

## ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE

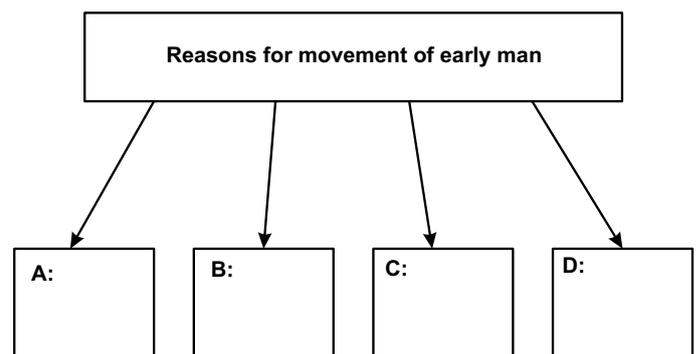
Tick (✓) the correct answer

- The transition of man from ape-like creatures to human form is called**
  - Creation
  - Development
  - Evolution
  - Advancement
- Which one of the following proposed the theory of Natural Selection?**
  - James Mill
  - Hermann Miemer
  - Herbert Garner
  - Charles Darwin
- In 1974 A.D. where did archaeologists discover partial skeletons of human like creatures?**
  - Egypt
  - Palestine
  - Syria
  - Ethopia
- Which of the following was the most important function of the opposable thumb?**
  - Easy cutting
  - Easy grasp
  - Easy protection
  - Easy adaption
- During which age did the discovery of fire and emergence of prehistoric art take place?**
  - Palaeolithic age
  - Mesolithic age
  - Neolithic age
  - Chalcolithic age
- The transition from food gatherer to food producer and settling down, marks the beginning of the**
  - Palaeolithic age
  - Mesolithic age
  - Neolithic age
  - Chalcolithic age
- What does Mesolithic mean?**
  - Copper Age
  - Middle Stone Age
  - Old Stone Age
  - Early Stone Age
- What did early man use to paint the walls of caves?**
  - Ink
  - Charcoal
  - Paint
  - Clay

- Which of the following is characteristic and shows evolution of early man?**
  - Increase in the size of the brain
  - Increase in sizes of houses
  - Increase in animal flock
  - None of the above
- Why did early man move from one place to another?**
  - In search of houses
  - In search of food
  - In search of grasslands
  - All of these
- A scientist who studies humanity and human culture is called**
  - Archaeologist
  - Anthropologist
  - Sociologist
  - Afrologist
- Which of the following stone tools were used in the Palaeolithic age?**
  - Core and flake tools
  - Core and microliths
  - Core and Blake tools
  - Core and flint

**Fill in the blanks using a suitable word: Kurnool, Dolphins, Migration, Bhimbetka, Hunsgi**

- Ash is found in \_\_\_\_\_ in Southern India.**
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the earliest human settlements in India.**
- Studies suggest that the \_\_\_\_\_ also used tools.**
- The early human groups followed animal \_\_\_\_\_.**
- Fill the boxes given below with the various reasons for the movement of early man:**



## FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

Tick (✓) the correct answer

1. **Small, sharp and refined tools used by early man in the Mesolithic period were called**
    - a. Arrow heads
    - b. Spearhead
    - c. Microliths
    - d. Bamboo
  2. **Which of the following factors helped most in the growing of different types of crops by Neolithic man?**
    - a. Abundance of rainfall
    - b. Rise in temperature
    - c. Knowledge about plants
    - d. Use of manure
  3. **The people of Mehrgarh lived in**
    - a. Rectangular houses
    - b. Circular houses
    - c. Square houses
    - d. Pyramidal houses
  4. **The time period for the Palaeolithic age is**
    - a. Before 10,000 B.C.
    - b. 8,000 to 4,000 B.C.
    - c. 10,000 to 8,000 B.C.
    - d. 4,000 to 2,000 B.C.
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  6. **Palaeolithic man was also called**
    - a. Nomad
    - b. Early man
    - c. Hunter gatherer
    - d. All of these
  7. **Increase in farming led to**
    - a. Domestication of animals
    - b. Decrease in hunting gathering activity
    - c. Settled life
    - d. Better quality of crops
  8. **Humans built primitive houses near fertile soil and**
    - a. Scenic beauty
    - b. Forests
    - c. Water
    - d. Mountains
  9. **Over a period of time humans were able to rely upon farming because of**
    - a. Increase in productivity
    - b. Better quality seeds
    - c. Use of manure
    - d. None of these
  10. **The earliest evidence of crop cultivation was discovered by archaeologists in**
    - a. Indus region
    - b. Egypt
    - c. Fertile Crescent
    - d. China
- State whether the following statements are true or false:**
11. **The tools used by Palaeolithic man were very sophisticated.**
  12. **Animals were domesticated in the Mesolithic Age.**
  13. **Wheat, Lentil and barley were grown in the Fertile Crescent around 8,000 B.C.**
  14. **The discovery of fire was not helpful for early man.**
  15. **Early man used water to scare animals.**
- Fill in the blanks using the word options given below:**  
**Mesolithic, Grain, Mehrgarh, Settled, Fire**
16. **Palaeolithic man led a \_\_\_\_\_ life.**
  17. **The discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ was accidental.**
  18. **\_\_\_\_\_ tools were more suitable for farming.**
  19. **Neolithic man selected seeds with strong stalk and large \_\_\_\_\_**
  20. **\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the earliest village sites found in the Indian subcontinent.**

## THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- How do astronomers learn about stars?**
  - Constellations
  - Telescopes
  - Space Walks
  - Space Stations
- What is a 'Light Year'?**
  - The distance that light travels in one year
  - The same as the speed of light
  - The amount of time it takes light to travel one mile
  - The distance that light travels in one second
- What is the difference between long-period and short – period comets? What are the patterns of stars and the regions of space around them?**
  - Long-period comets: more than 100 years. Short –period: less than 100 years
  - Long-period comets: more than 200 years. Short –period: less than 200 years
  - Long-period comets: more than 300 years. Short –period: less than 300 years
  - Long-period comets: more than 500 years. Short –period: less than 500 years
- Why are constellations useful?**
  - Help in naming stars
  - All stars can be seen at the same time
  - Help people to see stars without telescopes
  - Divide the sky into sections and help in the location of a particular star
- What is a 'galaxy'?**
  - A large –scale group of planets, stars, moons bound together by gravity
  - A large-scale group of stars, gas, and dust bound together by gravity
  - A large-scale group of stars, rocks and dirt bound together by gravity
  - A large-scale group of gas, elements and atoms bound together by gravity
- What type of galaxy is the 'Milky Way'?**
  - Elliptical
  - Spherical
  - Irregular
  - Spiral
- By analysing the light that a star emits , astronomers can determine**
  - The motion of a star
  - Composition and temperature of a star
  - The size and weight of a star
  - The galaxy that the star belongs to
- Which inner planets have almost the same size, mass and density?**
  - Mars and Venus
  - Earth and Mars
  - Mercury and Venus
  - Mercury and Mars
- Which planets show evidence of heavy volcanic activity?**
  - Mars and Venus
  - Earth and Mars
  - Venus and Earth
  - Mars and Mercury
- How do the inner planets differ from the outer planets?**
  - Outer plants are bigger than inner planets
  - Outer planets have an outer atmosphere and an inner atmosphere
  - Outer planets are located in the outer zone of the Milky Way
  - Inner planets are smaller, rockier & denser than outer planets
- The Greek astronomer Claudius Ptolemy proposed that planets moved in small circles, or epicycles, as they**
  - Revolved in larger circles around the moon
  - Revolved in larger circles around Sun
  - Revolved in even smaller circles around Earth
  - Revolved in larger circles around Earth
- The Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus proposed a model for the solar system that was Sun-centred, or**
  - Lunacentric
  - Astrocentric
  - Heliocentric
  - Celestracentric
- According to Copernicus, all planets revolved around**
  - The Sun in the same direction
  - The moon in the same direction but at different speed and distances
  - The Sun in different directions but at the same speed
  - The Sun in different directions and speed
- Upon whose observations did Johannes Kepler base his three laws of planetary motion?**
  - Galileo
  - Tycho Brahe
  - Ptolemy
  - Newton
- Compared with terrestrial planets, the gas giants**
  - Have more gravity, which helps them retain gases
  - Have less gravity which helps them retain gases
  - Have the same amount of gravity, which helps them retain gases
  - Have no gravity, which helps them retain gases
- The thick atmosphere of the gas giants is made up of**
  - Oxygen and Hydrogen
  - Helium and Carbon dioxide
  - Hydrogen and Helium
  - Carbon dioxide and Oxygen
- The gas giants have ring systems that are made up of**
  - Orbiting moons
  - Dust and icy debris
  - Comets
  - Asteroids and gases
- The composition of asteroids is similar to that of**
  - Inner planets
  - Gas giants
  - Comets
  - Outer planets
- A comet's spectacular tail forms when**
  - Sunlight changes the comet's ice to gas
  - Sunlight is reflected from the comet
  - Moonlight is reflected from the comet
  - Gravity pulls gas from the comet
- What happens when a meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere?**
  - Dissolves in the Earth's atmosphere
  - Gives out heat and light
  - Collides with the Earth
  - Friction between molecules of the atmosphere and the meteoroid, heat up the meteoroid's surface; so most of them burn up

## MAPS

**Tick (✓) the correct answer**

1. **What are the two ways scientists collect data to make maps?**
  - a. Field surveys and remote control
  - b. Word of mouth and legend
  - c. Field surveys and remote sensing
  - d. Books and the internet
2. **What is the science of map making called?**
  - a. Cartography
  - b. Metallurgy
  - c. Geology
  - d. Global Positioning
3. **How do cartographers conduct field surveys?**
  - a. By measuring the area
  - b. By observing an area
  - c. By studying the area
  - d. By walking or driving through an area to be mapped and taking measurements of that area
4. **What do cartographers do with the information they collect during a field survey?**
  - a. Send it to collection centres
  - b. They plot the information on a map
  - c. Compile the information
  - d. Collect the information
5. **What happens when a curved surface is transferred to a flat map?**
  - a. The image is not distorted
  - b. The image is larger than its original size
  - c. The image does not change
  - d. The image of the curved surface is distorted
6. **In what ways may an area shown on a map be distorted?**
  - a. Distortion in size
  - b. Distortion in shape
  - c. Distorted in size, shape, distance or direction
  - d. Distortion in direction
7. **What must you do to be able to read a map?**
  - a. Understand the symbols, to be able to find directions
  - b. Know where to research the history of map making and understand the symbols
  - c. Memorise the distances between key points and find directions
  - d. Know the compass points
8. **What is the first step in correctly interpreting a map?**
  - a. Align the map by wrapping it around a globe
  - b. Look up the symbols in a dictionary
  - c. Determine how the compass directions are displayed
  - d. Find your current location on the map
9. **What information is shown on geological maps?**
  - a. Types of vegetation, trees and mosses
  - b. Types of rocks, faults and folds
  - c. Continents, countries and cities
  - d. Mountains, rivers and oceans
10. **A ratio used as a scale on a map is called?**
  - a. A rational scale
  - b. A factional scale
  - c. A fractional scale
  - d. A graphical scale
11. **What is a compass rose?**
  - a. A symbol on a map that shows cardinal numbers
  - b. A legend on a map that shows directions
  - c. A rose in the shape of a compass
  - d. A symbol on a map that shows cardinal directions
12. **What type of map would be most useful to a scientist studying earth quakes?**
  - a. A geologic map; describes type of rocks, faults and folds
  - b. Faults
  - c. Types of rock
  - d. Folds
13. **What is a legend?**
  - a. Size and shape of land features
  - b. Symbols used on the map with explanations
  - c. Direction on the North Line
  - d. Type of scale used on the map
14. **What are some of the characteristics of an area shown on maps used by Earth scientists?**
  - a. Types of animals, plants and minerals
  - b. Types of rocks and differences in air pressure & water
  - c. Types of physical features and landforms
  - d. Types of physical features and groundwater bodies
15. **How does the use of symbols in maps help to represent several things in a limited space?**
  - a. Symbols give less information in more space
  - b. Symbols do not give enough information in less space
  - c. Symbols give lots of information in a limited space
  - d. Symbols give information in less space
16. **How is the size of an area shown on a map related to the distortion?**
  - a. The smaller the area, the greater the distortion
  - b. The smaller the area, the lesser the distortion
  - c. The larger the area, less the distortion
  - d. The larger the area, the greater the distortion
17. **Which of the following are we likely to use to study the physical features of a continent and its political divisions?**
  - a. Globe
  - b. Map
  - c. Compass
  - d. Compass rose
18. **How can we calculate the distance between any two places on a map?**
  - a. By using the scale
  - b. By using the compass
  - c. By using a ruler
  - d. By using symbols
19. **What is the first step in correctly interpreting a map?**
  - a. Align the map by wrapping it around a globe
  - b. Look up the symbols in a dictionary
  - c. Determine how compass directions are displayed
  - d. Find your current location on the map
20. **How are maps commonly drawn?**
  - a. North at top, east at right, west at left, south at bottom
  - b. East at top, north at right, west at left, south at bottom
  - c. North at top, east at left, west at right, south at bottom
  - d. South at top, east at right, west at left, north at bottom

## THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- Lilatilakam, a 14<sup>th</sup> century text that deals in grammar and poetics is composed in Manipravalam i.e. mixture of
    - Sanskrit and Malayalam
    - Sanskrit and Marathi
    - Sanskrit and Telugu
    - Sanskrit and Tamil
  - Which of the following Ganga rulers decided to erect a Jagannatha temple at Puri in the 12<sup>th</sup> century?
    - Jatavarman
    - Anantavarman
    - Mahantavarman
    - Sanantavarman
  - Kathak developed as a major art form under which Awadh ruler?
    - Shuja ud Daulah
    - Wajid Ali Shah
    - Shah Alam
    - Wali Ahmed
  - Which dynasty was the first to introduce a regional language, Malayalam, as the official language in their inscriptions?
    - The Pandyas
    - The Cholas
    - The Cheras
    - The Pallavas
  - Kathak developed as a distinct dance form in the
    - 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> centuries
    - 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries
    - 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> centuries
    - 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - Kathak is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ 'classical' forms of dance in India
    - Four
    - Six
    - Five
    - Eight
  - What may have been the reason for the growing influence of Sanskrit in Bengal?
    - Trade links between Bihar and Bengal
    - The rule of the Palas
    - The settling of Brahmanas
    - None of the above
  - Which 13<sup>th</sup> century Ganga king dedicated his kingdom in Orissa to the deity of Jagannatha and proclaimed himself the 'deputy' of the god?
    - King Anangabhim I
    - King Anangabhim II
    - King Anangabhim III
    - King Anangabhim IV
  - The word 'kathak' is derived from the word katha that means a
    - Play
    - Toy
    - Book
    - Story
  - The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram, which was established in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, was situated in which region?
    - Tamilnadu
    - Kerala
    - Karnataka
    - Andhra Pradesh
  - The deity Jagannath is closely identified with which god?
    - Brahma
    - Shiva
    - Vishnu
    - Sun
  - Why did rulers who conquered Orissa consider it important to gain control over the Jagannath temple?
    - It would increase their power
    - It would increase their social authority
    - Ready acceptability of the local people
    - All of the above
  - For which of the following traits were the Rajputs not known?
    - Valour
    - Jealousy
    - Courage
    - Bravery
- State whether the following statements are true or false:
- Urdu language is a mixture of Hindi and Arabic
  - Persian was introduced by the Turks in India
  - Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are the three jewels of Tamil literature
  - Kamban translated Ramayana in Tamil
  - Nannayya and Tikkana translated Mahabharata into Malayalam
  - Early Bengali literature was completely dependent on Sanskrit language
  - Nath literature was apart of Bengali literature independent of Sanskrit

## EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATION

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan was appointed the subadar of Awadh by the Mughals in
  - 1720 A. D.
  - 1722 A. D.
  - 1721 A. D.
  - 1723 A. D.
- Who was the founder of the state of Hyderabad?
  - Nizam-ul-Ulk Asaf Jah
  - Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah
  - Nizam-ul-Hulk Asaf Jah
  - Nizam-ul-Tulk Asaf Jah
- What was the name of the ruler who made Bharatpur a strong kingdom?
  - Suraj Mal
  - Shivam Mal
  - Banu Mal
  - Krishna Mal
- Who was the founding ruler of the state of Awadh?
  - Murshid Quli Khan
  - Shah Alam II
  - Saadat Khan
  - Alamgir II
- Who among the following was an important Jat ruler?
  - Churaman
  - Shivam
  - Vishman
  - Sundaram
- Who among the following was the founder of the Maratha kingdom?
  - Shahaji Bhonsle
  - Rajaram
  - Shivaji
  - Nana Sahib
- In the Deccan, twenty-five percent of land revenue was claimed by zamindars and this was known as?
  - Tithe
  - Chauth
  - Sardeshmukhi
  - Taille
- Which Mughal ruler represented the last of the Great Mughals and died in 1707?
  - Akbar
  - Jahangir
  - Aurangzeb
  - Shah Jahan
- Which ruler invaded India five times between 1748 and 1761 A.D.?
  - Nadir Shah
  - Timur
  - Ahmad Shah Abdali
  - Chengiz Khan
- In which one of the famous battles were the Marathas defeated in 1761?
  - First battle of Panipat
  - Third battle of Panipat
  - Second battle of Panipat
  - Fourth battle of Panipat
- Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of
  - Jodhpur
  - Amber
  - Jaipur
  - Chittor
- In which region the percentage of land revenue was paid to the head revenue collector?
  - Konkan
  - Deccan
  - Konaseema
  - Himalayan
- The Sikhs were organised into political federations called
  - Hisls
  - Risls
  - Misls
  - Kisls
- The Brahman ministers of the Marathas were called
  - Reshmas
  - Bhonsles
  - Holkars
  - Peshwas
- Who was the founding ruler of the state of Bengal?
  - Murshid Quli Khan
  - Shah Alam II
  - Saadat Khan
  - Alamgir II
- Match each person in Column B with the correct description in Column A:

Column A		Column B	
1.	The Mughal emperor who succeeded the empire in 1707 A. D.	A.	Raja Ranjit Singh
2.	The Iranian ruler who attacked Delhi in 1739 A. D.	B.	Ahmad Shah Abdali
3.	The Afghan ruler who invaded India five times	C.	Guru Gobind Singh
4.	The Sikh ruler who formed the Sikh kingdom	D.	Nadir Shah
5.	The Sikh guru who founded the institution of Khalsa	E.	Bahadur Shah

**LIFE IN THE TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS**

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- What are the latitudes within which the 'Temperate grasslands' are located?
  - 20 degrees and 30 degrees
  - 30 degrees and 40 degrees
  - 40 degrees and 50 degrees
  - 30 degrees and 15 degrees
- What kind of climate is found in the temperate regions?
  - Winters long and severe
  - Hot and dry
  - Cold and wet
  - Cold and dry
- Which main kind of vegetation is found in the 'Prairies'?
  - Forests and plantation crops
  - Forests and cash crops
  - Large grasslands, wheat, maize, sheep and goats
  - Forests and food crops
- Which is one of the best soils found in the world?
  - Alluvial soil
  - Chernozem
  - Black soil
  - Laterite Soil
- What are the summer and winter range of temperatures found in the Prairies?
  - Winters: --31 C  
Summers: 31 C
  - Winters: --41 C  
Summers: 41 C
  - Winters: --15 C  
Summers: 15 C
  - Winters: --21 C  
Summers: 21 C
- What amount of precipitation in the temperate regions supports the growth of grass?
  - 40 Cms annually
  - 50 Cms annually
  - 60 Cms annually
  - 70 Cms annually
- Which of these cities is one of the important regions as the 'grain collecting centres' of the Prairies?
  - Winnipeg
  - Alberta
  - Ontario
  - Ottawa
- Where are the 'Veldts' located?
  - Located between the Sahara Desert and the Kalahari desert
  - Located between the Libyan desert and the Nubian desert
  - Located between the Drakensberg mountains and the Kalahari desert
  - Located between the Western desert and the Libyan desert
- What is the most important occupation of the people of the 'Velds'?
  - Dairy farming
  - Mixed farming
  - Mining
  - Cattle rearing
- 'Pampas' are located in
  - South America
  - North America
  - Isthmus of Panama
  - Caribbean Islands
- Where are the Pampas located?
  - Between Guiana Highlands and the Brazilian Highlands
  - Between Gran Chaco and the Patagonia
  - Between Andes and the Guiana Highlands
  - Between Andes and Gran Chaco
- Loess deposits rich in silt are found in the
  - Steppes
  - Prairies
  - Veldts
  - Pampas
- Which animals are reared by the people of the 'Prairies'?
  - Cattle
  - Camels
  - Sheep and goats
  - Horses
- Which nomadic tribe lives in the 'Steppe' region?
  - Kirgiz
  - Bedouins
  - Pygmies
  - Masai
- The 'Steppe' region is located between the
  - North European Plain and the Gobi desert
  - North European Plain and the Siberian plain
  - Between the North European Plain and the Arabian Peninsula
  - Between the North European Plain and the Mediterranean Sea
- What are grain collecting sheds in farmhouses called?
  - Veldts
  - Silos
  - Ranches
  - Rand
- What are the famous breeds of goats and sheep called?
  - Ranches
  - Rand
  - Angora and Merino
  - Gazelle
- What are 'Temperate grasslands' known as?
  - 'Granaries of the world'
  - Highveld
  - Witwatersrand
  - 'Orchards of the World'
- Where are most 'Temperate grasslands' found?
  - Margins of continents
  - East and west margins of continents
  - North and south margins of continents
  - In the middle of continents
- Which are the chief crops grown in the 'Temperate grasslands'?
  - Wheat and Rice
  - Wheat and Maize
  - Wheat and Barley
  - Wheat and Pulses

## LIFE IN THE DESERTS

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- What is the nature of vegetation found in Deserts?
  - Forest
  - Tall vegetation
  - Sparse
  - Scattered
- What type of plants in deserts are able to conserve moisture?
  - Perennials
  - Softwood trees
  - Hardwood trees
  - Succulents
- What is the process by which animals of the desert save them from water loss?
  - Adaptation
  - Migrating
  - Estimating
  - Burrowing
- What is the amount of rainfall most deserts receive?
  - Less than 100 cm
  - Less than 25 cm
  - Less than 75 cm
  - Less than 50 cm
- Which of these reasons are responsible for low rainfall in deserts?
  - Driest places, located near mountain ranges
  - Dry soil
  - Location near the equator
  - No waterbodies in deserts
- Why do many desert mammals have more fur on their bodies?
  - To keep them warm
  - To protect their skin
  - Insulates them from the heat of the Sun
  - To save them from predators
- What mechanism in the desert plants enables them to minimise the loss of water in the desert?
  - Thick roots
  - Fewer, smaller stomata located deeper in the plants tissues
  - Long stems
  - Leaves are small
- Which of these deserts is the driest place on Earth?
  - Thar desert
  - Gobi desert
  - Sahara desert
  - Atacama desert
- Which of these is responsible for creating a thermal version on the Atacama desert?
  - Located on the Leeward side of a mountain range
  - Location near the Equator
  - The Humboldt Current
  - No water bodies
- Which of these are responsible for the formation of 'Hot Deserts'?
  - Trade winds
  - Polar easterlies
  - Westerlies
  - Local winds
- What is the process by which lands in arid and semi-arid regions can become more desert like?
  - Overgrazing
  - Desertification
  - Deforestation
  - Land degradation
- What is the alternative resource which provides water to the deserts of northern Africa and the Middle East?
  - Canals
  - Tubewells
  - Aquifers
  - Underground tanks
- Under what conditions does an 'Oasis' form in a desert?
  - When water remains beneath the surface
  - When it rains
  - When water is drilled from a well
  - When the water reaches the surface
- A dromedary is an animal that can travel for many days without drinking water. You would expect to find the dromedary in a
  - Savanna
  - Desert
  - Tundra
  - Tropical grassland
- Where are 'Cold deserts' usually formed?
  - Coastal areas
  - Near water bodies
  - Inland or in mountainous regions
  - On fertile plains
- Why does Ladakh receive no rainfall?
  - Because of its location on the Leeward side of the Himalayas
  - It is located far away from water bodies
  - It is located on the Windward side of the Himalayas
  - No rivers run through this region
- Which animal is most suitable for survival in the hot desert regions and why?
  - Yak
  - Camel, padded feet and hump to store water
  - Guanaco
  - Burrowing animals
- Why is daily and the annual range of temperature large in the Sahara Desert?
  - Located near the Equator
  - Located between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer
  - Absence of cloud cover, sandy soil and no rainfall
  - Located in the Torrid zone
- What kind of density of population is found in the Sahara desert?
  - High
  - Higher
  - Low
  - Lowest
- Which two countries in Africa located in the Sahara Desert, are rich in Petroleum resources?
  - Nigeria and Egypt
  - Mali and Ghana
  - Algeria and Libya
  - Mauritania and Sudan

## THE CHANGING WORLD OF VISUAL ARTS

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- From which century onwards did the European artists bring new styles and paintings of convention with them, such as portrait painting to India?
    - 16th century
    - 17th century
    - 18th century
    - 19th century
  - In the second half of the 19th century which type of art movement was rejected by the painters in favour of realism?
    - Romanticism
    - Picturesque
    - Surrealism
    - Impressionism
  - The famous European painter Honore Daumier belongs to which category of painting?
    - Realism
    - Picturesque
    - Surrealism
    - Impressionism
  - Which of the following were famous painters who used to create aquatints?
    - Thomas Daniell and William Daniell
    - Thomas Daniels and Willis Daniell
    - Thompson Denning and Warren Dennell
    - Thoman Dennell and William Denning
  - Which of the following was not a feature of the paintings by the artists who created aquatints?
    - British rule bringing modern civilisation to India
    - Traditional life of India as pre-modern and static
    - The Majestic life of Indian rulers
    - Majestic European-style buildings and new modes of transport
  - Which of the following is not a part of portrait painting?
    - An ideal means to display lavish lifestyles
    - An ideal means to display lavish wealth
    - An ideal means to display status
    - An ideal means to display their costumes
  - Who among the following represented the fusion of traditional and European painting?
    - Jamini Roy
    - Abindranath Tagore
    - Nandlal
    - Raja Ravi Varma
  - Which of the following Indian rulers encouraged mural paintings as an act of protest against the British?
    - Siraj-ud-daullah
    - Tipu Sultan
    - Mir Qasim
    - Mir Jafar
  - Which of the following terms describe paintings that depict scenes from British imperial history?
    - Historical paintings
    - Picturesque paintings
    - Portraits
    - Murals
  - Which of the following art forms and techniques was not introduced to India by British artists?
    - Oil painting
    - Historical painting
    - Life-size portrait painting
    - Murals
  - Paintings which showed the lavish lifestyles, wealth and status of Europeans in India belonged to the category of which of the following paintings?
    - History paintings
    - Picturesque paintings
    - Portrait paintings
    - Mural paintings
  - Who among the following was one of the most famous visiting European painters specializing in portrait painting?
    - Thomas Daniell
    - William Daniell
    - Johann Zoffany
    - Tilly Kettle
  - The Storming of Seringapatnam was painted by Telly Kettle and showed the defeat of
    - Hyder Baig
    - Tipu Sultan
    - Siraj-ud-daullah
    - Mir Qasim
  - The famous scroll paintings that had mythological themes were associated with
    - Kalikatta
    - Kalighat
    - Kalital
    - Kalika
- State whether the following statements are true or false:
- In the 19th century, Calcutta Art Studio produced lifelike images of eminent Bengali personalities, as well as mythological pictures
  - Mir Qasim and Mir Jafar encouraged their painters to use shades and light in their paintings
  - The portrait paintings of the Europeans were often used to display power, wealth and position.
  - Mention any three types of painting styles of the European painters.
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_

**THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1885-1919**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer**

- Which of the following is not a part of Satyagraha?
  - Truth
  - Active Resistance
  - Non-violence
  - Soul force
- In which year did Gandhiji return to India?
  - 1914
  - 1916
  - 1915
  - 1917
- When was the call for hartal given by Gandhiji against the Rowlatt act?
  - 6th July
  - 6th May
  - 6th June
  - 6th April
- The All India Muslim League was founded under the leadership of
  - Badruddin Tyabji
  - Nawab Salimullah
  - Dadabhai Naoroji
  - Mohammad Iqbal
- The Indian Association was founded by
  - Surendranath Banerjea
  - Ananda Charlu
  - G. Subramaniya Iyer
  - Pherozeshah Mehta
- Which one of the following is not a political association formed, prior to the formation of the Indian National Congress?
  - Madras Native Association
  - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
  - Bombay Association
  - Bombay Presidency
- Who among the following was not a radical leader?
  - Lala Lajpat Rai
  - Bipin Chandra Pal
  - Khudiram Bose
  - Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- The Partition of Bengal was designed by
  - Lord Curzon
  - Annie Besant
  - A O Hume
  - Lord Minto
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by
  - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - W C Bonnerjee
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Morley-Minto Reforms are also known as
  - Government of India Act of 1906
  - Government of India Act of 1909
  - Government of India Act of 1907
  - Government of India Act of 1908

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given below:  
1905, Lucknow, Surat, Bombay, 1917, 1919, 1885

- Gandhiji started the Sabarmati Ashram in .....
- The venue for the first session of the Indian National Congress was at ..... in the year .....
- Lord Curzon ordered the partition of Bengal in .....
- The Moderates and the Extremists had split at the ..... session of the Congress, but united for the ..... session in 1916.
- The Rowlatt Act was passed in.....
- Mention any three demands of the Moderates:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER KEY - CLASS VI: HISTORY		ANSWER KEY - CLASS VI: GEOGRAPHY		ANSWER KEY - CLASS VII: HISTORY		ANSWER KEY - CLASS VII: GEOGRAPHY		
<b>On the Trail of the Earliest People</b>	1. c	<b>The Earth in the Solar System</b>	1. b	<b>The Making of Regional Cultures</b>	1. a	<b>Life in the Temperate Grasslands</b>	1. d	
	3. d		2. b		2. a		2. b	2. a
	5. a		3. a		3. c		3. a	3. c
	7. b		4. a		4. d		4. c	4. b
	9. a		5. c		5. b		5. b	5. d
	11. b		6. d		6. b		6. c	6. a
	13. Kurnool		7. b		7. b		7. b	7. a
	14. Bhimbetka, Hunsgi		8. c		8. b		8. c	8. c
	15. Dolphins		9. a		9. a		9. b	9. d
	16. Migration		10. c		10. d		10. c	10. a
	17. A: In search of food		11. False		11. d		11. d	11. b
	B: In search of water		12. True		12. c		12. a	12. d
	C: Following animal migration		13. True		13. a		13. b	13. c
	D: In search of raw material for stone tools		14. False		14. b		14. a	14. a
			15. False		15. a		15. c	15. d
			16. Settled		16. c		16. d	16. b
			17. Fire		17. b		17. b	17. c
	18. Mesolithic	18. a	18. a	18. a				
	19. Grain	19. a	19. c	19. d				
	20. Mehrgarh	20. d	20. a	20. b				
				16. Q.1 (E) Q.2 (D) Q.3 (B) Q.4 (A) Q.5 (C)				

**THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT: 1919-1947**

Tick (✓) the correct answer

1. **When did Gandhiji reach the coast of Dandi?**
    - a. 6th July
    - b. 6th May
    - c. 6th June
    - d. 6th April
  2. **Under whose leadership did the non-cooperation movement start?**
    - a. C.R.Das
    - b. Gandhiji
    - c. Alluri Sitaram Raju
    - d. J.N.Nehru.
  3. **Under whose leadership was the Khilafat Movement launched?**
    - a. Muhammad Iqbal and Salimullah
    - b. Farruddin Ahmed and Iqbal
    - c. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
    - d. Mohsin ul Malik and Shaukat Ali
  4. **Under whose Presidency was the Lahore declaration formalised?**
    - a. Gandhiji
    - b. Subhash Chandra Bose
    - c. W.C. Bonnerjee
    - d. J.N.Nehru.
  5. **The Quit India Movement was started in**
    - a. 1941
    - b. 1943
    - c. 1942
    - d. 1944
  6. **When did the Simon Commission come to India?**
    - a. February 1928
    - b. February 1930
    - c. February 1929
    - d. February 1931
  7. **In which session was the declaration of Purna Swaraj adopted?**
    - a. Bombay session
    - b. Calcutta session
    - c. Lahore Session
    - d. Madras session
  8. **When was the Gandhi - Irwin pact signed?**
    - a. 1929
    - b. 1931
    - c. 1930
    - d. 1932
  9. **Who among the following gave up his law practice during the Non Cooperation Movement?**
    - a. Vallabhbhai Patel
    - b. Jawahar Lal Nehru
    - c. C. Rajagopalachari
    - d. C. R. Das
  10. **Who among the following was not a revolutionary?**
    - a. Aurobindo Ghosh
    - b. Bhagat Singh
    - c. Rajguru
    - d. Sukhdev
  11. **The Azad Hind Fauj was formed by**
    - a. Jawahar Lal Nehru
    - b. Dr Rajendra Prasad
    - c. Mahatma Gandhi
    - d. Subhash Chandra Bose
  12. **When did the Dandi March begin?**
    - a. March 12, 1930
    - b. March 13, 1930
    - c. March 10, 1930
    - d. March 11, 1930
  13. **The Second Round Table Conference was held in?**
    - a. New Delhi
    - b. London
    - c. Moscow
    - d. Beijing
  14. **Who came to India in March 1942 to seek the support of Indian leaders in the Second World War?**
    - a. Lord Wavell
    - b. A V Alexander
    - c. Sir Stafford Cripps
    - d. Lord Pethick Lawrence
  15. **Who gave the mantra 'Do or Die'?**
    - a. Subhash Chandra Bose
    - b. Gandhiji
    - c. Bhagat Singh
    - d. Sukhdev
- State whether the following statements are true or false:
16. **The Government of India Act, 1919 is also known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**
  17. **The Swaraj Party was formed by Vallabhai Patel**
  18. **Lord Mountbatten gave the plan for the partition of India**
  19. **Pro Changers wanted to contest elections**
  20. **Indian leaders were willing to let India join the Second World War.**



# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Tick (✓) the correct answer

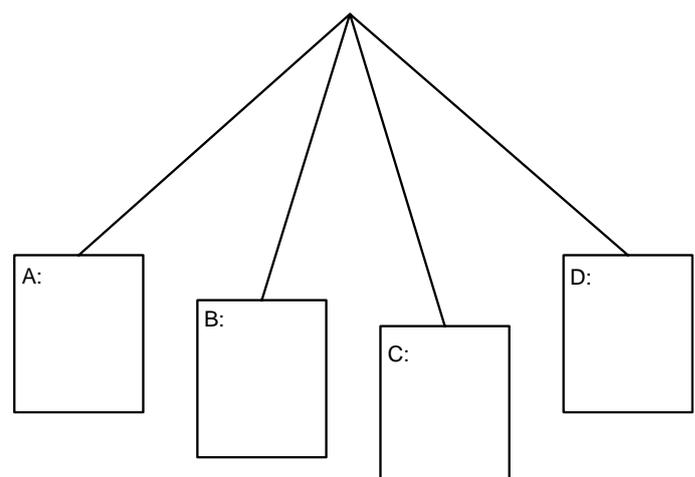
- The French monarch at the time of the French Revolution was
  - Louis XIII
  - Louis XV
  - Louis XIV
  - Louis XVI
- Which social class was not a part of the Third Estate in France?
  - Traders
  - Peasants
  - Aristocrats
  - Craftsmen
- The main purpose of calling the meeting of the Estates General meeting on 5th May 1789 was
  - Get approval for attack on Prussia
  - Get approval for increasing taxes
  - Get approval for Budget
  - Coronation of Louis XVI
- Louis XVI was married to the Austrian princess
  - Mary Antoinette
  - Mary Bourbon
  - Mary Anthony
  - Mary Antiaro
- Which event is associated with 14th July 1789?
  - Tennis Court Oath
  - Storming of the Bastille
  - Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen
  - Assassination of Louis XVI
- Napoleon Bonaparte is credited with
  - Abolition of slavery
  - Introduction of the decimal system
  - Charter of Rights of Man and Citizen
  - Democratic rule in France
- The famous philosophers of France during the French Revolution were
  - Thomas Paine, Montesquieu, Voltaire
  - Rousseau, Montesquieu, Locke
  - Thomas Jefferson, Montesquieu, Voltaire
  - Rousseau, Montesquieu, Milton
- Abbe Sieyes was a
  - Priest
  - Trader
  - Philosopher
  - Noble

- Who was responsible for the Reign of Terror in France?
  - Mirabeau
  - Dr Guillotine
  - Robespierre
  - Napoleon
- The acute shortage of foodgrains in France was part of the
  - Shifting crisis
  - Subsistence crisis
  - Self sufficient crisis
  - None of these
- The Written Constitution was adopted in France in
  - 1790
  - 1791
  - 1792
  - 1793
- French Revolution stood for
  - Liberty, Equality, Democracy
  - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
  - Justice, Liberty, Equality
  - Liberty, Fraternity, Democracy

Fill in the blanks using a suitable word: Jacobin, Uniform, Directory

- Napoleon introduced \_\_\_\_\_ system of weights and measures
- The most popular club of France was \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ gave rise to political instability
- Fill the boxes given below with the causes of the French revolution:

Causes of the French Revolution



## **SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer**

1. Who among the following wanted a government that was elected by people and was subject to the laws of the judiciary?
  - a. Liberals
  - b. Conservatives
  - c. Radicals
  - d. Democrats
2. Who among the following was the founder of Marxism and strongly disapproved of Capitalism?
  - a. Lenin
  - b. Kerensky
  - c. Karl Marx
  - d. Trotsky
3. Which demand was not included in the "April Theses" by Lenin in 1917?
  - a. Land to be transferred to the peasants
  - b. Tsar Nicholas II to be removed
  - c. War to be fought for colonial possessions
  - d. Banks to be nationalised
4. Who led the worker's procession on 9th January 1905 to give a petition to the Tsar?
  - a. Father Baton
  - b. Father Gapon
  - c. Father Rapon
  - d. Father Sapon
5. Which of the following socio-economic conditions is true for the period of rule of Tsar Nicholas II?
  - a. Eighty-five percent of the country's population earned its living from agriculture
  - b. Most factories were owned by the state and managed through government supervisors
  - c. Sovkhoz and Kolkhoz existed in Russia
  - d. Russia's military was technically advanced
6. Which of the following is the immediate consequence of the Russian Revolution of February 1917?
  - a. Lenin became the ruler of Russia
  - b. Russia changed from democracy to communism
  - c. Kerensky replaced Tsar Nicholas II as the ruler of Russia
  - d. Trotsky replaced Tsar Nicholas II as the ruler of Russia
7. How did the Russian Revolution impact India?
  - a. In 1940s, the Communist Party was formed in India
  - b. Several Indians attended the Columbian University
  - c. Indian leaders discouraged people from reading about Soviet Socialism
  - d. Indian writers like Rabindranath Tagore wrote about the effects of the Soviet Socialism

8. The aim of the Comintern was
  - a. To bring about a workers' revolution
  - b. To discourage colonial people from revolting
  - c. To deal with negative impact of Socialism
  - d. None of the above
9. Which policy was not introduced by Stalin?
  - a. Collectivisation
  - b. Abolition of serfdom
  - c. Five Year Plans
  - d. State Farms
10. How did the First World War affect Russia?
  - a. Millions of casualties among the soldiers led to contentment among people
  - b. Bread and flour became scarce leading to riots at bread shops
  - c. There was surplus labour despite joining the War
  - d. Russia's industrial weakness was exposed

**State whether the following statements are true or false:**

11. Lenin wanted to eliminate the economic differences between the rich and the poor peasants for their effective participation in the Socialist movement
12. Stalin's policy of collectivisation started in 1939 in Russia
13. To deal with the period of the civil war (1918 to 1921), Lenin introduced the policy of War Communism
14. Lenin returned to Russia in 1918 from exile
15. In October 1917 the Provisional Government led by Kerenskii was overthrown through a Proletarian Revolution led by Lenin

**Name the Following:**

16. The large land owners:
17. The economic policy that replaced War Communism:
18. The Russian army:
19. The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party that was in Majority:
20. The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party that was in Minority:

**THE CONSTITUTION****Tick (✓) the correct answer**

1. A written document containing the rules for governing a country, is called a
  - a. Preamble
  - b. Document
  - c. Constitution
  - d. Dharmashashtras
2. Which of the following word describes an independent country?
  - a. Arbitrary
  - b. Sovereign
  - c. Tyranny
  - d. Socialist
3. Which of the following terms mean that all religions are equal in India?
  - a. Sovereign
  - b. Socialist
  - c. Secular
  - d. Democratic
4. Which of the following is NOT the purpose of the Constitution?
  - a. It lays down the ideals
  - b. It outlines the fundamental nature of a country
  - c. It lays the guidelines for the country's administration
  - d. It guards the country against external threats
5. What might be the outcome of our chosen leaders exercising power on our behalf, in a democracy?
  - a. Minimum use of authority
  - b. Careless attitude towards authority
  - c. Misuse of authority
  - d. None of the above
6. The members of Constituent Assembly deliberated for 114 days and every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly was recorded and has been preserved. These are called
  - a. Constituent Assembly Dialogues
  - b. Constituent Assembly Decisions
  - c. Constituent Assembly Discussions
  - d. Constituent Assembly Debates
7. When was the Civil Rights Act, that criminalizes the discrimination and segregation of Blacks people, passed in America?
  - a. 1962
  - b. 1963
  - c. 1964
  - d. 1965
8. What is referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution?
  - a. Preamble
  - c. Directive Principles
  - b. Fundamental Rights
  - d. All of these
9. How many members did the Indian Constituent Assembly have?
  - a. 305
  - b. 306
  - c. 307
  - d. 308
10. A change in the constitution, made by the supreme legislative body in a country, is called
  - a. Constitutional Change
  - b. Constitutional Challenge
  - c. Constitutional Amendment
  - d. Constitutional Draft

State whether the following statements are true or false.

11. The philosophy of the Constitution of India is embedded in the Preamble.
12. The words 'Secularist', 'Secularism' and 'Unity and Integrity of the nation' are a part of the Preamble.
13. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949 but it came into effect on January 26, 1950.
14. Socialism means that all of us should behave as if we are the members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.
15. The Constitution lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us about the rights of the citizens.

Name the following:

16. The assembly of elected representatives which legislates and exercises political authority on behalf of the people
17. The President of the Constituent Assembly
18. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly
19. A democratic country with an elected head
20. A preliminary version of a legal document

## POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer

- Who is the head of a state in India?
  - President
  - Governor
  - Prime Minister
  - Chief Minister
- Which of the following is the main source of authority in a democracy?
  - The executive
  - The judiciary
  - The people
  - The cabinet ministers
- The oldest High Court in India is located in
  - Chennai
  - Delhi
  - Hyderabad
  - Calcutta
- Which of the following court is at the apex of justice?
  - District Court
  - High Court
  - Supreme Court
  - Lok Adalat
- What is the term of the Lok Sabha?
  - 3 Years
  - 5 Years
  - 4 Years
  - 6 Years
- What is the total strength of Rajya Sabha?
  - 225
  - 245
  - 235
  - 255
- What is the maximum number of seats in the Lok Sabha?
  - 535
  - 545
  - 555
  - 565
- The Rajya Sabha is also called
  - Council of People
  - Council of States
  - Council of Representatives
  - Council of Union
- Who among the following nominates the Rajya Sabha members?
  - Prime Minister
  - Chief Justice
  - President
  - Lokayukt
- Which of the following is the most important symbol of Indian democracy?
  - President
  - Parliament
  - Prime Minister
  - Army
- The organ of the government that implements law is called
  - Judiciary
  - Parliament
  - Executive
  - Army

- Which of the following is NOT a function of the Parliament?
  - It is the final authority for making the laws in the country
  - It exercises some control over those who run the government
  - It controls all the money that the government has
  - It imparts justice in the disputes of government departments

State whether the following statements are true or false:

- Institutions in a democracy involve rules and regulations that often lead to delays and complications.
- Lok Sabha exercises the supreme power over more matters than Rajya Sabha.
- The Rajya Sabha can only delay a bill by 14 days or suggest changes in it.
- Political executive includes the persons working in civil services.
- The Prime Minister is NOT elected directly by the people. All the Members of Parliament (MPs) and the Members of State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) elect her/him.
- The President has wide ranging powers. He chairs Cabinet meetings. He coordinates the work of different departments.

Give reasons for the following:

- An independent and powerful judiciary is considered essential for democracies.

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- The President who is the head of the State, exercises only nominal powers.

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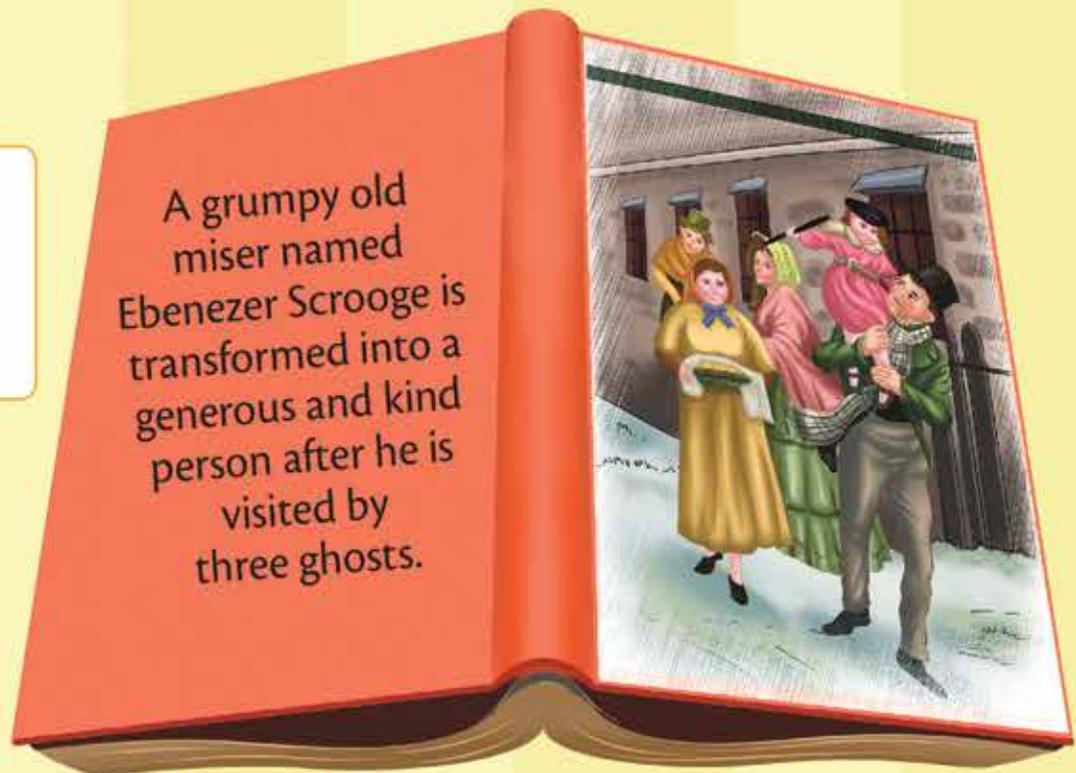
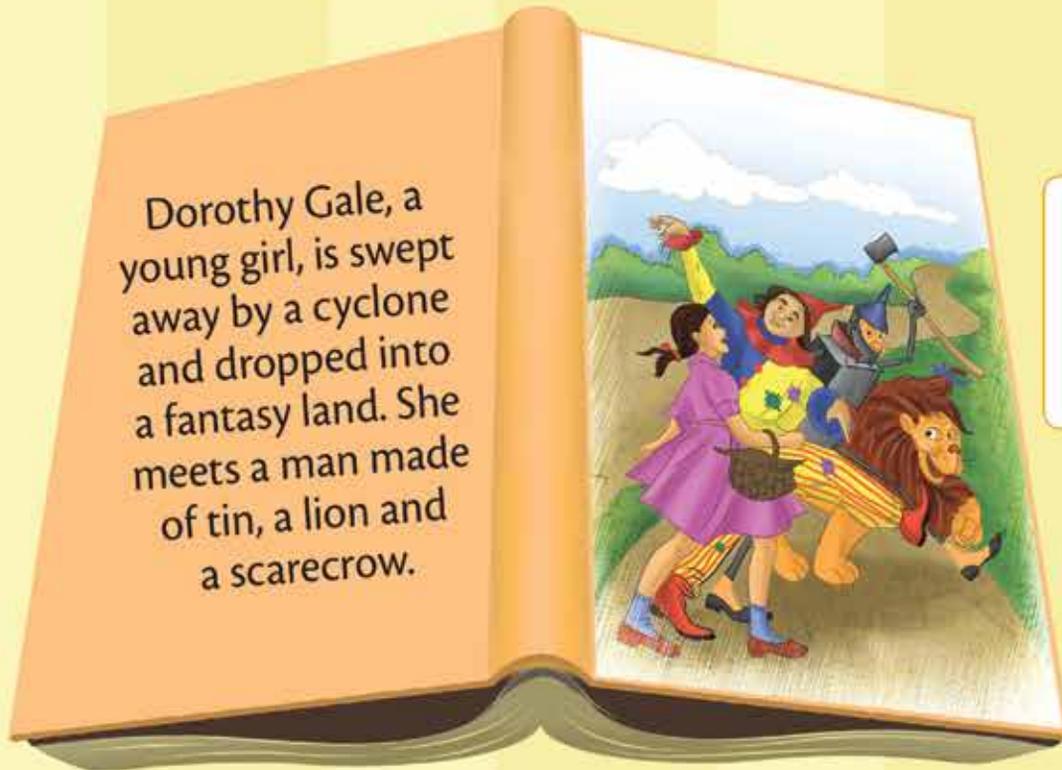
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↓ CLASSROOM DISPLAY PULLOUT ↓

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**WORD POOL**

'Cab' is the American English word for 'taxi'. Find out five words that are different for American English and British English, but mean the same.

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Write a book jacket blurb for any story or English chapter that you have read recently.