

History: Our Pasts - I for Class 6

1. What, Where, How and When?

Q 1 What is a cartouche?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which objects from the past usually survive for a long time?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who were hunter-gatherers?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name some items that archaeologists have found?

Mark (1)

Q 5 How do people living in the Andaman Islands manage their living?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What are inscriptions?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What are manuscripts?

Mark (1)

Q 8 How did India get its name?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What are the different names of our country?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Where did people live in pre-historic times?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What were the occupations of the people in early days?

Mark (1)

Q 12 State an important difference between a manuscript and an inscription?

Marks (2)

Q 13 How do we know a great deal about the kings and the battles they fought?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What do AD and BC stand for?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What are tributaries? Give example.

Marks (2)

Q 16 Where did the earliest cities flourish?

Marks (2)

Q 17 What language and script is used in the inscriptions found from the Rosetta town?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Why is South Asia often called a sub-continent?

Marks (2)

Q 19 What was the advantage of writing on a hard surface?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Manuscripts dealt in which subjects and were written in which languages?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What are inscriptions and what were they used for?

Marks (3)

Q 22 List the skill and knowledge that was required in hunter- gatherer communities?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Who are archaeologists? What do they do?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Why did ancient men & women move to different places?

Marks (3)

Q 25 How do the scholars understand what is written in the inscriptions?

Marks (3)

Q 26 Why is the plural word 'Pasts' used in the title of this book, 'Our Pasts'?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Write a short note on manuscripts?

Marks (3)

Q 28 How did the archeologists find out about the eating habits of the people in the past?

Marks (3)

Q 29 What is a source? What is its importance to the historians?

Marks (3)

Q 30 Discuss why it is important to study our past?

Marks (3)

Q 31 What was the occupation of the people who lived on the banks of the river Narmada?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Why do historians and archaeologists use various sources to study about our past?

Marks (4)

Q 33 Why did the people travel from one part of the subcontinent to another?

Marks (4)

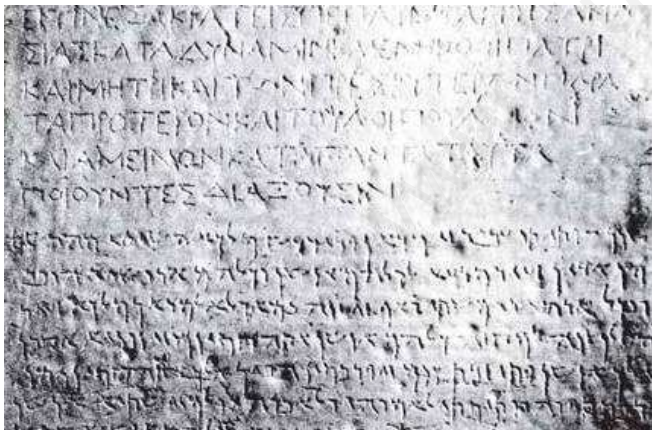
Q 34 The following picture is of a page from the palm leaf manuscript. Answer the following questions related to the manuscripts:



1. What are manuscripts?
2. How did the manuscripts get spoilt?
3. Where are these manuscripts preserved? [1+2+1=4]

Marks (4)

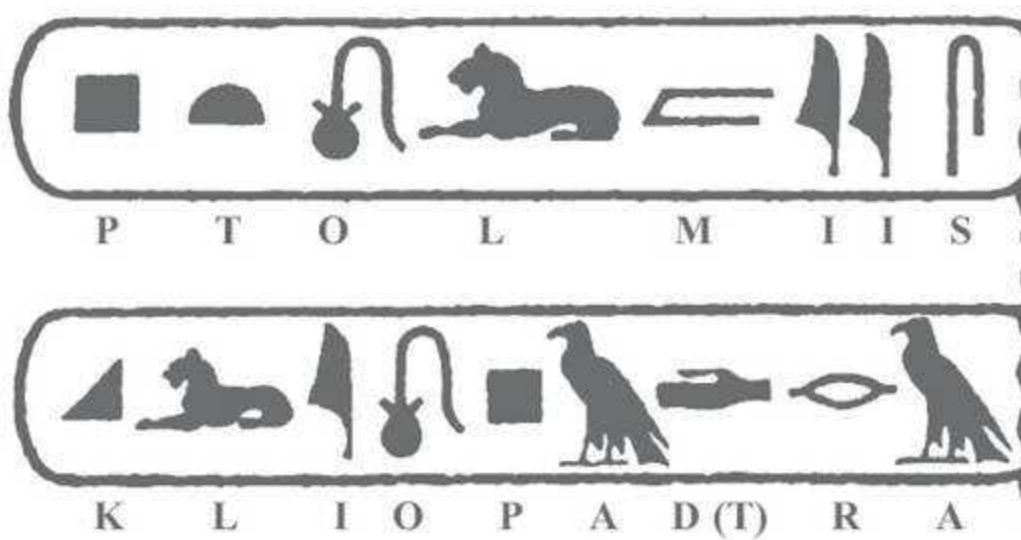
Q 35 This inscription dates to about 2250 years ago and was found in Kandahar. Answer the following questions related to this inscription:



1. What is a script?
2. Which language was used in this inscription?
3. Under whose orders was this inscription written.
4. Kandahar is located in which country?

Marks (4)

Q 36 The following picture is an inscription from Egypt. Answer the following questions related to this inscription:



1. Where has this inscription been found?
2. In how many languages was this inscription written?
3. What is a cartouche?
4. In the inscription, what did the letter A stand for?

Marks (4)

Q 37 Why did people choose to travel in the past?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

- Q 1 When and where were the first crops grown and the first time agriculture was practiced in India?
- Q 2 What are the differences between the mere growing of crops and the practice of agriculture?
- Q 3 Where did the earliest cities develop in India?
- Q 4 Where was the first kingdom to emerge in India?
- Q 5 Why did people travel from one continent to another and what were its impact?
- Q 6 How did the names *India* and *Bharata* originate?
- Q 7 What are the materials important for studying the pasts?
- Q 8 What are manuscripts and what are the subjects they deal with?
- Q 9 How do Archaeologists help us in reconstructing the past?
- Q 10 Who are historians?
- Q 11 Why is the word past used in plural sense as pasts?
- Q 12 How are dates in the history mentioned?

2. On the Trail of the Earliest People

Q 1 What are sites? Where are they located?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What are factory sites?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Where did hunter-gatherers live?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Where were Ostrich egg shells found in India?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What was the use of fire in the earlier times?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Where were traces of ash found?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What material was used to make tools at Hunsgi?

Mark (1)

Q 8 When did the Neolithic period begin?

Mark (1)

Q 9 When did the grasslands develop?

Mark (1)

Q 10 How did early man learn herding & rearing animals?

Marks (2)

Q 11 How did the discovery of fire help the early man?

Marks (2)

Q 12 How were stone tools made?

Marks (2)

Q 13 What are habitations – cum – factory sites?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What are habitation sites? Why did people choose them? Give examples.

Marks (2)

Q 15 Mention some regions in India where Palaeolithic tools were found?

Marks (2)

Q 16 How was wood helpful to the early man?

Marks (2)

Q 17 What is the importance of Bhimbetka in history?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Where were the remains of tools found? Why were they discarded?

Marks (3)

Q 19 Hunter-gatherers used stone tools. Explain what these tools were used for? Give reasons.

Marks (3)

Q 20 Why was it difficult to hunt animals and gather plant produce in the early times?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What are the presumptions regarding the occasions when the paintings in ancient France (20,000 and 10,000 years ago) were done?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What is a 'Palaeolithic period'?

Marks (3)

Q 23 How were factory sites different from habitation-cum-factory sites?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Explain the term 'hunter-gatherers'.

Marks (3)

Q 25 Mention the archaeological sources that tell us about man's life in the early period.

Marks (3)

Q 26 What are *Microliths*? How did Mesolithic man use Microliths?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Why did the communities of early man emerge on the banks of rivers?

Marks (3)

Q 28 What do cave paintings usually depict? What information do they give us?

Marks (3)

Q 29 How did the changing environment affect the life of the early people?

Marks (3)

Q 30 Why did hunter-gatherers move from place to place? Give at least four reasons.

Marks (4)

Q 31 Did division of labour exist during the prehistoric times?

Marks (4)

Q 32 What are the important features of the paintings drawn on the rock shelters of Bhimbetka?

Marks (4)

Q 33 This is a rock and cave shelter of Bhimbetka in the Deccan Plateau. Answer the following questions related to the cave shelters:



1. What were habitation sites?
2. Why did people use these cave shelters as habitation sites?
3. In which mountain range are these rock and cave shelters found?
4. Which valley is close to these rock shelters?

Marks (4)

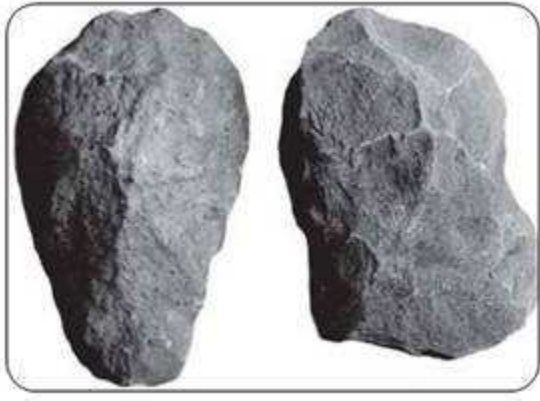
Q 34 The painting below is from a cave in France. Answer the following questions related to the cave painting:



1. Who discovered this site?
2. What colours were used in these paintings? How were these colours made?
3. Which animals were painted in these paintings?
4. When were these paintings done?

Marks (4)

Q 35 Answer the following questions related to stone tools used by early man:



1. What were these stone tools used for?
2. How were the stone tools made?
3. What is the pressure flaking technique? [1+1+2 =4]

Marks (4)

Q 36 What were the uses of the stone tools invented by the humans?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

- Q 1 The earliest man moved from one place to another? Do you know why?
- Q 2 Why do you think it must have been difficult for the earliest man to lead the life of a hunter gatherer?
- Q 3 How did the discovery of fire prove useful to the early man?
- Q 4 What is the importance of fire to you?
- Q 5 Why do we call the Palaeolithic man as a food gatherer?
- Q 6 Why were the stone tools important to hunter gatherers?
- Q 7 What techniques were employed by the earliest humans for making stone tools?
- Q 8 In what respect did the Old stone age implements differ from the implements used in the New stone age?
- Q 9 What do you know about the Palaeolithic age?
- Q 10 Which period witnessed environmental changes like the melting of glaciers & their replacement by thick forests? What else do you know of this period?
- Q 11 What marked the major shift from Palaeolithic age to Neolithic age?
- Q 12 What do you think the Paleolithic man used for writing, on walls and on rocks?
- Q 13 What were habitation cum factory sites?
- Q 14 What do you know of Bhimbetka?
- Q 15 How do the archaeologists come to know about the life of the pre-historic man?
- Q 16 Mark a few Palaeolithic sites on a outline map of India?

3. From Gathering to Growing Food

Q 1 Name the earliest animals which were domesticated by the early man?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What was the use of animals to the early man?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Where have the traces of pit-houses been found?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name the first animal to be tamed.

Mark (1)

Q 5 What were the earliest plants to be domesticated?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Where did the early man store the grain?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Where is Daojali Hading located?

Mark (1)

Q 8 From where have the tools made of fossil wood and pottery been found?

Mark (1)

Q 9 How were the Neolithic tools different from the Palaeolithic tools?

Mark (1)

Q 10 How was fire discovered?

Marks (2)

Q 11 Where did the stone age man live?

Marks (2)

Q 12 What are literary sources? Which are the main literary sources for the study of Indian history?

Marks (2)

Q 13 How do we know about the past? Describe various sources that are used to study the past?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What do you think would have been cooked in the jars by early man?

Marks (2)

Q 15 Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?

Marks (2)

Q 16 How did the early villages come into being?

Marks (3)

Q 17 Define the following terms?

- a. Nomad
- b. Stone age
- c. Anthropologists

Marks (3)

Q 18 Describe in short the three stages of Stone Age?

Marks (3)

Q 19 Distinguish between Paleolithic and Neolithic period?

Marks (3)

Q 20 What are the stages in the Stone Age in the order of their occurrence?

Marks (3)

Q 21 How did the life change with the beginning of agriculture?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What do you mean by domestication of plants and animals?

Marks (3)

Q 23 How did the early man become farmers?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Did the lifestyle of the early man change everywhere and at once?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What is a Tribe?

Marks (3)

Q 26 What are the activities of the members of a tribe?

Marks (4)

Q 27 Describe the site of Mehrgarh? Why is it important?

Marks (4)

Q 28 What is a burial? Describe the burials of early man with examples.

Marks (4)

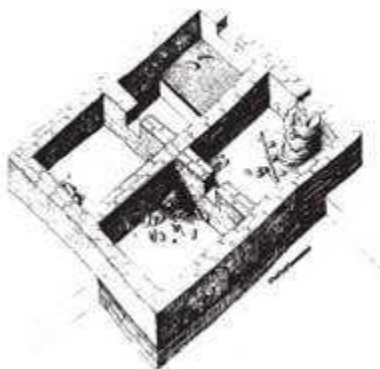
Q 29 This is a picture of the two sets of the teeth of pigs. One of the pairs is of a domesticated animal and the other one is of a wild animal. Answer the following questions related to the picture.



1. What do we mean by the term domestication'?
2. Which plants or animals were selected by the people for domestication?
3. Name some of the earliest plants to be domesticated.
4. Name some of the earliest animals to be domesticated.

Marks (4)

Q 30 This is a picture of a house in Mehrgarh. Answer the following questions:



1. Where is Mehrgarh located?

2. What types of houses were found in Mehrgarh?
3. Why Mehrgarh considered as an important site?

Marks (4)

Q 31 This is a picture of a sac full of grains. Answer the following questions related to the picture:



1. In what ways were the grains used?
2. How did the early man store the grains?
3. How did farming affect the life of the early man? [1+1+2=4]

Marks (4)

Q 32 How did the humans domesticate plants and animals?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What were the climatic conditions in Neolithic period?

Q 2 What do you understand by Neolithic age?

Q 3 What purpose did domestication and rearing of animals serve for the Neolithic man?

Q 4 What is anthropology?

Q 5 How did the agriculture change the life of Neolithic people?

Q 6 How did the people of Neolithic age use grains?

Q 7 What did Neolithic man do to store the grains?

Q 8 What do you mean by domestication of plant or an animal?

Q 9 Write a note on the 'Tools of Neolithic period'.

Q 10 Write some main points about the custom and practices of Neolithic period.

Q 11 Sum up the achievements of Neolithic Age.

Q 12 Write a note on the house of Neolithic period?

Q 13 Write a note on - Daojalihading?

Q 14 Write a note on Mehrgarh?

Q 15 Throw some light on the act done by the members of family of Neolithic age.

4. In the Earliest Cities

Q 1 Where is the site of Harappa located?

Mark (1)

Q 2 From where did the Harappans get tin?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Give one example that the Harappans knew the art of weaving.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name one of the Lothal's main industries.

Mark (1)

Q 5 A workshop for making beads has been found in which Harappan city?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is a sealing?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Weights found in the Harappan cities were made of which material?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What was Faience used for?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is a raw material?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Which Harappan site was divided into three parts?

Mark (1)

Q 11 When was cotton cultivated at Mehrgarh?

Marks (2)

Q 12 What were the main Harappan towns in Gujrat?

Marks (2)

Q 13 What was the main food of people in the cities?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What type of metals were used to make tools in earlier cities?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What type of houses were found in the earlier cities?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Write down the names of the main earliest cities?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Why were metals ,writing, wheel and plough important for the Harappans?

Marks (3)

Q 18 How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?

Marks (3)

Q 19 Describe the life of the people in Harappan cities?

Marks (3)

Q 20 What is the meaning of seals and sealing?

Marks (3)

Q 21 What were the important crafts of the Harappan people?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What led to the decline of the Harappan civilisation?

Marks (3)

Q 23 List some of the important architectural features of Dholavira.

Marks (3)

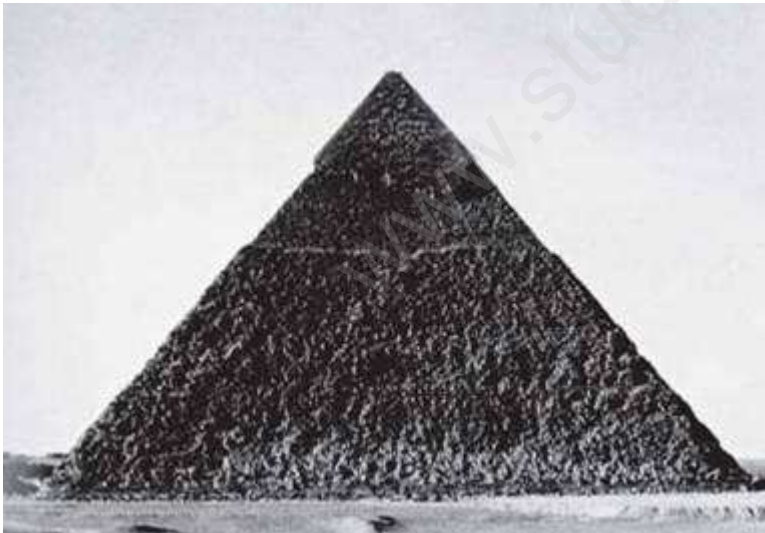
Q 24 Write about the drains in the Harappan cities.

Marks (3)

Q 25 List three factors which show that Lothal was an important production centre of the Harappan civilisation.

Marks (3)

Q 26 Answer the following question related to the pyramids of Egypt:



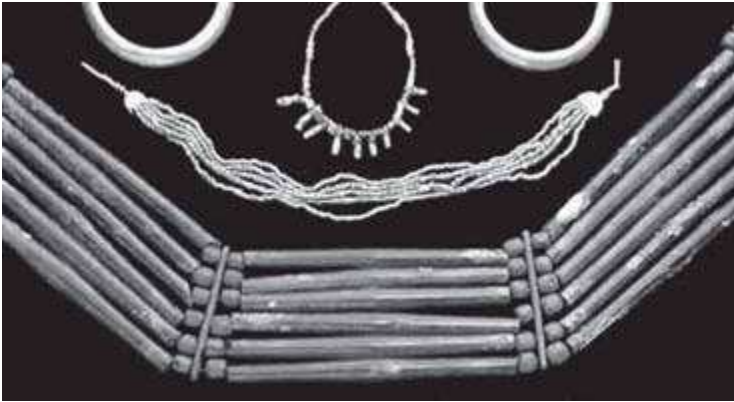
1. What are pyramids?

2. What were pyramids used for?

3. What are mummies? [1+2+1=4]

Marks (4)

Q 27 Answer the following questions related to the Harappan beads:



1. What were these beads made from?
2. Name one great centre for bead-making in the Harappan civilisation.
3. How were ornaments made from the beads? [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 28 Answer the following questions related to the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro:



1. What was the use of the Great Bath?
2. What materials were used in the great bath?
3. From where was water brought in the tank? [1 + 2 + 1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 29 What were the main features of the cities built during the Harappa Civilisation?

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Name two main cities of the Indus Valley civilization?

Q 2 Which part of the city in the Indus Valley civilization was built on a raised ground?

Q 3 With what countries did trade exist in the Harappan times ?

Q 4 Describe the Great Bath.

Q 5 What was special about the roads in the Indus Valley Civilization?

Q 6 What are the two important salient features about the constructions excavated in the Indus Valley Civilisation?

Q 7 How would you recognize a Harappan seal ?

Q 8 How do we know that the Harappans traded with Mesopotamia?

Q 9 How was Dholavira different from other Harappan cities?

Q 10 Why is the Gola Dhara seal unique?

Q 11 What are the important finds in Lothal, Gujarat ?

Q 12 What information we have been able to gather from the Harappan script?

Q 13 What was the new agricultural tool that the Harappans had started using ?

Q 14 What were the crops that the Indus people cultivated ?

5. What Books and Burials Tell Us

Q 1 How many Vedas are there?

Mark (1)

Q 2 When was the Rigveda composed?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who were Aryas?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Mention three important Rigvedic gods.

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who were *dasas*?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Who were slaves in the Rigvedic period?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What did the people at Inamgaon eat?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What were the possible occupations of the people of Inamgaon?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What does a circle of stone boulders or a single large stone standing on the ground indicates.

Mark (1)

Q 10 Describe the Dravidian language family.

Marks (2)

Q 11 What do you mean by Indo-European languages?

Marks (2)

Q 12 Name some of the rivers mentioned in the Rigveda.

Marks (2)

Q 13 Write about the importance of horses during the Rigveda period.

Marks (2)

Q 14 What were *Yajnas* according to the Rigveda?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What are megaliths?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Write a note on the Rigveda.

Marks (3)

Q 17 Who composed hymns of the Rigveda and what are its characteristics?

Marks (3)

Q 18 How are people described in the Rigveda?

Marks (3)

Q 19 List some of the common features of all the burials.

Marks (3)

Q 20 How did the people of Inamgaon dispose of their dead?

Marks (3)

Q 21 Why were battles fought in the Rig Vedic period?

Marks (3)

Q 22 There was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried. Discuss.

Marks (3)

Q 23 How can we say that the people of Inamgaon were hunters, gatherers and farmers?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Write a short note on the Wars fought in the Rigvedic period?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What does the Rigveda tell about battles?

Marks (4)

Q 26 How are people described in the Rigveda?

Marks (4)

Q 27 What are the features of the megaliths?

Marks (4)

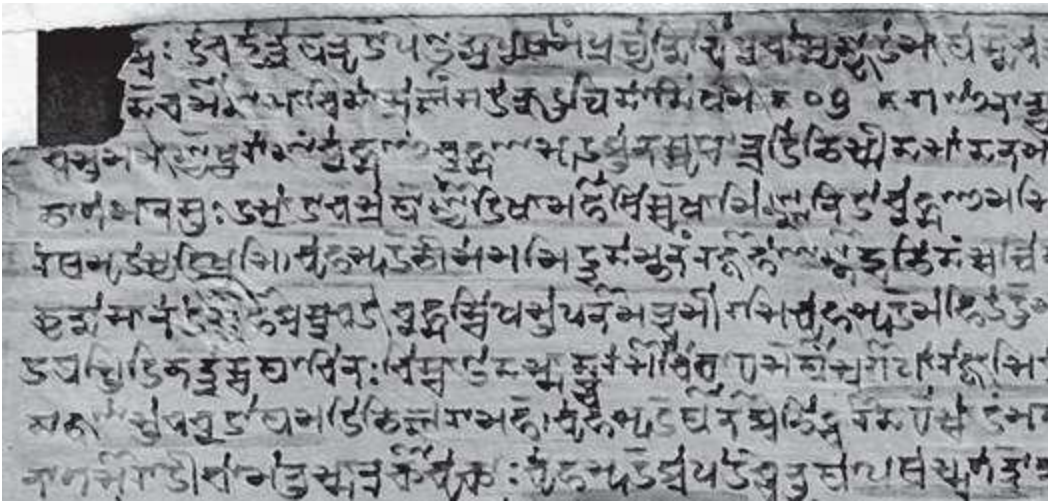
Q 28 Write a note on the special megalith burial at Inamgaon.

Marks (4)

Q 29 What are the evidences available to know about the occupations and food habits of people at Inamgaon?

Marks (4)

Q 30 The following page is from a manuscript of the Rigveda. Answer the following questions related to this manuscript:

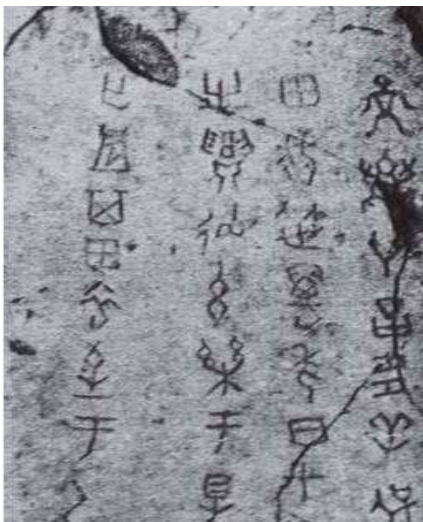


1. Where is this manuscript preserved now?
2. This manuscript was written on which material?
3. From where have we found this manuscript?
4. What was this manuscript used for?

Marks (4)

Q 31

This writing dates to around 3500 years ago and was found in China. Answer the following questions related to this inscription:

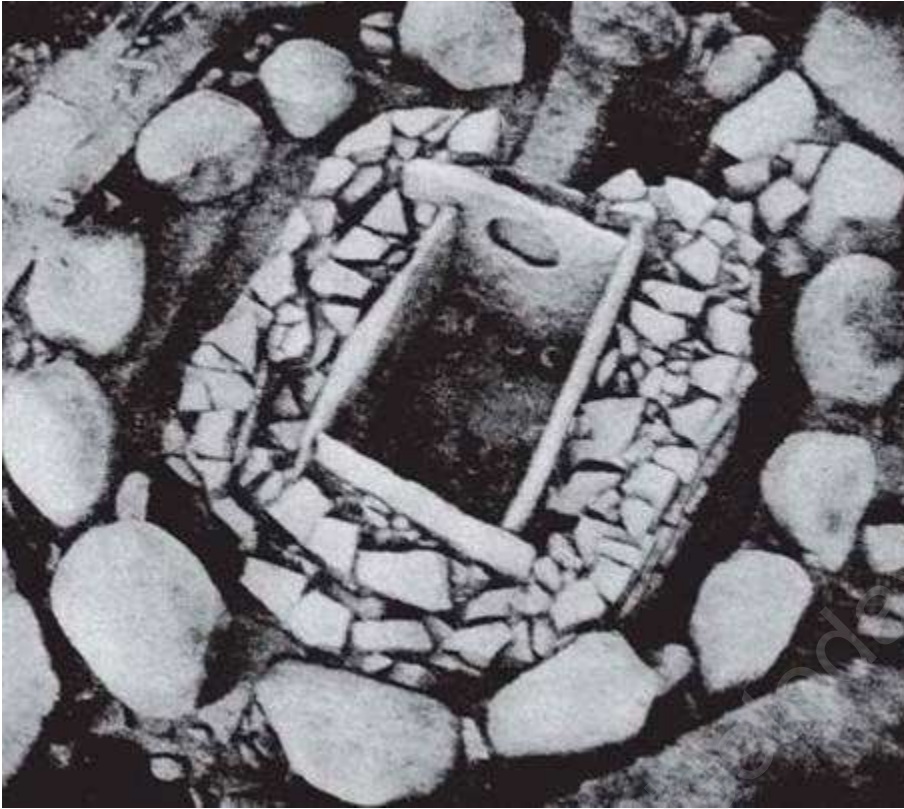


1. These writings were done on which material?
2. What were the content and the subject matter of these writings?

3. List one difference between the *raja* of the Rigveda and these kings. [1 + 2 + 1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 32 Answer the questions related to Megaliths:



1. What were megaliths?
2. What were they used for?
3. Where was the practice of megaliths prevalent? [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 33 How much does the *RigVeda* tell about the human society in ancient India?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What are the information sources available to us about the Vedic Period?

Q 2 What are the names of the four Vedas? What does sukta mean?

Q 3 Who are the main Gods worshipped in the Rig Veda?

Q 4 What are the characteristics of the Rig Veda?

Q 5 How was the Rig Veda different from the books that we read today?

Q 6 Why did the Rig Vedic people pray for horses and cattle ?

Q 7 What were battles fought for in the Rig Vedic times?

Q 8 What was the system of distribution of wealth captured in the war?

Q 9 Describe the terms Jana, Rajan, Sabha and Samiti in short.

Q 10 How were the Rajas different from the Rajas of the later times?

Q 11 What do you think were the occupations of the people in the Rig Vedic times?

Q 12 Who were the Dasas or the Dasyus ?

Q 13 What are megaliths? Where were they found?

Q 14 What do objects found in a burial site tell us about the person buried there? How do we know from these that class differences existed in the society?

Q 15 What common objects have been found in the excavations of the Megalithic Burial sites?

Q 16 What do you know about Inamgaon?

Q 17 What objects have been found at Inamgaon?

6. Kingdoms, Kings and An Early Republic

Q 1 Who provided the labour for the agricultural work done during the development of the *mahajanapadas*?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Where was the capital of Magadha shifted to from Rajagriha?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Name two religious philosophers who belonged to *ganas* or *sanghas*.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Where can we find the most vivid descriptions of life in the *sanghas*?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is the difference between *Gana* and *Sangha*?

Mark (1)

Q 6 How was the *varna* system justified by the Priests?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What was the reaction of the *rajas* to the *varna* system?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Who became the *rajas* of *janapadas*?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What were *mahajanapadas*?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Describe the labour involved in the construction of huge walls.

Mark (1)

Q 11 Why were taxes collected by the rulers of the *mahajanapadas*?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Which was the most powerful *mahajanapada*?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Who was Mahapadma Nanda?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What was the capital of Magadha?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Who could not participate in the assemblies of *gana* or *Sangha*?

Mark (1)

Q 16 When Ajatasatru wanted to attack the Vajjis, whom did he send to seek the advice of the Buddha?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Who conquered the *ganas* or *sanghas*?

Mark (1)

Q 18 What were the two major changes in agriculture that occurred at the time of *Mahajanapadas*?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Name different groups that existed during Vedic period.

Marks (2)

Q 20 What were the characteristics of the earthen pots used by the people in *janapadas*?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Why was the capital city of *mahajanapadas* fortified?

Marks (2)

Q 22 How did the fortification of their land help the rulers in controlling their people living in the *mahajanapadas*?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Who were the two most powerful rulers of Magadha?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Where did Alexander live and what was his aim?

Marks (2)

Q 25 Which was the capital of Vajji and who ruled it?

Marks (2)

Q 26 Explain the term *gana* or *Sangha* and its functions.

Marks (2)

Q 27 How did the use of iron ploughshare and the transplantation of paddy increase the production during the age of *mahajanapadas*?

Marks (3)

Q 28 What were the geographical features that made Magadha the most powerful *Mahajanpada*?

Marks (3)

Q 29 What archaeological excavations tell about the *janapadas*' settlements?

Marks (3)

Q 30 Write a note on the invasion of Alexander in India.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Describe the system of government in Vajji?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Why did the agriculture flourish in the Mahajanapadas?

Marks (3)

Q 33 Why were taxes imposed by the rulers on the people of Mahajanapadas?

Marks (3)

Q 34 What were the natural advantages that helped Magadha to become a powerful kingdom in North India?

Marks (3)

Q 35 Write a short note on the important rulers of Magadha.

Marks (3)

Q 36 How were regular taxes imposed and collected in the *mahajanapadas*?

Marks (4)

Q 37 What was the *ashvamedha*?

Marks (4)

Q 38 Who divided people into four groups and based on what?

Marks (4)

Q 39 This is a picture of a Painted Grey Ware. Answer the following questions related to this picture.



1. What were the common vessels made out of the Painted Grey Ware?
2. Why is the term 'Painted Grey Ware' used for these earthen pots?
3. What were they used for?
4. What patterns were painted on these pots?

Marks (4)

Q 40 This is a picture of remains of a fortification wall made of brick, found near present-day Allahabad. A part of it was probably built about 2500 years ago. Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. Why did rajas build large and tall walls around the cities?
2. What resources were necessary to build these walls around the cities? [2 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 41 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“We have many books that were composed in north India, especially in the areas drained by the Ganga and the Yamuna, during this period. These books are often called later Vedic, because they were composed after the Rigveda... These include the Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, as well as other books. These were composed by priests, and described how rituals were to be performed. They also contained rules about society.”

1. What name was given to the books composed after Rigveda?
2. Name the Later Vedic books.
3. Who composed these books?
4. What was the content of these books?

Marks (4)

Q 42 What were the features of the taxation system in *Mahajanapadas* in the ancient India?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What are the main literary sources of information about this period ?

Q 2 What do we mean by the terms Janapad and Mahajanapad ?

Q 3 How many Mahajanpads were there ? How many types of mahajanapads are known?

Q 4 What is the difference between the Republican and the Monarchial Mahajanpads ?

Q 5 What was the amount of tax that the farmers paid? What was it called?

Q 6 Barter was not being used for trade. What was used to pay for goods ?

Q 7 How did the towns develop in this period ?

Q 8 How was the society divided ?

Q 9 Were the people happy with the Varna system ?

Q 10 What were the characteristics of painted Grey ware pottery?

Q 11 Name two important towns in the kingdom of Magadha.

Q 12 What were the two important changes in agriculture in this period?

Q 13 What do the terms Shakyas and Lichhavis denote to you?

Q 14 Which were the groups whose opinions did not matter in the Ganas or the Sangha?

Q 15 Who all paid taxes to the raja of the mahajanapad ?

Q 16 Why were cities fortified?

7. New Questions and Ideas

Q 1 Where did the Buddha pass away?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Where did Buddha give his sermon for the first time?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What was the name of *gana* to which Buddha belonged?

Mark (1)

Q 4 When was Buddha born?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who was the founder of Buddhism?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Who developed the ideas of the Upanishads in later times?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who supported Jainism?

Mark (1)

Q 8 How were the teachings of Mahavira and his followers spread?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What was the name of the book in which the rules of the Buddhist *sangha* were written down?

Mark (1)

Q 10 How was the quarrel within the *sangha* settled?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What was the main occupation of those who joined the *sangha*?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Who developed the system of *ashramas*?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What is the meaning of Upanishad?

Marks (2)

Q 14 How were the other thinkers trying to understand the world during the Buddha period?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What was the language in which Buddha taught and why?

Marks (2)

Q 16 How did Buddha spend the rest of his life?

Marks (2)

Q 17 What was the social condition when Buddha was born?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Who was Vardhamana Mahavira?

Marks (2)

Q 19 At what age did Mahavira leave his home?

Marks (2)

Q 20 How did the ordinary people understand the teachings of Mahavira?

Marks (2)

Q 21 What was Magadhi?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Why farmers did not support Jainism?

Marks (2)

Q 23 In which parts of India did Jainism spread?

Marks (2)

Q 24 When were the teachings of Jainism written down and where?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What was the common theme on which Mahavira and Buddha shared the same view?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What was arranged by Buddha and Mahavira for those who left their homes in order to gain true knowledge?

Marks (2)

Q 27 How did the people at *sangha* lead their lives?

Marks (2)

Q 28 What were the earliest *viharas* made of?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Who donated the land for building *viharas*?

Marks (2)

Q 30 What were the things gifted by the people to the Buddhist monks?

Marks (2)

Q 31 What was the meaning of the term *ashramas*?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Explain the terms *atman* and *Brahman*.

Marks (3)

Q 33 What were the Upanishads?

Marks (3)

Q 34 Who were Upanishadic thinkers?

Marks (3)

Q 35 Who was Satyakama Jabala?

Marks (3)

Q 36 Write a note on the work of Panini.

Marks (3)

Q 37 What were the teachings of Mahavira?

Marks (3)

Q 38 Who were Jainas and how did they lead their life?

Marks (3)

Q 39 What does Vinaya Pitaka say about the Buddhist *sangha*?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Who were *bhikkhus* and *bhikkhunis*?

Marks (3)

Q 41 What were the teachings of Buddha?

Marks (4)

Q 42 Why did the Buddha leave his home? Explain briefly.

Marks (4)

Q 43 What were *monasteries* and *viharas*?

Marks (4)

Q 44 Explain the system of the *ashramas* and who were expected to follow the *ashramas*?

Marks (4)

Q 45 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet. His teachings are contained in a book called the Avesta. The language of the Avesta, and the practices described in it are very similar to those of the Vedas. The basic teachings of Zoroaster are contained in the maxim “Good thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds.” Here is a verse from the Zend Avesta: “Lord, grant strength and the rule of truth and good thinking, by means of which one shall create peace and tranquillity.”

1. Who was Zoroaster?

2. Whose teachings are contained in the Avesta?

3. How is Avesta similar to the Vedas?

4. How according to Zoroaster, can one create peace and tranquility?

Marks (4)

Q 46 This is a cave in Karle. Answer the following questions related to the picture:



1. Who lived in these shelters?
2. In which season were these caves used the most and Why?
3. Where is this cave situated in present day? [1 + 2 + 1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 47 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: "Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, brahmins developed the system of ashramas. Here, the word ashrama does not mean a place where people live and meditate. It is used instead for a stage of life. Four ashramas were recognised: brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and samnyasa."

1. When did the system of ashramas develop?
2. What does the word ashrama mean?
3. How many ashramas were there? Name them. [1 + 1 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 48 Briefly describe the Upanishads. Who were the Upanishadic thinkers?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Where was Gautama Buddha born?

Q 2 What were the predictions made by the seers for Prince Siddhartha?

Q 3 What was King Shuddodhan's reaction on hearing this prophecy?

Q 4 What happened when Siddhartha saw the four sights on an excursion outside the palace?

Q 5 Explain the terms Buddha, Bodhi Vriksha.

Q 6 Where did the Buddha give his first sermon? Who were his first students?

Q 7 What are the Buddha's teachings known as?

Q 8 What do you know about the Sangha?

Q 9 Did the Buddhist sanghas attach themselves to day to day life? How were they different from other sanghas?

Q 10 Who were the Tirthankars?

Q 11 Who was Vardhaman Mahavir?

Q 12 What are Mahavira's main teachings?

Q 13 What are the two main sects of the Jains?

Q 14 Where did the Buddhist and Jain monks live?

Q 15 What was the difference between Buddha and Mahavira?

Q 16 What are the four stages of life?

Q 17 What are the Upanishads?

Q 18 What is the meaning of the term Upanishad?

8. Ashoka, The Emperor Who Gave Up War

Q 1 Which area was under the direct control of the emperor?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Which city of the Mauryan empire was the gateway to the northwest?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Name some of the important cities of the Mauryan empire?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What was the capital of the Mauryan empire?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is the name of the book in which ideas of Kautilya were written down?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Who was sent to the court of Chandragupta as an ambassador by the Greek ruler of West Asia named Seleucus Nicator?

Mark (1)

Q 7 How did Ashoka convey his message to the people?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Who was the most famous Mauryan ruler?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What was the ancient name of coastal Orissa?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What was the language used in the Ashokan inscriptions?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the equal word for *Dhamma* in Sanskrit?

Mark (1)

Q 12 According to the inscription of Ashoka, he conquered Kalinga after how many years of becoming the king?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What is the difference between tribute and taxes?

Marks (2)

Q 14 Who paid taxes to the emperor?

Marks (2)

Q 15 How empires were different from kingdoms?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Who were three important rulers of the Mauryan dynasty?

Marks (2)

Q 17 What is a dynasty?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Who was the wise man who supported Chandragupta Maurya?

Marks (2)

Q 19 What was collected as tribute from south India and the north-west by the emperor?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Who found the Mauryan empire and when?

Marks (2)

Q 21 What was the relation of the people who lived in the forest areas with the empire?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What were the welfare measures taken by Ashoka?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Name some of the countries where Ashoka sent his officials to spread *dhamma*.

Marks (2)

Q 24 What were the other methods followed by Ashoka to spread *dhamma*?

Marks (2)

Q 25 Who were appointed by Ashoka to spread the *dhamma*?

Marks (2)

Q 26 According to the inscription how many people were killed in the Kalinga war?

Marks (2)

Q 27 What does Megasthenes write about Pataliputra?

Marks (3)

Q 28 What does Megasthenes write about the Mauryan emperor?

Marks (3)

Q 29 Why did Ashoka want to spread *dhamma*?

Marks (3)

Q 30 What was Ashoka's *dhamma*? Explain.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Why did Ashoka give up fighting wars?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Briefly describe the administration of the Mauryan Empire.

Marks (3)

Q 33 Write a note on the cities of the Mauryan empire.

Marks (3)

Q 34 How can we say that Ashoka was a unique ruler?

Marks (3)

Q 35 What do you know about the King Chandragupta Maurya?

Marks (3)

Q 36 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

This is what Ashoka declared in one of his inscriptions: "Eight years after becoming king I conquered Kalinga. About a lakh and a half people were captured. And more than a lakh of people were killed. This filled me with sorrow. Why? Whenever an independent land is conquered, lakhs of people die, and many are taken prisoner. Brahmins and monks also die. People who are kind to their relatives and friends, to their slaves and servants die, or lose their loved ones. That is why I am sad, and have decided to observe dhamma, and to teach others about it as well. I believe that winning people over through dhamma is much better than conquering them through force. I am inscribing this message for the future, so that my son and grandson after me should not think about war. Instead, they should try to think about how to spread dhamma."

1. When did Ashoka conquer Kalinga?
2. Why was Ashoka filled with sorrow after the Kalinga War?
3. What message did he inscribe for his son and grandson?
4. When did Ashoka give up fighting?

Marks (4)

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

Megasthenes wrote an account about what he saw. Here is a part of his description:

"The occasions on which the emperor appears in public are celebrated with grand royal processions. He is carried in a golden palanquin. His guards ride elephants decorated with gold and silver. Some of the guards carry trees on which live birds, including a flock of trained parrots, circle about the head of the emperor. The king is normally surrounded by armed women. He is afraid that someone may try to kill him. He has special servants to taste the food before he eats. He never sleeps in the same bedroom for two nights."

1. How has Megasthenes described the King's appearance in public?
2. What precautions were taken regarding the King's safety?

[2 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 38 This is the picture of the Lion capital. Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. The lion capital is made of which material?
2. What is the common feature between our national flag and the Lion capital?

3. Where this lion capital was originally placed?

4. How many lions are there in this Lion capital?

Marks (4)

Q 39 How can we say that Ashoka was a unique ruler? Which war diverted him towards *Buddhism*?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Name the three most famous rulers of the Mauryan Dynasty?

Q 2 Who are the authors of Indika and Arthashastra?

Q 3 What was the turning point in Ashoka's life ?

Q 4 What was the change that the Battle of Kalinga brought in Ashoka's life ?

Q 5 What was the difference between tributes and taxes?

Q 6 What was the language in which the rock edicts were written?

Q 7 How do we know that Ashoka did not force his people to become Buddhist ?

Q 8 What did the Dhamma Mahatthas do?

Q 9 The empire was a vast territory. How did the Emperor run the empire?

Q 10 Ashoka propagated the principle of non-violence yet maintained a large standing army? Why?

Q 11 What are Dipavamsa, Ashokavadana & Mahavamsa?

Q 12 How far and wide did Ashoka's messengers travel?

Q 13 Why are the Sarnath Lions and the Ashoka Chakra important for us?

Q 14 What were the crops that the Indus people cultivated ?

9. Vital Villages, Thriving Towns

- Q 1 Which was the second capital of the Kushanas?
Mark (1)
- Q 2 What irrigation works were built 2500 years ago?
Mark (1)
- Q 3 When did the use of iron begin in the subcontinent?
Mark (1)
- Q 4 Who was grama bhojaka?
Mark (1)
- Q 5 What is the name given to the pottery found from Arikamedu?
Mark (1)
- Q 6 List one function of *shrenis*.
Mark (1)
- Q 7 List the occupations of the people of Mathura.
Mark (1)
- Q 8 Which city became the second capital of Kushanas?
Mark (1)
- Q 9 From where was the largest collection of iron tools and weapons found?
Mark (1)
- Q 10 What was the name given to the large land owners in the Tamil region?
Mark (1)
- Q 11 Why Mathura was an important city during this period?
Marks (2)
- Q 12 Who composed Jatakas?
Marks (2)
- Q 13 Who were *grihapatis*?
Marks (2)
- Q 14 Write about the religious importance of Mathura.
Marks (2)
- Q 15 Write a note on the Northern Black Polished Ware.
Marks (2)

Q 16 What were punch marked coins?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Which iron tools were used some 2500 years ago?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Who were *dasa* and *karmakara*?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Which were the two important cloth manufacturing centers?

Marks (2)

Q 20 What archaeological sources have been excavated in Arikamedu?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Write about the trade activities in Arikamedu.

Marks (2)

Q 22 What were ring wells?

Marks (3)

Q 23 What is the *sangam* literature and when were they composed?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Name three different kinds of people living in the villages of Tamil region?

Marks (3)

Q 25 Write a note on the *shrenis*.

Marks (3)

Q 26 Why Mathura was an important settlement?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Write a short note on Arikamedu.

Marks (3)

Q 28 Briefly discuss the different kinds of people living in villages in the northern parts of the subcontinent.

Marks (3)

Q 29 Mention some of the evidence which tell us about the life in early cities.

Marks (3)

Q 30 What steps were taken to increase the production?

Marks (3)

Q 31 Why was grama bhojaka powerful?

Marks (3)

Q 32 This is a picture of an aqueduct in Rome. Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. What were aqueducts?
2. Why did the Roman emperor build huge aqueducts?
3. What were amphitheatres?
4. Mention one important emperor of the Roman empire.

Marks (4)

Q 33 Write about grama *bhojaka*.

Marks (4)

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

“The gulf is very narrow at Barygaza and very hard to navigate for those coming from the sea.

Ships had to be steered in by skilful and experienced local fishermen who were employed by the king.

The imports into Barygaza were wine, copper, tin, lead, coral, topaz, cloth, gold and silver coins.

Exports from the town included plants from the Himalayas, ivory, agate, carnelian, cotton, silk and perfumes.

Special gifts were brought by merchants for the king. These included vessels of silver, singing boys, beautiful women, fine wines and fine cloth.”

1. What did the merchants bring for the king?
2. Make a list of the imports and exports from Barygaza.
3. Who steered the ships?

Marks (4)

Q 35 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“Widows, young women who are differently abled, nuns, mothers of courtesans, retired women servants of the king, women who have retired from service in temples, may be used for processing wool, bark, cotton, hemp and flax.

They should be paid according to the quality and quantity of work. Women who are not permitted to leave their homes can send maidservants to bring the raw material from the superintendent, and take the finished work back to him.

Women who can visit the workshop should go at dawn to give their work and receive their wages. There should be enough light to examine the work. In case the superintendent looks at the woman or talks about anything other than the work, he should be punished. If a woman does not complete her work, she will have to pay a fine, and her thumbs can be cut off.”

1. List all the women who could be employed by the superintendent.
2. How were women paid for their work?
3. How were women punished if their work was not finished on time?
4. What time was recommended for the women to visit the workshop?

Marks (4)

Q 36 Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. Explain.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What were the farming implements made of, because of which agricultural production increased?

Q 2 Why do you think the kings encouraged building of irrigation works?

Q 3 Why is it said that increase in agriculture and crafts led to trade ?

Q 4 What were the occupations that the villages had?

Q 5 Why were punch marked coin so called?

Q 6 Very briefly describe Shrenis.

Q 7 Certain occupations were not allowed to form Shrenis. Who were they ?

Q 8 If this era was the Age of the Second Urbanisation, which was the the first age?

Q 9 What were the functions of towns?

Q 10 What were Varanasi and Madurai famous for?

Q 11 Mathura was a multi-religious centre. Name the religions.

Q 12 Why was Arikamedu important as a coastal town?

Q 13 What were the imports that came in from Arikamedu?

Q 14 What were the exports from the coastal port?

Q 15 What is the evidence of trade with Romans that has been found?

10. Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

Q 1 Name some articles for which South India was famous.

Mark (1)

Q 2 What was the item from South India that was valued more in the Roman Empire?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What was the name of the port of the Cholas?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What was the capital of Pandyas?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who was the most important ruler of the Satavahanas?

Mark (1)

Q 6 How do we get the information about Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Where was the technique of making silk first invented?

Mark (1)

Q 8 How did the knowledge of silk spread to the west?

Mark (1)

Q 9 When did silk become popular in Rome?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Who was the most famous Kushana ruler?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the Kushana ruler who organised a Buddhist council.

Mark (1)

Q 12 Who are pilgrims?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Name the Buddhist pilgrim who was caught in a storm while returning to China after visiting India.

Mark (1)

Q 14 Which route did Xuan Zang take to China from India?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Where did Xuan Zang study in India?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Name some of the Hindu deities that became popular during this period.

Mark (1)

Q 17 Where can we find the idea of *Bhakti*?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Where did Christianity emerge?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Who were the *muvedar* during the *sangam* period?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Who were known as “lords of the *dakshinapatha*”?

Marks (2)

Q 21 Why did the kings try to control the Silk Route?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Who composed the *Buddhacharita*?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Name some of the countries where *Bodhisattvas* became popular.

Marks (2)

Q 24 What was Theravada Buddhism?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What do the accounts of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims throw light on?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What is the meaning of *Bhakti*?

Marks (2)

Q 27 What was emphasized by those who followed the *Bhakti*?

Marks (2)

Q 28 From where does the word *Bhakti* come?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Who are Syrian Christians in India?

Marks (2)

Q 30 How did the chiefs of the *sangam* period gather their resources?

Marks (3)

Q 31 What was the Silk Route?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Who were the best –known rulers who controlled the Silk Route?

Marks (3)

Q 33 What was the new form of Buddhism that developed during the rule of Kanishka?

Marks (3)

Q 34 Who were *Bodhisattvas*?

Marks (3)

Q 35 Name the travelers who came to India to visit Buddhist places.

Marks (3)

Q 36 What were the things carried by Xuan Zang while returning from India?

Marks (3)

Q 37 What was the basis of belief in the system of *Bhakti*?

Marks (3)

Q 38 From where is the word 'Hindu' derived?

Marks (3)

Q 39 Who was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Who were the Kushanas?

Marks (3)

Q 41 Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

Xuan Zang, and other pilgrims spent time studying in Nalanda (Bihar), the most famous Buddhist monastery of the period. This is how he describes it:

“The teachers are men of the highest ability and talent. They follow the teachings of the Buddha in all sincerity. The rules of the monastery are strict, and everyone has to follow them. Discussions are held throughout the day, and the old and the young mutually help one another. Learned men from different cities come here to settle their doubts. The gatekeeper asks new entrants difficult questions. They are allowed to enter only after they have been able to answer these. Seven or eight out of every ten are not able to answer.”

1. Name one foreign traveller who visited the Buddhist Monastery at Nalanda?

2. Was it easy to enter the Buddhist Monastery at Nalanda?

3. Who taught in this Monastery?

[1 + 2 + 1 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 42 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Bhakti comes from the Sanskrit term *bhaj* meaning 'to divide or share.' This suggests an intimate, two-way relationship between the deity and devotee. Bhakti is directed towards Bhagavat, which is often translated as god, but also means one who possesses and shares *bhaga*, literally good fortune or bliss. The devotee, known as the *bhakta* or the *bhagavata*, shares his or her chosen deity's *bhaga*.

1. What do we mean by the term 'Bhakti'?
2. Who is Bhagavat?
3. What kind of a relationship does a devotee share with his deity?
4. How is a devotee related to his chosen deity?

Marks (4)

Q 43 This is an image of Vishnu — discovered from Eran. Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. Which deities were worshipped during the Bhakti period?
2. In this picture, Vishnu is depicted as which animal?
3. Why did Vishnu take the shape of an animal?
4. In which state is Eran located?

Marks (4)

Q 44 What do you mean by the term 'muvendar' ?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What does the term Sangam Age signify ?

Q 2 Which were the three kingdoms of the Tamilakam?

Q 3 South India was rich in Natural resources. Name a few important ones.

Q 4 Name the most famous centre for Buddhist learning.

Q 5 What was Kanishka's contribution to the spread of Buddhism?

Q 6 Why did the kings fight to control the Silk Trade Route or parts of it?

Q 7 Buddhism was evolving into two sects. What were they?

Q 8 What were the principal religions that were followed in this era?

Q 9 Name some Hindu and some Buddhist follower dynasties of the time?

Q 10 Pilgrims traveled between India and China. Name a few pilgrims?

Q 11 Name the deities included in Bhakti?

Q 12 What are the features of the southern half of the Indian sub-continent?

Q 13 Describe the Mahayana & the Hinayan forms of Buddhism?

Q 14 Which school of art was developed by the Kushanas?

11. New Empires and Kingdoms

- Q 1 Who was the famous ruler of the Gupta dynasty?
Mark (1)
- Q 2 What is a *Prashastis*?
Mark (1)
- Q 3 Who was the father of Chandragupta II?
Mark (1)
- Q 4 What was the old name of Allahabad?
Mark (1)
- Q 5 Who was the court poet of Chandragupta II?
Mark (1)
- Q 6 Who was the famous astronomer in the court of Chandragupta II?
Mark (1)
- Q 7 In whose court did Xuan Zang stay for a long time?
Mark (1)
- Q 8 Which Gupta ruler led an army against the ruler of Bengal?
Mark (1)
- Q 9 Who stopped Harsha's march into the Deccan?
Mark (1)
- Q 10 What was the dynasty to which Pulakeshin II belonged?
Mark (1)
- Q 11 What was the capital of the Chalukyas?
Mark (1)
- Q 12 Who was the best known ruler of the Chalukya dynasty?
Mark (1)
- Q 13 Name the Chalukya king who got the kingdom from his uncle.
Mark (1)
- Q 14 What is the meaning of Harsha?
Mark (1)
- Q 15 Who was known as *maha-danda-nayaka*?
Mark (1)

Q 16 What was the *nagaram* in the Pallava kingdom?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Mention an important source of information about Samudragupta.

Marks (2)

Q 18 How did the poet of Prashastis praise Samudragupta?

Marks (2)

Q 19 What was the title adopted by Chandragupta, the father of Samudragupta?

Marks (2)

Q 20 What is the meaning of *kumar-amatya* and *sandhi-vigrahika*?

Marks (2)

Q 21 What was the *Ur* during the Pallava period?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Who controlled the local assemblies such as *Sabha*, *ur*, and *nagaram*?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Which is the most famous play of Kalidasa?

Marks (2)

Q 24 What does the plays of Kalidasa say about the language spoken by the people?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What were the names of Samudragupta's parents?

Marks (2)

Q 26 Where do we get information about King Harshavardhana from?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Write about the kingdom of the Pallavas.

Marks (2)

Q 28 How do we get information about Pulakeshin II?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Write about the kingdom of the Chalukyas.

Marks (3)

Q 30 Write the meaning of these terms: *nagara-shreshthi*, *Sarthavaha*, *Prathama-kulika*.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Who were *samantas*?

Marks (3)

Q 32 What was the *Sabha* during the Pallavas rule?

Marks (3)

Q 33 Write a short note on the Pallavas and Chalukyas.

Marks (3)

Q 34 Who was Pulakeshin II? How have we come to know about him?

Marks (3)

Q 35 What were the new developments in the field of administration after the Gupta period?

Marks (3)

Q 36 What changes did the army undergo after the Gupta period?

Marks (3)

Q 37 Mention three authors who wrote about the King and the lives of the ordinary people.

Marks (3)

Q 38 Briefly describe assemblies in the Southern kingdoms.

Marks (3)

Q 39 Mention four different kinds of rulers as described by Harisena. What was Samudragupta's policy towards them?

Marks (4)

Q 40 Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

"The king travelled with an enormous amount of equipment. Apart from weapons, there were things of daily use such as pots, pans, furniture, golden footstools, food, including animals such as goat, deer, rabbits, vegetables, spices, carried on carts or loaded on to pack animals such as camels and elephants. This huge army was accompanied by musicians beating drums, and others playing horns and trumpets. Villagers had to provide hospitality along the way. They came with gifts of curds, *gur* and flowers, and provided fodder for the animals. They also tried to meet the king, and place their complaints and petitions before him."

1. What all did the army carry with them?
2. What did the villagers bring to the king? [2 + 2 = 4]

Marks (4)

Q 41 This is a picture of a coin of Gupta period in which a king is playing an musical instrument. Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. Which King was shown in this coin I?
2. This coin was made of which metal?
3. What instrument was the king playing?
4. The king depicted in the coin belonged to which dynasty?

Marks (4)

Q 42 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“A fisherman found a precious ring, which the king had given to Shakuntala, but which had been accidentally swallowed by a fish. When he went to the palace with it, the gatemen accused him of theft, and the chief police officer was rather rude. However, the king was happy when he saw the ring and sent a reward for the fisherman. Then, the police officer and the gatemen decided to take a share of the reward, and went along with the fisherman to have a drink.”

1. This story of fisherman is found in which play?
2. Who wrote this story?
3. What is the name of the king mentioned in this story?
4. What was the reaction of the king when he saw the ring?

Marks (4)

Q 43 What do you mean by *prashastis* and how did they help in recreating the history?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 The Prayag Prashasti lists the conquests of Samudragupta. What is the other information that it provides us, about the ruler?

Q 2 Name the important Gupta Dynasty rulers ?

Q 3 What do you think were the causes of the downfall of the Gupta Empire?

Q 4 What was the political scenario after the fall of the Gupta Dynasty?

Q 5 What are our main sources of information about Harshavardhana?

Q 6 Describe in brief the administrative system prevalent during the Gupta period.

Q 7 Hiuen Tsang's accounts describe the life of the people. What does his description contain?

Q 8 Harsha was known as a patron of art and learning. What do we know about Harshavardha to confirm this statement.

Q 9 Harshavardhana wanted to expand his kingdom but could not proceed beyond the Deccan. Why was this so?

Q 10 Pulakeshin II was probably the precursor to the diplomatic services. What is the evidence available to us regarding this?

Q 11 What were the main sources of revenue?

Q 12 How was the money spent which was collected in the form of revenue?

Q 13 What were the main changes or developments in administration during this period?

Q 14 Describe the assemblies in the Southern kingdoms.

12. Buildings, Paintings and Books

Q 1 What is the meaning of the term *stupa*?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Why did the devotees walk around the *stupa* in a clockwise direction?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is *shikhara*?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is *mandapa*?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who composed Manimekalai?

Mark (1)

Q 6 In which language did Kalidasa write his plays and dramas?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What are the two famous sanskrit epics?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Who compiled the Puranas and the Mahabharata?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who wrote the Aryabhatiyam?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What was the contribution of the Indian mathematicians to the world?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the *pradakshina path*?

Marks (2)

Q 12 Whose name is inscribed on the iron pillar at Mehrauli?

Marks (2)

Q 13 What is the *garbhagriha*?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What is a monolithic temple?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What are epics?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Who composed the Silappadikaram?

Marks (2)

Q 17 What is the meaning of *Purana*?

Marks (2)

Q 18 According to the Mahabharata, the war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas was fought to control which part?

Marks (2)

Q 19 What is relic casket?

Marks (3)

Q 20 Write about the features of the iron pillar at Mehrauli in Delhi.

Marks (3)

Q 21 What are common features of the *stupas*?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What is the theme of the Silappadikaram?

Marks (3)

Q 23 What are the characteristics of the puranas?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What were the different stages in building a *stupa* or temple?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What are main features of the Hindu temples built around 1800 years ago?

Marks (3)

Q 26 Who was Aryabhata? Name one book that he wrote.

Marks (3)

Q 27 What were Puranas? What do they contain?

Marks (3)

Q 28 Write a short note on the Ajanta paintings.

Marks (3)

Q 29 What are epics? Mention two famous Tamil epics which were written around 1800 years ago.

Marks (3)

Q 30 This is the picture of an Iron Pillar at Mehrauli. Answer the questions related to this picture:



1. Whose name is mentioned on the inscription written on the pillar?
2. How old is this pillar?
3. What is an amazing feature of this pillar?
4. What is the height and weight of the pillar?

Marks (4)

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

Here is how the poet describes Kannagi's grief:

“O witness of my grief, you cannot console me. Is it right that your body, fairer than pure gold, lies unwashed here in the dust? Is it just that in the red glow of the twilight, your handsome chest, framed with a flower wreath, lies thrown down on the bare earth, while I remain alone, helpless and abandoned to despair? Is there no god? Is there no god in this country? Can there be a god in a land where the sword of the king is used for the murder of innocent strangers? Is there no god, no god?”

1. This passage is extracted from which epic?
2. This epic was written in which language?
3. Who composed this epic?
4. Why was Kannagi full of grief?

Marks (4)

Q 32 This is a cave painting . Answer the following questions related to this picture:



1. Name the cave where this paintings was done?
2. How were these paintings done in dark?
3. How were the colours used in these paintings made?
4. In which state are these cave paintings found?

Marks (4)

Q 33 How were stupas and temples built? Explain.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Describe the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli.

Q 2 What does the word *Stupa* mean?

Q 3 What is a *relic casket*?

Q 4 What is the *Pradakshina Patha*?

Q 5 What was *Garbhagriha*?

Q 6 What is *Shikhara*?

Q 7 What are monolithic temples?

Q 8 How were *stupas* and temples built?

Q 9 Who paid for building the *stupas* and temples?

Q 10 What is *mandapa*?

Q 11 Write a note on *Silappadikaram*?

Q 12 What are *Puranas*?

Q 13 Write a note on any two famous Sanskrit epics.

Q 14 What are *Jatakas*?

Q 15 Who was Aryabhata? What did he discover?

Geography: The Earth Our Habitat for Class 6

1. The Earth in the Solar System

Q 1 Name a natural satellite of Earth.

Mark (1)

Q 2 Arrange the planets according to their size in the Solar System.

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is a Galaxy? Name our Galaxy.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name the inner planets and the biggest planet.

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is Astronomy?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is a satellite?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Name the Earth's twin planet. Why it is called so?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What is an orbit?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is the Solar System?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What does the word 'Planet' mean?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What are Planets?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Why we do not feel the heat and light of countless twinkling stars?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Why can't we see the Moon and all the bright stars in the sky during daytime?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What are the names given to Full Moon & New Moon?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What is the solar system made up of?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Name the planet that is called blue planet.

Mark (1)

Q 17 Name the star worshipped by the ancient people.

Mark (1)

Q 18 What is the another name of sapta-Rishi mandal.

Mark (1)

Q 19 What is celestial Bodies?

Mark (1)

Q 20 What is Light Year?

Mark (1)

Q 21 Distinguish between Comet and Asteroid.

Marks (2)

Q 22 Distinguish between Planet and Satellite.

Marks (2)

Q 23 Explain a light year.

Marks (2)

Q 24 What is a Constellation? Give some examples.

Marks (2)

Q 25 Describe the Universe.

Marks (2)

Q 26 Name the planets which have rings around them. What are these rings made up of?

Marks (2)

Q 27 What are celestial bodies?

Marks (2)

Q 28 What is the Milky Way? What is the other name for Milky Way?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Why do we consider the Earth as a unique planet?

Marks (2)

Q 30 Why astronauts experience weightlessness?

Marks (2)

Q 31 The shooting stars are not actually a star. Discuss.

Marks (2)

Q 32 How big is the universe?

Marks (2)

Q 33 Write a note on 2003 UB313 or Eris?

Marks (2)

Q 34 Why lunar eclipses do not happen on every new and full moon?

Marks (2)

Q 35 Distinguish between Star and Satellite.

Marks (3)

Q 36 Distinguish between Galaxy and Universe.

Marks (3)

Q 37 Stars twinkle but planets do not, why?

Marks (3)

Q 38 Earth is also called a 'Blue Planet'. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 39 What are Human made satellites? Give two examples?

Marks (3)

Q 40 What are stars? Give one example.

Marks (3)

Q 41 Explain the following terms:-

- a) Universe
- b) Constellation
- c) Satellite

Marks (3)

Q 42 What is a Shooting Star?

Marks (3)

Q 43 Why do we see only one side of the Moon at all times?

Marks (3)

Q 44 Why do meteor showers fall during predictable periods each year?
Marks (3)

Q 45 Why doesn't moon fall down?
Marks (3)

Q 46 Why Pluto is not considered as a planet?
Marks (3)

Q 47 Distinguish between a star and a planet.
Marks (4)

Q 48 Write a note on the Sun.
Marks (4)

Q 49 Why do all planets have different time periods to complete a revolution?
Marks (4)

Q 50 Discuss the various phases of moon?
Marks (4)

Q 51
What was the method used in ancient times by the people to determine direction?
Marks (5)

Q 52 Why life on Mars is not possible?
Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What do you understand by the term "universe"?

Q 2 What common name can be given to all the natural objects in the outer space?

Q 3 Are the stars really as small as they appear? Give reason for your answer.

Q 4 How do the stars produce their immense heat and light?

Q 5 Why do we see a fraction of the light produced by stars?

Q 6 Which star is closest to us?

Q 7 The sun is nearly 150 million km.s away from us and still we feel its great heat and light. What fact does this prove?

- Q 8 Why did people use the Pole star for determining direction in the ancient times?
- Q 9 Why is the Pole star named so?
- Q 10 What do you understand by the term “constellations”?
- Q 11 Why did people take the pain of making up the imaginary constellations?
- Q 12 Can you locate all the 88 constellations if you look at the sky tonight? Why or why not?
- Q 13 What does the term “planet” mean to you?
- Q 14 Why is the name “planet” most suitable for the planets?
- Q 15 What are planets made up of? Can you give examples of planets and their composition?
- Q 16 How are planets dependent on the star they revolve around?
- Q 17 What is an orbit?
- Q 18 Which are the gases that constitute the sun?
- Q 19 What is the distance between the sun and the earth?
- Q 20 Which is the most massive object of the solar system? How much mass of the solar system does it constitute?
- Q 21 Where does the word ‘solar’ originate from? What does it mean?
- Q 22 Why is the sun the lifeline for all the members of the solar system?
- Q 23 What is the force that keeps all the members of the solar system together called?
- Q 24 Name any five members of the solar system?
- Q 25 How many planets are there in our solar system? What are their names?
- Q 26 Out of the planets, which is the most massive one?
- Q 27 Which is the smallest planet in our solar system?
- Q 28 Which is the planet farthest from the sun?
- Q 29 Which planet is called the twin of the earth? Why is it called so?
- Q 30 Which planet is nearest to the earth?
- Q 31 Why is Venus called the morning and the evening star?
- Q 32 How is the earth a unique planet?
- Q 33 What are the conditions that make life possible on the earth?
- Q 34 What would have happened if the earth were farther away from the sun?
- Q 35 What is the shape of the earth? What is this shape called?
- Q 36 Why is earth called the blue planet?

2. Globe : Latitudes and Longitudes

- Q 1 What does the term 'Grid' mean in Geography?
Mark (1)
- Q 2 What is Prime Meridian?
Mark (1)
- Q 3 What is the true shape of the Earth?
Mark (1)
- Q 4 How can you locate a point on the Globe?
Mark (1)
- Q 5 What is the Standard Meridian of India?
Mark (1)
- Q 6 Name the two basic points of reference on the Earth's surface?
Mark (1)
- Q 7 What is the rotation of the earth?
Mark (1)
- Q 8 Where does the Temperate Zone lie?
Mark (1)
- Q 9 Give the number of longitudes on the earth.
Mark (1)
- Q 10 Name the different heat zones of the earth?
Mark (1)
- Q 11 What are the Parallels of Latitudes and Longitudes?
Marks (2)
- Q 12 Name the two imaginary lines drawn on the surface of the Earth.
Marks (2)
- Q 13 How can we draw the greatest circle on the Earth?
Marks (2)
- Q 14 Why are the longitudes and latitudes drawn on the globe?
Marks (2)
- Q 15 What is the difference between the local time and the standard time?
Marks (2)

Q 16 What is a globe?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Why Torrid Zone receives maximum amount of heat?

Marks (2)

Q 18 What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Marks (3)

Q 19 How to calculate time using longitudes?

Marks (3)

Q 20 Why is latitude and longitude useful?

Marks (3)

Q 21 How latitude and longitude is expressed?

Marks (3)

Q 22 What are the limitations of latitudes and longitudes?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Why do places beyond Tropics have moderate temperature?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Draw a diagram of a grid?

Marks (3)

Q 25 Which longitude is taken as International Date Line and why?

Marks (3)

Q 26 Which meridian is taken as a standard meridian for India and why?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Why is it necessary to have standard time? Also define Indian Standard Time (IST).

Marks (4)

Q 28 Explain the important parallels of latitudes.

Marks (4)

Q 29 Draw a diagram of the earth showing:

- i) Equator
- ii) Tropics of Cancer
- iii) Tropic of Capricorn
- iii) Frigid Zone
- iv) North Temperate Zone
- v) South Temperate Zone
- vi) Arctic Circle
- vii) Antarctic Circle
- viii) Torrid Zone

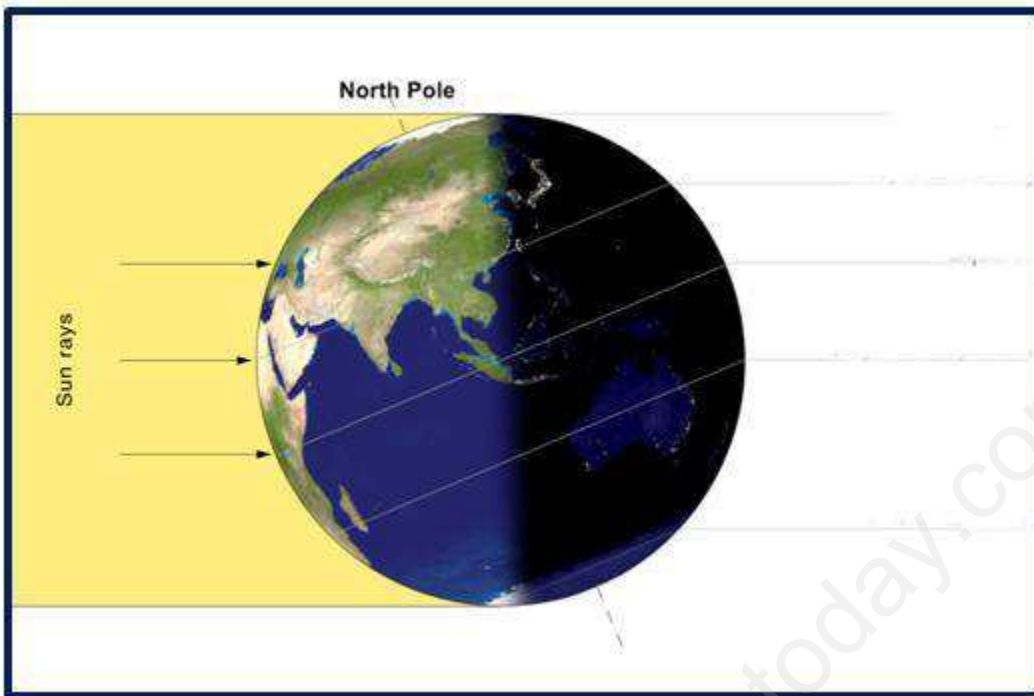
Marks (4)

Q 30 Distinguish between parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes.

Marks (4)

Q 31 In the given diagram marks the important parallels of Latitudes.

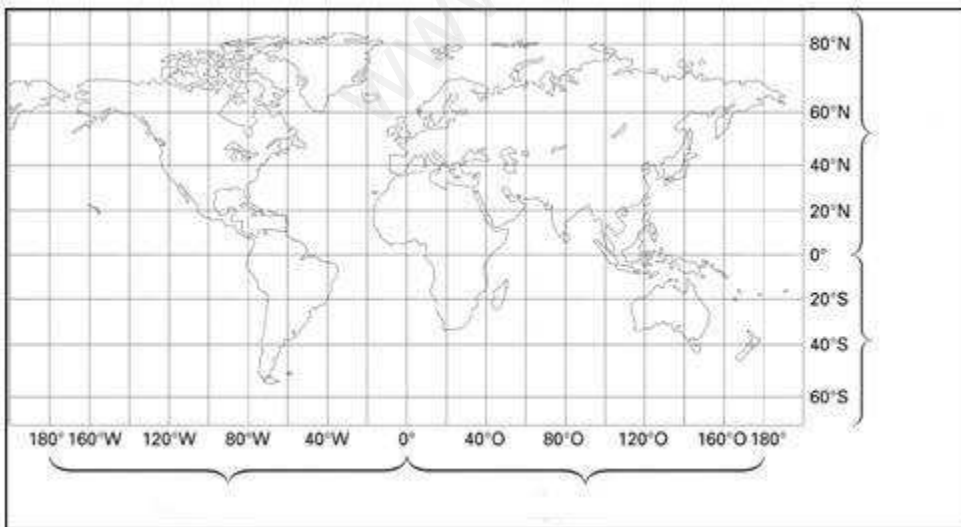
1. Equator
2. Tropic of cancer
3. Tropic of Capricorn
4. Arctic circle
5. Antarctic Circle



Marks (5)

Q 32 In the given map of the world marks the following.

1. Southern Hemisphere
2. Eastern Hemisphere
3. Western hemisphere
4. Greenwich
5. Northern Hemisphere



Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

- Q 1 Name the two basis points of reference on the Earth's surface?
- Q 2 What is the rotation of the earth ?
- Q 3 What is the great circle?
- Q 4 How can you locate a point on the globe?
- Q 5 What is the true shape of the earth?
- Q 6 What is a globe?
- Q 7 What are the three heat zones of the Earth?
- Q 8 Explain the important parallels of latitudes?
- Q 9 Name the two imaginary lines drawn on the surface of the earth and divide earth into four hemispheres.
- Q 10
What are poles?
(a)Poles are end points of earth in north and south direction
(b)They are imaginary lines
(c)They are imaginary
(d)All the above are correct
- Q 11 Frigid Zones are very cold because
- Q 12 What are Latitudes & longitudes?
- Q 13 What is prime Meridian?
- Q 14 What is the difference between the local time and standard time of a place ?
- Q 15 Why is it necessary to have standard time?
- Q 16 Which is the standard meridian of India?
- Q 17 what is the rotation of the earth ?

Q 18 What is the number of longitudes on the earth?

Q 19 Why are longitudes and latitudes drawn on earth?

Q 20 If in India time is 5.30 P.M. then why it is 12.00 noon in London ?

Q 21 How can you locate a point on the globe?

Q 22 What is grid?

Q 23 If a person goes from west longitudes to east longitude he need to

- (a) Increase time in his watch (b) Decrease time in his watch

Q 24 India lies to between which Longitudes :

- (a) 68° E to 97° E (b) 68° W to 97° W
(c) 68° S to 97° S (d) 68° N to 97° N

Q 25 Suppose the time at 30° east is 2 p.m. then what is the time at Greenwich?

- (a) 2 p.m. (b) 12 p.m.
(c) 1 p.m. (d) Cannot find

3. Motions of the Earth

Q 1 What is revolution?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is the shape of the Earth's orbit?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is Circle of Illumination?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Define orbital plane.

Mark (1)

Q 5 What are the two factors responsible for the formation of seasons?

Mark (1)

Q 6 When are sun's rays direct on the equator?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What is the angle of inclination between earth's axis and orbital plane?

Mark (1)

Q 8 When are sun's rays direct on the Tropic of Cancer?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is earth day?

Mark (1)

Q 10 How is the rotation of the Earth responsible for causing day and night?

Marks (2)

Q 11 What would happen if the Earth did not revolve?

Marks (2)

Q 12 What would happen if the earth did not rotate?

Marks (2)

Q 13 Why both hemispheres experience different winter and summer solstice?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What is the relative importance of revolution of the earth?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What do you understand by polar day and polar night?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Why do we experience different seasons on the earth's surface? Also mention the main seasons experienced by us.

Marks (3)

Q 17 What is Winter Solstice?

Marks (3)

Q 18 What is Summer Solstice?

Marks (3)

Q 19 Define the following terms:

- A. Rotation
- B. Dusk
- C. Dawn

Marks (3)

Q 20 Why the southern hemisphere celebrates Christmas in summers?

Marks (3)

Q 21 Why is it hotter when the sunrays are vertical at a place?

Marks (3)

Q 22 Why our shadow seems to be long in the morning and evening but short in noon?

Marks (3)

Q 23 What do you understand by the term autumn equinox?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What is a leap year how is it calculated?

Marks (4)

Q 25 Distinguish between summer solstice and winter solstice?

Marks (4)

Q 26 What is Equinox?

Marks (5)

Q 27 Why for about six months day and six months night experienced by poles ?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Define the following terms?

- a. Rotation
- b. Revolution

Q 2 What is the circle of illumination?

Q 3 What would happen if the earth did not rotate?

Q 4 How is the rotation of the earth responsible for causing day & night?

Q 5 When do we observe a leap year? Why?

Q 6 What is the shape of earth's orbit?

Q 7 What is the Summer Solstice?

Q 8 What is Winter Solstice?

Q 9 What is Equinox?

Q 10 Differentiate between solstice & equinox.

Q 11 Does the earth follow exactly the same orbit every year?

Q 12 Mention the effects if the Earth stopped revolving on its orbit.

4. Maps

Q 1 What are the four cardinal directions?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Name three main components of a map.

Mark (1)

Q 3 Differentiate between physical map and political map.

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is Map?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What are conventional symbols?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What colour is used to show a plateau on the map?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Define political maps.

Mark (1)

Q 8 What does the arrow on the extreme right corner of any map represents?

Mark (1)

Q 9 The blue colour on the map represents?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What are the shortcomings of a globe?

Marks (2)

Q 11 Why political maps use more number of colours as compared to physical map?

Marks (2)

Q 12 How to measure distance on the map?

Marks (2)

Q 13 What is floor plan?

Marks (2)

Q 14 What are the other names of a sketch?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What are electronic maps?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Define cartography.

Marks (2)

Q 17 Define contour maps.

Marks (2)

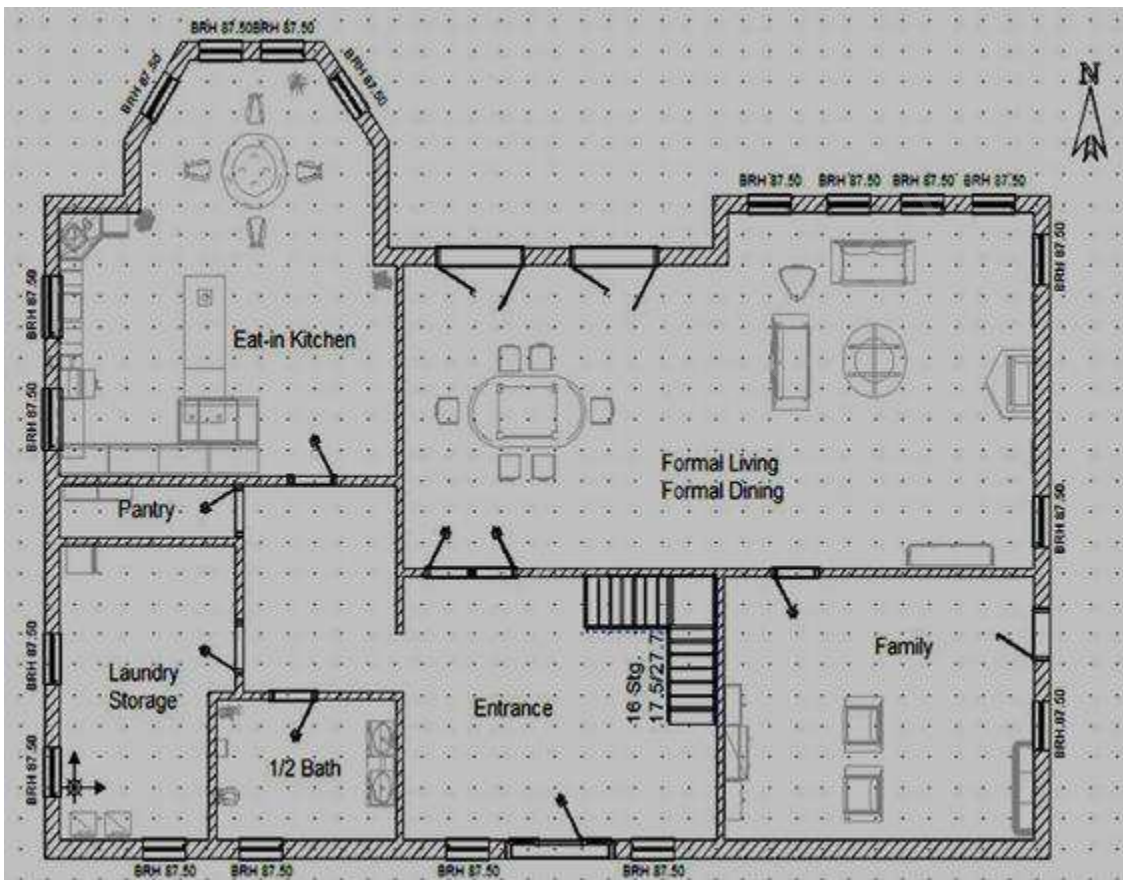
Q 18 What is a scale? How many types of scales are there?

Marks (2)

Q 19 What is the easiest way to remember compass directions?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Look at the diagram given below and identify what is it and give reasons for your answer.



Marks (2)

Q 21 Mention some of the disadvantages of magnetic compass?

Marks (2)

Q 22 What is a compass?

Marks (3)

Q 23 Explain the Thematic maps.

Marks (3)

Q 24 What do you understand by the scale of the map?

Marks (3)

Q 25 Why are conventional symbols used in maps?

Marks (3)

Q 26 List the ways in which the globes are more useful than maps.

Marks (3)

Q 27 How is a map different from a plan?

Marks (3)

Q 28 In what way is a globe different from map?

Marks (3)

Q 29 What is the difference between the magnetic North Pole and geographical North Pole?

Marks (3)

Q 30 What do you understand by GPS?

Marks (3)

Q 31 What are the uses of aeronautical charts?

Marks (3)

Q 32 How physical maps show the elevations of the features?

Marks (3)

Q 33

What do the following symbols represent?



Marks (3)

Q 34 What are the basic characteristics of a good map?

Marks (3)

Q 35 What are the main advantages of using maps?

Marks (4)

Q 36 What are the various advantages of globes?

Marks (4)

Q 37 Why do we need to understand maps?

Marks (4)

Q 38 What do the following colours represents on the map?

Blue, Red, Yellow, Green, Brown and Black

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 In what way a globe is different from map?

Q 2 How is a plan different from a map?

Q 3 Differentiate between physical and political map.

Q 4 When is the globe more useful than map?

Q 5 What are the shortcomings of a globe?

Q 6 Why are conventional symbols used in maps?

Q 7 What do you understand by the scale of the map?

Q 8 Name three main features of a map?

Q 9 What are Thematic maps?

Q 10 What are the main advantages in using the maps instead of a globe?

Q 11 What is a compass?

Q 12 What are the four cardinal directions?

5. Major Domains of the Earth

Q 1 Define Continents.

Mark (1)

Q 2 Name the longest river of the world.

Mark (1)

Q 3 Which is the largest hot desert?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name the largest continent of the world.

Mark (1)

Q 5 Name the smallest continent of the world.

Mark (1)

Q 6 Which continent is called an island continent?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Name the deepest point on the earth.

Mark (1)

Q 8 Name the first men to climb the highest peak, the Mt. Everest.

Mark (1)

Q 9 What do you mean by Isthmus?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Why earth is considered as “Blue Planet”?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the world’s largest river.

Mark (1)

Q 12 Name the world’s longest mountain range.

Mark (1)

Q 13 Name the largest ocean of the world.

Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the most important river of China?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What is our main duty for future generation?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Define hill.

Mark (1)

Q 17 What should be the elevation of a hill to be termed as a mountain?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Explain hydrosphere?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Name the women who have conquered Mount Everest?

Marks (2)

Q 20 What do the following words mean in Greek?

- a) Lithos
- b) Atmos
- c) Hudor
- d) Bios

Marks (2)

Q 21 In which continent will you find world's largest river. Also name the two oceans surrounding it?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Mention the four major domains of the earth.

Marks (2)

Q 23 Name the major oceans on the earth.

Marks (2)

Q 24 What do you mean by Strait? Name the Strait between India and Sri Lanka.

Marks (2)

Q 25 Name the two research centres of India in Antarctica.

Marks (2)

Q 26 Which is the busiest ocean and why?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Write a note on Pacific Ocean.

Marks (2)

Q 28 When is world ozone day celebrated?

Marks (2)

Q 29 What is acid rain?

Marks (2)

Q 30 What do you know about ionosphere?

Marks (2)

Q 31 How do we measure elevation of land?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Name two waterfalls of India.

Marks (2)

Q 33 Name two continents which have largest plains made by rivers.

Marks (2)

Q 34 Name some of the oldest plateaus of the world.

Marks (2)

Q 35 Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the land Hemisphere?

Marks (3)

Q 36 Why is the Biosphere important for living organism?

Marks (3)

Q 37 Mention the layers of the atmosphere. Which is the closest layer to the earth's surface?

Marks (3)

Q 38 What is plateau? Name the two important plateaus of the world.

Marks (3)

Q 39 Why do climbers often experience breathing problems?

Marks (3)

Q 40 How does the atmosphere act as a blanket?

Marks (3)

Q 41 How are the human beings disturbing the balance of nature?

Marks (3)

Q 42 In spite of being called the Blue Planet, the earth experiences shortage of water. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 43 What are the various uses of oceans?

Marks (3)

Q 44 What are the factors affecting biosphere?

Marks (3)

Q 45 What is ozone depletion?

Marks (3)

Q 46 Write a note on exosphere?

Marks (3)

Q 47 What are mountains? How do old and young mountains differ?

Marks (4)

Q 48 Name the major continents of the earth. Which is the largest continent?

Marks (4)

Q 49 What are the important constituents of the atmosphere?

Marks (4)

Q 50 What are the major effects of water pollution?

Marks (4)

Q 51 The three domains of the earth interact with each other and affect each other in some way. Discuss.

Marks (4)

Q 52 Define global warming. State the factors responsible for it.

Marks (4)

Q 53 What are the various causes of water pollution?

Marks (4)

Q 54 Describe water cycle.

Marks (4)

Q 55 Write a short note on Antarctica.

Marks (5)

Q 56 Distinguish between stratosphere and troposphere.

Marks (5)

Q 57 How can we prevent water pollution?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Mention the four major domains of the earth?

Q 2 Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the land Hemisphere?

Q 3 Name the major continents of the earth?

Q 4 Define Continents?

Q 5 Name the longest river in the world?

Q 6 Which is the largest hot desert?

Q 7 Name the two research centers of India in Antarctica?

Q 8 Name the largest continent of the world?

Q 9 Name the smallest continent of the world?

Q 10 Which continent is called an island continent?

Q 11 Name the first men to climb the highest peak Mt. Everest?

Q 12 Name the world's longest mountain range?

Q 13 Name the largest ocean of the world?

Q 14 Name the world's largest river?

Q 15 Name the deepest point on the earth?

Q 16 What do you mean by Strait? Name the Strait between India and Sri Lanka.?

Q 17 Name the oceans on the earth?

Q 18 Why is the Biosphere important for living organism?

Q 19 Mention the layers of the atmosphere?

Q 20 What are the important constituents of the atmosphere?

Q 21 Why do the climbers often experience the breathing problems?

Q 22 How does the atmosphere act as a blanket?

Q 23 How are the human beings disturbing the balance of nature?

Q 24 Which are the life sustaining elements on the Earth?

Q 25 What is Biosphere?

Q 26 Which gas is responsible for global warming?

Q 27 What are the things that caused Pollution of air?

Q 28 Why is discharge of waste materials of factories in lakes harmful?

Q 29

Why is Earth called a unique planet?

Q 30 What changes came on our Earth's surface due to recent Tsunami?

Q 31 Name some factors of soil erosion?

6. Major Landforms of the Earth

Q 1 Mention the major landforms present on the earth's surface.

Mark (1)

Q 2 What are glaciers?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Give the name of different types of mountains.

Mark (1)

Q 4 What do you mean by horst?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What do you mean by graben?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Give two example of block mountain.

Mark (1)

Q 7 What is a plateau?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What is a hill?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is a range?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is erosion?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Name the source of mountain rivers.

Mark (1)

Q 12 What do you understand by flora and fauna?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Mention an activity which indicates the use of land in a wasteful manner?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the most populated region of India.

Mark (1)

Q 15 Name some of the recreational activities common in coastal areas.

Marks (2)

Q 16 Name some of the depositional features.

Marks (2)

Q 17 How are volcanic mountains formed? Give two example of volcanic mountain.

Marks (2)

Q 18 What are various features formed by erosion?

Marks (2)

Q 19 How many types of external forces are there?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Name three natural resources for which plateaus are well known.

Marks (2)

Q 21 Name two civilizations that flourished in the river valleys.

Marks (2)

Q 22 By which forces are the fold mountains formed?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Name some of the hill stations of India.

Marks (2)

Q 24 Why do Himalayan rivers have abundant water?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What is the difference between weathering and erosion?

Marks (2)

Q 26 Give example of old fold mountains.

Marks (2)

Q 27 How many types of fold mountains are there?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Give some examples of volcanic mountains.

Marks (2)

Q 29 Name some of the mountain sports.

Marks (2)

Q 30

Define the following terms:

1. Divergent boundary
2. Convergent boundary
3. Transform boundary
4. Folds
5. Faults
6. Earthquake

Marks (3)

Q 31 What kind of settlement pattern is seen on mountains?

Marks (3)

Q 32 Do you think different means of transport are used in different regions?

Marks (3)

Q 33 Which are the two processes that lead to formation and development of landforms?

Marks (3)

Q 34 What is the difference between mountains and plateaus?

Marks (3)

Q 35 How are Plains formed?

Marks (3)

Q 36 What should we do to use the land and water properly?

Marks (3)

Q 37 What is deposition?

Marks (3)

Q 38 Why mountains are thinly populated?

Marks (3)

Q 39 Why are plateaus called storehouse of minerals?

Marks (3)

Q 40 The plains are known as food baskets. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 41 World's maximum population is concentrated in plains. Give reasons.

Marks (3)

Q 42 How do mountains modify climate of a place?

Marks (3)

Q 43 What are the various uses of plateaus?

Marks (4)

Q 44 Describe the features of a volcano.

Marks (4)

Q 45 Give the formation of plains?

Marks (4)

Q 46 How are mountains useful to man?

Marks (4)

Q 47 Why the river plains are thickly populated?

Marks (4)

Q 48 Write the type of mountain of which following are examples of :

- (a) The Black forest
- (b) The Nilgiris
- (c) The Fuji Yama
- (d) The Andes

Marks (4)

Q 49 Write a note on lava plateau.

Marks (5)

Q 50 How is Block Mountains formed?

Marks (5)

Q 51 How are fold mountains formed?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Which are the two processes that lead to the formation and development of landforms?

Q 2 What are the major landforms present on the earth's surface depending on elevation and slope?

Q 3 What is erosion and deposition?

Q 4 What are mountains?

Q 5 What are Glaciers?

Q 6 Why is there less cultivation in mountains?

Q 7 Name a few mountain ranges.

Q 8 Which are the different types of mountains.

Q 9 What do you mean by horst?

Q 10 What do you mean by graben?

Q 11 Give two examples of old fold mountains and write their features.

Q 12 Name one undersea mountain.

Q 13 How are Volcanic mountains formed?

Q 14 How are Block Mountains formed?

Q 15 Give examples of Block Mountains.

Q 16 How can you say that mountains are useful?

Q 17 What is a Plateau?

Q 18 Give a few examples of the plateaus of the world.

Q 19 Why is African plateau famous for?

Q 20 Why is Chhotanagpur plateau in India famous for?

Q 21 How are plateaus useful to us?

Q 22 What is the difference between mountain and a plateau?

Q 23 How are Plains formed?

Q 24 Why are the river plains thickly populated?

Q 25 Which is the most densely populated region of India?

Q 26 What should we do to use the land and water properly?

Q 27 Name any two large river plains of the world.

Q 28 Why are the plains thickly populated?

Q 29 Name a few natural calamities. How do they affect us?

Q 30 How can we lower the risks of these natural calamities?

7. Our Country - India

Q 1 Name our two island neighbours.

Mark (1)

Q 2 How many Union Territories and States are there in India?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Name an oldest range of the world.

Mark (1)

Q 4 India is located in which hemisphere?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What do you mean by the term Tributary?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Define the term Lagoon.

Mark (1)

Q 7 Define the term Peninsula.

Mark (1)

Q 8 What is the position of India in terms of population in the world?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is the extent of India in terms of latitude and longitude?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Give the north-south extent of India.

Mark (1)

Q 11 Give the east-west extent of India.

Mark (1)

Q 12 Which two states in India share the common capital?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Which is the highest Himalayan peak in India?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Which parallel of latitude divides India into almost two equal parts?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Mention some of the hill stations in Himachal Himalayas.

Marks (2)

Q 16 Name some of the hill ranges in Peninsular Plateau.

Marks (2)

Q 17 Give the latitudinal & longitudinal extent of India?

Marks (2)

Q 18 Give the characteristics of the Western part of India.

Marks (2)

Q 19 How is the country divided administratively?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Name the largest and the smallest states of India.

Marks (2)

Q 21 Name some of the newly formed states of India.

Marks (2)

Q 22 By what names do we know the second parallel range of Himalayas?

Marks (2)

Q 23 What is the significance of the great longitudinal extent of India?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Which two rivers fall into the Arabian Sea?

Marks (2)

Q 25 Name some of the union territories of India.

Marks (2)

Q 26 Why are northern plains very fertile?

Marks (2)

Q 27 How did people of Andaman survived the 2004 Tsunami?

Marks (3)

Q 28 Name the states which are located on Tropic of Cancer.

Marks (3)

Q 29 Give the capital of the following states:

- i) Meghalaya
- ii) Assam
- iii) Nagaland

Marks (3)

Q 30 Name some of the states on the western coast of India.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Name some of the important rivers of India.

Marks (3)

Q 32 Name the states which form the northern plains.

Marks (3)

Q 33 Name the seven countries that share land boundaries with India.

Marks (3)

Q 34 Define the term delta. Give one example of delta.

Marks (3)

Q 35 What are Coral Islands?

Marks (3)

Q 36 Name the three seas which surround the Indian peninsula.

Marks (3)

Q 37 Mention the important features of the three main Himalayan ranges.

Marks (3)

Q 38 Why is Lakshadweep known as coral island?

Marks (3)

Q 39 How has Suez Canal affected the trade and commerce of India in the world?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Discuss the locational setting of India.

Marks (3)

Q 41 Why is India said to be a country of vast expanse?

Marks (3)

Q 42

Write the name of state in front of each capital:

- i) Itanagar
- ii) Imphal
- iii) Aizwal
- iv) Agartala

Marks (4)

Q 43 In India, maximum population is found in Northern plains. Why?

Marks (4)

Q 44 Write a note on Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.

Marks (4)

Q 45 Write a short note on Peninsular plateau.

Marks (4)

Q 46 Distinguish between eastern coastal plains and western coastal plains.

Marks (4)

Q 47 Name the major physical divisions of India.

Marks (4)

Q 48 Distinguish between Andaman Islands and Lakshadweep islands.

Marks (5)

Q 49 Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Name the three oceans which surround the Indian peninsula.

Q 2 What is the area, length and breadth of India?

Q 3 What is the location of India on the globe?

Q 4 Why does the Sun rise two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh than in Gujarat?

Q 5 Name the countries which share land boundaries with India.

Q 6 Which two countries are island neighbors of India?

Q 7 How many states are there in India? Also which is the largest and the smallest state?

Q 8 Name the major physical divisions of India.

Q 9 In how many ranges are the Himalayas divided?

Q 10 Why do a large number of people live in the Northern plains?

Q 11 Write a short note on Peninsular Plateau.

Q 12 What is Delta? Name the Delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Q 13 What are coral islands? Give an example.

Q 14 What do you understand by Tsunami?

8. India : Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

- Q 1 What do you understand by the natural vegetation?
Mark (1)
- Q 2 Which winds bring rainfall in India?
Mark (1)
- Q 3 What are national parks?
Mark (1)
- Q 4 Where are the mangrove forests found?
Mark (1)
- Q 5 Define loo.
Mark (1)
- Q 6 Name the area where highest percentage of rainfall occurs.
Mark (1)
- Q 7 Which is our national bird?
Mark (1)
- Q 8 What is retreating monsoon?
Mark (1)
- Q 9 Which is our national animal?
Mark (1)
- Q 10 Name some of the birds found in India.
Marks (2)
- Q 11 What is a difference between weather and climate?
Marks (2)
- Q 12 Where will you find mangrove forest?
Marks (2)
- Q 13 What kind of trees is found at a height of between 1500-2500metres?
Marks (2)
- Q 14 Evergreen forests are located in which part of the India?
Marks (2)
- Q 15 Which are the factors that affect the climate?
Marks (2)

Q 16 Where do dry thorn forests occur?

Marks (2)

Q 17 What are the drawbacks of cutting of trees?

Marks (3)

Q 18 Indian economy is based on monsoon. Discuss?

Marks (3)

Q 19 What do you mean by migratory birds? Give some examples.

Marks (3)

Q 20 Why do monsoon forests give a barren look?

Marks (3)

Q 21 Write a note on wildlife of India.

Marks (3)

Q 22 Why are forests necessary?

Marks (3)

Q 23 What are Sunderbans? Where are these found in India?

Marks (3)

Q 24 What types of vegetation are found in Himalayas?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What is Biosphere Reserve?

Marks (3)

Q 26 What are the steps taken by the government to protect wildlife?

Marks (4)

Q 27 Give the characteristics of thorn forest in India.

Marks (4)

Q 28 Name the major seasons experienced in India.

Marks (4)

Q 29 Name the four types of vegetation found in India.

Marks (4)

Q 30 Distinguish between advancing monsoon and retreating monsoon.

Marks (4)

Q 31 Give example to show that India experiences regional differences in climate.

Marks (5)

Q 32 What is the difference between Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest?

Marks (5)

Q 1 What do you understand by 'weather'?

Q 2 What are the major seasons in India?

Q 3 What is *Loo*?

Q 4 How does rainfall occur?

Q 5 What do you understand by the term 'Monsoon'?

Q 6 Describe 'Natural Vegetation'.

Q 7 What are the different types of vegetation in India?

Q 8 What is the difference between Tropical rain forest and Tropical deciduous forest?

Q 9 What are coniferous trees?

Q 10 Where did 'Sunderbans' get its name from?

Q 11 How are forests useful to us?

Q 12 Forests are the natural habitat of wildlife. How?

Q 13 Why are some wildlife species extinct?

Q 14 What are different steps taken by the government to conserve wildlife?

Q 15 How can you as an individual help in conserving wildlife?

Civics: Social and Political Life-I For Class 6

1. Understanding Diversity

Q 1 What does diversity add to our lives?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What does Nehru tried to said about India's unity in his book "The Discovery of India?"

Mark (1)

Q 3 Who discovered the sea route to India?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What does the term cheena-vala means?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Which are the two major languages spoken by the Indians?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is the famous festival of Kerala?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Who brought Christianity to India?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Which language is our national language ?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who wrote the famous book "The Discovery of India?"

Mark (1)

Q 10 Who composed India's national anthem?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Where is Ladakh situated?

Mark (1)

Q 12 How many official languages are recognised by the Constitution of India?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Mention any one festival of Ladakh?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Mention any two states with their traditional dress of women?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Name the Christian apostle who visited Kerala?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Name the tribal group who rear sheep and goat in Ladakh?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Mention the predominant language of Ladakh?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Mention any two popular costumes of Ladakh?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Mention any two important religions of Ladakh?

Mark (1)

Q 20 Which State is located in the south-west corner of India?

Mark (1)

Q 21 What is the other name for Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

Mark (1)

Q 22 How many years did the British rule over India?

Mark (1)

Q 23 When was the state of Kerala created?

Mark (1)

Q 24 Mention any four important tourist places in Kerala?

Mark (1)

Q 25 Define the term 'Backwaters'.

Mark (1)

Q 26 Which city in Kerala is known as the 'Queen of the Arabian Sea'?

Mark (1)

Q 27 test by madhukar

Mark (1)

Q 28 Discuss the economy of Ladakh.

Marks (2)

Q 29 Define communalism

Marks (2)

Q 30 What are the main crops of Kerala?

Marks (2)

Q 31 What is the theme of the book the “Discovery of India”?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Which state in India has the highest literacy rate?

Marks (2)

Q 33 What is the significance of the colour and chakra of Indian National Flag?

Marks (2)

Q 34 Who composed the national song of India? Who has done the English translation of the song?

Marks (2)

Q 35 Mention any two festivals celebrated by the Muslims of India?

Marks (2)

Q 36 What is a famine? Mention any two great famines of India?

Marks (2)

Q 37 Which people follow the religion of Judaism?

Marks (2)

Q 38 What is meant by drought? Mention any two droughts affected States of India?

Marks (2)

Q 39 Who was the founder of the religion Buddhism? Mention any two main principles of Buddhism.

Marks (2)

Q 40 Who was Ibn Battuta? Name the places of his visit?

Marks (2)

Q 41 “Unity in diversity is the source of strength in India during the British rule”. In this context, answer the given questions. How did the Indians with diverse background showed their strength during the struggle for independence?

Marks (2)

Q 42 What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Marks (2)

Q 43 What do you mean by inequality? Give an example of it.

Marks (3)

Q 44 How do we explain diversity?

Marks (3)

Q 45 Describe 'unity in diversity' in India?

Marks (3)

Q 46 State the climatic condition of Kerala?

Marks (3)

Q 47 Give any three differences between the people of Ladakh and Kerala.

Marks (3)

Q 48 Read the poem and answer the question given below

“Don’t forget the days of blood, O friend

In the midst of your happiness remember to shed a tear for us

Do light a lamp on this lonely grave O friend

The blood of Hindus and Muslims flows together today”.

1. When was the poem sung?

2. Which line of the poem reflects India’s essential unity?

Marks (3)

Q 49 Who was Vasco da Gama? Mention any two of his achievements?

Marks (3)

Q 50 How is Onam celebrated in Kerala?

Marks (3)

Q 51 Explain the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

Marks (4)

Q 52 Why was Ladakh considered to be a good trade route for the ancient traders from China and Europe?

Marks (4)

Q 53 Why Kerala is called as the 'land of coconuts'? What products are made out of coir in Kerala?

Marks (4)

Q 54 How climatic conditions of Ladakh region affect the cultivation of crops? Name the major crops grown in this region?

Marks (4)

Q 55 How the geographical factors of Assam influence the food and the culture of the people?

Marks (4)

Q 56 Why are Pashmina shawls expensive?

Marks (4)

Q 57 In which book has Jawaharlal Nehru talked about 'unity in diversity' in India? What do you think Nehru is trying to explain about India's unity? Give an example of unity in India.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Name the two factors that influence the diversity of a region?

Q 2 Does the climate of Ladakh suitable for agriculture? Explain?

Q 3 What are the main occupations of the people of Ladakh?

Q 4 Discuss the trade relations of Ladakh with Tibet?

Q 5 Justify how the historical factors influenced the culture of Ladakh?

Q 6 Describe how the geographical factors influenced the diversity of the Kerala region?

Q 7 Name the religions that are followed by the people of Kerala?

Q 8 How the culture of Kerala was affected by the influenced by the Chinese traders?

Q 9 Name the Chinese utensils used by the people of Kerala for frying?

Q 10 Describe how the historical factors influenced the culture of the Kerala region?

Q 11 What is the meaning of diversity?

Q 12 Do language differences prevent people from becoming friends? If your answer is No, explain?

Q 13 State any three ways in which people are different each other?

Q 14 Make a list of the festivals that might have been celebrated by the two boys Samir Ek and Samir Do?

Q 15 What is the meaning of inequality? Give two examples.

Q 16 What do you think living in India with rich heritage of diversity adds to our life?

Q 17 Why India is called a country with diversity?

Q 18 Explain the main cause of diversity?

Q 19 Discuss the emergence of diversity?

Q 20 Explain how the life in the mountainous area is different from the life near the sea?

2. Diversity and Discrimination

Q 1 What does the first page of the Indian constitution states?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Write the main reason behind Muslim girls not attending school?

Mark (1)

Q 3 When India gained its independence?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is the important element of our unity?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Who was the chairman of Constitutional Drafting Committee?

Mark (1)

Q 6 "Prejudice cannot see the things that are, because it is always looking for things that aren't". What is the meaning of this quote?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What are the things that make people prejudice of others?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Define the term 'religious belief'.

Mark (1)

Q 9 Mention any two fundamental duties of the Indian citizens?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Define the term 'Scheduled Caste'.

Mark (1)

Q 11 How the life in Indian village is different from city life?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What are the negative stereotypes that common people have regarding the blind person in a society?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Do you think children with special needs should be a part of regular schools or study in separate school?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Give any two examples of positive stereotypes on Indian women?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Why did discrimination happen?

Mark (1)

Q 16 What is the literacy rate of Muslim women in Kerala?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What are the four types of caste system in India?

Mark (1)

Q 18 How did the Government of India refer 'Dalit' in the official document?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Name any two famous Dalit politician women in India?

Mark (1)

Q 20 Give any two positive stereotypes of boys.

Mark (1)

Q 21 Name one Dalit person who was the member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

Mark (1)

Q 22 Explain the concept of 'Dalit'.

Marks (2)

Q 23 What do you mean by equality?

Marks (2)

Q 24 A common stereotype about Muslims is that they are not interested in educating girls and therefore do not send girls to school. Do you agree?

Marks (2)

Q 25 Define Diversity.

Marks (2)

Q 26 Define constitution.

Marks (2)

Q 27 Where does Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar derive his name "Ambedkar"?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Briefly explain the "right against exploitation"?

Marks (2)

Q 29 How do people learn to make stereotypes?

Marks (2)

Q 30 Explain the importance of Directive Principles of State policy?

Marks (2)

Q 31 Why Dalits were called untouchables?

Marks (2)

Q 32 What is the importance of fundamental rights?

Marks (2)

Q 33 Give any two positive and two negative stereotypes on girls.

Marks (2)

Q 34 How did prejudice and stereotypes lead to discrimination?

Marks (2)

Q 35 What does the Constitution say with regard to equality?

Marks (2)

Q 36 Explain the fundamental duties of a citizen in a country?

Marks (2)

Q 37 What are the discriminations faced by the Dalit in India even today?

Marks (2)

Q 38 Is there any national commission that protects the minorities from discrimination? Mention the important function of the commission?

Marks (2)

Q 39 What happens when we act on our prejudices and stereotypes?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Write notes on Rural and Urban people.

Marks (3)

Q 41 What do you mean by "Mahars"?

Marks (3)

Q 42 How the stereotype thinking that "Girls are burden on their parents", affects the life of a daughter?

Marks (3)

Q 43 Which political party works for the upliftment of the backward classes?

Marks (3)

Q 44 How can we promote equality?

Marks (3)

Q 45 Explain how gender division is based on stereotypes?

Marks (3)

Q 46 How do women overcome the discrimination faced by them in the society?
Marks (3)

Q 47 Diversity can also be a source of discrimination- Justify the statement.
Marks (3)

Q 48 Explain how caste inequalities are continuing in India?
Marks (3)

Q 49 Who are called the untouchables in the India society?
Marks (3)

Q 50 What does the term “Unity in Diversity” means?
Marks (3)

Q 51 How many days the Constituent Assemblies took to complete the Constitution? Name any four prominent members of the Constituent Assembly?
Marks (3)

Q 52 Why is secularism an important principle in a democracy?
Marks (4)

Q 53 Explain briefly the caste system in India.
Marks (4)

Q 54 What discrimination does Mahatma Gandhi face during his stay in South Africa?
Marks (4)

Q 55 Explain the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar in the upliftment of the Dalit?
Marks (4)

Q 56 What are the basic features of the Indian Constitution?
Marks (4)

Q 57 What prejudices do the urban people hold towards the rural community?
Marks (4)

Q 58 What do the terms ‘Difference and ‘Prejudice mean to you? What is stereotyping? How does it create discrimination?
Marks (5)

Q 59 What was the kind of inequality and discrimination prevalent in India against the dalits? What was the role played by Dr. Ambedkar against this?
Marks (5)

Q 1 How many major religions are there in the world?

Q 2 Why are people engaged in different kinds of occupation?

Q 3 Distinguish between discrimination and stereotypes?

Q 4 Who are rich people?

Q 5 Why Muslim girls do not attend school?

Q 6 How many languages do the people of India speak?

Q 7 In ancient days children belonging to lower caste were made to sit separately in the classroom because of:

Q 8 Why some people have prejudice against rural people?

Q 9 Identify the person who is considered as the father of Indian Constitution and also the leader of the Dalits.

Q 10 Who was the first person from Dalits to go to England for higher education?

Q 11 What does the first page of the Indian constitution clearly states?

Q 12 Who were the people fought for their rights and equalities?

Q 13 Why is India called a 'Secular' country?

3. What is Government?

Q 1 Which level of government takes the decision on introduction of a new 1000 rupee note?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is women's suffrage?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is the aim of our democracy?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who was editor of 'The Journal of Young India'?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is the minimum age limit in India to vote?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is meant by 'Universal Adult Franchise'?

Mark (1)

Q 7 In a monarchical form government who is the head of the government?

Mark (1)

Q 8 When did American women get the right to vote?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is the main function of a government?

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is the meaning of the authoritarian government?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What are three organs of the government?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the total number of High Courts in India at present?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What are three branches of the Indian government?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What is the other name for the Union government of India?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Which type of government India has?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Who is the head of the executive?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Who is the head of the government in India?

Mark (1)

Q 18 What are the three different levels of government in India?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Who makes laws in a country?

Mark (1)

Q 20 How a democratic government get mandate to make decisions and enforce laws?

Mark (1)

Q 21 Why Panchayati Raj system was introduced in India?

Mark (1)

Q 22 Why do you think elections are required after a fixed period?

Marks (2)

Q 23 What role the government play in our lives?

Marks (2)

Q 24 What are the essential factors for the success of democracy?

Marks (2)

Q 25 What is Government?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What is the meaning of the federal form of government?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Why is it important for people to abide by laws?

Marks (2)

Q 28 What is women's suffrage movement?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Which were first two states of India to introduce the Panchayati Raj institutions?

Marks (2)

Q 30 Give any one difference between federal form of government and unitary form of government.

Marks (2)

Q 31 Why do we need laws?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Democracy is a better form of government. Explain

Marks (2)

Q 33 Write a brief note on Monarchy.

Marks (2)

Q 34 What is a Parliament?

Marks (2)

Q 35 What is the meaning of the decentralisation of power?

Marks (2)

Q 36 What is the meaning of the rule of law?

Marks (2)

Q 37 What is meant by Lok Adalat?

Marks (2)

Q 38 Does everyone in India have access to the courts?

Marks (2)

Q 39 Write a brief note on the Supreme Court of India.

Marks (2)

Q 40 Explain the different levels of government.

Marks (3)

Q 41 How does the government affects your daily life?

Marks (3)

Q 42 What are the prerequisites of democracy?

Marks (3)

Q 43 Explain the term constitutional democracy. Give example?

Marks (3)

Q 44 Give three reasons as to why people prefer to live in a democracy than any other form of government?

Marks (3)

Q 45 Write a note on district administration.

Marks (3)

Q 46 What is a Panchayat Samiti?

Marks (3)

Q 47 Who appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Courts?

Marks (3)

Q 48 Name three essential feature of a democratic government?

Marks (3)

Q 49 What is the composition of the State Legislative Assembly?

Marks (3)

Q 50 What are the functions of a government?

Marks (3)

Q 51 List certain ways, which you think the government, affects your daily life.

Marks (3)

Q 52 How electronic voting machines are used in elections?

Marks (3)

Q 53 What are the main features of a democratic country?

Marks (4)

Q 54 Mention any four demerits of a democratic government?

Marks (4)

Q 55 How can citizens fight corruption?

Marks (4)

Q 56 What are the advantages of a democratic government?

Marks (4)

Q 57 According to you, what are the necessary conditions for building a stable democracy?

Marks (4)

Q 58 Give differences between direct democracy and indirect democracy?

Marks (4)

Q 59 What do you understand by democracy? What did Gandhi say about right to vote in his journal *Young India*?

Marks (5)

Q 1 What is a 'government'?

Q 2 Identify the different activities of the government?

Q 3 How does a government manage to do all the activities?

Q 4 What does the government at the local level means?

Q 5 Is it necessary that all the citizens of a country have to follow the laws of the government?

Q 6 If any person drives a vehicle without a license, he can be:

Q 7 Can the citizen of a country approach the court for being discriminated for a job?

Q 8 In a democratic country who has the authority to give power to the government to take decisions?

Q 9 In which form of government the monarch has the power to take decisions to run the government?

Q 10 What is the basic idea of a 'democratic country'?

Q 11 What is universal adult franchise?

Q 12 Name a few departments of the central government of India?

Q 13 How many states are there in India?

4. Key Elements of a Democratic Government

Q 1 What do you mean by Apartheid?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is social equality?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What was the result of Hector and his classmate's protests?

Mark (1)

Q 4 What were Hector and his classmate protesting about?

Mark (1)

Q 5 "Untouchability is banned" under which article of the Indian Constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is the key idea of a democratic government?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What are the means through which people show their disapproval to the governmental policies?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Which two states are involved in Cauvery water dispute?

Mark (1)

Q 9 When did South Africa become a democratic country?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Define a secular state?

Mark (1)

Q 11 How many fundamental duties are given in our constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is federalism?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What is 'Representative Democracy'?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Define apartheid law.

Mark (1)

Q 15 What is a dictatorial form of government?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Which political party of South Africa led the struggle against apartheid?

Mark (1)

Q 17 Name any one South African leader who fought against apartheid for several years?

Mark (1)

Q 18 What is 'African National Congress'?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Mention any two fundamental rights given in Indian constitution?

Mark (1)

Q 20 Write the names of the two houses of the Indian Parliament?

Mark (1)

Q 21 Name the two States involved in the Cauvery water dispute?

Mark (1)

Q 22 Who was Nelson Mandela?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Why do conflicts occur in our society?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Whenever one thinks of the untouchables, suddenly the contribution of a leader comes to our mind. Can you identify the leader?

Marks (2)

Q 25 Explain the concept of Universal Adult Franchise.

Marks (2)

Q 26 What is the main dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu?

Marks (2)

Q 27 Name the types of justice mentioned in our preamble. Explain social justice?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Describe the conditions of Blacks in South Africa under apartheid law?

Marks (2)

Q 29 What is meant by political equality?

Marks (2)

Q 30 What is the meaning of the term untouchability?

Marks (2)

Q 31 Who was Nelson Mandela?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Why do we have regular elections in a democratic country?

Marks (2)

Q 33 What are the reasons for conflicts in our society?

Marks (2)

Q 34 Where did the word democracy come from?

Marks (2)

Q 35 What does the concept of equality means in the preamble?

Marks (2)

Q 36 Define fraternity.

Marks (2)

Q 37 What is meant by the 'Republican form of government'?

Marks (2)

Q 38 Define government. How do people participate in the formation of the government?

Marks (3)

Q 39 List three ways in which the non-whites were discriminated against.

Marks (3)

Q 40 India is the largest democratic country where all the people have a say in the government? Do you agree with this statement?

Marks (3)

Q 41 Name four important powers of the President?

Marks (3)

Q 42 Give any one difference between the democratic government and a dictatorial government?

Marks (3)

Q 43 According to the chapter, how would Maya's life be different in South Africa today as compared to her mother's life during apartheid rule?

Marks (3)

Q 44 What are the various ways in which people can participate in the process of government?

Marks (3)

Q 45 Describe the functions of the government in a developing country?

Marks (3)

Q 46 Who elects the President of India? List any four presidents of India?

Marks (3)

Q 47 List a few ways through which the non-Whites were discriminated against the Whites.

Marks (3)

Q 48 Mention any two ways for the participation of the people in the government?

Marks (3)

Q 49 Why do we need a Parliament? What is the composition of Indian Parliament?

Marks (3)

Q 50 Write any three important powers of the Prime Minister?

Marks (3)

Q 51 What are the essential conditions for the working of a democracy?

Marks (3)

Q 52 What action does the government took to ensure that all people are treated equally?

Marks (3)

Q 53 What are the key elements of a democratic government?

Marks (3)

Q 54 Name five subjects of Union list and five subjects that come under the State list.

Marks (3)

Q 55 Mention the important features of presidential form of government?

Marks (3)

Q 56 Why do we need election in a democratic country?

Marks (3)

Q 57 Write a short note on Rajya Sabha.

Marks (3)

Q 58 What are the key elements of democratic government?

Marks (4)

Q 59 Study the picture and answer the questions given below.



1. How these women are participating in the working of the government?
2. Are there other ways to show the protest?
3. Does parliamentary democracy allows people to organise movement?

Marks (4)

Q 60 What is the importance of public opinion? Name the agencies that are helpful in the formation of public opinion?

Marks (4)

Q 61 What is the structure of judiciary in India?

Marks (4)

Q 62 What features of the Indian Constitution is mentioned in the Preamble?

Marks (4)

Q 63 How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected?

Marks (4)

Q 64 What do you understand by the term participation? Why do conflicts arise? Give an example of conflict in India.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Identify the four social divisions of people in South Africa?

Q 2 What was the work of the Indians in South Africa?

Q 3 Differentiate the ambulance meant for the 'white and the black' people?

Q 4 What is the importance of 'African National Congress' in South Africa?

Q 5 Why did Hector Ndlovu and his friends join the protest movement in South Africa? How did the South African police kill him?

Q 6 How does a democratic government become stronger?

Q 7 Do the members of the minority community participate in the functioning of a democratic government?

Q 8 Who is responsible to maintain law and order in a country?

Q 9 Lowering the school fees would help girls attend school? Is it true?

Q 10 Which of the following is one of the ideas of a democratic government?

Q 11 What are the various ways in which people participate in the process of government?

Q 12 Why it is important for the government to implement laws for protecting tigers?

Q 13 Is the government in a democratic government elected for fixed periods?

Q 14 How did conflicts and differences between the people are solved?

Q 15 How do the public participate in the working of the government?

5. Panchayati Raj

- Q 1 Who approves the list of people below the poverty line in villages?
Mark (1)
- Q 2 Which award is given by the Government for excellence by the Panchs?
Mark (1)
- Q 3 What is Panchayat Samiti?
Mark (1)
- Q 4 Who are answerable to Gram Sabha?
Mark (1)
- Q 5 How many levels are involved in Panchayati Raj System?
Mark (1)
- Q 6 What are the objectives of Panchayati Raj?
Mark (1)
- Q 7 What is the main objective of the Village Panchayat?
Mark (1)
- Q 8 What are the three organs of the village Panchayat?
Mark (1)
- Q 9 What is the literal meaning of the Panchayat?
Mark (1)
- Q 10 What is a Block Samiti?
Mark (1)
- Q 11 Who appoints the Panchayat Secretary in the village Panchayat?
Mark (1)
- Q 12 Name the officer who has the greatest importance in the community development?
Mark (1)
- Q 13 Which body has been organised in the village for providing civil amenities for public welfare?
Mark (1)
- Q 14 Who is a District Commissioner?
Mark (1)
- Q 15 How are the members of the village Panchayat elected?
Mark (1)

- Q 16 Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat?
Mark (1)
- Q 17 How is the Pradhan of the village Panchayat elected?
Mark (1)
- Q 18 What are sources of income of the Gram Panchayat?
Mark (1)
- Q 19 Define the term 'Panchayati Raj'.
Mark (1)
- Q 20 What are the three institutions of the Panchayati Raj?
Mark (1)
- Q 21 Name the award that was given to the village Panch of Maharashtra?
Mark (1)
- Q 22 What are functions of the three institution of the Panchayati Raj?
Mark (1)
- Q 23 Describe the formation of a Panchayat.
Marks (2)
- Q 24 Who forms the Gram Panchayat and for what term they are elected?
Marks (2)
- Q 25 What are the functions of the Gram Sabha?
Marks (2)
- Q 26 Describe the importance of the local government?
Marks (2)
- Q 27 How is the village Panchayat formed?
Marks (2)
- Q 28 Who is a Sarpanch?
Marks (2)
- Q 29 What are the duties of a District Commissioner?
Marks (2)
- Q 30 Explain the function of the Zila Parishad.
Marks (2)
- Q 31 Mention the various sources of income of the Village Panchayat.
Marks (2)

Q 32 Discuss the meeting of the Gram Sabha?

Marks (2)

Q 33 What are the main functions of the village Panchayat?

Marks (2)

Q 34 What problem did the villagers in Hardas village face? What did they do to solve this problem?

Marks (2)

Q 35 Explain the relation between the Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha?

Marks (2)

Q 36 What problems are discussed in the meeting of the Gram Sabha?

Marks (2)

Q 37 When was the first BPL made in India? What was the criterion for making the BPL list?

Marks (2)

Q 38 What is a Gram Sabha?

Marks (2)

Q 39 What are the objectives of 'watershed development programme'?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Discuss the role of Gram Sabha.

Marks (3)

Q 41 Where does the Gram Panchayat get its funds from?

Marks (3)

Q 42 Does the Right to Information Act also include the Panchayati Raj System?

Marks (3)

Q 43 What is meant by 'watershed' management?

Marks (3)

Q 44 What are the important functions of the Gram Sabha?

Marks (3)

Q 45 What is Mahatma Gandhi's belief related to Panchayati Raj?

Marks (3)

Q 46 Explain the role of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti?

Marks (3)

Q 47 Mention the powers of the Nyaya Panchayat?

Marks (3)

Q 48 Describe the success and failure of the Panchayati Raj?

Marks (3)

Q 49 What are the causes for the failure of the Panchayati Raj?

Marks (3)

Q 50 Why do we need a local government?

Marks (3)

Q 51 Take an example of any one task done by a Panchayat in your area/nearby rural area and answer the following:

- a. Why was it taken up?
- b. From where the money came.
- c. Whether the work has been completed or not.

Marks (3)

Q 52 What is the composition of the Panchayat Samiti?

Marks (3)

Q 53 What is a Zila Parishad?

Marks (3)

Q 54 What are the responsibilities of the Sarpanch in Gram Panchayat?

Marks (4)

Q 55 Which is the third level of Panchayati Raj and what are its functions?

Marks (4)

Q 56 How can the Gram Sabha prevent the Panchayat from doing what it likes?

Marks (4)

Q 57 What are the key features of Gram Sabha in the Gram Panchayat?

Marks (4)

Q 58 What in your opinion is the importance of the Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings and why?

Marks (4)

Q 59 What is difference between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?

Marks (4)

Q 60 What is Panchayati Raj system? Explain its levels of functioning.

Marks (5)

Q 61 Write five rules that became effective from April 1993 regarding Panchayati Raj.
Marks (5)

Q 62 Why do you think Panchayats are so important in our country?
Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is meaning of the term 'Panchayati Raj'?

Q 2 How many levels are there in the Panchayati Raj system?

Q 3 What is the name of the local government body that works at the block level or the taluk level?

Q 4 Describe the Zilla Parishad of the Panchayati Raj system?

Q 5 Explain the structure of the Gram Sabha?

Q 6 What are the functions of the Zilla Parishad?

Q 7 Who presides the meetings of the Zilla Parishad?

Q 8 What is the link between Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

Q 9 Who is a Sarpanch? What are his duties?

Q 10 What, in your opinion, is the importance of the Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings? Why?

Q 11 Was there problem with the BPL list that the Gram Sabha was finalizing? What was this problem?

Q 12 List the sources of income for the Gram Panchayat?

Q 13 Describe the Gram Sabha?

Q 14 What is the difference between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

6. Rural Administration

Q 1 What is the "Khasra Record"?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Who is incharge of a police station in an area?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is the main work of Patwari?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who is the administrative head of the district?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What are the duties of the police towards women and poor people?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is PDS?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Can farmers get a copy of their land records? If yes, how?

Mark (1)

Q 8 How technology can help the land record department?

Mark (1)

Q 9 What is a khasra number?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Who is a chowkidar?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the work of the police?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the work of the Patwari?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What is the work of a 'Tehsildar'?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Name the public services that are available in the villages of India?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What attributes are required for the police to carry out their jobs effectively?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Explain the revenue functions of the District Collector.

Marks (2)

Q 17 What are the functions of the District Collector?

Marks (2)

Q 18 What are the functions of the Tehsildars?

Marks (2)

Q 19 The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 rectify which types of inequalities?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Discuss the problems faced by a Rural Police Station.

Marks (2)

Q 21 When do you think farmers may require a copy of his land record?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Why are land records necessary for farmers in the villages?

Marks (3)

Q 23 How do women benefit under the Hindu Succession Amendment Act -2005(the new law)?

Marks (3)

Q 24 Why it is necessary to register the FIR in the local area police station?

Marks (3)

Q 25 What is the "Minimum Needs Programmes"?

Marks (4)

Q 26 List some of the responsibilities of the police.

Marks (4)

Q 27 What are the functions of a Patwari?

Marks (4)

Q 28 How can the land records of the Patwari help in the mutation of a land?

Marks (4)

Q 29 What are the functions of the Tehsildar?

Marks (4)

Q 30 How does the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 helped women in India to get equal share in the family property?

Marks (5)

Q 1 How many villages are there in India?

Q 2 What are the needs of the village people?

Q 3 What is meant by rural administration?

Q 4 What is the work of the police?

Q 5 Define the term S.H.O.?

Q 6 What is the duty of a Patwari in the village?

Q 7 What are the other names of the Patwari?

Q 8 What is the work of a Tehsildar?

Q 9 How do women benefit under the new law of succession?

Q 10 Why do the farmers need a copy of their land records?

7. Urban Administration

Q 1 Define urbanization.

Mark (1)

Q 2 Do all the cities have Municipal Corporation?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Briefly explain the different types of urban local bodies.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Who looks into the elections of the Municipalities?

Mark (1)

Q 5 Why Surat came in notice earlier in 1990's?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is Plague?

Mark (1)

Q 7 What was the reason for the spread of plague in Surat?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What are public amenities?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Who is a 'District Collector'?

Mark (1)

Q 10 Who is a 'Session Judge'?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is democracy?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is Grant in Aid?

Mark (1)

Q 13 Who is a Mayor?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What is an epidemic?

Mark (1)

Q 15 Define the term 'Octroi'.

Mark (1)

Q 16 What is a Municipality?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What is a museum?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Who is a district collector?

Mark (1)

Q 19 What is the duty of a Tehsildar?

Mark (1)

Q 20 What is the meaning of a town?

Mark (1)

Q 21 Give any four examples of metropolitan cities in India.

Mark (1)

Q 22 What is a Municipal Corporation?

Marks (2)

Q 23 Where was the First Municipal Corporation of India established?

Marks (2)

Q 24 Explain the composition of the Ward Committee.

Marks (2)

Q 25 Why is the cleaning of roads and garbage a must?

Marks (2)

Q 26 What is meant by the devolution to urban local bodies?

Marks (2)

Q 27 What lessons are learnt from the plague epidemic in Surat ?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Discuss the impact of Plague on Surat.

Marks (2)

Q 29 What is a city? Why some cities are called metropolitan cities?

Marks (2)

Q 30 Why do state governments give grants to the municipalities?

Marks (2)

Q 31 What are the local bodies in corporation to the societies?

Marks (2)

Q 32 Why are parks required in big cities?

Marks (2)

Q 33 What qualifications are needed to become the member of the municipality?

Marks (2)

Q 34 What are the main functions of a Chief Executive Officer?

Marks (2)

Q 35 Explain the features of the Municipal Corporation.

Marks (2)

Q 36 Explain the important features of a municipality.

Marks (2)

Q 37 Mention any two functions of the district administration.

Marks (2)

Q 38 What do you know about a district collector?

Marks (2)

Q 39 In what way is the Municipal Chairman elected?

Marks (2)

Q 40 Who appoints the District Collector?

Marks (2)

Q 41 What are Civil Courts and Criminal Courts?

Marks (2)

Q 42 How is the Municipal Corporation formed?

Marks (2)

Q 43 Why Urban Administration is important?

Marks (3)

Q 44 Critically evaluate the role of the Ward Councillors.

Marks (3)

Q 45 How does Municipality or Municipal Corporation get its money?

Marks (3)

Q 46 What is the difference between the Councillors and the administrative officers?

Marks (3)

Q 47 How a District Collector administers jails?

Marks (3)

Q 48 What did Gangabai do and Why?

Marks (3)

Q 49 What is the relation between the local bodies and the state government?

Marks (3)

Q 50 Explain how a District Magistrate maintains law and order in the district.

Marks (3)

Q 51 How the municipality takes care of health facilities in a locality?

Marks (3)

Q 52 Explain the functions of the District Civil Surgeon and the District Education Officer.

Marks (3)

Q 53 Who is in charge of a district? What are his functions?

Marks (3)

Q 54 Who appoints the Mayor in a district? What are his functions?

Marks (3)

Q 55 How the corporation helps the daily wage labourers?

Marks (3)

Q 56 What are the activities and sources of income of the Municipal Council?

Marks (3)

Q 57 What are the functions of Ward Committee?

Marks (4)

Q 58 State any five functions of the Municipalities.

Marks (4)

Q 59 Name four offices who work for the maintenance of civil amenities and services in a district.

Marks (4)

Q 60 What are the important functions performed by the municipality or Municipal Corporation?

Marks (4)

Q 61 What are the functions of a District Collector?

Marks (4)

Q 62 Who are private contractors?

Marks (4)

Q 63 List the functions of the chief executive officer in a municipal corporation.

Marks (5)

Q 64 Write a note on municipality or municipal council.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is the difference between city and villages?

Q 2 What do you understand by wards?

Q 3 Who is a Mayor?

Q 4 Who is the deciding and implementing authority for various issues of a city?

Q 5 Who takes care of streetlights?

Q 6 Why did the children go to Yasmin Khala's house?

Q 7 What is a Municipal Council?

Q 8 List at least four different works that the Municipality does.

Q 9 Who decides where a park should be located?

Q 10 What are the main sources of income of a municipality or a Municipal Corporation?

Q 11 What qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality?

Q 12 How is a Municipal Corporation formed?

Q 13 What are the functions of Ward Councillors?

Q 14 Who plays an important role in recycling waste plastic, paper and other materials?

Q 15 What did Gangabai say when the Commissioner said that there were not enough trucks in the city?

8. Rural Livelihoods

Q 1 Where is Kalpattu village situated?

Mark (1)

Q 2 Can you recollect the non-farm work of the villagers in Kalpattu village?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Name some of the crops grown in Kalpattu village.

Mark (1)

Q 4 Define the term bank.

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is private debt?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is agriculture?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Where is Pudupet village situated?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What is the meaning of Five Year Plan of India?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Name the units of civic life.

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is the percentage of Indians living in villages?

Mark (1)

Q 11 Who was the first Prime Minister to present the Five Year Plan of India?

Mark (1)

Q 12 What is the main occupation of the people of Indian villages?

Mark (1)

Q 13 What was zamindari system?

Mark (1)

Q 14 What do you mean by 'citizen's duties'?

Mark (1)

Q 15 How many villages are there in our country?

Mark (1)

Q 16 What does our civic life depends upon?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What are civic life of the society?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Who was Thulasi?

Mark (1)

Q 19 Name the main crop that is grown in the Kalpattu village.

Mark (1)

Q 20 When is a person said to be caught in debt?

Mark (1)

Q 21 How can citizens take part in civic life?

Mark (1)

Q 22 What is a bazaar?

Mark (1)

Q 23 What is the smallest unit of a community?

Mark (1)

Q 24 What is the name of the village in the Phek district in Nagaland?

Mark (1)

Q 25 What is the other source of income for the people in the villages?

Mark (1)

Q 26 What is harvesting?

Mark (1)

Q 27 What is 'terrace cultivation'?

Marks (2)

Q 28 Briefly explain the term seasonal unemployment.

Marks (2)

Q 29 What are the main activities of people living near coastal village areas?

Marks (2)

Q 30 What is tsunami?

Marks (2)

Q 31 Discuss the problems faced by the fishermen during the monsoon season?

Marks (2)

Q 32 What is Plantation Agriculture?

Marks (2)

Q 33 Why do poor people stay poor in rural India?

Marks (2)

Q 34 Why does paddy crop need more water than other crops?

Marks (2)

Q 35 Why do you think that agricultural labourers (like Muniamma) are forced to accept low wages?

Marks (2)

Q 36 How can farmers prepare land for terrace farming?

Marks (2)

Q 37 Is there any self-help programme available for the fishing community in the villages of India?

Marks (2)

Q 38 What work does Shekar's family do? Why do you think Shekar does not employ labourers for farming?

Marks (2)

Q 39 Why does Shekar not go to the town market to get better price for his paddy?

Marks (2)

Q 40 What are the occupations of the people in the rural villages of India?

Marks (2)

Q 41 Apart from farming, what other occupations do the rural people depend upon?

Marks (3)

Q 42 What are the three main problems being faced by Indian farmers today?

Marks (3)

Q 43 What are the causes for the growth of agricultural labourers?

Marks (3)

Q 44 What is special about Chakhesang community?

Marks (3)

Q 45 State any five suggestions to raise agricultural productivity?

Marks (3)

Q 46 Describe the life of the fishing community in Pudupet.

Marks (3)

Q 47 What was the condition of agriculture before independence?

Marks (3)

Q 48 Describe the village life.

Marks (3)

Q 49 Give the detailed account of rural livelihoods?

Marks (4)

Q 50 Give any five causes for the backwardness of Indian agriculture.

Marks (4)

Q 51 What are the similarities and differences between Shekar's and Thulasi's lives?

Marks (4)

Q 52 Describe the work that Thulasi does. How it is different from the work that Raman does.

Marks (4)

Q 53 What changes did the arrival of electricity brought in the life of the villagers?

Marks (4)

Q 54 What do you understand by zamindari system?

Marks (4)

Q 55 Why do you think that there is seasonal unemployment in villages?

Marks (5)

Q 56 Chhotu is a small farmer. He often needs to borrow money. Why?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Name the different occupations of persons living in Kalapattu village?

Q 2 Who was Thulasi?

Q 3 Name the main crop grown in the Kalapattu village.

Q 4 Through which occupation, the villagers of Kalapattu earn their living?

Q 5 Why does Aruna's family borrow loan?

Q 6 How many families in India work as rural labourers?

Q 7 What is the percentage of Indians, living in villages?

Q 8 How many villages are there in our country?

Q 9 Describe the work that Thulasi does. How is it different from the work that Raman does?

Q 10 Why does Sekar not go to the town market to get a better price for his paddy?

Q 11 When a person is said to be caught in debt?

Q 12 What is Chizami?

Q 13 What is 'terrace cultivation'?

Q 14 Apart from cultivation what are the other activities of rural people?

9. Urban Livelihoods

Q 1 The art of Zari work is centered in which state of India?

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is the set-up of a Call Centre?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What are Markets?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Define street vendors.

Mark (1)

Q 5 What are the factors that determine the price of a commodity in the market?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What is profit?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Does market only involve exchange of goods?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What are the things that the street vendors sell generally at their shops?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Define credit.

Mark (1)

Q 10 What is a market place?

Mark (1)

Q 11 What is the difference between the shops on the street and the shops in the market?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Give any one difference between retail and wholesale.

Mark (1)

Q 13 A simple tag or an elaborate label used by reputed companies help in grading a product. Name any two functions that are performed by labels.

Mark (1)

Q 14 Which local body of the city decides the day of the weekly market?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What is a showroom?

Mark (1)

Q 16 What are consumer products?

Mark (1)

Q 17 What is the meaning of civic life?

Mark (1)

Q 18 Who is a citizen?

Mark (1)

Q 19 What are the conditions of market during festival seasons?

Mark (1)

Q 20 Define the term marketing.

Mark (1)

Q 21 State the objective for National Policy for Urban Street Vendors.

Mark (1)

Q 22 Define the term 'business'.

Mark (1)

Q 23 Who is a citizen?

Mark (1)

Q 24 List some of the duties of the Marketing Manager.

Marks (2)

Q 25 What is 'labour chowk' ?

Marks (2)

Q 26 State the differences between marketing and selling.

Marks (2)

Q 27 Who are casual workers?

Marks (2)

Q 28 What is a Call Centre?

Marks (2)

Q 29 Briefly describe the consumer market.

Marks (2)

Q 30 What benefits do Sudha gets along with her salary?

Marks (2)

Q 31 On whom we depend upon for the fulfillment of our needs?

Marks (2)

Q 32 What constitutes a family?

Marks (2)

Q 33 Why it is important to live together?

Marks (2)

Q 34 What are your duties towards your parents?

Marks (2)

Q 35 What are differences between a family and a community?

Marks (2)

Q 36 Name the markets which provide goods on credit.

Marks (2)

Q 37 Why goods sold in the permanent shops are costlier than the temporary shops?

Marks (2)

Q 38 What are the rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution to the citizens of India?

Marks (2)

Q 39 What are the working conditions of the non-permanent workers?

Marks (3)

Q 40 Describe the living conditions of workers who come to the labour chowk?

Marks (3)

Q 41 Briefly describe the benefits enjoyed by the Marketing Manager.

Marks (3)

Q 42 What are the main problems faced by the vendors?

Marks (3)

Q 43 What are the differences between a civic life and a civic sense?

Marks (3)

Q 44 Who makes rules and regulations in a civic life?

Marks (3)

Q 45 Describe the working conditions of a 'Call Centre'.

Marks (3)

Q 46 Why do small workshops and factories need casual workers?

Marks (4)

Q 47 What are the differences between a permanent or regular jobs and casual jobs?
Marks (4)

Q 48 Name the local bodies that look after the urban areas.
Marks (4)

Q 49 Why do people prefer working in an organised sector?
Marks (5)

Q 50 Compare livelihood challenges faced by rural and urban women.
Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Who is a Citizen?

Q 2 On whom do we depend for the fulfillment of our needs?

Q 3 How many towns are there in our country?

Q 4 Write the name of some big cities?

Q 5 How many people are living and working in big cities?

Q 6 What problems are posed by urban poverty?

Q 7 What percentage of workers in Ahmedabad work on the street and what do they do?

Q 8 Why is the government thinking to modify the law related to vendors?

Q 9 What is a community and who constitute a community?

Q 10 What is civic life?

Q 11 In what ways is a permanent and regular job different from a casual job?

Q 12 What is a call centre?

Q 13 What are the benefits of permanent workers?