## **SMART SKILLS**

SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS VII

**SESSION 2021-22** 



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## **SYLLABUS 2021-22**

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 (Project Work)	Inside our Earth
3.	July	The Delhi Sultans	How the State Government Works	Our Changing Earth
4.	August	The Delhi Sultans (Contd/-))	Understanding Media (Project Work)	Air
5.	September	Syllabus completion and Revision	Revision	Revision
6.	October	Mughal Empire	Struggles for Equality	Air (Contd/-)
7.	November	Towns, Traders and Craftsperson	Struggles for Equality (Contd/-)	Human Environment Interaction: The Tropical & Subtropical Region
8.	December	Devotional Paths to Divine (project work)	Markets around us (From SmartSkills)	Life in the Desert
9.	January	18th Century Developments	Syllabus completed	Life in the Desert (Contd/-)
10.	February	Completion of syllabus Revision-Second Term Exam	Revision	Revision

Disclaimer: The Syllabus is subject to change or modification as per the norms and conditions of offline/online classes to be conducted in the academic session 2021-22.

## Assessments and Projects FIRST TERM 2021-22

I. Project in History – Learning about – HERITAGE OF DELHI

Heritage can refer to practices or characteristics that are passed down through the years from one generation to the next. Heritage is fundamental in creating 'a sense of place and belonging' for a community. There are three types of heritage sites: cultural, natural and mixed cultural heritage sites. Cultural heritage sites include hundreds of historical buildings and town sites, important archaeological sites and works of monumental sculptures for paintings.

We need to value and protect our heritage because it adds character and distinctiveness to an area. All historical cities in India have seen the rise and fall of Empires; some cities however retain the traces of them in the form of monuments.

Delhi, the capital of India is a fine case in point. A walk through the city in person or virtually will give you a chronicled account of the kings and queens of the bygone era. It has a rich historical and cultural background owing to the numerous invasions that took place in this region from the mythical era of the Mahabharata when it was called 'Indraprastha', to the glorious times of the Mauryas, Mughals, Marathas and finally the British who reigned over two centuries, Delhi has seen it all. Its invasions have resulted in a multitude of breathtakingly beautiful architecture in the form of temples, sarais, forts, tombs and sprawling gardens.

This year we will study about the Delhi sultanate and the Mughals as a part of our curriculum. It's time to become an explorer and study the architectural brilliance and beauty of these manmade wonders.

#### Material required

i. Take a A3 sheet /two sheets of A4 (joined)/ half chart paper - Place it vertically for drawing and writing about the features of the monument. (all filed neatly in a file folder/notebook)

OR

ii. Students can compile their work Google slides along with Google Drawings to create the drawing of the monument.

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS:

Choose any two monuments of Delhi (belonging to the Delhi Sultanate or Mughal Period) and study their architectural design and research about their significance.

Mention the following details:

- Name of the monuments.
- Name of the person(s) who commissioned them.
- When and Why were they built/commissioned (TIME PERIOD)
- Draw pictures by hand or on Google drawings of the monument.
- Write a detailed account of how the monuments were used. (200 words)
- As a part of the presentation give details of some characteristic features of buildings describe them. Features of architecture example *Jaali*, *Guldasta*, *Chhajja*, *Jharokha*, *Charbagh*(*chahar-bagh*), *Pishtaq*, *dome*.
- All files or google slides will be taken as a submission of the project.

#### You can research from:

- 1. Go through the google slides shared with you on the Google Classroom and remember the Mughal Architecture features taught in the class.
- 2. Read Chapter-5 From the NCERT TEXT BOOK (RULERS AND BUILDINGS)
- 3. Let's Go Time Travelling by Subhadra Sen Gupta (Supplementary Reader for Grade 7)
- 4. Refer to Mughal architecture Humayun's tomb <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5]\_Hj8DjIs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5]\_Hj8DjIs</a> in English and <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5eMiItpDomI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5eMiItpDomI</a> in Hindi
- 5. WORLD HERITAGE <a href="https://worldheritagejourney.com/world-heritage-sites-delhi/">https://worldheritagejourney.com/world-heritage-sites-delhi/</a>
- 6. Monumental Feats of Mughal Women

https://www.theheritagelab.in/delhi-monuments-mughal-women/

- 7. INTACH DELHI CHAPTER- https://www.intachdelhichapter.org/projects.php
- 8. Rare Delhi sketches of 1847 show what the capital has lost <a href="https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/what-delhi-lost-in-170-years-since-1847/articleshow/65623325.cms">https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/what-delhi-lost-in-170-years-since-1847/articleshow/65623325.cms</a>

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#### **Rubric for Assessment**

Content and Accuracy	Attractiveness & Organization	Graphics/Pictures	Timely submission	Total
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10

- I. Activity in Social & Political Life Equality Skit depicting the working of the State legislative assembly. Choose any State Legislative Assembly, pick up current topic being discussed in that state. Pass a law with debate and discussion in the house.
   Class to be divided into two groups each group Ruling party and opposition.
- II. Activity 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. **Nonfunctional Product model essential:** 5 marks



#### **SECOND TERM 2020-21**

- I. **Project in History** Bhakti Movement– Individual. Slide share project on any one Bhakti Saint: 10 marks
- 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.
- Rubric for assessment given in following pages.
- II. **Project on Supplementary reader** In order to work towards comprehensive learning and to generate students' interest, a project will be done from this supplementary reader. 10 marks
- Class to be divided into groups od 4-5
- Each group given a particular part to be presented Google slides, skit, role play etc.
- Rubric for assessment given in following pages.

BROAD FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENTS OTHER THAN PROJECT. 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 sheetwith 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.





#### FIRST TERM SUPPLEMENTARY READER ACTIVITY

#### Dear Students,

Keeping in mind the spirit of learning through discovery and experience, you need to read the supplementary reader provided to you for social science, 'Let's go Time Travelling' by Subhadra Sen Gupta. It has been observed that some of you have taken a keen interest in reading the book and also referred to it while completing your holiday homework. Keeping this in mind as we come to the end of the First Term, we would like to conduct an activity to reinforce the learning.

#### Instructions for the Activity:

- 1. Select any one of the topics listed below and make a poster using any one of the <u>options</u> suggested- A3 size paper/CANVA.com/ Google slides (1-2 slides)/Google Drawings.
- 2. Scan the image if it is on paper or share the link on the Google classroom in this assignment.
- 3. Chapter we will be studying would be The Delhi Sultanate (1200 CE-1500 CE) and you are requested to refer to the pages mentioned along with the topics to make the poster. The list is as follows:

S.No	TOPIC	PAGE Nos.
1.	Dynasties of the delhi sultanate- Mamluks, Khiljis, Tighlaqs, Sayyids and Lodhis (Choose any one dynasty)	65-68
2.	Let's build a City	69-71
3.	People of Delhi (Yeh Dilli Hai )	71-73
4.	Religion during Sultanate period (Prayers at Dawn)	73-74
5.	Effects of the Sultanate period on people's lives	74-75
6.	Women during Sultanate period (Born a Girl)	75
7.	Culinary skills and recipes of Sultan period (Kebabs are Here)	77-78

#### FINAL TERM SUPPLEMENTARY READER ACTIVITY

Dear Students,

As we come to the end of the academic year, we hope you enjoyed reading the supplementary reader this year. History told with humour. a capsule summary of the vast history of the Indian continent! As it is written in a conversational, light-hearted way, this journey through periods of Indian history will hopefully encourage you to learn about it in greater detail. It's time to do another interesting activity in a group to learn. After reading about the Mughals, kindly read the instructions and complete this activity.

#### Instructions for the Activity:

- 1. Select any one of the topics listed below and work in groups 4-5 students to do a role play/ skit / Draw and paint/write a poem and recite in class/ presentation (using slides) on <u>any one of the options</u> suggested in the attached table:
  - 1. Chapter we will be studying would be The Mughals (1550 CE-1850 CE) and you are requested to refer to the pages mentioned along with the topics while working with your teams. The list is as follows:

S.No	TOPIC	PAGE Nos.
1.	Rich Man, Poor Man	81-83
2.	Mughal Splendour	83-88
3.	Begums of the Mahal	88-90
4.	Mughlai Masala	90-91
5.	Mughal Fashions CIVIL SERVICES SCHO	91-93
6.	Having Fun (Music and Dance)	94-95

## TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

# HISTORIANS AND THEIR SOURCES PERIODIZATION OF HISTORY.

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

	HIS	STORY	
<b>\</b>	<b>—</b>		<b>——</b>
ANCIENT Beginning approximately from the Indus Valley Civilization till the coming of Muslim	MEDIEVAL Beginning from the Sultanate period, the Mughals till the coming of the Europeans and	MODERN The period of the British rule, struggle for Indian Independence, Freedom and early	CONTEMPORARY The post- Independence era in India and the events and developments in the world in the late
rulers in India.	British in India.	20th Century.	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 sk	ills 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
		_	
		//	

### Answer the following questions:

- 1. List out differences between the maps made by the French cartographer and the Arab geographer, Al-Idrisi?
- 2. In what ways has the meaning of the term 'Hindustan' changed over the centuries?
- 3. Who was considered a foreigner in the past?
- 4. What are the difficulties faced by the historians in using the manuscripts?
- 5. Why do we have more information about the Medieval period?
- 6. Why did the historians have to read different manuscript versions of the same text to gather correct information?
- 7. What were Jatis?
- 8. Define the following
  - a. Habitat
  - b. Jati panchayat
  - c. Scribes
  - d. Archives
  - e. Cartographer E CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

## **NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS**

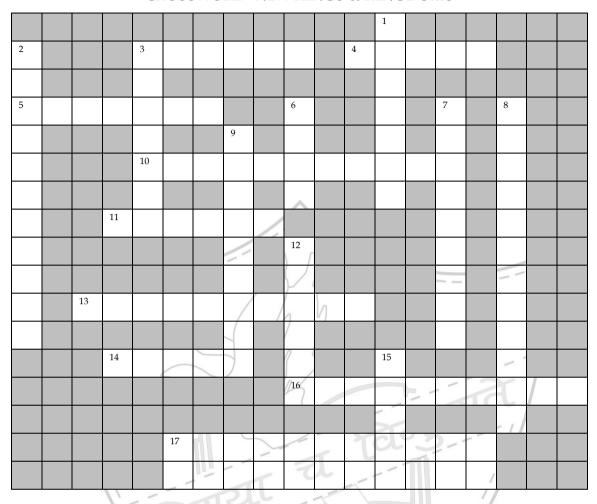
Answer the following Questions:
Q1. Why do you think temples were significantly important in the lives of the people?
Q2 List some livelihood opportunities that temple activities offer.
1
1 2 4
Q3. Paste the picture of any temple in south India and write a short note on it:
//
1-81816-11
(CANCKDIDE)
LSANSIMI

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- Q.2. Name the following.
- a. This was the land held by non-brahaman individuals
- b. This place was situated in the heart of the Ganga plain.
- c. He was the ruler who performed the ritual hiranyagarbha.
- d. This was the capital of the Rashtrakutas.
- e. Four Rajput clans.
- f. Three important dynasties of Peninsular India.
- g. The dynasties that fought for control over Kanuaj.
- Q.3. Answer the following questions.
- a. Who were samantas? What were their roles?
- b. What led to the decline of the Gurjara -Pratiharas?
- c. Why did Mahmud of Gazani attack temple towns in India?
- d. Who were needed to pay the taxes?
- e. How did temples help in Cholas' administration?
- f. How did land grants improve agriculture?



## **CROSSWORD- NEW KINGS & KINGDOMS**



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

#### SULTANATE AT A GLANCE

## The Delhi Sultanate

#### Slave Dynasty

- Started by Qutubud-din Aibak.
- Succeeded by Iltutmish, his sonin-law
- Efficient ruler, great builder, completed Qutub Minar started
   by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- Iltutmish 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
   Mauhmmad next
   ruler. Youngest son
   of Iltutmish, 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-uddin 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 Muhammadbin-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

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4. Fill in the blanks:	
------------------------	--

Qutb Minar was built by destroying temples.

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) Illutumish and Alaudin Khalji built the famous mosque \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Who	o 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
	1 802 - 3 1
b.	Internal and External frontier of Delhi Sultans
	- ) JCANSKRITTL(
	D. T. C.
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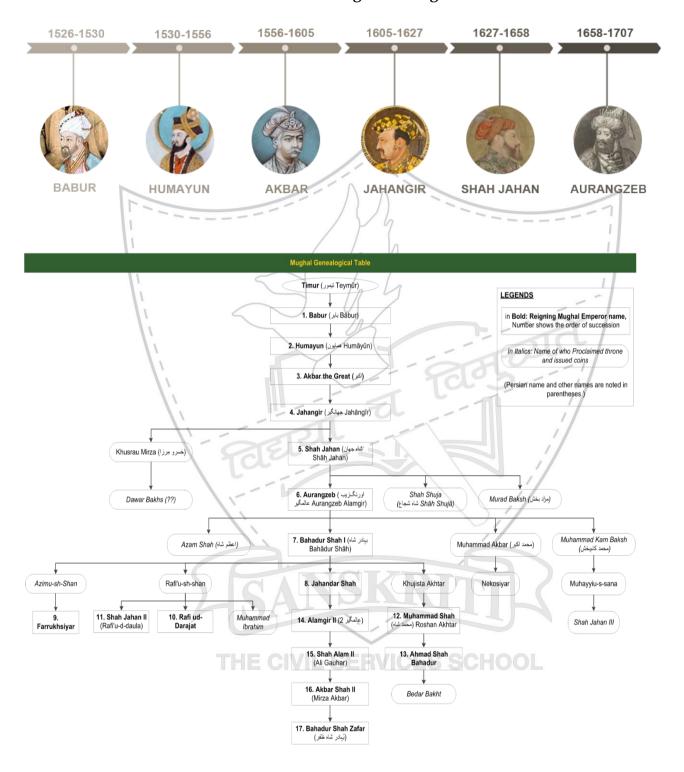
### Answer the following questions:

- 1. What are Tarikh/Tawarikh? Who were their authors? Why are they not considered a reliable source of information?
- 2. Why did the authors of Tawarikh criticized the Delhi sultans?
- 3. What was the garrison town and hinterland?
- 4. What was the opinion of the chronicler, Minhaj-i-Siraj on Raziyya becoming a Sultan in 1236?
- 5. 'The expansion of Delhi Sultanate occurred during the reign of Balban, Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq'? Explain.
- 6. What was the Iqta System? Who was an Iqtadar? How could the king keep a check on the Iqtadars?
- 7. Why did the Delhi sultans build mosques all over the subcontinent?
- 8. What were the administrative measures taken by Muhammad Tughlaq? Why were those a failure?
- 9. What were the administrative measures taken by Alauddin Khalji? Why were those a success?
- 10. Define the following
  - a. Birthright
  - b. Gender distinction
  - c. Chronicler
  - d. Circle of justice
  - e. Bandagans
  - f. Clients
  - g. Samantas

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#### THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

#### The Mughal Lineage



### 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 a can be seen today as well. Find the names of these gates.	round it. Many of these
i)	
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	
vi)	
vii)	
viii)	
<ol><li>Sulh-i-kul becomes most relevant to us in the present times. Give answer.</li></ol>	reasons to support your
	> //
3. What were the two traditions of succession during the Mughal times.	mac
3. What were the two traditions of succession during the Mughai th	ites.
	//
	,:/
4. Who were the <i>mansabdars</i> ? What were their responsibilities?	
THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHO	\OI
THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHO	/OL
5.What were the features of 'Zabt'.	
	••••••
	••••••
	•••••
Akbar's court was famous for the nine gems often referred to as the $l$	
andara court was famous for the fille yells often felefied to as the f	MACIALIAS, CILIALIDIC LIC

words listed below to find their names and try to identify them in the picture below:



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

#### Answer the following questions:

- 1. Give an account of the great Mughals lineage?
- 2. What was the succession policy accepted by the Mughals? What did it lead to?
- 3. What was the Mansabdari system? What were their responsibility? How did the Mansabdar get paid?
- 4. Explain Zat?
- 5. What was the contribution of Raja Todar Mal to Akbar's administration?
- 6. What was the contribution of Abul Fazal to Akbar's rule? Explain the content of books written by him?
- 7. Explain Akbar's idea of Sulh-i-kul?
- 8. Define the following
  - a. Din-i-illahi
  - b. Bigots
  - c. Ibadat Khana
  - d. Farman
  - e. Zamindar



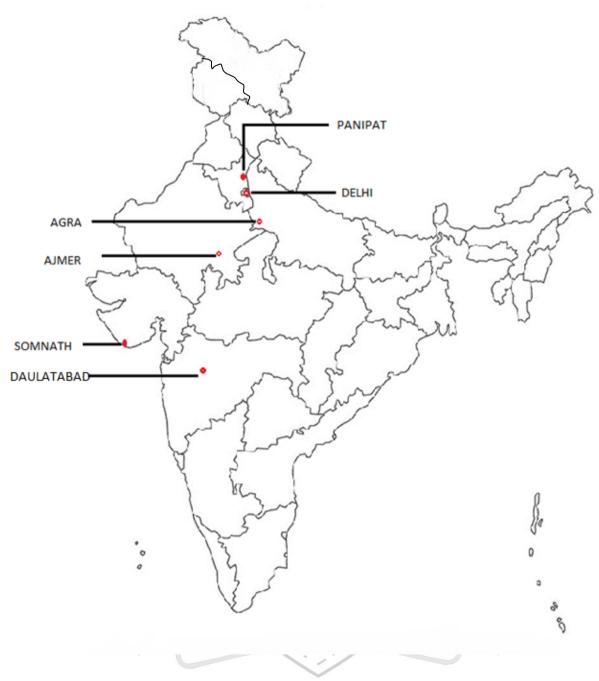
## REVISION SHEET MUGHAL EMPIRE

Fill in the blanks:

1.	From the latter half of the sixteenth century they expanded their kingdom from			
	and, until in the seventeenth century they controlled nearly all of the			
	subcontinent.			
2.	The red fort was built by			
3.	Timur was the ruler of, and			
	The Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, not least of all because their great			
	ancestor had captured Delhi in			
5.	, the first Mughal emperor (1526-1530), succeeded to the throne of			
	in 1494 when he was only 12 years old.			
6.	In 1526 he defeated the Sultan of Delhi,, at Panipat and captured Delhi			
	and Agra.			
7.	The were an immediate threat to Mughal authority.			
8 were an important addition in sixteenth-century warfare. Babur us				
	effectively in the first battle of Panipat.			
9.	The Mughals did not believe in the rule of, where the eldest son inherited			
	his father's estate.			
10.	Instead they followed the Mughal and Timurid custom of inheritance.			
11.	Akbar's revenue minister,, carried out a careful survey of crop yields,			
	prices and areas cultivated for a 10-year period, 1570- 1580.			
	How was tax collected during Akbar's administration?			
13.	Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers,, to write a history			
	of his reign.			
14.	The third volume of Akbar Nama was called			
15.	Mehrunnisa married the Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received the			
	title			
16.	helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea of sulh-i			
	kul.			
17.	The, Persian translation of the Mahabharata contains lavish illustrations of			
	the events of Mahabharata.			
18.	AKhana or translation bureau was also established at Fatehpur Sikri for			
	the purpose of translating Sanskrit works into persian.			
19.	As the Mughal power declined in the late seventeenth century, the new dynasties held			
	command of provinces like and			

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#### IMPORTANT PLACES DURING THE RULE OF DELHI SULTANATE AND MUGHAL RULE



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# 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 -					
	(6)					
<u>)</u> .	Do you think Shah Jahan's court suggested that he was the representive of God on earth?					
	Give reasons.					
	1 - 803//					
	\\\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\					
	1- STELL STELL					
	<b>SANSKRITTL</b>					

#### 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:

Р	I	Е	Т	R	A	D	U	R	A
A	D	G	Q	W	J	I	О	Н	В
V	F	Q	Р	I	S	Н	Т	A	Q
N	K	M	A	R	В	L	Е	E	Р
В	A	О	L	I	U	L	S	L	R
G	A	R	D	Е	N	S	A	М	О
Р	A	L	A	С	Е	S	G	Р	С

#### 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 Taj Mahal 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. *Iharokha*-overhanging balcony.
- 5. *Char-bagh(chahar-bagh)* Persian style formal, quadrilateral garden divided by walk ways and artificial channels.

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

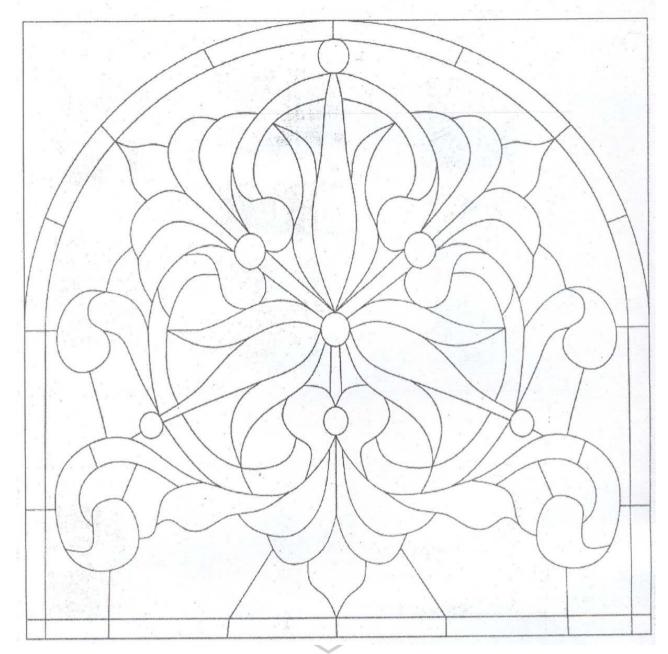
Babur laid out beautiful *char-bagh*. This was carried forward by other Mughal rulers as well. We can see it in the Humayun's tomb, TajMahal etc.

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 Shermandal 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 Shermandal 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 Taj Mahal.

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 *Diwaan-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 Taj Mahal ,which is considered to be one of the seven wonders of the world for the sheer brilliance of its construction.



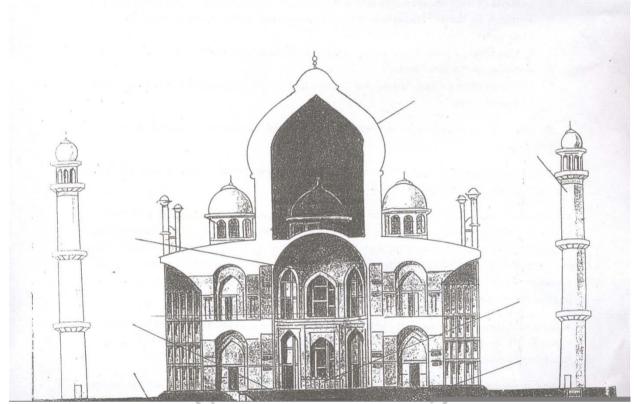
#### ARABSQUE PATTERN (colour the pattern)



Given above is a <u>tessellation</u> 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.

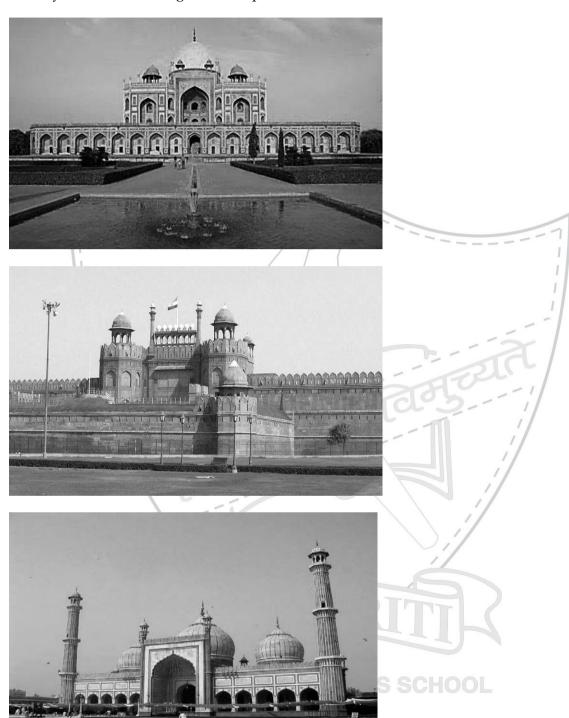




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## Picture Gallery of Mughal Architecture

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 Vidyaranya established the seat of Vijayanagar empire 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?

#### Answer the following questions:

- 1. Differentiate with examples between the three different types of towns in the medieval India?
- 2. What was the lost wax technique?
- 3. What were the guilds? Name the two famous guilds that emerged in South India? With whom did they trade?
- 4. Give reasons, why did the rulers construct the temples?
- 5. Why were the European traders attracted to India?
- 6. Trade was carried out between India and which countries?
- 7. How and why did the Indian craft persons lose their independence?
- 8. Trace the history of Masulipatnam as a centre of trade during the medieval period?
- 9. Give the importance of Hampi, which made it a famous town during the medieval period?
- 10. Why was Surat called the 'Gateway to the west'?

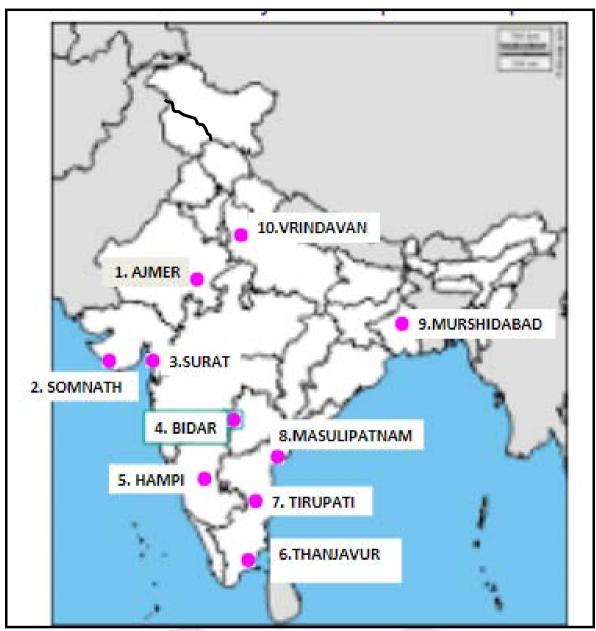
- 11. Define the following
  - a. Mandapa
  - b. Hundis
  - c. Bronze
  - d. Bell metal
  - e. Black towns
  - f. Mandapika
  - g. Haat/Hatta
  - h. Bidri

#### MAP WORK:

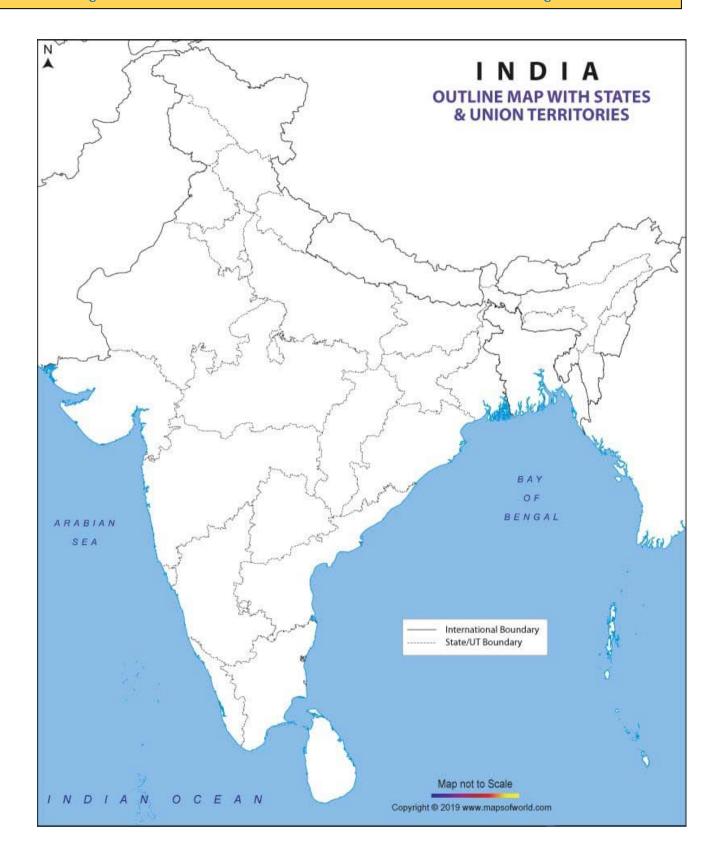
In this lesson you have studied about the following towns. Categorize them as temple towns and trading towns and then **identify** them correctly on the given map of India:

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

TEMPLE TOWNS	TRADING TOWNS
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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
1		

2.Collect some information on any dargah si	tuated in Delhi.
1-8181	S
\ [0	
	\\ //
	\','/

### 4. Identify the following:

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

#### Answer the following questions:

- 1. What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?
- 2. Why do you think many teachers and preachers of the Bhakti movement reject prevalent religious beliefs and practices?
- 3. Discuss the attitude of Vairashaivas and Saints of Maharashtra?
- 4. Write notes on philosophy of Shankaracharya and Acharya Ramanuja?
- 5. Define the following
  - a. Hagiography
  - b. Hospice
  - c. Silsilas

**Sufism**, mystical Islamic belief and practice in which Muslims seek to find the truth of divine love and knowledge through direct personal experience of God. It consists of a variety of mystical paths that are designed to ascertain the nature of humanity and of God and to facilitate the experience of the presence of divine love and wisdom in the world.

This being human is a guest house. Every morning a new arrival.

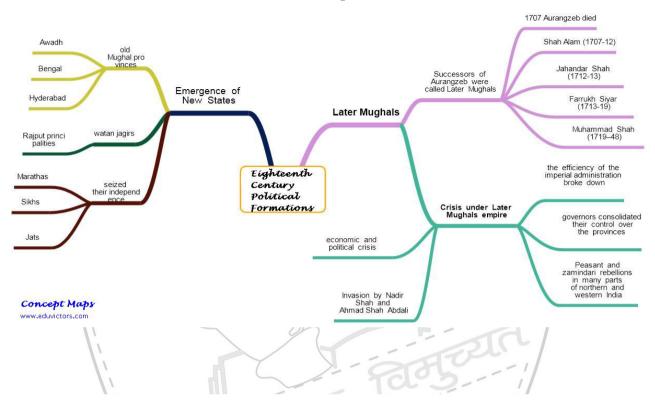
A joy, a depression, a meanness, some momentary awareness comes as an unexpected visitor.

Welcome and attend them all: Even if they're a crowd of sorrows, who violently sweep your house empty of its furniture, still, treat each guest honorably. He may be clearing you out for some new delight.

- Rumi

#### 18th Century Political Developments

#### Mind map



## Independent Kingdom



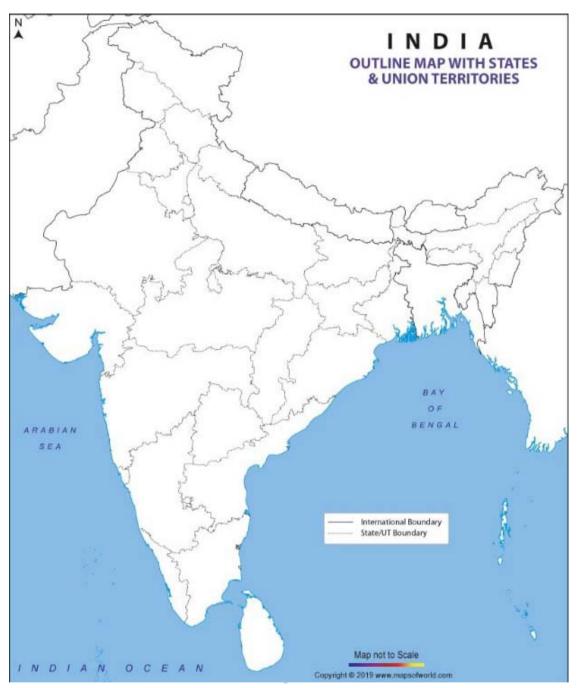
#### Answer the following questions:

- 1. Give reasons for the decline of the Mughal empire?
- 2. How can the states of eighteenth-century India be categorised after the downfall of the Mughal empire?
- 3. Give reasons why and how did Nizam-ud-Mulk Asaf Jahan establish his control in Hyderabad?
- 4. What role did Sa'adat Khan try to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region in the eighteenth century?
- 5. What developments led to the emergence of a new social groups like moneylenders and bankers?
- 6. How did Murshid Quli Khan reduce the Mughal influence in Bengal?
- 7. Describe the common features seen in Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad?
- 8. What were watan jagirs?
- 9. How did the influential Rajputs of Amber and Jodhpur extend their influence after the downfall of the Mughal empire?

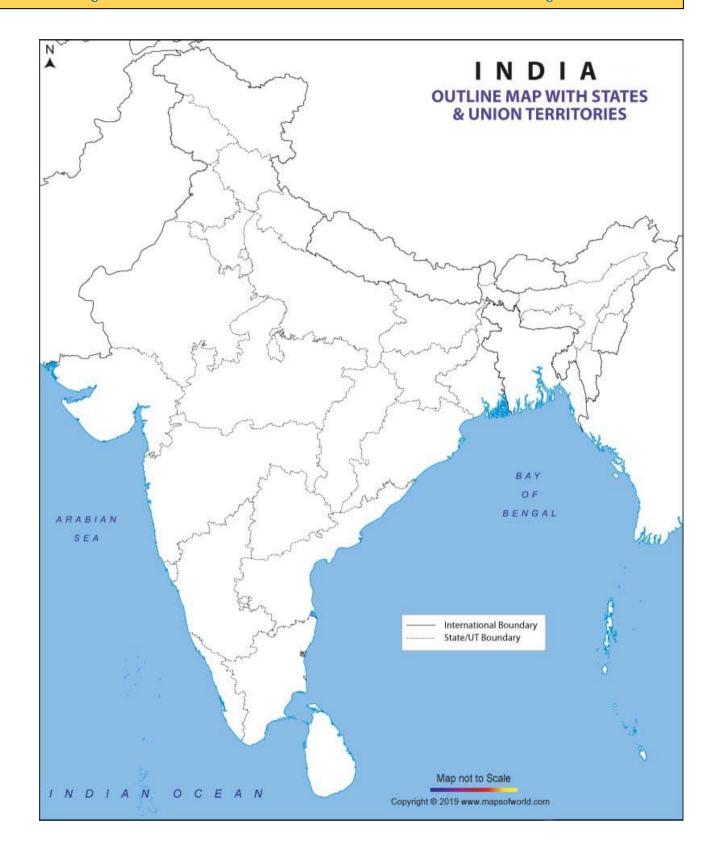
Compare the system of administration and the steps taken by the Governors in these provinces. Fill the given table:

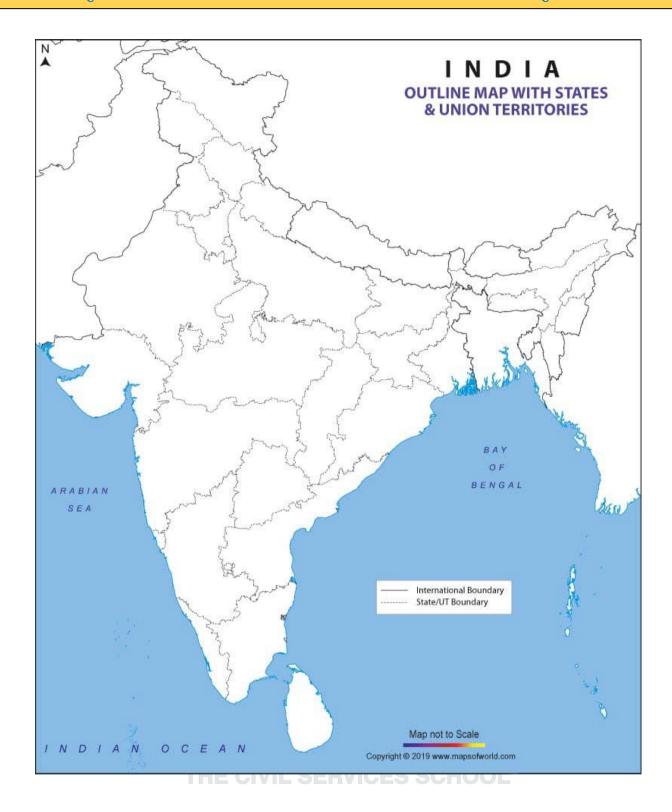
	HYDERABAD	AWADH	BENGAL
Name of the	1		//
Governor			
	CALNIC		
Changes	LISAIND	M.R.	
introduced in	COT !	1/	
administration	THE CIVIL SE	RVICES SCHO	OL
(in Points)			

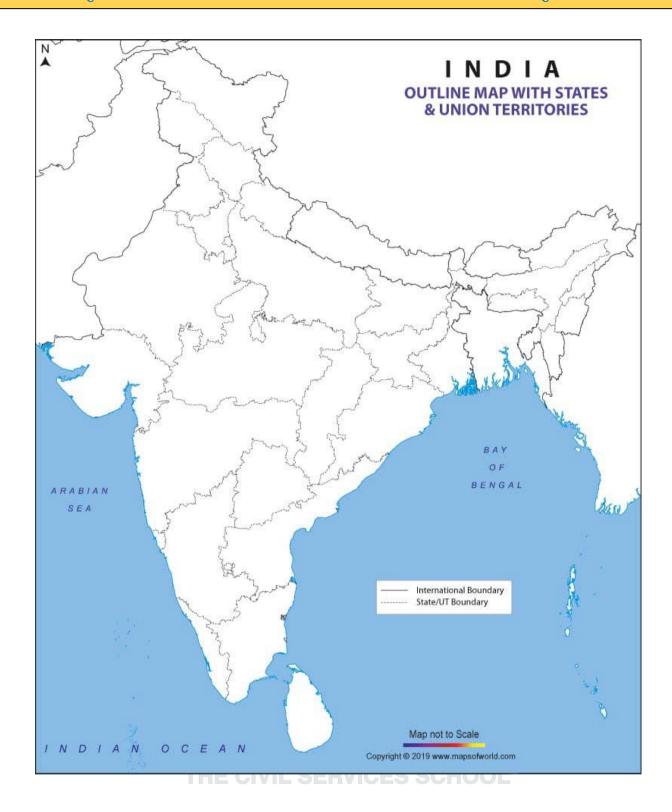
## **Practice Map**



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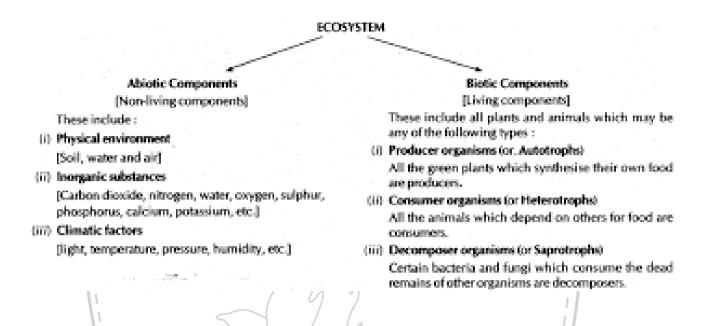




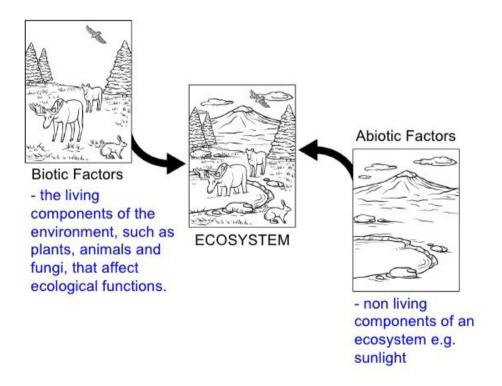




#### **ENVIRONMENT**



# **Abiotic and Biotic Factors**



### Answer the following questions:

- 1. Name and explain the 4 domains of natural environment?
- 2. Illustrate the components of environment with a diagram?
- 3. How have human modified the environment to suit their needs and requirements?
- 4. Write notes on
  - a. Environment
  - b. Ecosystem
  - c. Biotic

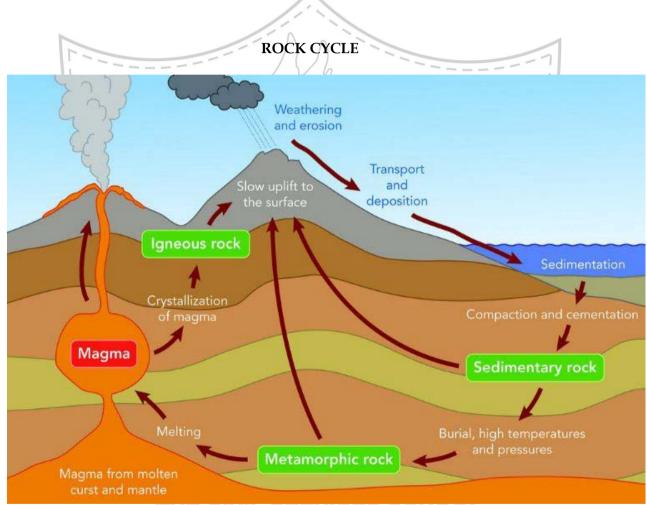


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#### **INSIDE OUR EARTH**

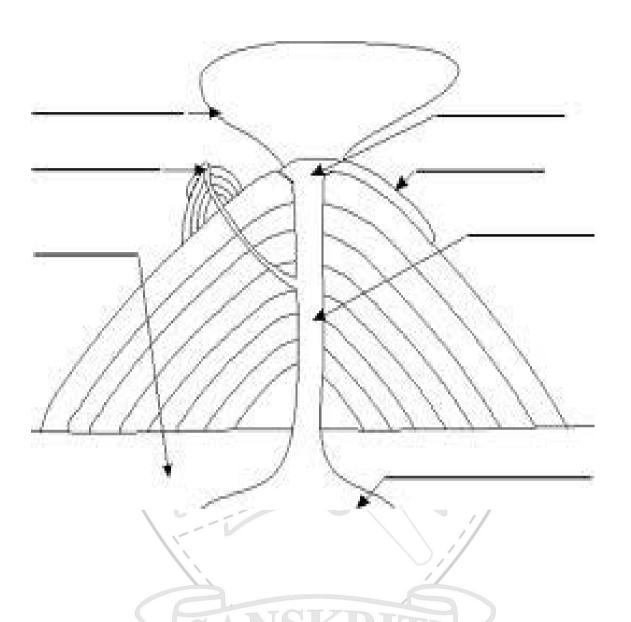
#### Answer the following questions:

- 1. Draw and explain the different layers of the Earth?
- 2. Name and explain the formation of the three kinds of rocks?
- 3. What is Rock cycle? Draw and explain?
- 4. Differentiate between intrusive igneous rocks and extrusive igneous rocks. Support by giving examples.



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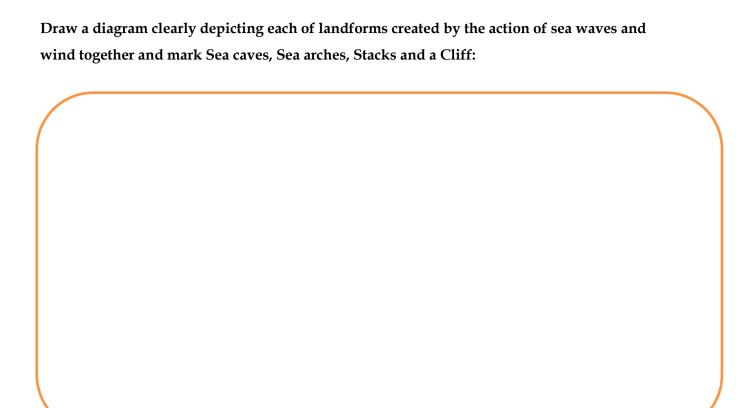
#### **OUR CHANGING EARTH**



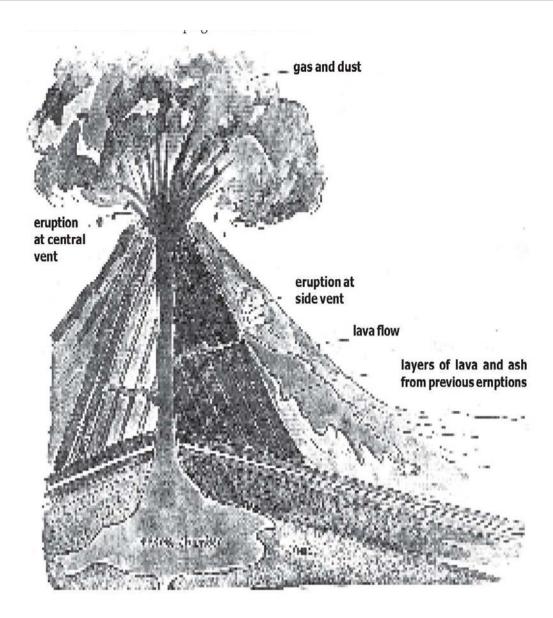
Label the diagram given above and then color it appropriately.

## **Our Changing Earth**

1. Name the majo	r lithospheric plates
2. Define the following	g:
a. Focus	
1	
b. Meanders	
//	
c. Flood plain	1-603
//	
d. Endogenic forces	10 m
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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 modem 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)	
·	
1V) _	
v) _	

#### Answer the following questions:

- 1. What are endogenic and exogenic forces? Give two examples of each supported with a diagram?
- 2. What is erosion and deposition? Support with examples?
- 3. How are meanders, ox-bow lakes and flood plains formed?
- 4. How are sea caves, sea arches, stacks and cliffs formed?
- 5. Name the pressure belts between which the westerlies, trade winds& polar winds blow.
- 6. Give reasons for the following -
- a. Some rocks have mushroom shape.
- b. Flood plains are very fertile.
- c. Buildings collapse due to earthquakes.
- d. There is a low-pressure belt at the equator.
- e. Increased greenhouse effect is causing global warming.



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.



#### **AIR**

## Worksheet-Air



#### Tick the correct option:

- a. This gas makes up the bulk of the atmosphere- Argon / Nitrogen
- b. Green plants produce Oxygen during- Insolation / Photosynthesis
- c. The average height of this layer is 13 kms Troposphere / Stratosphere
- d. This layer is ideal for flying airplanes- Troposphere / Stratosphere
- e. All weather phenomena take place in this layer--Troposphere/Stratosphere

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#### Name the following:

- a. Meteors burn up in this layer of atmosphere-
- b. This is the outermost layer of atmosphere
- c. This layer consists of Ozone-
- d. Ionosphere is part of this layer-
- e. Degree of hotness or coldness of air-

#### What do the following instruments measures:

- a. Thermometer-
- b. Wind Vane-
- c. Rain Gauge-
- d. Barometer-

#### Answer the following questions:

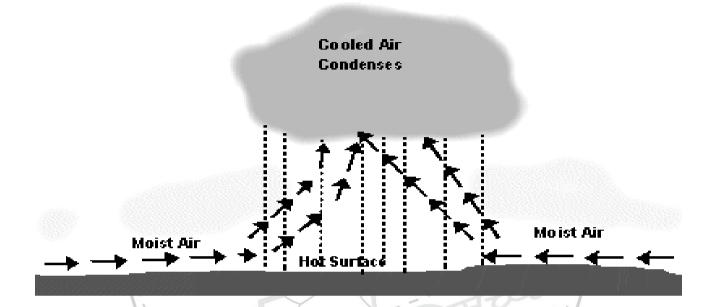
- 2. Discuss the composition of air? Draw a pie chart to support your answer?
- 3. Why is carbon dioxide called a greenhouse gas?
- 4. What is global warming?
- 5. How is the balance of oxygen in air maintained? When does this balance get disturbed?
- 6. Describe the layers of atmosphere? Support it with a diagram.
- 7. How does the air circulation take place?
- 8. Differentiate between climate and weather?
- 9. What is air pressure? What are low-pressure and high-pressure areas?
- 10. What are winds? Explain the type of winds, support it with a diagram of major pressure belts and wind system?
- 11. Explain the different types of Rainfall with diagrams?
- 12. Define the following
  - a. Temperature
  - b. Insolation
  - c. Humidity
  - d. Precipitation

#### Summary of differences between Tornado and Cyclone

DADAMETER TORNADO		CVCLONE
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
	Generated out of strong vertical forces created	Require very low forces in order to form
	by horizontal winds, usually occurs in regions	and grow, and generated in regions of
Required Condition	of large temperature gradient.	near zero horizontal temperature gradient.
Paramet's a	Primarily formed on land, as solar heating of	Purely an oceanic phenomena. They die
Formation	the land surface usually contributes toward the	out over land due to a loss of a moisture
	development of the thunderstorm.	source
	However, there have been instances when	
	tornadoes have occurred even overwater.	
Duration	Usually dies out in minutes	Can last for a few days

#### Convectional rain

## Convectional Precipitation



Convectional 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.

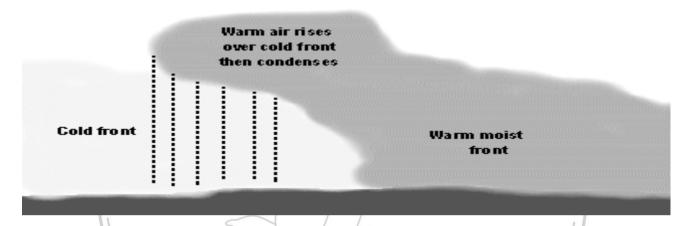
#### Relief rain



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.

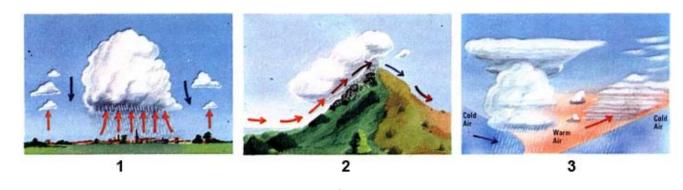
## Frontal rain/Cyclonic rain

#### Frontal Precipitation



**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.

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.



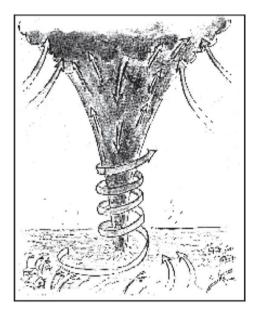
#### **WATER**

Write the key words in the boxes provided:

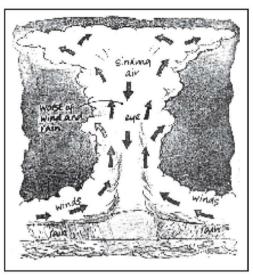
	I. Relief rainfall
2.	Water cycle
3.	Write one positive and one negative effect of ocean currents.
	1-23
4.	How is a Tsunami different from an ordinary wave?
	SANSKRITI

#### HURRICANES, TORNADOES AND CYCLDNES

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 surfac of the sea.



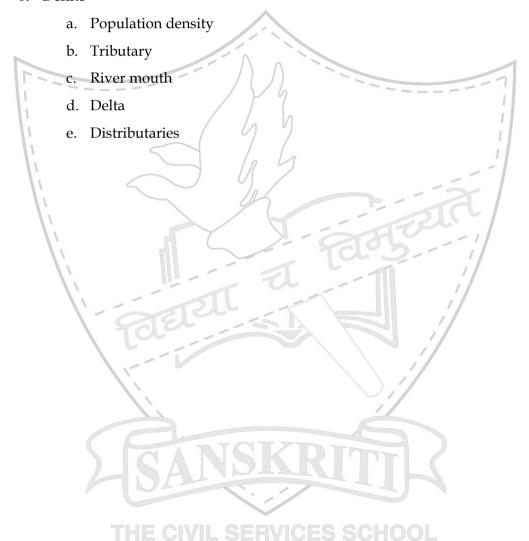
# LIFE IN TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS Assignment

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

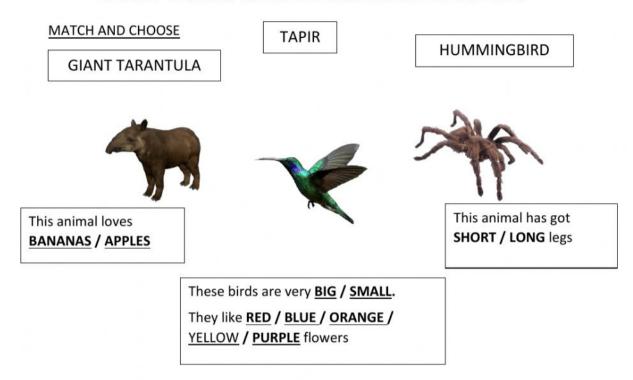
	Amazon	Ganga-Brahmaputra
LAND		
CLIMATE		
WILDLIFE		
VEGETATION		
INDUSTRIES		

#### Answer the following questions:

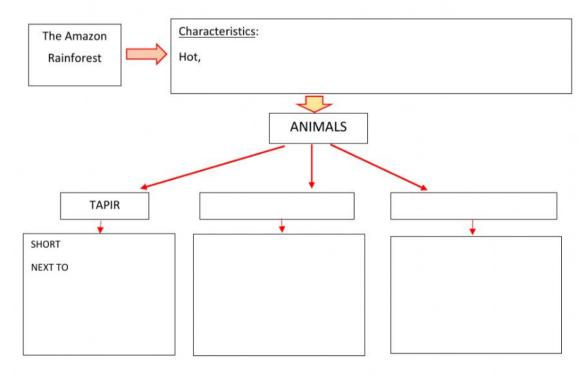
- 1. Compare the various mode of transportation in Amazon and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?
- 2. What are the major crops grown in Amazon?
- 3. What are the major cities located on the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?
- 4. Why is Amazon basin rich in Flora and fauna? Name some.
- 5. What is 'slash and burn' agriculture?
- 6. Define -



## THE AMAZON RAINFOREST

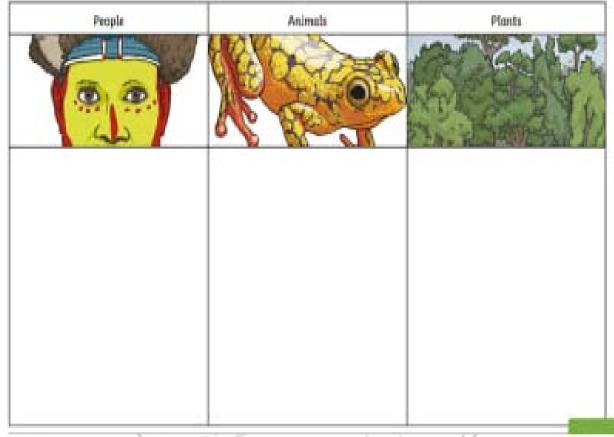


#### READ PAGE 57 AND COMPLETE THE CHART



# The Effects of Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest

Explain how definishation affects the following things:





## **SAVE RIVER YAMUNA!!** Are you ready?

Do you know that river Yamuna was once the lifeline of the city of Delhi. But it has been polluted over the years.

Read the following sentences and put them in the appropriate column.



- Dump Garbage in the river.
- Do not throw plastic waste in the river.
- Wash clothes in the river.
- Do not immerse idols made of PoP (Plaster of Paris)/chemicals in the river.
- Participate in river cleaning rallies.
- Defecate near the rivers.
- Spread awareness about the importance of clean rivers.
- Bathe animals in the river.
- Spill chemicals in the river.
- Grow trees near the river.

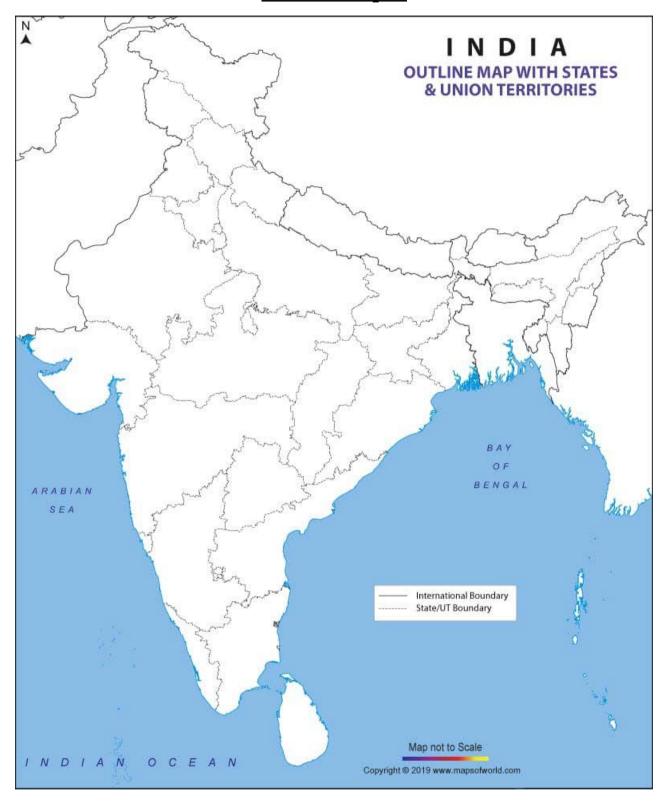
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Map work : On the outline maps of South America and India, locate the Amazon and Ganga-Brahmaputra basins respectively.

## Practice map 1:



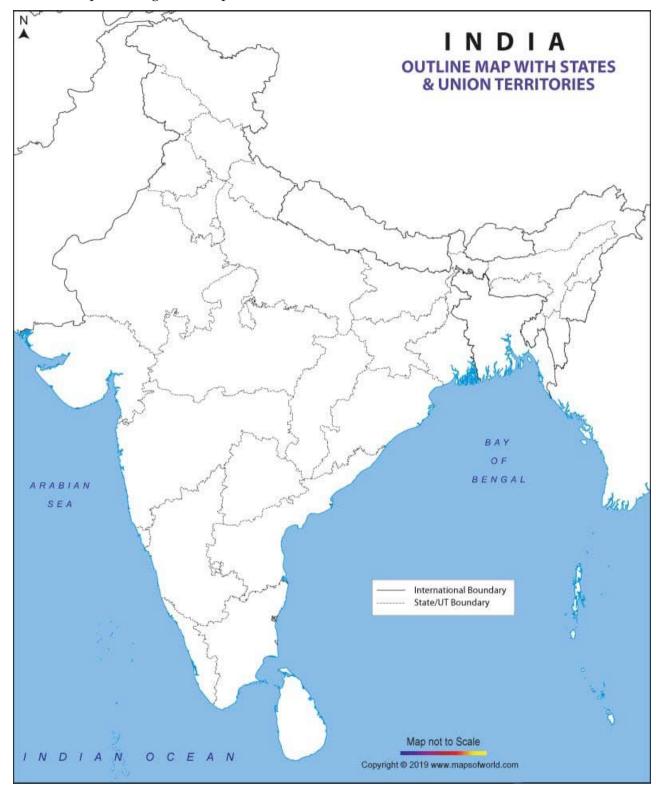
## **Practice map 2:**



## Fill in the blanks:

a. The	e tributaries of and
••••	from the Ganga Brahmaputra basin.
b. Gaı	nga originates in the And Brahmaputra in
••••	
c. Am	nazon rises in the
d	Is the main occupation of the people in the plain areas.
e. The	e apartment like houses in the Amazon basin are called
MYTHOL	OGY
Answer the	e following questions based on mythology:
a. Who is	believed to have brought Ganga on earth?
b. This is th	ne only 'male' river in India.
c. Name th	e gods chiefly associated with Ganga and Brahmaputra.
d. Name th	ne vehicle of the goddess Ganga?
e. Rivers A	laknanda, Mandakini, Bhagirthi and some other small rivers merge and get the name,
Ganga. Na	me the place.

# Practice Map for Ganga Brahmaputra Basin:



# LIFE IN DESERTS

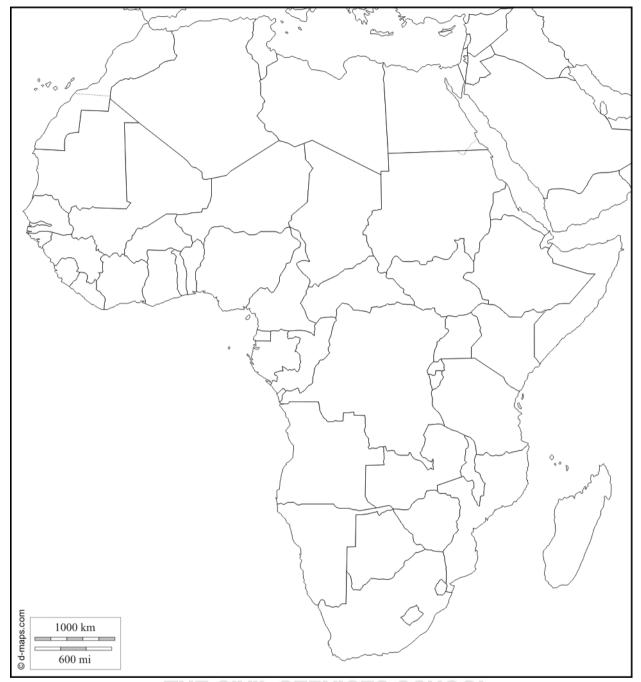
1.	Give two reasons why Sahara is gradually getting transformed?		
2.	Observe the map of Ladakh given in the book, answer the following:		
a.	A glacier situated there		
b.	The neighboring countries around it		
c.	Rivers which cross the region		
d.	A mountain range situated there		
3.	It is said that 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?		
4.	What is a hot desert?		
5.	Name any two hot deserts of the world other than Sahara.		
6.	Name any two cold deserts of the world other than Ladakh		
7.	Differentiate between the wildlife of Sahara and Ladakh in the space provided below:		
	Sahara Ladakh		

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

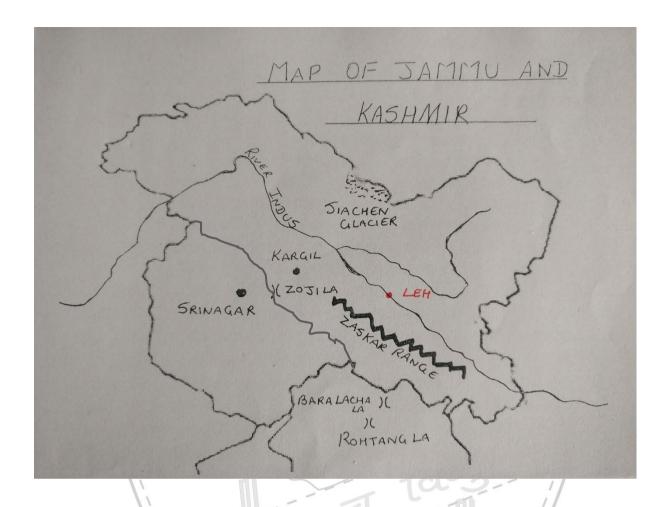
- SKAARZ\_\_\_\_\_
- TAALS\_\_\_\_\_
- KHYSO \_\_\_\_\_
- MAORAKKRA \_\_\_\_\_
- DERAES\_\_\_\_\_



**Map work:** On an outline map of Africa, locate the Sahara and the physical features around it. Practice Map 1:



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Practice Map for Ladakh - A cold Desert:



Practice Map for Ladakh - A cold Desert:



### **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?	184			
1		4 4		1	
//		99		-=	
//				art/	
//		)	tars.	!/	

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: \_

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### **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?

# **Activity sheet- On Equality**

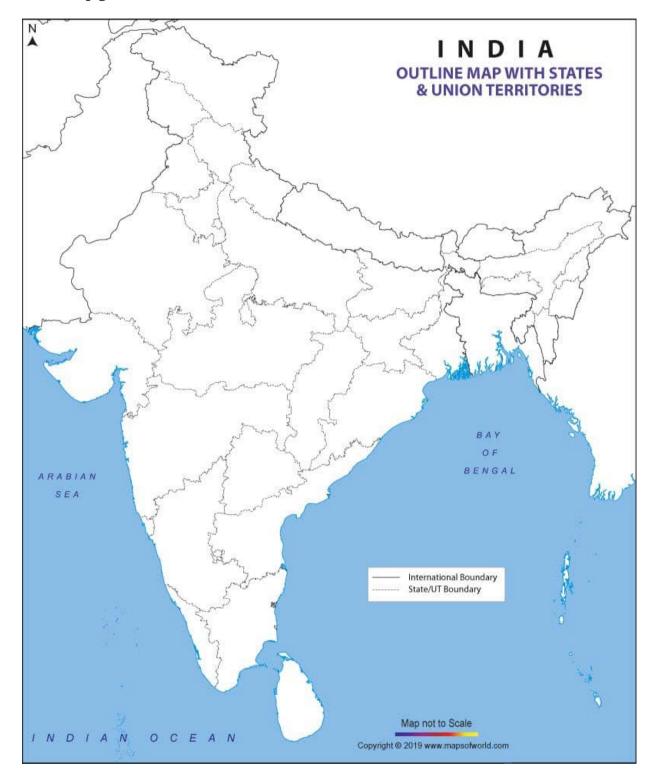
### **Instructions for the students:**

- To be done on Google slides, make three slides
  - I. First slide-your name, class and section
  - ii. Second slide-Point (1) of the assignment given below
  - iii. Third slide- Point (2) of the given assignment.
- 1. After viewing the presentations (Google Slides) presented in this session and reading the chapter, choose <u>for the inequality</u> **you feel** <u>requires the most action and would like to pen down your thoughts along with a drawing/sketch or insert pictures to express your thoughts in your slides.</u>
  - 2. Food for Thought: Write a few sentences to explain this phrase

'Literacy and education make any society more equal, because....'

### **STATE GOVERNMENT**

# In the map given below color the Union Territories



1.	What is the difference between a State and a Union Territory?
Ληςτιν	er the following questions:
Alisw	1. How do MLAs of the ruling party get dual responsibility?
	2. Who is an MLA and how are they elected?
	3. What do you understand by Executive, Legislature and judiciary?
	4. What do you understand by departments in a legislative assembly?
	5. Legislative Assembly corresponds to which house of the Union
	legislature?
	6. Define the following-
	a. Majority
	b. Opposition party
	c. Coalition government
	d. Legislative assembly
	e. By elections
	f. Debate
	g. Press conference
	h. Hung assembly
	i. Ruling party
	(FINICIZITY)

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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?

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1.	Gender has always been an issue in our society. Ever since the ancient times, girls had to
	face discrimination and boys were favored. Collect information on how this bias exists in
	our society even today.
	1 9 9
2.	What schemes have been taken up by the government to for the girl child? (Write and
	explain any two schemes)
	\'
	100
	Answer the following questions:

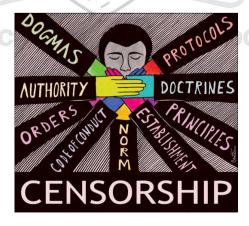
- 1. How do societies breed difference among boys and girls?
- 2. Write and explain any two examples of gender discrimination you have observed?
- 3. What do you understand by devaluing work?
- 4. What schemes have been taken up by the government for establishing equality and better environment for the girl child?
- 5. What does double burden mean?
- 6. What is an Anganwadi?

#### **UNDERSTANDING MEDIA**



Answer the following questions:

- 1. What aspects of an advertisement influence our minds?
- 2. How can media be used as an effective tool for country's progress?
- 3. Why is an independent media important in democracy?
- 4. What is the relation between media and business houses?
- 5. What is Media? What is Mass media, print media, electronic media, digital media, local media?
- 6. What is a balanced report?
- 7. What is censorship?
- 8. In what ways does the media play an important role in a democracy?
- 9. How does the media 'sets up an agenda'? What effect does it have on democracy?
- 10. Give ways in which the media makes money?



### 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 eshopping is a combined outcome of 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!

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

WHOLESALE MARKET:

	and answer:  ny are the prices of goods high in Malls?
1. **1	iy are the prices of goods high in wans:
2. Co	mpare and differentiate between:
a)	Wholesale market and e-shopping
b)	Retailer and the middle man
	1
	1 6 9
	1 Tal 3 //
	1
	\ TCL
	(CINCUIDING)
3. WI	nat factors prevent people from getting goods directly from the producer?
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### 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. Give reasons for inequality in India?
- 5. What problems were faced by people who got displaced when the dam was built?
- 6. Why is the Indian Constitution called' a living document'?
- 7. What do you understand by creative expression?
- 8. How did the TMS manage to increase their earnings?
- 9. Research on any other movements in recent history of India and analyze your findings in the table given below:

Name of the Movement	
Issue for which they fought	
Community or section of people affected	falos //
Methods used to protest	
Significant personalities associated with the movement.	
Resolution summary of the demands made	RITI
How I feel about it  THE CIVIL SERVICE	ES SCHOOL

# SOME SAMPLE PAPERS

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

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**SmartSkills** 

### **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:  $\frac{1}{2}x4=2$ 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 \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ are places where manuscripts and documents are stored. Q2. Name the following from hints given: 1x2=2i) A 14th C chronicler whose works were discovered as late as 1960s. 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=6a) 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** Marks: 5 Q4. Explain any two of the following briefly: 1x2=2i) Constitution CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL ii) Mid-Day Meal Scheme Universal Adult Franchise iii) Q5. Answer the following questions: 1x3 = 3a) 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 Answer as directed: $\frac{1}{2}$ x8=4 Q6. i. Name 2 elements of human environment. ii. Name 2 types of environments. State 2 causes of air pollution. iii. Every year, which day is celebrated as World Environment day? iv. Q7. Define: 1x2=2

Q7. Define:

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	n A: History	Marks: 10
Q.1	Name the following: (Write only the answer)	$6x^{1/2} = 3$
	e) The first Mughal emperor.	
	f) He ruled Iran, Iraq and Turkey during the 13th Century.	
	g) This clan of Rajputs refused to accept Mughal authority for a long ti	me.
	h) He wrote a three-volume history on Akbar's reign.	
	i) Numerical value that determined rank and salary of a Mughal offici	al.
	j) Mehrunnisa married Emperor Jahangir and received this title.	
Q2.	Explain the following briefly:	1x2=2
	a) Akbar Nama b) Sulh-i-kul	i
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 administra	ation? 1+1
	1	
Section	on 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.' Expla	in. 1
Q10.	State one advantage and one disadvantage of censorship.	1+1
Section	n C: Geography THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL	Marks: 10
Q11.	The blanks and <u>rewrite</u> the complete sentences:	½ x4=2
	a) is the second most plentiful gas in the air.	
	b) Besides carbon dioxide, plants need gas to survive.	
	c) Celsius invented the standard unit of measuring temperatu	ıre.
	d) 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



### **Unit Test Practice Paper**

Time: 1 Hr. 20 Min
Section A: History

Max. Marks: 30
Marks: 12

- Q1. Who were scribes? Why could the historians not rely on the work done by 1+1=2 scribes?
- Q2. Why do we have lot of information on the medieval period as compared to the ancient period? Give four reasons.  $^{1/2+4=2}$
- Q3. How has the meaning of the word 'Foreigner' changed with time?
- Q4. Bring out the difference between the maps made by Al-idrisi and the French 3 cartographer with reference to language used, period of formation and accuracy?
- O5. Give the importance of the following:

1x3=3

- a. Archive
- b. Ziyauddin Barani
- c. Cartographer

### Section B: Social and Political life

Marks: 8

- Q6. List out any two provisions of the Indian constitution which promote equality. 2
- Q7. Give any four positive effects of the Mid-day meal scheme?
- Q8. Explain any two provisions under the Civil Rights Act of 1964?
- Q9. Observe the matrimonial shown from a leading newspaper. What kind of discriminative issues you can observe in this. List out any two and explain.

SM4 Fair, B'ful, 5'2"+, slim, smart girl with high family values. MBA (meritorious record) 16-10-89/18:24 (Delhi). Father: CA, industrialist, established business, reputed D.Jain family. Desired Match: Handsome, PQ, Del/Ncr, Veg, T.T., High Income, reputed status Jain Family #09811445217 sangesta615@hotmail.com

Sectio	on C: Geography	Iarks: 10
Q10.	How have humans caused damage to our environment by modifying it?	1
Q11.	What is Ecosystem? Give any two examples?	2
Q12.	Name the following:	1x4=4
	a) Solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth.	
	b) Environner means	
	c) The world of non-living elements	
	d) The place, people, things and nature that surround any living	
	organism.	
Q13.	Draw the diagram and label:	3
	( 9 )	
	D G	
	"- "	
	( A ) ( B ) 21C /	
	F	
	COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENT	
	( c )	
	K	
	D1-	
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# Term Exam Practice Paper

Section	A History Max Marks: 80 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 8 <sup>th</sup> Century in southern India.	
	e) Two compositions of the Nayanars.	
0.4		03/2 0
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 <i>sufism</i> ?	
	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.	

Q9.

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

Answer the following questions in detail:

e) Capital of the Cholas and home to the Rajarajeshwara temple.

Sec	Section B: Civics Marks:	
Q7.	Fill in the blanks: (Write only the answer in the correct serial order):	½ x4=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
	i. How has the TawaMatsyaSangh managed to increase its earnings?	
	ii. Why is it difficult for us to procure goods directly from the	
	producer?	
	iii. What challenges do we face in establishing equality in Indian	
	Society?	

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a) Why is the Indian Constitution referred to as a `living document'?

b) Why is it difficult for the displaced people to restart their life?

3x2=6

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





- 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:

1x3=3

	Weekly market	Shopping Mall
Kind of goods sold (give two examples each)		المترا
Cost of goods sold (Low / Moderate / High/Very high)	1-900	100
Type of people who shop (Poor / middle class/ rich/ all)	37	//

### Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q12. Explain the following:

1x2=2

- a. Tributaries b. Population Density
- Q13. Name the following:

1x5=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) $\frac{1}{2}$ x6=3

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

# Q15. Briefly answer the following:

1x4=4

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

### Q16. Answer in detail:

2x4 = 8

- a) Explain the `slash and burn' method of agriculture practiced in the Amazon.
- b) Differentiate between permanent winds and seasonal winds.
- c) Which are the two predominant religions followed in Ladakh?

  Name any two monasteries.
- d) Explain the characteristics of equatorial climate.

# Q17. Make a neat and well labelled diagram of Orographic rainfall.

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ 

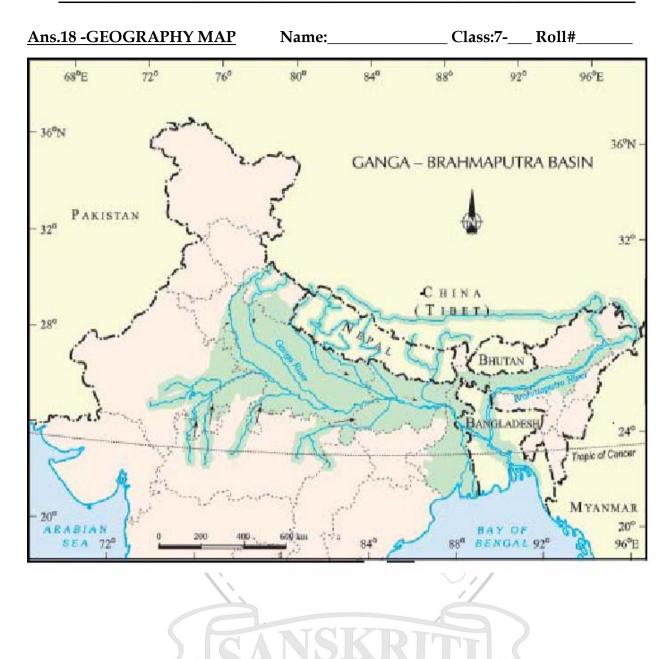
### Q18. Mark the following on the given map of India:

 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10=5

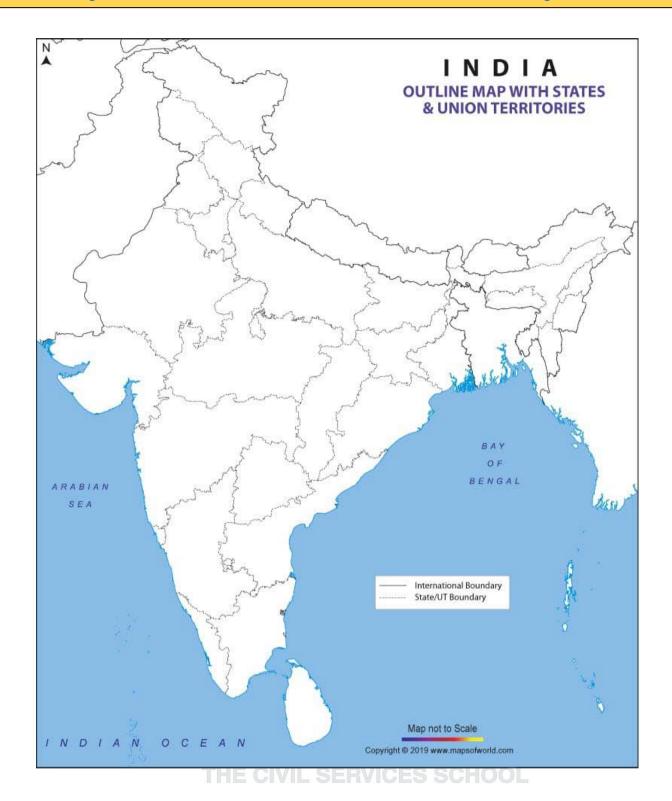
- a)Leh
- b)Srinagar

- c)Zoji la
- d)Rohtang la
- e)Siachen Glacier
- f)River Ghaghra
- g)River Son
- h)River Brahmaputra
- i)River Kosi
- j)River Yamuna

# PLEASE ATTACH THIS MAP SHEET TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET



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Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

# **Term Exam Practice Paper**

Section A: History Mark		
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 <u>rewrite</u> the correct statement:	½ x6=3
	f) was part of the building above the ground floor.	
	g) The king performed the ritual worship at thewith 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
	1) Who said these words?	
	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:	
	a) Most feared Mongolian leader.	1x4=4
	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) RVICES SCHOOL	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	g the
	Sultanate period?	
	ii) Who were the <i>iqtadars</i> ? How were they controlled by the Sultanate	
	rulers?	
	iii) How did the rulers make themselves synonymous with Gods? Give	
	two reasons why?	
Sectio	on 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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1

1

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



- d) What is depicted in this picture?
- e) Why is housework devalued especially in India?
- f) State any two measures taken by the government in favor of working women.

Section (	C: Geography Ma	arks: 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 <u>rewrite</u> 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 <u>rewrite</u> the paragraph given below:	½ x10=5
	When the moltencools it solidifies to become rock. These roc	eks
	are broken down into small pieces and transported and deposited to for	rm
	rocks. When the and rocks are subject	ed
	toandthey change torocks. When these conditions intensify-they melt down to form This process	
	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?	

4

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.



### **Term Exam Practice Paper**

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80

Section A: History Marks :30

1. Fill in the blanks:  $1 \times 6=6$ 

a. Mehrunnisa married Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received the title

b. Coins minted under Delhi Sultans were called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- c. Babur, the first Mughal emperor succeeded to the throne of \_\_\_ in 1494.
- d. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the \_\_\_\_ Dynasty.
- e. Mughals followed the Timurid custom of \_\_\_\_\_\_ inheritance
- f. Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, \_\_\_\_\_\_, to write a history of his reign.
- 2 Observe the picture of the only woman ruler in Delhi Sultanate and answer the 1x3=3 following questions:



- a. Identify the ruler? Who was her father?
- b. In which year did she become the ruler? When was she removed from the throne?
- c. What were Minhaj-i-Siraj thoughts about this ruler?
- 3 Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

- a. How were the Sisodiya Rajputs treated by Mughals after they were defeated?
- b. Why did the Delhi Sultans built several mosques in cities all over the subcontinent?
- c. Why did the authors of Persian tawarikh criticise the Delhi Sultans for appointing the "low and base-born" to high offices?
- d. What were the three kind of taxes collected under Alauddin Khalji?

e. Who was a mansabdar? What was his responsibility?

### Q4. Give the importance of <u>any three</u> of the following:

1x3=3

- a. Quwwat al-Islam mosque
- b. Bandagan
- c. Muqtis
- d. Zabt
- e. Sulh-i-kul

Q5.



2 1 1

- a. What type of paintings are these and what do they depict?
- b. Whose figure is portrayed in the centre?
- c. Why were they proud of this ancestor?
- Q6. Identify the places and mark them on the given map of India:

1x4=4

- a. Timur had come to India and captured this place in 1398AD.
- b. Muhammad Tughluq shifted his capital here from Delhi.
- c. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur at this place.
- d. Shah Jahan built a monument, Taj Mahal, in the memory of his wife at this place.

### Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

Q7. Study the Assembly Election Results of Tamil Nadu in 2003 and answer the questions below:

Party Name	Seats Won in 2003
BJP	10
INC	28
TDP	13
AIADMK	33
AITC	4
CPI(M)	12
TNDP	3
Independent	5

- a. How many constituencies underwent electoral exercise?

  b. What are independent?

  c. How many members were elected as member of legislative assembly?

  d. How does the ruling party decide the Chief Minister for the state?

  e. What kind of a government do you think is possible? Why?

  f. Which is the opposition party? Why?

  Answer any three of the following questions:

  223
- Q8. Answer <u>any three</u> of the following questions:

2x3=6

6

- a. How can we say that `Media sets the agenda'?
- b. Why is a press conference important? How does it help democracy?
- c. Why do some MLAs have dual responsibility?
- d. What do you understand by 'majority' and 'opposition'?
- Q9 Read the newspaper article and answer the questions below:

# Closure of factories causes unrest

Daily News Service

he closure of one lakh factories in the city's residential areas is likely to become a serious issue. On Monday, thousands of factory owners and workers took to the streets to strongly protest this closure. They said that their livelihoods would be lost. They say that the fault lies with the municipal corporation because it continued to issue licenses for new factories to be set up in residential areas. They also say that there were no adequate relocation efforts. The owners and workers plan a one-day city bandh to protest against this closure. Government says that it has done a lot to relocate us. But the areas they have sent us to have no facilities and have not been developed for the last five years."

a. "An article always shows one side of the story". In your views

- what are the two sides of story that the above article should be showing?
- b. Why do you think that the above article is not a balanced report?
- c. Why is an independent media important for journalists to write a balanced report?
- d. 'The reality is that media is far from being independent'.2Support this statement by giving two reasons.

Q10. "Advertisements and posters often reflect key issues of a society."

1+1=2





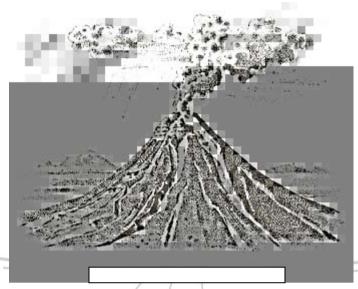
What messages are being conveyed by the above advertisements A and B?

# Section C: Geography

Marks: 30

Q11. Give reasons for the following.

- 1x5=5
- a. Endogenic forces cause massive destruction over the earth surface.
- b. Glacier moraines are deposits of rocks, sand and silt.
- c. The oceanic crust is called the Sima.
- d. Lithospheric plates just moves a millimeter each year.
- e. Mushroom rocks have narrow bases and wider tops.



- a. Identify the feature?
- b. How is it formed?
- c. What kind rocks are formed by this process?
- d. Draw a labeled diagram of the above feature

Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

1

1

1

2

- Q13.
- a. Explain the rock cycle?
- b. How does formation of distributaries result in the formation of deltas?
- c. Draw a labeled diagram and explain the formation of an ox-bow lake?
- d. What are sand dunes and how are they formed?
- e. Differentiate between extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks?
- Q14. Observe the picture and answer the questions:





a. How is a coastal landform made?

- b. What are sea caves?
- c. How do sea caves turned into sea arches over a period of time?
- Q15. What kind of rocks are these and how are they formed?

1x4=4

3

- a. Marble
- b. Granite
- c. Basalt
- d. Sandstone
- Q16. Draw a labeled diagram of the layers of the earth.



**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 <b>only</b> the underlined words:	½x4= 2
	a) Mahmud of Ghorilooted and plundered the temple of Somnath.	
	b) Muttaraiyar built the temple town of Thanjavur.	
	c) Chola <u>iron</u> images are considered the best in the world.	
	d) The <u>Godavari</u> delta region was part of the Chola kingdom.	
	\\ \( \begin{align*} \langle \langle \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	1
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
Secti	on B: Civics	Marks: 5
Q6.	How is <i>Universal Adult Franchise</i> 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	ı? 1
Q9.	State measures taken by the government to ensure equality.(Any two)	2
Section	n C: Geography	Marks: 10
Q10.	Define: SANSKRITTI	1x3= 3
	i)Lithosphere ii) Hydrosphere iii) Ecosystem	
Q11.	Differentiate between <b>(one point each)</b> :	1x2=2
	a)Biotic and abiotic environment	
	b)Natural and manmade environment	
Q12.	Give one example each of the components of environment.	1½
Q13.	Why is it important to protect the biosphere?	1½
Q14.	With the help of an example explain why man needs to modify	his 2
	environment?	

Time: 1 Hr. 10 Mins Max			
Section	A: History	1	Marks: 10
Q1.	Explain the following in brief (any t	<u>two)</u> :	1x2 = 2
	j) Sulh-ikul ii) Akbar Nama	iii) Mansabdar	
Q2.	Name the officials who carried of	out the following responsibilities during	$\frac{1}{2}x4=2$
	Akbar's reign:		
	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 a	and military functions.	1
Q3.	Why do you think the Mughals v	vere unable establish control over certain	1 1
	provinces?	9 )	1
Q4.	State any one example that reflects	Aurangzeb as an ineffective ruler.	1
Q5.	How can we say that the Mughals r	recruited diverse bodies of people?	2
Q6.	What features of zabt system cont	ributed to effective administration unde	r
	Emperor Akbar?		2
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	= T - M !/	
Section	on B: Civics	1/	Marks: 5
Q7.	Why is media important in a democ	eracy?	1
Q8.	`Television has brought the world clos	ser to us'. What do you understand by the	e 1
	statement?		
Q9.	When is it possible for media to pul	olish a balanced report?	1
Q10.	State one positive and one negative	impact of censorship.	2
	) JSAN	SKRITTL(	
	C: Geography	1	Marks: 10
Q11.	Explain:	SEBVICES SCHOOL	1x3 = 3
	i) Green house effect ii) Insolation	,	
Q12.	Rewrite column A and write correct		$\frac{1}{2}$ x5= $\frac{21}{2}$
	Column A	Column B	7230 272
	1. Seasonal winds	a. Barometer	
	2. Atmospheric pressure	b. Helium	
	3. Equatorial low pressure belt	c. Monsoon	
	<ul><li>4. Exosphere</li><li>5. Precipitation</li></ul>	d. Sleet e. Doldrums	
	o. i iccipitation	C. Dolulullio	

Q13.	Differentiate between Troposphere and Stratosphere. (Any two)		
Q14.	Q14. Give reason : (Any one)		
	Temperatures in the city are much higher than that of villages.		
	<u>OR</u>		
	Loo is considered to be a local wind.		
Q15.	Draw a neat and well-labeled diagram of Orographic rainfall.	11/2	



# **UT Practice Paper**

Time:	1 Hr. 20 Mins	Max. M	arks: 30
Section Q4.	<b>A: History</b> Who am I: -	Man	ks: 12 $4x^{1/2}=2$
~	a)	I am an architect who designed Rajarajeshvara temple under the	
		Chola dynasty.	
	b)	I am a Sufi saint, who settled at Ajmer during the 12th century.	
	c)	I am a Gujarati trading group who extensively traded with ports	
		of Red sea.	
	d)	I am a prosperous weaving community who made donations to	
	1	the temples.	
Q5.	Why did rule	rs build temples? (Give any two reasons)	$2x^{1/2}=1$
Q6.	Why did trade	ers form guilds?	1
Q4.	How did the	samantas show their importance during the 8th century? (Give	2x1=2
	two reasons)		
Q5.	Pick the odd o	one out:-	$4x^{1/2}=2$
	(a)	Temple towns:	
	//	Bhillasvamin, Moradabad, Somnath, Kanchipuram	
	b)	Pilgrimage centres:	
	2)	Vrindavan, Jamshedpur, Tiruvannmalai, Ajmer	
	c)	Guilds formed in South India, 8th century onwards:	
		Manigramam, Nanadesi, Marwari Oswals	
	d)	Crops grown in the tropical climates:	
		Pepper, tea, cinnamon, nutmeg	
00	Observe the p	icture and answer the questions:	4
Q6.	•	THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL	4
			1
	a)	This chola bronze statue was made by which technique?	2
	b)	Explain the process of making this statue?	1

c) Name the metals used for making this statue?

# Section B: Social and Political life Marks: 8 Q7. Name and explain two reasons for inequality in India? 2 Q8. 'The Indian constitution is a living document'. Comment. 2 Q9. Answer the following questions: 1 a) What was Tawa Matsya Sangh? 1 b) Why was Tawa Matsya Sangh formed? 2 c) What were the results of Tawa Matsya Sangh efforts? Section C: Geography Marks: 10 Give importance of the following: 1x2=2Q10. a) Ionosphere b) Exosphere Q11. Answer the following questions: a) Differentiate between weather and climate? 1 b) Give the standard unit of measuring temperature? Who 2 invented it? Give reasons: Q12. 1x3 = 3Without carbon dioxide, Earth would have been too cold to live in. Plants need nitrogen for survival. Troposphere is the most important layer of the atmosphere. Name the given weather instruments and what are they used for? O13. 1/2x4=2В

C

D

**SmartSkills** 

### **Term Practice Paper**

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80 **Section A: History** Marks:30 Q.1 Explain the following in brief: (Any four) 1x4=4i)Birthright ii) Tawarikhs iii)Garrison towns iv)Samantas v)Gender distinction.  $\frac{1}{2}$  x6=3 Q.2 Rewrite the following statements in correct chronological order: 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 1) Who said these words? 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. Give one word for the following: (Write only the answer) O4. 1x5=51) Coins minted in Delhi during Chahamanas rule. m) Tax on agriculture cultivation. ICES SCHOOL 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=101. 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 liked to be called the Mughal or Mongol?
- 5. What administrative measures of AlauddinKhalji 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 iqtadar? 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 (8 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:



- g) What is depicted in this picture?
- h) How has woman's role in the family undergone change?
- i) State any two measures taken by the government in favor of working women.

c. Glacial Moraines

### Section C: Geography

#### Explain the following: (Any four) Q11.

- a. Fossils
- b. Epicentre
- d. Flood Plain
- e. Delta

#### State **TWO** of each of the following: Q12.

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

#### Q13. Give reasons: (Any two)

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

#### Q14. Briefly answer the following:

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

#### Q15. Answer in detail:

2x5=10

2x2=4

1x4=4

1

Marks: 30

1x4=4

1x4 = 4

- 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.



**Term Exam Practice Paper** 

**SmartSkills** 

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 80
Section A: History Marks: 30

### Q.1 Answer <u>any three</u> of the following questions:

3x2=6

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

### Q.2 Answer <u>any two</u> of the following questions:

2x3=6

- a) 'Shahjahan's reign witnessed a golden period in architecture'. How can we say this today?
- b) 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?
- c) 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...'

- a) Name the town mentioned in the source.
- b) Who is the author of this source?
- c) Which year was the source written?
- d) 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

- a. He was a Sufi saint whose shrine is in Ajmer.
- b. The moneychangers who had huge banking houses at Surat.
- c. The inlay work in copper and silver.
- d. 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

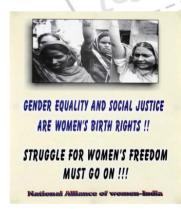
- a) QutbShahi rulers ruled here.
- b) Known as the gateway to the west.
- c) A temple town in Andhra Pradesh.
- d) It was a city of architectural ruins.

Section B: Civics Marks: 20

Q6. Answer <u>any three</u> of the following:

2x3=6

- a) What was the reaction of the government to the demands of the TawaMatsyaSangh?
- b) How has technology helped media to reach out to people?
- c) How did the TawaMatysaSangh help fishermen to earn substantially?
- d) The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan '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)



SERVICES SCHOOL

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.

- a) Why are the Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians being treated unequally?
- b) What change do they want the government to make??
- c) Why were the Dalit Christians subject to atrocities?
- d) How did they react towards the atrocities?
- e) What is their demand?
- f) 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:
  - 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

4

### Q10. Answer <u>any three</u> 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:

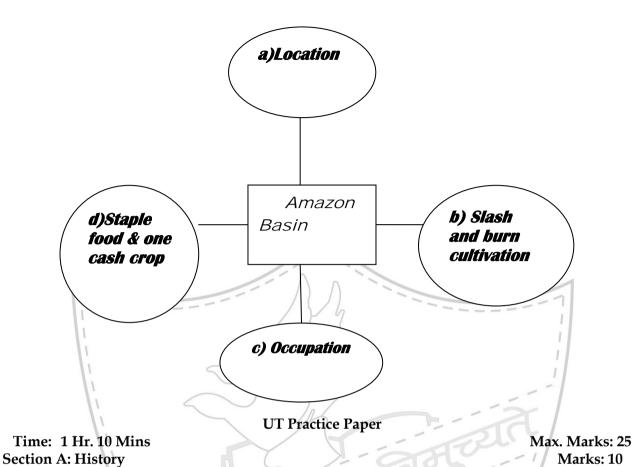
1x5=5

- 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 2+2=4 **Convectional rain.**

## 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 1x5=5 words. Rewrite the word and write a sentence on each of the words.
  - a) Goranemv
  - b) Siko
  - c) Lakatok
  - d) Teuj
  - e) Nepi
- Q15. Answer as per the web diagram.



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 (<u>Do not</u> ½x4= 2 write paired serial numbers):

	Column A	71	Column B
1	14th century chronicler	a	Kayasthas
2	A caste of scribes and secretaries	b	Rajputs
3	He referred to India as Hind	/ICI	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 2 people in India.(Any two) Section C: Geography Marks: 10 Q10. Complete the diagram (Write only the answers with correct serial number)  $\frac{1}{2}x6=3$ d) NATURAL Example Example *6*)\_ - Roads a) e) Of **Environment** HUMAN Example - Family Q11. Define: 1x3 = 3i) 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 1 environment?

2

Q14. Why is it important to protect the biosphere?

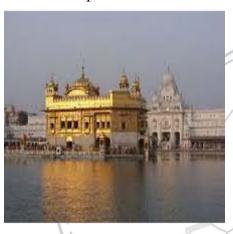


# **Term Exam Practice Paper**

Secti	Time: 3			Max. Mark Ma	ks: 80 arks: 30
Q1.	Explai	n the following terminologies bri	efly (any four):		1x4=4
	a) H	Iinterland b) Qiblac) Baolis			
	d) .	Mahamandapa e) Arcuate			
Q2.	Fill in	the blanks and <u>rewrite the senter</u>	<u>ices</u> :		1x5=5
	i)	Delhi first became the capital of a	kingdom under the	Rajput.	
	ii)	laid the foun	dation of the Sultan	ate rule in India.	
	iii)	The coins called ha	d wide acceptance c	ommercially.	
	iv)	invasions forced the Su	ltnate rulers to mobi	lise a large army.	
	v)	The part of a building above the	ground floor was cal	led the	
Q3.	Identi	fy the following from the hints gi	ven below <u>(Write o</u>	nly the answer):	1x5=5
	a) S	ultan Iltutmish constructed this res	servoir.		
	b) S	ultan Mahmud of Ghazni destroye	ed this temple on Gu	jarat coast.	
	c) P	ersian court chroniclers described	him as the `Shadow	of God'.	
	d) N	lain shrine of the temple where the	e chief diety was kep	ot.	
	e) T	his binding material was extensive	ely used for construc	tion during the	
	13	3th century.	ST E	1/	
Q4.	Answe	er the following (Any three):		1//	2x3=6
	i)	Why did some kings give themse	elves names similar t	o that of the Gods?	
	ii)	What was the `ideal social order'	as advised by the ta	warikhs?	
	iii)	How did the ruler control the por	wer of an iqtadar?		
	iv)	Why were temples destroyed and	d looted through the	Middle Ages?	
		DAIN			
Q5.	Answe	er in detail (Any two):	1/		3x2=6
	a) <u>R</u>	<u>e-draw</u> the following table and dif	ferentiate the rule o	f AlauddinKhalji	
	a	nd Mohamed Tughlaq on the crite:	ria mentioned:		
	b)				
		Criteria	Alauddin Khalji	Mohamed Tughlaq	
	i.	Controlling prices of goods	- ,	0 - 1	
	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:



a. What is shown in the picture?

1

4

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 complex.

1

**Section B: Civics** 

Marks: 20

- Q7. Explain briefly:
- b) Constituency
- c) Double burden
- Q8. Answer the following in brief (*Any three*):

a) Press Conference

1x3=3

1x3=3

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

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



- a. What is depicted in this picture?

  1
- b. What Constitutional measure has been responsible for this change?
- 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

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

Q11. Study the Punjab Legislative Assembly Election results for two years 1x4=4 tabulated below and answer the questions:

Seats won in Year	2012	2007
Political Party	40	22-
Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)	56	49
Indian National Congress (INC)	46	44
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	12	19
Others	3	5 /

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

Sect	ion C: C	Geography	Marks: 30
Q12.	Define	e (Any four):	1x4=4
	a) F	ossils b) Minerals c) Epicentre	
	d) (	Glacial Moraines e) Loess	
Q13.	Fill in	the blanks and <u>rewrite the sentence</u> :	1x5=5
	i)	Fossils are found in rocks.	
	ii)	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 Max. Marks: 25

**Section A: History** Marks: 10 O1. Choose the correct answer and rewrite the following sentences:  $4x \frac{1}{2} = 2$ k) The Mughals followed \_\_\_\_\_ (Coparcenary/primogeniture) inheritance. 1) The mother of Jahangir was a \_\_\_\_\_ (Sisodiya/Kachhawaha) Rajput princess. Genghis Khan was the ruler of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Timur/Mongol) tribes. n) \_\_\_\_\_ (Babur/Ibrahim Lodi) laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in India. Explain the following terms briefly (any two): O2. 1x2=2b) Watanjagir b) Zat c) ibadatkhana As told in Ain-i-Akbari, how were the following better known during Q3.  $4x^{1/2}=2$ Akbar's reign? i) Financial officer ii) Police commander Military paymaster Ministers in-charge of religious and charitable patronage Q4. State two military responsibilities of a mansabdar? 1 Do you think Akbar's idea of sulh-i-kul can be useful in present time? Give Q5. 1 reason for your answer. Who was Todar Mal? What was his contribution to Akbar's effective Q6. 1+1 administration? **Section B: Civics** Marks: 5 Q7. What is a balanced report? 1 Q8. State one advantage and one disadvantage of censorship. 1+1 What is meant by independent media? Why is it important for media to be O9. 1+1independent? THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL Section C: Geography Marks: 10 The blanks and rewrite the complete sentences:  $\frac{1}{2}x4=2$ Q10. 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	(anv	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



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### **Term Practice Paper**

Time: 3 Hours M.M: 80

Section A: History Marks: 30

Q7. Observe the map carefully and answer the following questions:

UZBEKISTAN Wäkhän TURKMENISTAN Shīr Khān Mazār-e\* Kunduz HINDUS Sharif Bagrām Toraghondi Jajálábád KABUL Herāt Ghaznī\* Shindand Kandahār Zaranj IRAN PAKISTAN INDIA

- a. Which ruler came to India from the underlined place?
- b. Which parts of India were attacked by him?
- c. Name the famous temple attacked by him.
- d. Which scholar was appointed by him to write about the Indian sub-continent?
- e. Name the account written by that scholar.
- f. Name another ruler from Afghanistan who came to India a few years later.
- Q8. Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

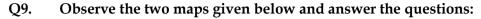
 $1 \times 6 = 6$ 

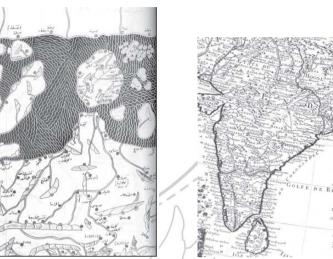
- f. What was the Tri partite struggle? Why did Kanauj become the centre of the struggle?
- g. What different sources were used by Kalhana to write his account about Kashmir? How was he different from the other writers of prashastis?
- h. Write any two high sounding titles adopted by kings in the medieval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

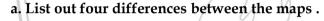
4+1=5

3

1







- b. People who make maps are called\_
- Q10. 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?



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Q11.



1 1

- d. Paintings like the above were included in manuscripts in the medieval period. What type of paintings are these?
- e. Why were they included in the texts?
- Q12. 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?

- b. In what way is this increase in availability of paper related to knowledge of history?
- c. Where are the manuscripts stored?

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

Q6. Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

1

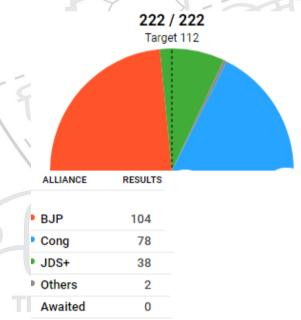
1

- e. How does the Indian constitution promote gender equality?
- f. List two ways in which the government of India, helps women to take up employment outside the home.
- g. In what ways do girls/women face discrimination in our society? List two examples.
- h. Why should housework be valued?
- i. Why is a press conference important? How does it help democracy?
- Q7. Results of the Assembly Elections in Himachal Pradesh in 2017

1x6=6

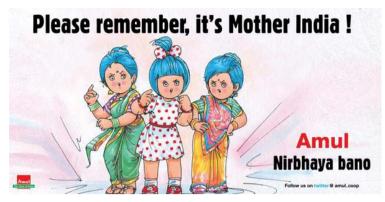
Political Party	No of MLA's
	elected
Bharatiya Janata Party	44
Indian National Congress	21
Communist Party of India	1
(Marxist)	
Independents	2
Total	68

- 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.

Q9.



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

Section C: Geography

Give reasons for the following.

1x5=5

1x4 = 4

Marks: 30

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

Q11.

Q10.



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

Answer the following questions:

2x5=10

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

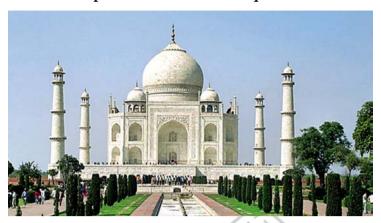
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2

Q12.

Q13. Observe the picture and answer the questions:





- d. Name the rock which is used to make the monument.
- e. Which type of rock is it?
- f. How are such types of rocks formed?
- Q14. Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of the Rock cycle
- Q15. a. What is Volcano?
  - b. Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of a volcano.

# **Practice Maps**

3

1

4

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