



**SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY DEPARTMENT**

**Learning outcomes Based Assessment (LBA) Question Bank  
2026-27**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CLASS: 8**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING,  
BANASHANKARI 3<sup>RD</sup> STAGE, BENGALURU - 560085**

**AND**

**DIET SHIVAMOGGA**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <b>CONCEPT AND GUIDANCE</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Smt. Rashmi Mahesh I.A.S.</b><br><b>Additional Chief Secretary</b><br><b>School Education and Literacy Department</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Smt. Dr.K. Vidyakumari I.A.S.</b><br><b>State Project Director</b><br><b>S.S.K Bengaluru</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Smt. Anita Najare</b><br><b>Director</b><br><b>DSERT Bengaluru</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>DIET CO-OPERATION</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Sri H R Krishnamurthy D.D.P.I (DVPT)</b><br><b>and Principal DIET Shivamogga</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Smt. Shashikala B H Senior Lecturer</b><br><b>DIET Shivamogga</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>CO-ORDINATION</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>GUIDANCE</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Smt. Radha P</b><br><b>Senior Assistant Director</b><br><b>DSERT Bengaluru</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Dr. G V Hariprasad</b><br><b>D.D.P.I</b><br><b>DSERT Bangalore</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Sri. Huvanna H B</b> Mentor and Lecturer DIET Shivamogga<br><b>Sri. Kumarappa R</b> Mentor and Lecturer DIET Shivamogga                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>RESOURCE TEAM</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>REVISED TEAM</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1. <b>Sri. NAVEEN KUMAR B S</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G P U C (H S SECTION) ISSUR,SHIKARIPURA TQ<br>2. <b>Smt. NAGARATHNA L</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G H S MANDAGHATTA, SHIVAMOGGA TQ<br>3. <b>Sri. SURENDRA</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G H S JAYANAGARA HOSANAGARA TQ<br>4. <b>Smt. RAJANI N G</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G J C THIRTHAHALLI, THIRTHAHALLI TQ<br>5. <b>Smt. SAVITHA M R</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G H S NAGARA, HOSANAGARA TQ<br>6. <b>Sri. SHIVAKUMARA,</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G H S SHETTIKERE, SHIVAMOGGA DIST | 1. <b>Sri. NAVEEN KUMAR B S</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G P U C (H S SECTION) ISSUR, SHIKARIPURA TQ<br>2. <b>Smt. NAGARATHNA L</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G H S MANDAGHATTA SHIVAMOGGA TQ<br>3. <b>Smt. RAJANI N G</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G J C THIRTHAHALLI, THIRTHAHALLI TQ<br>4 <b>Sri. SHIVAKUMARA</b> Assitant Teacher,<br>G H S SHETTIKERE, SHIVAMOGGA DIST |
| <b>REVIEWERS</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Sri. Venugopal Assistant Teacher</b><br><b>K P S JAYANAGARA, BANGALORE</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Sri. Shekarappa P Assistant Teacher</b><br><b>G P U C (HIGH SCHOOL SECTION) BARURU</b><br><b>SAGAR TALUK, SHIVAMOGGA</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

## ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ

ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿದೀಪ - ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿ (LBA)

### ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರೇ,

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೆಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಪ್ರೇರಕಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು, 2025-26 ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರಾಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿಯನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆತ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಪಂದನೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

2026-27 ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸರಳವಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದ ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ "ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿ"ಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯದ ಆಳವಾದ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತರಗತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ತರಗತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂತ-ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ (CCE) ಬಳಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯದ ಕುರಿತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾರೈಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಪರಿಶೀಲಕರು, ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ,

ಜ್ಞಾನವೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು. ನಿರಂತರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಶಿಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವೇ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಭದ್ರ ಅಡಿಪಾಯಗಳು. ಈ ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಾಂಕನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕೋರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸದ ಗೆಲೆಯನಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಲಿಕಾಫಲವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪಯಣವು ಸದಾ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಲಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳು. ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಲಿಕೆ, ಉಜ್ವಲಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿಮ್ಮದಾಗಲಿ.

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,  
ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

## **GUIDANCE FOR TEACHERS**

1. Social Science Skills/Map-drawing, locating places on maps, constructing analyzing, explaining, and criticism skills apply to all lessons.
2. Questions for each unit are framed based on specific Learning Outcomes. Teachers clearly understand these Learning Outcomes.
3. The questions are focus on develop students critical thinking and application skills. Teachers should use them according to the needs of their classroom.
4. Equal priority should be given to History, Political Science, Geography, Sociology, Economics, and Business Studies based on their respective Learning Outcomes.
5. Providing more practice for map-recognition and timeline-based questions in the Geography and History sections.
6. This question bank should be used continuously for classroom process, as well as for Annual Exams, LBA, Formative Assessment, Summative Assessment, and CCE activities.
7. Questions should be categorized into Easy, Average, and Difficult levels according to the different learning abilities of students in the class.
8. Opportunities for group discussions and peer assessment using these questions should be provided to enhance students' thinking abilities.
9. After assessments, Teachers should identify in which Learning Outcomes students are struggling to achieve and conduct planned remedial teaching for those students.
10. Select higher Order Thinking questions from the question bank to assign daily homework and assignments.
11. The correct method of answering to difficult questions using key points should be demonstrate in class using answer keys.
12. Utilize Smart classrooms and digital resources with the question bank to help students to achieve skill-based Learning Outcomes.

## Learning Outcomes

| CGs                                                                                                                                                                           | Competencies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Learning Outcomes                                                                                                                                                                     | Applicable Chapters                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CG-1</b><br>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. Explains the importance and necessity of sources in the construction of history scientifically.                                                                                    | 1. Sources                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                               | 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. |                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>CG-2</b><br>Explores the process of continuity and change in human civilisations through specific examples from their context and a few historical episodes                | C-2.1 Explains and analyses major changes in the past and their impact on society                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 3.Explains the influence of India's diverse geographical features on human lifestyle in prehistoric times.                                                                            | 2.Bharatavarsha: Geographical Features of India and Prehistoric Period.                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                               | C-2.2 Recognizes elements of the continued prevalence of certain beliefs, relationships, practices, and activities in human society, notwithstanding major changes in society                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4. the relationship between humans, society, and culture, and adopts social rules and values.                                                                                         | 9. Man and Society<br>10. Man and Culture                                                                                                 |
| <b>CG-3</b><br>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 civilisation (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 | 5. Compares the special features of the Sindhu-Saraswati civilization with present-day life, Explains the role of rivers in the emergence of ancient civilizations                    | 3.Ancient Civilizations of India: Sindhu-Saraswati Civilization and Vedic Period Civilization<br>4. Some Major Civilizations of the World |
|                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 6.Lists the basic principles of Jain, Buddha and Sanatana Dharmas, and explains their impact on society.                                                                              | 5. Sanatana Dharma<br>6. Jain and Buddha Religions (Also connected to C 4.1)                                                              |

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 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                                                                                                 | 7. Describes the contributions of North and South Indian royal dynasties in various fields including administration, literature, culture, architecture, and appreciates them by comparing with the present time.<br><br>8. Compares the Chola local self-government system with that of and explains it. | 16 Mauryas and Kushanas<br><br>17 Guptas and Vardhanas<br>18. South Indian Dynasties: Satavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas<br>19. Badami Chalukyas and Kanchi Pallavas<br>20. Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta and Kalyana Chalukyas<br>21. Cholas and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra |
| <b>CG-4</b><br>Understands the functioning of social, cultural, and political institutions and their impact on society, and the way individuals and collectives shape these institutions                                                             | C-4.1 Collects, organises, and interprets information about various social, cultural, economic, and political institutions in their vicinity and region, and realises its significance for human society                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | C-4.2 Assesses the influence of social, cultural, and political institutions on an individual/ group/ community/ society in general                                                                                                                                            | 9. Applies sociological knowledge to daily social interactions and develops the ability to behave as a responsible social being.                                                                                                                                                                         | 24. Sociology in Everyday Life<br>25. Types of Society                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>CG-5</b><br>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 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <b>CG-6</b><br>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                                                                                              | 10. Describes the shape, size, and features of the Earth, analyses how the Earth is supportive to life forms, and suggests measures for environmental protection. | 11. Earth - Our Living Planet                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 11. Understands the structure of Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, and suggests the necessity and measures for their conservation.                 | 12. Lithosphere<br>13. Atmosphere<br>26. Hydrosphere<br>27. Biosphere |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 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)                            |                                                                                                                                                                   | Chapter 21-25 are connected to C6.4                                   |
| <b>CG-7</b><br>Appreciates the importance and meaning of being Indian ( <i>Bharatiya</i> ) by understanding (a) India's rich past and present including its                                                               | 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                |                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                       |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 | practices including <i>ayurveda</i> and yoga                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 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                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                |
| <b>CG-8</b><br>Understands and appreciates the process of development of the Constitution of India and upholds its importance to promote democratic values in Indian society                                                                            | C-8.1 Understands the need for a constitution for any country during the last few centuries – especially in a country such as India – and its deeper objectives                                                                                                                          | 12. Analyzes the meaning and importance of Political Science, understands one's rights and duties as a citizen and develops the ability to actively participate in the democratic process.             | 07. Meaning and Importance of Political Science<br>08. Citizen and Citizenship |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 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                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 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                                                                                                                                   | 13. Understands the basic principles of democracy and the functioning of local institutions, develops democratic leadership and civic consciousness to actively participate in solving local problems. | 22. Democracy<br>23. Local Self-Governments                                    |
| <b>CG-9</b><br>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                                                                                                                                    | 14. Understands and explains the importance of Economics and the relationship between basic economic concepts.                                                                                         | 14. Meaning and Importance of Economics<br>28. Basic Concepts of Economics     |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 15. Understands and explains the importance of business, its role in the country's economic progress, and adopts business values.                                               | 15. Meaning and Importance of Business.                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 16. Identifies the evolution of business organizations according to changing human needs, critically analyses the advantages and limitations of various business organizations. | 29. Emergence of different Business Organizations<br>30. Large-Scale Business Organizations |
| <b>CG-10</b><br>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 |                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
| <b>CG-11</b><br>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><b>Note:</b> Competencies for this Curricular Goal have already been incorporated under CG-1 to CG-10</i>                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |
| <b>CG1 CG 1.2, CG10 &amp; CG11 these learning outcomes integrated to all units</b>                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                             |

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## CHAPTER 1: SOURCES

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                               | No of questions                   |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1        | Explains the importance and necessity of sources in the construction of history scientifically | All Questions are related to Lo 1 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 18              |
| Average               | 02              |
| Difficult             | 03              |
| Total No of questions | 23              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions – Identify the correct choice below

1. The famous work of Hiuen Tsang is (E)  
A) Si-yu-ki                      B) Indica  
C) Geography                      D) Gho-ko-ki
2. The example for archaeological source is (A)  
A) Indigenous literature      B) Oral sources  
C) Foreign literature              D) Coins
3. The first inscription of the Kannada language is (E)  
A) Aihole inscription              B) Halmidi inscription  
C) Allahabad pillar inscription      D) TalagundaSimhakatanjana inscription
4. The "Uttara Meruru" inscription belongs to the period of (E)  
A) Pandyas                      B) Cheras  
C) Cholas                      D) Satavahanas
5. An example for oral source is (A)  
A) Inscription                      B) ballads (lavani)  
C) Remains                      D) Monument
6. The first king to be issue an inscription in India was (E)  
A) Ashoka                      B) Kanishka  
C) Harshavardhana              D) Samudragupta
7. Ashvaghosha'san important literary source is(E)  
A)MudraRakshasa              B) Rajatarangini  
C) Arthashastra                      D) Buddha Charita

**II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.**

8. What are sources? (E)
9. What are archaeological sources? (E)
10. Which book was written by Chand Bardai? (E)
11. Name the king that was patronized the Srivijaya. (E)
12. What are the two famous books of Ceylon? (E)
13. What is numismatics? (E)
14. Where is Taj Mahal? (E)
15. What do the Roman coins indicate that was found in Bengaluru? (D)
16. Who wrote the book "Geography"? (E)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

17. What are the types of sources? (E)
18. Classify the archaeological sources. (E)
19. Name the foreign literary sources. (E)
20. Name the inscriptions that were contributed to the indigenous literary composition. (E)
21. Justify how oral sources contribute to the shaping of Indian history. (E)
22. How do historians construct history? (D)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

23. Explain how literary sources contributes in construction of Indian history. (A)

**CHAPTER 2: BHARATHAVARSHA**  
**GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND PREHISTORIC PERIOD**

| <b>L.O'S NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                  | <b>No of questions</b>            |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3               | Explains the influence of India's diverse geographical features on human lifestyle in prehistoric times. | All Questions are related to Lo 3 |

Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 14              |
| Average               | 05              |
| Difficult             | 02              |
| Total No of questions | 21              |

**I. . Multiple Choice Questions. Identify the correct choice below**

- The length of coastline of India is (E)
  - 7100 kilometers
  - 6800 kilometers
  - 6100 kilometers
  - 8500 kilometers
- The river that divides India into two equal parts is (E)
  - Yamuna River
  - Ganga River
  - Indus River
  - Narmada River
- The neighboring country to the south of India is (E)
  - Sri Lanka
  - Pakistan
  - Bangladesh
  - Bhutan
- Indian foreign trade in ancient times was carried through (E)
  - Land route
  - Sea route
  - Air route
  - Rail route
- India is located in this part of the Asian continent (E)
  - Southern part
  - Northern part
  - Eastern part
  - Western part
- Traces of ash of the prehistoric period were found at (E)
  - Hunasagi
  - Kurnool
  - Harappa
  - Lothal
- Geographically, India is a subcontinent and a \_\_\_\_\_ island (E)
  - Mountain
  - Alternative continent
  - Peninsula
  - Desert

8. The tools of the Middle Stone Age are called (E)  
A) Megalithic tools                      B) Microlithic tools  
C) Iron tools                                D) Copper tools

**II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.**

9. What is prehistoric period? (E)  
10. How many states and union territories are there in India? (A)  
11. Which mountain range has the highest peaks in the world? (E)  
12. Name the banks of river that ancient Vedic civilizations were emerged. (E)  
13. Which powerful states were rose due to the development of ports? (E)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

14. India is a subcontinent mention the reason. (A)  
15. Which are countries that were shared land borders with India? (E)  
16. “The prehistoric period” is called as prehistory period, Why? (A)  
17. How did the ancient industrial sites emerge? (D)  
18. Name the valleys that were invasions mostly occurred on India (E)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

19. Explain about the Stone Age? (A)  
20. Briefly explain the geographical features of India. (A)  
21. How did animal husbandry and dairy farming begin? (D)

### CHAPTER 3: ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATIONS

#### SINDHU-SARASWATI CIVILIZATION AND VEDIC CIVILIZATION

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                | No of questions                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5        | Compares the special features of the Sindhu-Saraswati civilization with present-day life, Explains the role of rivers in the emergence of ancient civilizations | All Questions are related to Lo 5 |

#### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 14              |
| Average               | 09              |
| Difficult             | 03              |
| Total No of questions | 26              |

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The Indus Valley Civilization was found in the year of (E)
  - 1920-1921
  - 1925-1926
  - 1911-1912
  - 1947-1948
- The person who led the excavation of India's ancient civilization was (E)
  - Dayaram Sahani
  - R.D. Banerjee
  - John Marshall
  - Cunningham
- Fire altars were found at (E)
  - Kalibangan and Lothal
  - Mohenjo-Daro
  - Harappa
  - None of these
- The site that had an efficient rainwater harvesting system during Indus valley Civilization (E)
  - Kalibangan
  - Dholavira
  - Lothal
  - Harappa
- A large dockyard was found at \_\_\_\_\_ during Indus Valley Civilization (E)
  - Dholavira
  - Lothal
  - Kalibangan
  - Mohenjo-Daro

6. The script found on the seals of the Indus–Saraswati Civilization is called by the scholars as (A)
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A) Brahmi script    | B) Devanagari script   |
| C) Kharosthi script | D) Pictographic script |

**II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.**

7. Who declared the "Harappan Civilization" for the first time? (E)
8. Mention the period of the Vedic civilization. (E)
9. State the origin of the term Veda (A)
10. Which was the most ancient Veda? (E)
11. Which was the mandala and sukta of the Rigveda that was the caste system mentioned? (E)
12. Name the main occupation during the later Vedic period. (E)
13. How many hymns are there in the Rigveda? (A)
14. Name two major civilizations of the world. (E)
15. How Saraswathi river was called? (A)
16. Where is the most of the ruins of the Indus-Saraswati Civilization found? (E)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

17. What was the ancient civilization of India called? (E)
18. Name the Vedas.(E)
19. How did civilizations originate? (D)
20. Describe the town planning of Harappa.(D)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

21. Explain the significance of the of Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro.(A)
22. Describe the unique features of the production of daily-use items in the Indus Valley Civilization. (A)
23. List the sources available to understand the cultural details of the Indus–Saraswati Civilization. (A)

**V. Answer the following questions in seven or eight sentences.**

24. List out the unique features of the town planning of the Indus-Saraswati Civilization. (A)
25. Describe the social and political systems of the Vedic period. (A)
26. The people of the Indus–Saraswati Civilization were engaged in various crafts. Explain. (D)

## CHAPTER 4: PROMINENT CIVILIZATIONS OF THE WORLD

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                       | No of questions                   |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5        | Compares the special features of the prominent civilizations of the world with present-day life, Explains the role of rivers in the emergence of ancient civilizations | All Questions are related to Lo 5 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 19              |
| Average               | 09              |
| Difficult             | 03              |
| Total No of questions | 31              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The civilization that was discovered on the banks of river Nile is (E)  
A) Egyptian Civilization      B) Maya Civilization  
C) Indus Civilization      D) Inca Civilization
- The king who conquered Persia in the 4th century B,C,E was (E)  
A) Cambyses      B) Alexander  
C) Augustus      D) Cleopatra
- The first writing in Mesopotamia was developed by (E)  
A) Babylonians      B) Assyrians  
C) Sumerians      D) Chaldeans
- The Hanging Garden of Babylon was constructed by (E)  
A) Amorites      B) Nebuchadnezzar  
C) Sammu-ramat      D) None of these
- The Huang Ho River flows in this nation (E)  
A) China      B) America  
C) India      D) Russia
- The length of the Great Wall of China is (E)  
A) 100 kilometers      B) 5000 kilometers  
C) 10000 kilometers      D) 2000 kilometers

7. The deity worshipped by the Incas was (E)  
 A) Earth                                      B) Moon  
 C) Sun                                         D) Sea
8. Hieroglyphics the system of writing belongs to the period of (E)  
 A) Mayans                                      B) Egyptian Civilization  
 C) Babylonians                                D) Indus Civilization
9. The famous king of the Amorites was (E)  
 A) Ashoka      B) Nebuchadnezzar      C) Hammurabi      D) Sargon
10. Texcoco is a \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico (E)  
 A) River      B) Mountain      C) Lake      D) Desert

**II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.**

11. Name the language of the Romans (E)
12. Who called Mesopotamia as land of two rivers? (E)
13. How Egyptian kings were called? (A)
14. What is "mummy"? (E)
15. What is "pyramid"? (E)
16. Which king built the city of Alexandria? (E)
17. Which was the epicenter of the Mesopotamian civilization? (E)
18. How the places of worship of Sumerian are called? (A)
19. Who was the famous king of Babylonia? (E)
20. Which was the first dynasty of Chinese civilization? (E)
21. Who is Principe? (A)
22. Who are called the Mayans? (A)
23. Which script was used by the Mesopotamians? (A)
24. Who was the last queen of Egypt? (A)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.(E)**

25. Huang Ho River is called as "China's Sorrow". Why? (A)
26. What are the characteristics of Hammurabi's Code? (E)
27. Which were the ancient Columbian civilizations? (A)
28. Explain the reasons why the Sun was considered the chief deity of the Incas. (D)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

29. Mention the historical significance of the Great Wall of China. (A)
30. Shang kings spent much of the time in warfare. Justify (D)
31. Write a note on the talent of crafting gold jewelry of Inca Civilization. (D)

## CHAPTER 5 : SANATANA DHARMA

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                     | No of questions                   |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6        | Lists the basic principles of Sanatana Dharmas, and explains their impact on society | All Questions are related to Lo 6 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 06              |
| Average               | 06              |
| Difficult             | 04              |
| Total No of questions | 16              |

### I. Write the correct option from the four answers given for the following questions.

- These are considered as the foundations of Sanatana Dharma(E)  
A) Traditions                      B) Puranas  
C) Vedas                              D) Philosophies
- Hinduism called Sanatana Dharma because of(E)  
A) It includes Vedic practices  
B) It is based on Puranas and philosophies  
C) It has a historical background  
D) It has been practiced since ancient times
- Meaning of the word “Veda” (E)  
A) Application                      B) Knowledge  
C) Understanding                  D) Guessing
- The auxiliary disciplines formed for the pronunciation and practice of the Vedas are (A)  
A) Samhitas                          B) Aranyakas  
C) Upanishads                      D) Vedangas

### II. Answer in one word or sentence

- What is Smriti? (E)
- In which form are the Upanishads mostly written? (A)
- Which are the great epics of India? (E)

8. What is the aim of Sanatana Dharma? (A)  
9. Why are the Smritis called Dharma Sutras? (A)

**III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.**

10. Name the Vedas composed during the early Vedic and later Vedic periods. (E)  
11. Name the four divisions of the Vedas. (D)  
12. Which are the major philosophies (Darshanas)? (A)  
13. How many main branches of the Agamas are there? What are they? (A)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

14. Analyse the differences between the social system of the Vedic period and present day. (D)  
15. List out the specialties of Sanatana Dharma. (D)

**V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.**

16. With the help of a teacher, understand the hymns available in the Vedas related to Sanatana Dharma and write (D)

**CHAPTER: 6**  
**JAINISM AND BUDDHISM**

| <b>L.O'S NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                | <b>No of questions</b>            |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6               | Lists the basic principles of Jain, Buddha and Sanatana Dharmas, and explains their impact on society. | All Questions are related to Lo 6 |

Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| <b>Level of Difficulty</b> | <b>No of Questions</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Easy                       | 05                     |
| Average                    | 07                     |
| Difficult                  | 02                     |
| Total No of questions      | 14                     |

**I. Multiple Choice Questions:**

- The main factor that made the principles of Gautama Buddha popular (A)
  - Four Noble Truths
  - Prakrit language
  - Simple clothing
  - Eightfold Path
- The first Tirthankara of the Jains (E)
  - Mahavira
  - Parshvanatha
  - Rishabhanatha
  - Gautama Buddha
- The place where Vardhamana was born (E)
  - Kapilavastu
  - Kundagrama
  - Kushinagara
  - Sarnath
- The first name of Gautama Buddha (E)
  - Ashoka
  - Siddhartha
  - Rahul
  - Ananda
- The Macedonian king who invaded India (E)
  - Hammurabi
  - Nebuchadnezzar
  - Alexander
  - Chandragupta Maurya

**II. Answer in one word/sentence.**

- How did Mahavira attain Kevala Jnana? (A)
- When you go on a trip to Shravanabelagola, the Jain monks you see wearing white clothes belong to which sect of Jainism? (A)
- From which place did Buddha begin his first sermon? (E)

9. After the death of Buddha, how were his teachings and traditions compiled?  
(A)

10. What is the Middle Path? (A)

**III. Answer the following questions in five–six sentences.**

11. By following the Eightfold Path taught by Gautama Buddha, it is possible to lead a happy life. Justify. (D)

12. Identify and write the countries where Buddhism exists at present from the list given below. (A)

(Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Indonesia, Russia, China, America, Nepal, Bhutan, Java, Tibet, Australia, Japan, Cambodia, Malaysia)

13. Which values can you adopt from the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira, in your life? Explain. (A)

**IV. Answer the following questions in seven–eight sentences.**

14. List the values in the teachings of Buddhism and Jainism that are relevant even today. (D)

**CHAPTER 7: POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

| <b>L.O'S NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                                                                                                | <b>No of questions</b>             |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12              | Analyzes the meaning and importance of Political Science, understands one's rights and duties as a citizen and develops the ability to actively participate in the democratic process. | All Questions are related to Lo 12 |

Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 09              |
| Average               | 05              |
| Difficult             | 01              |
| Total No of questions | 15              |

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

- The father of political science is (E)  
A) Herodotus      B) Aristotle      C) Plato      D) Socrates
- The book "Republic" was written by (E)  
A) Socrates      B) Aristotle      C) Plato      D) Herodotus
- The book authored by Kautilya is (E)  
A) Arthashastra      B) Political Science  
C) Sociology      D) Mathematics
- Aristotle's work on Political Science is (E)  
A) Biology      B) Politics      C) Sociology      D) Republic

**II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.**

- Mention the origin of the word "politics" (E)
- Who gave the status of independent study to political science? (E)
- What is Political Science? (E)
- Why Aristotle is called as the father of political science? (A)
- Who started the systematic study of Political Science? (A)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

- 10. Mention the importance of political science. (E)
- 11. Which topics are discussed in the book "Politics"? (A)
- 12. Name the Greek thinkers related to Political Science. (A)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

- 13. Name the subjects studied in political science. (E)
- 14. Explain the contributions of Greeks to political science. (A)

**V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences**

- 15. The knowledge of political science is essential for everyone, Justify (D)

## CHAPTER 8: CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                       | No of questions                    |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12       | Analyzes the meaning and importance of Political Science, understands one's rights and duties as a citizen and develops the ability to actively participate in the democratic process. | All Questions are related to Lo 12 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 15              |
| Average               | 06              |
| Difficult             | 02              |
| Total No of questions | 23              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Citizenship Act enacted in this year (E)  
A) 1950                      B) 1956                      C) 1955                      D) 1947
2. People temporarily residing in another country are (E)  
A) Foreigners              B) Natives              C) Permanent citizens              D) Criminals
3. The constitutional article that was related to fundamental duties is (E)  
A) 76 B                      B) 53 B                      C) 51 A                      D) 73
4. The method that a person lost his citizenship when he acquire the citizenship by illegal means is (E)  
A) Renunciation              B) Deprivation              C) Registration              D) Termination
5. This country is the best example of granting dual citizenship (E)  
A) India                      B) America                      C) Pakistan                      D) Canada
6. Jyothi was born in Karnataka in 1982. Her father is Indian, and her mother is American. Jyothi obtain Indian citizenship from the method of (D)  
A) Descent                      B) Birth                      C) Registration                      D) Naturalization
7. During British rule, the people living in India were called (A)  
A) Subjects                      B) Citizens  
C) King                      D) Workers

8. You have acquired citizenship through this method (A)

- A) By birth                      B) By residence
- C) By marriage                D) By application

**II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.**

- 9. Which type of citizenship that India granted to its citizens? (E)
- 10. Mention a method of obtaining Indian citizenship. (E)
- 11. Mention a method of losing Indian citizenship. (E)
- 12. Which country grants citizenship through property acquisition? (E)
- 13. What is citizenship? (E)
- 14. Name the authority that has the power to make citizenship laws in India. (D)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

- 15. What are the essential requirements to be called as citizen? (E)
- 16. State two benefits that citizens receive. (E)
- 17. Name the methods of obtaining citizenship. (E)
- 18. What are the two types of citizenship? (E)
- 19. What are the methods of losing citizenship? (E)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

- 20. What are the methods of obtaining Indian citizenship? (A)
- 21. Explain naturalized citizenship. (A)

**V. Answer the following questions in seven or eight sentences.**

- 22. Explain the duties of a citizen. (A)
- 23. Describe the difference between a citizen and foreigner. (A)

## CHAPTER 9: SOCIOLOGY MAN AND SOCIETY

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                    | No of questions                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4        | Understands the relationship between man, society, and culture, and adopts social rules and values. | All Questions are related to Lo 4 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 13              |
| Average               | 08              |
| Difficult             | 02              |
| Total No of questions | 23              |

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The father of sociology is (E)  
A) Herbert Spencer B) August Comte C) Max Weber D) Aristotle
- The Indian university that introduced the Sociology for the first time is (E)  
A) Mumbai University B) Hampi University  
C) Karnataka University D) Mysore university
- The place where formal education is received (E)  
A) School B) Neighborhood C) Home D) Family
- Karl Marx is a philosopher from this country (E)  
A) Italy B) Japan C) India D) Germany
- For a human to become truly human, this is necessary (E)  
A) Money B) Home C) Social environment D) Food
- Man expresses his/her feelings through \_\_\_\_\_ (E)  
A) Hunger B) Sleep C) Thirst D) Language

#### II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

- State the origin of the word "sociology" (E)
- Define the sociology according to August Comte. (E)
- What kind of animal is human? (E)
- Why human society is called as a web of social relationships? (A)
- How human expresses their emotions? (D)

12. How does Aristotle describe human cannot live without society? (E)
13. What is the most important argument in scientific socialism of Karl Marx's? (E)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

14. What is socialization? (E)
15. Why is language essential for man? (A)
16. List two differences between animal and man. (A)
17. How was Kamala, who was found in Midnapur? (A)
18. Name the early sociologists. (D)
19. How is man a social being? (E)
20. Name the prominent sociologists of India. (A)

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

20. Explain the importance of study of sociology. (A)
21. The social environment is essential for human. Explain (A)
22. List out the problems that faced by a society without language (A)

## CHAPTER 10: MANAND CULTURE

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                       | No of questions                   |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4        | Understands the relationship between humans, society, and culture, and adopts social rules and values. | All Questions are related to Lo 4 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 7               |
| Average               | 3               |
| Difficult             | 5               |
| Total No of questions | 15              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The word "culture" originates from this language (E)  
A) Latin                      B) Greek                      C) Roman                      D) Hebrew
2. A culture with diverse customs, attire, and language is called as (E)  
A) Folk tradition    B) Custom                      C) Cultural Diversity    D) Socialization
3. Activities that we engage repeatedly in daily life are (E)  
A) Superstitions    B) Conventions                      C) Customs                      D) Culture
4. The language we speak is inherited from our ancestors. The feature of the culture that Justify the following is (D)  
A) Culture varies from society to society.  
B) Culture constantly changes.  
C) Culture is transferred from one generation to another.  
D) Culture is not different.
5. India shows unity in \_\_\_\_\_ (E)  
A) Culture                      B) Art                      C) Customs                      D) Diversity

### II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

6. What is culture? (E)
7. What is cultural diversity? (E)
8. Name any two conventions. (E)
9. Give an example of cultural diversity in your surroundings. (A)
10. What are customs and traditions? (A)

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

11. List out the values that you learn as a member of society. (A)
12. culture is transferred from one generation to another. Justify (D)
13. How do you respect the customs and traditions of other cultures like your own? (D)
14. Justify the concept of unity in diversity in India.(D)
15. Explain the characteristics of culture. (D)

## CHAPTER 11: THE EARTH -OUR LIVING PLANET

| <b>L.O'S NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                                                                                            | <b>No of questions</b>             |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10              | Describes the shape, size, and features of the Earth, analyzes how the Earth is supportive to life forms, and suggests measures for environmental protection                       | All Questions are related to Lo 10 |
| 2               | Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to this lesson | Question no 33 related to Lo 2     |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 24              |
| Average               | 8               |
| Difficult             | 2               |
| Total No of questions | 34              |

## I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The position of Earth in terms of size in Solar System is (E)  
A) Largest planet  
B) Fifth largest planet  
C) Fourth largest planet  
D) Sixth largest planet
2. The largest ocean is (E)  
A) Pacific Ocean B) Atlantic Ocean C) Indian Ocean D) Arctic Ocean
3. The percentage of water in the Southern Hemisphere is (E)  
A) 81% B) 19% C) 50% D) 71%
4. The distance between one latitude to another on the surface of Earth is (E)A)  
111 km B) 110.4 km C) 100 km D) 112 km
5. The prime meridian passes through Greenwich is (E)  
A)  $0^{\circ}$  longitude B)  $180^{\circ}$  longitude  
C)  $110^{\circ}$  longitude D)  $82^{\circ}$  longitude
6. The time difference between the Indian Standard time and Greenwich  
Meridian Time is (A)  
A) 5 hours B) 6 hours  
C) 5 hours 30 minutes D) 6 hours 30 minutes

7. The total geographical area of the Earth is (E)
 

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) 310 million sq. km | B) 149 million sq. km |
| C) 410 million sq. km | D) 510 million sq. km |
8. The latitude that divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres is (E)
 

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A) Tropic of Cancer    | B) Equator       |
| C) Tropic of Capricorn | D) Arctic Circle |
9. The ratio of the area of land and water on Earth is (E)
 

|        |           |         |         |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
| A) 1:2 | B) 1:2.43 | C) 1:46 | D) 1:56 |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
10. Which statement is correct regarding the world time zones? (A)
 

|                                               |                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) There are 24 time zones in the whole world | B) Russia has 12 time zones   |
| C) USA has 3 time zones                       | D) Australia has 5 time zones |
11. When a ship/aircraft crosses 180° longitude from east to west then (A)
 

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A) One day is lost   | B) One day is gained   |
| C) Two days are lost | D) Two days are gained |

## **II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

12. How many times larger is Earth's diameter compared to the Sun? (E)
13. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water? (E)
14. How many continents are there on the earth? (E)
15. Which is the smallest ocean on the earth? (E)
16. Why the Southern Hemisphere is called the water-dominated hemisphere? (A)
17. How long time does Earth take to complete one rotation on its axis? (E)
18. How many time zones does Russia have? (E)
19. Which longitude is the basis for Indian Standard Time?(E)
20. What is the shape of the Earth? (E)
21. What is 23° 30' North latitude called? (E)
22. On which Indian City does the 82° ½ East longitude pass? (A)

## **III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

23. What are the different names of the Earth? (E)
24. What are latitudes and longitudes? (E)
25. What is meant by standard time? (E)
26. Why Earth is called as unique planet? (A)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

- 27. Name the seven continents of Earth. (E)
- 28. How are the location, direction, and distance of a place determined? (D)
- 29. What do you mean by International Date Line? (E)
- 30. Name the seven major latitudes. (E)

**V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences**

- 31. Latitude and longitudes play a significant role in determining the climate of a region. Justify (D)
- 32. Write a note on the importance of the International Date Line. (A)
- 33. Name the continents and oceans on the world map. (E)
- 34. How are latitudes different from longitudes? (A)

## CHAPTER 12: LITHOSPHERE

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                   | No of questions                    |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11       | Understands the structure of Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, and suggests the necessity and measures for their conservation.                                      | All Questions are related to Lo 11 |
| 2        | Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analyzing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to this lesson | Question no 48 is related Lo 2     |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 27              |
| Average               | 17              |
| Difficult             | 04              |
| Total No of questions | 48              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The landforms formed by the denudation of the wind are (D)  
 A) Mushroom rocks, rock pedestals, sand dunes, loess plains  
 B) V-shaped valleys, waterfalls, flood plains, meanders  
 C) U-shaped valleys, mountain peaks, rock terraces, hanging valleys  
 D) Stalactites, sinkholes, underground caves, descending caves
- Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) is located in the state of (E)  
 A) Karnataka      B) Andhra Pradesh      C) Goa      D) Maharashtra
- The sedimentary rock formed due to chemical weathering is ( E )  
 A) Graphite      B) Garnet      C) Gypsum      D) Limestone
- The famous volcano of Italy is (E)  
 A) Mount Krakatoa      B) Mount Pelee  
 C) Mount Vesuvius D) Mount Fuji
- The earthquake monitoring center in Karnataka is located at (E)  
 A) Hyderabad      B) Dehradun      C) Pune      D) Gauribidanur
- The Belum and Behera limestone caves are located in (E)  
 A) Karnataka      B) Andhra Pradesh      C) Kerala      D) Rajasthan

7. The boundary separating the mantle and the core ( A)  
 A) Gutenberg discontinuity    B) Mohorovicic discontinuity  
 C) Lithosphere                      D) Asthenosphere
8. Diamond, ruby and emerald are \_\_\_\_\_ rocks (A)  
 A) Metamorphic rocks      B) Organic sedimentary rocks  
 C) Igneous rocks              D) Sandy rocks
9. Artesian wells are mostly found in (A)  
 A) Europe B) Antarctica C) South Africa D) Australia
10. The process in which rocks break into pieces without any chemical change (A)  
 A) Chemical weathering    B) Denudation  
 C) Oxidation                  D) Physical weathering
11. The upper layer of the oceanic crust is called (A)  
 A) Sial      B) Sima    C) Mantle    D) Core
12. Rocks formed when magma cools and solidifies below the Earth's surface before reaching it (A)  
 A) Sedimentary rock    B) Metamorphic rocks  
 C) Intrusive rocks      D) Extrusive rocks
13. A wide, low volcanic opening is called (A)  
 A) Vent      B) Volcanic crater  
 C) Caldera    D) Magma
14. The most destructive earthquake wave is (A)  
 A) P-wave    B) S-wave    C) L-wave (Surface wave) D) Secondary wave

## **II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

15. What is lithosphere? (E)
16. How old is the Earth? (E)
17. Explain the primary composition of crust of the Earth? (E)
18. Name the zone that the crust meets the mantle (E)
19. Give an example of intrusive igneous rock. (A)
20. What is magma? (E)
21. What is the path of a river called? (E)
22. What is water pollution? (E)
23. What is a Volcanic Crater? (E)
24. Name the scale used to measure the intensity of earthquakes. (E)
25. What is weathering? (E)
26. What is a tsunami? (E)

27. What are the rock layers through which groundwater cannot pass called? (A)
28. What is a spring? (E)
29. How are igneous rocks formed? (A)
30. What is groundwater? (E)
31. What is the place where a river ends and flows into the sea called?
32. What is seismology? (E)

**III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

33. Name the different layers of the Earth's interior. (E)
34. What is the mantle? What are its two parts? (E)
35. What are the types of rock? (E)
36. Explain the forces that reacting on the Earth's crust. (D)
37. What is an active volcano? Give an example. (A)
38. What is weathering? (E)
39. What are the four types of chemical weathering? (A)
40. Name the landforms created by rivers as agents of Denudation. (A)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

41. What is chemical weathering? Name four types. (E)
42. What is a glacier? What are its main types? (E)
43. Name the types of springs. (E)
44. Explain the organic weathering. (A)
45. Name the major earthquake zones of the world. (A)

**V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences**

46. Justify how human activities play a major role in causing the natural disasters. (D)
47. Suggest precautionary measures to prevent the adverse effects of earthquakes. (D)
48. Draw a diagram of the interior of the Earth and label its parts. (A)

## CHAPTER 13: ATMOSPHERE

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                              | No of questions                    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11       | Understands the structure of Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, and suggests the necessity and measures for their conservation. | All Questions are related to Lo 11 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 31              |
| Average               | 17              |
| Difficult             | 02              |
| Total No of questions | 50              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The highest temperature recorded region of India is (E)
  - Ambika Nagar, Karnataka
  - Ganganagar, Rajasthan
  - Kargil, Kashmir
  - Nayakanahatti
- The instrument that was used to measure air pressure is (E)
  - Barometer
  - Richter scale
  - Ammeter
  - Voltmeter
- The winds blowing at 40° latitude are called as (E)
  - Roaring Forties
  - Furious Fifties
  - Screaming Sixties
  - Howling Seventies
- The cyclonic winds in India are known as (E)
  - Cyclone
  - Hurricane
  - Laila
  - Typhoon
- The instrument used to determine the direction of wind is (E)
  - Anemometer
  - Wind vane
  - Barometer
  - Richter scale
- The local wind of India is (E)
  - Chinook
  - Loo
  - Sirocco
  - Mistral
- Nayakanahatti, located in the district of (E)
  - Shimoga
  - Chitradurga
  - Davanagere
  - Udupi
- The wettest place of the Earth is (E)
  - Mawsynram, Meghalaya
  - Agumbe, Karnataka
  - Raili, Rajasthan
  - Nayakanahatti, Chitradurga

9. The thin layer of gases, dust particles, and water vapour surrounding the Earth is (E)

A) Lithosphere

B) Hydrosphere

C) Atmosphere

D) Biosphere

10. The layer of the atmosphere where components are very sparse (E )

A) Mesosphere

B) Stratosphere

C) Thermosphere

D) Exosphere

11. In the thermosphere, gas molecules get ionized due to (A)

A) Very low temperature there

B) Absorption of ultraviolet rays

C) Very high temperature

D) Decrease in pressure with altitude

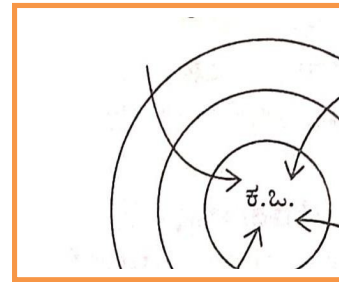
12. The diagram indicates (A)

A) Permanent winds

B) Trade winds

C) Periodic winds

D) Cyclonic winds



13. The layer of the atmosphere that is free from clouds and suitable for jet aircraft to fly (E)

A) Stratosphere

B) Exosphere

C) Mesosphere

D) Troposphere

14. Clouds that bring heavy rain and snowfall (E)

A) Layered clouds

B) Cumulus clouds

C) Cirrus clouds

D) Cumulonimbus clouds

15. Afternoon rainfall is mostly seen in this region (E)

A) Polar region

B) Equatorial region

C) Temperate region

D) Mountain (Himalayan) region

16. The atmospheric layer in which the ozone layer is found (E )

A) Troposphere

B) Stratosphere

C) Exosphere

D) Mesosphere

17. The pressure belt known as the “Doldrums” (A)

A) North sub-polar low-pressure belt

B) North polar high-pressure belt

C) South polar high-pressure belt

D) Equatorial low-pressure belt

18. The average atmospheric pressure at sea level (A)

A) 1013.25 millibar

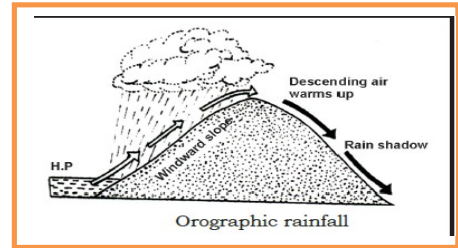
B) 1013.26 millibar

C) 1013.24 millibar

D) 1013.28 millibar

19. The belt known as the “Horse Latitudes” (A)

- A) Equatorial low-pressure belt
- B) North subtropical high-pressure belt
- C) South subtropical high-pressure belt
- D) North polar low-pressure belt



20. The type of rainfall shown in the given diagram (A)

- A) Monsoon rainfall
- B) Orographic rainfall
- C) Convectional rainfall
- D) Cyclonic rainfall

## II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

- 21. What is the thickness of the atmosphere? (E)
- 22. What is the percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere? (E)
- 23. Name the layer of the atmosphere that found lowest air pressure. (E)
- 24. What is Insolation? (E)
- 25. Which zone receives the direct rays of the Sun? (E)
- 26. What are isobars? (E)
- 27. What is the instrument used to measure the speed of the wind? (E)
- 28. The winds blowing in India are the example of which type of winds? (A)
- 29. Define the periodic winds (E)
- 30. What is humidity? (E)
- 31. What is the normal lapse rate of temperature? (A)
- 32. What are isotherms? (A)
- 33. What is the rate of decrease in pressure with increase in altitude from the Earth's surface? (D)
- 34. What is the instrument used to measure rainfall? (E)
- 35. What is the zone between warm and cold air masses called? (A)
- 36. What is the rainfall caused by temperate cyclones called? (A)
- 37. What is convectional rainfall? (E)
- 38. What is meteorology? (E)

## III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

- 39. Describe the structure of the atmosphere. (A)
- 40. What factors that influence weather conditions? (E)
- 41. List the factors affecting the temperature. (E)
- 42. What is atmospheric pressure? (E)
- 43. List out the types of winds. (A)

44. Why does temperature inversion occur in some situations in valley regions of mountains? (D)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

45. What are the causes for temperature inversion? (A)

46. What are clouds? Name their types. (E)

47. Write a note on weather and climate. (A)

48. What are the main factors that influence the climate of a region? (A)

**V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences (4 Marks)**

49. Write about the structure of the atmosphere. (A)

50. What is atmospheric pressure? Name the major pressure belts of the world. (E)

## CHAPTER 14: MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                           | No of questions                    |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 14       | Understands and explains the importance of Economics and the relationship between basic economic concepts. | All Questions are related to Lo 14 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 14              |
| Average               | 07              |
| Difficult             | 05              |
| Total No of questions | 26              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The quality of goods or services that satisfies the human desires is called as (E)  
A) Desire      B) Utility      C) Satisfaction      D) Reward
- Physical and intellectual activity conducted for monetary benefit is (E)  
A) Social activity      B) Cultural activity  
C) Economic activity      D) Political activity
- The book authored by Kautilya is (E)  
A) Republic      B) Arthashastra      C) Politics      D) Panchatantra
- The word "Economics" is derived from these country (E)  
A) Greek      B) Roman      C) American      D) Indian
- A student buys and uses a pen. This is which type of economic activity?  
A) Consumption      B) Distribution  
C) Exchange      D) Production

### II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

- Who is considered as the father of economics? (E)
- Which subject studies about the wealth? (E)
- What is the base for all economic activities?(E)
- Explain the origin of the term "economics" (A)
- What does the government imposed on the goods and services that provides? (E)
- What are productive activities? (E)

12. What is an economic activity? (E)
13. Give examples of non-economic activities. (A)
14. “Economics is the study of how society manages scarce resources to satisfy unlimited wants.” What is the main concept underlying this definition? (A)
15. Why do even rich nations like America face the basic economic problem of scarcity? (D)
16. A school uses its limited annual budget to upgrade a computer lab instead of buying new playground equipment. What does this indicate about resource allocation? (D)
17. To reduce pollution, the government imposes heavy taxes on chemical factories, leading to an increase in the price of toys. Explain the economic trade-off involved here. (D)
18. Internet data packs, which were a ‘luxury’ ten years ago, have become a ‘necessity’ for students today. How? (D)
19. Who are consumers? (E)
20. Who are sellers? (E)
21. Who are producers? (E)
22. Who are labourers? (E)
23. Who are service providers? (A)

**III. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

24. Explain economic activities. (A)
25. List out the reasons of the necessary study of economics (A)
26. How has the meaning of Economics changed over time?(D)

## **CHAPTER 15: MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS STUDIES**

| <b>L.O'S NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                                       | <b>No of questions</b>             |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 15              | Understands and explains the importance of business, its role in the country's economic progress, and adopts business values. | All Questions are related to Lo 15 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| <b>Level of Difficulty</b>   | <b>No of Questions</b> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Easy                         | 20                     |
| Average                      | 12                     |
| Difficult                    | 5                      |
| <b>Total No of questions</b> | <b>37</b>              |

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

- Cottage industries are generally found in (E)  
A) Towns      B) Cities      C) Villages      D) Big city
- Purchasing of the goods from other countries for own use is(E)  
A) Import      B) Export      C) Re-export      D) Trade
- These traders buys goods in large quantities and sell them in small quantities to consumers are (E)  
A) Wholesalers    B) Retailers    C) Manufacturer    D) Distributors
- Primary sector: Agriculture: Tertiary sector..... (E)  
A) Dairy farming    B) Industry    C) Mining      D) Transport
- Selling of the goods by one nation to other country is called as (E)  
A) Re-export      B) Export      C) Import      D) retail trade
- These industries are called exhaustible industries. (A)  
A) Genetic industries      B) Extractive industries  
C) Manufacturing industries      D) Construction industries
- Chemical goods are generally produced in (E)  
A) Cottage industries      B) Construction industries  
C) Large-scale industries      D) Small-scale industries
- The service that removes the risk of loss (A)  
A) Transport      B) Bank  
C) Insurance      D) Communication

9. The mark used to certify the quality of agricultural products is called (E)  
 A) ISO                      B) Agmark  
 C) ISI                        D) ISD
10. The institution established to maintain the quality of goods (E)  
 A) Bureau of Indian Standards                      B) Indian Consumer Organization  
 C) Indian Chamber of Commerce                      D) Indian Marketing Organization

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

11. Who are hawkers? (E)
12. What is internal trade? (E)
13. Give an example for a country engaged in re-export trade. (E)
14. Give an example for a cottage industry. (A)
15. What is the main objective of trade? (E)
16. Write the full form of ISI. (E)
17. State one advantage of advertising. (E)
18. What is business? (E)
19. Who are wholesalers? (E)
20. What is export? (E)
21. What are aids to trade? Give examples. (A)
22. Apples are grown in Himachal Pradesh, but consumers in Mysore eat them fresh throughout the year. Which aid to trade removes this geographical barrier? (D)
23. Why does a person working under an employment contract not bear any capital risk compared to an entrepreneur? (D)
24. A factory converts cement blocks into strong concrete beams for bridge construction. Is this a manufacturing industry or a construction industry? (A)

**III. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

25. What is trade? Mention the types. (E)
26. The retailers are the final link in the distribution of goods. Justify (D)
27. List out the advantages of wholesale trade. (A)
28. What is foreign trade? Name components of the foreign trade (E)
29. What are industrial enterprises. (E)
30. Prepare a list of goods produced in cottage industries. (A)
31. Mention the measures to avoid time constraints. (D)
32. What are the economic objectives of business? (A)
33. What are the social objectives of business? (A)

- 34.State the services rendered by retailers. (A)
- 35.List the different types of retailers and write one or two sentences about each of them. (A)
- 36.Briefly explain the two types of industries. (D)
- 37.Explain the need for foreign trade for a country. (A)

## CHAPTER 16: MAURYAS AND KUSHANAS

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                                              | No of questions                           |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 7        | Describes the contributions of North and South Indian royal dynasties in various fields including administration, literature, culture, architecture, and appreciates them by comparing with the present time. | All Questions are related to Lo 7         |
| 2        | Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analysing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to this lesson.                           | 25 <sup>th</sup> Question related to Lo 2 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 17              |
| Average               | 06              |
| Difficult             | 02              |
| Total No of questions | 25              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The founder of the Mauryan Empire was (E)  
A) Ashoka B) Bindusara C) Chandragupta Maurya D) Chanakya
- The famous book of Chanakya is (E)  
A) Ramayana B) Abhijnana Shakuntala  
C) Arthashastra D) Mahabharata
- The war that inspired Ashoka to accept the Buddhism was (E)  
A) Paurava War B) Kalinga War C) Ujjain War D) Patna War
- The language that is mostly used in Ashoka's rock edicts is (E)  
A) Sanskrit B) Tamil C) Prakrit D) Persian
- He was prominent emperor of the Kushan Empire (E)  
A) Kanishka B) Harshavardhana C) Ashoka D) Chandragupta
- The Gandhara style is related to (E)  
A) Musical literature B) Dance  
C) Buddhist sculpture D) Jain inscriptions

8. The branch of Buddhism that developed during the Kanishka's reign was (E)  
 A) Hinayana      B) Mahayana      C) Lamayana      D) Vajrayana
9. The religion adopted by the Chandragupta Maurya at the end of his life is (E)  
 A) Buddhism      B) Vaishnavism      C) Jainism      D) Shaivism
9. Capital of the Mauryas (E)  
 A) Purushapura      B) Pataliputra      C) Magadha      D) Dehali
10. Founder of the Kushana dynasty (E)  
 A) Kanishka      B) Kujula Kadphises  
 C) Vima Kadphises      D) Chandragupta

## **II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

11. What are other names of Chanakya? (E)
12. Which was the language used in the rock edicts of Ashoka?(E)
13. Which is the capital of the Kushanas?(E)
14. Whom did Ashoka send to Sri Lanka for spreading Buddhism?(E)
15. Who built the Sudarshana Lake near Junagadh in Gujarat?(E)
16. What is the new era of Kanishka's reign called? (E)
17. To which race did the Kushanas belong? (E)

## **III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

18. List out the texts that explain the history of Maurya (A)
19. List the prominent cities during Ashoka's reign.(A)
20. Substantiate the statement that during Kanishka's reign, the Kushanas had a vast empire. (D)

## **IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

21. Historians have described Ashoka as a great ruler. Analyze this statement. (D)
22. Describe Ashoka's administration. (A)
23. Write a note on Kanishka's administration. (A)
24. Explain the art and architectural contributions of the Mauryan Empire. (A)

## **V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences**

25. Draw a map of ancient India and mark the following places (A)  
 A) Gandhara      B) Purushapura      C) Ujjain      D) Indraprastha

## CHAPTER 17: THE GUPTAS AND VARDHANAS

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                                              | No of questions               |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7        | Describes the contributions of North and South Indian royal dynasties in various fields including administration, literature, culture, architecture, and appreciates them by comparing with the present time. | All Questions related to Lo 7 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 19              |
| Average               | 05              |
| Difficult             | 01              |
| Total No of questions | 25              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. This Gupta emperor performed the Ashwamedha Yagna was (E)  
A) Chandragupta I                      B) Chandragupta II  
C) Samudragupta                      D) Kumaragupta
2. The Gupta emperor that founded the Nalanda University was (E)  
A) Chandragupta II                      B) Samudragupta  
C) Narasimhagupta                      D) Chandragupta I
3. The Gupta emperor that earned the title 'Vikramaditya' was (E)  
A) Srigupta                      B) Chandragupta II  
C) Chandragupta I                      D) Kumaragupta
4. The author of the astronomical text 'Pancha Siddhantika' is (E)  
A) Varahamihira                      B) Aryabhata                      C) Vagbhata                      D) Kapila
5. Matter is made of atoms is proposed by these ancient Indian scientist (E)  
A) Kapila                      B) Dhanvantari                      C) Sushruta                      D) Charaka
6. The pillar at Mehrauli of Delhi is made by (E)  
A) Bronze                      B) Brass                      C) Iron                      D) Copper
7. The scientist regarded as the father of Indian medicine is (E)  
A) Bhaskara                      B) Sushruta                      C) Dhanvantari                      D) Charaka
8. Rajashri was the vice-chancellor in the university of (E)  
A) Nalanda                      B) Varanasi                      C) Ujjain                      D) Prayag

9. Region where the Guptas established their base (A)  
 A) Pataliputra      B) Kalinga      C) Magadha      D) Taxila
10. The Gupta ruler who assumed the title “Maharajadhiraja” (E)  
 A) Sri Gupta      B) Samudragupta  
 C) Chandragupta I      D) Chandragupta II
11. Author of the work Mudrarakshasa was (E)  
 A) Kalidasa      B) Vishakhadatta      C) Harisena      D) Bana
12. The work had written by Shudraka (E)  
 A) Meghaduta      B) Harsha Charita  
 C) Arthashastra      D) Mrichchhakatika
13. Founder of the Vardhana dynasty was (E)  
 A) Pushyabhuti      B) Sri Gupta      C) Durvinita      D) Chandragupta

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

14. Which Chinese traveller visited India during the Gupta period? (E)  
 15. Which is the most famous play written by Kalidasa? (E)  
 16. Name the two famous poets in the court of Harshavardhana? (E)

**III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

17. Name the prominent poets during period of Chandragupta II (E)  
 18. What are the sources of revenue during the Vardhana period? (E)  
 19. List out the major books written by Kalidasa. (E)  
 20. Name the great scientists of the Gupta period. (E)  
 21. How did Chandragupta II get the title “Vikramaditya”? (A)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

22. Write a note on Nalanda University. (A)  
 23. What were the reasons for the decline of the Gupta Empire? (A)  
 24. Gupta period was a golden age of literature. Justify (D)  
 25. Explain the administrative system during the Vardhana period. (A)

**CHAPTER 18: SOUTH INDIA:  
SOUTH INDIAN DYNASTIES: SATAVAHANAS,  
KADAMBAS,GANGAS**

| <b>L.O'S<br/>NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>No of questions</b>           |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 7                   | Describes the contributions of North and South Indian royal dynasties in various fields including administration, literature, culture, architecture, and appreciates them by comparing with the present time. | All Questions related to<br>Lo 7 |

Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| <b>Level of Difficulty</b> | <b>No of Questions</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Easy                       | 18                     |
| Average                    | 04                     |
| Difficult                  | 02                     |
| Total No of questions      | 24                     |

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

- The Satavahanas were vassals of this North Indian dynasty (E)  
A) Mauryas      B) Guptas      C) Kushanas      D) Nandas
- The first independent Satavahana king was (E)  
A) Simukha      B) Mahapadma  
C) Mayura Varma      D) Narasimha Varma
- The language of the 'GathaSaptashati' written by Hala is (E)  
A) Sanskrit      B) Oriya      C) Kannada      D) Prakrit
- The religion followed by the Satavahanas is (E)  
A) Jainism      B) Buddhism      C) Vedic      D) Sikhism
- The lake developed by the Mayuravarman is (E)  
A) Chandravalli Lake      B) Mandya Lake  
C) Kaduru Lake      D) Lakkavalli Lake
- The language used in the Talagunda inscription of the Kadamba period is (E)  
A) Tamil      B) Telugu      C) Sanskrit      D) Kannada
- The famous Ganga king was (E)  
A) Dadiga      B) Durvinita      C) Rachamalla      D) Shri Purusha

8. The Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola was established by (E)  
A) Bana Bhatta      B) Chavundaraya      C) Shivakumara      D) Madhava
9. Major ruler/king of the Gangas(E)  
A) Chavundaraya      B) Dadiga  
C) Gautamiputra Satakarni      D) Durvinita
10. The work written by Chavundaraya(E)  
A) Vaddakatha      B) Gajastaka  
C) Shabdavatara      D) Chavundaraya

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

11. Name the capital of the Satavahanas. (E)
12. Who is the famous king of Satavahana? (E)
13. What is the tenure of Mahamastakabhisheka of the Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola Was performed? (E)
14. What was the other name of Ganga kingdom. (E)
15. Satavahana dynasty was declined, why? (A)
16. What are the administrative languages during period of Kadamba? (E)
17. Which is the first inscription found in Kannada? (E)

**III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

18. Name four literary works of the Ganga period. (E)
19. Which are the dynasties ruled in South India? (A)
20. Name the major trade centers of the Satavahana period. (E)
21. Who was the last ruler of the Satavahanas? How did this dynasty decline? (D)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

22. What are the contribution of the Kadambas to the culture of Karnataka and India? (A)
23. The society during Gangas was influenced by many values. Justify the statement(D)
24. Explain the achievements of the Satavahanas in the field of art. (A)

## CHAPTER 19: THE CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI AND THE PALLAVAS OF KANCHI

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                                              | No of questions               |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7        | Describes the contributions of North and South Indian royal dynasties in various fields including administration, literature, culture, architecture, and appreciates them by comparing with the present time. | All Questions related to Lo 7 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 14              |
| Average               | 04              |
| Difficult             | 03              |
| Total No of questions | 21              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The title Dakshinapatheshwara was earned by(E)  
 A) Vishnuvardhana  
 B) Raja Jayasimha  
 C) Pulakeshi II  
 D) Harshavardhana
- The author of the Sanskrit play 'Kaumudi Mahotsava' is (E)  
 A) Kappe Aryabhata  
 B) Vijjika  
 C) Ravikirti  
 D) Shiva Bhattacharya
- The city of Mahabalipuram near Kanchi was built by (E)  
 A) Kirtivarma  
 B) Mahendra Varma  
 C) Narasimha Varma  
 D) Vishnuvardhana
- This place is known as the cradle of temples (E)  
 A) Aihole  
 B) Pattadakal  
 C) Badami  
 D) Hampi
- This city is declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO (E)  
 A) Badami  
 B) Mahakoota  
 C) Pattadakal  
 D) Aihole
- The famous sculptural work at Mahabalipuram during the period of Pallava is(E)  
 A) Arjuna's Penance  
 B) Ekambaranatha  
 C) Madhukeshwara  
 D) Taj Mahal

7. He is the first king of the Pallava dynasty (E)  
A) Mahendra Varma B) Shivaskandavarma  
C) Mayura Varma D) Narasimha Varma
8. The foreign traveler that visited Kanchi during the Pallava period was (E)  
A) Shahiyan B) Al-Biruni C) Megasthenes D) Hiuen Tsang

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

9. What are the titles earned by Pulakeshi II (E)
10. Name the Pallava kings of Kanchi. (E)
11. Which dynasty gave the name Karnataka? (E)
12. Why did Pulakeshi II defeat the Mahendravarman? (A)
13. Who was the Pallava ruler who defeated Pulakeshin II? (E)
14. How did the Pallava king Narasimhavarman get the title “Vatapikonda Deva”? (A)
15. Who is the author of the Sanskrit drama Hara Parvati? (E)
16. What was the army of the Badami Chalukyas called? (E)

### III. Answer the following in two to three sentences

17. 'Chalukyas were lovers of literature. Justify the statement (D)
18. Pulakeshi II was a great king of Chalukya, Justify the statement (D)
19. Explain the contributions of the Pallavas of Kanchi in the field of architecture. (A)
20. Explain the administrative system of the Badami Chalukyas. (A)
21. How did the Pallavas encourage Sanskrit and Tamil languages? (D)

## CHAPTER 20: THE RASTRAKUTAS OF MANYAKETA AND THE CHALUKYAS OF KALYAN

| L.O'S<br>NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                                              | No of questions                  |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 7           | Describes the contributions of North and South Indian royal dynasties in various fields including administration, literature, culture, architecture, and appreciates them by comparing with the present time. | All Questions related to<br>Lo 7 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 24              |
| Average               | 13              |
| Difficult             | 03              |
| Total No of questions | 40              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- This Rashtrakuta king constructed the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora (E)  
A) Krishna I    B) Govinda III    C) Amoghavarsha    D) Krishna II
- The person responsible for foreign affairs in the Rashtrakuta Empire was (E)  
A) Foreign Minister    B) Administrative Minister  
C) MahasandhiVigrahiD) Vijayapati
- The adikavi of Kannada is (E)  
A) Pampa    B) Ponna    C) Shri Vijay    D) Ranna
- Shrivijaya, thecomposer of Kavirajamarga, was in the court of (E)  
A) Dhruva    B) Amoghavarsha    C) Krishna I    D) Karka II
- Adipurana and Vikramarjuna Vijaya was composed by (E)  
A) Ranna    B) Chavundaraya    C) Ponna    D) Pampa
- The university that awards the “Nadoja” in the name of Adikavi Pampa is (E)  
A) Hampi    B) Belagavi    C) Mysuru    D) Dharwad
- These king built the new city of Kalyana and made it as the capital (E)  
A) Tailapa II    B) Vikramaditya VI  
C) Someshwara I    D) Jagadekamalla
- The subject of ‘Mitakshara’ in Sanskrit composed by Vijnaneshwara is (E)  
A) Grammar    B) Economics    C) Law    D) Philosophy

9. Founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty ( E)
  - A) Krishna I      B) Govinda II      C) Dantidurga      D) Dhruva
10. The Kalyani Chalukya ruler who caused the decline of the Rashtrakutas (E)
  - A) Someshwara I      B) Tailapa II
  - C) Vikramaditya VI      D) Someshwara III
11. Author of *Kavirajamarga* ( E)
  - A) Pampa      B) Ponna      C) Srivijaya      D) Halayudha
12. Major educational center during the Rashtrakuta period ( E)
  - A) Talagunda      B) Salotgi      C) Manyakheta      D) Ellora
13. The Rashtrakuta ruler who built the famous Kailasanatha temple at Ellora (E)
  - A) Krishna I      B) Govinda II      C) Dantidurga      D) Dhruva
14. Founder of the Kalyani Chalukya dynasty ( E)
  - A) Someshwara I      B) Tailapa II      C) Vikramaditya VI      D) Someshwara III
15. The Kalyani Chalukya ruler who defeated the Chola king Rajadhiraja in the Battle of Koppam ( E)
  - A) Someshwara I      B) Tailapa II
  - C) Vikramaditya VI      D) Someshwara III
16. The ruler who started the Chalukya Vikrama era in 1076 CE ( E)
  - A) Someshwara I      B) Tailapa II
  - C) Vikramaditya VI      D) Someshwara III
17. Who is regarded as the “harbinger of social revolution”? ( E)
  - A) Gautama Buddha      B) Adikavi Pampa
  - C) Shankaracharya      D) Basaveshwara
18. The Rashtrakutas divided their empire into Rashtras, Vishayas, and Nadus. What does this multi-level system indicate? ( A)
  - A) Kings wanted to centralize all powers.
  - B) They had an efficient decentralized system for smooth administration.
  - C) Only local leaders had the power to make laws.
  - D) Kings found it difficult to control foreign invasions.
19. Why was the Vachana movement of the Kalyani Chalukya period considered a “social revolution”? ( A)
  - A) It promoted complex Sanskrit literature.
  - B) It rejected social inequalities and taught values in the simple language of common people.
  - C) It was led only by royal kings.
  - D) It focused only on building large monolithic temples.

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

20. Which is the first text of Kannada? (E)
21. Which Kannada poet earned the title called Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarti? (E)
22. What is another name of Gadhya Yuddha of Ranna (E)
23. Name the book written by Someshwara III the king of Chalukyas of Kalyana (E)
24. To what extent did the Rashtrakuta Empire extend? (A)
25. Who described Amoghavarsha as “One of the four great emperors of the world”? (E)
26. Which form of literature emerged during the period of the Kalyani Chalukyas?. (E)
27. Who built the new city called Kalyana and made it his capital?(E)

**III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

28. Write a note on the educational system during the Rashtrakuta period. (A)
29. Explain about the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora. (A)
30. Who were the important rulers of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. (A)
31. Name the important rulers of the Kalyani Chalukya dynasty. (A)
32. Name the prominent Vachana writers of the Kalyani Chalukya period. (A)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

33. Explain the administrative system of the Rashtrakutas. (A)
34. Explain the contributions of Kalyana Chalukyas in the field of literature (A)
35. Kalyana Chalukyas were patrons of art. Justify the statement (D)
36. Explain the achievements of Amoghavarsha. (A)
37. Explain the contributions of the Rashtrakutas to literature. (A)
38. “The Rashtrakuta rulers were patrons of art.” Justify this statement with suitable examples. (D)
39. Explain the achievements of Vikramaditya VI. (A)
40. How did the Kalyani Chalukyas encourage the field of music? (D)

## CHAPTER 21: THE CHOLAS AND HOYSALAS OF DWARASAMUDRA

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                                              | No of questions                           |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 7        | Describes the contributions of North and South Indian royal dynasties in various fields including administration, literature, culture, architecture, and appreciates them by comparing with the present time. | All Questions are related to Lo 7         |
| 8        | Compares the Chola local self-government system with that of and explains it.                                                                                                                                 | 28 <sup>th</sup> Question related to Lo 8 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 16              |
| Average               | 10              |
| Difficult             | 05              |
| Total No of questions | 31              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The capital city of the Chola Empire was (E)
  - Kanchi
  - Thanjavur
  - Madurai
  - Pondicherry
- This king is known as the architect of the Chola Empire.(E)
  - Karikala Chola
  - Vijayalaya
  - Rajaraja Chola I
  - Rajendra Chola I
- The ancient name of the village 'Angadi' in Mudigere Taluk of Chikkamagaluru District was (E)
  - Sosevuru
  - Belur
  - Dwarasamudra
  - Somanathapura
- The original name of Hoysala Emperor Vishnuvardhana was (E)
  - Ereyanga
  - Nrupakama
  - Ballala
  - Bittideva
- The Kannada poet that composed the Harishchandra Kavya was (E)
  - Harihara
  - Raghavanka
  - Kalhana
  - Pampa



**III. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences**

- 23. List out the features of Chola administration (A)
- 24. How Hoysalas encouraged literature. Explain (A)
- 25. Name the important sculptors of the Hoysala period. (A)
- 26. The local administration system of the Cholas is considered a model for modern “Gram Swarajya.” Justify this statement.(D)

**IV. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences**

- 27. Rajaraja Chola I of Chola dynasty is considered a renowned king. Justify (D)
- 28. Vishnuvardhanathe King of Hoysala was an exceptional ruler.Substantiate the statement.(D)
- 29. Explain in detail the contributions of the Hoysalas to the field of literature. ( D )
- 30. Explain the contributions of the Cholas to art and architecture. ( A)
- 31. Explain the features of art and architecture during the Hoysala period.(D)

## CHAPTER 22: DEMOCRACY

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                                   | No of questions                    |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 13       | Understands the basic principles of democracy and the functioning of local institutions, develops democratic leadership and civic consciousness to actively participate in solving local problems. | All Questions are related to Lo 13 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 9               |
| Average               | 7               |
| Difficult             | 3               |
| Total No of questions | 19              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Right to Information Act enacted in the year of (E)  
A) 2006      B) 2008      C) 2005      D) 1973
2. The minimum age required to vote in India is (E)  
A) 18 years      B) 21 years      C) 16 years      D) 14 years
3. The constitutional amendment that reduced the voting age to 18 years is (E)  
A) 71<sup>st</sup> Amendment      B) 62<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
C) 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment      D) 23<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
4. The country that practices the direct democracy among the following is (E)  
A) India      B) Switzerland      C) England      D) Australia
5. If elections are conducted once every five years, such elections are called \_\_ (E)  
A) General elections      B) Mid-term elections  
C) National elections      D) Local elections
6. The Institution that conducts elections to local GovernmentS in India is \_\_\_\_ (A)  
A) State Election Commission      B) National Election Commission  
C) Gram Panchayat      D) Supreme Court

**II. Answer the following questions in one sentence**

- 7. Define the origin of the word 'Democracy' (E)
- 8. What is democracy according to Abraham Lincoln? (E)
- 9. Who defined democracy as a way of life? (E)

**III. Answer the following questions in three to four sentences**

- 10. Explain the types of democracy. (A)
- 11. State the features of democracy. (A)
- 12. Why is an effective opposition necessary in a democracy? (D)
- 13. Why are periodic elections necessary in a democracy? (D)
- 14. "The success of democracy depends on voters." Discuss. (A)

**IV. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences**

- 15. What are the factors that led to the success of democracy? (E)
- 16. List out difference between the direct and indirect democracy. (A)

**V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences**

- 17. Democracy is superior to other forms of government. Justify (D)
- 18. Explain the salient features of the democratic system (A)
- 19. What are the disadvantages of democracy? (Explain) (A)

## CHAPTER 23: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                                   | No of questions                    |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 13       | Understands the basic principles of democracy and the functioning of local institutions, develops democratic leadership and civic consciousness to actively participate in solving local problems. | All Questions are related to Lo 13 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 15              |
| Average               | 08              |
| Difficult             | 01              |
| Total No of questions | 24              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- In the history of the Panchayat Raj system of India these constitutional amendments are considered as a milestone. (D)  
A) 63rd and 64th Amendments      B) 73rd and 74th Amendments  
C) 93rd and 94th Amendments      D) 83rd and 84th Amendments
- In elections of local government this classes are facilitated with special Reservation (E)  
A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes      B) Backward Classes  
C) Women      D) All of the above
- The numbers of Bruhat Mahanagara Palike and Mahanagara Palike present in Karnataka are (E)  
A) 1 and 11      B) 1 and 10      C) 2 and 10      D) 2 and 11
- The functions of the MahanagaraPalike was managed by (E)  
A) Mayor      B) Commissioner of MahanagaraPalike  
C) Governor      D) The chief minister
- The present Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act came into force in \_\_\_\_ (E)  
A) 1981      B) 1971      C) 1993      D) 2003
- The body in which all the voters of a village can participate is called \_\_ (A)  
A) Taluk Panchayat      B) Gram Panchayat  
C) Gram Sabha      D) Zilla Panchayat



## CHAPTER 24: SOCIOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                | No of questions                   |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9        | Applies sociological knowledge to daily social interactions and develops the ability to behave as a responsible social being... | All Questions are related to Lo 9 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 05              |
| Average               | 04              |
| Difficult             | 00              |
| Total No of questions | 09              |

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

1. What is social interaction? (E)
2. What is role consciousness? (E)
3. What is necessary for conducting a conversation? (E)
4. What is social association? (E)
5. Through what do we express our feelings? (A)

#### II. Answer the following in five to six sentences

6. How does sociology help in understanding society in daily life? (A)
7. Explain the relationship between language and society.(A)
8. State the importance of language. (E)
9. Explain role consciousness with an example. (A)

## CHAPTER 25: KINDS OF SOCIETIES

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                | No of questions                   |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9        | Applies sociological knowledge to daily social interactions and develops the ability to behave as a responsible social being... | All Questions are related to Lo 9 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 08              |
| Average               | 03              |
| Difficult             | 03              |
| Total No of questions | 14              |

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- Members of a hunting society use \_\_\_\_\_ weapons for hunting. (A)  
A) Axe                      B) Spear                      C) Knife                      D) All of these
- Division of tasks according to skills is called \_\_\_\_\_. (D)  
A) Collective work                      B) Division of labour  
C) Domestic work                      D) Political work

#### I. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

- What is an agricultural society? (Short answer) (E)
- What is an industrial society? (Short answer) (E)
- What tool is used for plough the agricultural society?(E)
- Mention characteristic of hunter society.(E)
- What is a pastoral society? (E)
- Which society depends on agriculture for its livelihood? (E)
- What was the basis for classification of society? (A)
- Which society is depended on science and technology?(E)

#### II. Answer the following in five to six sentences

- What are the different types of society? (E)
- List out the characteristics of Farming society. (A)
- Explain the characteristics of a Cattle-Rearing Society. (D)
- Explain the features of an industrial society. (D)

## CHAPTER 26: HYDROSPHERE

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                                                                    | No of questions                              |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 7        | Understands the structure of Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, and suggests the necessity and measures for their conservation.                                       | All Questions are related to Lo 7            |
| 2        | Social Science Skills: Map drawing, locating places on maps, and the skills of constructing, analysing, explaining, and critically evaluating graphs are applicable to all lessons. | 31 <sup>th</sup> Question is related to Lo 2 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 13              |
| Average               | 15              |
| Difficult             | 03              |
| Total No of questions | 31              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- A semi-circular sea surrounded by the land is (E)  
A) Bay                      B) Gulf                      C) Isthmus                      D) Strait
- The lake in India with the highest salinity is (E)  
A) Sambhar Lake   B) Dal Lake      C) Dead Sea                      D) Red Sea
- The average salinity of ocean water is (D)  
A) 50 parts per 1000                      B) 45 parts per 1000  
C) 35 parts per 1000                      D) 60 parts per 1000
- An example of isthmus is (A)  
A) Gulf of Mannar   B) Suez Canal      C) Bay of Bengal   D) Bering Strait
- The average depth of the continental shelf is (E)  
A) 100 fathoms      B) 200 fathoms      C) 300 fathoms      D) 150 fathoms
- The Palk Strait is located between these two countries (A)  
A) India and Sri Lanka                      B) India and Pakistan  
C) India and Bangladesh                      D) India and Nepal
- The amount of salt dissolved in ocean and sea water is called ( A)  
A) Rock salt      B) Salinity                      C) Current      D) Mineral

8. Guyots are found in which part of the ocean (A)  
 A) Continental shelf                      B) Deep sea plain  
 C) Continental slope                      D) Ocean trench
9. A good example of an ocean trench (E)  
 A) Tonga                      B) Suez                      C) Java                      D) Panama
10. The main current of the Indian Ocean (A)  
 A) Benguela                      B) Agulhas                      C) Canary                      D) Brazil Current
11. The part of the ocean suitable for fishing and aquaculture (A)  
 A) Ocean trench                      B) Deep sea plain  
 C) Continental shelf                      D) Slope region

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

12. Earth is called as Blue Planet. Why? (A)
13. Give an example for a strait. (A)
14. Which is the deepest ocean trench? (E)
15. Which water body has the highest salinity in the world? (E)
16. What is the time interval between two high tides? (E)
17. What type of tide occurs during full moon days? (E)
18. How deep do sun rays penetrate into water? (E)
19. Where salinity of the ocean is highly concentrated? (E)
20. Why does the temperature decrease as we go deeper into ocean water? (D)

**III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

21. What are the four parts of the ocean floor? (E)
22. What are ocean currents? Name their types. (E)
23. List the major currents of the Indian Ocean. (A)
24. What are the factors that influence ocean currents? (A)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

25. Explain the difference between gulf and bay. (A)
26. List the significance of the continental shelf. (A)
27. Explain how spring tide and neap tide occurs? (E)

**V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences**

28. Ocean tides are beneficial to human life. Justify (A)
29. What precautionary measures should be taken for the conservation of oceans? (D)
30. Name the warm and cold ocean currents of the Pacific Ocean. (A)
31. Draw a diagram of ocean floor features and label the following parts: (A)  
 A. Continental shelf                      B. Ocean trenches  
 C. Continental slope                      D. Deep Sea plain

## CHAPTER 27: BIOSPHERE

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                                                              | No of questions                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7        | Understands the structure of Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, and suggests the necessity and measures for their conservation. | All Questions are related to Lo 7 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 13              |
| Average               | 11              |
| Difficult             | 01              |
| Total No of questions | 25              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The ozone layer is found among the following (E)  
A) Mesosphere B) Stratosphere C) Troposphere D) Ionosphere
- Protection of the ozone layer is everyone's responsibility. Identify the statement that supports this statement (E)  
3. A) It can prevent the destruction of living beings  
B) It can prevent acid rain.  
C) It can maintain atmospheric balance.  
D) It can prevent the greenhouse effect
- When rainwater contains higher amounts of acids like sulphuric acid and carbon monoxide, it is called (A)  
A) Environmental rain B) Cyclonic rain  
C) Acid rain D) Orographic rain
- The regions in the world most affected by acid rain, known as the "Black Triangle," are (A)  
A) Java, Indonesia and Sumatra  
B) Italy, West Germany and France  
C) Poland, Czech Republic and Southeast Germany  
D) England, Finland and Hungary

6. Treatment of sewage water represents (E)
  - A) Air pollution control
  - B) Noise pollution control
  - C) Radiation pollution control
  - D) Water pollution control
7. When the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increases excessively, which effect occurs? (A)
  - A) Global warming
  - B) Thickening of the ozone layer
  - C) Cooling of the atmosphere
  - D) Increase in oxygen levels
8. Which chemical released from refrigerators and air conditioners is mainly responsible for ozone layer depletion? (A)
  - A) Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - B) Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)
  - C) Nitrogen oxide
  - D) Sulphur dioxide

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

9. What is environmental pollution?(E)
10. What is significance of the ozone layer?(E)
11. What is acid rain?(E)
12. What is ecology?(E)
13. What is biodiversity?(E)
14. Define air pollution according to W.H.O (A)
15. What is acid rain called? (A)

**III. Answer the following in two to three sentences**

16. What is ecological balance? (E)
17. What are the types of environmental pollution?(E)
18. What should we do to protect our Earth and save our mother planet? (E)
19. What are the measures taken to control water pollution? (A)
20. What are the human-made sources of noise pollution?(A)

**IV. Answer the following in five to six sentences**

21. What is environment? What are its types?(E)
22. Explain the adverse effects of water pollution.(A)
23. Why noise pollution is directly harmful to humans?(A)
24. What is the greenhouse effect?(E)

**V. Answer the following in seven to eight sentences**

25. List out the major sources of water pollution. (A)
26. What are adverse effects of global warming?(D)

## CHAPTER 28: BASIC CONCEPTS OF ECONOMICS

| L.O'S NO | LEARNING OUTCOME                                                                                          | No of questions                |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 14       | Understands and explains the importance of Economics and the relationship between basic economic concepts | All Questions related to Lo 14 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 12              |
| Average               | 13              |
| Difficult             | 06              |
| Total No of questions | 31              |

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The condition of production at the time of increase in the demand is (E)  
 A) Decreases                      B) Becomes neutral  
 C) Remains balanced            D) Increases
- Using goods and services to satisfy desires is called (E)  
 A) Consumption    B) Production    C) Demand            D) Supply
- An example of physical labour is (A)  
 A) Teacher            B) Doctor            C) Scientist            D) Farming
- lawyer is an example for labour of (A)  
 A) Mental labour                      B) Physical labour  
 C) Psycho-physical labour            D) Primary labour
- Generally, when prices increase, all demand (E)  
 A) Decreases    B) Increases    C) Remains same    D) No change
- Considered as a symbol of a nation's progress (A)  
 A) Supply    B) Demand            C) Consumption            D) Labour
- The two basic pillars of market activities (A)  
 A) Demand and production            B) Demand and consumption  
 C) Demand and supply                  D) Demand and distribution
- Value expressed in terms of money is called (A)  
 A) Demand            B) Supply            C) Consumption            D) Price

9. The reward earned by a producer for the services rendered in production is (A)  
 A) Rent                      B) Wages                      C) Interest                      D) Profit
10. When the national income is divided by the total population of a country, we get (A)  
 A) National income                      B) Per capita income  
 C) Standard of living                      D) Purchasing power
11. Teaching done by a teacher to students in a school is a type of (E)  
 A) Mental labour                      B) Productive labour  
 C) Unproductive labour                      D) Physical labour

**II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence**

11. What is demand? (E)  
 12. What is per capita income? (E)  
 13. What is the quantity of goods and services available for sale at a known price in the market? (E)  
 14. What is time utility? (E)  
 15. What is time utility? (Short) (E)  
 16. How is price determined? (A)  
 17. What is utility in economics? (A)  
 18. What is principle utility? (A)  
 19. What is form utility? (A)  
 20. What is place utility? (A)  
 21. What is the basic motto of cooperation? (E)  
 22. What is national income? (E)

**III. Answer Briefly**

23. "Demand is a symbol of a nation's progress. "Justify the statement (D)  
 24. "Labour is crucial in nation-building. "Justify the statement (D)  
 25. Prepare a list of physical labour activities performed by your family members (E)  
 26. What is consumption? Explain its types. (E)  
 27. Explain the relationship between utility and satisfaction. (D)  
 28. Explain the importance of profit in the economic field. (D)  
 29. Cooperative system is a good system in the economy. Why? (D)  
 30. Explain the role of national income in a country's economy. (A)  
 31. Per capita income determines the economic condition of a country. How? (D)

| <b>L.O'S NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                                                                                     | <b>No of questions</b>         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 16              | Identifies the evolution of business organizations according to changing human needs, critically analyzes the advantages and limitations of various business organizations. | All Questions related to Lo 16 |

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 14              |
| Average               | 14              |
| Difficult             | 02              |
| Total No of questions | 30              |

- A business run by a single owner is called as (E)  
A) Partnership firm                      B) Sole proprietorship  
C) Hindu undivided family business   D) Dormant partnership
- The act that provisions the registration of partnership of firms is (E)  
A) Indian Partnership Act, 193                  B) Indian Partnership Act, 1947  
C) Indian Partnership Act, 1986                D) Indian Partnership Act, 1956
- The minimum age required to become a partner in a partnership business is (E) A) 21 years      B) 18 years      C) 15 years      D) 14 years
- Registered firms can file a lawsuit against a third party for debt recovery Exceeding (E)  
A) ₹1000/-                      B) ₹100/-                      C) ₹500/-                      D) ₹50/-
- Partners who share only the profits but are not responsible for losses (A)  
A) Active partners                                  B) Dormant partners  
C) Nominal partners                                D) Minor partners

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9. What types of partners are not allowed in new firms? (E)
10. Mention the advantage of a sole proprietorship business. (E)
11. What is simple dissolution? (E)
12. What is a sole proprietorship business? (A)
13. What is a partnership business organization? (A)
14. Who are active partners? (A)
15. Who are sleeping partners? (A)
16. How can a partnership firm be dissolved? (A)
17. Mahesh runs a grocery shop alone. Due to severe illness, he has to close the shop for the entire month. Which weakness of sole proprietorship does this show? (D)
18. Two friends start a partnership firm in Karnataka without formal registration. Can they legally run the business? What limitation will they face? (D)
19. In a dairy cooperative society, Ramesh holds 50 shares while Suresh holds only 2 shares. In the society's election, how many votes can each of them cast? (A)

### **III. Answer Briefly**

20. Name different types of business organizations. (E)
21. What are types of private-sector organizations? (E)
22. What is a partnership business? What are its types? (E)
23. Explain the advantages of a partnership firm. (E)
24. List out the disadvantages of a sole proprietorship. (A)
25. Explain the benefits of registering a firm. (A)
26. Which are the most important types of small-scale business organizations? (A)
27. List the characteristics of sole proprietorship organizations. (A)
28. What are the advantages of sole proprietorship organizations? (A)
29. How is partnership business organizations formed? (A)
30. Write about the business organizations under the Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) system. (A)

## CHAPTER 30: LARGE-SCALE BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

| <b>L.O'S NO</b> | <b>LEARNING OUTCOME</b>                                                                                                                                                     | <b>No of questions</b>             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 16              | Identifies the evolution of business organizations according to changing human needs, critically analyzes the advantages and limitations of various business organizations. | All Questions are related to Lo 16 |

### Question wise analysis on difficulty level

| Level of Difficulty   | No of Questions |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Easy                  | 15              |
| Average               | 17              |
| Difficult             | 04              |
| Total No of questions | 36              |

## I. Multiple Choice Questions

- The first cooperative society of Karnataka was established in (E)  
A) Bengaluru city                      B) Dharwad  
C) Kanaginahal of Gadag district          D) Shivamogga
- The act that regulates the joint-stock companies is (E)  
A) Indian Companies Act, 1956              B) Indian Companies Act, 1976  
C) Indian Companies Act, 1947              D) Indian Companies Act, 1957
- The main objective of the cooperative society is (E)  
A) All for one                                  B) One for a few  
C) One for all and all for one              D) All for the society's leader
- The first cooperative society of world was established in this country. (E)  
A) India                      B) America              C) Canada              D) England
- The district known as the 'cradle of cooperative societies' in Karnataka(E)  
A) Bidar              B) Chamarajanagar              C) Mysore              D) Dharwad
- The year in which the cooperative movement started in India(E)  
A) 1904              B) 1965              C) 1975              D) 1985
- Which of the following is an Indian multinational company?(A)  
A) Coca-Cola              B) Samsung              C) Infosys              D) Philips
- The approximate number of multinational companies currently in India (A)  
A) 20                      B) 30                      C) 35                      D) 40

## II. Answer the following in a word or in a sentence

9. Which country established the multinational companies for first time? (E)
10. Where was the first stock market established in India? (E)
11. Who is owner of joint-sector organizations? (E)
12. Which are rules that regulate formation of cooperative societies in India (E)
13. Mention advantages of a farmers' agricultural cooperative society. (E)
14. What are the benefits to farmers from the cooperative markets (E)
15. Who established the world's first cooperative society, and when? (E)
16. Who are promoters? (A)
17. What are the by-laws of a society? (A)
18. What is the main objective of cooperative societies? (E)
19. Why is Dharwad district called the 'cradle of cooperative societies? (A)
20. According to the Indian Companies Act of 1956, what is a company? (A)
21. What are multinational companies? (A)
22. What are the home country and host country of multinational companies? (A)
23. What is a share? (A)
24. Who regulates the stock markets in India? (A)
25. In a major technology company, lakhs of people hold shares. Who manages the day-to-day activities of the company on behalf of these large shareholders? (D)
26. Even though an oral agreement is valid by law, why is it recommended that partners prepare a written 'Partnership Deed'? (D)

### **III. Answer Briefly**

27. List out the general characteristics of cooperative societies. (A)
28. What are the types of cooperative societies? (E)
29. How cooperative societies are beneficial? (D)
30. Multinational companies are a boon to their home country. justify (D)
31. What are the advantages of multinational companies to the host country? (A)
32. What are the disadvantages of multinational companies? (A)
33. Name any six major multinational companies. (A)
34. What are the main functions of the stock market? (A)
35. What are the types of joint stock companies? (A)
36. Name the stages in the formation of joint stock companies. (A)

**SPECIAL NOTE : E – EASY      A – AVERAGE      D – DIFFICULT**

**KEY ANSWERS**  
**CHAPTER 1: Sources**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A) Si-Yu-Ki
2. D) Coins
3. B) Halmidi Inscription
4. C) Cholas
5. B) Lavani
6. A) Ashoka
7. D) Buddha charita

**II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

8. The materials required for constructing the history of mankind's past are called \_\_\_\_
9. Inscriptions, coins, monuments, pottery, and other remains obtained through research and excavations are called archaeological sources.
10. The literary work written by Chand Bardai is Prithvi Raj Raso.
11. Shrivijaya was patronized by king Amoghavarsha
12. The two famous works from Ceylon are Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa.
13. The study that provides information about the form, development and evolution of coins is called numismatics.
14. The Taj Mahal is located in Agra.
15. The source evidence indicated the trade relations with Rome existed 2,000 years ago.
16. The author of Geography was Ptolemy.

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

**17. Types of Sources are:**

- 1) Literary sources    2) Archaeological sources
- 3) Oral sources       4) Traditions

**18. Classification of Archaeological Sources:**

- Inscriptions • Coins
- Monuments • Excavations

**19. Literary Works of foreigners are**

- Megasthenes – Indica • Hiuen Tsang – Si-Yu-Ki • Fa-Hien – Gho-Ko-Ki
- Ptolemy – Geography • Barani – Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi
- Ceylon – Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa

**20. Inscriptions helpful for Indigenous Literary Works:**

- Halmidi Inscription
- Allahabad Pillar Inscription
- Hathigumpha Inscription
- Uttaramerur Inscription
- Aihole Inscription
- Talagunda Inscription

**21. Oral Traditions:**

- Oral traditions are the history of human society's memories.
- They help in understanding India's diverse heritage.
- They are useful for understanding the local history.
- Information has been preserved orally from generation to generation.
- The examples for oral literature is the story about Kempegowda, Sangolli Rayanna, Kittur RaniChennamma and Sindhura Lakshmana

**22. The historians follow the various methods to construct the History**

- Historians use various sources to understand historical processes.
- They collect and study records.
- The findings are analyzed.
- An objective history close to the truth is constructed based on analysis.
- Historians undertake research with extensive training.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

**23. Literary Sources:**

- Written literature is classified into indigenous and foreign literature.
- It reflects the history of the respective period.
- It assists historians in analyzing historical information.
- Indigenous literature includes works like Kautilya's Arthashastra, Halahast's Gathasaptashati, Banabhatta's Harsha Charita, Pampa's Vikramarjuna Vijaya, Buddhist Tripitakas, and Shrivijaya's Kavirajamarga.
- Foreign literature, such as Megasthenes' Indica and Hiuen Tsang's Si-Yu-Ki, provides substantial information.
- Works like Ptolemy's Geography, Ceylon's Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa show the light on dynasties, kings, their achievements and the socio-political conditions and wars of the time.

## **CHAPTER 2: Bharatvarsha**

### **Geographical Features of India and Prehistoric Period**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. A) 7,100 kilometers
2. D) Narmada River
3. A) Sri Lanka
4. B) Sea Route
5. A) Southern Region
6. B) Kurnool
7. C) Peninsula
8. B) Microliths

#### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

9. The period before humans invented the art of writing is called the prehistoric period.
10. India has 28 states and 8 union territories, including the capital territory of Delhi.
11. The Himalayan mountain range is the highest mountain range in the world.
12. Ancient Vedic civilizations originated along the banks of the Indus-Ganga rivers.
13. The development of port cities led to the rise of the Pandya, Chera, and Chola dynasties.

#### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

14. India is called a sub-continent because it encompasses diverse geographical features, cultures, languages, and religions.
15. India shares its land borders with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
16. The period before invention of the writing is called the prehistoric period. Due to the lack of evidence about language development and script usage, this period is also referred to as the pre-historic era.
17. Stone tools were essential for human survival in ancient times, leading them to settle in areas with suitable stones. Humans crafted tools from stones, and such areas are considered as industrial sites.

18. Invasions in India primarily occurred through the Khyber and Bolan passes. The period when humans made and used stone weapons is called the Stone Age.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

**19. Stages of Stone Age are:**

- The earliest phase is called the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age, dating back about two million years.
- It extended until around 12,000 years ago.
- This period is divided into three stages such as
  - Early Paleolithic
  - Middle Paleolithic
  - Late Paleolithic

**20. . The Himalayan mountain ranges in the north**

- The flat Indo-Gangetic plain
- The Deccan Plateau in the south
- The coastal regions

**21. • About 12,000 years ago, there were changes in the world's environment**

- The temperature of the earth increased
- The population of animals and birds increased
- Along with these developments, animals like deer, cattle, goats, sheep, and others began to thrive in grassland regions
- Humans, who earlier hunted these animals, began to understand their nature, food habits, and reproduction
- Gradually, humans started capturing and domesticating some of these animals
- Thus, animal husbandry and dairy farming began

### **CHAPTER 3. Ancient Indian Civilizations: Sindhu (Indus)-Saraswati Civilization and Vedic Period**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. A) 1920-1921
2. C) John Marshall
3. A) Kalibangan
4. B) Dholavira
5. B) Lothal
6. D) Pictograph

#### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

7. John Marshall was the first person to declare it as “Harappa Civilization.”
8. The Vedic period spans from 1500 BCE to 700 BCE.
9. The word “Veda” means knowledge (vid).
10. The oldest Veda is the Rigveda.
11. The Purusha Sukta in the Rigveda mentions the varna system.
12. The primary occupation during the Later Vedic period was agriculture.
13. The Rigveda contains 1,028 hymns.
14. Major world civilizations include:
  - Egyptian civilization
  - Mesopotamian civilization
15. The Saraswati River is called Guptagamini.
16. Traces of the Indus-Saraswati civilization is mostly found in Sindh and Punjab provinces.

#### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

17. Names of the Civilizations are :
  - Indus Valley Civilization
  - Indus-Saraswati Civilization
  - Harappa Civilization
  - Mohenjo-Daro Civilization
18. The four Vedas are :
  - Rigveda
  - Yajurveda
  - Samaveda
  - Atharvaveda
19. Origin and Development of Civilizations:
  - The origin and development of civilizations are fascinating.
  - Nomadic communities settled and built permanent homes.
  - They began producing food and learned animal husbandry.
20. Structures of Harappan civilization:
  - Harappa had two or more divisions.
  - The western part was smaller and elevated and it called as citadel.
  - The eastern part was larger and lower, referred to as the village.
  - Each section was surrounded by walls of burnt bricks, making them sturdy.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

21. The structure of Great Bath :

- It was built with burnt bricks.
- Care was taken to prevent water leakage from the bath.
- It had steps on both sides for access.
- There were rooms around the bath.
- Water was supplied to the bath from a well.
- A system was in place to drain used water, likely used by important individuals for bathing.

**22. Crafts and Industries of Harappa civilization:**

- Harappan people wove using cotton and silk.
- They carved on stones and ivory.
- They produced wool.
- They made furniture.
- They crafted tools like chisels and axes from bronze.

23. • Beads

- Seals
- Pottery
- Bangles made of metals, shells, and other materials
- Female figurines

**V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.**

**24. Urban Planning in Harappa:**

- The lower area was a residential zone.
- Houses were built systematically.
- Roads and drainage systems were constructed.
- Houses had one or two stories.
- Burnt bricks were used for construction.
- House doors faced side lanes, with no windows facing the roads.
- Wells and bathrooms were present in every house.
- Domestic wastewater flowed into the drainage system, with manholes for cleaning and dedicated officials to oversee maintenance.

## **25. Vedic Period Social Structure:**

### **Early Vedic Period:**

- The Rigveda's tenth mandala mentions the varna system.
- Society had four varnas: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras, determined by occupation.
- Women held a high status, and marriage has practiced.
- The king was called "Rajan," supported by institutions like Sabha, Samiti, and Vidhata.

### **Later Vedic Period:**

- The caste system became hereditary and more complex.
- Women lost their social status, and practices like widow remarriage were banned.
- Child marriage and dowry systems emerged.
- The Vidhata institution disappeared, reducing the king's advisory bodies.

27. • The people of the Indus–Saraswati Civilization depended on agriculture and trade
- Wheat, barley, and pulses were their main crops
  - Hunting and fishing were widely practiced
  - They cultivated cotton and made various kinds of clothes
  - They were engaged in rearing animals like humped bull, cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, and hen
  - Bulls were used for carrying loads
  - Along with agriculture, trade and commerce held an important place
  - Cities traded with rural areas as well as foreign regions
  - Baluchistan, Saurashtra, and the Deccan regions were some of them
  - They also had economic relations with the Mesopotamian Civilization.

## **Chapter 4: Prominent Civilizations of the World**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A) Egyptian Civilization
2. B) Alexander
3. C) Sumerians
4. B) Nebuchadnezzar
5. A) China
6. B) 5,000 kilometers
7. C) Sun
8. B) Egyptian Civilization
9. C) Hammurabi
10. C) Lake

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

11. The language of the Romans was Latin.
12. The Greeks called Mesopotamia the "land of two rivers."
13. The kings of Egypt were called Pharaohs.
14. A mummy is a body preserved by coating it with chemicals and wrapping it in thin cloth.
15. The tallest tower built over the tombs of Greek kings is called a pyramid.
16. The city of Alexandria was built by King Ptolemy.
17. The central location of Mesopotamian civilization was the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.
18. The Sumerians' place of worship was called a ziggurat.
19. The famous king of the Babylonians was Nebuchadnezzar.
20. The first dynasty of Chinese civilization was the Shang dynasty.
21. The first citizen of the state
22. The indigenous people of the American region in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico are called Mayans
23. Cuneiform
24. Cleopatra

### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

#### **25. Impact of Floods on civilizations:**

- The river changed its course during floods.
- Floods damaged the houses, causing hardship to settlements.
- Agricultural land and canals were destroyed due to floods.

**26. Hammurabi's Code:**

- Hammurabi's code based on the principle of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."
- It ensured that the same harm was inflicted on the perpetrator as he was caused to the victim.
- This code was formulated to protect Babylonian society, including women and slaves.

**27. • Maya • Aztec • Inca****28. • The Sun was the chief deity of the Incas**

- They believed that a god named Viracocha was the creator
- They believed the Sun was the link between Viracocha and the people
- There was a Sun temple in all the important centers of the Inca civilization

**IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.****29. The Great Wall of China:**

- China originally consisted of many small states.
- These were later unified into seven large states.
- To protect the unified state, independent walls were built along the borders.
- These walls were connected to prevent invasions from the north.
- Construction of the Great Wall began in the 7th century BCE and Continued until the 16th century BCE.
- Spanning 5,000 kilometers, it is one of the wonders of the world.

**30. Shang Dynasty Military:**

- Shang kings spent considerable time in wars and invasions.
- They gave significant importance to the military.
- Soldiers were given high status and respect.
- Soldiers wore bronze helmets and metal body armor.
- Archaeological findings include bronze knives, axes, bows, and arrows with metal tips used by them.

**31. Gold Artistry in Peru:**

- The Peru region was highly developed.
- Chest armor was crafted with gold.
- Images of the sun in temples were made of gold.
- Palace ornaments were also manufactured by gold.
- Various types of gold jewelry were created, showcasing their artistic skill in gold craftsmanship.

## **Chapter 5: Sanatana Dharma**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. D) Darshanas (Philosophical Systems)
2. D) Has been practiced since ancient times.
3. B) Knowledge
4. D) Vedangas

### **II. Answer the Following Questions in One Word / Sentence**

5. The recollection of post-Vedic compositions and Vedic-Upanishadic teachings is called Smriti.
6. It is in the form of a Guru–Shishya (Teacher–Disciple) dialogue.
7. Ramayana and Mahabharata.
8. "May noble thoughts come to us from all directions of the world."
9. Since the Smritis prescribe the daily social conduct, customs, and rules of life for individuals in society, they are called Dharma sutras.

### **III. Answer the Following Questions in Two or Three Sentences**

10. The four Vedas are:
  - Rigveda
  - Yajurveda
  - Samaveda
  - Atharvaveda
11. The four divisions of Vedic literature are:
  - Samhita
  - Brahmana
  - Aranyaka
  - Upanishad
12. There are six major Darshanas (schools of philosophy):
  - Nyaya
  - Vaisheshika
  - Yoga
  - Sankhya
  - Purva Mimamsa
  - Uttara Mimamsa (Vedanta)
13. There are three major branches of Agamas:
  - Vaishnava , Shaiva, Shakta

#### IV. Answer the Following Questions in Five or Six Sentences

##### 14. Differences Between Vedic Society and Present-Day Society

| <u>Vedic Society</u>             | <u>Present-Day Society</u>                             |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Joint family system              | Nuclear family system                                  |
| Varna system                     | Caste system                                           |
| Sanskrit language                | Use of various languages                               |
| Animal husbandry and agriculture | Agriculture, industry, commerce, and other occupations |
| Vedic literature                 | Regional languages and literature                      |
| Property rights were communal    | Property rights are mostly private                     |

##### 15. Special Features of Sanatana Dharma

- May all people be happy.
- May all be free from illness and suffering.
- May everyone see and experience goodness.
- May no one suffer.
- May all living beings in the world enjoy happiness, peace, and well-being.

#### V. Answer the Following Questions in Seven or Eight Sentences

##### 16. Note on the Shanti Mantra Found in the Vedas Related to Sanatana Dharma

The Shanti Mantra of the Vedas conveys a universal message of peace, harmony, and welfare. It teaches that:

- May all people be happy.
- May all be free from disease and worries.
- May everyone experience goodness and auspiciousness.
- May no one suffer from sorrow or misery.
- May all living beings in the universe enjoy happiness, peace, and prosperity.
- It emphasizes universal brotherhood and compassion.
- It promotes the welfare of all creation without discrimination.

## **CHAPTER 6: Jainism and Buddhism**

### **I. Answers to Multiple Choice Questions**

1. D) Eightfold Path
2. C) Rishabhanatha
3. B) Kundalagrama
4. B) Siddhartha
5. C) Alexander

### **II. Answer in One Word / Sentence**

6. Mahavira attained Kevala Jnana (Supreme Knowledge) by practicing severe penance and fasting.
7. Jain monks who wear white clothes are considered to belong to the Shvetambara sect of Jainism.
8. Buddha delivered his first sermon in the Deer Park near Sarnath.
9. After Buddha's death, his teachings and traditions were compiled into the Tripitakas.
10. The Eightfold Path taught by Buddha is known as the Middle Path (Madhyama Marga).

### **III. Answer the Following Questions in 5–6 Sentences**

11. Benefits of the Eightfold Path Taught by Gautama Buddha  
The Eightfold Path taught by Gautama Buddha helps people:  
Overcome suffering.  
Learn how to cope with life's pressures and challenges.  
Develop positive thoughts and make wise decisions.  
Manage stress effectively.  
Build a better and more meaningful life through right conduct and understanding.
12. Countries Where Buddhism Exists Today  
Buddhism is presently practiced in the following countries:  
Sri Lanka Myanmar (Burma) China Bhutan  
Tibet Japan Cambodia
13. **Values That Can Be Adopted from the Teachings of Buddha and Mahavira**  
The teachings of Buddha and Mahavira encourage the following values:
  - Ability to overcome suffering.
  - Learning to manage life's pressures and difficulties.

- Developing positive thinking and sound decision-making.
- Non-violence (Ahimsa).
- Simple living.
- Self-reflection and introspection.
- Following moral and ethical principles.
- Integrity and self-discipline.
- Compassion, harmony, and peace.
- Encouragement of spiritual growth and development.

#### **IV. Answer the Following Question in 7–8 Sentences**

14. Buddha's Teachings can help us to solve contemporary global problems
  - Buddha's teachings have the potential to address many contemporary global issues.
  - They promote peace and non-violence, helping to reduce wars and conflicts.
  - The principles of Buddhism and Jainism can help combat terrorism and violence.
  - They encourage moderation and reduce excessive desires and greed.
  - These teachings promote compassion, understanding, and tolerance among people.
  - Economic inequalities can be reduced through ethical living and social responsibility.
  - They contribute to global peace and harmony.
  - They encourage self-control and responsible behaviour.
  - Their emphasis on moral values can help create a more peaceful and balanced world.

## **CHAPTER 7: Meaning and Importance of Political Science**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. A) Aristotle
2. C) Plato
3. A) Arthashastra
4. B) Politics

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

5. The root of the word “politics” is **polis**.
6. The Greeks gave political science the status of an independent discipline.
7. Political science studies the state and human political activities.
8. Aristotle systemized the study of political science and is called as the “Father of Political Science”
9. Aristotle

### **III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.**

10. Importance of Political Science is:
  - It helps understand the origin and development of the state.
  - It provides information about the structure and functions of state and central Governments.
11. The book *Politics* discusses the origin, development, and functions of the state.

### **IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

12. Scope of Political Science:
  - It studies political life of human being
  - It examines the structure of the state.
  - It explores the relationship between the state and government.
  - It analyzes the origin and characteristics of the state.
  - It studies political institutions and the administration of the state.
  - It covers citizens’ rights and responsibilities.
13. Greek Contributions to Political Science:
  - Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were prominent political thinkers.
  - Plato’s *Republic* explains the references to political science.
  - Aristotle authored the book *Politics*.
  - *Politics* discusses the state’s origin, development, and functions.
  - Aristotle is honored as the “Father of Political Science.”
  - The Greeks gave political science the status of an independent science.

14. Greek thinkers related to Political Science:

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

**V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.**

15. The Knowledge of Political Science is Essential because

- It helps understand the origin and development of the state.
- It educates about concepts like sovereignty, liberty, law and equality.
- It provides insights into good governance, war, and peace.
- It informs about the functioning of central and state governments.
- It fosters political awareness for establishing a modern welfare state.
- It develops qualities of citizenship and leadership.
- It enhances understanding of international relations.

## **CHAPTER 8: Citizen and Citizenship**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. C) 1955
2. A) Foreigners
3. C) 51A
4. D) Termination
5. B) America
6. A) Blood Relation
7. A) Citizen
8. A) Natural

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

9. India provides single citizenship to its citizens.
10. Citizenship by birth is one of the methods acquiring Indian citizenship.
11. Renunciation is one of the methods losing Indian citizenship.
12. Mexico has a policy of granting citizenship through property acquisition.
12. A person who holds membership of a state, remains loyal to the state in
13. which they live, and enjoys the civil and political rights given by the state is called a **citizen**.
14. The Parliament of India

### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

15. Qualities of a Citizen are:

A citizen is an individual who holds membership in a country, remains loyal to it, enjoys civil and political rights, and fulfills the fundamental duties assigned by the state.

16. Facilities for Citizens are:

Citizens receive security and protection from the nation.

They enjoy civil and political rights provided by the state.

17. Natural citizenship and naturalized citizenship are two methods of acquiring citizenship.

18. Types of Citizenship are:

A) Single citizenship

B) Dual citizenship

19. Methods of Losing Citizenship are Renunciation, termination, and deprivation.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

20. Methods of Acquiring Indian Citizenship are:

- Citizenship by birth.
- Citizenship by descent (blood relation).
- Citizenship by registration.
- Citizenship by naturalization.
- Citizenship through acquisition of new territory by the country.

21. Naturalized Citizenship is:

Foreigners can apply to the President of India to obtain Indian citizenship. In such cases, applicants must have resided in India for at least five years and fulfill the conditions prescribed by the government.

**V. Answer the following questions in seven to eight sentences.**

22. Duties of a Citizen:

- Upholding the Constitution.
- Respecting the national anthem and national flag.
- Following the ideals of freedom fighters.
- Upholding India's sovereignty and integrity.
- Ready to serve the nation.
- Protecting the country.
- Safeguarding national property.
- Adhering to the principle of non-violence.

23. Differences between a Citizen and a Foreigner:

- A citizen is a permanent resident of a country, while a foreigner is a temporary resident.
- Citizens have political rights, which foreigners do not.

- A citizen is loyal to their country, while a foreigner is loyal to their own nation.
- Foreigners can be deported for illegal activities, but citizens cannot be ordered to leave.
- Citizens enjoy the full rights and responsibilities, while foreigners have limited rights.

## **CHAPTER 9: Sociology – Man and Society**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. B) August Comte
2. A) Mumbai University
3. A) School
4. D) Germany
5. C) Social environment
6. D) Language

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

7. The term sociology originates from the Latin word *socius* and the Greek word *logos*.
8. Sociology is the science that studies the matters related to social order and progress.
9. Humans are social beings.
10. Society is essential for human development, and social relationships are necessary for human existence; hence, society is called a web of social relationships.
11. Humans express their emotions through language.
12. The statement “Humans are social beings” was propounded by Aristotle.
13. Karl Marx asserted that society is characterized by economic inequality.

### **III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.**

14. **Socialization is a** process through which individuals learn language, reading, play, thought processes, and body language through society.
15. **Expression of Emotions:** Emotions like hunger, sleep, thirst, joy, and sorrow can be expressed through physical gestures. However, not all emotions can be conveyed through body language, making verbal language essential for understanding all types of emotions.
16. **Human vs Animal:** Humans have the ability to think, while animals do not.

Humans have knowledge of spoken languages, whereas animals cannot speak.

16. In 1920, in Mindnapur, a girl named Kamala was found. She had spent 9 years in the forest with animals. There, she ate raw meat and walked on all four limbs like animals.

18. Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Herbert Spencer, Max Weber

19. The relationship between the individual and society is unique. Without the individual, there is no society; without society, there is no individual. Therefore, some sociologists say that man creates society and society creates man.

20. Prominent Sociologists of India are G S Gurhe, M N Sreenivas, A R Desai, S C Dube, and Iravathi Karve.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

**21. Importance of Sociology:**

- It contributes to personality development.
- It provides solutions to social problems.
- It imparts knowledge about modern developments.
- It aids in the progress of backward and weaker sections.
- It supports the mental and physical well-being of humans.
- It helps understand that humans are social beings.

**22. Example of Socialization (Kamala):**

- In 1920, a girl named Kamala lived in the forests of Midnapur for nine years with animals.
- She ate raw meat and walked on all four legs like animals.
- After living with humans, she learned to eat food, speak, and behave like other children.
- This example shows that without a social environment, human behave like animals.
- A social environment is essential for the human development.

**23. Consequences of Lack of Language:**

- Emotions could not be expressed effectively.
- Social transformation would not be possible.
- Direct communication would be impossible.
- Life would resemble that of animals.
- There would be no opportunity to share opinions.
- Society would suffer in silence.

## **CHAPTER 10: Man and Culture**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A) Latin
2. C) Cultural Diversity
3. B) Conventions
4. C) Culture is transferred from one generation to another.
5. D) Diversity

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

6. Culture is a complex system comprising knowledge, art, ethics, law, customs, and skills learned as a member of human society.
7. A culture that includes diverse customs, traditions, attire, beliefs, values, and languages is called a diverse culture.
8. Eating and sleeping are two examples of folk customs.
9. Using different languages, wearing varied attire, and celebrating various festivals.
10. Beliefs, values, norms, customs, and moral elements are collectively called culture.

### **III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.**

#### **11. Cultural Values:**

- Mutual cooperation and responding to those who are in distress.
- Co-existence, respect for elders, truth, peace, and honesty.

#### **12. Learning Culture:**

- People learn language from elders.
- They imitate the celebration of festivals and adopt elders' behavior, customs, attire, and values.

#### **13. Appreciating Other Cultures:**

- Appreciating positive aspects of other cultures.
- Adopting good customs and participating in others' cultural practices.
- Encouraging others' cultural practices, inviting others to one's own, and highlighting similarities in traditions.

#### **14. Unity in Diversity in India:**

- In India, people of different religions live together in unity
- In India, people of different castes and languages live together in unity
- People with different regional backgrounds live together in unity
- People with different ethnic backgrounds live together in unity
- People with different cultural backgrounds live together in unity

- People of different traditions live together in unity
  - People of different colours live together in unity
  - Despite living in different geographical environments, there is unity
15. • Culture is transmitted from one generation to another
- Culture differs from one society to another
  - Culture is continuous
  - Culture is shaped by the geographical structure, traditions, and needs of society
  - Culture is subject to change

## **CHAPTER 11: Earth – Our Living Planet**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. B) Fifth largest planet
2. A) Pacific Ocean
3. A) 81%
4. B) 110.4 km
5. A) 0-degree longitude
6. C) 5 hours 30 minutes
7. D) 510 million sq. km
8. B) Equator
9. B) 1:2.43
10. A) There are 24 time zones in the whole world
11. A) One day has to be lost

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

12. The Earth's diameter is 107 times smaller than that of the Sun
13. Water covers 70.78% of the Earth's surface.
14. The Earth's landmass is divided into seven continents.
15. The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean on Earth.
16. The Southern Hemisphere is called the water-dominated hemisphere because 81% of it is covered by water.
17. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation on its axis.
18. Russia has 11 time zones.
19. India's standard time is based on 82°30' East longitude.
20. Shape of the Earth (Geoid)
21. Tropic of Cancer
22. It passes through Prayagraj city in the state of Uttar Pradesh

### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

23. **Names for Earth** are the living planet, water-covered planet, unique planet, and blue planet.

### **24. Latitudes and Longitudes:**

Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn east-west on the globe. Longitudes are imaginary lines that intersect the equator and connect the North and South Poles.

### **25. Standard Time:**

A country's standard time is based on the longitude passing through its center or a major city. This time is followed across the country and is called standard time.

**26. Earth is a Unique Planet:**

The Earth is the only planet in the solar system with life, providing a habitat for plants, animals, and humans. Its favorable distance from the Sun supports life, making it a unique planet.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

27. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia

**28. Role of Latitudes and Longitudes:**

The Earth is spherical, making it difficult to measure location, direction, and distance. Imaginary lines—latitudes (east-west) and longitudes (north-south)—are drawn to measure specific locations, directions, and distances.

These geographical coordinates help in precise identification of places.

**29. International Date Line:**

The  $180^{\circ}$  longitude is known as the International Date Line, passing through the Pacific Ocean opposite the  $0^{\circ}$  longitude (Greenwich Meridian). It is drawn in a zigzag pattern to avoid landmasses. Travelers adjust their day and date for convenience when crossing this line.

**30. Important Latitudes are:**

- $0^{\circ}$  latitude: Equator
- $23^{\circ}.30^I$  North latitude: Tropic of Cancer
- $23^{\circ}.30^I$  South latitude: Tropic of Capricorn
- $66^{\circ}.30^I$  North latitude: Arctic Circle
- $66^{\circ}.30^I$  South latitude: Antarctic Circle
- $90^{\circ}$  North latitude: North Pole
- $90^{\circ}$  South latitude: South Pole

**V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.****31. Climatic Zones and Latitudes:**

- The regions between  $23^{\circ}30^I$  North and South latitudes receive maximum solar heat and are considered the Torrid Zone.
- The climate in this zone is hot.
- Areas between  $23^{\circ}.30^I$  and  $66.30^{\circ}$  in both hemispheres receive moderate heat and are called the Temperate Zone.
- Regions from  $66.30^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  North and South are considered the Frigid Zone due to low solar heat.
- Latitudes and longitudes help determine the climate of a region

### 32. International Date Line:

- The  $180^{\circ}$  longitude is called the International Date Line, passing through the Pacific Ocean opposite the  $0^{\circ}$  longitude.
- It is drawn in a zigzag pattern to avoid landmasses.
- Traveling from east to west across this line results in losing one day.
- Traveling from west to east results in gaining a day (experiencing the same day twice).
- This line helps adjust time and date for travelers.

### 33. World map showing continents and oceans.



### 34.

| Latitudes                                                                                                            | Longitudes                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Imaginary lines drawn east-west on the globe, parallel to the Equator.                                               | Imaginary lines that intersect the Equator and join the North and South Poles. |
| The Equator is the $0^{\circ}$ great circle, and the circles of latitude become smaller towards the north and south. | All longitudes are equal in length.                                            |
| Including the Equator, there are a total of 181 latitudes.                                                           | There are a total of 360 longitudes.                                           |
| The distance between one latitude and the next on the Earth's surface is about 110.4 km.                             | The maximum distance between two longitudes is at the Equator, about 111 km.   |

## CHAPTER 12: Lithosphere

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Fungus, Crust, Sand Dune, Loess Plain
2. A) Karnataka
3. C) Gypsum
4. C) Mount Vesuvius
5. D) Gauribidanur
6. B) Andhra Pradesh
7. A) Gutenberg
8. A) Metamorphic rock
9. D) In Australia
10. D) Physical weathering
11. B) Sima
12. C) Intrusive rocks
13. C) Caldera
14. D) Surface waves

### II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.

15. The outermost solid layer of the Earth is called as lithosphere.
16. The Earth is 4.6 billion years old.
17. The Earth's crust is composed of silica, aluminum, and magnesium.
18. The zone where the crust and mantle meet is called as Moho zone.
19. An example of an igneous rock is granite.
20. Molten or semi-molten rock material inside the Earth is called magma.
21. The path of a river's flow is called as riverbed.
22. Water pollution is also called as aquatic pollution.
23. The cone-shaped mouth of a volcano is called a volcanic crater.
24. The intensity of an earthquake is measured using the Richter scale.
25. The natural process in which rocks break, disintegrate, and decay is called **weathering**.
26. Huge, high, and destructive waves generated by earthquakes occurring on the sea or ocean floor, which strike the coast, are called **tsunamis**.
27. Rock layers through which groundwater cannot pass are called **impermeable rocks**.
28. The natural outflow of groundwater to the surface is called **springs**.

29. **Igneous rocks** are formed when molten material (magma) from the interior of the Earth comes out and cools and solidifies on the surface.
30. A small portion of rainwater falling on the Earth infiltrates into the ground and gets stored in the inner layers; this stored water is called **groundwater**.
31. The place where a river ends and joins the sea is called the **river mouth**.
32. The scientific study of earthquakes is called **seismology**.

### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

33. **Layers of the Earth's Interior** are the crust, mantle, and core.

34. **Mantle Layers:**

The second layer of the Earth's interior is the mantle, divided into the asthenosphere and mesosphere.

35. **Types of Rocks:**

Rocks are classified into three types: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.

36. **Forces of the Earth's Crust:**

The two forces affecting the Earth's crust are endogenic (internal) and exogenic (external) forces.

37. **Active Volcanoes:**

Volcanoes that erupt repeatedly are called active volcanoes. Example: Mauna Loa in the Hawaiian Islands.

38. **Weathering:**

The natural process of rocks breaking and disintegrating is called weathering.

39. **Four types of chemical weathering:**

1. Oxidation
2. Carbonation
3. Hydration
4. Solution

39. Rivers perform three functions—**erosion, transportation, and deposition**—and create distinctive landforms on the Earth's surface.

### **IV. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

41. **Chemical disintegration:**

The process where rainwater combines with atmospheric gases to break down rocks is called chemical **disintegration**. The four types are oxidation, hydration, solution, and carbonation.

#### **41. Glaciers:**

Glaciers are masses of ice sliding down slopes in high mountain regions or polar areas. Their main types are continental glaciers and valley glaciers.

#### **43. Types of Springs:**

- Perennial springs
- Periodic springs
- Hot water springs
- Artesian wells

#### **44. Biological Weathering:**

- Biological weathering occurs when rocks are broken down by plants, animals, and human activities.
- It involves both physical and chemical processes.
- Roots of plants growing and thickening, burrowing animals, mining, and construction activities contribute to biological weathering.

#### **45. Major earthquake zones of the world:**

- The coastal regions surrounding the **Pacific Ocean**: This includes areas such as New Zealand, the Philippines, the U.S.A., Japan, Peru, etc.
- The coastal regions around the **Mediterranean Sea**
- The **Himalayan mountain region** of India (Shiwalik region)
- 

#### **V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.**

#### **46. Human Activities Causing Natural Disasters:**

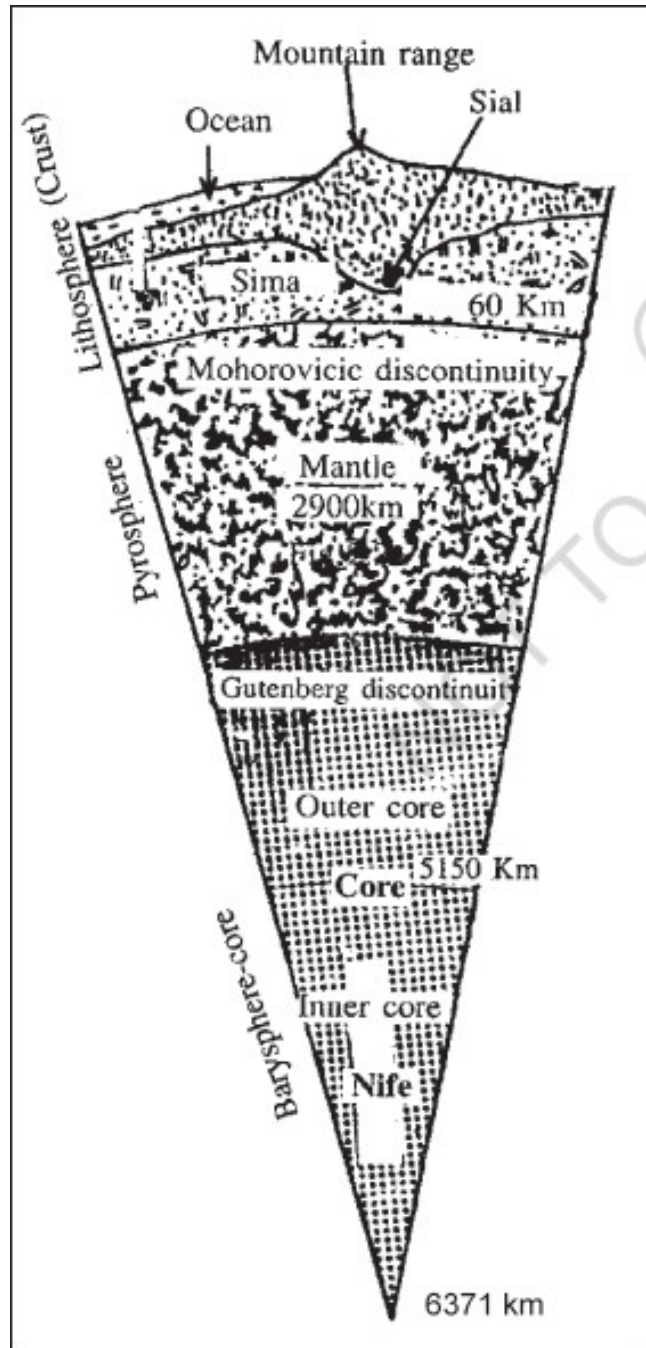
- Population growth leads to increased pressure on natural resources.
- Industrialization and urbanization degrade the environment.
- Deforestation, excessive rainfall, and drought disrupt ecosystems.
- Mining alters the Earth's surface.
- Environmental pollution, including land, water and air pollution, exacerbates natural disasters.
- These human activities increase the frequency of natural calamities.

#### **47. Preventing Earthquake Damage:**

- Issue early warnings about potential earthquakes.
- Keep residential areas away from earthquake-prone zones.
- Construct earthquake-resistant buildings.
- Stay safe indoors during an earthquake.

- Avoid living in hazardous areas.
- Stay cautious near windows, glass or walls during an earthquake.
- Avoid damaged bridges and roads post-earthquake.

48.



## CHAPTER 13: Atmosphere

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Ganganagar, Rajasthan
2. A) Barometer
3. C) Roaring Forties
4. A) Cyclone
5. B) Wind compass
6. B) Loo
7. B) Chitradurga
8. A) Mawsynram, Meghalaya
9. C) Atmosphere
10. D) Exosphere
11. C) Due to extremely high temperature
12. D) Cyclones
13. A) Temperate zone
14. D) Cumulus rain clouds
15. B) In the equatorial region
16. B) Temperate zone
17. D) Equatorial low-pressure belt
18. A) 1013.25 millibar
19. B) Northern sub-tropical high-pressure belt
20. B) Orographic rainfall

### II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.

21. The thickness of the atmosphere is approximately 1,000 kilometers.
22. The proportion of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere is 78.08%.
23. Air pressure is low in the outer layer of the atmosphere.
24. The heat received by the Earth from the Sun is called solar heat.
25. Torrid Zone.
26. Lines that connect places with the same pressure are called isobars.
27. Anemometer.
28. Monsoons in India are an example of periodic winds.
29. Cyclones are winds that blow from high-pressure zones to low-pressure centers.

30. The moisture content in the atmosphere is called humidity.
31. As the quantity of gases decreases with increase in altitude, the density decreases and the temperature also decreases. This is called the normal lapse rate of temperature.
32. The lines drawn joining places having the same temperature are called isotherms.
33. As we go higher from the Earth's surface, the rate of decrease of pressure is about 34 millibars for every 300 meters.
34. The amount of rainfall is measured by a rain gauge.
35. The zone between warm and cold air masses is called a "front."
36. The rainfall of temperate cyclones is called "frontal rainfall."
37. The rainfall caused due to air rising upward in the form of convection currents is called convectional rainfall.
38. The scientific study of climate is called Climatology.

### **III.**

39. Layers of the Atmosphere are divided into five layers based on its characteristics:  
Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere, and Exosphere.
40. Weather Conditions:  
Weather conditions include temperature, pressure, winds, humidity, rainfall and clouds.
41. Factors Affecting Temperature:  
Latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, winds, ocean currents, clouds and rainfall influence factors of temperature.
42. Atmospheric Pressure:  
Air has weight and exerts pressure on the Earth's surface. This is called atmospheric pressure.
43. Types of Winds:
  - Planetary winds
  - Periodic winds
  - Local winds
  - Cyclonic and anticyclone winds

44. . Long duration of night

- Cloudless clear sky
- Dry air
- Calm (windless) conditions and snow-covered mountain tops

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

45. Inversion of temperature:

In certain conditions, the temperature decreases with altitude in the atmosphere this Phenomenon is called as temperature inversion. It occurs in mountainous valley regions due to prolonged nights, clear cloudless skies, dry air, calm winds, and snow-covered mountain peaks.

46. Clouds:

When temperature of the atmosphere decreases, water vapor condenses into tiny water droplets, forming clouds. Clouds are classified into three types based on their characteristics: Stratus clouds, Cumulus clouds, and Cirrus clouds along with Cumulonimbus clouds.

47. Weather and Climate:

- Weather refers to the short-term atmospheric conditions of a place, e.g., cloudy, sunny, or clear weather. The scientific study of weather is called meteorology.
- Climate refers to the long-term atmospheric conditions of a region, e.g., equatorial or desert climate. The scientific study of climate is called climatology.

48. The major factors influencing the climate of a region:

- Latitude
- Altitude (height above sea level)
- Winds
- Distance from the sea
- Distribution of land and water bodies
- Ocean currents

## V.

### 49. Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere:

- The atmosphere is a mixture of various gases, dust particles, and water vapor.
- Nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, and ozone are found in atmosphere
- The atmosphere is divided into five layers.
- The Troposphere, the lowest layer, experiences all weather changes, with decreasing temperature and pressure as altitude increases.
- The Stratosphere, the second layer, contains ozone, which absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays, protecting life on Earth.
- The Mesosphere, the third layer, has extremely low temperature
- The Ionosphere (Thermosphere) has high temperature, and air molecules ionize, hence the name is Ionosphere.
- The Exosphere, the outermost layer, has very low pressure.

### 50. Atmospheric Pressure and Pressure Belts:

Air has weight and exerts pressure on the Earth's surface, known as atmospheric pressure.

Major pressure belts include:

- Equatorial Low-Pressure Belt
- Northern Subtropical High-Pressure Belt
- Southern Subtropical High-Pressure Belt
- Northern Subpolar Low-Pressure Belt
- Southern Subpolar Low-Pressure Belt
- Northern Polar High-Pressure Belt
- Southern Polar High-Pressure Belt

## CHAPTER 14: Meaning and Importance of Economics

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Utility
2. A) Social Activity
3. B) Economics
4. A) Greek
5. A) Enjoyment

### II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.

6. The father of economics is Adam Smith.
7. Economics is the science that studies wealth.
8. The root of all economic activities is human desire.
9. The term economics comes from the words *oikos* and *nomos*.
10. The government imposes taxes on the goods and services.
11. Activities undertaken to produce goods and services are called productive activities.
12. The activities undertaken by humans for their livelihood with the objective of earning money or wealth are called economic activities.
13. Praying to God, playing with friends, and helping the poor are non-economic activities because they are done out of love, sympathy, or devotion, not for money.
14. Scarcity (resources such as time, money, and raw materials are limited, while human wants are recurring and unlimited).
15. Because no country has unlimited resources (such as clean water, rare minerals, or time) required to satisfy every want of all its citizens at the same time.
16. This shows that due to limited financial resources, the school has given priority to long-term digital skill development over physical recreation.
17. The trade-off here is obtaining a clean environment at the cost of higher prices of consumer goods.
18. Because human wants change with technology; digital classrooms, online homework, and access to information have made the internet a basic educational necessity.
19. Those who pay money to use goods and services are called consumers.
20. Those who obtain goods from producers and sell them to consumers are called sellers (traders).
21. Producers are those who produce goods and services.

22. People work for wages in various occupations such as agricultural labourers in fields, workers in factories, and jobs in hotels, business, and information technology companies. All these are called labourers.
23. Those who provide services such as transport, communication, electricity, and telephone are called service providers.

**III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences.**

24. Humans engage in various economic activities to fulfill their desires by earning money.

These activities are classified into four groups:

- Productive Activities: Activities involved in producing goods and services, e.g., agriculture, industry, fishing.
- Consumption Activities: Using goods and services to satisfy human desires.
- Exchange Activities: Activities involving the collection, transportation, buying, and selling of goods.
- Distribution Activities: Determining the value of production factors.

25. Importance of Studying Economics

- It helps understand and address issues like poverty and unemployment.
- It identifies causes for economic inequality and suggests the solutions.
- It provides solutions for meeting unlimited desires with limited resources.
- It guides decisions on what, how and by whom goods should be produced.
- It helps to find the causes for price fluctuations and find solutions.
- It emphasizes the need for resource conservation and efficient use.

27. In the beginning, Economics was limited to the management of the family. Over time, the scope of Economics expanded and extended to the national and international levels. The term “Economics” is derived from the Greek word “Oiko Nomia,” which means household management.

- Wealth (Adam Smith): He called it the study of money and the “science of wealth.”
- Welfare (Alfred Marshall): He gave importance to human daily life and welfare.
- Scarcity (Lionel Robbins): He explained it as the science of choice under limited resources.
- Growth (Modern): At present, it studies the overall economic growth and development of a country.

## **CHAPTER 15: Meaning and Importance of Business Studies**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. C) Village
2. A) Import
3. B) Retail Trader
4. D) Transportation
5. B) Export
6. B) Mining industries
7. D) In small-scale industries
8. C) Insurance
9. B) Agmark
10. A) Indian Standards Institution (ISI)

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

11. Hawkers are traders who carry the goods on their heads and sell them door-to-door.
12. Internal trade refers to business conducted within a country.
13. An example of a country engaged in re-export trade is Singapore.
14. An example of a cottage industry is pottery making.
15. The main objective of business is to earn the profit.
16. The *Agmark* symbol is used to indicate the quality of agricultural products.
17. Indian Standards Institute.
18. Introducing new products to customers.
19. Those who buy goods in large quantities from producers and sell them in small quantities to retailers are called wholesalers.
20. When a country buys goods from other countries for its use, it is called import.
21. When a country sells goods to other countries for their use, it is called export.
22. The facilities required for smooth conduct of trade and commerce are called aids to trade.
23. Transport and warehousing system (cold storage warehouses).
24. An employee does not invest any capital in the basic infrastructure of the business; they receive a fixed salary from the employer in return for their labour.

25. Construction industry, because its products are directly related to the creation of fixed infrastructure.

### III.

26. Buying goods and selling them to customers is called trade.

Types:   \* Domestic trade /   Internal Trade  
          \* International trade / Foreign Trade

27.

They buy goods from wholesalers and supply them to consumers.

- They bear the losses of the business themselves.
- They provide goods according to the preferences of customers.
- They provide credit facilities to customers.
- They give information about alternative goods and supply them.
- They inform customers about new products.
- They supply goods in the quantity desired by customers.

28.

- They assist retailers.
- They provide credit facilities to retailers.
- They advertise on behalf of retailers.
- They provide market information.
- They do not keep a high profit margin.
- They advertise on behalf of producers.
- They help in storing goods.
- They provide market information to producers.

29.

Trade that takes place between two countries is called foreign trade. It has three parts: a) Import b) Export c) Re-export

30.

A) Primary industries

- Genetic-based industries
- Mining industries

B) Secondary industries

- Manufacturing industries
- Construction industries

31.

- Bamboo baskets
- Mats
- Pots
- Stone carvings
- Wood carvings
- Blacksmith product

32.

- Production of goods takes place at different times.
- Consumption takes place at different times.
- Goods must be stored and supplied to consumers from time to time.
- For this, a warehousing system is provided.
- Warehouses managed scientifically include cold storage facilities.

33.

Economic objectives of business

- The main economic objective of business is to earn profit.
- Business supplies goods and services to consumers and creates customers.
- It produces goods in sufficient quantity by using resources.
- It produces and supplies goods according to changing needs of customers over time.
- It brings changes in production through new innovations.
- It informs consumers about new products through advertisements.

34.

Social objectives of business

- Business produces and supplies goods required for the development of the country.
- It provides employment to many people and improves their standard of living through wages and salaries.
- It increases government revenue by paying taxes and contributes to national development.
- It takes responsibility for establishing and maintaining schools, colleges, hospitals, and community halls.
- It works for social welfare by maintaining parks, playgrounds, etc.

35.

Functions of retailers

- Retailers usually conduct business in places where consumers live.
- They buy goods in large quantities from wholesalers and sell them in small quantities to consumers.
- Retailers are the final link in the chain of distribution.
- They purchase goods produced by different producers through wholesalers and supply them to consumers.
- They bear business losses themselves.
- They classify goods according to quantity and provide them according to customer preferences.
- They provide credit facilities to customers.
- They inform customers about new products in the market.
- If a particular product is not available, they inform about alternative products.

**36. Types of traders**

- Permanent shops
- Itinerant traders
- Head-load traders
- Pushcart traders
- Street-side traders
- Weekly market traders

**37.37. Types of industries**

- Primary industries
- Secondary industries

**38.38. Need for foreign trade**

- No country in the world is self-sufficient in all resources.
- Some countries have an abundance of certain resources.
- Using those resources, they produce certain goods in excess.
- After meeting the country's demand, the remaining goods are exported to other countries.
- Countries lacking resources import the goods they need from other countries.
- Therefore, every country needs foreign trade.
- Foreign trade helps in maintaining friendly relations among countries.

**Part 2**  
**CHAPTER 16: The Mauryas and the Kushans**

**I. Multiple Choice Answers**

1. C) Chandragupta Maurya
2. C) Arthashastra
3. B) Kalinga War
4. C) Prakrit
5. A) Kanishka
6. C) Buddhist sculpture
7. B) Mahayana
8. C) Jainism
9. C) Pataliputra
10. B) Kujula Kadphises

**II. Answer the following in one word or one sentence**

11. Other names of Chanakya are Vishnugupta and Kautilya.
12. The language of Ashoka's inscriptions is Prakrit.
13. The capital of the Kushans was Purushapura.
14. Ashoka sent his son Rahul and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka for the propagation of Dharma.
15. Pushyagupta was the governor under Chandragupta Maurya.
16. Saka Era
17. Yuchi dynasty

**III. Answer the following in two or three sentences**

18. Megasthenes' *Indica*, Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, Vishakadatta's *Mudrarakshasa*, Ashoka's inscriptions, pillars, and stupas.
19. The important cities during Ashoka's time were Pataliputra, Taxila, Ujjain, Kalinga, and Suvarnagiri.
20. The extent of Kanishka's rule in India spread up to Sanchi in the south and Banaras in the east. His rule, including Central Asia, formed a vast empire.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences**

21.

- A promoter of peace
- Protector of Buddhism
- Believer in non-violence
- A good ruler
- A ruler who lived a value-based life
- Propagator of Buddhism

- Gave importance to art and architecture; pioneer of inscriptions
- United and ruled a vast country like India
- Protector of human values such as compassion

22. The Mauryan Empire had a centralized administrative system:

- Power was centralized in the king
- An administrative class of officials existed
- Strong espionage system
- The empire was divided into provinces and princes were appointed as governors
- Under the king were ministers, priests, commander-in-chief, and princes
- Taxila, Ujjain, Tosali, Suvarnagiri, and Girnar were administrative centers
- There were officials called Rajukas and Yuktas
- Pataliputra was the capital, and there were six committees

23. During Kanishka's reign, the Kushan Empire expanded greatly:

- He began the Saka Era in 78 CE
- Purushapura was his capital; another city was Mathura
- Buddhism flourished greatly
- Ashvaghosha, Vasumitra, and Sangharaksha were scholars
- The Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kashmir under his leadership
- Like Ashoka, he sent missions to Central Asia and China to spread Buddhism
- He gave great encouragement to art and architecture

24. Draw a map of India and mark the following places.



## Chapter 17: Guptas and Vardhanas

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Samudragupta
2. C) Narasimha Gupta
3. B) Chandragupta II
4. A) Varaha Mihira
5. A) Kapila
6. C) Iron
7. C) Dhanvantari
8. A) Nalanda
9. C) Magadha
10. C) Chandragupta I
11. B) Vishakhadatta
12. D) Mrichchhakatika
13. A) Pushyabhuti

### II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

14. The Chinese traveler who visited India during the Gupta period was Fa-Hien.
15. The most famous play of Kalidasa is *Abhijnana Shakuntala*.
16. Two famous poets at Harshavardhana's court were Pushyabhuti and Bana.

### III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences.

17. The prominent poets during Chandragupta II are Kalidasa, Shudraka, and Vishakhadatta.
18. The main sources of income for the Vardhanas were land revenue, professional taxes, sales taxes, and other income sources.
19. The notable works of Kalidasa include Meghaduta, Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava, Ritusamhara, and Abhijnana Shakuntala.
20. Varahamihira, Bhaskara-I, Aryabhata, Charaka, Sushruta.
21. By defeating the Shakas, he annexed Western India to the Gupta Empire. He established marital alliances with many royal families of India and became influential, earning the title Vikramaditya.

#### IV.

##### 22. Nalanda University:

- Nalanda University was established by Narasimha Gupta.
- It gained worldwide fame during the reign of Harshavardhana.
- Harshavardhana's sister Rajashri served as its vice-chancellor.
- Renowned scholars and teachers worked at the university.
- It had impressive buildings and accommodated 10,000 students.
- Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) studied and later taught there, as mentioned in his work *Si-Yu-Ki*.

##### 23. Decline of the Gupta Empire:

- The Gupta empire faced continuous invasions by the Huns, leading to its decline.
- Gupta empire lack of strong, well-equipped army.
- Administrative misuse of power weakened the empire.
- Priests received large donations, gaining economic exemptions.
- Farmers, residents, and skilled workers became subordinate to landowners.

##### 24. Literary and Scientific Contributions of the Guptas:

- The Guptas patronized numerous poets, with Samudragupta himself being a poet.
- Chandragupta II encouraged literature, and Kalidasa wrote several works, including *Abhijnana Shakuntala*.
- Other notable works are *Mrichchhakatika* of Shudraka and *Mudrarakshasa* of Vishakhadatta.
- Dharmashastras and Puranas were composed during this period.
- Scientists like Varahamihira, Bhaskara, Aryabhata, Charaka, and Sushruta made significant contributions.
- Charaka authored *Charaka Samhita*, and Sushruta wrote *Sushruta Samhita*.

##### 25. Gupta Administration:

- The king's administration was supported by a council of ministers.
- Officers included Mahasandhivigraha, Mahabaladhikrita, Bhogapati, and Doota (Spy).
- The empire was divided into provinces.
- Land revenue was the primary source of income.
- Feudal lords caused administrative challenges.
- When the king weakened, feudal lords became independent.

## Chapter 18: South India - Shathavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Mauryas
2. A) Simuka
3. D) Prakrit
4. C) Vedic
5. A) Chandravalli Lake
6. C) Sanskrit
7. B) Durvinita
8. B) Chavundaraya
9. D) Durvinita
10. D) Chavundaraya Purana

### II.

11. The capital of the Satavahanas was Shrikakulam.
12. The famous Satavahana king was Gautamiputra Satakarni.
13. The Mahamastakabhisheka of the Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola occurs every twelve years.
14. Another name for the Ganga kingdom was Gangavadi.
15. The Satavahana empire declined due to continuous invasions.
16. The administrative languages during the Kadamba period were Sanskrit and Prakrit.
17. Halmidi Inscription

### III.

18. Four notable texts from the Ganga period are Dattaka Sutra, Shabdavatara, Vaddakatha, and Gajashtaka.
19. The dynasties that ruled South India include the Satavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, and Pallavas.
21. Major trade centers during the Satavahana period were Nashik, Kalyan, Broach, and Bhatkala.
21. Yajna Sri Satakarni was the last king of this dynasty; during his reign, the empire declined due to continuous invasions.

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

22. Contributions of Kadamba to Indian Culture:

- The Kadambas made distinctive contributions to Indian culture.
- They established an efficient administrative system, promoted religious harmony, and contributed to the field of literature, art, and architecture.
- The ancient Halmidi inscription in Kannada dates to this period.
- They maintained an excellent education system, with agraharas serving as educational centers.
- Governors, priests, ministers, and military commanders played key roles in administration.
- The kingdom was divided into provinces, with provincial officers appointed to manage them.

23. Ganga Society:

- Ganga society gave importance to valued truthfulness, loyalty, bravery, and patience.
- Despite various castes and communities, society was interdependent.
- The patriarchal joint family system was prevalent.
- Young warriors and officials were renowned for their courage and patience.
- These values enabled effective governance.

24. During the Satavahana period, the paintings of Ajanta and Amaravati were created.

- Temples, viharas, and chaityalayas were constructed.
- The chaityalaya at Karle was built by a wealthy patron (Bhupala) of Banavasi.

## Chapter 19: Chalukyas of Badami and Pallavas of Kanchi

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Pulakeshi II
2. B) Vijjika
3. C) Narasimhavarma
4. A) Aihole
5. C) Pattadakallu
6. A) Arjuna's Penance
7. B) Shivaskanda Varma
8. D) Hiuen Tsang

### II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.

9. *Dakshinapatheshwara* and *Lord of the Region Surrounded by Three Seas* are the Titles of Pulakeshi II
10. Pallava kings who ruled Kanchi were Shivaskanda Varma, Mahendravarma, Narasimhavarma I, and Aparajita.
11. The dynasty that gave the name Karnataka was the Chalukyas.
12. Narasimhavarma defeated Pulakeshi II because he refused to accept his supremacy.
13. Narasimhavarma
14. By defeating Immadi Pulakeshi, he captured Vatapi. Because of this, he earned the title "Vatapikonda."
15. Shiva Bhattaraka
16. Karnatabala

### III. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

#### 17. Contributions of Chalukyas to Literature:

- The Chalukyas encouraged literature, fostering the growth of Kannada and Sanskrit.
- Kannada was their native language.
- The Tripadi style of poetry developed during this period.
- Many inscriptions were written in Kannada.
- The inscription of Kappe Arabhatta includes Tripadi-style poetry.
- Notable Sanskrit scholars include Kavishale, Vijjika, and Akalanka, with works like *Kaumudimahotsava* and *Hara Parvatiya* composed.

### 18. Achievements of Pulakeshi II

- Pulakeshi II was the most powerful emperor of the Badami Chalukyas, expanding his empire significantly.
- He defeated the Pallava king Mahendravarma.
- He also defeated Harshavardhana of Vardhana dynasty, earning titles like Dakshinapatheshwara and Lord of the Region Surrounded by Three Seas.
- He divided his kingdom into provinces, appointing his brothers as governors.
- Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang visited the Chalukya capital.
- Pulakeshi II was known as a just and compassionate ruler, beloved by his people.

### 19. Architecture of Pallava

- Pallava kings promoted the architecture along with efficient administration.
- They built numerous palaces and stone temples.
- Exquisite sculptures were carved from single rocks.
- Stories from the Mahabharata and Bhagavata were depicted in carvings.
- The sculpture called *Arjuna's Penance* is a masterpiece.
- The Vaikuntha Perumal temple and the sea shore temple at Mahabalipuram are exemplary models of ancient Indian architecture.

20.

- The Badami Chalukyas ruled for about 200 years.
- The king actively participated in administration.
- The kingdom was divided into units called *Vishaya* (districts).
- The *Vishayadhipati* was in charge of these divisions.
- The village was the smallest administrative unit.
- The village head looked after accounts and records.

21.

- The Pallavas encouraged both Sanskrit and Tamil languages.
- Kanchi was a centre of Sanskrit literature. Poets in the Pallava court included Bharavi, the author of *Kiratarjuniya*, and Dandi, the author of *Dashakumaracharita*. King Mahendravarman himself wrote the social drama *Mattavilasa Prahasana* and the work *Bhagavadajjukam*.
- During their period, verses were composed in Tamil, which became a treasure of Tamil literature. The Pallavas promoted all religions.

## Chapter 20: Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta and Chalukyas of Kalyana

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Krishna I
2. C) Mahasandhi Vighrahi
3. A) Pampa
4. B) Amoghavarsha
5. A) Ranna
6. A) Hampi
7. C) Someshwara I
8. C) Kanunu
9. C) Dantidurga
10. B) Tailapa II
11. C) Srivijaya
12. B) Salotgi
13. A) Krishna I
14. B) Tailapa II
15. A) Someshvara I
16. C) Vikramaditya VI
17. D) Basaveshwara
18. B) For easy administration, they had an efficient decentralization system.
19. B) It rejected social inequalities and taught values in the simple language of the common people.

### II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.

20. The first Kannada text is *Kavirajamarga*.
21. The Kannada poet who earned the title *Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarti* was Ponna.
22. Another name for Ranna's *Gadayuddha* is *Sahasa Bhima Vijaya*.
23. The text *Manasollasa* was written by Chalukya king Someshwara III.
24. It extended from the Narmada River in the north to the Kaveri River in the south.
25. Vachana Sahitya
26. Arab traveller Sulaiman
27. Someshvara I

### III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

#### 28. Education Centers of Rashtrakutas:

- Agraharas and monasteries were major educational centers.
- Subjects like Sanskrit, Vedas, astrology, logic, and Puranas were taught.
- Salotagi in Indi taluk, Bijapur district, was a prominent educational hub.

#### 29. Ellora Temples:

- The rock-cut temples at Ellora are a significant contribution to Indian art.
- The monolithic Kailasanatha temple, built by Krishna I, is a marvelous of architecture.
- The temple Carved from a 100-foot-high rock, it includes the famous Dashavatara cave temple.

#### 30. Krishna I , Govinda III , Govinda II , Amoghavarsha

#### 31. Tailapa II , Someshvara I

Someshvara III , Vikramaditya VI , Someshvara IV

#### 32. Basavanna , Akka Mahadevi,

Allama Prabhu , Machayya

### IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

#### 33. Rashtrakuta Administration:

- The Rashtrakutas followed a hereditary monarchy.
- A council of ministers assisted the king.
- The *MahasandhiVigrahi* handled foreign trade.
- The empire was divided into mandalas, vishayas, nadus, and villages.
- Village heads were called *Gramapati* or *Prabhugavunda*.
- Nadu officials were known as *Nadagavunda*, and revenue came from land taxes, professional taxes, and foreign trade duties.

#### 34. Literature under Chalukyas of Kalyana:

**Golden age of Kannada:** The period of Kalyana Chalukyas is called the "Golden Age of Kannada Literature" because many great works were written.

**Vachana Literature started:** Social reformer Basavanna started the Vachana movement. Vachanas were simple poems in Kannada about God and society.

- **Great Kannada poets:** Famous poets like Ranna, Pampa's followers, and Nagachandra wrote epics and stories that made Kannada literature rich.

- **Encouragement to Jain literature:** Chalukya kings supported Jain scholars. Nagachandra wrote Ramachandra Charitapurana in Kannada.
- **Support to Sanskrit:** Along with Kannada, Sanskrit also grew. Scholars wrote books on grammar, poetry, and science in Sanskrit.
- **New literary styles:** New forms like Champu, Shatpadi, and Vachana became popular. Writing became easy for common people to understand.
- **Royal patronage:** Kalyana Chalukya kings gave jobs, land, and rewards to poets and scholars. Their court at Kalyana was a center of learning.
- **Religious and social themes:** Literature spoke about Bhakti, equality, and social reforms. This helped spread ideas to all people, not just scholars.

### 35. Art and Architecture under Chalukyas of Kalyana:

- Their contributions to art are immense, with temples like Kashivishveshwara in Lakkundi, Mahadeva temple in Itagi, Mallikarjuna temple, and Trikuteshwara temple in Gadag.
- Music and dance flourished, with artists appointed for performances.
- Queen Chandrlekha patronized scholars and dancers.
- Topics like music, dance, and jewelry are detailed in *Manasollasa* and *Sangita Chudamani*.

### 36.

\* Amoghavarsha ruled for about 64 years. This brought peace and stability to the Rashtrakuta kingdom.

- **Great administrator:** He made good laws and had a strong, well-organized government. People lived safely.
- **Capital at Manyakheta:** He made Manyakheta in present-day Karnataka his capital and developed it into a big city.
- **Patron of literature:** He loved Kannada and Sanskrit. He wrote "Kavirajamarga", the first book on Kannada poetry.
- **Religious tolerance:** Though he followed Jainism, he respected all religions. He built temples for Hindus and Jains.
- **Support to arts and education:** He encouraged poets, scholars, and artists. Many famous writers lived in his court.
- **Trade and economy:** He promoted trade with Arab countries. Manyakheta became a rich center for business.

- Peaceful ruler: Unlike other kings, he preferred peace over war. This helped culture, farming, and trade to grow.
- Amoghavarsha is remembered as one of the greatest and most peaceful kings of India.

37.

- Rashtrakuta Period:
- Patronage to Kannada: Made Kannada a court language. It became very popular during their rule.
- Kavirajamarga: Written by King Amoghavarsha I. First book on Kannada grammar and poetry.
- Three Gems of Kannada: Pampa, Ponna and Ranna wrote great Kannada epics under Rashtrakuta patronage.
- Pampa's works: Wrote Adipurana and Pampa Bharata in champu style. Jain literature grew: Most early Kannada works were Jain religious texts. Rashtrakutas supported Jain scholars.
- Centers of learning: Manyakheta became a big center for poets, scholars, and libraries.
- Great scholars in Amoghavarsha's court: His court had famous Jain scholars like Jinasena, Gunabhadra, Virasena, mathematician Mahaviracharya, and grammarian Shakatayana.
- Kannada scholar - Srivijaya: He wrote Kavirajamarga in Amoghavarsha's court. It is the first available book on Kannada poetry.

38.

The Rashtrakutas were great supporters of art and architecture during their rule from 8th to 10th century CE.

- Ellora and Elephanta are great contributions to Indian art
- Krishna I built the world-famous Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora by carving an entire mountain into a temple.
- This temple shows their skill because it was made out of one single rock without joining any stones.
- The Rashtrakutas also contributed to the Ellora caves and made beautiful sculptures of Shiva, Vishnu and Durga.
- They encouraged rock-cut architecture and continued building temples in styles seen at Ellora and other places.

- The idols of Ardhanarishvara and Maheshmurti (Trimukha) are beautifully carved. Temples from their period are found at Shiraval in Raichur district. There is also a beautiful Jain temple at Pattadakal.
- The capital Manyakheta became a center where poets, painters and sculptors from different regions gathered.
- Because of their royal support, art and culture reached great heights and is still admired today

39. Vikramaditya VI, the son of Someshvara I,  
He was the greatest ruler of this dynasty.

- An extraordinary warrior and a good administrator.
- He started the Chalukya Vikrama era in 1076 CE.
- He suppressed the rebellion of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana.
- He maintained relations with Vijayabahu, the king of Sri Lanka.

40.

During the period of the Kalyani Chalukyas, music and dance also developed.

- Artists were appointed for the service of music and dance
- Queen Chandrlekha patronized many musicians and dancers.
- Subjects like music, dance, art, and ornaments are described in the works *Manasollasa* and *Sangeeta Chudamani* of Jagadekamalla II.

## **Chapter 21: Cholas and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. B) Thanjavur
2. C) Rajaraja Chola I
3. A) Sosevuru
4. D) Bittideva
5. B) Raghavanka
6. A) Ketu Malla
7. B) They would vow to sacrifice their lives immediately after the death of their king.
8. C) Karikala Chola
9. A) Rajaraja Chola I
10. B) Perunguri
11. C) Sala
12. B) Vishnuvardhana
13. A) Vishnuvardhana

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

14. The Chola king who built GangaikondaCholapuram was Rajendra Chola I.
15. The Kannada poet who earned the title Kavi Chakravarti was Ranna.
16. The sect founded by Ramanujacharya was Vishishtadvaita.
17. The temple built by Rajaraja Chola I in Thanjavur is Brihadeshwara Temple.
18. The architect of the Chola empire was Rajaraja Chola I.
19. Vijayalaya Chola
20. The main feature of Chola administration was the development of village self-governance.
21. The members of the village assembly during the Chola period were called Perumakkal.
22. Uttaramerur Agrahara

### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

23. Chola Village Administration:
  - Village autonomy developed significantly.
  - Village assemblies, called Gramasabhas, were primary governing bodies, with names like Tara Kuram or Perunguri.

- Members are called as Perumakkal and they were elected through election. only Sanskrit scholars and wealthy individuals were eligible

24. Hoysala Literature:

- Kannada literature flourished with works like Jagannatha Vijaya, Yashodhara Charite, Girija Kalyana, and Shabdamanidarpana.
- Sanskrit works such as Shribhashya and ShrigunaRatnakosha were also composed.

25. Dasoja, Chavana, Jakana, Dankana

26. The Cholas granted complete autonomy to village assemblies such as the Mahasabha and the Ur to manage local affairs. They implemented an organized electoral system (Kudavolai) with strict eligibility criteria related to property ownership and education. Separate committees looked after important village infrastructure such as irrigation tanks, gardens, and temples, ensuring self-sufficiency at the grassroots level.

**IV. Answer the following questions in seven or eight sentences.**

27. Achievements of Rajaraja Chola I:

- Rajaraja Chola I was a renowned Chola king. He was a brave, exceptional warrior and skilled administrator.
- As the architect of the Chola empire, he strengthened its foundation and expanded its territories.
- He built a naval force and conquered Sri Lanka.
- Tamil influence grew in Malaysia and Singapore.
- He initiated overseas trade and commerce.
- The Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur was built by him is world-famous.

28. Hoysala Contributions:

- Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana conquered Gangavadi and earned the title Talakadugonda.
- To commemorate his victories, he built the Keertinarayana Temple in Talakad and the Chennakeshava Temple in Belur.
- His efforts to expand the empire were thwarted by Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI.
- Ramanujacharya, unable to propagate Vishishtadvaita in the Chola kingdom, sought refuge under Bittideva and spread it across Karnataka.

- General Ketu Malla built the Hoysaleswara and Shantaleswara temples in Halebidu.
- Many Jain basadis and temples were constructed during this period

29. During the Hoysala period, literature flourished remarkably. They patronized scholars of Kannada, Sanskrit, and Tamil.

- Famous Kannada poets enriched the language: **Janna** wrote Yashodhara Charite, **Harihara** wrote Girija Kalyana, and **Raghavanka** wrote Harishchandra Kavya.
- The grammarian Keshiraja wrote the outstanding Kannada grammar work Shabdamanidarpana.
- Ramanujacharya, a famous philosopher, made immense contributions to Sanskrit religious and philosophical literature.

30. The Cholas were Shaivites and built many Shiva temples.

- The Brihadeeswara Temple at Thanjavur stands in a vast courtyard measuring 500 feet in length and 250 feet in width. Its tower (shikhara) is 200 feet high.
- The Choleswara temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram built by Rajendra,
- The Choleswara temple at Begur near Aprameya (near Channapatna), and
- The Mukeshwara temple at Bennamangala in Karnataka served as economic and cultural centers.
- During their period, the idols of Shiva, Ganapati, Vishnu, Durga, and Kartikeya became famous.

31.

- Hoysala sculpture is world-famous. The Hoysalas built numerous temples using soft soapstone.
- Their temples have five main features: star-shaped sanctum (garbhagriha),
- raised platform (jagati), wall decorations, and ornate pillars and towers.
- The Chennakeshava Temple at Belur has beautifully carved Madanikas on its pillars. The Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu was built by the commander Ketamalla.
- The Keshava Temple at Somanathapura, built by Somadandanayaka, is also famous.
- Apart from these, there are many temples at places like Arasikere, Govindanahalli, Doddagaddavalli, and Bhadravati.
- All these are known for their extremely intricate carvings and have left a lasting impact on architecture.

## Chapter 22: Democracy

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) 2005
2. A) 18 years
3. C) 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment
4. B) Switzerland
5. General Elections
- 6) A) State Election Commission

### II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.

7. The word “democracy” derived from the words *Demos* and *cratia*.
8. According to Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
9. Elections that were held every five years are called general elections.

### III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.

10. Types of Democracy:
  1. Direct Democracy
  2. Indirect Democracy
11. Two Characteristics of Democracy:
  - Democracy is a government of the people.
  - Representatives make laws on behalf of the people.
12. In a democracy, opposition parties have the opportunity to prevent the ruling party from misusing power through discussion, dialogue, criticism, review, and protests.
13. Periodic elections are very essential in a democracy because they ensure that the government remains a representative of the people and give every citizen an opportunity to express their political opinion.
14. The success of democracy depends on the voters. People must vote and should not follow corrupt and unethical practices. They should elect capable and honest candidates who respond to their problems.

### IV.

#### 15. Indirect Democracy:

- People elect their representatives through periodic elections.
- Elected members formulate laws and manage administration.
- India follows an indirect democratic system.

#### 16. Types of Democracy:

- Direct Democracy: People directly form their government through elections and create rules and laws for their progress.

- Indirect Democracy: People elect representatives in periodic elections. These representatives make laws and administer governance.

## V.

### 17. Characteristics of Democracy:

- It grants rights and freedoms to citizens.
- Protects citizens through an independent judiciary.
- It is based on the principle of equality.
- Allows people to elect competent leaders.
- Decisions are made through public opinion and discussion.
- Provides opportunities for personal development.
- An opposition party checks the misuse of power by the ruling party.
- Fosters nationalism, patriotism, and unity in diversity among citizens.

### 18. Features of Democracy are:

- It is the government of people.
- People elect their representatives.
- Representatives create laws on behalf of their people.
- It is based on universal adult franchise.
- All citizens are equal before the law.
- Political parties exist in this system.
- It focuses on the all-round development of citizens.
- Democracy opposes personality cults.

### 19. Disadvantages of Democracy

- Democracy becomes weak when public representatives lack proper educational qualifications, administrative skills, good leadership qualities, and social, economic, and political awareness, and act out of self-interest.
- Competition among political parties for power leads to bias and corruption.
- Party interests become more important than national interests.
- Defection from one party to another makes governments unstable.
- In a democratic system, the use of caste, religion, money, and muscle power during elections weakens the government.
- Law-making in a democracy is a lengthy process.
- Conducting elections is expensive and the process takes a long time.
- Illiterate and poor people may be exploited by those in power.
- Anti-social elements may influence the government using money and muscle power.

## **Chapter 23: Local Self-Governments**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A) 73rd and 74th Amendments
2. D) All the above categories
3. B) 1 and 10
4. B) Municipal Corporation Commissioner
5. 1993
- 6) C) Gram Sabha
- 7) A) By lottery
- 8) A) District Executive Officer

### **II.**

9. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act came into force in 1993.
10. The Gram Sabha is chaired by the Gram Panchayat President.
11. The administrative term of a Gram Panchayat is five years.
12. The term of Taluk Panchayat is five years.
13. The tenure of the District Panchayat President and Vice-President is thirty months.
14. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zilla Panchayat is appointed by the state government.
15. Urban or Local

### **III.**

16. The Gram Panchayat is the institution that exists at the lowest level as the foundation of the Panchayat Raj system. Gram Panchayats are formed based on population. A Gram Panchayat is formed for a village or a group of two or three villages having a population of about 5,000 to 7,000.
17. For the efficient administration of local bodies, four standing committees are formed. A Chief Officer, appointed by the state government, functions as the main administrative authority and manages all the activities of the local bodies.
18. An area with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 is considered a town. An area with a population between 50,000 and 3,00,000 is called a city.

**19. 1.Gram Panchayat 2.Taluk Panchayat 3.Zilla Panchayat**

**20. Objectives of Local Self-Government:**

- Resolving local issues by involving local people.
- Providing administrative knowledge to the common public.

**21. Sources of Income for Panchayath:**

- Revenue from taxes on water, health, education, and library facilities.
- Rent and lease from panchayath properties.

**22. Functions of Taluk Panchayath:**

- Compiling annual plan proposals of Gram Panchayats and submitting them to the District Panchayath.
- Implementing welfare programs as directed by the state government or District Panchayath.

**23. Types of Urban Local Bodies:**

- Municipal Corporation
- Town Panchayat, Municipality, City Corporation
- Cantonment Area

**IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

**24. Functions of Urban Local Bodies:**

- Preparing and approving budgets.
- Managing the overall administration of the city or town.
- Formulating effective urban plans.
- Registering births and deaths.
- Promoting cultural programs.
- Providing sewage systems and solid waste disposal facilities in cities.

## **Chapter 24: Sociology in Daily Life**

### **I. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

1. The interactions we have with many people in daily life are called social interactions.
2. The awareness of performing one's assigned role is called role consciousness.
3. Language is necessary for communication.
4. The daily interaction of two or more individuals through language and symbols is called social interaction.
5. Language

### **II.**

6. Although general knowledge often helps us in our day-to-day life, it sometimes fails to answer certain important questions. In such situations, social science helps us. For example, by studying women, it can scientifically prove that they are as capable and equal as men.
7. Without socialization, it is not possible to carry on our daily life. The language we speak depends on the region in which we live. Accordingly, we adapt to that language; otherwise, it becomes difficult for us to lead our lives.

### **8. Importance of Language in Communication:**

- Language is essential for communication.
- It is needed to express opinions.
- Language helps express and share emotions.
- It is crucial for a child's educational development.
- Language aids in understanding the surrounding world.
- It is an integral part of comprehension.
- 

### **9. Role Consciousness:**

- Role consciousness refers to an individual performing their assigned role. For example, in a hospital, doctors examine patients and prescribe necessary medicines and treatments.
- Nurses administer medicines and care for patients accordingly.
- In a school, teachers educate and students learn and face examinations

## **Chapter 25: Types of Societies**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. D) All of the above
2. B) Division of Labour

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

3. A society that depends on agriculture for its livelihood is called an agrarian society.
4. A society that depends on industries, where goods are produced using science and technology, is called an industrial society.
5. The tool used for farming in an agricultural society is the plough.
6. People in hunting societies are constantly move from one place to another
7. A society that rears animals for livelihood is a pastoral society.
8. A society that depends on farming for survival is called as agricultural society.
9. Societies are classified based on primary occupations and activities of people.
10. A society depended on science and technology is called as industrial society.

### **III. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

#### **11. Types of Societies:**

- Hunting and food gathering society
- Pastoral society
- Agricultural society
- Industrial society

#### **12. Characteristics of Agricultural Society:**

- Agricultural Society depends on farming for livelihood.
- Agricultural products are the primary source of subsistence.
- People settle in one place.
- They engage in other activities alongside farming.
- They possess various skills related agriculture.

13.

- This society is large in size and sometimes includes hundreds and even thousands of people. For example, the Bakhtiyar community still consists of about 5,000 to 1,50,000 people.
- This society is generally found in grasslands, hilly regions, deserts, and areas not suitable for agriculture. Such regions are favourable for animal rearing; therefore, their main occupation is pastoralism.
- In this society, those who own more livestock are more influential than others. They are considered wealthy and become leaders of others.

14.

- New inventions have brought about social change. The steam engine, internal combustion engine, electric power, nuclear energy, etc., have brought and continue to bring wide-ranging social and economic transformations.
- People migrate to cities where industries are established in search of jobs. Therefore, the population increases.
- Division of labour is necessary to run industries. Division of labour means distributing work based on skills. It is seen in all sectors of industrial society.
- In one sense, this classification can also be considered as stages in the evolution of human society.

## 26: Hydrosphere

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Gulf
2. A) Sambhar Lake
3. C) 35 parts per 1000
4. B) Suez Canal
5. A) 100 fathoms
6. A) India and Sri Lanka
7. B) Salinity
8. B) Deep sea plain
9. A) Tonga
10. B) Agulhas
11. C) Continental shelf

### II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.

12. Earth is called the blue planet because 70.78% of its surface is covered by water.
13. An example of a strait is the Bering Strait.
14. The deepest ocean trench is Challenger Deep.
15. The water body with the highest salinity is Lake Van in Turkey.
16. The time interval between two high tides is 12 hours and 26 minutes.
17. High tides occurring on full moon days are called spring tides.
18. Sunlight penetrates water up to a depth of 200 meters.
19. Salinity is higher in tropical oceans.
20. Because the sun's rays penetrate water only up to a depth of 200 meters.

### III.

#### 21. Ocean floor Topography:

- Continental shelf
- Continental slope
- Deep-sea plain
- Ocean trenches

#### 22. Ocean Currents and Salinity:

- Ocean currents are the continuous flow of surface water in a specific direction. Types of ocean currents include warm currents and cold currents.
- Ocean water is salty because salts remain in the sea as water evaporates over long periods.

23. Main Currents of the Indian Ocean:

- Mozambique, Madagascar, Agulhas and West Australian currents.

24. The factors influencing ocean currents are:

- The daily rotation of the Earth
- Temperature
- Winds
- The shape of landmasses

#### **IV.**

25. Bay and Gulf:

- A bay is a narrow, elongated part of the sea extending into the land, smaller than a sea, varying in depth, shape, and size.
- A gulf is a semi-circular part of the sea surrounded by land, varying in depth, shape, and size.

26. Importance of Continental Shelf:

- The shallow coastal region of the sea is the continental shelf.
- It supports fishing.
- It aids navigation.
- It supports aquatic life and agriculture.
- It facilitates crude oil production.

27. Tides:

- Spring tides occur when the Earth, Moon, and Sun are aligned.
- The combined gravitational pull of the Sun and Moon causes high tides.
- Neap tides occur when the Moon is perpendicular to the Earth-Sun line.

#### **V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.**

28. Importance of Tides:

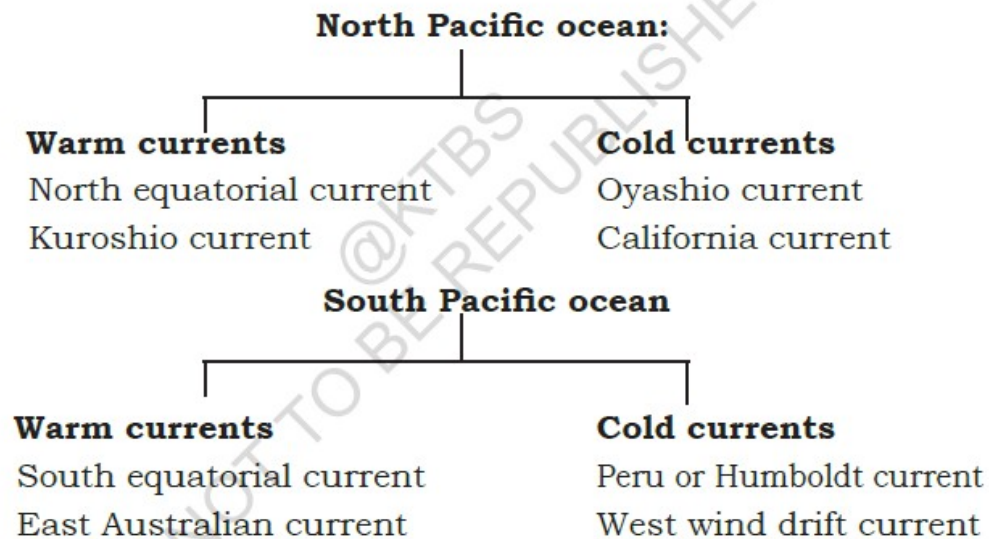
- They are useful for large-scale navigation.
- They help build ports and dockyards.
- They keep ports clean.
- They aid in salt production.
- They support fishing.
- They contribute to electricity generation.
- They attract tourists.
- They support commercial production.

29. Ocean Conservation:

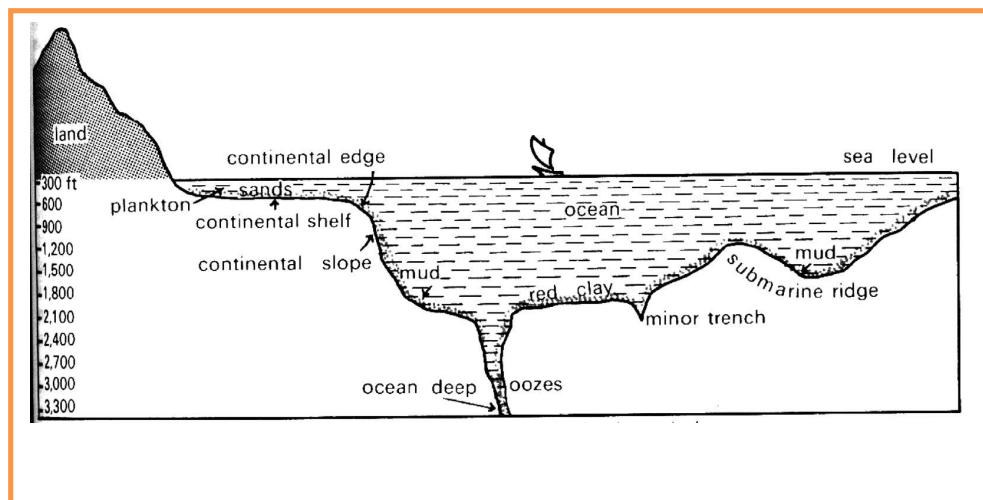
- Ocean conservation is critical today. Oceans are vital for humans and countless species are becoming polluted.
- Preventive measures include transporting crude oil via pipelines instead of ships.
- Stop dumping nuclear waste into oceans.
- Prevent industrial chemical pollutants from reaching the sea.
- Control waste disposal at ports and coastal towns.
- Protect coastal sand beaches from degradation.
- Create clean, attractive tourist destinations and raise awareness among locals and tourists.

30.

**Currents of the Pacific Ocean are:**



31.



## **Chapter 27: BIOSPHERE**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A) Tropical Zone
2. A) Prevents species extinction
3. C) Acid Rain
4. C) Poland, Czech Republic and South-East Germany
5. D) Water Pollution Control
6. A) Global Warming
7. B) Chloro fluoro carbon (CFC)

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

8. Undesirable changes in the surrounding environment are called environmental pollution.
9. The ozone layer protects from ultraviolet rays.
10. Rainwater containing sulfuric acid, carbon monoxide, and other acids is called acid rain.
11. Ecology is the science that describes the relationship between organisms and their physical, chemical, and biological environments.
12. The variety of plant and animal species in a region is called biodiversity.
13. Air pollution occurs when substances from human activities mix with the air, harming human health and property.
14. Acid rain is called “Lake killer.”

### **III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

15. Ecological Balance:
  - The harmonious and balanced relationship between the natural environment and various species is called ecological balance.
  - It occurs naturally in ecosystems.
16. Types of Environmental Pollution:
  - Air pollution
  - Water pollution
  - Soil pollution
  - Noise pollution
17. Regions Affected by Acid Rain:
  - Poland, Czech Republic, and southeastern Germany in Europe.
18. Man-Made Sources of Noise Pollution:

- Industrial noise, mining noise, aircraft noise and explosive noise.

#### **20. Water Pollution Control Measures**

- Treating industrial waste materials
- Cleaning sources of drinking water
- Treating sewage water
- Preventing the dumping of garbage into water bodies.

### **IV. Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.**

#### **20. Environment:**

- The surroundings where living organisms and biological materials exist are called the environment.
- It includes natural or geographical environments and cultural or man-made environments.

#### **21. Effects of Water Pollution:**

- Water becomes contaminated.
- Diseases like cholera, tuberculosis, and jaundice spread.
- It causes the death of aquatic life.
- It harms agriculture.
- It leads to environmental imbalance.
- It reduces oxygen levels in water.

#### **22. Effects of Noise Pollution:**

- Permanent hearing loss.
- Heart-related diseases and heart attacks.
- Mental health issues.
- Sleep disturbance, lack of concentration, headaches, and fatigue.

#### **23. Greenhouse Effect:**

- The greenhouse effect occurs when carbon dioxide and other harmful gases trap heat emitted from the Earth, increasing atmospheric temperature.

### **V. Answer the following questions in six to eight sentences.**

#### **24. Causes of Soil Pollution:**

- Soil erosion and landslides.
- Volcanic eruptions.
- Decay and decomposition of plants and animals.
- Industrial waste.
- Urban waste.

- Agricultural and domestic waste.
- Oil spills.
- Nuclear waste.

25. The temperature of the Earth is increasing day by day. In recent years, the temperature of the atmosphere has been rising continuously. This is called **Global Warming**.

**Effects:**

- The layers of the atmosphere change.
- Glaciers melt.
- The sea level is rising.
- It causes environmental imbalance.
- Ice masses in the Himalayas, Arctic, and Antarctic are melting.

## **Chapter 28: Basic Concepts of Economics**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. D) Increases
2. A) Consumption
3. D) Saving
4. A) Mental effort
5. A) Decreases
6. B) Demand
7. C) Demand and Supply
8. D) Price
9. D) Profit
10. B) Per Capita Income
11. A) Mental Labour

### **II.**

12. The purchasing power for goods and services is called demand.
13. Per capita income is obtained by dividing the total income of the nation by its population.
14. The goods and services to be provided to the customer is called as Supply.
15. Storing goods when they are abundant and supplying them when scarce.  
For example, storing raw mangoes during their season and supplying them in another season in the form of pickles.
16. Price is determined based on the demand and supply of goods.
17. Utility is the power to satisfy human wants.
18. Goods and services that can be used in their original form have primary utility. For example, water, fruits, eggs, etc.
19. Form utility is created by giving shape to goods provided by nature and making them suitable for use. For example, a sculptor giving shape to a stone as a statue, a carpenter making a chair or table from wood.
20. Place utility is created by transporting goods available in abundance at one place to distant places so that consumers can access them. For example, apples from Shimla and oranges from Kodagu being made available in Bengaluru.
21. “All for each and each for all” is the motto of cooperation.
22. The total value of goods and services produced in a country in one year is called national income.

### III.

#### 23. Impact of Demand on Production:

- Demand significantly affects the production sector.
- Increased demand leads to higher production, employment, income, and supply.
- It improves people's standard of living.
- It leads to increase the national income and progress of country
- The decrease in the demand reduces the production, income, and employment, lowering living standards and national progress.
- Thus, demand is a symbol of national progress.

#### 24. Importance of Physical and Mental Labor:

- Both physical and mental labor is vital for a progress of the country
- A shortage of physical labor hampers the production.
- Mental labor drives national development.
- Everyone should be willing to perform physical labor.
- Society should not discriminate between physical and mental labor.
- Physical labor is essential for operating machines and tasks machines cannot perform.

#### 25. Examples of Physical Labor:

- Farming Masonry Animal husbandry Pottery Basket weaving Brick making Construction activity

#### 26. Consumption is the use of goods and services by a person for his satisfaction.

There are two types of consumption:

- Using goods and services for production
- Using ready-made goods and services for the satisfaction of wants

#### 27. Utility is not satisfaction; it is the power to give satisfaction.

- Satisfaction is the result of utility; that is, goods and services having utility give us satisfaction.
- Utility is not related to usefulness.
- Though both words are often used in the same sense, it is not correct.
- For example, intoxicating substances may have no benefit, yet they possess utility. \* Primary utility, form utility, time utility, and place utility.

28.

- Profit has great importance in the economic field.
- The main aim of all economic activities is to earn profit.
- As profit increases, economic activities also increase.
- The progress of the nation becomes rapid.
- As profit decreases, economic activities decline.
- The progress of the nation slows down, and economic recession arises.

29.

- The cooperative system is a unique system in which people voluntarily come together and work on the basis of equality to protect their economic interests; its main aim is self-help. There is no scope for competition here.
- All transactions are managed by the members themselves; profits are shared, suitable dividends are given on shares, and bonus is given based on the purchases made by members. \* There is no place for middlemen. \* There is no scope for exploitation.
- Elected directors manage the affairs of the institution.
- Here, members are both owners and workers.

29.

- The size of national income depends on production.
- If production increases, national income increases (based on population).
- Increasing national income indicates the development of the nation and the standard of living of the people.
- Rising national income is a sign of a country's economic progress.
- Declining national income shows the country's poor economic condition and the low standard of living of its people.
- For this reason, all countries continuously strive to increase their national income.

31.

- Per capita income is obtained by dividing the national income of a country by its total population. If national income is high, per capita income will also be high.
- The standard of living of the people will be good, and as a result, people lead a comfortable life.
- When national income is low, per capita income also decreases.
- The standard of living of the people becomes low.
- Poverty and diseases spread, and people struggle to lead their lives.
- By comparing the per capita income of people in different countries,

- we can understand their economic condition and standard of living.
- This gives a clear picture of our own situation.

**Business Studies**  
**Chapter 29: Emergence of Different**  
**Business Organizations**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. B) Sole proprietorship
2. A) Indian Partnership Act, 1932
3. B) 18 years
4. B) Rs. 100/-
5. D) Minor Partners

**II.**

6. A partnership firm for financial business includes maximum of 20 partners.
7. The person looking over a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) business is called the *Karta*.
8. The small-scale business unique to India is the Hindu Undivided Family business.
9. New firms can include minor partners.
10. No legal formalities are required to start these firms.
11. Partnership firms can be dissolved within 14 days' notice and the consent of other partners.
12. A business organization in which a single person is the owner, controller, risk-bearer, and manager.
13. Partnership is the relationship between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all.
14. Active partners are those who invest capital and take part in the day-to-day activities of the business.
15. Sleeping (dormant) partners are those who invest capital but do not participate in day-to-day activities.
16. Any partner can give 14 days' notice to other partners, and the firm can be dissolved with mutual consent.
17. Lack of continuity of business. The existence of the business depends entirely on the physical health and presence of a single owner.

18. Yes, it can be carried on. According to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, registration is not compulsory. However, an unregistered firm cannot file a suit in a court against outsiders for recovery of dues.
19. Each member has only one vote. Cooperative societies follow the democratic principle of “one member, one vote” irrespective of the capital invested.

### **III.**

**20. Types of Business Organizations:**

- Private sector organizations
- Public sector organizations
- Joint sector organizations
- Government-owned organizations

**21. Classification of Business Organizations:**

- Small-Scale Organizations: Sole proprietorships, partnership firms, Hindu Undivided Family firms.
- Large-Scale Organizations:

**22. Partnership Business and Types:**

- A partnership is a business run by more than one person.
- Types: Active partners, silent partners, nominal partners, minor partners.

**23. Advantages of Partnership Firms:**

- Easy formation
- Higher capital
- Greater expertise
- Reliability
- Shared losses
- Business confidentiality
- Simple dissolution

**24. Disadvantages of Sole Partnership**

- Limited capital
- Limited managerial skills
- Difficulty in making sound decisions
- Sole responsibility for losses
- Closure upon owner’s death or bankruptcy

**25. Legal Actions for Non-Registered Firms:**

- Can file a lawsuit for recovering debts over Rs. 100 from a third party.
- Can file a lawsuit for debt recovery from other partners.
- Can file a lawsuit against unregistered firms or partners.
- Can file a lawsuit for firm dissolution or account settlement.

**26. Which are the most important small-scale business organizations?**

- Sole proprietorships
- Partnership firms
- Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) businesses

**27. Characteristics of Sole Proprietorship**

- These are business organizations that have existed since ancient times.
- They can be easily established.
- Ownership belongs to a single individual; they are run for the owner's profit.
- Owners invest their own capital and manage using their own skills.
- No legal formalities are required to start or close them.
- The owner is responsible for all losses of the business.
- They may take help from family members.
- In some cases, they employ workers for assistance.
- Generally, they operate on a small scale.
- Nowadays, some of these businesses are also organized on a larger scale.

**28. Advantages of Sole Proprietorship**

- No legal formalities are required to start the business.
- Can be started with one's own capital.
- Day-to-day operations are easy to manage.
- The owner enjoys all the profits earned by the business.
- The owner personally supervises the business.
- They maintain direct contact with customers.
- They often engage in various social services.

29.

- **To overcome the limitations of sole proprietorship,** various types of business organizations came into existence; among them, partnership firms are one.
- In these organizations, more than one person come together to carry on business.

- To start and run partnership firms, the Partnership Act was enacted in 1932.
- According to Section 4 of this Act, partnership is the relationship between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all.
- In banking business, the maximum number of partners is limited to ten, and in general partnership business, it is limited to twenty partners.

30.

- These types of business organizations exist only in India and are governed by Hindu law.
- Male members of three successive generations continuously become members of this business organization.
- These organizations consist of all male members of a Hindu family.
- The senior-most male member of the undivided family supervises the business.
- He is called the 'Karta'; though ownership belongs to all members, management is carried out by the Karta.
- The liability of the Karta is unlimited.
- The liability of other members is limited to the amount of capital invested by them.

## **Chapter 30: Large-Scale Business Organizations**

### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. C) Kanaginahal, Gadag District
2. A) Indian Companies Act, 1956
3. C) One for all, and all for one
4. D) England
5. D) Dharwad
6. A) 1904
7. C) Infosys
8. D) 40

### **II. Answer the following questions in a word or in a sentence.**

9. Multinational companies first emerged in the United States.
10. The first stock exchange in India was established in Mumbai.
11. Joint-sector organizations are co-owned by the government and the public.
12. The formation of cooperative societies in India is governed by the Cooperative Societies Act.
13. Members get loans at low interest rates, freeing them from moneylenders.
14. Farmers get fair prices for their crops without middlemen.
15. The first cooperative society in the world was established in 1844 by Robert Owen.
16. Persons who come together and take steps to establish a company with the aim of forming it are called promoters.
17. Cooperative societies must have certain rules and by-laws for their establishment; these are called the society's by-laws.
18. "One for all and all for one" is the main motto of cooperative societies.
19. Dharwad district has given great importance to the establishment of cooperative societies; hence it is called the "cradle of cooperative societies."
20. A company is a legal creation, an artificial person, having perpetual succession and a separate legal identity with a common seal.
21. Companies whose headquarters are in one country but conduct business in many countries are called multinational companies.
22. The country where the head office of multinational companies is located is called the home country, and the countries where they operate are called host countries.

23. The capital of joint-stock companies is divided into small units. Each unit of this capital is called a share.
24. SEBI – Securities and Exchange Board of India regulates the securities market.
25. The company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of representatives elected by the shareholders.
26. To avoid misunderstandings, differences of opinion, and legal disputes that may arise in the future regarding profit-sharing ratios and responsibilities among partners.

### **III.**

#### **27. Characteristics of Cooperative Societies:**

- They are voluntary organizations.
- Open to all without discrimination.
- No limit on membership.
- Follow a democratic model of governance.
- Each member has one vote, regardless of capital invested.
- They are subject to government oversight.

#### **28. Types of Cooperative Societies:**

- Credit cooperatives
- Marketing cooperatives
- Producers' cooperatives
- Consumers' cooperatives
- Farmers' cooperatives
- Housing cooperatives
- Miscellaneous cooperatives

#### **29. Advantages of Cooperative Societies:**

- Easy formation.
- Minimal capital requirement.
- Equal rights and responsibilities.
- Limited liability.
- One vote per member.
- Promotes savings habits.

### **30. Advantages of Multinational Companies:**

- Access to raw materials at lower costs from host countries.
- Acquisition of technology and skills from host countries.
- Export of raw and finished goods to host countries for higher profits.
- Income from dividends, capital, and administrative agreements in host countries.
- Creates more job opportunities in the home country

### **31. Benefits to host countries (host countries of multinational companies)**

- They increase the level of capital investment in host countries.
- If host countries are developing nations, they provide technological facilities and bring changes through modern administrative techniques.
- They help increase exports and reduce imports in host countries.
- Better quality goods can be produced.
- Employment opportunities increase in host countries. They also support research and development.
- They help in better utilization of internal resources.

### **32. Disadvantages**

- Maximum profit goes to the home country, which affects the interests of host countries.
- Competition is destroyed in host countries, leading to monopoly.
- They are accused of violating human rights. Resources in host countries may get depleted.
- These companies often use methods to avoid paying taxes.
- They exploit labour in host countries. They force host countries to invest more capital. Technology transfer is sometimes not appropriate.
- They sometimes interfere in the political affairs of host countries.

### **33. Examples**

- Sony, LG, VO Glasgow, Samsung, Birla, Tata, Hindustan Lever

### **34. Stock markets**

- Stock markets are secondary markets that allow buying and selling of shares of registered companies only.
- Stock exchanges like Kolkata Stock Exchange and Bangalore Stock Exchange facilitate trading of shares through the internet using information technology.

### **35. Types of companies**

- Chartered companies
- Statutory companies
- Government companies
- Registered companies
- Foreign companies
- Joint-stock companies
- Limited liability companies

### **36. Stages of company formation**

- Promotion /
- formation
- Registration
- Raising capital
- share capital
- Commencement of business

\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*