



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Department of School
Education and Literacy

Learning Outcome Based Question Bank (Revised)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

2026-27

PART: 1-2

6

(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

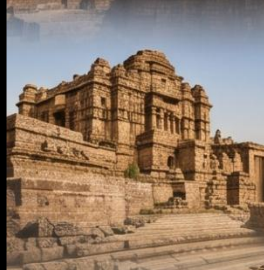
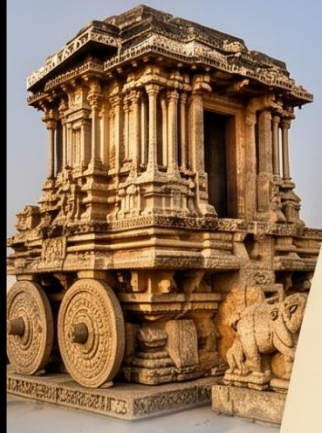
Department of State
Educational Research and Training

No.4, 100 Feet
Circle Road, Banashankari 3 Stage Bengaluru-85

And

District Institute of Education and Training

Deputy Channabasappa
Nagar, Rodda Road,
Dharwad





Department of School Education and Literacy

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Assessment Question Bank (LBA)**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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No.4, 100 Feet Circle Road, Banashankari 3 Stage Bengalooru-85**

And

**District Institute of Education and Training
Deputy Channabasappa Nagar, Rodda Road,
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ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿದೀಪ - ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋರಿ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಅಕ್ಷರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ **ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನವು** ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರೇರಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು, **2025-26ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠಾಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋರಿಯನ್ನು** ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆತ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಪಂದನೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಅನುಭವ ಮತ್ತು ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, **2026-27ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ** ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸರಳವಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದ **ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ** ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ "ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋರಿ" ಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋರಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯದ ಆಳವಾದ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆಯೇ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ **ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ** ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ತರಗತಿ ಬೋಧನೆ, ಕಲಿಕಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ರೂಪಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ (FA), ಸಂಕಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ (SA), **ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋರಿ (LBA)** ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರಂತರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ (CCE) ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾರೈಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ತಂಡ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಸಲಹೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ,

ಜ್ಞಾನವೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು. ನಿರಂತರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಶಿಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವೇ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಭದ್ರ ಅಡಿಪಾಯಗಳು. ಈ **ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೋರಿ** ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸದ ಗೆಲೆಯನಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಲಿಕಾ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪಯಣವು ಸದಾ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಲಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು. ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿಮ್ಮದಾಗಲಿ!

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Guidelines for Teachers

1. Social Science skills—such as map drawing, locating places on maps, creating, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating charts—apply to all lessons.
2. The questions for each unit are framed based on specific Learning Outcomes. Teachers must thoroughly understand these Learning Outcomes.
3. Instead of placing emphasis solely on rote learning, the questions are designed to develop students' critical thinking and application abilities; teachers should use them according to the needs of their classroom.
4. Equal priority must be given to History, Political Science, Geography, Sociology, Economics, and Business Studies based on the Learning Outcomes.
5. Provide more practice for map identification, diagrams, and timeline-based questions in the Geography and History sections.
6. Continuously use this question bank alongside classroom processes for annual examinations, LBA, Formative Assessment, Summative Assessment, and CCE activities.
7. Categorize and assign easy, average, and difficult levels of questions according to the varied learning abilities of students in the classroom.
8. To enhance thinking power among students, provide questions from the question bank and create opportunities for group discussions and peer evaluation.
9. After examinations, identify which Learning Outcomes students have lagged behind in reaching, and conduct suitably planned remedial teaching.
10. While assigning daily homework and project/assigned work, select higher-order thinking skills (HOTS) questions from the question bank.
11. Model the correct method of writing key points for difficult questions in the classroom by using answer keys.
12. Along with the question bank, make use of smart classes and supplementary digital resources to achieve learning outcomes related to skills.

CGs	Competencies	Learning Outcomes	Lesson Names
CG-1 Comprehends and interprets sources related to different aspects of human life and makes meaningful interpretations	C-1.1 Collects and interprets multiple sources of information (primary and secondary) to understand the historical, cultural, geographical, and socio-political aspects of human life	1. Understands history through sources and describes the development of early society.	1. Introduction to history and early society
	C-1.2 Represents and analyses data related to various aspects of human life given in the form of text, tables, charts, diagrams, and maps	2. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to all lessons.	
		3. Recognizes symbols on globes and maps, reads them, and use them for practical purposes.	10. Globe and maps
CG-2 Explores the process of continuity and change in human	C-2.1 Explains and analyses major changes in the past and their impact on society		

civilizations through specific examples from their context and a few historical episodes	C-2.2 Recognizes elements of the continued prevalence of certain beliefs, relationships, practices, and activities in human society, notwithstanding major changes in society		
CG-3 Draws connections between the causes and effects of different social and historical events or episodes and connects them with the overall impact on human life	C-3.1 Analyses the effect of various changes in early human society from nomadism to settled life and early civilization (such as the emergence of agriculture, changes in food habits, basic technologies like construction, transport, pottery, metallurgy), and changes in human habitation, family structures and relationships, the nature of work, people's socio-cultural beliefs and concepts over time (e.g., ahimsa, and the fallout of major wars or invasions) that significantly impacted human societies	4. Understands Vedic life and its culture, differentiates cultural aspects of early and later Vedic periods.	4. The culture of the Vedic period
		5. Compares the life messages of Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, and appreciate their relevance today.	5. Rise of new religions (Also connected to C 4.1)

	C-3.2 Identifies reasons behind harmony and conflict among social groups and communities, in their region and in other parts of the world, and their impact on human societies	6. Appreciates the cultural contributions of ancient dynasties of North and South India. - Explains the importance of conserving historical monuments. - Identifies historical places on a map.	6. Ancient dynasties of south India 12. Ancient dynasties of north India
		7. Describes the cultural contributions and rule of Delhi Sultans, Vijayanagara, Bahmani, Mughals, and Marathas. - Identifies historical places related to them on a map.	13 Sultans of Delhi 14 Vijayanagara empire and bahmani kingdom 15 The mughals and the marathas
CG-4 Understands the functioning of social, cultural, and political institutions and their impact on society,	C-4.1 Collects, organizes, and interprets information about various social, cultural, economic, and political institutions in their vicinity and region, and realizes its significance for human society		

and the way individuals and collectives shape these institutions	C-4.2 Assesses the influence of social, cultural, and political institutions on an individual/ group/ community/ society in general		
CG-5 Understands various forms of inequality and prejudice in society — from those prevalent in a family to those at a community/regional/ national level — and also the initiatives and efforts at various levels to address these issues	C-5.1 Identifies, explains, and raises questions about different forms of inequality, prejudice, and discrimination prevailing in one's own family, locality, region, and national and global levels		
	C-5.2 Identifies, explains, and appreciates efforts (being) made at different levels through various (including social, cultural, economic, and political) mechanisms and institutions, and what individuals can do, to address these to ensure equity, inclusion, and justice	8. Compares the contributions and rationalities of religious reformers to the present context and appreciates them.	16. Indian rational thinkers and bhakti movement

CG-6 Understands the spatial distribution of resources (from local to global), their conservation, the interdependence between natural phenomena and human life, and their environmental and other implications	C-6.1 Explains key natural phenomena such as climate, weather, ocean cycles, soil formation, the flow of rivers, and how they are spatially distributed	9. Describes the formation of landforms and major natural regions of the world.	11. Major land forms
	C-6.2 Identifies the distribution of resources such as water, agriculture, raw materials, and services across geographies		
	C-6.3 Analyses Indian perspectives on and efforts towards conservation and sustainability in society, and advocates the importance of the same, and what more needs to be done in these directions including in the context of global climate change		

	C-6.4 Correlates the existence of different patterns of livelihoods with different types of landforms, availability of resources, and climatic conditions and changes (in local, regional, national, and global contexts)	10. Describes geographical features of continents, natural resources (rivers, forests, climate, and minerals), and interrelationships unique lives.	22. Continent of Asia 23. Continent of Europe 24. Continent of Africa
CG-7 Appreciates the importance and meaning of being Indian (<i>Bharatiya</i>) by understanding (a) India's rich past and present including	C-7.1 Explains India's unity in diversity by recognising commonalities in its rich and diverse cultural elements, languages, art, philosophical ideas, values, clothing, cuisines, traditions, festivals, trade, commerce, and health practices including <i>ayurveda</i> and yoga	11. Expresses with pride about the achievements of glorious India, our state, and their achievements.	2. India - our pride 3. Our pride our state - Karnataka
		12. Identifies and express about factors of national unity and practices them.	20. National integration 21. National symbols and national celebrations

its glorious cultural unity in diversity, pluralism, heritage, traditions, literature, art, architecture, philosophy, medicine, science, and other contributions to humanity, and (b) other integrating factors despite the geographical diversity of India	C-7.2 Discovers the topographical diversity of the Indian landmass – from the semi-arid zone in the west and the areas of heavy rains in the north-east to the long coastal areas in the south and the snow-clad mountains in the north, as well as the rich biodiversity of the country		
	C-7.3 Appreciates India's tradition of inclusion across communities and social groups, and its influence in vast parts of the world through its cultural elements		
CG-8 Understands and appreciates the process of	C-8.1 Understands the need for a constitution for any country during the last few centuries – especially	13. Describes the concept of citizenship, discusses dimensions of acquiring and losing citizenship.	7. Citizen and citizenship

development of the Constitution of India and upholds its importance to promote democratic values in Indian society	in a country such as India – and its deeper objectives	14. Appreciates the specialties of our Constitution.	08 Our constitution 18.Directive principles of state policy
		15. Describes various rights, duties and their importance (human rights, child rights, natural and fundamental rights).	19. Human rights, fundamental rights and duties
	C-8.2 Explains the process of formation of the Indian Constitution and understands the ideas and ideals of the Indian national movement enshrined in it as well as those drawn from India's civilization heritage	16. Describes types of governments and appreciates democracy of our country. - Describes about democratic participation.	09. Types of government 17 Democracy
	C-8.3 Explains the working of the three tiers of local self-government and appreciates its significance in upholding democracy at the grassroots level	17. Understands the importance, and challenges of democracy, the role of elections in democracy, and the significance of voting.	17 Democracy

CG-9 Understands the processes of economic activities (production and consumption, trade, and commerce)	C-9.1 Explains the key elements of trade and commerce (commodity, production, consumption, and capital) and its impact on individual life and society		
CG-10 Understands and appreciates the contributions of India through history and in the present times, to the overall field of Social Science, including the different disciplines that constitute it	C-10.1 Knows and explains the significant contributions of India to all matters (concepts, explanations, methods) studied within the curriculum, in an integrated manner along with the particular matter – illustratively, understands the strengths of India’s democratic traditions through its history		

CG-11 In the curricular goals CG-1 to CG-10, there is a basic and adequate understanding of the history, geography, and culture of the locality, region, and country	<i>Note: Competencies for this Curricular Goal have already been incorporated under CG-1 to CG-10</i>		
CG1 ರ C 1.2, CG10 & CG11 ಇವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲಿಕಾಂಶ (ಪಾಠ)ಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ			

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22	CONTINENT OF ASIA	80-83	153-155
23	CONTINENT OF EUROPE	84-86	156-158
24	CONTINENT OF AFRICA	87-91	159-160

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND EARLY SOCIETY

Lo's No.	Learning Outcomes	Question No
01	1. Understands history through sources and describes the development of early society.	1-45
02	2. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to all lessons.	46

Sl. No.	Type of Questions	Question Numbers	No. of Questions
1	Easy	1-29, 38	30
2	Average	30-37, 39, 41, 43	11
3	Difficult	40, 42, 44-46	5
	Total	1-46	46

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

1. The Father of History is _____. (Easy)
2. Just as humans have memory, the memory of the world is _____. (Easy)
3. One century means _____ years. (Easy)
4. The chronology used in historical writing is _____. (Easy)
5. Those who compose written literature are _____. (Easy)
6. The Harappan Civilization belongs to the _____ period of history. (Easy)
7. The first living beings to evolve in the course of evolution were _____. (Easy)
8. The place where humans with the physical features of modern humans first appeared is _____. (Easy)
9. The Stone Ages belong to the _____ period of history. (Easy)
10. The Common Era began in the year _____. (Easy)

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

11. The country of Herodotus, who is known as the Father of History, is: (Easy)
A. Greece

- B. Rome
 - C. Persia
 - D. China
12. What is meant by the Prehistoric Period? (*Easy*)
- A. The period when metals were used
 - B. The period for which written records are available
 - C. The period when the art of writing was not known
 - D. The age of modern machines
13. What did people of the Palaeolithic Age mainly use for their protection and food? (*Easy*)
- A. Rough stone tools
 - B. Iron swords
 - C. Gold ornaments
 - D. Plastic tools
14. Where did primitive humans live to protect themselves from rain, wind, and wild animals? (*Easy*)
- A. In cement houses
 - B. In caves and natural shelters
 - C. In large palaces
 - D. In tall apartments
15. Which discovery brought a revolutionary change in the life of primitive humans and helped them drive away wild animals? (*Easy*)
- A. Metal coins
 - B. Discovery of fire
 - C. Mobile phone
 - D. Use of paper
16. Which occupation enabled humans to give up their nomadic life, settle in one place, and begin a stable life? (*Easy*)
- A. Software jobs
 - B. Factory work
 - C. Only hunting
 - D. Agriculture
17. Which animal was first domesticated by humans? (*Easy*)
- A. Tiger
 - B. Lion
 - C. Dog
 - D. Elephant
18. Coins, inscriptions, and monuments used for writing history are called: (*Easy*)
- A. Archaeological sources
 - B. Literary sources
 - C. Oral sources
 - D. Imaginary sources
19. Which important invention in the New Stone Age helped in transporting heavy objects easily and making pottery? (*Easy*)
- A. Wheel

- B. Plastic bucket
- C. Railway engine
- D. Iron nail

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

20. What is history? (*Easy*)
21. What does history help us understand? (*Easy*)
22. Who first showed how to write history? (*Easy*)
23. What are sources? (*Easy*)
24. Which type of literature includes folk songs, folk tales, Lavani, and legends? (*Easy*)
25. What is excavation? (*Easy*)
26. When did human evolution begin? (*Easy*)
27. Which period of history had no knowledge of writing? (*Easy*)
28. What are archaeological sources? (*Easy*)
29. Which period marked the beginning of the use of metals? (*Easy*)

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (*Average*)

A	B
1. Archaeological sources	A. Common Era 2001–2100
2. 21st Century	B. Inscriptions
3. Timeline	C. Sanganakallu near Ballari
4. Discovery of fire	D. Chronology
5. Tool production centre	E. Palaeolithic Age

V. ARRANGE THE FOLLOWING IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. (*Average*)

31.
 1. Student joined school.
 2. Student was born.
 3. Student's father was born.
 4. Student's mother was born.
 5. Student passed Grade 5.

VI. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD WORD. (*Average*)

32. Middle Stone Age : Microlithic Age :: Palaeolithic Age : _____
33. Palaeolithic Age : Nomads :: Middle Stone Age : _____
34. When? : Time :: Where? : _____
35. Folk songs : Literary sources :: Monuments : _____
36. Strongest metal : Iron :: Strong alloy : _____

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

37. What are the three major periods of history? *(Average)*
38. Name the tools used by people during the Palaeolithic Age. *(Easy)*
39. What are the important sources of history? *(Average)*
40. Explain the factors that led to the origin of agriculture during the New Stone Age (Neolithic Age). *(Difficult)*
41. What changes occurred due to the discovery of iron? *(Average)*
42. Why do we need history? Explain in your own words. *(Difficult)*
43. What are the three stages of the Prehistoric Period? *(Average)*

VIII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

44. Explain the evolution of life. *(Difficult)*
45. Describe the life of people during the Middle Stone Age. *(Difficult)*
46. Identify the Neolithic sites on the given map of India. *(Difficult)*



CHAPTER 2

INDIA - OUR PRIDE

Lo's No	Learning Outcomes	Question No.
11	11. Expresses with pride about the achievements of glorious India, our state, and their achievements.	1-31
02	2. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to all lessons.	32

Sl. No.	Type of Questions	Question Numbers	No. of Questions
1	Easy	1-22, 27-28	24
2	Average	23-26	4
3	Difficult	29-32	4
	Total	1-32	32

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

1. How did India get its name? (*Easy*)
2. What did the Persians call India? (*Easy*)
3. Who said that the Sanskrit language is wonderful? (*Easy*)
4. What is the present-day name of Kalinga? (*Easy*)
5. Which country first used zero as a numeral? (*Easy*)
6. Which Indian scientist stated that the Earth revolves around the Sun? (*Easy*)
7. How many centuries before Copernicus did Aryabhata live? (*Easy*)
8. Where did Indians prepare longitude maps for sailors? (*Easy*)
9. Which Indian scientist stated that the atom is the indivisible particle of matter? (*Easy*)
10. Which country gave Yoga and Sanskrit to the world? (*Easy*)
11. Which was the first work translated from Sanskrit into English? (*Easy*)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

12. The greatest exponent of non-violence in the world is _____. (*Easy*)
13. The world's tallest statue of Buddha is located in _____. (*Easy*)
14. In ancient times, Surat in Gujarat was famous for the manufacture of _____. (*Easy*)

15. The award presented by the Government of India to eminent scientists is _____. (*Easy*)
16. The Indian scientist who identified the Pythagorean Theorem two centuries before Pythagoras was _____. (*Easy*)
17. According to modern science, the person who stated that the Earth revolves around the Sun was _____. (*Easy*)
18. The leader who won freedom for India by adopting non-violence as a powerful weapon was _____. (*Easy*)
19. India's first artificial satellite was _____. (*Easy*)
20. The Hindu temple in Cambodia is located at _____. (*Easy*)
21. The Westerners, including the British, called India _____. (*Easy*)
22. The founder of the Asiatic Society was _____. (*Easy*)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (*Average*)

A	B
1. Magadha	A. Mumbai
2. Chera	B. Bihar
3. Indraprastha	C. Kerala
4. Prayaga	D. Delhi
5. Madras	E. Allahabad
6. Baroda	F. Chennai
7. Bombay	G. Vadodara

IV. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD WORD.

(*Average*)

24. Angkorwat : Hindu Temple :: Borobudur : _____
25. *Sarve Janah Sukhino Bhavantu* : May all people be happy :: *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* : _____
26. Persians : Hindu :: Greeks : _____

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

27. Which countries did Buddhism spread to? (*Easy*)
28. Name any four World Heritage Sites in India. (*Easy*)
29. Explain Indian values. (*Difficult*)

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

30. If you were a scientist, what would you contribute to India? (*Difficult*)
31. Write a note on the greatness of the Indian subcontinent. (*Difficult*)

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

32. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following places. (*Difficult*)

- a. Bihar
- b. Vadodara
- c. Chennai
- d. Delhi

CHAPTER 3

OUR PRIDE, OUR STATE– KARNATAKA

Lo's No	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
11	11. Expresses with pride about the achievements of glorious India, our state, and their achievements.	Bengaluru Division 1–28 Mysore Division 1–43 Kalaburagi Division 1–33 Belagavi Division 1–32
02	2. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to all lessons.	Bengaluru Division 29 Mysore Division 44 Kalaburagi Division 34 Belagavi Division 33

BANGALORE DIVISION

Sl. No.	Type of Questions	Question Numbers	No. of Questions
1	Easy	1–22, 24–25	24
2	Average	26–28	3
3	Difficult	23, 29	2
	Total	1–29	29

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

1. Our State is _____. (*Easy*)
2. The largest district in Karnataka in terms of area is _____. (*Easy*)
3. The smallest district in Karnataka in terms of area is _____. (*Easy*)
4. The present total number of districts in Karnataka is _____. (*Easy*)
5. The capital of Karnataka is _____. (*Easy*)

6. There are _____ districts in the Bengaluru Division. *(Easy)*
7. The first capital of the Gangas was _____. *(Easy)*
8. The region ruled by the Palegars was called _____. *(Easy)*
9. Karnataka has _____ type of climate. *(Easy)*
10. The district that receives the highest rainfall in Karnataka is _____. *(Easy)*

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

11. Which district in Karnataka receives the least rainfall? *(Easy)*
12. In which direction does the Sharavathi River flow? *(Easy)*
13. Which waterfall is formed by the Sharavathi River? *(Easy)*
14. In which district is Jog Falls located? *(Easy)*
15. In which district is the Muthyala Madu Reservoir located? *(Easy)*
16. In which district Gajanur and Tunga Dams located? *(Easy)*
17. Who constructed the Vani Vilasa Sagara Dam? *(Easy)*
18. Where is the Vani Vilasa Sagara Dam located? *(Easy)*
19. In which district is the Markonahalli Reservoir located? *(Easy)*
20. Which mineral is found in Chitradurga district? *(Easy)*
21. Which famous festival is held every year in Bengaluru City? *(Easy)*
22. What are natural resources? Give an example. *(Easy)*
23. Analyse the reasons for the scarcity of drinking water in the Bengaluru Division. *(Difficult)*
24. Name any two bird sanctuaries in the Bengaluru Division. *(Easy)*
25. At which places in the Bengaluru Division have garment parks been established? *(Easy)*

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. *(Average)*

26.

A

B

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Halu Rameshwara Gudda | a) First Chief Minister of Mysore State |
| 2. Bannerghatta National Park | b) Chitradurga |
| 3. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary | c) Bengaluru Urban |
| 4. Ramadevara Betta | d) Shivamogga |
| 5. Mulberry | e) Vulture Conservation Centre |
| 6. Janapada Loka | f) Silk |
| 7. Construction of Vidhana Soudha | g) H. L. Nage Gowda |
| 8. K. C. Reddy | h) Kengal Hanumanthaiah |

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- 27. Name the districts of the Bengaluru Division. (*Average*)
- 28. Name the Jnanpith Award recipients from the Bengaluru Division. (*Average*)
- 29. Draw the map of the Bengaluru Division and mark its districts. (*Difficult*)

MYSORE DIVISION

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number of Questions
1	Easy	1–28, 30–36, 38–40, 42	39
2	Average	29, 37, 41	3
3	Difficult	43–44	2
	Total	1–44	44

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

1. The capital of the Mysore Wodeyars was _____. (*Easy*)
2. The number of districts in the Mysore Division is _____. (*Easy*)
3. Talakadu was the capital of the _____ dynasty. (*Easy*)
4. _____ was popularly known as the "Tiger of Mysore". (*Easy*)
5. The former name of Mysore was _____. (*Easy*)
6. The founder of the Mysore Wodeyar dynasty was _____. (*Easy*)
7. The most famous ruler of the Mysore Wodeyar dynasty was _____. (*Easy*)
8. The capital of the Haleri dynasty was _____. (*Easy*)
9. The most famous ruler of the Haleri dynasty was _____. (*Easy*)
10. The last ruler of the Haleri dynasty was _____. (*Easy*)
11. Udupi district was formed in _____ by bifurcating Dakshina Kannada district. (*Easy*)
12. _____ and _____ are the districts in the Mysore Division that have ports. (*Easy*)

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

13. When was Karnataka unified? (*Easy*)
14. Who was the Queen of Ullal who fought against the Portuguese? (*Easy*)
15. Which dynasty ruled Tulunadu? (*Easy*)
16. What did the British call the coastal region of Karnataka? (*Easy*)
17. Which two districts were formed by the British after dividing Kanara? (*Easy*)
18. Which is the highest mountain peak in Karnataka? (*Easy*)
19. In which district is Bandipur National Park located? (*Easy*)
20. What is our national animal? (*Easy*)
21. What is the method of taming wild elephants called? (*Easy*)
22. Who is known as the pioneer of social justice? (*Easy*)
23. In which district does the River Kaveri originate? (*Easy*)
24. Which university in Mysuru celebrated its centenary? (*Easy*)
25. Name the health indicators. (*Easy*)
26. Explain how Mysore got its name. (*Easy*)
27. Name the Wodeyar ruler who was responsible for the development of the Mysore State during the early part of the 20th century. (*Easy*)

28. What was the coastal region first called by the British? (*Easy*)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (*Average*)

29.

A

B

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Shravanabelagola | a) Chamarajanagar |
| 2. Central Food Technological Research Institute | b) Famous festival |
| 3. Coffee Land | c) Mysuru |
| 4. Nagarahole National Park | d) Karnataka State Repertory |
| 5. Dasara Festival | e) Kodagu |
| 6. Huthari Festival | f) Hassan |
| 7. Rangayana | g) Chikkamagaluru |

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

30. Which district in the Mysore Division receives the highest rainfall, and which district receives the least rainfall? (*Easy*)
31. Name any two minerals found in the districts of the Mysore Division. (*Easy*)
32. What is the main occupation of the people in the coastal districts of the Mysore Division? (*Easy*)
33. Name any two famous forest regions in the Mysore Division. (*Easy*)
34. Name any two irrigation projects that provide irrigation facilities in the Mysore Division. (*Easy*)
35. Name any three major industries in the Mysore Division. (*Easy*)
36. Write the names of two famous Kannada novelists. (*Easy*)
37. Name the districts of the Mysore Division. (*Average*)
38. Which dynasties ruled the Mysore Division? (*Easy*)
39. Which tribal communities are found in the Mysore Division? (*Easy*)
40. Name the rivers that flow through the Mysore Division. (*Easy*)
41. Name the wildlife sanctuaries in the Mysore Division. (*Average*)
42. Write the names of two famous English novelists from the Mysore Division. (*Average*)
43. Write about two social reformers who participated in both the Indian freedom struggle and the movement for the eradication of untouchability. (*Difficult*)
44. On the map of Karnataka, identify and label the districts of the Mysore Division. (*Difficult*)

KALBURGI DIVISION

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number of Questions
1	Easy	1–31	31
2	Average	32, 33	2
3	Difficult	34	1
	Total	1–34	34

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

1. The number of districts in the Kalaburagi Division is _____. (*Easy*)
2. The new district formed on 2 October 2021 is _____. (*Easy*)
3. Ancient Buddhist stupas in Karnataka are found at _____. (*Easy*)
4. The inscription of Emperor _____ was found at Maski in Raichur. (*Easy*)
5. Emperor Ashoka belonged to the _____ dynasty. (*Easy*)
6. The capital of the Rashtrakuta Empire was _____. (*Easy*)
7. Manyakheta is located in _____ district. (*Easy*)
8. The capital of the Vijayanagara rulers was _____. (*Easy*)
9. The private army of the Nizam of Hyderabad was called the _____. (*Easy*)
10. The Iron Man of India was _____. (*Easy*)
11. The districts of the Kalaburagi Division attained freedom in _____. (*Easy*)
12. There is a gold mine at _____ in the Kalaburagi Division. (*Easy*)

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

13. In which district is the Daroji Bear Sanctuary located? (*Easy*)
14. In which district is the Central University of Karnataka located? (*Easy*)
15. In which district is the Karanja Dam located? (*Easy*)
16. Which place in India produces the largest quantity of gold? (*Easy*)
17. Across which river is the Basava Sagara Dam constructed? (*Easy*)
18. Which is the first treatise in Kannada? (*Easy*)
19. Who are the Ratnatrayas of Kannada literature? (*Easy*)
20. Which is the first grammar book in Kannada? (*Easy*)
21. Who is known as the Father of Carnatic Music? (*Easy*)
22. Where is Kannada University located? (*Easy*)
23. Name any two rivers in the Kalaburagi Division. (*Easy*)
24. Which amendment provided reservation in employment for the people of the Kalaburagi Division? (*Easy*)
25. Which university is located in Raichur district? (*Easy*)
26. Who was the prominent freedom fighter of the Kalaburagi Division? (*Easy*)
27. Name the prominent Vachanakaras of the Kalaburagi Division. (*Easy*)
28. In which year was the Nizam State merged into the Republic of India? (*Easy*)

29. Name the two Palegars who ruled after the fall of the Vijayanagara and Bahmani dynasties. *(Easy)*
30. Name one dam in Bidar district. *(Easy)*
31. What is the name of the Dargah located in Kalaburagi? *(Easy)*

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. *(Average)*

A	B
1. Pampa	a) Kavirajamarga
2. Kanakadasa	b) Vikramarjuna Vijaya
3. Basaveshwara	c) Shabdamanidarpana
4. Mahagaon Kalyanashetty	d) Kudala Sangama Deva
5. Keshiraja	e) Taruna Sangha
6. Srivijaya	f) Kaginele Adikeshava

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

33. Name the districts of the Kalaburagi Division. *(Average)*
34. On the map of Karnataka, identify and mark the districts of the Kalaburagi Division. *(Difficult)*

BELAGAVI DIVISION

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number of Questions
1	Easy	1-26, 32	27
2	Average	27-31	5
3	Difficult	33	1
	Total	1-33	33

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

- The number of districts in the Belagavi Division is _____. *(Easy)*
- The capital of the Kadambas was _____. *(Easy)*
- Basaveshwara attained *Aikya* at _____. *(Easy)*
- Kudalasangama is located in _____ district. *(Easy)*
- Anshi National Park is situated on the banks of the _____ River. *(Easy)*
- The district having the largest forest area in Karnataka is _____. *(Easy)*
- _____ is famous for dry chillies. *(Easy)*
- The Upper Krishna Project is known as _____. *(Easy)*

9. The major centre for the production of improved seeds in the Belagavi Division is _____. (Easy)
10. _____ is known as the *Father of Vachana Literature*. (Easy)
11. The districts of the Belagavi Division were merged with Karnataka in the year _____. (Easy)
12. The name of the Queen who fought against the British was _____. (Easy)
13. The new districts of Haveri, Gadag and Bagalkote were formed in the year _____. (Easy)
14. Eight people were hanged during the _____ Princely State Liberation Movement led by Munavalli Vakil. (Easy)

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

15. Name any two major rivers of the Belagavi Division. (Easy)
16. Name the major waterfalls of the Belagavi Division. (Easy)
17. What is an evergreen forest? (Easy)
18. In which district is the Kaiga Nuclear Power Station located? (Easy)
19. What is the Malaprabha Irrigation Project called? (Easy)
20. Which place is the hometown of internationally renowned Hindustani musicians? (Easy)
21. Who compiled the Kannada dictionary in four volumes? (Easy)
22. Who is popularly known as *Janapada Garudiga*? (Easy)
23. In which district is Karnataka University located? (Easy)
24. Who first painted the portrait of Kannadaamba? (Easy)
25. Who gave the seven-lettered mantra "**Sirigannadam Gelge**"? (Easy)
26. Who presided over the Belagavi Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1924 CE? (Easy)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (Average)

A

1. Siddeshwara Swamiji
2. Guledagudda
3. Chalukyas
4. Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha
5. Granite Deposits
6. University of Horticultural Sciences
7. Women's University

B

- a) Badami
- b) Dharwad
- c) Kayaka Yogi
- d) Blouse
- e) Vijayapura
- f) Ilkal
- g) Bagalkote

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

28. Name the districts of the Belagavi Division. *(Average)*
29. Name the historical places in the Belagavi Division. *(Average)*
30. Name the prominent musicians of the Belagavi Division. *(Average)*
31. Name the Jnanpith Award recipients from the Belagavi Division. *(Average)*
32. Write the names of the prominent freedom fighters of the Belagavi Division. *(Easy)*
33. On the map of Karnataka, identify and mark the districts of the Belagavi Division.
(Difficult)

CHAPTER-4

THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

Lo's No	Learning Outcomes	Question No.
04	4. Understands Vedic life and its culture, differentiates cultural aspects of early and later Vedic periods.	1-28

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number of Questions
1	Easy	1-16, 27	17
2	Average	16, 19-25	8
3	Difficult	18, 26, 28	3
	Total	1-28	28

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

1. From where did the Aryans come? (*Easy*)
2. On the banks of which river did the Vedic culture first begin? (*Easy*)
3. How many Vedas are there? (*Easy*)
4. Where did the Ghaggar-Hakra River disappear? (*Easy*)
5. Which river flowing through Afghanistan is believed to be the ancient Saraswati River? (*Easy*)
6. What was the basic unit of society during the Early Vedic Period? (*Easy*)
7. What was the chief of an Aryan clan called? (*Easy*)
8. Which are the two most popular epics among Indians? (*Easy*)
9. What is the meaning of the word *Veda*? (*Easy*)
10. In which language are the Vedas written? (*Easy*)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

11. The Ghaggar-Hakra River was known as the _____ in ancient times. (*Easy*)
12. The political institution that disappeared during the Later Vedic Period was the _____. (*Easy*)
13. The oldest Veda is the _____. (*Easy*)
14. The period of the Rigveda is known as the _____. (*Easy*)
15. The author of the Mahabharata was _____. (*Easy*)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (*Average*)

A

1. Ramayana
2. Sati Sahagamana System
3. Rajasthan

B

- a) Thar Desert
- b) Valmiki
- c) Later Vedic Period

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

17. Name the Vedas. (*Easy*)
18. Who were the eminent women scholars of the Vedic Period known to you? (*Difficult*)
19. What is the message of the Vedas? (*Average*)
20. What were the Ashramas during the Vedic Period? (*Average*)
21. What were the Varnas during the Vedic Period? (*Average*)
22. What is meant by the Vedic Period? (*Average*)
23. Which Vedas were composed during the Later Vedic Period? (*Average*)
24. What were the political institutions of the Early Vedic Period? (*Average*)
25. Which sacrifices were performed during the Later Vedic Period for the expansion of the kingdom? (*Average*)
26. Explain the status of girls during the Early Vedic Period. (*Difficult*)
27. Name the Indian epics. (*Easy*)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

28. Explain the differences between the society of the Early Vedic Period and that of the Later Vedic Period. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER -5

RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS

Lo's No	Learning Outcomes	Question No.
05	5. Compares the life messages of Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, and appreciate their relevance today.	1-33
02	2. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs	34

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number of Questions
1	Easy	1–21	21
2	Average	22–30	9
3	Difficult	31–34	4
	Total	1–34	34

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

1. Who was the founder of Buddhism? (*Easy*)
2. What were the names of Gautama Buddha's parents? (*Easy*)
3. Of which republic was Suddhodana the chief? (*Easy*)
4. What did Buddha call *Dhamma*? (*Easy*)
5. Which religion was embraced by Dr B. R. Ambedkar? (*Easy*)
6. Who was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism? (*Easy*)
7. What is the meaning of the word *Jina*? (*Easy*)
8. Who are the Shwetambaras? (*Easy*)
9. Which was the major republic during the rise of the new religions? (*Easy*)
10. Where was Mahavira born? (*Easy*)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

11. Gautama Buddha was born at _____. (*Easy*)
12. The childhood name of Gautama Buddha was _____. (*Easy*)
13. The sage who predicted Siddhartha's future was _____. (*Easy*)
14. Buddha attained enlightenment at _____. (*Easy*)
15. The meaning of the word *Buddha* is _____. (*Easy*)

16. The person who propounded the Eightfold Path and the Four Noble Truths was _____. (*Easy*)
17. The ancient scripture containing the teachings of Buddha is the _____. (*Easy*)
18. The first Tirthankara of Jainism was _____. (*Easy*)
19. The earlier name of Mahavira was _____. (*Easy*)
20. The followers of Mahavira are called _____. (*Easy*)
21. The 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism was _____. (*Easy*)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (*Average*)

22.

A

B

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Gautama Buddha | a) Sacred scriptures of Buddhism |
| 2. Vrishabhanatha | b) Buddhism |
| 3. Buddha's first sermon | c) Republic |
| 4. Tripitakas | d) <i>Dharmachakra Pravartana</i> |
| 5. Vajji | e) Jainism |

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

23. What are the teachings of Buddha? (*Average*)
24. What were the sights seen by Buddha during his visit around the city? (*Average*)
25. What is a republic? Name one republic. (*Average*)
26. What are the sects of Jainism? (*Average*)
27. What are the sects of Buddhism? (*Average*)
28. Explain the teachings of Mahavira. (*Average*)
29. Name the major Mahajanapadas. (*Average*)
30. Which are the Tripitakas, the sacred scriptures of Buddhism? (*Average*)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

31. Write a note on Shravanabelagola, the religious centre of the Jains. (*Difficult*)
32. Explain the differences between the Shvetambara and Digambara sects. (*Difficult*)
33. How many Janapadas were there? Name them. (*Difficult*)
34. On the map of India, identify the following places. (*Difficult*)
- a. Shravanabelagola
- b. Sarnath

CHAPTER-6

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

Lo's No.	Learning Outcomes	Question No.
06	6. Appreciates the cultural contributions of ancient dynasties of North and South India. - Explains the importance of conserving historical monuments. - Identifies historical places on a map.	1-70
02	2. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs.	71

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-21, 23-51, 53-57	55
2	Average	22, 60-68	10
3	Difficult	52, 58, 59, 69-71	6
	Total	1-71	71

I. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD WORD.

1. *Silappadikaram* : Kannagi :: *Manimekalai* : _____ . (Easy)
2. Satavahanas : Gautamiputra Satakarni :: Kadambas : _____ . (Easy)
3. Gangas : Talakadu :: Pallavas : _____ . (Easy)
4. *Gatha Saptasati* : Hala :: *Vaddakatha* : _____ . (Easy)
5. Talagunda Inscription : Shivamogga :: Halmidi Inscription : _____ . (Easy)
6. Adikavi : Pampa :: Kavi Chakravarti : _____ . (Easy)
7. Madhukeshwara Temple : Banavasi :: Keshava Temple : _____ . (Easy)
8. Rajendra Chola : Gangaikonda :: Narasimhavarma : _____ . (Easy)
9. Kailasa Temple : Ellora :: Brihadeeswara Temple : _____ . (Easy)
10. Janna : *Yashodhara Charite* :: Raghavanka : _____ . (Easy)
11. Kadambas : Lion :: Badami Chalukyas : _____ . (Easy)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

12. The author of *Tirukkural* was _____. (Easy)

13. The capital of the Satavahanas was _____. (Easy)
14. The author of *Katantra Vyakarana* was _____. (Easy)
15. The major educational centre during the Satavahana period was _____. (Easy)
16. The first dynasty of Karnataka was the _____. (Easy)
17. The first inscription in Kannada is the _____. (Easy)
18. Badami is located in _____ district. (Easy)
19. The Prime Minister of the Gangas was _____. (Easy)
20. The greatest ruler of the Badami Chalukyas was _____. (Easy)
21. _____ is known as the "Cradle of Temple Architecture". (Easy)

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (Average)

22.

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Pattadakallu | a) Krishna III |
| 2. Srivijaya | b) World Heritage Site |
| 3. Ponna | c) <i>Kavirajamarga</i> |
| 4. Pampa | d) <i>Chalukya Vikrama Shaka</i> |
| 5. Vikramaditya VI | e) <i>Adipurana</i> |
| 6. Mahadeva Temple, Itagi | f) Hoysala ruler |
| 7. Vishnuvardhana | g) Emperor among Temples |
| 8. Harihara | h) <i>Kabbigara Kava</i> |
| 9. Andayya | i) <i>Girija Kalyana</i> |

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

23. What is the Sangam Age? (Easy)
24. What was the title of Gautamiputra Satakarni? (Easy)
25. What was the administrative language of the Satavahanas? (Easy)
26. What are *Nigamas*? (Easy)
27. What is a *Shreni*? (Easy)
28. What was the capital of the Kadambas? (Easy)
29. Which work was written by Bharavi? (Easy)
30. Who wrote *Chavundaraya Purana*? (Easy)
31. What was the ancient name of Badami? (Easy)
32. Who wrote *Gajashastra*? (Easy)
33. Who founded the Ganga Kingdom of Talakadu? (Easy)
34. Whom did Pulakeshin II defeat on the banks of the River Narmada? (Easy)
35. Which was the first dynasty of South India? (Easy)
36. Who founded the Satavahana dynasty? (Easy)
37. Who got the Nasik inscription engraved? (Easy)

38. Where is the famous Chaitya of the Satavahana period located? (*Easy*)
39. Which was the first dynasty of Karnataka? (*Easy*)
40. What was the capital of the Kadambas? (*Easy*)
41. In which district is the Halmidi Inscription presently located? (*Easy*)
42. What was the emblem of the Gangas? (*Easy*)
43. Who carved the statue of Gomateshwara at Shravanabelagola? (*Easy*)
44. In which year was the statue of Gomateshwara carved? (*Easy*)
45. Who founded the Badami Chalukya dynasty? (*Easy*)
46. Which inscription describes the achievements of Pulakeshin II? (*Easy*)
47. Which Chinese traveller visited the court of the Chalukyas? (*Easy*)
48. Who carved the monolithic Rathas at Mahabalipuram? (*Easy*)
49. Which Pallava ruler built the famous Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchi? (*Easy*)
50. Who founded the Rashtrakuta dynasty? (*Easy*)
51. Which Rashtrakuta ruler carved the world-famous Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora? (*Easy*)
52. Explain the speciality of the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora. (*Difficult*)

V. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

53. Kanchi, the capital of the Pallavas, is located in: (*Easy*)
 - A. Karnataka
 - B. Maharashtra
 - C. Tamil Nadu
 - D. Kerala
54. Elephanta is a small island near the port of: (*Easy*)
 - A. New Mangalore
 - B. Mumbai
 - C. Visakhapatnam
 - D. Paradip
55. The author of *Manasollasa* was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Someshwara III
 - B. Vikramaditya VI
 - C. Durvinita
 - D. Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga
56. The last ruler of the Hoysalas was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Vishnuvardhana
 - B. Ballala III
 - C. Govinda III
 - D. Krishna III
57. Which of the following statements about the Brihadeeswara Temple is correct? (*Easy*)
 - A. The Vimana has 13 storeys.
 - B. It is a World Heritage Site.
 - C. It is the tallest and the largest temple in India.
 - D. All of the above.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

58. Analyse the factors that led to economic prosperity during the Satavahana period. *(Difficult)*
59. List the important features of the sculpture of the Pallava period. *(Difficult)*
60. Explain the achievements of Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga. *(Average)*
61. Name the prominent Vachanakaras. *(Average)*
62. Explain the architecture of the Hoysalas. *(Average)*
63. Describe the village administration during the Chola period. *(Average)*
64. What were the achievements of Rajaraja Chola? *(Average)*
65. Why is Tiruvalluvar's statement, "**All human beings are equal by birth,**" important to us? *(Average)*
66. For what reasons did the ancient dynasties generally decline? *(Average)*
67. Why are the Kailasa Temple at Ellora and the Elephanta Caves famous? *(Average)*
68. Explain the military achievements of Govinda III. *(Average)*
69. Which temple is called the "**Emperor among the Temples**"? Why? *(Difficult)*
70. Explain why the Brihadishwara Temple is famous. *(Difficult)*

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

71. Draw an outline map of India and mark the following places. *(Difficult)*
 - a. Talakadu
 - b. Banavasi
 - c. Badami
 - d. Kanchi
 - e. Kalyana

CHAPTER-7

CITIZENS AND CITIZENSHIP

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
13	13. Describes the concept of citizenship, discusses dimensions of acquiring and losing citizenship.	1-19

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1–10	10
2	Average	12, 14x, 16–18	5
3	Difficult	11, 13, 15, 19	4
	Total	1–19	19

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

1. Who are citizens? (*Easy*)
2. According to you, who are foreigners? (*Easy*)
3. What is citizenship? (*Easy*)
4. Mention the two methods of acquiring citizenship. (*Easy*)
5. What is naturalized citizenship? (*Easy*)
6. What are the two methods of acquiring Natural citizenship? (*Easy*)

II. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS TRUE OR FALSE.

7. A person can hold the citizenship of two countries at the same time. (*Easy*)
8. A person acquires the citizenship of a country based on the nationality of his or her parents. (*Easy*)
9. Citizenship acquired by birth is naturalised citizenship. (*Easy*)
10. If a person is involved in anti-national activities, the Government of India may cancel and deprive that person of citizenship. (*Easy*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

11. Think and explain how you would identify a person as a foreigner. (*Difficult*)

12. What is the difference between you and a foreigner? *(Average)*
13. List the methods of acquiring the citizenship of a country. *(Difficult)*
14. By which methods can a person lose the citizenship of a country? *(Average)*
15. Why are persons born in India on or after 26 January 1950 considered citizens of India? *(Difficult)*
16. How can you help senior citizens? *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

17. List some of the duties that you should perform as a citizen of India. *(Average)*
18. List the qualities of a good citizen. *(Average)*

V. ACTIVITY

19. There is no State citizenship in our country. Collect information on this topic with the help of your elders or teachers. *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER-8

OUR CONSTITUTION

Lo's No	Learning Outcomes	Question No
13	13. Describes the concept of citizenship, discusses dimensions of acquiring and losing citizenship.	1-38

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-6, 9, 11-15, 17-20, 22-29, 31, 34	26
2	Average	7, 8, 10, 21, 30, 32, 35-37	9
3	Difficult	16, 33, 38	3
	Total	1-38	38

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- The Constitution is: (*Easy*)
 - The supreme law of a country.
 - A document that provides the framework for the governance of a country.
 - A document that describes the organs of the government, their powers and functions.
 - All of the above.
- In this session of the Constituent Assembly, Dr Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected as its President. (*Easy*)
 - First Session
 - Second Session
 - Third Session
 - None of the above
- The number of committees constituted by the Constituent Assembly to expedite its work was: (*Easy*)
 - 22
 - 21
 - 20
 - 19
- The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was: (*Easy*)
 - Dr Babu Rajendra Prasad

- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - C. Dr B. R. Ambedkar
 - D. J. B. Kripalani
5. The time taken to complete the Constitution was: *(Difficult)*
- A. 2 years, 10 months and 18 days
 - B. 2 years, 9 months and 18 days
 - C. 2 years, 11 months and 17 days
 - D. 2 years, 11 months and 18 days
6. The Constitution came into force on: *(Easy)*
- A. 26 January 1950
 - B. 15 August 1947
 - C. 25 January 1950
 - D. 24 January 1949
7. Which organ has the power to protect Fundamental Rights when they are violated? *(Average)*
- A. Legislature
 - B. Police Department
 - C. Armed Forces
 - D. Judiciary
8. Secularism means: *(Average)*
- A. The State discriminates in the name of religion.
 - B. The State treats one religion as the national religion.
 - C. The State does not discriminate on the basis of religion and treats all religions equally.
 - D. All of the above.
9. The largest democracy in the world is: *(Easy)*
- A. India
 - B. United States of America
 - C. Russia
 - D. Britain
10. This is the basic principle of democracy. *(Average)*
- A. Secularism
 - B. Universal Adult Franchise
 - C. Welfare State
 - D. None of the above

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

11. The special assembly constituted to frame the Constitution of India is the _____. *(Easy)*
12. The _____ Committee was constituted to prepare the draft Constitution. *(Easy)*
13. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights was _____. *(Easy)*

14. On 26 January 1950, the Constitution declared India a _____. (*Easy*)
15. Constitution Day is observed on _____. (*Easy*)
16. The first General Elections were held in the year _____. (*Difficult*)
17. Up to September 2023, the Constitution has been amended _____ times. (*Easy*)
18. _____ is the heart of the Constitution. (*Easy*)
19. The first President of the Republic of India was _____. (*Easy*)
20. The voting age in India is _____ years. (*Easy*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

21. Under which framework does the Central Government function? (*Average*)
22. Who was the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights? (*Easy*)
23. Who was the eminent personality from Karnataka who played a significant role in the framing of the Constitution? (*Easy*)
24. When is Republic Day celebrated in your school? (*Easy*)
25. What are the two Houses of Parliament? (*Easy*)
26. When did the first elected Parliament of India come into existence? (*Easy*)
27. Which country has the longest written Constitution in the world? (*Easy*)
28. What is a Republic? (*Easy*)
29. According to the Constitution, how many Fundamental Duties should you perform? (*Easy*)
30. What is a Welfare State? (*Average*)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCES.

31. What is a government? (*Easy*)
32. Write the names of some women members of the Constituent Assembly. (*Average*)
33. Explain why Fundamental Rights are special. (*Difficult*)
34. What is Universal Adult Franchise? (*Easy*)
35. What are the ideals of the Preamble to the Constitution? (*Average*)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE TO FOUR SENTENCES.

36. Explain the importance of the Constitution. (*Average*)
37. Write the Preamble to the Constitution of our country. (*Average*)

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

38. Explain the salient features of our Constitution. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER-9

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

Lo's No	Learning Outcomes	Question No
17	17. Understands the importance, and challenges of democracy, the role of elections in democracy, and the significance of voting.	1-16

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1, 3–6, 8, 9, 11–13	11
2	Average	7, 14, 15	3
3	Difficult	2, 10, 16	3
	Total	1–16	16

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

1. The system of government in which people elect their representatives to govern is called _____. (*Easy*)
2. The lifeblood of democracy is _____. (*Difficult*)
3. _____ rule is an example of an authoritarian government. (*Easy*)
4. The proponents of the socialist system of government are _____. (*Easy*)
5. _____ increases the gap between the rich and the poor and creates inequality. (*Easy*)

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

6. "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people." Who made this statement? (*Easy*)

A. Abraham Lincoln
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Karl Marx
D. Winston Churchill
7. Which of the following countries does not follow the democratic system of government? (*Average*)

- A. India
- B. United States of America
- C. China
- D. England

8. An authoritarian government is one in which: *(Easy)*

- A. Power is concentrated in one person or a small group.
- B. There is no separation of powers.
- C. People have no right to question or oppose the government.
- D. All of the above.

9. Which system of government is followed in India? *(Easy)*

- A. Democratic Government
- B. Authoritarian Government
- C. Socialist Government
- D. None of the above

10. Which of the following is not a factor of production? *(Difficult)*

- A. Land
- B. Organisation
- C. Capital
- D. Labour

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

- 11. What is a government? *(Easy)*
- 12. What are the types of government? *(Easy)*
- 13. In an authoritarian government, whose opinion is final? *(Easy)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCES.

- 14. Why is a democratic government called the people's government? *(Average)*
- 15. What is a Communist government? *(Average)*

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

- 16. Explain the differences between the democratic system of government and the Dictatorial government. *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER-10

GLOBE AND MAPS

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
03	3. Recognizes symbols on globes and maps, reads them, and use them for practical purposes.	1-21

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1, 2, 7-16	12
2	Average	3-6, 18	5
3	Difficult	17, 19-21	4
	Total	1-21	21

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. In earlier times, it was believed that the Earth was flat. Later, it was understood that the Earth is: *(Easy)*

- A. Spherical
- B. Flat
- C. Square
- D. Geoid

2. The _____ is the model of the Earth. *(Easy)*

- A. Globe
- B. Map
- C. Atlas
- D. Maps

3. Which of the following is **not** a feature of a globe? *(Average)*

- A. It shows the true shape of the Earth.
- B. It is a miniature model of the Earth.
- C. It is flat.
- D. It is a simple learning aid.

4. These maps represent a large area. (*Average*)

- A. Large-scale maps
- B. Small-scale maps
- C. Physical maps
- D. Distribution maps

5. On maps, boundaries are shown in _____ colour. (*Average*)

- A. Red
- B. Green
- C. Blue
- D. Black

II. MATCH THE COLOURS USED IN MAPS WITH THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.
(*Average*)

6.

A

B

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Blue | a) Very high mountains |
| 2. Green | b) Snow-covered regions |
| 3. Yellow | c) Water bodies |
| 4. Brown | d) Plains and lowlands |
| 5. Dark Brown | e) Land higher than the plains |
| 6. White or Purple | f) Land lower than hills and mountains |

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

- 7. Which helps you to understand the true shape and appearance of the Earth? (*Easy*)
- 8. What is a map? (*Easy*)
- 9. What is Cartography? (*Easy*)
- 10. What is the book containing different types of maps called? (*Easy*)
- 11. What are the two types of maps classified on the basis of scale? (*Easy*)
- 12. Which maps represent a small area? (*Easy*)
- 13. What is a map key? (*Easy*)
- 14. How do latitudes and longitudes help you? (*Easy*)
- 15. What are the types of purpose-based maps? (*Easy*)
- 16. Give any two examples of small-scale maps. (*Easy*)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- 17. List the essential information that a good map should contain. (*Difficult*)

18. What general guidelines should you follow to develop the skill of reading maps?
(Average)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

19. How does a globe help in learning Geography? (*Difficult*)
20. List the uses of maps. (*Difficult*)
21. Ravi was returning home after school in the evening. He first walked in the direction from which the Sun rises, then turned to his right, and again turned to his left before reaching his home. Observe and write the directions in which he travelled to reach his home. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER-11

MAJOR LANDFORMS

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
09	9. Describes the formation of landforms and major natural regions of the world.	1-39

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23–29	19
2	Average	3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 30–38	18
3	Difficult	6, 12, 39	3
	Total	1–39	39

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- The various features found on the Earth's surface are called: (*Easy*)
 - Landforms
 - Forests
 - Deserts
 - Islands
- Which of the following is **not** a landform? (*Easy*)
 - Mountains
 - Plateaus
 - Plains
 - Clouds
- Which of the following statements about landforms is correct? (*Average*)
 - Landforms are not permanent; they keep changing.
 - Landforms do not retain their original form.
 - Landforms are changed by the action of internal and external forces.
 - All of the above.

4. The highest point of a mountain is called a: (*Easy*)

- A. Mountain
- B. Peak
- C. Plateau
- D. Plain

5. A landform having steep slopes and peaks, rising more than one thousand metres above sea level, is called a: (*Average*)

- A. Desert
- B. Plain
- C. Mountain
- D. Plateau

6. Mountains are characterised by: (*Difficult*)

- A. Flat summits
- B. Gentle slopes
- C. Steep slopes and high peaks
- D. All of the above.

7. A series of mountain peaks is called a: (*Easy*)

- A. Mountain range
- B. Mountain knot
- C. Mountain region
- D. Peak

8. Match the following and choose the correct answer. (*Average*)

- | A | B |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Himalayas | A. North America |
| 2. Alps | B. South America |
| 3. Andes | C. Asia |
| 4. Rockies | D. Europe |

Choose the correct option:

- a) 1–A, 2–B, 3–C, 4–D
- b) 1–C, 2–D, 3–B, 4–A
- c) 1–D, 2–C, 3–B, 4–A
- d) 1–C, 2–D, 3–A, 4–B

9. The young mountain ranges are: *(Average)*
- A. Appalachian Mountains
 - B. Aravalli Mountains
 - C. Himalayas and Alps
 - D. None of the above
10. Which of the following are ancient mountain ranges? *(Easy)*
- A. Himalayas
 - B. Rockies
 - C. Alps
 - D. Appalachians and Aravallis
11. Identify the correct statement. *(Easy)*
- A. Mountains are generally formed by internal forces such as folding of rock layers and volcanic activity.
 - B. They are composed of hard rocks.
 - C. Mountains may be ancient or young.
 - D. All of the above.
12. Mountains formed by the folding of rock layers are called: *(Difficult)*
- A. Block Mountains
 - B. Fold Mountains
 - C. Volcanic Mountains
 - D. None of the above
13. Mountains formed when the land between two parallel faults is uplifted are called: *(Average)*
- A. Block Mountains
 - B. Volcanic Mountains
 - C. Fold Mountains
 - D. Alps
14. These mountains are formed by the accumulation of volcanic materials. *(Average)*
- A. Himalayas
 - B. Alps
 - C. Volcanic Mountains
 - D. Fold Mountains
15. The plateau known as the "Roof of the World" is: *(Easy)*

- A. Deccan Plateau
- B. Bolivian Plateau
- C. Patagonian Plateau
- D. Tibetan Plateau

16. Which of the following statements is correct? (*Easy*)

- A. Plateaus are storehouses of minerals.
- B. Plateaus are useful for generating hydroelectric power.
- C. Plateaus are suitable for animal rearing.
- D. All of the above.

17. A vast level or gently undulating lowland is called a: (*Average*)

- A. Mountain
- B. Peak
- C. Plain
- D. Plateau

18. The landform that is very hot during the day and cold at night is the: (*Easy*)

- A. Mountain
- B. Desert
- C. Plateau
- D. Plain

19. The continents without deserts are: (*Average*)

- A. Antarctica and Europe
- B. Asia and Australia
- C. Africa and Australia
- D. North America and South America

20. Islands found between rivers and lakes are called: (*Easy*)

- A. Island
- B. Islet
- C. River Island
- D. Archipelago

21. An island formed by coral polyps is called a: (*Easy*)

- A. Islet
- B. Continental Island

C. Oceanic Island

D. Coral Island

22. Identify the incorrect match related to the temperate grasslands. (*Average*)

A. Africa – Steppe

B. North America – Prairie

C. South America – Pampas

D. Australia – Veld

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

23. Which is the highest peak in the world? (*Easy*)

24. What are plateaus? (*Easy*)

25. What is an oasis? (*Easy*)

26. Which is the largest desert in the world? (*Easy*)

27. Which is the largest delta in the world? (*Easy*)

28. Which desert is found in India? (*Easy*)

29. What is the spring of underground water in a desert called? (*Easy*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

30. What are landforms? What are the different types of landforms? (*Average*)

31. Into how many types are mountains classified on the basis of their formation? Name them. (*Average*)

32. What are the types of plateaus? (*Average*)

33. What is a plain? Name the types of plains. (*Average*)

34. What are islands? Name the types of islands. (*Average*)

35. Name the major islands of India. (*Average*)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

36. Write any four importance of mountains. (*Average*)

37. List the characteristics of deserts. (*Average*)

38. What are natural regions? Write their importance. (*Average*)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

39. Name the major natural regions of the world. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER-12

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
06	6. Appreciates the cultural contributions of ancient dynasties of North and South India. - Explains the importance of conserving historical monuments. - Identifies historical places on a map.	1-82

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number of Questions
1	Easy	1–21, 23–32, 34–70	68
2	Average	22, 33, 40, 71–77	10
3	Difficult	78–82	5
	Total	1–82	82

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. The first empire of India was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Maurya
 - B. Kushanas
 - C. Guptas
 - D. Vardhanas
2. The founder of the Mauryan Empire was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Kautilya
 - B. Chandragupta Maurya
 - C. Kanishka
 - D. Seleucus
3. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Takshashila
 - B. Kalinga
 - C. Pataliputra
 - D. Sarnath

4. The ambassador sent by Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta Maurya was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Alexander
 - B. Kautilya
 - C. Megasthenes
 - D. Mudrarakshasa
5. The work of Megasthenes that describes the glory of the Mauryan Empire is: *(Easy)*
 - A. *Indica*
 - B. *Arthashastra*
 - C. *Si-Yu-Ki*
 - D. *Mudrarakshasa*
6. The Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Kautilya
 - B. Seleucus
 - C. Megasthenes
 - D. Ashoka
7. The first ruler who said, "All my subjects are like my children," and gave priority to the welfare of his people was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Chandragupta Maurya
 - B. Bindusara
 - C. Dhanananda
 - D. Ashoka
8. The first inscription in which the name 'Ashoka' was found is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Talagunda Inscription
 - B. Maski Inscription
 - C. Halmidi Inscription
 - D. Aihole Inscription
9. The place where the sculptured bust of Ashoka was discovered is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Sannati
 - B. Kanaganahalli
 - C. Maski
 - D. Raichur
10. The war that transformed Ashoka from the path of war to the path of Dhamma was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Kalinga War
 - B. Campaign against the North-Western Kingdoms
 - C. War against the Shaka Satraps
 - D. Campaign against the Border States

11. The dynasty that ruled the Gandhara region was: (*Easy*)
- Guptas
 - Rajputs
 - Kushanas
 - Vardhanas
12. The most famous ruler among the Kushanas was: (*Easy*)
- Kanishka
 - Chandragupta Maurya
 - Ashoka
 - Kaushalya
13. The Kushana ruler who started the Shalivahana Era was: (*Easy*)
- Kanishka
 - Vima Kadphises
 - Kujula Kadphises
 - Samudragupta
14. The headless stone statue of Kanishka was found at: (*Easy*)
- Sarnath
 - Peshawar
 - Gandhara
 - Mathura
15. Match the following: (*Easy*)

A	B
1. Ashoka	A. <i>Arthashastra</i>
2. Ashvaghosha	B. Devanampriya
3. Charaka	C. <i>Buddhacharita</i>
4. Kautilya	D. <i>Charaka Samhita</i>

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-C, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
 - 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B
 - 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
 - 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
16. Ashoka : Third Buddhist Council :: Kanishka : _____ (*Easy*)
- First Buddhist Council
 - Second Buddhist Council
 - Fourth Buddhist Council
 - All of the above

17. The rulers who introduced the Gandhara and Mathura schools of art were the: (*Easy*)

- A. Mauryas
- B. Kushanas
- C. Guptas
- D. Vardhanas

18. The dynasty that came to power after the Mauryas was the: (*Easy*)

- A. Rajputs
- B. Vardhanas
- C. Guptas
- D. Delhi Sultans

19. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription describes the conquests of: (*Easy*)

- A. Chandragupta
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Ashoka
- D. Harshavardhana

20. The ruler who bore the title 'Vikramaditya' was: (*Easy*)

- A. Chandragupta
- B. Ashoka
- C. Samudragupta
- D. Chandragupta II

21. The travel account in which Fa-Hien recorded his experiences in India is: (*Easy*)

- A. *Arthashastra*
- B. *Si-Yu-Ki*
- C. *Fo-Kuo-Ki*
- D. *Mudrarakshasa*

22. Match the following: (*Average*)

A	B
1. Kalidasa	a. <i>Amarakosha</i>
2. Shudraka	b. <i>Abhijnana Shakuntalam</i>
3. Vishnu Sharma	c. <i>Mrichchhakatika</i>
4. Amarasingha	d. <i>Panchatantra</i>

Choose the correct answer:

- A. 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- B. 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
- C. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- D. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

23. The 8-foot-high copper image of Buddha belonging to the Gupta period is at: (*Easy*)
A. Sanchi
B. Nalanda
C. Sarnath
D. Peshawar
24. The people who first used mercury as a medicine were: (*Easy*)
A. Indians
B. Persians
C. Arabs
D. Afghans
25. The dynasty that ruled North India after the decline of the Gupta Empire was: (*Easy*)
A. Mauryas
B. Kushanas
C. Vardhanas
D. Rajputs
26. The Chinese traveller who visited the Vardhana Empire was: (*Easy*)
A. Fahien
B. Hu-en- Tsang
C. Kalidasa
D. Sulaiman
27. The travel account of Hiuen Tsang describing his experiences in India is: (*Easy*)
A. *Si-Yu-Ki*
B. *Ratnavali*
C. *Fo-Kwo-Ki*
D. *Harshacharita*
28. Nalanda University is located in: (*Easy*)
A. Uttar Pradesh
B. West Bengal
C. Bihar
D. Karnataka
29. The dynasty founded by King Durlabhavardhana in A.D. 625 was the: (*Easy*)
A. Maurya Dynasty
B. Karkota Dynasty
C. Chauhan Dynasty
D. Guhila Dynasty
30. The Marthand Sun Temple, which reflects the glory of Kashmir, was built by the: (*Easy*)
A. Mauryas

- B. Chauhans
- C. Karkotas
- D. Guptas

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

31. The author of the *Shiva Sutras* was: (*Easy*)
- A. Abhinavagupta
 - B. Vasugupta
 - C. Vasubandhu
 - D. Lalitaditya
32. The custom of mass self-immolation followed by Rajput women was called: (*Easy*)
- A. Purdah System
 - B. Devadasi System
 - C. Jauhar System
 - D. Caste System
33. The marble temple at Mount Abu is: (*Average*)
- A. Sun Temple
 - B. Dilwara Temple
 - C. Khandaraya Temple
 - D. Mahadeva Temple
34. The Rajput ruler who built a palace for Queen Mrignayani in the Gwalior Fort was: (*Easy*)
- A. Raja Man Singh
 - B. Rana Kumbha
 - C. Rana Sanga
 - D. Nagabhata
35. The city known as the "Pink City" is: (*Easy*)
- A. Gwalior
 - B. Bhubaneswar
 - C. Jaipur
 - D. Konark
36. The famous Hindi work of Chand Bardai is: (*Easy*)
- A. *Gita Govinda*
 - B. *Prithviraj Raso*
 - C. *Prithviraj*
 - D. *Panchatantra*
37. The Gurjara ruler who protected India from the Arab invasions was: (*Easy*)
- A. Bhoja
 - B. Dharmapala

- C. Prithviraj
- D. Nagabhata

38. The person who described Bhoja as "a wealthy king, an enemy of the Arabs, and one with a fine cavalry" was: (*Easy*)

- A. Nagabhata
- B. Sulaiman
- C. Dharmapala
- D. Jayachandra

39. The ruler who bore the title "Bappa Rawal" was: (*Easy*)

- A. Khommana
- B. Prithviraj
- C. Rana Kumbha
- D. Rana Sinha

40. The Vijay Stambha (Victory Tower) at Chittorgarh was built by: (*Average*)

- A. Rana Kumbha
- B. Khommana
- C. Prithviraj
- D. Nagabhata

41. The ruler who was called the "Hero of One Hundred Battles" was: (*Easy*)

- A. Khommana
- B. Rana Kumbha
- C. Rana Sangrama Simha (Rana Sanga)
- D. Prithviraj

42. The famous pilgrimage centre known for its camel fair and the abode of Lord Brahma is: (*Easy*)

- A. Pushkar
- B. Assam
- C. Jaipur
- D. Konark

43. The founder of the Ahom Dynasty was: (*Easy*)

- A. Sukapha
- B. Supatpha
- C. Borphukan
- D. Suhung

44. The people of the Ahom Kingdom were known as: (*Easy*)

- A. Khel
- B. Assam

- C. Ahom
- D. Raha

45. The person who trained Chandragupta Maurya in military and warfare and helped him establish the Mauryan Empire was: *(Easy)*
- A. Ashoka
 - B. Kautilya
 - C. Dhanananda
 - D. Bindusara

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

- 46. Which Chakra appears at the centre of our National Flag? *(Easy)*
- 47. Where did Chandragupta Maurya spend the last days of his life? *(Easy)*
- 48. At how many places in Karnataka have Ashoka's inscriptions been found? *(Easy)*
- 49. Where did Kanishka convene the Buddhist Council? *(Easy)*
- 50. Which era did Kanishka introduce to commemorate his accession to the throne? *(Easy)*
- 51. What was the capital of the Mauryan Empire? *(Easy)*
- 52. Which sacrifice (Yajna) did Samudragupta perform to commemorate his southern campaign? *(Easy)*
- 53. Who is the author of *Aryabhatiya*? *(Easy)*
- 54. Which poet was honoured with the title "Kavikulaguru"? *(Easy)*
- 55. Which Kannada ruler defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of the River Narmada? *(Easy)*
- 56. Which was the famous university of ancient India? *(Easy)*
- 57. In whose royal court did Kalhana serve? *(Easy)*
- 58. Which fort is known as the "Pearl in the Necklace of the Forts of India"? *(Easy)*
- 59. Who wrote *Gita Govinda*? *(Easy)*
- 60. In which region did the Ahom Kingdom rule? *(Easy)*
- 61. Which is our National Emblem? *(Easy)*
- 62. Which book was written by Kautilya? *(Easy)*
- 63. Who is called an ambassador? *(Easy)*
- 64. What is an inscription? *(Easy)*
- 65. What is a stupa? *(Easy)*
- 66. Which is the famous stupa at Sarnath? *(Easy)*
- 67. Which Gupta ruler was honoured with the title 'Kaviraja'? *(Easy)*
- 68. What was the capital of the Karkota Kingdom? *(Easy)*
- 69. Who was the founder of the Karkota Dynasty? *(Easy)*
- 70. Who was the famous commander of the Ahom Kingdom? *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- 71. Name any two plays written by Kalidasa. *(Average)*
- 72. Name any two plays written by Harshavardhana. *(Average)*
- 73. List the qualities of the Rajputs. *(Average)*
- 74. Name the Rajput dynasties that ruled in the history of India. *(Average)*

75. Who was the famous ruler of the Chauhan Dynasty? What was his capital? *(Average)*
76. Name the children of Ashoka. *(Average)*
77. What were the names of Harshavardhana's brother and sister? *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

78. Write about the importance of the Kalinga War. *(Difficult)*
79. Explain the contribution of the Guptas to Sanskrit literature. *(Difficult)*
80. Discuss Nalanda University. *(Difficult)*
81. Write about the famous architecture of the Rajput period. *(Difficult)*
82. Write a note on Rana Sangrama Simha (Rana Sanga). *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER-13

SULTANS OF DELHI

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
07	7. Describes the cultural contributions and rule of Delhi Sultans, Vijayanagar, Bahmani, Mughals, and Marathas. - Identifies historical places related to them on a map	1-43

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-17, 19-28	27
2	Average	18, 29-35	8
3	Difficult	36-43	8
	Total	1-43	43

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. The first people to invade India were: (*Easy*)
 - A. Turks
 - B. Arabs
 - C. Sultans
 - D. Chieftains
2. The main reason for Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions of India was: (*Easy*)
 - A. To establish a Muslim Empire
 - B. Hatred towards the Hindus
 - C. To plunder wealth
 - D. None of the above
3. The founder of the first Muslim Empire in India was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Muhammad Ghori
 - B. Mahmud of Ghazni
 - C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
 - D. Iltutmish
4. How many times did Muhammad of Ghazni invade India? (*Easy*)
 - A. 17 times
 - B. 15 times

- C. 12 times
- D. 21 times
- 5. Who won the First Battle of Tarain? (*Easy*)
 - A. Muhammad Ghorī
 - B. Prithviraj Chauhan
 - C. Mahmud of Ghazni
 - D. Rana Pratap
- 6. The only woman who ruled during the Delhi Sultanate was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Nur Jahan
 - B. Chand Bibi
 - C. Mumtaz
 - D. Razia Sultana
- 7. The largest industry during the Delhi Sultanate period was: (*Average*)
 - A. Weaving
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Pottery
 - D. Metal Industry
- 8. Which kingdom did Malik Kafur invade first in South India? (*Easy*)
 - A. Warangal (Kakatiya)
 - B. Pandya Kingdom (Madurai)
 - C. Devagiri (Yadava)
 - D. Hoysala Kingdom (Dwarasamudra)
- 9. The first Delhi Sultan to invade South India was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Balban
 - B. Alauddin Khalji
 - C. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
 - D. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- 10. The author of the Sufi poem *Padmavat* in Urdu was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Amir Khusrau
 - B. Balban
 - C. Firuz Shah
 - D. Jayasi
- 11. The Delhi Sultan who laid the foundation of the Qutub Minar was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Iltutmish
 - B. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
 - C. Muhammad Ghorī
 - D. Alauddin Khilji
- 12. The famous fort built by Alauddin Khalji in Delhi was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Siri Fort
 - B. Red Fort
 - C. Bulund Darwaza
 - D. Qutub Minar
- 13. The Sultan who shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Mahmud of Ghazni

- B. Akbar
 - C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - D. Jahangir
14. The Delhi Sultans mainly imported: (*Easy*)
- A. Spices
 - B. War horses
 - C. Cotton and silk cloth
 - D. Perfumes
15. The Delhi Sultan who declared, "I am the representative of Allah and accountable only to Allah," was: (*Easy*)
- A. Alauddin Khalji
 - B. Muhammad Ghori
 - C. Iltutmish
 - D. Balban
16. The commander of Alauddin Khalji who led the campaigns in South India was: (*Easy*)
- A. Malik Kafur
 - B. Nusrat Khan
 - C. Ain-ul-Mulk
 - D. Ulugh Khan
17. The ruler who introduced token currency of silver and copper coins but failed was: (*Easy*)
- A. Muhammad Ghori
 - B. Mahmud of Ghazni
 - C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - D. Firuz Shah
18. The ruler who was defeated in the First Battle of Panipat, marking the end of the Delhi Sultanate, was: (*Average*)
- A. Malik Kafur
 - B. Ibrahim Lodi
 - C. Balban
 - D. Muhammad Ghori
19. The temple that was destroyed during Mahmud of Ghazni's invasion was: (*Easy*)
- A. Sri Krishna Temple
 - B. Rama Temple
 - C. Shiva Temple (Somnath Temple)
 - D. None of the above
20. In A.D. 712, Sindh and Multan were conquered by the: (*Easy*)
- A. Turks
 - B. Sultans
 - C. Arabs
 - D. Sikhs

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

21. Who was the founder of the Slave Dynasty? *(Easy)*
22. Whom did Muhammad Ghori defeat in the Second Battle of Tarain? *(Easy)*
23. Who built the Alai Darwaza? *(Easy)*
24. Name the famous Persian poets. *(Easy)*
25. To whom did Muhammad Ghori entrust the territories he had conquered? *(Easy)*
26. In which year was the First Battle of Panipat fought? *(Easy)*
27. Where is the Qutub Minar located? *(Easy)*
28. When was the First Battle of Tarain fought? *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

29. Name the dynasties of the Delhi Sultans. *(Average)*
30. Name the important monuments built by Alauddin Khalji. *(Average)*
31. In which year was the First Battle of Tarain fought? Between whom was it fought? *(Average)*
32. Where is the Qutub Minar located? Who completed its construction? *(Average)*
33. Name the Bhakti saints of the Delhi Sultanate period. *(Average)*
34. Name the kingdoms invaded by Malik Kafur. *(Average)*
35. What were the administrative experiments of Muhammad bin Tughlaq? *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

36. What were the effects of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions? *(Difficult)*
37. Explain the achievements of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. *(Difficult)*
38. What were the policies of Alauddin Khalji? *(Difficult)*
39. Explain the administration during the Delhi Sultanate. *(Difficult)*
40. Describe the social and economic conditions during the Delhi Sultanate period. *(Difficult)*

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

41. Why did the policies of Muhammad bin Tughlaq fail? *(Difficult)*
42. Explain the contributions of the Delhi Sultans to architecture and literature. *(Difficult)*
43. List the important Delhi Sultans and their dynasties. *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER-14

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHAMANI KINGDOM

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
07	7. Describes the cultural contributions and rule of Delhi Sultans, Vijayanagara, Bahmani, Mughals, and Marathas. - Identifies historical places related to them on a map.	VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE 1-46 BAHAMANI KINGDOM 1-33
02	2. Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs.	47

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-37	37
2	Average	38-44	7
3	Difficult	45-47	3
	Total	1-47	47

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- The Vijayanagara Empire was established on the banks of the: (*Easy*)
 - Tungabhadra River
 - Ganga River
 - Kaveri River
 - Krishna River
- The royal emblem of the Vijayanagara Empire was the: (*Easy*)
 - Lion
 - Bull
 - Boar (Varaha)
 - Elephant
- The Sangama brothers who laid the foundation of the Vijayanagara Empire were: (*Easy*)
 - Devaraya II and Achyutaraya

- B. Harihara and Bukkaraya
C. Marappa and Muddappa
D. Krishnadevaraya and Ramaraya
4. The ruler who built the Hazara Rama Temple at Hampi was: (*Easy*)
A. Ramaraya
B. Narasa Nayaka
C. Praudha Devaraya (Devaraya II)
D. Krishnadevaraya
5. *Amukta Malyada*, written by Krishnadevaraya, is in the _____ language. (*Easy*)
A. Kannada
B. Tamil
C. Sanskrit
D. Telugu
6. The Vijayanagara ruler who extended the empire from the Krishna River in the north to the southern seacoast was: (*Easy*)
A. Devaraya II
B. Krishnadevaraya
C. Amoghavarsha
D. Gautamiputra Satakarni
7. Krishnadevaraya belonged to which dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire? (*Easy*)
A. Tuluva Dynasty
B. Aravidu Dynasty
C. Saluva Dynasty
D. Sangama Dynasty
8. The famous ruler of the Sangama Dynasty was: (*Easy*)
A. Narasa Nayaka
B. Veera Narasimha
C. Devaraya II
D. Krishnadevaraya
9. The famous Virupaksha Temple of the Vijayanagara period is located at: (*Easy*)
A. Gokarna
B. Udupi
C. Tirupati
D. Hampi
10. Who said, "Human birth is precious; do not waste it, O foolish people"? (*Easy*)
A. Kanakadasa
B. Purandaradasa
C. Sripadaraya
D. Vyasaraaya
11. The Battle of Talikota (Rakkasatangadi) was fought in the year: (*Easy*)
A. 1565
B. 1545
C. 1550
D. 1560

12. The spiritual guide associated with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire was:
(Easy)
A. Purandaradasa
B. Ramadasa
C. Vidyaranya
D. Appayya Dikshita
13. Which of the following works was not written by Kanakadasa? (Easy)
A. *Haribhaktisara*
B. *Nyayamrita*
C. *Mohana Tarangini*
D. *Ramadhyana Charite*
14. Identify the poet of the Vijayanagara period. (Easy)
A. Kanakadasa
B. Basavanna
C. Pampa
D. Sarvajna
15. The saints of the Vijayanagara period spread their teachings through music under the:
(Easy)
A. Sufi Tradition
B. Bhakti Tradition
C. Dasa Tradition
D. Chishti Tradition
16. The author of *Madhura Vijayam* was: (Easy)
A. Gangadevi
B. Sharadadevi
C. Ramadevi
D. Kalikadevi
17. The ruler of Vijayanagara when Abdul Razzaq visited the empire was: (Easy)
A. Devaraya I
B. Krishnadevaraya
C. Devaraya II
D. Ramaraya
18. The Vijayanagara ruler who earned the title "Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana" was:
(Easy)
A. Devaraya II
B. Krishnadevaraya
C. Veera Narasimha
D. Mayuravarma
19. The battle that led to the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire was fought at: (Easy)
A. Hampi
B. Talikota
C. Vijayapura
D. Toranagallu

20. The first dynasty to rule the Vijayanagara Empire was the: (*Easy*)
A. Aravidu Dynasty
B. Sangama Dynasty
C. Saluva Dynasty
D. Tuluva Dynasty
21. The Battle of Talikota (Rakkasatangadi) was fought between: (*Easy*)
A. The Bahmani Sultans and the Vijayanagara rulers
B. The Cholas and the Rashtrakutas
C. The Chalukyas and the Pallavas
D. The Satavahanas and the Kadambas
22. The composer of the *Keerthana* "Kula Kula Endu Hodedadadiri" was: (*Easy*)
A. Vyasaraaya
B. Purandaradasa
C. Kanakadasa
D. Bharathidasa
23. The Sultanates that participated in the Battle of Talikota (1565) were: (*Easy*)
A. Ahmadnagar
B. Bidar and Golconda
C. Bijapur
D. All of the above
24. The works written by Krishnadevaraya are: (*Easy*)
A. *Jambavati Kalyana*
B. *Amuktamalyada*
C. Both A and B
D. *Krishnaraja Vijaya*

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

25. Which was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire? (*Easy*)
26. Who was the Persian ambassador who visited Vijayanagara? (*Easy*)
27. Which work written by Chamarasa narrates the life of Allama Prabhu? (*Easy*)
28. Which type of stone was mainly used for constructing buildings during the Vijayanagara period? (*Easy*)
29. When was the Vijayanagara Empire established? (*Easy*)
30. During whose reign was the Bahmani Kingdom established? (*Easy*)
31. What was the period of Krishnadevaraya's reign? (*Easy*)
32. What was the merchant guild of medieval Karnataka called? (*Easy*)
33. Which temple has musical pillars that produce the seven musical notes when tapped? (*Easy*)
34. Where is the Vidyashankara Temple located? (*Easy*)
35. Where is the Thousand Pillar Basadi located? (*Easy*)
36. The Stone Chariot at Hampi appears on which denomination of the RBI currency note? (*Easy*)
37. Which is the famous work of Kumaravyasa? (*Easy*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- 38. Name the dynasties that ruled the Vijayanagara Empire. *(Average)*
- 39. Name the foreign travellers who visited Vijayanagara. *(Average)*
- 40. Mention the major works written by Kanakadasa. *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

- 41. Explain the achievements of Devaraya II (Praudha Devaraya). *(Average)*
- 42. Explain the achievements of Krishnadevaraya. *(Average)*
- 43. Describe the literature of the Vijayanagara period. *(Average)*
- 44. Name the important temples at Hampi. *(Average)*

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

- 45. Explain the causes and consequences of the Battle of Rakkasa Thangadi (Talikota). *(Difficult)*
- 46. Write a note on the sculpture and architecture of the Vijayanagara period. *(Difficult)*

VI. MAP WORK

- 47. On the outline map of India, locate and mark the following places: *(Difficult)*

- Talikota
- Keladi
- Vijayanagara (Hampi)
- Sringeri

BAHMANI SULTANS

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number of Questions
1	Easy	1–14, 16–23	<u>22</u>
2	Average	24–31	<u>8</u>
3	Difficult	15, 32, 33	<u>3</u>
	Total	1–33	<u>33</u>

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- Vijayanagara Empire : 1336 :: Bahmani Kingdom : _____ (*Easy*)
 - 1347
 - 1348
 - 1345
 - 1349
- If Kalaburagi was the first capital of the Bahmani Kingdom, the later capital was: (*Easy*)
 - Vijayapura
 - Bidar
 - Raichur
 - Mysuru
- The famous Jami Masjid at Kalaburagi was built by: (*Easy*)
 - Ali Adil Shah
 - Ibrahim Adil Shah
 - Hasan Bahman Shah
 - Muhammad Shah I
- The earliest architectural monument of the Bahmani Kingdom was: (*Easy*)
 - Taj Mahal
 - Jami Masjid
 - Gol Gumbaz
 - Alai Darwaza
- The ruler who built the city of Firozabad on the banks of the Bhima River was: (*Easy*)
 - Firoz Shah
 - Ali Adil Shah
 - Bahman Shah
 - Ibrahim Adil Shah
- The famous Solah Khamba Mosque is located at: (*Easy*)
 - Raichur
 - Kalaburagi
 - Bidar
 - Yadgiri

7. The greatest ruler of the Bahmani Dynasty, who was also an author and a multilingual scholar, was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Muhammad Shah
 - B. Firoz Shah
 - C. Adil Shah
 - D. Ibrahim Adil Shah
8. The architectural style adopted by the Bahmani Sultans was the: (*Easy*)
 - A. Deccani Style
 - B. Vesara Style
 - C. Gandhara Style
 - D. Dravidian Style
9. The tomb of the famous Sufi saint Bande Nawaz is located in: (*Easy*)
 - A. Bidar
 - B. Vijayapura
 - C. Koppal
 - D. Kalaburagi
10. The Sultan of Vijayapura who wrote *Kitab-i-Navras* was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Mahmud Gawan
 - B. Muhammad Shah
 - C. Ibrahim Adil Shah II
 - D. Firoz Shah
11. Firoz Shah built the city of Firozabad on the banks of the: (*Easy*)
 - A. Bhima River
 - B. Krishna River
 - C. Ghataprabha River
 - D. Tungabhadra River
12. The magnificent monument at Vijayapura built by Muhammad Adil Shah is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Ibrahim Rauza
 - B. Jami Masjid
 - C. Taj Mahal
 - D. Gol Gumbaz
13. The famous building constructed by Mahmud Gawan is the: (*Easy*)
 - A. Alai Darwaza
 - B. Madrasa
 - C. Asar Mahal
 - D. Moti Mahal
14. The place where the Astronomical Observatory is located is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Delhi
 - B. Bidar
 - C. Daulatabad
 - D. Vijayapura
15. The language used by the Bahmani Sultans and foreign scholars was: (*Difficult*)
 - A. Urdu
 - B. Dakhni

- C. Persian
- D. Telugu

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

- 16. Who was the founder of the Bahmani Kingdom? *(Easy)*
- 17. Who was the most distinguished ruler of the Adil Shahi Dynasty? *(Easy)*
- 18. Which monument is known as the "Taj Mahal of the Deccan"? *(Easy)*
- 19. According to which law was the Bahmani Kingdom administered? *(Easy)*
- 20. For how many centuries did the Adil Shahis of Bijapur rule Karnataka? *(Easy)*
- 21. Of which Sultan was Mahmud Gawan the Prime Minister? *(Easy)*
- 22. What is inscribed on the tomb of Mahmud Gawan? *(Easy)*
- 23. Which ruler built the magnificent monument known as Ibrahim Roza? *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- 24. Name the five Deccan Sultanates that emerged after the decline of the Bahmani Kingdom during the Vijayanagara period. *(Average)*
- 25. Write about the literature of the Bahmani Sultanate period. *(Average)*
- 26. Why is the Gol Gumbaz famous? *(Average)*
- 27. Explain the achievements of Firoz Shah. *(Average)*
- 28. Mention the important monuments of the Bahmani Sultanate period. *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

- 29. Explain the administration of the Bahmani Kingdom. *(Average)*
- 30. Write a note on Ibrahim Adil Shah II. *(Average)*
- 31. Describe the social conditions during the Bahmani Kingdom. *(Average)*

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

- 32. Explain the achievements of Mahmud Gawan. *(Difficult)*
- 33. Write about the architecture of the Adil Shahis of Vijayapura. *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER -15

THE MUGHALS AND THE MARATHAS

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
07	7. Describes the cultural contributions and rule of Delhi Sultans, Vijayanagara, Bahmani, Mughals, and Marathas. - Identifies historical places related to them on a map.	1-59

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-42	42
2	Average	43-56	14
3	Difficult	57-59	3
	Total	1-59	59

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. The famous historians in Akbar's court were: (*Easy*)
 - A. Abul Fazl
 - B. Nizamuddin
 - C. Badauni
 - D. All of the above
2. The Mughal prince who translated the *Bhagavad Gita* was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Akbar
 - B. Dara Shikoh
 - C. Jahangir
 - D. Aurangzeb
3. The work written by Abul Fazl is: (*Easy*)
 - A. *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (Jahangirnama)
 - B. *Humayun Nama*
 - C. *Akbar-nama*
 - D. *Kitab-i-Navras*
4. The author of *Ramcharitmanas* in Hindi was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Kabirdas
 - B. Tulsidas
 - C. Kanakadasa
 - D. Rohidas

5. The monument built during the early reign of Akbar was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Babri Masjid
 - B. Jami Masjid
 - C. Agra Fort
 - D. Red Fort
6. The height of the Buland Darwaza is: *(Easy)*
 - A. 70 metres
 - B. 60 metres
 - C. 40 metres
 - D. 90 metres
7. The monument built by Shah Jahan in memory of Mumtaz Mahal is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Diwan-i-Khas
 - B. Diwan-i-Am
 - C. Red Fort
 - D. Taj Mahal
8. Mughal painting reached its peak during the reign of: *(Easy)*
 - A. Akbar
 - B. Shah Jahan
 - C. Jahangir
 - D. Aurangzeb
9. The legendary musician in Akbar's court was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Bhimsen Das
 - B. Tansen
 - C. Murad
 - D. Ustad Mansur
10. The Taj Mahal, situated on the banks of the Yamuna River, is located in the state of: *(Easy)*
 - A. Uttarakhand
 - B. Odisha
 - C. Bihar
 - D. Uttar Pradesh
11. Which of the following monuments was not built by Shah Jahan? *(Average)*
 - A. Buland Darwaza
 - B. Red Fort
 - C. Taj Mahal
 - D. Agra Fort
12. The new capital founded by Akbar was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Agra
 - B. Fatehpur Sikri
 - C. Delhi
 - D. Devagiri
13. The ruler who defeated Ibrahim Lodi and founded the Mughal Empire was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Babur
 - B. Humayun

- C. Akbar
D. Sher Shah Suri
14. The Afghan ruler who defeated Humayun and occupied the Mughal Empire was: *(Easy)*
A. Muhammad Ghori
B. Genghis Khan
C. Sher Shah Suri
D. Akbar
15. The Mughal ruler who introduced the rose to India was: *(Easy)*
A. Akbar
B. Babur
C. Sher Shah Suri
D. Jahangir
16. The battle fought between Rana Pratap Singh and Akbar in A.D. 1576 was the: *(Easy)*
A. Battle of Kanwa
B. Battle of Ghaghara
C. Battle of Haldighati
D. First Battle of Panipat
17. The Mughal ruler who abolished the Jizya and pilgrimage tax was: *(Easy)*
A. Akbar
B. Shah Jahan
C. Jahangir
D. Aurangzeb
18. The giant bronze statue of Rana Pratap Singh is located at: *(Easy)*
A. Lahore
B. Mewar
C. Ranthambore
D. Rajasthan
19. The minister who introduced the famous land revenue system during Akbar's reign was: *(Easy)*
A. Raja Man Singh
B. Raja Jai Singh
C. Raja Todar Mal
D. Bhagwan Das
20. Choose the correct answer: *(Easy)*
- A. Akbar appointed Hindus to high administrative posts.
B. He prohibited cow slaughter and the practice of Sati.
C. He opposed child marriage.
- A. A, B and C are correct.
B. A and B are correct; C is incorrect.
C. All of the above are incorrect.
D. B and C are correct; A is incorrect.

21. Akbar built the Ibadat Khana (House of Worship) at: *(Easy)*
 - A. Fatehpur Sikri
 - B. Ajmer
 - C. Delhi
 - D. Agra
22. The religious faith founded by Akbar by incorporating the best principles of all religions was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Dasa Tradition
 - B. Sufi Tradition
 - C. Bhakti Tradition
 - D. Din-i-Ilahi
23. The last great Mughal Emperor was: *(Easy)*
 - A. Jahangir
 - B. Akbar
 - C. Aurangzeb
 - D. Shah Jahan
24. The Chikini style of painting developed during the: *(Easy)*
 - A. Vijayanagara Empire
 - B. Delhi Sultanate
 - C. Mughal Empire
 - D. Bahmani Sultanate
25. During the Mughal period, a Suba meant a: *(Easy)*
 - A. Province
 - B. Taluk
 - C. District
 - D. Village

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

26. Which dynasty defeated the Delhi Sultans and established its rule? *(Easy)*
27. To which dynasty did Babur belong? *(Easy)*
28. Whose son was Humayun? *(Easy)*
29. By whom was Humayun defeated? *(Easy)*
30. For how many years did Humayun stay in Persia? *(Easy)*
31. What was the name of Rana Pratap Singh's horse? *(Easy)*
32. What were the names of Akbar's parents? *(Easy)*
33. In which state is Haldighati located? *(Easy)*
34. Who introduced the land revenue system during the Mughal period? *(Easy)*
35. Who was the father of Aurangzeb? *(Easy)*
36. Which Sikh Guru was executed on the orders of Aurangzeb? *(Easy)*
37. Where did Aurangzeb die? *(Easy)*
38. What title was given to those who received Sikh initiation? *(Easy)*
39. Which Sikh Guru was executed during the reign of Jahangir? *(Easy)*
40. What is Jizya? *(Easy)*

41. Who was the famous ruler of Mewar who opposed Akbar? *(Easy)*

42. Where was Shivaji born? *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

43. Which religious communities participated in Akbar's new religious faith? *(Average)*

44. Name the poets in Akbar's court. *(Average)*

45. From which activities did Aurangzeb keep himself away? *(Average)*

46. Name the Five Ks (Panch karaka) of the Sikhs. *(Average)*

47. Name the monuments built by Shah Jahan. *(Average)*

48. Who strongly opposed Aurangzeb in North India? *(Average)*

49. How did Jijabai shape Shivaji's future? *(Average)*

50. Why did the Sultan of Bijapur oppose Shivaji? *(Average)*

51. Who was Shaista Khan? What was the outcome of his conflict with Shivaji?
(Average)

52. Where was Shivaji crowned? Which title did he assume on that occasion? *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

53. Name the major battles fought by Babur in India. *(Average)*

54. Explain the political administration of the Mughals. *(Average)*

55. Explain the religious policy of Aurangzeb. *(Average)*

56. Write about the Mughal land revenue system. *(Average)*

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

57. Explain the cultural contributions of the Mughals. *(Difficult)*

58. What were the causes for the decline of the Mughal Empire? *(Difficult)*

59. Which qualities of Shivaji do you admire? Why? *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER-16

INDIAN IDEOLOGY AND BHAKTI CULT

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
08	8. Compares the contributions and rationalities of religious reformers to the present context and appreciates them.	1-44

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-32	1-32
2	Average	33-42	33-42
3	Difficult	43, 44	43, 44
	Total	1-44	1-44

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. The author of *Bhaja Govindam* is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Adi Shankaracharya
 - B. Ramanujacharya
 - C. Madhvacharya
 - D. Basaveshwara
2. The saint who preached that devotion (Bhakti) and complete surrender (Prapatti) are essential for attaining salvation was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Madhvacharya
 - B. Chaitanya
 - C. Ramanujacharya
 - D. Adi Shankaracharya
3. The propounder of Vishishtadvaita Philosophy, who received the patronage of the Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana, was: (*Easy*)
 - A. Adi Shankaracharya
 - B. Madhvacharya
 - C. Basavanna
 - D. Ramanujacharya
4. The founder of the Anubhava Mantapa, who used "Koodala Sangama Deva" as his signature, was: (*Easy*)

- A. Basavanna
 - B. Allama Prabhu
 - C. Jedara Dasimayya
 - D. Dohara Kakkayya
5. The literary form of the 12th century that can be read like prose and sung like poetry is: *(Easy)*
- A. Drama
 - B. Vachana
 - C. Sonnet
 - D. Dance
6. The saint who was born in West Bengal, opposed caste discrimination, and preached that Bhakti alone is the path to salvation was: *(Easy)*
- A. Chaitanya
 - B. Guru Nanak
 - C. Madhvacharya
 - D. Basaveshwara
7. Mirabai, popularly known as the "Radha of the Kali Age", worshipped: *(Easy)*
- A. Panduranga
 - B. Giridhara Gopala
 - C. Ranga
 - D. Sri Rama
8. The famous Dargah of Bande Nawaz is located at: *(Easy)*
- A. Dharwad
 - B. Bengaluru
 - C. Kalaburagi
 - D. Mysuru
9. The sacred scripture of the Sikhs containing the Japji composed by Guru Nanak is: *(Easy)*
- A. Bible
 - B. Guru Granth Sahib
 - C. Bhagavad Gita
 - D. Quran
10. The Sufi movement originated in: *(Easy)*
- A. Persia
 - B. Arabia
 - C. India
 - D. Pakistan
11. Identify the correct answer: *(Easy)*
- A. Adi Shankaracharya — Kalady
 - B. Basavanna — Bagewadi
 - C. Ramanujacharya — Perumbudur
 - D. Madhvacharya — Pajaka

- A. A, B and D are correct
 - B. B, C and D are correct
 - C. A, B, C and D are correct
 - D. All of the above are incorrect
12. Shankara : Advaita :: Madhva : _____ (Easy)
- A. Shakti Vishishtadvaita
 - B. Advaita
 - C. Dvaita
 - D. Vishishtadvaita
13. Vishishtadvaita : Sri Ramanujacharya :: Shakti Vishishtadvaita : _____ (Easy)
- A. Adi Shankaracharya
 - B. Madhva
 - C. Ramanujacharya
 - D. Basaveshwara
14. Tulsidas : *Ramcharitmanas* :: Surdas : _____ (Easy)
- A. *Sur Sagar*
 - B. *Ksheera Sagar*
 - C. *Dheera Sagar*
 - D. *Neera Sagar*
15. Identify the incorrect option: (Easy)
- A. Adi Shankaracharya — Shivaguru and Aryamba
 - B. Ramanujacharya — Keshava Dikshita and Kantimati
 - C. Basavanna — Madarasa and Madalambike
 - D. Madhvacharya — Madhyageha Bhatta and Vedavati
- A. 1, 2, 3 are correct; 4 is incorrect
 - B. 2, 3, 4 are correct
 - C. 1, 2, 3, 4 are incorrect
 - D. All of the above are correct

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

- 16. At what age did Sri Adi Shankaracharya master the four Vedas? (Easy)
- 17. Which philosophy was propagated by Sri Ramanujacharya? (Easy)
- 18. In whose court did Basaveshwara serve as the Treasurer (Bhandari)? (Easy)
- 19. Who appointed the Ashta Mathadhipathis (Ashta Yatis) for the worship of Lord Krishna at Udupi? (Easy)
- 20. What is the name of place where Guru Nanak stayed in Bidar called? (Easy)
- 21. Who were the prominent Sufi saints of India? (Easy)
- 22. Who was the founder of Sikhism? (Easy)
- 23. Who was Rabia? (Easy)
- 24. Where was Mirabai born? (Easy)

25. Who founded the Chishti Order? *(Easy)*
26. Which Hoysala ruler gave shelter to Sri Ramanujacharya? *(Easy)*
27. Where is the Cheluvanarayana Temple located? *(Easy)*
28. In which year did the Government of Karnataka declare Basavanna as the Cultural Leader of Karnataka? *(Easy)*
29. According to Basavanna, what is Kayaka? *(Easy)*
30. Which is the birthplace of Sri Chaitanya? *(Easy)*
31. Which is the birthplace of Guru Nanak? *(Easy)*
32. Who was the father of Mirabai? *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO SENTENCES.

33. Name the Mathas (Peethas) established by Sri Adi Shankaracharya. *(Average)*
34. Explain the teachings of Sri Chaitanya. *(Average)*
35. What was the famous saying of Guru Nanak? *(Average)*
36. By which ideas were the Sufi saints influenced? Whom did they worship? *(Average)*
37. Mention any two important characteristics of the Chishti Order. *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR SENTENCES.

38. Explain the impact of the Bhakti Movement. *(Average)*
39. What is the essence of the Bhakti Movement? *(Average)*
40. Why did Mirabai, known as the "Radha of the Kaliyuga" go to Vrindavan? *(Average)*
41. List the major reforms introduced by Ramanujacharya. *(Average)*
42. What did Guru Nanak say about gender equality? *(Average)*

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

43. Explain the reforms introduced by Adi Shankaracharya. *(Difficult)*
44. Explain the philosophy and teachings of Basaveshwara. *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER-17

DEMOCRACY

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
17	17. Understands the importance, and challenges of democracy, the role of elections in democracy, and the significance of voting.	1-23

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1–16	16
2	Average	17–22	6
3	Difficult	23	1
	Total	1–23	23

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- In a system of government where everything is carried out according to the wishes of the king and there is no limit to his tenure, it is called: (*Easy*)
 - Democracy
 - Monarchy
 - Dictatorship
 - Dual Monarchy
- A country in which the people elect their representatives through elections and are governed by them has a: (*Easy*)
 - Monarchy
 - Democracy
 - Dual Citizenship
 - None of the above
- The machine used for casting votes at a polling station during an election is called: (*Easy*)
 - Computer
 - Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)
 - Money Counting Machine
 - None of the above
- During elections, people go to this place to cast their votes: (*Easy*)
 - Polling Station

- B. Gram Panchayat
 - C. Office
 - D. None of the above
5. A 12-year-old boy is not allowed to vote because of his: *(Easy)*
 - A. Age
 - B. Gender
 - C. Caste
 - D. Religion
 6. Voting means: *(Easy)*
 - A. Expressing one's choice in an election
 - B. Casting a vote
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
 7. A ballot paper contains: *(Easy)*
 - A. Names of the candidates
 - B. Symbols of the candidates
 - C. Only A is correct
 - D. Both A and B are correct
 8. In India, elections are conducted by the: *(Easy)*
 - A. Election Commission of India
 - B. Union Public Service Commission
 - C. State Public Service Commission
 - D. Human Rights Commission
 9. Election symbols are allotted to candidates so that: *(Easy)*
 - A. Only government officials can vote
 - B. Only rich people can vote
 - C. Illiterate voters can also identify and vote for candidates
 - D. None of the above

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

10. What is a monarchy? *(Easy)*
11. What is the main objective of democracy? *(Easy)*
12. Who are the most important people in a democracy? *(Easy)*
13. How are people's representatives elected in a democracy? *(Easy)*
14. What is the minimum age required to vote in India? *(Easy)*
15. What is the main feature of the electoral system? *(Easy)*
16. Through which process do voters elect their representatives? *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO SENTENCES.

17. What are the challenges of democracy? *(Average)*
18. Explain the importance of voting. *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR SENTENCES.

19. Explain the differences between monarchy and democracy. (*Average*)
20. Explain the importance of democracy. (*Average*)
21. Explain the methods adopted by candidates for election campaigning. (*Average*)
22. What is the role of citizens in the success of democracy? (*Average*)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN SIX SENTENCES.

23. Explain the stages of the election process. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER-18

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
14	14. Appreciates the specialties of our Constitution.	1-19

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-16	16
2	Average	17-22	6
3	Difficult	23	1
	Total	1-23	23

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- Which of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy? (*Easy*)
 - Social Justice
 - Wars
 - Robbery
 - Theft
- The Directive Principles of State Policy are included in _____ Part of the Constitution. (*Easy*)
 - Part III
 - Part VIII
 - Part V
 - Part IV

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

- Name the places that have developed due to the protection of historical monuments. (*Easy*)
- When did the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Act come into force? (*Easy*)
- What is a Uniform Civil Code? (*Easy*)
- Which are the vulnerable sections of society? (*Easy*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO SENTENCES.

7. What are the Directive Principles of State Policy? (*Easy*)
8. Why are the Directive Principles of State Policy important to us? (*Average*)
9. Why is it necessary to protect historical monuments? (*Average*)
10. What is social justice? (*Average*)
11. Why has the State been directed to enforce prohibition of Alcohol prohibition? (*Average*)
12. What directives has the Constitution given to the State for the welfare of women and children? (*Average*)
13. Why do the Directive Principles of State Policy emphasize agriculture and animal husbandry? (*Average*)
14. What should be done to make the Right to Education of children more effective? (*Average*)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

15. Discuss how the Directive Principles of State Policy have benefited the citizens. (*Difficult*)
16. Analyse the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution. (*Difficult*)
17. Analyse the statement “The Constitution has not made the Directive Principles of State Policy mandatory for the State.”
18. List the labour welfare programmes undertaken by the Government. (*Difficult*)
19. Explain India's contribution to international peace. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER-19

HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
15	15. Describes various rights, duties and their importance (human rights, child rights, natural and fundamental rights).	1-21

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-10	10
2	Average	11-17	7
3	Difficult	18-21	4
	Total	1-21	21

I. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Abhishek, aged 20 years, married Ramya, aged 19 years. *(Easy)*
2. Equal share for all, equal opportunities for all. *(Easy)*
3. Mallayya, a Class VI student, has dropped out of school and is working in a factory. *(Easy)*
4. Mahadeva, belonging to the Scheduled Caste, was prevented by upper-caste people from entering the Shiva Temple at Shivapura. *(Easy)*
5. Parents have the right to decide the medium of instruction in which their children should study. *(Easy)*

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

6. A right means _____. *(Easy)*
7. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act came into force in India in _____. *(Easy)*
8. The Child Helpline number is _____. *(Easy)*
9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in the year _____. *(Easy)*

10. The Government of India enacted the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act in the year _____. *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

11. List the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. *(Average)*
12. Why is equality essential for us? *(Average)*
13. What is the importance of human rights? *(Average)*
14. What is child labour? *(Average)*
15. What is the Right to Constitutional Remedies? *(Average)*
16. Why should we voluntarily perform our Fundamental Duties? *(Average)*
17. Write the importance of Fundamental Rights. *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

18. Critically examine the incidents of human rights violations taking place around you. *(Difficult)*
19. List the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India. *(Difficult)*
20. Write about how our situation would have been if the Constitution had not guaranteed us Fundamental Rights. *(Difficult)*
21. Do you think caste inequality still exists in India? Express your views in your own words. *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER -20

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
12	12. Identifies and express about factors of national unity and practices them.	1-12

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-3	3
2	Average	4-8	8
3	Difficult	9-12	4
	Total	1-12	12

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- Which of the following statement promotes national integration? (*Easy*)
 - I am first a Kannadiga and then an Indian.
 - Ganesh Chaturthi is more important to us than Independence Day.
 - We should always be ready to defend our country.
 - Not participating in national festivals.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- What is national integration? (*Easy*)
- Why should we celebrate national festivals? (*Easy*)
- What is communalism? (*Average*)
- Suggest measures to promote national integration. (*Average*)
- How does casteism become a threat to national unity? (*Average*)
- What specific measures can be taken to achieve national integration? (*Average*)
- Which state was formed by bifurcating Andhra Pradesh? When was it formed? (*Average*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

- What are the factors that promote national integration in India? (*Difficult*)
- What are the factors that hinder national integration in India? (*Difficult*)
- Why do conflicts arise between different religions? (*Difficult*)
- Explain how India is a country of diverse cultures. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER-21

NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
12	12. Identifies and express about factors of national unity and practices them.	1-15

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1-4, 6-9	8
2	Average	5, 10-15	5
3	Difficult	12, 14	2
	Total	1-15	15

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS.

1. White : Peace :: Green : _____ (Easy)
2. *Jana Gana Mana* : Rabindranath Tagore :: *Vande Mataram* : _____ (Easy)
3. National Bird : Peacock :: National Animal : _____ (Easy)
4. National Youth Day : Swami Vivekananda :: Children's Day : _____ (Easy)

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. (Average)

5.

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Republic Day | A. April 14 |
| 2. Gandhi Jayanti | B. January 26 |
| 3. Independence Day | C. October 2 |
| 4. Ambedkar Jayanti | D. August 15 |

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

6. Which is the National Anthem of India? (Easy)
7. What is the meaning of "Satyameva Jayate"? (Easy)
8. When is Teachers' Day celebrated? (Easy)
9. What is the ratio of the length to the width of the National Flag of India? (Easy)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

10. Which animals are depicted on the National Emblem of India? *(Average)*
11. Explain the background of Karnataka Rajyotsava. *(Average)*
12. Where have you seen the National Emblem? *(Difficult)*
13. Why do we have national symbols? *(Average)*
14. What are the provisions of the Flag Code of India? *(Difficult)*
15. Name some of the important days celebrated in schools. *(Average)*

CHAPTER-22

CONTINENT OF ASIA

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
10	10. Describes geographical features of continents, natural resources (rivers, forests, climate, and minerals), and interrelationships unique lives.	1-39

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1–26	26
2	Average	27–34	8
3	Difficult	35–39	5
	Total	1–39	39

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

- Which is your country? In which continent is it located? (*Easy*)
 - China – Asia
 - England – Europe
 - India – Asia
 - New Zealand – Australia
- Africa : The Dark Continent :: Asia : _____ (*Easy*)
 - The Continent of Diversity
 - The Flat Continent
 - Peninsula
 - The Continent of Discoveries
- A peninsula is: (*Easy*)
 - A landmass surrounded by water on all sides
 - A water body surrounded by land on all sides
 - A landmass surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side
 - A landmass surrounded by land on three sides and water on one side
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through which of the following Indian states? (*Easy*)
 - Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
 - Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Goa
 - Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura
 - Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana and Tamil Nadu

5. The total geographical area of Asia is: *(Easy)*
 - A. 44 million square kilometres
 - B. 28 million square kilometres
 - C. 44 million square kilometres
 - D. 44 square kilometres
6. The smallest country in Asia in terms of both area and population is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Maldives
 - B. Myanmar
 - C. Sri Lanka
 - D. India
7. Asia is located mainly in the _____ Hemisphere. *(Easy)*
 - A. Eastern
 - B. Southern
 - C. Western
 - D. Northern
8. The highest peak in the world is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Mount Godwin Austen (K2)
 - B. Mount Everest
 - C. Mount Abu
 - D. Guru Shikhar
9. The world's largest producer of petroleum is: *(Easy)*
 - A. India
 - B. China
 - C. Iran
 - D. Saudi Arabia
10. The plateau of India is known as the: *(Easy)*
 - A. Shan Plateau
 - B. Yunnan Plateau
 - C. Deccan Plateau
 - D. Arabian Plateau
11. Which of the following plateaus is a peninsula and also a dry region? *(Easy)*
 - A. Arabian Plateau
 - B. Shan Plateau
 - C. Yunnan Plateau
 - D. Deccan Plateau
12. Which plateau is known as the "Roof of the World"? *(Easy)*
 - A. Tibetan Plateau
 - B. Shan Plateau
 - C. Arabian Plateau
 - D. Deccan Plateau
13. Asia and Europe together are known as: *(Easy)*
 - A. Asia
 - B. Europe

- C. Eurasia
- D. Europe–Asia
- 14. The mineral resource found abundantly in China is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Coal
 - B. Limestone
 - C. Diamond
 - D. Petroleum
- 15. The physical division of Asia having the highest and the greatest number of mountain ranges is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Northern Lowlands
 - B. Deccan Plateau
 - C. Central Highlands
 - D. Island Groups
- 16. The total number of countries in Asia is: (*Easy*)
 - A. 48
 - B. 52
 - C. 56
 - D. 47
- 17. The alloy essential for manufacturing high-quality steel is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Bauxite
 - B. Iron
 - C. Manganese
 - D. Coal
- 18. The population density of Asia is: (*Easy*)
 - A. 43 persons per sq. km
 - B. 153 persons per sq. km
 - C. 353 persons per sq. km
 - D. 250 persons per sq. km
- 19. The second largest producer of sugarcane in the world is: (*Easy*)
 - A. United States of America
 - B. Japan
 - C. China
 - D. India

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

- 20. Which boundary separates the continents of Asia and Africa? (*Easy*)
- 21. What are the major food crops of Asia? (*Easy*)
- 22. What is an industrial region? (*Easy*)
- 23. What is population density? (*Easy*)
- 24. Which place in the world receives the highest rainfall? (*Easy*)
- 25. What are the temperate grasslands called? (*Easy*)
- 26. During which season does Asia receive the maximum rainfall? (*Easy*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

27. Describe the geographical location of Asia. *(Average)*
28. Explain the geographical setting of the Asian continent. *(Average)*
29. Which are the important latitudes pass through Asia? *(Average)*
30. Which are the regional divisions of Asia? *(Average)*
31. Name the countries of South Asia. *(Average)*
32. Explain the river system of Asia. *(Average)*
33. Name the Asian countries that produce petroleum and petroleum products. *(Average)*
34. Name the major fossil fuels found in Asia. *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX TO EIGHT SENTENCES.

35. Describe the physical features of the Asian continent. *(Difficult)*
36. Explain the types of natural vegetation found in Asia. *(Difficult)*
37. Write about the industrial regions of India. *(Difficult)*
38. In which parts of Asia is sparse population found? Why? *(Difficult)*
39. Why is Asia called the "Continent of Diversity"? *(Difficult)*

CHAPTER-23

CONTINENT OF EUROPE

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
10	10. Describes geographical features of continents, natural resources (rivers, forests, climate, and minerals), and interrelationships unique lives.	1-32

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1–20	20
2	Average	21–28	8
3	Difficult	29–32	4
	Total	1–32	32

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. The second smallest continent in the world is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Australia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Europe
 - D. Asia
2. Which continent is known as the Peninsula of Asia? (*Easy*)
 - A. Africa
 - B. Europe
 - C. Asia
 - D. Australia
3. The highest peak in Europe is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Mount Everest
 - B. Mount Elbrus
 - C. Mount Abu
 - D. Mount Godwin Austen (K2)
4. The lowest region in Europe is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Caspian Sea
 - B. Barents Sea

- C. Caucasus Mountains
 - D. Mediterranean Sea
5. Which type of vegetation is known as the "Coniferous Forest"? (*Easy*)
- A. Tundra Vegetation
 - B. Taiga Forests
 - C. Mixed Forests
 - D. Mediterranean Vegetation
6. The major fibre crop of Europe is: (*Easy*)
- A. Jute
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Flax
 - D. Cotton
7. The European country that produces and exports the largest quantity of fish is: (*Easy*)
- A. Norway
 - B. Germany
 - C. Britain
 - D. France
8. The leading shipbuilding country in Europe is: (*Easy*)
- A. Germany
 - B. Japan
 - C. Bulgaria
 - D. Poland
9. The birthplace of the modern cotton textile industry is: (*Easy*)
- A. Norway
 - B. Britain
 - C. France
 - D. Germany
10. The Black Forest is a: (*Easy*)
- A. Forest
 - B. Desert
 - C. Island
 - D. Mountain
11. The major food crop of Europe is: (*Easy*)
- A. Cotton
 - B. Wheat
 - C. Sugarcane
 - D. Jute
12. Which continent lies to the east of Europe? (*Easy*)
- A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. North America
 - D. Australia
13. Which continent lies to the south of Europe? (*Easy*)
- A. Asia

- B. North America
 - C. Africa
 - D. Australia
14. The total number of countries in Europe is: (*Easy*)
- A. 48
 - B. 56
 - C. 52
 - D. 62

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

15. What is the total geographical area of Europe? (*Easy*)
16. Which are the two major tuber crops of Europe? (*Easy*)
17. Which continent is the largest producer of potatoes in the world? (*Easy*)
18. Which European countries produce copper? (*Easy*)
19. Name the two famous fishing centres of Europe. (*Easy*)
20. Which country is famous for horticulture? (*Easy*)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

21. Describe the geographical location of Europe. (*Average*)
22. Explain the geographical setting of Europe. (*Average*)
23. What are the physical features of Europe? (*Average*)
24. Which are the major dairy farming countries of Europe? (*Average*)
25. What are the major minerals found in Europe? (*Average*)
26. Name the four climatic zones of Europe. (*Average*)
27. Why is Europe called a peninsula? (*Average*)
28. Name the major islands of Europe. (*Average*)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX TO EIGHT SENTENCES.

29. Describe the natural vegetation of Europe. (*Difficult*)
30. Explain the industrial development of Europe. (*Difficult*)
31. What are the major industrial regions of Europe? (*Difficult*)
32. Describe the dairy farming and fishing regions of Europe. (*Difficult*)

CHAPTER-24

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

Lo's Numbers	Learning Outcomes	Question Numbers
10	10. Describes geographical features of continents, natural resources (rivers, forests, climate, and minerals), and interrelationships unique lives.	1-46

Sl. No.	Difficulty Level	Question Numbers	Number Of Questions
1	Easy	1–32	32
2	Average	33–42	10
3	Difficult	43–46	4
	Total	1–46	46

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. The second largest continent in the world is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Europe
 - D. Australia
2. Africa is known as the: (*Easy*)
 - A. Dark Continent
 - B. Continent of Diversity
 - C. White Continent
 - D. Peninsula
3. The total number of countries in Africa is: (*Easy*)
 - A. 58
 - B. 54
 - C. 64
 - D. 48
4. The latitude that almost equally divides Africa into two halves is: (*Easy*)
 - A. Equator
 - B. Tropic of Cancer
 - C. Tropic of Capricorn
 - D. None of these

5. The major latitudes passing through Africa are: *(Easy)*
 - A. Tropic of Cancer
 - B. Equator
 - C. Tropic of Capricorn
 - D. All of the above
6. The total geographical area of Africa is: *(Easy)*
 - A. 30.4 million square kilometres
 - B. 30,500 kilometres
 - C. 44 million square kilometres
 - D. 30.4 square kilometres
7. A flat-bottomed valley formed due to the sinking of land between two faults is called a: *(Easy)*
 - A. Strait
 - B. Rift Valley
 - C. Island
 - D. Desert
8. The Great Rift Valley of Africa is shaped like the English letter: *(Easy)*
 - A. S
 - B. W
 - C. Y
 - D. Z
9. The second deepest lake in the world is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Lake Nyasa
 - B. Lake Tanganyika
 - C. Lake Chad
 - D. Lake Victoria
10. The largest lake in Africa is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Lake Tanganyika
 - B. Lake Victoria
 - C. Lake Nyasa
 - D. Lake Albert
11. The highest peak in Africa is: *(Easy)*
 - A. Mount Kilimanjaro
 - B. Atlas Mountains
 - C. Drakensberg Mountains
 - D. Ahaggar Mountains
12. The narrow strip of land between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea is the: *(Easy)*
 - A. Isthmus
 - B. Panama Canal
 - C. Isthmus of Suez
 - D. None of these
13. A narrow strip of land connecting two large landmasses and separating two water bodies is called an: *(Easy)*

- A. Watershed
 - B. Isthmus
 - C. Lagoon
 - D. Gulf
14. The busiest sea route in the world is: *(Easy)*
- A. Panama Canal
 - B. Suez Canal
 - C. Grand Canal
 - D. None of these
15. The longest river in the world is: *(Easy)*
- A. River Nile
 - B. River Ganga
 - C. River Congo
 - D. River Niger
16. The source of the River Nile is: *(Easy)*
- A. Lake Nyasa
 - B. Lake Victoria
 - C. Lake Tanganyika
 - D. None of these
17. The "Ship of the Desert" is the: *(Easy)*
- A. Camel
 - B. Horse
 - C. Giraffe
 - D. Lion
18. The river that forms the Victoria Falls is: *(Easy)*
- A. River Nile
 - B. River Congo
 - C. River Niger
 - D. River Zambezi
19. Africa mainly experiences this type of climate: *(Easy)*
- A. Tropical Climate
 - B. Polar Climate
 - C. Temperate Climate
 - D. None of these
20. The continent where human beings first appeared is: *(Easy)*
- A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Australia
 - D. Europe
21. The unique vegetation called "Sudd" is found in the basin of the: *(Easy)*
- A. River Nile
 - B. River Congo
 - C. River Zambezi
 - D. River Niger

22. The original inhabitants of Africa are: *(Easy)*
A. Negroes
B. Pygmies
C. Masai
D. Arabs
23. The shortest people in the world are the: *(Easy)*
A. Bushmen
B. Masai
C. Pygmies
D. Arabs
24. Which African animal does not drink water? *(Easy)*
A. Camel
B. Giraffe
C. Addax
D. Horse
25. The largest desert in the world is: *(Easy)*
A. Thar Desert
B. Sahara Desert
C. Gobi Desert
D. None of these

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

26. What is the southernmost tip of Africa? *(Easy)*
27. Which is the largest dam built across the River Nile? *(Easy)*
28. On which continent is the River Nile found? *(Easy)*
29. Which African countries produce the largest quantity of diamonds? *(Easy)*
30. Which region of Africa records the highest temperature in the world? *(Easy)*
31. On which continent is the Sahara Desert located? *(Easy)*
32. What is the Savanna type of climatic region called? *(Easy)*

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

33. Explain the geographical setting of Africa. *(Average)*
34. Describe the geographical location of Africa. *(Average)*
35. Name the major rivers of Africa. *(Average)*
36. Name the lakes found in Africa. *(Average)*
37. Which are the lowland regions of Africa? *(Average)*
38. Name the rare animals and birds found in Africa. *(Average)*
39. What are the major food crops of Africa? *(Average)*
40. Which valuable mineral resources are abundantly found in Africa? *(Average)*
41. What is an isthmus? Which is the isthmus found in Africa? *(Average)*
42. Which African countries are the leading producers of diamonds? *(Average)*

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

- 43. Why is Africa called the "Central Continent"? (*Difficult*)
- 44. Why is Africa called the "Dark Continent"? (*Difficult*)
- 45. Describe the different types of natural vegetation found in Africa. (*Difficult*)
- 46. Explain the climatic zones of Africa. (*Difficult*)

MODEL ANSWERS

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION TO HISTOR AND EARLY SOCIETY

I. FILL IN THE BLANK

1. Herodotus
2. History
3. 100
4. Common Era
5. Literates
6. Chalcolithic Age (Copper and Bronze Stone Age)
7. Unicellular organisms
8. South Africa
9. Prehistoric period
10. The specific year of Jesus' birth

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

11. 1. Greece
12. C. The period when the art of writing was not known.
13. A. Rough stone tools
14. B. Caves and natural rock shelters
15. B. Discovery of fire
16. D. Agriculture or farming
17. C. Dog
18. A. Archaeological sources (Archaeological evidence)
19. A. Wheel

III. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

20. History is the systematic narration of past events.
21. When? Where? By whom? Did the event occur.
22. Greeks
23. Definite and accurate sources that explain history.
24. Oral literature
25. Scientific excavation conducted to unearth ancient human remains or fossils.
26. 1.8 million years ago
27. Prehistoric period
28. Remnants of physical objects created and used by early humans are archaeological sources.
29. End of Neolithic Age

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- 30.

1. Inscriptions
2. 2001 to 2100 CE
3. Christian Era (CE)
4. Paleolithic Age
5. Sanganakallu near Ballari

V. ARRANGE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

3, 4, 2, 1, 5

VI. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD

32. The early archaeological stage of history

33. Cattle herders

34. Place

35. Archaeological sources

36. Bronze

VII. ANSWER IN 2–4 SENTENCES

37.

- Pre-historic period,
- proto-historic period,
- historic period

38. Large stone tools like hand axes, chisels, scrapers, and hammer stones

39. Literary sources and archaeological sources

40. Key developments in human history

- Scarcity of food for animals: Humans had to find new ways to obtain food.
- Shift from nomadic lifestyle to settled agriculture: Humans began to cultivate crops and domesticate animals.
- River valley civilizations: Early civilizations emerged in river valleys.
- Agriculture became the foundation of culture and civilization: Agriculture allowed for settled life, which led to the development of complex societies.
- Evidence of early agriculture in the Indian subcontinent: Archaeological sites like Mehrgarh in Pakistan provide evidence of early agriculture.

41. Iron Age developments

- Iron Age is also known as the Megalithic Age: The use of iron tools and megalithic structures characterized this period.
- Iron tools and equipment aided agriculture and craft production: The introduction of iron tools improved agricultural productivity and craft production.
- Agricultural activities flourished in North India: The use of iron tools and other technological advancements led to increased agricultural productivity.

- Surplus production and emergence of a controlling class: The increased productivity led to surplus production, which in turn led to the emergence of a controlling class.
- Emergence of republics and empires: The Mauryan and Nanda empires emerged during this period.

42. Importance of history

- History is the collective memory of a nation: It helps us learn from the past and make informed decisions about the future.
- History provides lessons from the past: It teaches us about the successes and failures of our ancestors.
- History inspires future generations: The stories of bravery, sacrifice, and achievement inspire future generations.
- History helps us understand our culture and heritage: It provides a sense of identity and belonging.

43. Stone Ages

- Palaeolithic Age (Palaeolithic Age)
- Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age)
- Neolithic Age (New Stone Age)

VIII. ANSWER IN 6 SENTENCES

44. Evolution of life

- Single-celled organisms evolved first: The earliest forms of life on Earth.
- Evolution of complex life forms: The development of more complex organisms like plants, animals, and humans.
- Human evolution: Humans evolved around 1.8 million years ago.
- Modern humans emerged in Africa: The earliest modern humans appeared in Africa and later migrated to other parts of the world.

45. Mesolithic Age developments

- Use of microliths: Mesolithic humans used small, skilled stone tools.
- Hunting and gathering: They hunted animals and gathered wild grains for food.
- Animal domestication: They began to domesticate animals.
- Art and culture: They created art on stones and used animal hides for clothing.
- Use of fire: They knew how to use fire.

46. Archaeological sites in Karnataka

- Banahalli
- Brahmagiri
- Hallur
- Piklihal
- T. Narasipur
- Utnur

CHAPTER- 2

INDIA – OUR PRIDE

I. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

1. The land ruled by Emperor Bharata
2. Hindustan
3. William Jones
4. Odisha
5. India
6. Aryabhata
7. 10th century
8. Ujjain
9. Kanada
10. India
11. Bhagavad Gita

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

12. Indians
13. Bamiyan, Afghanistan
14. Naval
15. Aryabhata
16. Baudhayana
17. Copernicus
18. Mahatma Gandhi
19. Aryabhata
20. Angkor Wat
21. India
22. William Jones

III.

23. Match the following:

- 1. Bihar
- 2. Kerala
- 3. Delhi
- 4. Allahabad
- 5. Chennai
- 6. Vadodara
- 7. Mumbai

IV. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD

24. Java
25. The whole world is one family

26. Indus

V. ANSWER IN 2–4 SENTENCES

27. Afghanistan, Tibet, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan

28. Four World Heritage sites in India: Hampi, Pattadakal, Taj Mahal in Agra, Konark Sun Temple

29 - Acharya devo Bhava (Teacher is like a God)

- Non-violence

- May all people be happy

- Equality of all religions

VI. ANSWER IN 6 SENTENCES

30. I will introduce new research to the world, work for the development of my country, and not engage in activities harmful to humanity

31. "Mother and Motherland are greater than Heaven." India's respect for its motherland is universal. India has been referred to as a subcontinent since ancient times, encompassing several countries in South Asia. India has contributed to mathematics, science, yoga, and culture. It's the birthplace of several religions. Ancient scientists like Aryabhata and Baudhayana contributed to science. According to mythology, the land ruled by King Bharata, son of Vrishabhanatha, was called "Bharatakhanda" or "Bharatavarsha". British scholars introduced India's antiquity to the world by translating several Indian texts into English. Hinduism spread to other countries from India. India advocates non-violence, with "Ahimsa Paramo Dharmah" meaning non-violence is the highest dharma. Indian values showcase its greatness. Regardless of faith or religion, the Vedic saying emphasizes that there's one God with many names. UNESCO recognizes and conserves India's ancient temples as World Heritage sites, making India exceptional globally.

VII.

32. MAP ACTIVITY



CHAPTER-3

OUR PRIDE, OUR STATE - KARNATAKA BENGALURU DIVISION

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Karnataka
2. Belagavi
3. Bengaluru City
4. 31
5. Bengaluru City
6. 9
7. Kolar
8. Palepattu
9. Tropical Monsoon Climate
10. Shivamogga

II ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

11. Chitradurga
12. Western
13. Jog Falls
14. Shivamogga
15. Bangalore City
16. Shivamogga.
17. Mysore Wodeyar
18. Hiriyr Taluk of Chitradurga District
19. Tumkur
20. Copper and iron
21. Karaga
22. Natural Resources: Defined as resources provided by nature.
23. Many rivers are on the verge of destruction: Highlights an environmental concern.
24. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary, Mandagadde Bird Sanctuary.
25. Doddaballapur and Anekal.

III.

26. Match The Following

- 1. b. Chitradurga
- 2. c. Bengaluru Urban
- 3. d. Shivamogga
- 4. e. Bird Sanctuary
- 5. f. Silk
- 6. g. H L Nagegowda
- 7. h. Kengal Hanumanthaiah
- 8. a. First Chief Minister of Mysore State

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

27. Districts: Lists several districts in Karnataka, including Bengaluru Urban, Kolar, Chitradurga, and Shivamogga.
28. - Kuvempu:
- Masti Venkatesha Iyengar.
- U R Ananthamurthy
29. Locate the places in the map of Karnataka



MYSORE DIVISION

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Mysore
2. 8
3. Gangas
4. Tipu Sultan
5. Mahishanadu
6. Yaduraya
7. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar
8. Bidanur
9. Dodda Viraraja
10. Chikka Viraraja
11. 1997
12. Udupi, Dakshina Kannada (South Canara)

II. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

13. November 1, 1956
14. Rani Abbakka
15. Alupas
16. Canara

17. Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada
18. Mullayanagiri
19. Chamarajanagar
20. Tiger
21. Khedda
22. Devaraja Arasa
23. Kodagu
24. Mysore University
25. Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate
26. Mysore got its name from the combination of Mahisha + Ooru because Mahishasura was killed.
27. Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar
28. Canara

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

29.

1. f. Hassan
2. c. Mysore
3. g. Chikmagalur
4. a. Chamarajanagar
5. b. Famous festival
6. e. Kodagu
7. d. Karnataka Government Drama Institution

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

30. Highest rainfall – Kodagu; Lowest rainfall – Chitradurga

31. Iron ore, Manganese

32. Fishing

33. Nagarahole National Park, Bandipur National Park

34.

- Krishnarajasagara – KRS Dam
- Hemavathi Reservoir

35.

- Silk industry
- Sugar industry
- Sandalwood

36.

- Kuvempu
- Masti Venkatesha Iyengar

37. Places in Karnataka:

- Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Chamarajanagar, Kodagu

38. Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara rulers, Mysore Wodeyars, Alupas

39. Jenu Kurubas, Koraga, Malekudiyas, Soligas

40. Kaveri, Harangi, Hemavati, Kabini

41. Melukote Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaveri Wildlife Sanctuary, Male Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary

42. Raja Rao, R. K. Narayan

43. Kudmal Ranga Rao, Tagadur Ramachandra Rao

44.



KALABURAGI DIVISION

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. 7
2. Vijayanagara
3. Sannati
4. Ashoka

5. Maurya
6. Manyakheta
7. Kalaburagi
8. Hampi
9. Razakars
10. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
11. The districts of the Kalaburagi Division got independence in 1948.
12. There is a gold mine at Hutti in the Kalaburagi Division.

II. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

13. Ballari
14. Kalaburagi
15. Bidar
16. Hatti in Raichur
17. Krishna River
18. Kavirajamarga
19. Pampa, Ponna, Ranna
20. Shabdamani Darpana
21. Purandara Dasa
22. Hampi
23. Bhima, Tungabhadra, Krishna
24. 98th Constitutional Amendment
25. Agricultural University
26. Sri Ramananda Theertha
27. Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, Akka Mahadevi
28. The Nizam State was merged into the Republic of India on 17 September 1948.
29. Keladi Nayakas, Chitradurga Palegars.
30. Karanja Dam
31. Khwaja Bande Nawaz Dargah

III. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

32.. Matching pairs:

- 1. b. Vikramarjuna Vijaya
- 2. f. Kaginele Adikeshava
- 3. d. Kudalasangama Deva
- 4. e. Taruna Sangha
- 5. c. Shabdamani Darpana
- 6. a. Kavirajamarga

33. - Kalaburagi, Bidar, Ballari, Vijayanagara, Raichur, Koppal, Yadagiri

34.



BELAGAVI DIVISION

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. 7
2. Banavasi
3. Kudalasangama
4. Bagalkot
5. Uttara Kannada
6. Uttara Kannada
7. Byadagi in Haveri district
8. Alamatti
9. Haveri
10. Pha.gu. Halakatti
11. 1956
12. Kittur Rani Chennamma
13. 1997
14. Ramdurg

II. ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR A SENTENCE EACH

15. Krishna, Malaprabha
16. Gokak Falls, Magod Falls

17. Tropical evergreen forests
18. Uttara Kannada
19. Navilutheertha
20. Dharwad
21. Ferdinand Kittel
22. Hukkeri Balappa
23. Dharwad
24. Doddamethi Andanappa
25. Ra.ha Deshpande
26. Mahatma Gandhi

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

27.

- 1. c. Kayaka Yogi
- 2. d. Ravike
- 3. a. Badami
- 4. b. Dharwad
- 5. f. Ilakal
- 6. g. Bagalkot
- 7. e. Vijayapura

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

28. Belagavi, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Uttara Kannada
29. Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Kudalasangama, etc.
30. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Gangubai Hangal, Venkatesh Kumar, Basavaraj Rajguru, Enige Balappa, Appalal Jamkhadi
31. D R Bendre, V K Gokak, Girish Karnad, Chandrashekhar Kumbhar
32. Sangolli Rayanna , Mailara Mahadeva

33.



CHAPTER-4

THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

I. ANSWER IN A SENTENCE.

1. Central Asia
2. Saraswati River
3. 4
4. Thar Desert in Rajasthan
5. Helmand
6. Family
7. Rajan
8. Ramayana and Mahabharata
9. Knowledge
10. Sanskrit

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

11. Saraswati River
12. Vidhat
13. Rigveda
14. Pre-Vedic period
15. Vyasa

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

16. Matching pairs:
- 1. a. Valmiki
 - 2. e. Later Vedic period
 - 3. a. Thar Desert

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

17. Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda
18. Ghosha, Apala, Lopamudra, Indrani, Vishwara
19. "Truth is one, wise men speak of it in many ways."
- "Let noble thoughts come to us from every side."
20. Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa
21. Four varnas: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra
22. The period when Vedic literature was formed is called the Vedic period.
23. Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda
24. Sabha, Samiti, and Vidhat
25. Ashwamedha, Rajasuya
26. Women participated in political institutions, studied Vedas, no child marriage or Sati practice, famous women like Ghosha, Apala, Lopamudra, Indrani, etc.

27. There are two very important and sacred epics in Indian literature and culture. They are:

- Ramayana: It was composed by Adi Kavi Maharshi Valmiki. It describes the life, ideals, and virtues of Lord Rama.
- Mahabharata: It was composed by Maharshi Vedavyasa. It is the story of the Dharma Yuddha (righteous war) between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, and is one of the largest epics in the world. The Bhagavad Gita is a part of the Mahabharata.

V. ANSWER IN 5-6 SENTENCES

28

- Early Vedic period (Rigvedic period): Women had good status, participated in Sabha, Samiti, and Vidhat, no child marriage or Sati practice, king consulted elders, worship of deities.
- Later Vedic period (Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda): Women's status declined, Vidhat disappeared, Sati and child marriage practices started, king became powerful, religious rituals became complex and difficult.

CHAPTER - 5

THE RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS

I. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

1. Gautama Buddha
2. Shuddhodana and Maya Devi
3. Shakya
4. Attaining knowledge through pure life and thought -
5. Buddhism
6. Vardhamana Mahavira
7. One who has conquered attachment
8. Followers of Parshvanatha who wore white clothes -
9. Vajji
10. Kundagrama near Vaishali

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

11. Lumbini forest near Kapilavastu, Nepal
12. Siddhartha
13. Asita
14. Gaya in Bihar
15. A wise person
16. Gautama Buddha
17. Sutta Pitaka
18. Rishabhanatha
19. Vardhamana
20. Digambara
21. Parshvanatha

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- 22.
- 1. b. Buddhism
 - 2. e. Jainism
 - 3. d. Turning the wheel of Dharma
 - 4. a. Sacred texts of Buddhism
 - 5. c. Ganarjya

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

23. Key teachings:
- Attaining knowledge through pure life and thought
 - The world is full of suffering
 - Desire is the root of suffering

- One who conquers desire attains Nirvana
- The Eightfold Path to end suffering

24. Four sights: An old man, a sick person, a hermit, and a funeral procession

25. A republic is a state where people are governed by representatives elected by them. Vajji was a republic.

26. Jain sects: Shwetambara and Digambara

27. Buddhist schools: Hinayana and Mahayana

28. Five moral principles: Non-violence, not stealing, not accumulating wealth, not lying, and celibacy

29. Magadha, Kosala, and Vatsa

30. Buddhist scriptures: Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka, and Abhidhamma Pitaka

V. ANSWER IN 5-6 SENTENCES

31. A major Jain pilgrimage site in Hassan district, known for its 2,300-year-old history and the Gommateshwara statue, one of the tallest monolithic statues in the world.

32.

Features	Shwetambara Sect	Digambara Sect
Dress	'Shweta' means white. The monks of this sect wear white clothes.	'Dig' means direction. The directions themselves are their clothing. The monks of this sect remain completely Digambara (without clothes/nude).
Women's liberation (Moksha)	They believe that women can also attain Moksha (liberation) in this very birth.	They believe that women cannot attain Moksha directly; they must be born as men in the next birth and only then can they attain Moksha.
Marriage of Mahavira	They believe that Vardhamana Mahavira was married to Yashoda and had a daughter named 'Priyadarshana'.	They believe that Mahavira never married and remained a celibate throughout his life.
Food consumption	They believe that even after attaining Kevala Jnana (omniscience/enlightenment), a living enlightened person still requires food.	They believe that those who have attained Kevala Jnana (Arahants) have neither hunger nor thirst; therefore, they do not require food.

33. The 16 Mahajanapadas

1. Magadha
2. Kosala

3. Kashi
4. Anga
5. Vatsa (or Vamsha)
6. Avanti
7. Kuru
8. Panchala
9. Shurasena
10. Matsya (or Machcha)
11. Chedi
12. Assaka (or Ashmaka)
13. Vajji (or Vriji)
14. Malla
15. Gandhara
16. Kamboja

34.



CHAPTER -6

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

I. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD WORD

1. Manimegalai
2. Mayuravarma
3. Kanchi
4. Gunadhya
5. Hassan
6. Ranna
7. Somnathapura
8. Vatapi Conqueror
9. Thanjavur
10. Harishchandra Kavya
11. Varaha

II. FILL IN THE BLANK

12. Thiruvalluvar
13. Pratihsthana Pura
14. Sarvavarman
15. Talagunda in Shivamogga district
16. Kadambas
17. Halmidi inscription
18. Bagalkot
19. Chavundaraya
20. Pulakeshin II
21. Aihole

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

22. Matching pairs:
- 1. World Heritage Site
 - 2. Sri Vijaya
 - 3. Krishna III
 - 4. Adipurana
 - 5. Chalukya Vikrama era
 - 6. Emperor of temples
 - 7. Hoysala ruler
 - 8. Girija Kalyana
 - 9. Kabbigaara Kaavya

IV. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCES EACH.

23. The period of Sangam literature is known as the Sangam age.
24. Trisamudra Toya Pitvahana

25. Prakrit
26. The Shatavahanas called their trade centers "nigamas".
27. The associations formed by traders and artisans for their protection were called "shrenis".
28. Banavasi
29. Kiratarjuniya
30. Chavundaraya
31. Vatapi
32. Sripurusha
33. Kongunivarma
34. Harshavardhana
35. Satavahanas.
36. Simukha.
37. Gautamiputra Satakarni.
38. Karle (Maharashtra).
39. Kadambas.
40. Banavasi (Uttara Kannada district).
41. It is located in Belur Taluk of Hassan district.
42. Madagaja (Elephant).
43. Chavundaraya.
44. In A.D. 981.
45. Jayasimha (but the one who established it as a powerful dynasty was Pulakeshin I).
46. Aihole Inscription.
47. Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang).
48. Narasimhavarman.
49. Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha).
50. Dantidurga.
51. Krishna I.
52. It is a monolithic temple carved from a single rock from top to bottom.

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

53. C.Tamil Nadu
54. B. Mumbai
55. A.Someshwara III
56. B. Ballala III
57. D.All of the above

VI. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

58. Economic prosperity: The period saw economic prosperity, internal and external trade, trade centers called "nigamas", guilds, monetary transactions, and industrial and commercial activities.

59. Mahabalipuram: Monolithic rathas, Ganga avatarana relief, Mahabalipuram Shiva temple, Kanchi Kailasanatha and Vaikuntha Perumal temples.

60. Amoghavarsha:- Ruled for 60 years, was a scholar, built the city of Manyakheta, and was considered one of the four great emperors of the world by the foreign traveler Sulaiman.

61. Sharanas: Jedara Dasimayya, Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, Akka Mahadevi, Chenna Basavanna, Siddharamaiah, Madivala Machayya.

62. Hoysala temples: Located in Hassan district (Belur and Halebidu) and Mysore district (Somnathapura), known for their star-shaped jagati, navaranga, and madanike sculptures.

63. Village administration: Village assemblies (gram sabha) were held, members were elected, committees were formed, and financial accounts

64. The empire included all the regions south of the Tungabhadra River, as well as Sri Lanka and the Maldives. He built a navy and an army for defense. The Brihadeeswara Temple is a gift of the king.

65. Even though dress, language, and regions are different, the life within every human being is the same. If peace and love are to prevail in society, we must see a human being as a human being and not on the basis of his birth. For this reason, these words of Tiruvalluvar are very important to us even today.

66. According to history, the main reasons for the decline of dynasties are as follows:

1. Incompetent successors.
2. Continuous wars and economic loss.
3. Internal conflicts and betrayal.
4. Rebellion by feudatories.
5. Invasions by foreigners or enemies.
6. Vast empire and lack of administrative efficiency.

67. The Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora and the Elephanta Caves, built during the Rashtrakuta period, are among the greatest masterpieces of Indian sculpture and architecture. The main features that made them famous are as follows:

- Kailasanatha Temple, Ellora (Maharashtra): It is located in Sambhajinagar (Aurangabad) district of Maharashtra. It was carved by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I. The reasons for its worldwide fame are:
- Monolithic wonder: It is the largest rock-cut architectural monument in the world. Without using any bricks, sand, or cement, the entire temple was carved out of a single massive hill rock.
- Elephanta Caves (Maharashtra): It is located on a small island in the Arabian Sea near Mumbai (its original name is Gharapuri). This cave temple, built during the Rashtrakuta period, is famous for the following reasons:

- The magnificent Trimurti Shiva sculpture: The main attraction of this cave is the approximately 20-foot-high Trimurti Shiva (Sadashiva) sculpture. In it, the three forms of Shiva—the Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer—are carved with exceptional artistic skill. It is regarded as one of the world's finest works of sculpture.

68. Military achievements of Govinda III

Among the kings of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, Govinda III (A.D. 793–814) was the most valiant and greatest emperor. During his reign, the fame of the Rashtrakutas spread from the Himalayas in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. After ascending the throne, he made the whole of India tremble. His major military achievements are as follows:

1. Suppression of internal rebellion (defeat of the confederacy).
2. Northern Indian campaign.
3. Conquest of Malwa and Gujarat.
4. Subjugation of the kings of South India:
 - Chalukyas of Vengi.
 - Gangas and Pallavas.
5. Surrender of the king of Sinhala (Sri Lanka).

69. The Mahadeva Temple at Itagi, located in Yelburga Taluk of Koppal district, is called the "Emperor of Temples" (Devalaya Chakravarti / Chakravarti Lakshmana).

This temple was built in A.D. 1112 by Mahadeva Dandanayaka, the commander of the famous Kalyani Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI.

Reasons:

- Unparalleled architectural beauty: It is the grandest and most beautifully carved temple in the Kalyani Chalukya style. The intricate carvings on its walls, pillars, and towers are among the finest examples of sculpture in South India.
- Reference in the inscription: In the contemporary inscription found within the temple premises, poets, amazed by this beautiful work of art, proudly described it as the "Chakravarti of Temples" (that is, the king or emperor of all temples).
- Magnificent Mahamantapa: The temple has a spacious open Mahamantapa with 68 pillars. The carvings on each pillar and the Bhuvaneshwari ceiling design captivate visitors.

70. The Brihadisvara Temple (Rajarajesvara Temple) at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, is one of the grandest and most historic temples in India. It is famous for several reasons:

1. Architectural marvel

This temple is an outstanding example of Dravidian architecture. It is built entirely of granite stones. Even though granite was not available in the nearby region at that time, thousands of tons of stone were brought from elsewhere to construct this massive structure, which remains a marvel even today.

2. The tall "Vimana" (Tower)

The main temple tower (Vimana) is about 216 feet high. It is one of the tallest temple towers in the world. The Kumbha (finial) at the top is carved from a single stone, and its

weight is estimated to be around 80 tons. How such a heavy stone was raised to such a height in those days continues to intrigue researchers.

3. The mystery of the shadow

According to a once-popular belief, the shadow of the temple's main tower does not fall on the ground at noon. This is regarded as evidence of the precision of its architecture.

4. The magnificent Nandi statue

At the entrance of the temple stands a huge Nandi statue carved from a single stone. It is about 13 feet high and 16 feet long, making it one of the largest Nandi statues in India.

5. Chola history and UNESCO recognition

- It was built in A.D. 1010 by the great Chola king Rajaraja Chola I.
- The temple is included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list.
- Beautiful sculptures and some of the oldest Chola-period frescoes can be seen on the walls of the temple.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

71.



CHAPTER-7

CITIZENS AND CITIZENSHIP

I. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE EACH.

1. Citizens: Permanent residents of a country with responsibilities.
2. Foreigners: Residents of another country.
3. Citizenship: Membership of a country by law.
4. Two ways to acquire citizenship:
 - a) Citizenship by birth
 - b) Citizenship by naturalization
5. Citizenship by naturalization: Acquiring citizenship by conforming to a country's laws and regulations.
6. Two ways of citizenship by birth:
 - a) Citizenship by birth
 - b) Citizenship by descent

II. MARK THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS TRUE OR FALSE AND CORRECT THE FALSE STATEMENTS.

7. False: One can hold citizenship of multiple countries simultaneously.
8. True
9. False: Citizenship by birth is a form of naturalization.
10. True

III. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES EACH

11. Foreigners can be identified by their distinct physical features, attire, language, etc.
12. Indian citizens have special rights, but foreigners do not have the same privileges.
13. Ways to acquire citizenship:
 - a) By birth
 - b) By descent
 - c) By registration
14. Ways to lose citizenship:
 - a) Renunciation
 - b) Termination
 - c) Deprivation
15. Citizenship in India: Anyone born in India on or after January 26, 1950, is a citizen of India.
16. We can help senior citizens in the following important ways:
 - Help them cross the road.
 - Give up our seat for them in public transport.
 - Assist them in their daily activities.
 - Treat them with respect and affection.
 - Help them in using technology.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR TO FIVE SENTENCES EACH

17. Duties that I, as a citizen of India, should perform

1. To respect the Constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem, and to honour the sacrifices made during India's freedom struggle.
2. To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of reform.
3. To be loyal to the Constitution and respect its ideals.
4. To cast my vote in elections.
5. To treat everyone as brothers and sisters, irrespective of language, religion, caste, or sect.
6. To participate in the defence of the country whenever it faces danger.
7. To pay taxes without fail.
8. To be concerned about the protection of the environment.
9. To protect public property and renounce violence.
10. To help senior citizens.
11. Every parent or guardian should provide an opportunity for their children between the ages of 6 and 14 years to attend school.

18. Qualities that citizens should possess

1. To respect the Constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem, and to honour the sacrifices made during India's freedom struggle.
2. To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of reform.
3. To be loyal to the Constitution and respect its ideals.
4. To cast a vote in elections.
5. To treat everyone as brothers and sisters, irrespective of language, religion, caste, or sect.
6. To participate in the defence of the country whenever it faces danger.
7. To pay taxes without fail.
8. To be concerned about the protection of the environment.
9. To protect public property and renounce violence.
10. To help senior citizens.
11. Every parent or guardian should provide an opportunity for their children between the ages of 6 and 14 years to attend school.

CHAPTER-8

OUR CONSTITUTION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. all of the above
2. second session
3. 22
4. Dr. B. R Ambedkar
5. 2 years, 11 months and 18 days
6. January 26, 1950
7. Judiciary
8. The state treats all religions equally without bias
9. India
10. Universal adult voting system

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT WORDS.

11. Constituent Assembly
12. Drafting Committee
13. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
14. Republic
15. November 26
16. 1951-52
17. 106
18. Preamble to the Constitution
19. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
20. 18

III. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

21. The central government functions within the framework of the Constitution.
22. J.B. Kripalani
23. Kengal Hanumanthaiah and S. Nijalingappa
24. January 26, 1950
25. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
26. 1952
27. India
28. A republic is a system of government where the head of state is elected. -
29. 11
30. A welfare state aims to provide social and economic opportunities and security to all citizens.

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

31. Government is a group of people who make laws and run a country or state.
32. Women's participation in the Constituent Assembly:

- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Leela Roy, Malati Chaudhary, Sarojini Naidu, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Dakshayani Velayudhan, etc.

33. Fundamental Rights:

- The Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to citizens, and any law or action that violates these rights is null and void.

34. Universal Adult Suffrage:

- The right to vote for citizens above 18 years of age.

35. Values enshrined in the Preamble:

- Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Dignity of the individual, and Unity and Integrity of the Nation.

V. ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES

36. Significance of the Constitution:

- a) Reflects the ideals and aspirations of the people.
- b) Provides guidance for establishing a welfare state.
- c) Regulates the policies and procedures of the government.
- d) Protects the rights of citizens by upholding the principle of equality before the law.

37. "We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens:

- Justice: social, economic, and political;
 - Liberty: of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;
 - Equality: of status and opportunity;
 - and to promote among them all
 - Fraternity: assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
- In our Constituent Assembly, this 26th day of November 1949, do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this Constitution."

VI. ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES

38. Main Features of Our Constitution

1. The Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution in the world.
2. The Constitution declares that India is a Republic. Since the country is governed by representatives elected by the people, it is a democratic republic.
3. The Constitution provides the citizens of India with six Fundamental Rights and 11 Fundamental Duties.
4. The Constitution upholds the principle of secularism. It states that the State should not discriminate on the basis of religion and should treat all religions equally.
5. Our Judiciary is independent and has sufficient powers. The Constitution states that neither the Legislature nor the Executive should interfere with the Judiciary.
6. Since caste-based discrimination is a social evil by birth, the objective of the Constitution is to eliminate it and establish social justice.
7. The ideal of the Constitution of India is to establish a Welfare State.
8. India is the largest democracy in the world, and the electoral system has been adopted.

CHAPTER-9

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORD

1. - Democratic Government
- 2.: Freedom of Choice for Citizens
- 3.: Hitler's Regime
4. Karl Marx
5. Private Property

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN OPTIONS.

6. A
7. C
8. D
- 9 A
10. B

III. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE EACH.

11. System of Governance: A system that has the power to continue governance according to rules is called a government. This refers to the structure and institutions that exercise authority and make decisions for a society.

12. Types of Governments

- A) Democratic Government
- B) Dictatorship Government**
- C) Socialist Government

13.In an authoritarian system of government, the opinion of a single person or a single group is considered final.

IV

14.In a democratic government, the people themselves are the sovereigns with the support of the people, and they have the freedom to elect their representatives to govern.

15.A socialist government is a system of government that is based on the principle that the means of production in society—such as land, labour, and capital—belong to the community, and that every individual should work according to his or her ability and receive according to his or her needs.

V

16. The following are some of the differences between the democratic system of government in which I live and the dictatorship system of government.

Democratic Government

1. Here, the government is run through representatives elected by the people.
2. With the support of the people, the people themselves are the sovereigns and govern the administration.
3. In a democracy, individuals enjoy personal freedom, freedom of expression, and the freedom to establish associations and organizations.

Authoritarian Government

1. Here, the entire power of the State is concentrated in one person or a small group.

2. The opinion of a single person or a single group, without any restrictions, is supreme, and the dictator can govern according to his own wishes. The people do not have any freedom and therefore do not have the right to question or oppose the government.

CHAPTER-10

GLOBE AND MAPS

I

1. d) Geoid
2. a) Globe
3. c) The map is flat.
4. b) Small-scale maps
5. d) Black

II.

6

- 1 – c) Water bodies
- 2 – d) Plains and low-lying areas
- 3 – e) Land higher than plains
- 4 – f) Land lower than hills and mountains
- 5 – a) Highest mountains
- 6 – b) Snow-covered regions

III)

7. From satellites, we get true imagery and shapes of the Earth.
8. A figure that represents the whole or a part of the Earth on a flat surface according to scale is called a map.
9. The science and art of making maps is called cartography.
10. Atlas
11. Large-scale maps and small-scale maps
12. Large-scale maps
13. Any symbol used to indicate or mark on a map is called a map symbol.
14. Latitudes and longitudes help us to locate the position and direction of a place on a map.
15. a) Physical maps
b) Political maps
c) Distribution maps
16. Maps and Atlas books are useful

IV)

17. Essential information that a good map must have:
 - a) Title or heading
 - b) Scale
 - c) Latitudes and longitudes
 - d) Direction
 - e) Compass
- 18.

- a) To identify a place, one must know latitudes and longitudes.
- b) Must know how to identify directions.
- c) To know the distance between two places, one must understand the scale given in the map.

V

19. The globe helps me in the learning of geography subject in the following ways:

- a) Helps to know the shape of the Earth.
- b) Aids in understanding the position, size, and shape of continents, oceans, and seas on the Earth's surface.
- c) Helps to know the exact location and political boundaries using latitudes and longitudes.
- d) Helps to understand Earth's axis tilt, Earth's movements, daily and annual movements, and their effects.
- e) From the globe, we can know various geographical features on the Earth's surface.
Example: Mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, etc.

20. Uses of Maps:

- a) Maps help us to know the location of cities, districts, states, countries, continents, etc.
- b) Useful for showing physical features like mountains, plateaus, deserts, coastal areas, islands, etc.
- c) Helpful to understand transportation connections of regions.
- d) Help to know the distribution of crops, minerals, industries, etc.
- e) Very useful to soldiers during war and defense situations.
- f) Provide guidance to tourists.
- g) These are important teaching and learning tools, and they can be easily carried from one place to another.

21.

Initial stage (Starting direction): The question states that "he started from the direction where the sun rises." This means that he started from the East and was facing towards the West, which is the opposite direction.

First turn (Right): While walking facing West, if he turns right, he will face North. Now he is moving towards the North.

Second turn (Left): While walking facing North, if he again turns left, he will face West once more.

Conclusion: Starting from the East (walking towards the West), turning North, and finally moving West, he reaches his house.

CHAPTER-11

MAJOR LANDFORMS

I

1. a) Landforms
2. d) Clouds
3. d) All the above statements are correct
4. b) Peak
5. c) Mountains
6. c) Steep slope and high peaks
7. a) Mountain range
8. b) 1.c. 2.d. 3.c. 4.a
9. c) Himalayas and Alps Mountains
10. d) Appalachian and Aravalli
11. d) All the above
12. b) Fold Mountains
13. a) Block Mountains
14. c) Volcanic Mountains
15. d) Tibetan Plateau
16. d) All the above
17. c) Plain
18. b) Deserts
19. a) Antarctica and Europe
20. c) Plateau
21. a) Coral Island
22. d) Australia's Wales

II

23. Mount Everest
24. With a flat top and steep sides, they are called plateaus.
25. The place in the desert where underground water emerges in the form of a spring is called an oasis.
26. Sahara Desert
27. Ganga River Delta
28. Thar Desert
29. Oasis

III

30. The various surface features of the Earth are called landforms.

Types of landforms:

- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Plains

31. Based on their formation, mountains are classified into three types:

- a) Fold Mountains
- b) Block Mountains
- c) Volcanic Mountains

32. Types of Plateaus:

- a) Intermountain Plateau
- b) Piedmont Plateau
- c) Continental Plateau

33. A vast flat or gently undulating low-lying area is called a “plain.”

Types of Plains:

- a) Structural Plains
- b) Erosion Plains
- c) Depositional Plains

34. An island is a small landmass surrounded by water in oceans, seas, lakes, or rivers.

Types of Islands:

- a) Continental Islands
- b) Oceanic Islands

35. The major islands belonging to India are:

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (in the Bay of Bengal)
2. Lakshadweep Islands (in the Arabian Sea)

IV

36) Importance of Mountains:

- They form natural boundaries between two countries.
- Mountains are reservoirs of natural resources.
- Provide water for hydroelectric power generation.
- They are the sources of rivers.
- Have a positive impact on climate.
- Have scenic beauty and are tourist destinations.

37) Features of Deserts:

- Due to surface features, plateaus and plains differ from each other.
- Deserts are formed due to climatic effects.
- They are very hot during the day and cold at night.
- Receive very low rainfall.
- Mainly dry in nature.
- A desert is an extensive arid region.
- One-fifth of the Earth's surface is covered by deserts.

38) Areas with similar natural features grouped together are called natural regions.

Importance:

- Studying natural regions is very useful to compare and understand different parts of the world's natural environment and human responses to it.

V

39) Major Natural Regions of the World:

1. Equatorial Region
2. Tropical Grassland Region

3. Tropical Monsoon Region

4. Tropical Urban Region

Tropical Desert Region

5. Temperate Desert Region

6. Mediterranean Region

7. Warm Temperate Eastern Margin Region

8. Cool Temperate Urban Region

9. Prairie Model

10. Cool Temperate Eastern Coastal Region

11. Cold Continental Region

Tundra Region

CHAPTER- 12.

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA

I.

- 1 a) Maurya
- 2 b) Chandragupta Maurya
- 3 c) Pataliputra
- 4 c) Megasthenes
- 5 a) Indica
- 6 a) Kautilya
- 7 d) Ashoka
- 8 b) Maski Edict
- 9 a) Sannati
- 10 a) Kalinga War
- 11 c) Kushanas
- 12 a) Kanishka
- 13 a) Kanishka
- 14 d) Mathura
- 15 d) 1- b, 2- c, 3- d, 4- a
- 16 c) Fourth Buddhist Council
- 17 b) Kushanas
- 18 c) Guptas
- 19 b) Samudragupta
- 20d) Chandragupta II
- 21 c) Gho-kho-ki
- 22 a) 1- b, 2- c, 3- d, 4- a
- 23 b) Nalanda
- 24 a) Indians
- 25 c) Vardhanas
- 26 b) Hiuen Tsang
- 27 a) Si-yu-ki
- 28c) Bihar
- 29 b) Karkota
- 30 c) Karkota
- 31 b) Vasugupta
- 32 c) Jauhar
- 33 b) Dilwara Temple
- 34 a) Raja Man Singh
- 35 c) Jaipur
- 36 b) Prithviraj Raso
- 37 d) Nagabhata
- 38 b) Suleiman
- 39 a) Khomman

40 a) Rana Kumbha

41 c) Rana Sanga

42 a) Pushkar

43 a) Sukapha

44 a) Kaophat

45) Kautilya

II.

46. Ashoka Chakra

47. Shravanabelagola, Hassan district

48. 9 places

49. Kashmir

50. Shaka Era

51. Pataliputra

52. Ashwamedha Yaga

53. Aryabhata

54. Kalidasa

55. Pulakeshin II

56. Nalanda

57. Lalitaditya

58. Gwalior Fort

59. Jayadeva

60. Assam

61. Lion Capital (Four-headed Lion Capital)

62. Arthashastra

63. Ambassador – A representative or envoy sent from one country to another.

64. Inscription – Writing engraved on rocks.

65. Stupa – A hemispherical structure built around a casket containing the relics of Buddha.

66. Dhamek Stupa

67. Samudragupta

68. Parihaspura

69. King Durlabhavardhana

70. Lachit Borphukan

III.:

71) Kalidasa's Plays:

* Abhijñānaśākuntalam

* Mālavikāgnimitram

* Vikramōrvaśīyam

72) Plays written by Harshavardhana:

* Priyadarśikā

* Ratnāvalī

* Nāgānanda

73) Characteristics of Rajputs:

- * They considered it their duty to protect cows, orphans, the weak, and women.
- * They protected those who sought refuge.
- * They would sing narratives about the valor of their ancestors and draw inspiration from them.

74) Rajput dynasties that ruled in Indian history:

- * Gurjara-Pratiharas
- * Palas
- * Chauhans
- * Guhilas

75) Prithviraj Chauhan, the famous king of the Chauhans, had Delhi as his capital.

76) Mahendra and Sanghamitra

77) Brother – Rajyavardhana; Sister – Rajyashri

IV.

78) Kalinga War:

Ashoka waged war on the Kalinga kingdom in the eighth year of his reign. The Kalinga kingdom, now part of modern-day Odisha, was the site of Ashoka's war. Thousands of people lost their lives in the war, a hundred thousand were wounded, and one hundred and fifty thousand enemy soldiers were captured. The horrific scenes of death and suffering on the battlefield deeply moved Ashoka. From that moment, Ashoka decided not to wage war again. Emperor Ashoka, whose mind was thus transformed and who chose the path of Dharma instead of war, is revered as "Mahaashaya" (the Great One).

79) Guptas' Contribution to Sanskrit Literature:

During the Gupta period, Sanskrit literature flourished under royal patronage.

* Kalidasa composed four epic poems and three plays. *Abhijñānaśākuntalam* is considered his greatest play, and he is praised as "Kavikula Guru" (Teacher of Poets).

- * Shudraka's - *Mṛcchakatika*
- * Vishakhadatta's - *Mudrarakshasa*
- * Vishnu Sharma's - *Panchatantra*
- * Amarasimha's – *Amarakosha*

80) Nalanda University:

* Nalanda University, located in present-day Bihar, was globally renowned for more than six centuries starting from the Gupta period.

* It was a famous university of ancient India.

* Thousands of students from foreign countries like Japan and China came here for their studies.

* Here, 8... (The sentence is incomplete in the original text).

81) Famous Architecture of the Rajput Period:

Rajput architecture is rich and diverse. We can still see their artistic temples, beautiful palaces, and strong forts today.

- * Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh) - Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
- * Dilwara (Rajasthan) - Marble Temples
- * Konark (Odisha) - Sun Temple
- * Bhubaneswar (Odisha) - Lingaraja Temple
- * Jaipur (Rajasthan) - Hawa Mahal
- * Madhya Pradesh - Gwalior Fort

82. Rana Sangram Singh (Rana Sanga) – He was a famous and brave king of Mewar. He united the Rajput rulers and expanded his influence in North India. Rana Sanga won many battles and demonstrated great courage and leadership. He fought against Babur in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 CE. Rana Sanga is remembered in history as a great warrior who fought for the honor and independence of the Rajputs.

CHAPTER 13

SULTANS OF DELHI

I.

1. B. Arabs
2. C Looting of wealth.
3. C. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
4. A. 17 times
5. B. Prithviraj Chauhan
6. D. Razia Sultan
7. A. Weaving
8. C. Devagiri
9. B. Alauddin Khalji
10. D. Jayasi
11. B. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
12. A. Siri Fort
13. C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
14. B. War horses
15. D. Balban
16. A. Malik Kafur
17. C. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
18. B. Ibrahim Lodi
19. A. Sri Krishna Temple
20. C. Arabs

II.

21. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.
22. Prithviraj Chauhan.
23. Alauddin Khalji.
24. Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan.
25. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.
26. A.D 1526
27. Delhi
28. A.D 1191

III.

29

- * Slave Dynasty
- * Khilji Dynasty
- * Tughlaq Dynasty
- * Sayyid Dynasty
- * Lodi Dynasty

30. Siri Forts, Alai Darwaza, Jama'at Khana Masjid, Hazar Sutun (Palace of a Thousand Pillars).

31. In 1191 C E, between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan.

32 It is in Delhi. Built by Iltumish.

33 Ramananda, Kabir Das, Rai Das, and Mirabai.

34

- * Yadavas of Devagiri
- * Kakatiyas of Warangal
- * Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra
- * Pandyas of Madurai

35 * Transfer of the capital (from Delhi to Devagiri).

- * He introduced copper coins of equal value in place of silver coins.

IV.

36 * He attacked India 17 times.

- * As a result, several wealthy cities of India were plundered.
- * Religious centers were destroyed.
- * These included the famous Sri Krishna Temple in Mathura and the Somnath Temple in Gujarat.

37 * Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was the founder of the Slave Dynasty.

- * He conquered enemies and consolidated Turkish rule.
- * As a symbol of his victory, he began the construction of the Qutb Minar near Mehrauli in Delhi.
- * He proved to be a loyal slave of Muhammad Ghori and managed the administration well.

38

- * Alauddin implemented reforms in administration, military, and economic spheres.
- * He kept a strict control over the sale of essential goods.
- * He prohibited consumption of intoxicants and gambling.
- * He severely punished those found guilty.

39

- * The administration was based on Turkish principles.
- * Military power was the backbone of the state.
- * The Sultans were autocratic rulers.
- * The Delhi Sultans had to face strong resistance from local kings.

40

- * The burden of land revenue on farmers was excessive.
- * Farmers were exploited.
- * Weaving was a large industry.
- * Construction work was ongoing in urban areas.
- * The Sultans imported warhorses.
- * A large amount of employment was created.

V.

41

- * Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a hasty, short-tempered, and impulsive individual.
- * He lacked practical skills and had peculiar character traits.
- * As a result of transferring the capital from Delhi to Devagiri, many people died on the

way.

* Due to the introduction of copper coins instead of silver coins, the economic condition of the state deteriorated.

- * For all the reasons mentioned above, Muhammad bin Tughlaq's policies failed.

42. Major Architectural Contributions of the Delhi Sultans:

- * Qutb Minar - Delhi
- * Alai Darwaza - Delhi
- * Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque - Delhi

Contributions to the Literary Field:

- * The Urdu language developed during their time.
- * Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan were renowned poets of the Persian language.
- * Amir Khusrau was a musician who developed instruments like the tabla and sitar.
- * A poet named Muhammad Jayasi composed the Sufi epic 'Padmavat' in Urdu.
- * Ramananda, Kabir Das, Rai Das, and Mira belonged to this period

43. Famous Delhi Sultans and Their Dynasties

1. Slave (Mamluk) Dynasty – Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Razia Sultan
2. Khalji Dynasty – Alauddin Khalji
3. Tughlaq Dynasty – Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq
4. Sayyid Dynasty – Khizr Khan
5. Lodi Dynasty – Sikandar Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi

CHAPTER-14

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHAMANI KINGDOM

I .

- 1 A. Tungabhadra
- 2 C. Varaha
- 3 B. Harihara and Bukka Raya
- 4 C. Praudha Devaraya
- 5 D. Telugu
- 6 B. Krishnadevaraya
- 7 A. Tuluva
- 8 C. Devaraya II
- 9 D. Hampi
- 10 B. Purandara Dasa
- 11 A. 1565 CE
- 12 C. Vidyaranya
- 13 B. Nyayamruta
- 14 A. Kanaka Dasa
- 15 C. Dasa Pantha
- 16 A. Gangadevi
- 17 B. Krishnadevaraya
- 18 B. Krishnadevaraya
- 19 A. Hampi
- 20 B. Sangama Dynasty
- 21 A. Bahmani Sultans and Vijayanagara Kings
- 22 C. Kanaka Dasa
- 23 D. All of the above
- 24 C. A and B

II.

25. Hampi.
26. Abd al-Razzaq.
27. Prabhulingaleele
28. Granite stone
29. 1336
30. Harihara
31. 1509–1529 CE
32. Hanjaman
33. Vittala Swamy Temple
34. Sringeri
35. Moodabidri
36. ₹50
37. Karnata Bharata Kathamanjari

III.

38. Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, and Aravidu dynasties.
39. Abd al-Razzaq, the ambassador from Persia, and Domingo Paes, the Portuguese traveler.
40. Mohana Tarangini, Ramadhanya Charitre, Nala Charitre, and Haribhakthisara.

IV.

41. Achievements of Praudha Devaraya or Devaraya II:

- * He was a famous ruler of the Sangama Dynasty.
- * During his reign, there was internal peace and prosperity.
- * Trade developed.
- * He suppressed the rebellions of border chieftains.
- * He fought against the Sultans and expanded the empire.

42. Krishnadevaraya was an excellent administrator.

- * He used a quarter of the government's revenue for charity and public welfare.
- * Agriculture and trade flourished during his time.
- * Krishnadevaraya was a scholar in both Sanskrit and Telugu languages.
- * He wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu and Jambavati Kalyana in Sanskrit.

43. During the Vijayanagara period, Sanskrit, Kannada, and Telugu literature flourished.

- * Great poets like Kumaravyasa, Chamarasa, and Ratnakaravarni belonged to this era.
- * The Vijayanagara period was the golden age of Telugu literature.
- * Important poets and their works from this period include:
 - * Kumaravyasa - Karnataka Bharatha Kathamanjari
 - * Chamarasa - Prabhulinga Lilee
 - * Ratnakaravarni - Bharatesha Vaibhava

44. The important temples of Hampi include:

- * Hazara Rama Swamy Temple
- * Vijaya Vittala Swamy Temple
- * Achyutaraya Temple
- * Sringeri Vidyashankara Temple
- * Thousand Pillar Basadi at Moodabidri
- * Sasivekalu Ganesha
- * Kadalekalu Ganesha
- * Monolithic statues of Bahubali in Karkala and Venur.

V.

45. Causes and Effects of the Battle of Rakkasatangadi (Talikota):

- * Causes:
 - * The Bahmani kingdom weakened and split into five states.
 - * Taking advantage of this, Rama Raya extended the empire north of the Krishna river, which provoked the battle.
- * Additionally, the Shahhi Sultans were envious of Vijayanagara's prosperity.

- * Forgetting their political differences, the Shahhi Sultans united and declared war against Vijayanagara.

- * Consequences:

- * Many significant political changes occurred in South India.

- * The northern part of the empire came under the control of the Bijapur and Golconda states.

- * Feudatory rulers in Karnataka, such as those of Keladi, Mysore, and Chitradurga, became independent.

46. Vijayanagara Sculpture and Architecture:

- * During the Vijayanagara period, structures were built using granite stone.

- * Architecture:

- * Hazara Rama Swamy Temple

- * Vijaya Vittala Swamy Temple

- * Krishna Swamy Temple

- * Achyutaraya Temple

- * Sringeri Vidya Shankara Temple

- * Thousand Pillar Basadi at Moodabidri

- * Monolithic sculptures from this period include:

- * Sasivekalu Ganesha

- * Kadalekalu Ganesha

- * Lakshmi Narasimha Temple

- * Monolithic Bahubali statues are found in Karkala and Venur.

47.



THE BAHMANI SULTANS

I .

- 1 A. 1347
- 2 B. Bidar
- 3 D. Muhammad Shah I
- 4 B. Jami Masjid
- 5 A. Firuz Shah
- 6 C. Bidar
- 7 B. Firuz Shah
- 8 A. Deccani style
- 9 D. Kalaburagi (Gulbarga)
- 10 C. Ibrahim II
- 11 A. Bhima River
- 12 D. Gol Gumbaz
- 13 B. Madrasa
- 14 C. Daulatabad
- 15 B. Deccani

II .

- 16 Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah.
- 17 Mohammad Adil Shah.
- 18 Ibrahim Roza, (Vijayapura).
- 19 Islamic Law.
- 20 Two centuries.
21. Muhammad Shah III Sultan
22. "Mahmud Gawan was executed."
23. Ibrahim Adil Shah II

III.

24 Bahmani States:

- * Adil Shahi of Bijapur
- * Barid Shahi of Bidar
- * Qutb Shahi of Golconda
- * Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar
- * Imad Shahi of Berar

25 During the Bahmani Sultanate, Arabic and Persian literature was encouraged.

- * The famous Sufi saint and writer Bande Nawaz belonged to this period.
- * The language used by foreign scholars was Dakhini, which led to the development of the Urdu language.

26 Gol Gumbaz is the fourth largest dome in the world.

- * It is the largest architectural structure in India.
- * Inside the dome, there is a whispering gallery.

- * The whispering feature here has astonished architects.

27 Firuz Shah was a great ruler of the Bahmani dynasty.

- * He established an observatory in Daulatabad.
- * He enhanced the beauty of the capital, Kalaburagi (Gulbarga).
- * He built a new city called Firozabad on the banks of the Bhima River.
- * He granted several villages as endowments to the Sufi saint Bande Nawaz.
- * He paid special attention to the development of ports, which encouraged foreign trade.

28 Important Monuments of the Bahmani Sultanate period:

- * Jami Masjid
- * Tombs of the Sultans
- * Tomb of Bande Nawaz
- * Sola Khamba Masjid
- * Beautiful palaces
- * Madrasa at Bidar

IV.

29. Administration of the Bahmani Kingdom:

- * The administration of the Bahmani kingdom was run according to Islamic laws.
- * The Sultan was the head of the administration, as well as the supreme judge and chief military officer.
- * He was believed to be Allah's representative on Earth.
- * A large number of Muslims were appointed to high administrative positions.
- * Officials were granted jagirs (land assignments).

30. Ibrahim Adil Shah II:

- * Ibrahim II was the greatest among the Sultans of Bijapur.
- * During his reign, the kingdom expanded and prospered.
- * Trade and commerce increased.
- * He was religiously tolerant and patronized Hindu scholars, poets, and musicians.
- * He worked for Hindu-Muslim cultural unity.
- * He wrote the book 'Kitab-i-Navras' in Urdu.
- * He was himself a good musician.
- * The magnificent building Ibrahim Rauza was his creation.

31. Social Condition of the Bahmani Kingdom:

- * The royal family and the nobles led a luxurious life.
- * The condition of the common people was not good.
- * The Sultans collected one-sixth of the land produce as revenue.
- * Rice, wheat, jowar (sorghum), and pulses were consumed as daily food.

V.

32. Achievements of Mahmud Gawan:

- * Gawan was skilled in warfare and expanded the kingdom.
- * The administration was based on Islamic laws.
- * He streamlined the revenue and postal systems.
- * He fixed land revenue based on soil fertility and irrigation facilities.
- * He abolished oppressive tax systems that harassed the people.
- * As a scholar himself, he founded a Madrasa in Bidar.
- * It housed three thousand manuscripts.
- * This encouraged Islamic and legal education.
- * Astronomy, mathematics, and history were studied there.
- * Students received free education and dormitory facilities.

33 Architectural Contributions of the Adil Shahis of Bijapur:

- * Ibrahim II - Ibrahim Rauza
- * Muhammad Adil Shah - Gol Gumbaz
- * Palaces, forts, mosques, and tombs.
- * Bijapur Fort
- * Gagan Mahal
- * Asar Mahal
- * Jumma Masjid of Bijapur.

Chapter 15

THE MUGHALS AND MARATHAS

I.

1. D. All of the above
2. B. Dara Shikoh
3. C. Akbar Nama
4. B. Tulsidas
5. D..Red Fort
6. C. 40 meters
7. D. Taj Mahal
8. C. Jahangir
9. B. TanSen
10. D. Uttar Pradesh
11. A. Buland Darwaza
12. B. Fatehpur Sikri
13. A. Babur
14. D. Akbar
15. B. Babur
16. C. Yellow Ghat
17. A. Akbar
18. A. Lahore
19. C. Raja Todar Malla
20. A. A B C Correct
21. A. Fatehpur Sikri
22. D. Deen A Elahi
23. C. Aurangzeb
24. C. Moghal Empire
25. A. Province

II.

26. The Mughals.
27. Mongol descent.
28. Babur's son.
29. He was defeated by the Afghan king Sher Shah Suri.
30. Humayun was in Persia for fifteen years.
31. Rana Pratap Singh's horse name is Chetak.
32. Akbar's parents were Humayun, and Hamida Banu Begum.
33. Haldi Ghat is found in the state of Rajasthan.
34. King Todar Malla.
35. Aurangzeb's father's name was Shah Jahan.
36. Aurangzeb assassinated Sikh Guru Tej Bahadur.
37. Aurangzeb died in the Deccan.
38. Those who have been initiated into the Sikhs are called Singh.
39. Jahangir assassinated Sikh Guru Arjun Dev

- 40. Jizya – A head tax imposed by Muslim rulers on Hindus.
- 41. Rana Pratap Singh
- 42. Shivneri Fort

III:

- 43. Religious leaders of Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian sects participated.
- 44. In Akbar's court there were poets named Abul Fazl, Nizamuddin, Badauni, and Tulsidas.
- 45. Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim who avoided drinking, gambling, fun and music.
- 46. The five 'Ks' of the Sikhs are Kesh, Kanga, Krupan, Kachche, Kankan.
- 47. The monuments built by Shah Jahan are Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Moti Mahal, and Agra Fort.
- 48. Aurangzeb was protested by Rajputs and Sikhs in the north and Shivaji in the south.
- 49. Jijabai gave Shivaji a good education and noble values from his childhood. She narrated stories from the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, and the lives of great heroes, inspiring patriotism, courage, and a sense of justice in him. She also encouraged him to fight against injustice. Under Jijabai's guidance and inspiration, Shivaji grew into a brave, just, and ideal ruler.
- 50. Shivaji began capturing forts and territories that were under the control of the Bijapur Sultanate. This weakened the power and influence of the Bijapur rulers. Shivaji's growing strength became a cause of concern for the Sultan of Bijapur. Therefore, the Sultan opposed Shivaji and waged wars against him.
- 51. Shaista Khan was the uncle and a leading general of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb sent him to South India to defeat Shivaji. In 1663 CE, Shivaji launched a surprise attack on Shaista Khan at Pune. During the attack, Shaista Khan's fingers were injured. As a result, he had to leave the Deccan, and Shivaji's fame increased greatly.
- 52. Shivaji's coronation took place in 1674 CE at Raigad Fort. The ceremony was conducted with great grandeur. On this occasion, Shivaji assumed the title "Chhatrapati." Through this coronation, he was recognized as the independent ruler of the Maratha Empire.

IV:

- 53. Babur fought four major wars in India: Panipat (1526), Kanva Battle (1528), Chanderi Battle (1528), Gogra Battle (1529).
- 54. The king was supreme in the Mughal court. He had civil and military power. His decision to deliver justice is final. They divided the empire into provinces (subha), district (government) and talukas (parganas). In the cities, an officer named Kotwal looked after law and order.
- 55. Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim who avoided drinking, gambling, fun and music. He reimposed Jazia on Hindus. He banned rituals such as Hindu fairs, teachings etc. He destroyed the temples.
- 56. Akbar's minister, King Todarmalla, formulated the land revenue system

They used to allot land on the basis of fertility and collect revenue.

They were mainly divided into Polaj, Paroti, Chachar and Banjara and collected revenue.

V:

57. Cultural contributions of the Mughals

- Mughals gave special encouragement to Persian literature.
- In Akbar's court there were poets like Abul Fazal, Nizamuddin, Badauni and Tulsidas.
- Abul Fazal wrote Akbar Nama and Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas
- He wrote in Hindi.
- King Darashukoh translated the Bhagavad Gita into Persian.
- Akbar built a new capital, Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra
- The entrance to Jamia Masjid, the Buland Darwaza, is the highest in India.
- A king named Shah Jahan built the Agra Fort, Red Fort, Moti Mahal, Taj Mahal, and Mayura throne.
- During the Mughal period, a new painting called Chikkini arose.
- During Jahangir's time, painting was greatly encouraged.
- During Akbar's time, he encouraged the art of music
- The concert was divided into seven musical troupes, one a day.
- Tansen was a famous musician of Akbar's court.

58. The main reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire were _

- The empire was weakened by the corrupt rule of Aurangzeb
- The Mughal sardars began to become corrupt.
- There were fierce infighting for the succession to the throne.
- The provincial authorities took advantage of this and ruled independently.
- Most importantly, Aurangzeb's policy of transforming India into a Muslim state.
- There was opposition everywhere.
- Protracted conflicts with Sikhs, Rajputs and Marathas weakened the empire
- They were completely emptied.
- A Persian invader named Nadir Shah invaded Delhi.
- He plundered the wealth that the Mughals had accumulated for two hundred years, and
- He took away the world famous Kohinoor diamond and mayura throne. From
- The Mughal treasury was emptied and the Mughal Empire declined.

59. I admire Shivaji for his courage, patriotism, leadership, and sense of justice. He fought against injustice and established *Swarajya* (self-rule). He worked tirelessly for the welfare of his people. Therefore, Shivaji is remembered as an ideal king and a great leader who continues to inspire everyone.

Chapter- 16

INDIAN IDEOLOGY AND BHAKTI CULT

I.

1. A. Shankaracharya
2. C. Ramanujacharya
3. D. Ramanujacharya
4. A. Basavanna
5. B. Vachana
6. A. Chaitanya
7. B. Giridhar Gopala
8. C. Kalaburagi
9. B. Guru Granth Sahib
10. B. Arabia
11. C. A B C D are correct.
12. C. Dvaita
13. D. Basaveshwara
14. A. Sur Sagar
15. D. All of the above is correct

II:

16. At the age of eight.
17. Vaishnavism.
18. Kalachuri Bijjala
19. Shri Madwacharyaru
20. Nanak Zara.
21. Nizamuddin alias Bande Nawaz and Mohinuddin Chishti.
22. Guru Nanak.
23. Sufi follower.
24. He was born into a Rajput family in Rajasthan.
25. Mohinuddin Chishti.
26. Vishnuvardhana
27. Melukote
28. 13-02-2024
29. Work performed with devotion
30. Nabadwip, West Bengal
31. Talwandi, Pakistan
32. Ratan Singh

III:

33. The mutts established by Shankaracharya were----
*Badrinath=Uttarakhand *Dwarka=Gujarat
*Puri=Jagannath *Sringeri=Karnataka

34. Sri Chaitanya rejected caste discrimination and taught that bhakti is the only way to salvation.

35. "Though I have a hundred thousand tongues, I will remember one God with all those tongues" Nanak said.

36. The Sufis were influenced by the thoughts of Yoga, Vedanta, and Buddhism.

37. The characteristics of Chishti followers are

* Devotion to God, service to the Guru, walking on the right path
To take care of the potential of Hindus and Muslims.

IV:

38. The consequences of the Bhakti sect are

- The Bhakti saints were instrumental in achieving Hindu-Muslim strength.
- Bhakti saints composed literature in the local language spoken by the people
- This enriched Indian languages.
- The saints worked to connect the hearts of the people.

39. The essence of the Bhakti sect is

- The Bhakti sect condemned the discrimination of high and low.
- Proclaimed equality.
- The bhakti saints opposed the kandachara and condemned it.
- The Sufi saints preached that religion means love and service to humanity.
- "There is only one God and not many" they said.
- The saints worked to connect the hearts of the people.

40. Krishna is her deity.

Her mother-in-law strongly opposed her worship of Krishna. This cannot be prevented Meera left the palace and went to Sri Krishna's Brindavan.

41. Ramanujacharya's reforms were:

- He encouraged caste harmony.
- He declared that devotion and surrender were very important for salvation.
- He told them to surrender to the devotee without any desires.
- Ramanuja built melukote and many magnificent temples in South India .

42. Guru Nanak preached equality of men and women.

Nanak questions "How can women who give birth to kings and prophets inferior to men?"

V.

43. Sri Shankaracharya's reforms are

- He brought about many reforms in Hindu society and led the people on the path of knowledge.
- Through advaita philosophy, he preached the principle that all mankind is one and all are equal here.
- They prevented conflicts in the name of castes.
- Shankara established peethas at Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Sringeri in Karnataka.

- He wrote many scriptures. His work Bhajagovindam is still popular today.
- "It is surprising that Shankaracharya has achieved all this in his 37 years of life."

44. Basaveshwara's reforms were:

- He worked hard to build a casteless and classless society.
- "Work is Worship" is his main teaching.
- He condemned casteism, idol worship and sacrificial rituals and said that the body is the temple.
- He gave confidence to the women by saying that they are like god & they are everything.
- He established Anubhava Mandapam, a platform of Vachanakaras, at Basavakalyana.
- Basaveshwara composed more than a thousand vachanas. They end with his ankitanama Kudalasangamadeva.
- The message given by Sri Basaveshwara, the leader of vachana movement, for the welfare of mankind is eternal.
- The Government of Karnataka on 13.2.2024 has declared Vishwaguru Basavanna as the "Cultural Leader of Karnataka".

CHAPTER 17

DEMOCRACY

I:

1. B. Monarchy
2. B. Democracy
3. C. EVM machine
4. A. Polling station
5. A. Age
6. C. Both A and B are correct.
7. D. Both A and B are correct
8. A. Central Election Commission
9. C. To enable illiterate people also to cast their votes.

II:

10. When all powers of the government are in the hands of one person, it is called monarchy.
11. Protecting the welfare of citizens is the main goal of democracy.
12. Citizens are the primary stakeholders.
13. In a democracy, representatives are elected through elections.
14. In India, citizens must be at least 18 years old to vote.
15. Voting is a key component of the electoral system.
16. Voters select candidates through secret ballots.

III:

17. The challenges of democracy are-
 - *Money and muscle power can be used to garner votes.
 - *Caste, religion, and language have an influence in elections.
 - *Elected representatives change parties for their self-interest.
 - *In this system, there is a chance for goons and criminals to be elected.
18. The importance of voting is that
 - *Civilians choose their preferred representatives through elections.
 - *Civilians select their preferred representatives through secret voting.
 - *Voting provides all classes of people with an opportunity to participate.

IV.

19. The differences between monarchy and democracy are:
Monarchy_
 - * Here all government powers lie in the hands of one individual.
 - *The king acts according to his wishes.
 - *There are no restrictions on the king's term of rule.
 - *A state flourishes under a brave and wise king.
- Democracy_
 - *Here all government powers are in the hands of elected representatives.

- *The elected representatives act according to the wishes of the people.
- *There is a limit to the term of elected representatives.
- *The government becomes strong through the good work of the representatives.

20. The importance of democracy is:

- *Democracy is a people-oriented political system.
- *The administration is that of representatives chosen by the people.
- *There is an opportunity for equality for all.
- *Elections are conducted in an orderly manner and representatives act.
- *Discussions take place on issues and public decisions are made.
- *In a democracy, it is necessary for people to make decisions with insight.

21. Methods followed by candidates for election campaigning:

Conducting public meetings and rallies. Visiting voters from house to house. Distributing posters, banners, and pamphlets. Using newspapers, television, radio, and social media for publicity.

22. Role of citizens in the success of democracy:

Citizens should vote and elect good representatives. They should obey laws, perform their duties, and exercise their rights responsibly. Active participation of citizens helps democracy succeed.

V:

23. The stages of the electoral process are:

- Elections will be conducted like a schedule;
- *Issuing the election notification
- *Submission of nomination papers by candidates at the beginning
- *Verification of nomination papers
- *Withdrawal of nomination papers by candidates wishing to withdraw from the competition
- *Election campaigning by candidates and party leaders for votes
- *Voting on the designated date
- *Counting of votes and announcement of results
- *Release of the list of winning candidates

CHAPTER -18

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

I.

1. a) Social Justice
2. d) 4

II

3. Hampi, Mysore, Belur, Badami, Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Rameshwar
4. 2020
5. Implementing a uniform civil code for all citizens of India.
6. Patients, specially-abled individuals, elderly, women, children, unemployed people, etc.

III.

7. The guiding principles given to the state by the constitution for the implementation of Gandhi's ideology of socialist and liberal intellectual philosophies in the fourth part of the constitution are the guiding principles of state policy.
8. The state policy guiding principles seem to be essential for the state to respond to everyone's struggles and joys to achieve citizens' independence, equality, brotherhood, and to establish a happy state.
9. To preserve and cultivate the culture and heritage of history.
10. Social Justice: Ensuring equal opportunities, rights, and justice for all members of society.
11. Prohibition of Alcohol: The State is directed to enforce prohibition to protect public health and prevent social evils.
12. Women and Child Welfare: The State is directed to provide safety, education, healthcare, and special protection for women and children.
13. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: The objective is to develop agriculture and animal husbandry scientifically and increase production.
14. Right to Education: Free and compulsory education should be provided to all children, and school facilities should be improved.

IV.

15. Social justice, social justice for the underprivileged, women's and children's welfare, labour welfare, assistance to the helpless, uniform civil code, prohibition of alcohol, organization of agriculture and animal husbandry, environmental protection and development, protection of historical monuments, international peace.
16. These are explained in part 4 of Indian constitution and also necessary while making state laws.
17. These are not enforceable in court, but are fundamental to the governance of the country. They are administrative guidelines.

18. Minimum wage for workers, skill training for workers, educational assistance for workers' children, medical aid, etc.

19. India has been a key nation advocating for peace at the international level from the beginning. Despite many wars occurring, it has consistently expressed its sincere intention to establish peace on several occasions.

CHAPTER -19

HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

I.

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True

II

6. A right is the power that should belong to citizens.
7. 1986
8. 1098
9. December 10, 1948
10. 2019

III

11. Right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational right, right to constitutional remedies.
12. Equality is very important to us. It ensures equal rights and opportunities for everyone. Equality prevents discrimination and helps maintain peace, harmony, and justice in society.
13. Supplementary to the all-round development of the individual. Inspiration for the construction of a humane and just society.
14. Work in which children under 14 years are involved, either with or without wages, is referred to as child labour.
15. When fundamental rights are violated, a citizen can file a complaint in court; this right is called the right to constitutional remedies.

IV

15. Right to Constitutional Remedies: When Fundamental Rights are violated, a citizen can approach the court for justice. This right is called the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
16. Importance of Fundamental Duties: By voluntarily following Fundamental Duties, citizens become responsible individuals and contribute to the unity, integrity, and development of the nation.
17. Importance of Fundamental Rights: Fundamental Rights protect an individual's freedom, equality, and dignity. They are essential for the success of democracy.
18. Human Rights Violations Around Us:
Child labour, violence against women, denial of education to children, and discrimination based on caste and religion are common human rights violations. These affect the freedom and dignity of individuals. Such violations can be prevented through strict enforcement of laws and by creating awareness about human rights.
19. Fundamental Duties:

- Protecting the unity and integrity of India.
- Respecting the Constitution, National Flag, and National Anthem.
- Protecting and improving the natural environment.

20. Fundamental Duties of Citizens:

- Abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals, the National Flag, and the National Anthem.
- Follow the ideals of the freedom struggle.
- Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- Defend the country and render national service when required.
- Promote harmony and brotherhood among all people and reject practices that insult women.
- Preserve the rich heritage of India's culture.
- Protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, rivers, and wildlife.
- Develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- Safeguard public property and avoid violence.
- Strive for excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
- Provide educational opportunities to children aged 6 to 14 years.

21. Caste Equality in India:

The Constitution of India provides equal rights and opportunities to all citizens. Everyone is equal before the law. However, caste-based discrimination, untouchability, and social inequality still exist in some areas. The government promotes equality through reservation, education, and welfare schemes. With increasing education and social awareness, caste discrimination is gradually decreasing. Although significant progress has been made, more efforts are needed to achieve complete caste equality.

CHAPTER-20

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

I..

1. C. We should always be ready to defend our country.

II.

2. National unity is when people of a country feel that they are all one, without hatred, jealousy, and prejudice towards each other or towards different communities.
3. National festivals are necessary to encourage and maintain the feeling that we are all Indians, united.
4. Communalism or sectarianism refers to conflicts or violence arising from claims of religious superiority.
5. National Integration: We should respect everyone equally without discrimination based on caste, religion, or language. We should develop the spirit of cooperation, love, and brotherhood among all people.
6. Casteism: Casteism creates discrimination and hostility among people and weakens national unity.
7. Measures to Achieve National Integration: Respecting all religions, languages, and castes equally, celebrating national festivals together, and promoting the spirit of brotherhood.
8. Telangana: Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh and became a new state on 2 June 2014.

III.

9. Secularism, democracy, national festivals, national symbols, mutual harmony, etc.
10. Casteism, communalism, regionalism, terrorism, etc.
11. Conflicts arise due to religious intolerance, misunderstandings, superstitions, and selfish provocations.
12. People belonging to different religions, languages, castes, traditions, and customs live in India. Therefore, India is called a multicultural country.

Chapter- 21

NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NATIONAL DAYS CELEBRATION

I.

1. Prosperity
2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
3. Tiger
4. Jawaharlal Nehru

II. Match and write

- A. January 26
- B. October 2
- C. August 15
- D. April 14

III.

6. Janagana Mana.
7. Satya only wins
8. September 5
9. 3:2

IV.

10. Lion, elephant, bull, horse
11. All the Kannada speaking areas came together on November 1, 1956 and the state of Mysore emerged. Later, this state was named Karnataka on November 1, 1973. Karnataka Rajyotsava is celebrated in memory of these.
12. Indian Coins, Banknotes, Government Letters, Vehicles...
13. National Symbols are for our unity and dignified life...
14. The rules for hoisting, using, respecting, and preserving the National Flag are included in the Flag Code.
15. Independence Day, Republic Day, Teachers' Day, Children's Day, Kannada Rajyotsava, and World Environment Day.

CHAPTER- 22

CONTINENT OF ASIA

I.

1. C. Bharat – Asia
2. A. Continent of Diversity
3. C. Surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side
4. C. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura
5. A. 44 million square kilometres
6. A. Maldives
7. D. North
8. B. Mount Everest
9. D. Saudi Arabia
10. C. Deccan Plateau
11. CC.Yunnan
12. A. Tibet
13. C. Eurasia
14. A. Coal
15. C. Central highlands
16. A. 48
17. C. Manganese
18. B. 153
19. D. India

II.

20. The boundary separating the continents of Asia and Africa is the Suez Canal.
21. The main food crops of Asia are: rice, wheat, maize, etc.
22. An area with industry and industrial activity is called an industrial area.
23. The number of people living per square kilometre is called population density.
24. Mawsynram, Meghalaya
25. Steppe Grassland
26. The Southwest Monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall during the summer season.

III.

27. The continent of Asia extends from 1-16 North to 77-41 North latitude and from 26-04 East to 169-40 West longitude. The Tropic of Cancer passes through India and Arabia.
28. Asia is surrounded by oceans on three sides and land on one side. The oceans are the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. The continent of Europe lies to the west.
29. The major latitudes passing through the continent of Asia are: The Equator passes through the south of Malaysia and the Tropic of Cancer passes through India.
30. Regional divisions of the Asian continent: *East Asia.*Southwest Asia *Southeast Asia.*Central Asia *South Asia
31. Countries of South Asia: India, Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, etc.

32. The rivers of Asia are divided into four groups.

*Rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean.

*Rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean

*Rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean.

*Inland rivers

33. The countries of the Asian continent where petroleum and petroleum products are available are: Most petroleum products are available in the countries of Southwest Asia such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar.

34. Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas

IV.

35. Physical features of the Asian continent

- Aerial lowlands (Siberian Plain)
- Central highlands
- Southern plateaus:
 - India- Deccan
 - China-Yunnan
 - Myanmar-Shan
 - Arabian plateau
 - Great river plains
 - Island groups

36. Types of natural vegetation of Asia:

- Tundra vegetation
- Taiga vegetation (coniferous vegetation)
- Temperate grassland
- Desert vegetation
- Monsoon forests
- Equatorial forests
- Mediterranean vegetation

37. Industrial areas of India:

- Hooghly-Kolkata
- Mumbai-Pune
- Ahmedabad-Vadodara
- Madurai -Coimbatore –Bangalore
- Chota Nagpur
- Delhi –Meerut
- Visakhapatnam

38. The northern and eastern Siberian deserts of Asia, the Arabian, Iranian, and Thar regions, and the high altitudes of Central Asia are sparsely populated because the climate is not suitable for human habitation.

39. The continent of Asia is home to diverse races, languages, religions, cultures, and varied geographical features. It has high mountain ranges like the Himalayas, vast deserts, rivers, and extensive plains. Therefore, Asia is called the Continent of Diversity.

CHAPTER-23

CONTINENT OF EUROPE

I.

1. C. Europe
2. B. Europe
3. B. Mount Elbrus
4. A. Caspian Sea
5. B. Taiga Forests
6. C. August
7. A. Neva
8. A. Germany
9. B. Britain
10. D. Mountains
11. B. Wheat
12. A. Asia
13. C. Africa
14. B. 56

II.

15. The total area of the European continent is 10.4 million square kilometers.
16. Root crops are sugar beet and potato.
17. Europe is the largest producer of potatoes.
18. Bulgaria and Poland are copper-producing countries.
19. The fishing grounds in Europe are Dogger Bank and Great Fisher Bank.
20. Balgeriya

III.

21. Europe is located between 10° West and 60° East longitude and 36° North and 72° North latitude.
22. Europe is a peninsula of Asia, bounded by the Barents Sea to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. To the east lies the continent of Asia, and to the south lies the continent of Africa.
23. Physical divisions of Europe:
 - Northwestern highlands
 - North European plains
 - Central uplands
 - Southern mountains
24. Dairy farming countries in Europe: Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain, and others are prominent dairy farming countries in Europe.
25. Minerals found in Europe: Iron ore, copper, petroleum, coal, and others are some of the key minerals found in Europe.
26. Climatic regions of Europe:

There are four main climatic regions in Europe:

- A. Northwestern Europe's maritime climate region
- B. Continental climate region
- C. Mediterranean climate region
- D. Mountain climate region

27. Geographical boundaries of Europe:

Europe is surrounded by water on three sides:

- The Barents Sea to the north
- The Atlantic Ocean to the west
- The Mediterranean Sea to the south

Since Asia lies to the east, Europe is often referred to as a "peninsula of Asia".

28. Britain, Ireland, Shetland, Faroe Islands, Sicily, Sardinia

VI.

29. Types of natural vegetation in Europe:

- 1. Tundra vegetation
- 2. Taiga forests
- 3. Mixed forests
- 4. Mediterranean vegetation
- 5. Grasslands
- 6. Alpine vegetation

30. Europe's industries are highly developed, and the modern era is known as the age of iron and steel. The iron and steel-producing regions include:

- Germany's Ruhr, Saar, Weser, and Berlin
- Britain's Black Country, Sheffield, and Wales
- France's Lorraine
- Poland's Silesia
- Italy's Po River valley

Textile industry:

Britain is the birthplace of the modern textile industry, particularly cotton textiles.

Shipbuilding industry:

Europe's major shipbuilding countries include Sweden and France.

Automotive industry:

Europe is also home to a significant automotive industry.

31. Industrial regions of Europe:

- Britain's industrial region
- Western Triangle industrial region
- Paris industrial region, also known as the "Industrial Heart of France"
- Lorraine-Saar industrial region
- Rhine River Valley
- Northeast Czech and Slovakian region

- Northern Italy's industrial region, particularly the Po River Valley
- Upper Silesian region

32. Europe's dairy farming and fishing industries are undergoing significant changes and development.

- Dairy farming: Europe's mixed farming system is ideal for dairy farming, with countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, and Britain being prominent dairy farming nations.

- Fishing: Europe's fishing industry is a significant contributor to the food economy, with major fishing grounds including Norway, Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, etc. The Dogger Bank and Great Fisher Bank are famous fishing centres. The people of Norway are skilled fishermen.

CHAPTER-24

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

I

1. B. African Continent
2. A. Dark Continent
3. B. 54
4. A. Equator
5. D. All of the above
6. A. 30.4 million square kilometres
7. B. Rift Valley
8. C. Y
9. B. Tanganyika
10. B. Victoria
11. A. Kilimanjaro
12. C. Suez Isthmus
13. B. Isthmus
14. B. Suez Canal
15. A. Nile River
16. B. Lake Victoria
17. A. Camel
18. D. Zambezi River
19. A. Tropical Zone
20. B. African Continent
21. A. Nile River Basin
22. A. Negroes
23. C. Pygmies
24. C. Adda Dance
25. B. Sahara Desert

II:

26. Agulhas.
27. The Aswan Dam.
28. Nile is in Africa Continent
29. Botswana, Zaire (Congo), and South Africa.
30. In Libya, at El Azizia
31. The Sahara Desert.
32. Sudan-type Climate.

III.

33. Describe the geographical setting of Africa.

Africa is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the Red Sea and Indian Ocean to the east. It is separated from Asia by the Suez Canal.

34. Africa lies between 37° North and 35° South latitude and 17° West and 50° East longitude.
35. The major rivers of Africa include the Nile, Niger, Congo, Zambezi, and others.
36. The major lakes of Africa include Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyasa, and others.
37. The low-lying regions of Africa include:
- Sudan Lowlands
 - Chad Lowlands
 - Congo Basin
 - Kalahari Lowlands
38. Some of the animals found in Africa include impalas, cheetahs, lions, camels, donkeys, horses, and various bird species like ostriches and eagles.
39. The major food crops of Africa include maize, rice, sorghum, sweet potatoes, yams, groundnuts, and potatoes.
40. Some of the mineral resources found in Africa include diamonds, gold, platinum, and others.
41. The narrow strip of land that connects two large landmasses is called an isthmus. The isthmus of Africa is the Isthmus of Suez.
42. South Africa, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Namibia.

VI.

43. Africa is called the "Central Continent" because the Equator passes almost through the middle of the continent, and the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn also pass through it.
44. Africa is called the "Dark Continent" not because of its predominantly black population, but because its plateaus extend up to the coast, and the Sahara Desert in the north was largely unknown to the outside world for a long time.
45. Types of vegetation in Africa:
- Equatorial forests
 - Monsoon forests- Grasslands- Mountain vegetation
 - Desert vegetation- Semi-desert vegetation- Areas with little or no vegetation
46. Climatic divisions of Africa:
- Africa can be divided into eight climatic regions:
- Equatorial region
 - Savanna region
 - Tropical desert region
 - Mediterranean region
 - Temperate grassland region
 - Subtropical region with dry winters