type of people who shop (Poor / middle class / rich / all)		

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q12. Explain the following: 1×2=2

- a. Tributaries b. Population Density

Q13. Name the following: 1×5=5

- i. Special plants that store water in their leaves.
- ii. Finest cricket bats are made from the wood of this tree.
- iii. Apparatus used to measure atmospheric pressure.
- iv. Wool got by hunting the Chiru.
- v. The staple food of the Amazonians.

Q14. Match the following: (Write only the correct pair in the answer sheet) $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

Column A	Column B
Amazon	Slanting roof
Teak	Kanpur
Maloca	Venezuela
Ganga	Coniferous forest
Sikkim	Deciduous trees

Q15. Briefly answer the following : $1 \times 4 = 4$

- What are the major tourist attractions of Ladakh?
- Why are the Gangetic plains densely populated?
- Which is the chief crop of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin? Why?
- How do developmental activities damage the environment?

Q16. Answer in detail : $2 \times 4 = 8$

- Explain the 'slash and burn' method of agriculture practiced in the Amazon.
- Differentiate between permanent winds and seasonal winds.
- Which are the two predominant religions followed in Ladakh? Name any two monasteries.
- Explain the characteristics of equatorial climate.

Q17. Make a neat and well labelled diagram of Orographic rainfall. $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

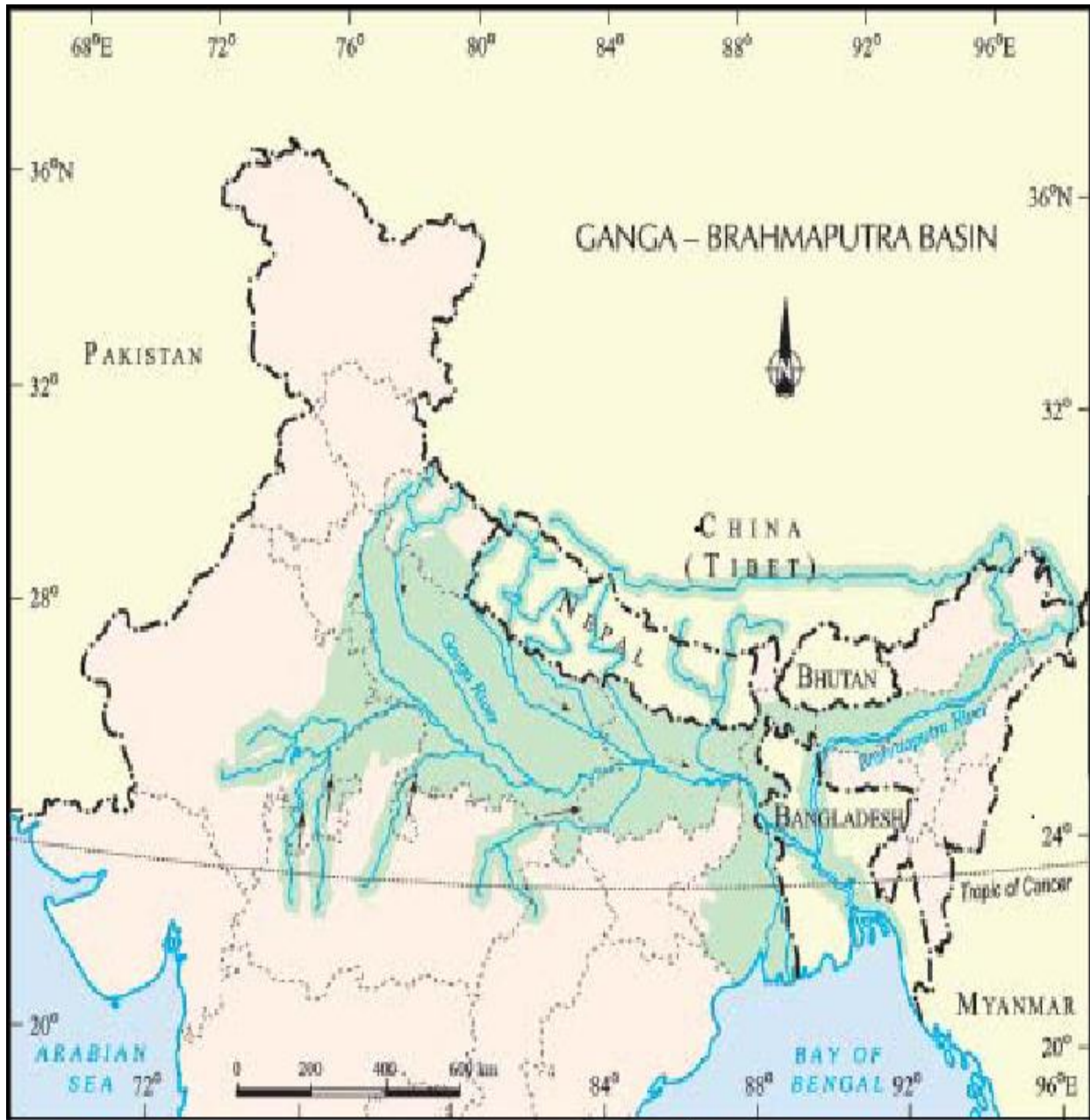
Q18. Mark the following on the given map of India: $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

- Leh
- Srinagar
- Zoji la
- Rohtang la
- Siachen Glacier
- River Ghaghra
- River Son
- River Brahmaputra
- River Kosi
- River Yamuna

PLEASE ATTACH THIS MAP SHEET TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Ans.18 -GEOGRAPHY MAP

Name: _____ Class:7- _____ Roll# _____



Turn over for History map

Ans.6 - HISTORY MAP

Name : _____ Class : 7-____ Roll# _____

India



Term Exam Practice Paper

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Section A: History

Marks :30

- Q.1 Explain the following in brief: (Any four) 1x4=4
- i) Arcuate ii) Birthright iii) Garrison towns
iv) Gender distinction v) Mahamandapa.
- Q.2 Fill in the blanks and rewrite the correct statement: ½ x6=3
- f) _____ was part of the building above the ground floor.
g) The king performed the ritual worship at the _____ with all the royalty.
h) The authors of _____ advised rulers on just rule.
i) The imam delivers the _____ during the Friday prayers.
j) MhdTughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to _____ .
k) Large mansions of merchants were called _____ .
- Q3. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:
- "In the register of God's creation, since her account did not fall under men, how did she gain from all her excellent qualities."*
- 1) Who said these words? 1
2) Who is being talked about? 1
3) What is referred to as 'creation of God'? 1
4) Name any one historical personality similar to the one spoken above. 1
- Q4. Name the personalities from the hints given below: 1x4=4
- a) Most feared Mongolian leader.
b) 14th Century traveler from Morocco, Africa.
c) He constructed the Hauz-i-Sultani outside Delhi-i-kunha.
d) Sultanate reached the farthest extent during his reign.
- Q5. Answer the following :(Any three) 2x3=6
1. List two administrative measures of AlauddinKhalji which were in the interest of the masses.
2. Who were the *bandagans*? Why do you think they were loyal to the Sultan?
3. What was the significance of constructing reservoirs and tanks near places of worship?
4. Name any four structures rulers made in the hope of winning praise from

their subjects.

Q6. **Answer the following questions in detail:**

3x3=9

- i) How was constructing mosque seen as a unifying factor during the Sultanate period?
- ii) Who were the *iqtadars*? How were they controlled by the Sultanate rulers?
- iii) How did the rulers make themselves synonymous with Gods? Give two reasons why?

Section B: Civics

Marks: 20

Q7. **Explain the following terms:**

1x3=3

- a. Opposition b. Double burden c. Constituency

Q8. **Answer the following in brief:**

1x5=5

1. How does one become an MLA?
2. What is meant by 'care-giving' tasks?
3. Name two aspects of housework which make it physically demanding?
4. What is the role of the Governor in a State government?
5. Give one reasons why the wages of domestic workers are low.

Q9. **Answer the following questions in detail :**

2x4=8

- a) When is an MLA said to have a dual responsibility?
- b) State any two areas where girls and boys continue to be treated differently, especially in India?
- c) What is a press conference? Give any one of its advantage.
- d) What is the role of the opposition in the legislature?

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Q10. Observe the picture and answer the questions given in the box:



- a) *What is depicted in this picture?* 1
- b) *Why is housework devalued especially in India?* 1
- c) *State any two measures taken by the government in favor of working women.* 2

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q11. Explain the following: (Any four)

1x4=4

- a. Crust b. Epicentre c. Minerals
d. Flood Plain e. Mushroom rocks

Q12. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences given below:

1x3=3

- i. The place in the crust where the earthquake starts is called _____ .
ii. Building of mountains is an example of _____ forces.
iii. Sand deposited in large areas over long distances is called _____ .

Q13. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the paragraph given below:

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

When the molten _____ cools it solidifies to become _____ rock. These rocks are broken down into small pieces and transported and deposited to form _____ rocks. When the _____ and _____ rocks are subjected to _____ and _____ they change to _____ rocks. When these conditions intensify-they melt down to form _____. This process of transformation of rocks from one to another is called rock cycle.

Q14. Briefly answer the following :

1x4=4

- a. How is granite formed?
b. How is earthquake measured?
c. What are Glacial Moraines?
d. What is a Volcano?

Q15. Answer in detail :

2x5=10

- 1) What causes earthquakes? State any one common earthquake prediction method.
- 2) How are ox-bow lakes formed?
- 3) Explain any two erosional effects on coastal landforms.
- 4) Differentiate between weathering and erosion.
- 5) What are endogenic forces? Give two examples.

Q16. Draw a neat diagram of Interior of the Earth. Label all the parts clearly.

4



UT Practice Paper

Time: 1 Hr. 30 Mins

Max. Marks: 25

Section A: History

Marks: 10

- Q1. Explain the following in brief (*any three*): 1x3 = 3
- i) Cartographer ii) Prashasti
 iii) Archive iv) HiranyaGarbha
- Q2. Correct the following statements by changing **only** the underlined words: 1/2x4= 2
- a) Mahmud of Ghorilooted and plundered the temple of Somnath.
 b) Muttaraiyar built the temple town of Thanjavur.
 c) Cholairon images are considered the best in the world.
 d) The Godavari delta region was part of the Chola kingdom.
- Q3. Name any two kinds of information found in the manuscripts. 1
- Q4. Who were the 'scribes'? Why is their work difficult to use? 2
- Q5. Why did the 'tripartite struggle' take place? Name the parties involved. 2

Section B: Civics

Marks: 5

- Q6. How is *Universal Adult Franchise* important in a democracy? 1
- Q7. State any two advantages of mid-day meal scheme. 1
- Q8. What inequality was fought through the civil rights movement in America? 1
- Q9. State measures taken by the government to ensure equality. (*Any two*) 2

Section C: Geography

Marks: 10

- Q10. Define: 1x3= 3
- i) Lithosphere ii) Hydrosphere iii) Ecosystem
- Q11. Differentiate between (**one point each**): 1x2= 2
- a) Biotic and abiotic environment
 b) Natural and manmade environment
- Q12. Give one example each of the components of environment. 1 1/2
- Q13. Why is it important to protect the biosphere? 1 1/2
- Q14. With the help of an example explain why man needs to modify his environment? 2

UT Practice Paper

Time: 1 Hr. 10 Mins

Max. Marks: 25

Section A: History

Marks: 10

- Q1. Explain the following in brief (any two): 1x2 = 2
 j) *Sulh-ikul* ii) *Akbar Nama* iii) *Mansabdar*
- Q2. Name the officials who carried out the following responsibilities during Akbar's reign: 1/2x4= 2
 e) Financial officer of a province.
 f) He paid salaries to the military personnel.
 g) Minister in-charge of religious and charitable patronage.
 h) He carried out both political and military functions.
- Q3. Why do you think the Mughals were unable establish control over certain provinces? 1
- Q4. State any one example that reflects Aurangzeb as an ineffective ruler. 1
- Q5. How can we say that the Mughals recruited diverse bodies of people? 2
- Q6. What features of *zabt* system contributed to effective administration under Emperor Akbar? 2

Section B: Civics

Marks: 5

- Q7. Why is media important in a democracy? 1
- Q8. 'Television has brought the world closer to us'. What do you understand by the statement? 1
- Q9. When is it possible for media to publish a balanced report? 1
- Q10. State one positive and one negative impact of censorship. 2

Section C: Geography

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Marks: 10

- Q11. Explain: 1x3= 3
 i) Green house effect ii) Insolation iii) Air circulation
- Q12. Rewrite column A and write correct answers from column B against it. 1/2x5=2 1/2

Column A	Column B
1. Seasonal winds	a. Barometer
2. Atmospheric pressure	b. Helium

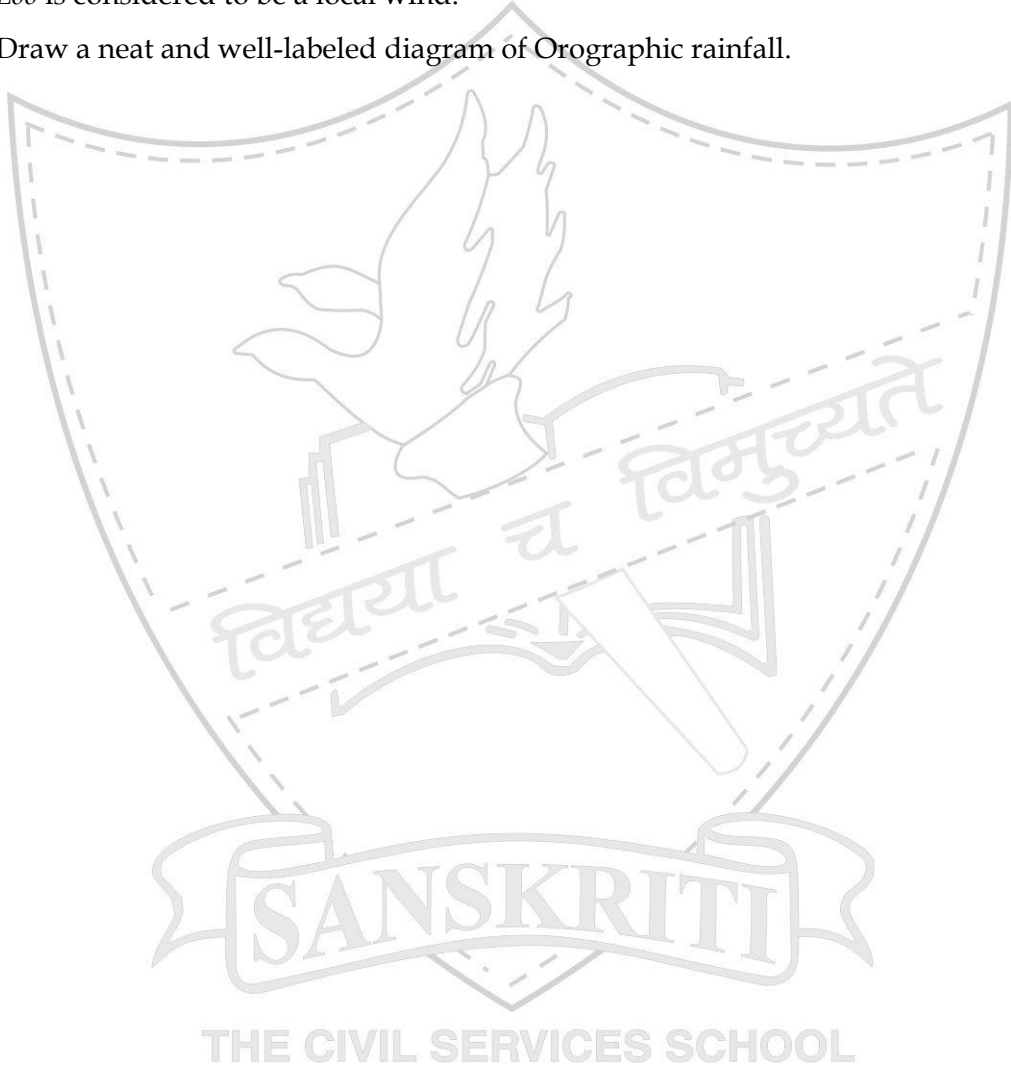
3. Equatorial low pressure belt	c. Monsoon
4. Exosphere	d. Sleet
5. Precipitation	e. Doldrums

- Q13. Differentiate between Troposphere and Stratosphere, (Any two) 2
- Q14. Give reason : (Any one) 1
- Temperatures in the city are much higher than that of villages.

OR

Loo is considered to be a local wind.

- Q15. Draw a neat and well-labeled diagram of Orographic rainfall. 1½



Term Practice Paper

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Section A: History

Marks :30

Q.1 Explain the following in brief: (Any four) 1x4=4

- i) Birthright ii) Tawarikhs iii) Garrison towns
iv) Samantas v) Gender distinction.

Q.2 Rewrite the following statements in correct chronological order: ½ x6=3

- a) AlauddinKhalji began military expedition to southern India.
b) Delhi became an important commercial centre.
c) Sher Shah defeated Humayun and captured Delhi.
d) GhiasuddinBalban began expansion.
e) Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Panipat.
f) Mohammad Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

Q3. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

“In the register of God’s creation, since her account did not fall under men, how did she gain from all her excellent qualities.”

- 1) Who said these words? 1
2) Who is being talked about? 1
3) What is referred to as ‘creation of God’? 1
4) Name any one historical personality similar to the one spoken above. 1

Q4. Give one word for the following: (Write only the answer) 1x5=5

- l) Coins minted in Delhi during Chahamanas rule.
m) Tax on agriculture cultivation.
n) Language of administration under Delhi sultans.
o) Place where muslims revere *allah*.
p) Someone under protection of another, a dependent or hanger-on.

- Q5. **Answer the following (Any five)** 2x5=10
1. What idea of governance is reflected in the 'circle of justice'?
 2. Give two reasons why the Delhi sultans constructed mosques?
 3. Who were the *bandagans*? Why could they be trusted?
 4. Why did the Mughals not like to be called the Mughal or Mongol?
 5. What administrative measures of Alauddin Khalji favored the masses?
 6. Why did Mohammad Tughluq's token currency fail?

- Q6. **Answer the following questions in detail (Any two):** 2x2=4
- j) Who was an *iqtdar*? What were his duties?
 - ii) Why were the forests of the Ganga-Yamuna *doab* cleared?
 - iii) What was the Mughal tradition of succession?

Section B: Civics**Marks: 20**

- Q7. **Explain the following terms (Any three)** 1x3=3
- a. Care giving b. Majority c. Opposition d. Double burden
- Q8. **Answer the following in brief:** 1x5=5
6. How does a chief minister get elected?
 7. State any one advantage of debating an issue.
 8. How do the ministers get their work done?
 9. Name two physical tasks involve in housework.
 10. Give one reasons why the wages of domestic workers are low.
- Q9. **Answer the following questions in detail (Any four)** 2x4=8
- a) What do you understand by dual responsibility?
 - b) What is a press conference? Give any one of its advantage.
 - c) Why is housework devalued?
 - d) When does the need for coalition arise?
 - e) Why do you think girl-child is unable to get education especially in India?

Q10. Observe the picture and answer the questions given in the box:



- | | |
|--|---|
| a) What is depicted in this picture? | 1 |
| b) How has woman's role in the family undergone change? | 1 |
| c) State any two measures taken by the government in favor of working women. | 2 |

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q11. Explain the following: (Any four)

1x4=4

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| a. Fossils | b. Epicentre | c. Glacial Moraines |
| d. Flood Plain | e. Delta | |

Q12. State TWO of each of the following:

1x4=4

- Uses of rocks.
- Main mineral constituents of oceanic crust.
- agents of erosion.
- landforms seen in the desert.

Q13. Give reasons: (Any two)

2x2=4

- Mushroom rocks are found in deserts.
- The earth is called a dynamic planet.
- Clay changes into slate.

Q14. Briefly answer the following:

1x4=4

- What is rock-cycle?
- How is granite formed?
- How is earthquake measured?
- Name the two inner layers of the earth.

Q15. Answer in detail:

2x5=10

- 6) What are minerals? Name two minerals used as fuels.
- 7) How are ox-bow lakes formed?
- 8) Explain any two erosional effects on coastal landforms.
- 9) Differentiate between weathering and erosion.
- 10) What are endogenic forces? Give examples.

Q16. Draw a neat and well labeled diagram of a volcano. Label all the parts clearly.

4



Term Exam Practice Paper

Time: 3 Hrs.
Section A: History

Max. Marks: 80
Marks: 30

Q.1 Answer any three of the following questions: 3x2=6

- Explain the terms 'Charbagh' and 'Guldatsa'.
- What led to the rise of temple towns?
- Why was Surat considered to be a cosmopolitan city?
- How did the Virashaiva movement in Karnataka criticise the social system in the mid 12th century?

Q.2 Answer any two of the following questions: 2x3=6

- 'Shahjahan's reign witnessed a golden period in architecture'. How can we say this today?
- A new kind of Bhakti movement emerged in South India during the 7th to 9th century. Who led this movement and what was their main teaching?
- How were temples the hub of all activities in Hampi?

Q3. Read the source and answer the questions given: 4

This is a description of Masulipatnam by William Methfold, a factor of the English East India Company in 1620:

'This is the chief port of Golconda, where the Right Worshipfull East India Company have their agent. It is a small town populous, unwalled, ill built and worse situated, within all the springs are brackish. It was a poor fisher town...'

- Name the town mentioned in the source.
- Who is the author of this source?
- Which year was the source written?
- Why did the English and Dutch East India Company decide to establish their settlements in this area?

Q4. Name the following :(Marks will be deducted for spelling errors) 1x6=6

- He was a Sufi saint whose shrine is in Ajmer.
- The moneychangers who had huge banking houses at Surat.
- The inlay work in copper and silver.
- Women like Sakkubai of Maharashtra belonged to this caste.

- e. Through local myths and legends this book laid down that it was possible to receive the grace of God regardless of caste status.
- f. In 1555 Humayun built this city.

- Q5. On the given map name ,mark and label the following: 1x4=4
- QutbShahi rulers ruled here.
 - Known as the gateway to the west.
 - A temple town in Andhra Pradesh.
 - It was a city of architectural ruins.

Section B: Civics

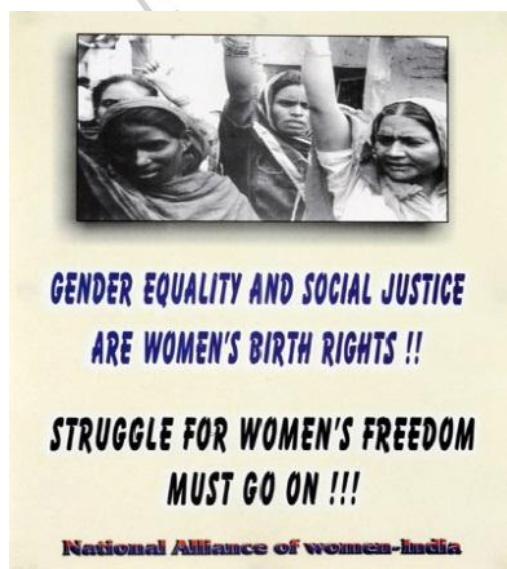
Marks: 20

Q6. Answer any three of the following :

2x3=6

- What was the reaction of the government to the demands of the TawaMatsyaSangh?
- How has technology helped media to reach out to people?
- How did the TawaMatysaSangh help fishermen to earn substantially?
- The 'Narmada BachaoAndolan 'was a protest against the construction of a dam on the river Narmada.' Explain the reasons for the protest in context of the local people of the area.

- Q7. Observe the poster and write how women in India can be given equal status to men .(Write four points for your answer) 4



Q8. Read the newspaper article and answer the questions given:

1x6=6

The Unending Struggle of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims for Equality



Religious minorities and economically backward, both Christians and Muslims from different parts of the country have converged in Delhi to demand reservations for Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims. This is a part of a long standing struggle demanding the Government to introduce a bill to include Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims in the scheduled Castes list. It should also be remembered that in several cases of atrocities committed against Dalits majority of the victims were dalit Christians. These victims were attacked not because they were Christians but because they were untouchables. They organised rallies and dharnas from time to time demonstrating their numerical strength and unity of purpose. Therefore the struggle of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims is a legitimate demand for equal rights and full citizenship.

- Why are the Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians being treated unequally?
- What change do they want the government to make??
- Why were the Dalit Christians subject to atrocities?
- How did they react towards the atrocities?
- What is their demand?
- After reading the article why do you think the Dalits are justified in fighting for their rights?

Q9. If you are a journalist write a newspaper article on the traffic jams caused at the Toll Plaza on the Gurgaon -Delhi road. Clues for your article are as follows:

4

- Your article must have a heading/caption. It should be on behalf of the public.

- Reason for the jam
- Impact of the jam on the common man
- Reaction of the public to this jam

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q10. Answer **any three** of the following questions :

2x3=6

- a) Mention any two things that would attract a tourist to visit Ladakh. Name the famous glacier of this region.
- b) Explain the terms 'Wind Vane' and 'Barometer.'
- c) What is the main crop of the Ganga -Brahmaputra basin? Why is it grown in abundance in some areas of this region?
- d) What are local winds, explain with an example.

Q11. Give reasons for the following:

1x5=5

- a) In the Ladakh desert there is a fear of people suffering from a heat stroke and frost bite at the same time.
- b) Temperature of any metropolitan city will always higher than that of a forest or a sanctuary.
- c) Only shade tolerant vegetation grows in the Amazon basin.
- d) Sahara desert has some areas that are fertile.
- e) In Delhi we have been experiencing high atmospheric pressure in the month of January.

Q12. Explain and draw a neatly labeled diagram on **Cyclonic rain or Convectional rain.**

2+2=4

Q13. Observe the map and answer questions :

6x1=6

- a) Name the countries marked on the map.
- b) Which continent do these countries belong?
- c) Name two products of this region that are famous and are in great demand all over the world.
- d) Name the nomadic tribe of this region.
- e) What is the occupation of the tribes living in this area?
- f) Name any two types of trees grown in this area.

Q14. Find the terms about Ganga -Brahmaputra Basin in the following jumbled words. Rewrite the word and write a sentence on each of the words.

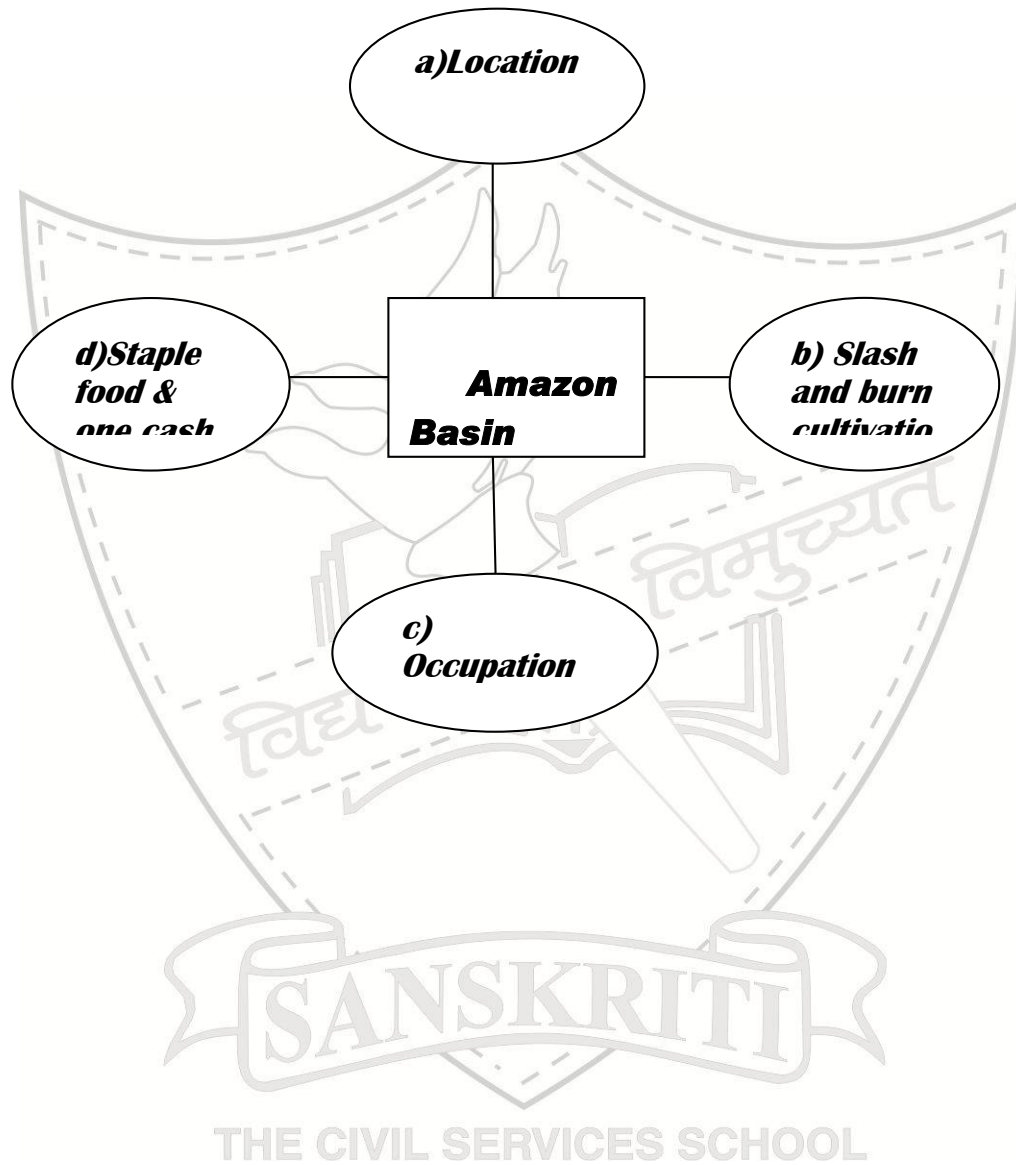
1x5=5

- a) Goranemv
- b) Siko

- c) Lakatok
- d) Teuj
- e) Nepi

Q15. Answer as per the web diagram.

1x4=4



UT Practice Paper

Time: 1 Hr. 10 Mins
Section A: History

Max. Marks: 25
Marks: 10

- Q1. Explain the following in brief (*any three*): 1x3 = 3
- i) Archive ii) Cartographer
ii) Habitat iv) Jatis
- Q2. Match the following and write the correct pair in your answer sheet (**Do not** $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ **write paired serial numbers**):

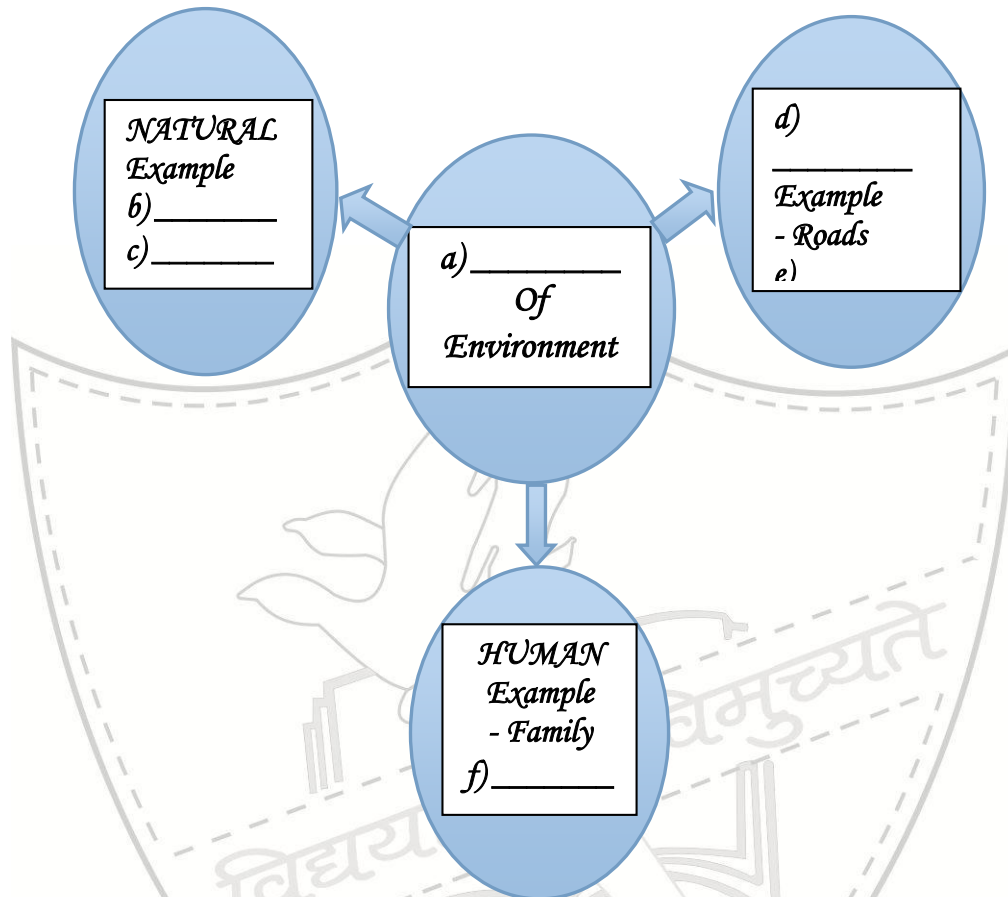
	Column A		Column B
1	14 th century chronicler	a	Kayasthas
2	A caste of scribes and secretaries	b	Rajputs
3	He referred to India as Hind	c	Kshatriya
4	Warrior caste	d	ZiyauddinBarani
		e	Amir Khusrau

- Q3. Why is there more information about medieval period than the ancient period. 1
Give one reason.
- Q4. Name any two kinds of information found in the manuscripts. 2
- Q5. Who were the 'scribes'? Why is their work not a dependable source of history? 2
- Section B: Civics** **Marks: 5**
- Q6. How does *Universal Adult Franchise* empower the people in a democracy? 1
- Q7. Give two reasons why more children have started going to school. 1
- Q8. What inequality was fought through the civil rights movement in America? 1
- Q9. What efforts have been taken by the government to ensure equality among the people in India. (*Any two*) 2

Section C: Geography

Marks: 10

- Q10. Complete the diagram (Write only the answers with correct serial number) 1/2x6=3



- Q11. Define: 1x3= 3
 i) Atmosphere ii) Hydrosphere iii) Ecosystem
- Q12. State one difference between any one of the following: 1
 Biotic and abiotic environment
 OR
 Human and manmade environment
- Q13. With the help of an example explain why man needs to modify his environment? 1
- Q14. Why is it important to protect the biosphere? 2

Term Exam Practice Paper

Time: 3 Hrs.
Section A: History

Max. Marks: 80
Marks: 30

- Q1. Explain the following terminologies briefly (any four): 1x4=4
- a) Hinterland b) *Qiblac*) *Baolis*
d) *Mahamandapa* e) Arcuate
- Q2. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentences : 1x5=5
- i) Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the _____ Rajput.
- ii) _____ _____ laid the foundation of the Sultanate rule in India.
- iii) The coins called _____ had wide acceptance commercially.
- iv) _____ invasions forced the Sultnate rulers to mobilise a large army.
- v) The part of a building above the ground floor was called the _____.
- Q3. Identify the following from the hints given below (Write only the answer): 1x5=5
- a) Sultan Iltutmish constructed this reservoir.
b) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni destroyed this temple on Gujarat coast.
c) Persian court chroniclers described him as the 'Shadow of God'.
d) Main shrine of the temple where the chief diety was kept.
e) This binding material was extensively used for construction during the 13th century.
- Q4. Answer the following (Any three): 2x3=6
- i) Why did some kings give themselves names similar to that of the Gods?
ii) What was the 'ideal social order' as advised by the *tawarikhs*?
iii) How did the ruler control the power of an *iqtadar*?
iv) Why were temples destroyed and looted through the Middle Ages?
- Q5. Answer in detail (Any two): 3x2=6
- a) Re-draw the following table and differentiate the rule of AlauddinKhalji and Mohamed Tughlaq on the criteria mentioned:

b)

	Criteria	Alauddin Khalji	Mohamed Tughlaq
i.	Controlling prices of goods		
ii.	Salaries paid to the soldiers		
iii.	Construction of Garrison towns		

c) Who were the *bandagan*? State two reasons why they were so loyal to the Sultan?

d) How was constructing a mosque seen as a unifying factor during the Sultanate period? (3 points)

Q6. Observe the picture and answer the questions given in the box:

4



a. *What is shown in the picture?*
1

b. *What was the significance of tanks and reservoirs around temples and mosques? (2 points)* 2

c. *Name another such place of worship which has a tank in its*

Section B: Civics

Marks: 20

Q7. Explain briefly :

1x3=3

- a) Press Conference b) Constituency c) Double burden

Q8. Answer the following in brief (*Any three*) :

1x3=3

- State any one advantage of debating an issue in the legislative assembly.
- How do ministers get their work done?
- Name any two physical tasks involved in housework.
- Give one reason why wages of domestic workers are low in India?

Q9. Observe the picture and answer the questions given in the box:

4



- a. What is depicted in this picture? 1
- b. What Constitutional measure has been responsible for this change? 1
- c. State two measures taken by the government to encourage women to work outside the house. 2

Q10. Answer the following questions in detail:

2x3=6

- Why is housework devalued?
- In what circumstances does an MLA have a dual responsibility?
- What is the role of the Governor in a State?

Q11. Study the Punjab Legislative Assembly Election results for two years tabulated below and answer the questions :

1x4=4

Seats won in Year	2012	2007
Political Party		
Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)	56	49
Indian National Congress (INC)	46	44
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	12	19
Others	3	5

- How many constituencies have undergone elections?
- What is the minimum number of seats required to form a government?
- What kind of a government will be formed?
- Which party has suffered the most loss?

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q12. Define (Any four):

1x4=4

- Fossils
- Minerals
- Epicentre
- Glacial Moraines
- Loess

Q13. Fill in the blanks and rewrite the sentence:

1x5=5

- Fossils are found in _____ rocks.
- _____ is the thinnest layer of the earth.

- iii) Under intense heat and pressure _____ changes into _____ .
iv) Sea waves deposit sediments along the shores forming _____ .

Q14. Name two of each of the following:

1x4=4

- a) Exogenic forces.
b) Main mineral constituents of continental crust.
c) Landforms created on rocks by sea waves.
d) Minerals used as fuels.

Q15. Give reason:

1x4=4

- i) Mushroom rocks are found in deserts.
ii) Earth is called a dynamic planet.
iii) Observing animal behavior is a common earthquake prediction method.
iv) Granite is formed of large grain.

Q16. Answer the following questions briefly (any three):

1x3=3

- 1) What is rock cycle?
2) Name the machine and unit of measuring earthquake.
3) Why do lithospheric plates move?
4) Name two types of igneous rocks.

Q17. Answer in detail (Any three):

2x3=6

- a) How are ox-bow lake formed?
b) How is river an agent of erosion and deposition? Name a landform created by the river due to each of this activity.
c) State two measures that you would take to protect yourself when an earthquake occurs.
d) Why are diastrophic forces not felt by us? Give one example of diastrophic force acting on the earth.

Q18. Draw a neat and well labeled diagram of the structure of a Volcano.

4

UT Practice Paper

Time: 1 Hr. 10 Mins
Section A: History

Max. Marks: 25
Marks: 10

- Q1. Choose the correct answer and rewrite the following sentences: 4x ½ =2
- k) The Mughals followed _____ (Coparcenary/primogeniture) inheritance.
- l) The mother of Jahangir was a _____ (*Sisodiya/Kachhawaha*) Rajput princess.
- m) Genghis Khan was the ruler of the _____ (Timur/Mongol) tribes.
- n) _____ (Babur/Ibrahim Lodi) laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in India.
- Q2. Explain the following terms briefly (any two): 1x2=2
- b) *Watanjagir* b) *Zat* c) *ibadatkhana*
- Q3. As told in *Ain-i-Akbari*, how were the following better known during Akbar's reign? 4x½=2
- i) Financial officer
- ii) Police commander
- iii) Military paymaster
- iv) Ministers in-charge of religious and charitable patronage
- Q4. State two military responsibilities of a *mansabdar*? 1
- Q5. Do you think Akbar's idea of *sulh-i-kul* can be useful in present time? Give reason for your answer. 1
- Q6. Who was Todar Mal? What was his contribution to Akbar's effective administration? 1+1

Section B: Civics

Marks: 5

- Q7. What is a balanced report? 1
- Q8. State one advantage and one disadvantage of censorship. 1+1
- Q9. What is meant by independent media? Why is it important for media to be independent? 1+1

Section C: Geography

Marks: 10

- Q10. The blanks and rewrite the complete sentences: ½ x4=2
- e) _____ gas constitutes largest percentage of air around us.

- f) _____ layer protects us from harmful radiation from the sun.
 g) _____ is the most important layer of the atmosphere.
 h) _____ is an example of light gas.

Q11. Give reason for the following(any three):

1x3=3

- i) Carbon dioxide is called the greenhouse gas.
 ii) Most satellites are stationed in thermosphere.
 iii) Stratosphere is most ideal for flying aeroplanes.
 iv) Temperatures in the cities are much higher than that villages.

Q12. What is insolation?

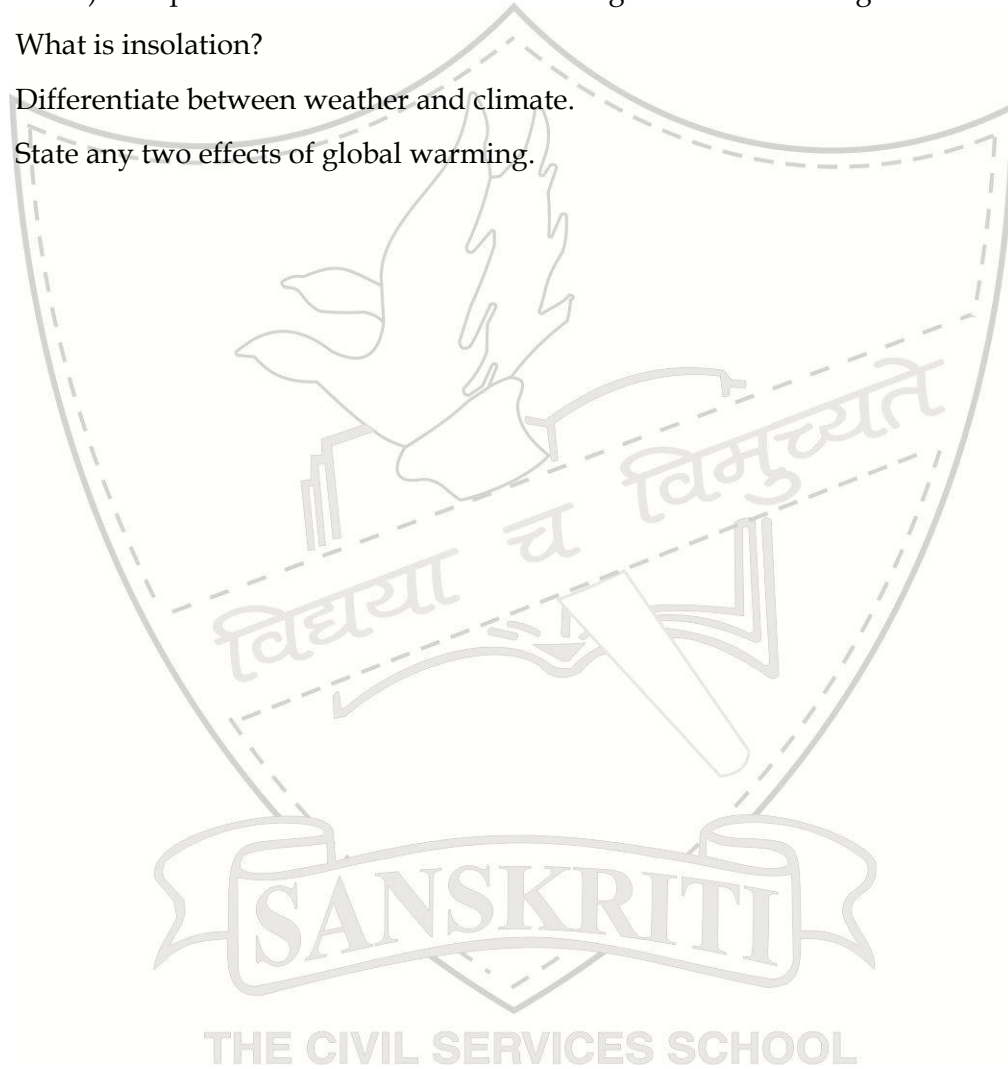
1

Q13. Differentiate between weather and climate.

2

Q14. State any two effects of global warming.

2



Term Practice Paper

Time : 3 Hours

M.M : 80

Section A: History

Marks: 30

Q4. Observe the map carefully and answer the following questions:

1 x 6=6



- Which ruler came to India from the underlined place?
- Which parts of India were attacked by him?
- Name the famous temple attacked by him.
- Which scholar was appointed by him to write about the Indian sub-continent?
- Name the account written by that scholar.
- Name another ruler from Afghanistan who came to India a few years later.

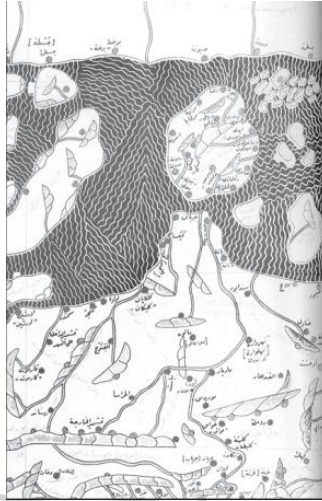
Q5. Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

- What was the Tri partite struggle? Why did Kanauj become the centre of the struggle?
- What different sources were used by Kalhana to write his account about Kashmir? How was he different from the other writers of prashastis?
- Write any two high sounding titles adopted by kings in the medieval period. Why did they adopt such titles?
- What was the ritual of hiranya-garbha?
- Who were the samantas?

Q6. Observe the two maps given below and answer the questions:

4+1=5



- a. List out four differences between the maps .
- b. People who make maps are called _____.
- Q7. In each of these states, resources were obtained from the producers, that is, peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans, who were often persuaded or compelled to surrender part of what they produced. Sometimes these were claimed as "rent" due to a lord who asserted that he owned the land. Revenue was also collected from traders.
- a. The above passage gives information about the sources of income of the early medieval kingdoms. Give three ways in which the kings used the resources thus collected.
- b. How were the officials for collecting revenue appointed?

3

1

Q8.



1

1

- a. Paintings like the above were included in manuscripts in the medieval period. What type of paintings are these?
- b. Why were they included in the texts?

Q9. In the middle of the thirteenth century a scholar wanted to copy a book. He did not have enough paper. So he washed the writing off a manuscript he did not want, dried the paper and used it. (2) A century later, if you bought some food in the market you could be lucky and have the shopkeeper wrap it for you in some paper.

- a. What were people who copied manuscripts called? 1
- b. In what way is this increase in availability of paper related to knowledge of history? 1
- c. Where are the manuscripts stored? 1

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

Q6. Answer the following questions: 2x5=10

- a. How does the Indian constitution promote gender equality?
- b. List two ways in which the government of India, helps women to take up employment outside the home.
- c. In what ways do girls/women face discrimination in our society? List two examples.
- d. Why should housework be valued?
- e. Why is a press conference important? How does it help democracy?

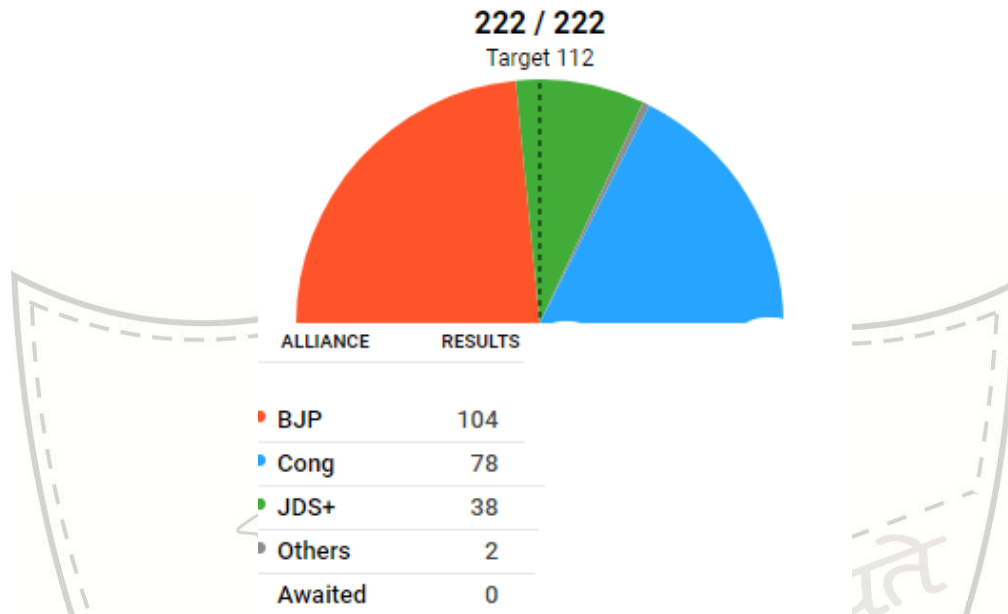
Q7. Results of the Assembly Elections in Himachal Pradesh in 2017 1x6=6

Political Party	No of MLA's elected
Bharatiya Janata Party	44
Indian National Congress	21
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1
Independents	2
Total	68

- a. Name the ruling party.
- b. Who are independents?
- c. Name the opposition party.
- d. What is the total number of constituencies in Himachal Pradesh?

- e. How is the ruling party decided?
f. What work will be done by the legislative assembly?

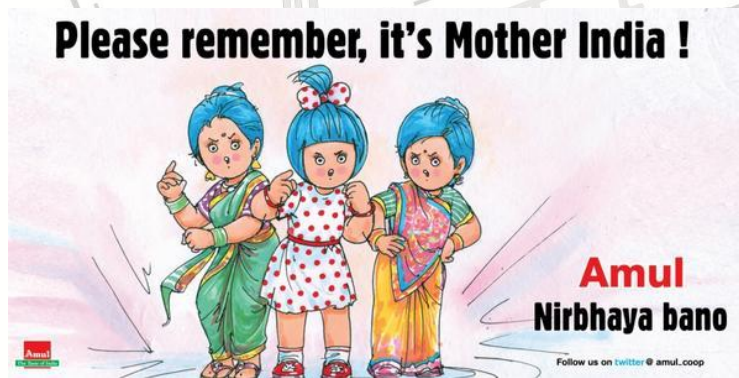
Q8 Observe the given 2018 Assembly Election Results of Karnataka and answer the questions:



Which type of government will be formed in the state? Explain the reason.

2

Q9.



“Advertisements and posters often reflect key issues of a society.” What message is the above advertisement trying to convey?

2

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q10. Give reasons for the following.

1x5=5

- Sand dunes keep shifting
- The delta is formed at the mouth of a river.
- Fossils are usually found in sedimentary rocks.
- The continental crust is called the Sial.
- Rocks are useful for us.

Q11.



1x4=4

- Name the earth movement shown here.
- Which type of force causes it?
- Name the machine used to measure it.
- How is its magnitude measured?

Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

Q12.

- What are exogenic forces? Give 2 examples.
- What are extrusive igneous rocks?
- How are glacial moraines formed?
- Explain the formation of a waterfall.
- Give 2 features of the Core.

Q13.

Observe the picture and answer the questions:

1x3=3



- Name the rock which is used to make the monument.
- Which type of rock is it?
- How are such types of rocks formed?

Q14.

Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of the Rock cycle

3

Q15.

- What is Volcano?
- Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of a volcano.

1

4

Practice Maps

India



India



India



India



India



India



India



India

