



History—When, Where and How

DATE :

HISTORY

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

- In India, the period of Medieval history ranges from the

(a) 6th to 15th century AD	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 8th to 18th century AD	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 10th to 15th century AD	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 13th to 18th century AD	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The Marathas asserted their political importance during the

(a) ancient period	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) medieval period	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) modern period	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Who among the following was an Arab Cartographer who made a World map in 1154 ?

(a) Guillaume de l'Isle	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Al-Idrisi	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Zia-ud-Din Barni	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Abdul Hamid Lahori	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Fill in the blanks.

- The archives are places where _____ are kept.
- New crops like _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ were introduced into the subcontinent during medieval period.
- The Arabs called the Indian subcontinent as _____.
- It were the Turkish who laid the foundations of the _____ Empire in India.
- The rupee was the coinage of _____ Suri.

C. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Through the 1000 years between CE 700 and 1750, the cultures of different regions did not grow in isolation. The ruling kings and monarchs patronised the Brahmins. In addition to the invaders the new religion of Islam and its teaching had been brought to India by merchants and migrants.

- The ruling kings and monarchs patronised whom ?

- The new religion and teachings of Islams were brought by—

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Invaders | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) Merchants | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (iii) Migrants | <input type="checkbox"/> | (iv) All of the above | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Teacher's Signature :



WORKSHEET 2

DATE :

Kings and Kingdoms in the Early Medieval Period

HISTORY

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Gurjara-Pratiharas
2. Chand Bardai
3. Rashtrakutas
4. Palas
5. Rajaraja-I
6. Chahamanas

'B'

- (a) Western Deccan
- (b) Chauhan
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Gujarat and Rajasthan
- (e) Prithvirajraso
- (f) Tamil Nadu

B. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. What do you understand by Samantas ?

2. Who were the parties involved in the 'tripartite struggle for Kanauj' ?

3. Mention the two major cities under the control of the Chauhans ?

4. What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire ?

C. The picture depicts the famous Chauhan ruler in the court of Muhammad Ghori.

1. Identify this Hindu ruler.

2. Mention the circumstances and the reasons that led to his defeat by Muhammad Ghori.

3. Write a short note on this famous ruler.



Teacher's Signature :



The Sultans of Delhi

DATE :

HISTORY

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. Who among the following rulers laid the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate ?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Muhammad Ghori | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Qutbuddin Aibak | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Shamsuddin Iltutmish | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Raziya Sultan | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Who among the following rulers first established his or her capital at Delhi ?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Tomar Rajputs | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Chauhan Rajputs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Jalal-ud-Din Khalji | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Muhammad Tughluq | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent ?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Qutbuddin Aibak | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Raziya Sultan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Ala-ud-Din Khalji | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Muhammad Tughluq | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India ?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| (a) Afghanistan | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) China | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Morocco | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Egypt | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Bandagan
2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
3. Iltutmish
4. Raziya
5. Wazir

'B'

- (a) Chief Minister.
- (b) Sultan
- (c) Sultana
- (d) Clients
- (e) Mixture of opposites

C. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. Why is the period between AD 1206-1526 known as the period of Delhi Sultanate ?

2. What do you mean by Dehliwal ?

3. Who was the founder of the Slave Dynasty ?

4. Which ruler of the Delhi Sultanate never smiled ?

Teacher's Signature :



WORKSHEET 4

DATE :

The Mughal Empire

HISTORY

A. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. Who were the Mughals ?

2. How did the Mughal empire established in India ?

3. What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals ?

4. Who defeated Humayun at Chausa in AD 1539 ?

B. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Akbar was succeeded by his son, Jahangir. His previous name was Salim. He had inherited the kingdom that was amongst the largest, most prosperous and best organised in the medieval world. He conquered Kangra and Mewar and thus fulfilled Akbar's dreams. In AD 1611, Jahangir married Nur Jahan.

1. What was the previous name of Jahangir ?

(a) Hemu

(b) Shershah

(c) Salim

2. When did Jahangir marry Nur Jahan ?

C. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Ain-i Akbari

2. Subedar

3. Mansab

4. Mangol

5. Nur Jahan

6. Sisodia Rajput

7. Rathor Rajput

'B'

(a) Jahangir

(b) Marwar

(c) Governor

(d) Rank

(e) Uzbeg

(f) Abu'l Fazl

(g) Mewar

Teacher's Signature :



WORKSHEET 5

Architecture in the Medieval Period

DATE :

HISTORY

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Lintel and arch
2. Quwwat-al-Islam
3. Hauz-i-Sultani
4. Dhammakitti

'B'

- (a) a garden
- (b) a chronicler
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Islamic architecture

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. Which of the following refers to the design or style of a building or buildings ?

(a) Monuments	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Vimana	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Jagamohana	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Jagannath temple of Puri in Odisha is the great example of

(a) Nagara Style of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Dravidan Style of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Indo-Islamic Style of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Indo-Persian Style of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The true arch and the dome are the important features of the

(a) Nagara Style of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Dravidan Style of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Indo-Islamic Style of Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Which one of the following temples is the best example of Dravidan style of the temple Architecture ?

(a) The Sun Temple, Konark	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneshwar	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Brihadeswara Temple, Thanjavur	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Govind Dev Temple, Vrindavan	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. This is a monument built by the Sultans of Delhi.

Study the picture carefully and answer the given questions.

1. Identify the monument.

2. Where is it located ?

3. Who started building it ?



Teacher's Signature :



DATE :

Towns, Traders and Crafts-men

HISTORY

A. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Ibn Battuta, an African traveller found that trade with Arabia and East coast of Africa had developed along the coasts of India and South East Asia. This led the European traders eventually discovering the sea routes to India. Surat was known as the gateway to the west. It was frequently visited by Portuguese and Dutch ships.

1. Which city was known as gateway to the west ?

(a) Ajmer

(b) Madras

(c) Surat

2. Who frequently visited Surat ?

B. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Manigramam

2. Gujarat

3. Malabar

4. Mandapika

5. Founded town

'B'

(a) Daulatabad

(b) Wholesale market

(c) West Coast

(d) Ahmed Shah

(e) Guild

C. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. What do you mean by a court town ?

2. Name two regional kingdoms where craftsmen prospered.

3. Name any two capital towns that developed into famous commercial towns.

4. State any two temple towns of the medieval period.

Teacher's Signature :



WORKSHEET 7



Mobile and Settled Communities

DATE :

HISTORY

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

- In a caste-based society, people were divided into high or low caste on the basis of their

(a) wealth	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) birth	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) sons	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) skills	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The new castes emerging within Varnas were called

(a) Jatis	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Gonds	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Clans	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Nomads	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Tribal societies had rich

(a) written records	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) oral traditions	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) historical information	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which of the following were the tribal communities in the north-western part of the subcontinent ?

(a) Kolis	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Chero	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Balochis	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Nagas	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

- Social change
- Tanda
- Garh
- Durgawati
- Sib Singh
- Clan

'B'

- Ahom State
- Garha Katanga
- Caravan
- Concerned with lives of common people.
- Chaurasi
- Khel

C. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

- What was a tribe ?

- What do you mean by 'itinerant groups' ?

- What do you know by a clan ?

Teacher's Signature :



DATE :

Religious Developments in the Medieval Period

HISTORY

A. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Nayanars and the Alvars were devotees of Shiva and Vishnu respectively. They were critical of Buddhism and Jainism. The four maths or monasteries in the four corners of the country, established by Shankaracharya conveyed oneness of the country. Basavanna started the Virashaiva movement in Karnataka in the mid-twelfth century AD.

1. The Nayanars and Alvars were devotees of _____.
2. Who started Virashaiva movement ?

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. Which of the following refers to a persons loving devotion to his or her chosen deity ?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Bhakti | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Sufi | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Khauqah | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Hospice | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Shankara was an advocate of

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Virashaivism | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Sufism | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Advaita | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Vishishtadvaita | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Ramanuja was influenced by

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Nayanars | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Alvars | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Sufis | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Virashaivism | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Who among the following was/were advocates of Virashaivism ?

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Basavanna | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Allama Prabhu | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Akkamahadevi | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) All of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C. State True or False.

1. The Yogis advocated intense training of body and mind. _____
2. Shankaracharya established maths at Srinagar in the north. _____
3. Muslims undertake Haj to Mecca. _____
4. Jap Ji means 'meditation for a new life'. _____
5. Kabir's dohas are not included in Guru Granth Sahib. _____

Teacher's Signature :



Development of Regional Cultures

DATE :

HISTORY

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Cheras
2. Jagannath temple
3. Rani Sipri
4. Miniature
5. Anantavarman

'B'

- (a) Rajput queen.
- (b) Kangra
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Ganga Dynasty
- (e) Puri

B. Make a list of all important literary works and their authors/creators given in this chapter.

Book Name	Author
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

C. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. What do you mean by culture ?

2. Name the major patrons of Kathak.

3. Name some languages that developed during the medieval period.

4. Mention any two literary works of the medieval period.

Teacher's Signature :



WORKSHEET 10

DATE :

HISTORY

Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

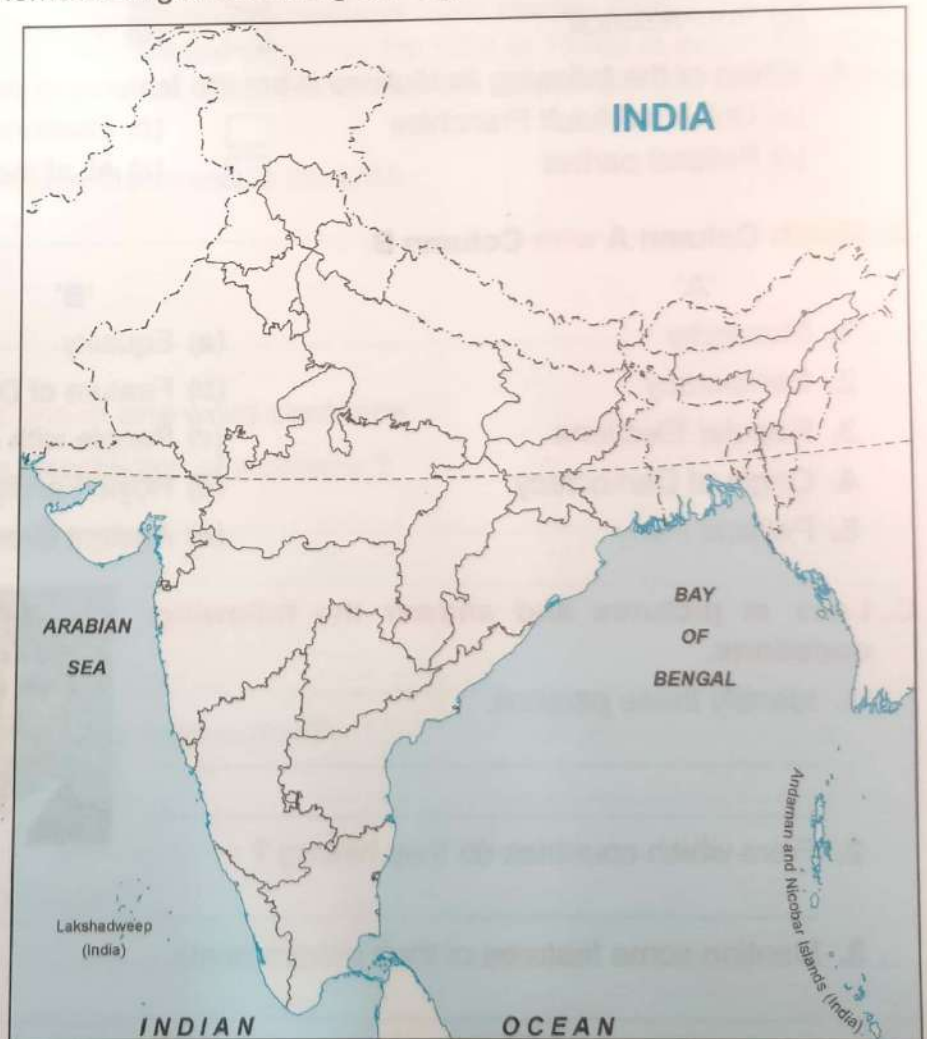
1. Abdullah Khan
2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
3. Bahadur Shah
4. Maharaja Jaswant Singh
5. Sa'adat Khan

'B'

- (a) Rajput leader
- (b) Later Mughal
- (c) Nawab of Awadh
- (d) One of the Sayyid Brothers
- (e) Sikh state in Punjab

B. On given outline map of India, label and locate the following :

The independent and autonomous kingdoms during the eighteenth century AD. Shade the area where Mughal's ruled around AD 1750.



Teacher's Signature :



WORKSHEET 11



Democracy

DATE :

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

- Which one of the following systems refers to a rule by the common people ?
 (a) Monarchy (b) Dictatorship
 (c) Democracy (d) None of these
- The Mahajanapad of Vaishali was the world's
 (a) first republic (b) third republic
 (c) first monarchy (d) first dictatorship
- Which one of the following factors is the central theme of democracy ?
 (a) Equality (b) Discrimination
 (c) Non-violence (d) None of these
- Which of the following institutions is/are the features of democratic institutions ?
 (a) Universal Adult Franchise (b) Elections
 (c) Political parties (d) All of these

B. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

- Monarchy
- Democracy
- Regular Elections
- Origin of Democracy
- Political Party

'B'

- Equality
- Feature of Democracy
- People with similar views on political issues
- Royal Family
- Ancient Greece

C. Look at pictures and answer the following questions.

1. Identify these persons.

2. From which countries do they belong ?

3. Mention some features of their governments.



Teacher's Signature :



Equality in Democracy

DATE :

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. In a democracy, all citizens are _____ before the law.
2. _____ refers to thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect.
3. Some groups at the bottom level of the caste ladder are called _____.
4. The attitude of the people to think all as equal, changes _____.
5. Civil Rights Movement began in 1950s in _____.

B. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In many democratic countries of the world, the issue of inequality is an important issue of concern. For example, in the USA, African—Americans were treated extremely inequally. Civil Rights Movement was a movement that began in the USA in 1950s in which African—American people demanded equal rights. Rosa Parks was the most important leader of this movement.

1. Describe about the Civil Rights Movement in the USA.

2. Who was Rosa Parks ?

C. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. What do you mean by the Constitution of a country ?

2. Define Universal Adult Franchise.

3. What do you mean by equality in a democracy ?

4. What is the caste system in India ?

Teacher's Signature :



The State Government

DATE :

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. State True or False.

1. The judiciary implements laws.
2. The total number of the members of the Legislative Assembly depends upon the population of the state.
3. The Legislative Council is a permanent body.
4. A proposal to pass a new law or to change an existing one is called a constituency.
5. The Council of Ministers formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.

B. Study the given map of India carefully and answer the questions that follows.

1. How many states are there in India ?
2. How many Union Territories are there ? Write their names.



Teacher's Signature :



WORKSHEET 14

DATE :

The Role of the State Government

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Defence
2. Education
3. Primary Health Centres
4. Cholera
5. Private Health Services

'B'

- (a) The State List
- (b) Communicable disease
- (c) The Union List
- (d) Profit motive
- (e) The cornerstone of rural healthcare system

B. What differences do you find between public health services and private health services in your area ? Use the following table to compare and contrast these.

Type of Health Services	Availability of Services	Cost of Services (in Rs.)
Public Health Services		
Private Health Services		

Teacher's Signature :



Media and Democracy

DATE :

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

- Which one of the following means refers to the various ways of communicating information, etc. to the people ?

(a) Democracy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Media	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Technology	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Agenda	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which one of the following media is an example of electronic media ?

(a) Magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Weekly papers	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The form of media that reaches millions of people across the country and the world is called

(a) print media	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) mass media	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

- Mass Media
- Electronic Media
- Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
- Fourth pillar of Democracy
- Source of income of media

'B'

- Telephone
- Advertisements
- Media
- Internet
- The Right to Information

C. Look at the following collage of pictures of the various kinds of media and answer the questions given below.



- Identify the various forms of media.

- List various kinds of media that you see.

- Categorise them into print media and electronic media.

Teacher's Signature :



Advertising

DATE :

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Advertising serves to generate _____ a product.
2. Commercial advertising accounts for a _____ portion of advertising.
3. _____ advertising means advertising of consumer products.
4. Advertisements exaggerate the _____ of a particular product.
5. Advertising has _____ influence on our daily lives.

B. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. Define advertising.

2. What is the aim of advertising ?

3. What do you mean by branding ?

4. What is industrial advertising ?

5. What is the aim of social advertising ?

C. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Advertising is the activity of drawing people's attention to particular goods and services with the help of different types of media. The aim of advertising is to create a demand for the product. Commercial advertising accounts for a major portion of advertising. It is linked with buyers and sellers. It can be divided into product advertising, classified advertising, industrial advertising and institutional advertising.

1. Explain the term advertising.

2. Which are the different types of advertising ?

Teacher's Signature :



DATE :

Social Aspects of Gender Role

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

- Which one of the following factors refers to the inequalities and relationships between men and women in a society ?

(a) Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which one of the following evils is the most challenging social evil of the present age ?

(a) Female foeticides	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Women's education	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Starvation	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which one of the following bodies creates stereotypes ?

(a) Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Non-Government organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Stereotypes destroy

(a) peace and progress of the society	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) social evils	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) religious rigidity	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Gender refers to the fact of being male or female, especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences. Traditionally, girls are expected to grow up and marry, have the children, do the housework and take care of the family. Boys are expected to work outside the home and earn money to support the family.

1. What does the word "Gender" mean ?

2. What are girls supposed to do traditionally ?

C. State True or False.

- Sex is determined biologically. _____
- Gender inequality within the family influences the general attitude of the children in a family. _____
- Educated people creates stereotypes. _____
- Girls are generally considered to be the breadwinners of the family. _____
- The gender plays a significant role in creating unequal and hierarchical relations in our society. _____

Teacher's Signature :



Economic Aspects of Gender Role

DATE :

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The work that women do within the home _____ recognised as work.
2. More than 80% of the domestic workers in urban areas are _____.
3. _____ is mainly responsible for many stereotypes prevalent in our society.
4. The government has passed the _____ to give equal share to the women in the property of their parents.
5. _____ is a method of struggle of an individual or a group of people against the unfavourable law or policy.

B. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. Mention some works that a women is expected to do within her family.

2. Which type of works a woman has to do in rural areas ?

3. Mention any two factors that are responsible for gender inequality.

4. What does our Constitution say about gender inequality ?

C. Write a short note on each of the following :

1. The Hindu Code Bill

2. Anti-dowry Law

Teacher's Signature :



DATE :

Markets Around Us

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. State True or False.

1. The market generates employment by encouraging production activities and distribution channels.
2. In a retail market, goods are sold in large quantities at a time.
3. Most of the goods sold in a weekly market, are not branded.
4. Technology has changed the traditional way of marketing.
5. The goods that we use as a consumer are called final goods.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. The place where the buyers and sellers meet and conduct buying and selling activities is called

(a) consumer	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) market	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) factory	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. A market acts as the link between the producer and the

(a) government	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) farmer	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) consumer	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) teacher	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. In which of the following markets, goods are sold in small quantities at a time ?

(a) Wholesale market	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Retail market	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) International market	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Study the picture carefully and write its features.



Teacher's Signature :



A Chain of Markets

DATE :

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE—II

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Trader
2. Market
3. Production of goods
4. Small farmers
5. Spinning mill

'B'

- (a) Buying and selling activities
- (b) Factory
- (c) Less than 2 hectares of land
- (d) A link between producer and consumer
- (e) Buyer of the cotton bales

B. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A chain of market refers to a series of markets that are connected like links in a chain because products pass from one market to another. A chain of markets links the producer of a good to the buyer. The people in between the producer and customer are called traders.

1. What do you understand by the chain of market ?

2. Traders are—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (i) Farmer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ii) Family members | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (iii) Link between producer and final customer | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. What do you mean by a producer ?

2. Who is a consumer ?

3. What is meant by a trader ?

4. What do you mean by a chain of markets ?

Teacher's Signature :



Our Environment

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. 'Environment' is a _____ word

(a) Hindi

(b) Greek

(c) French

(d) English

2. Which of the following is included in the natural environment ?

(a) Air

(b) Land

(c) Water

(d) All of these

3. Lithos refers to _____.

(a) water

(b) rocks

(c) moisture

(d) gases

B. State True or False.

1. Biosphere is a blanket of air that surrounds the earth.

2. Hydrosphere is the outer layer of the earth crust.

3. Mountain is a human-made environment.

4. Land is an abiotic environment.

C. These are the pictures related to various components of environment. Now, identify different components of environment and write their names.





















Teacher's Signature :



Interior of the Earth

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

A. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Crust, mantle and core are the three layers of the earth's interior. Crust is the uppermost, solid and the thinnest layer of the earth. Mantle is the middle layer and extends up to a depth of 2900 km. below crust. Core is the inner most layer, extends from 2900 km to 6400 km below crust. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and therefore also known as NIFE. NI-Nickel, Fe-Ferrous (Iron).

1. Which are the 3 layers of the earth ?

2. What is "NIFE" ?

B. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Mantle
2. Minerals
3. Metamorphic rock
4. Oceanic crust
5. Clay

'B'

- (a) Taj Mahal
- (b) Materials that form rocks
- (c) 2900 km
- (d) Changes into slate
- (e) SIMA

C. Identify the different types of rocks and write their names.









Teacher's Signature :



Our Changing Earth

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

A. State True or False.

1. The earth's structures are permanent.
2. Intensity of an earthquake is measured by an ordinary scale.
3. Delta is a word derived from the Greek letter Δ.
4. Demoiselles are found in the snow covered areas.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. Who coined the statement that the earth instead of appearing as an inert statue is a living mobile thing ?

(a) Peter Wilson	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Weber	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Tuzo Wilson	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Albert James	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Which one of the following phenomena is not associated with the sudden forces ?

(a) Volcano	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Earthquake	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Landslides	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Building mountains	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Which one of the following scales is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake ?

(a) Wind vane	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richter Scale	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Moho Scale	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Which one of the following landforms is a depositional landform of a glacier ?

(a) Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Levees	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Stacks	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Moraines	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. Define the lithospheric plates.

2. Why do the lithospheric plates move ?

3. Write down the geomorphic agents that help in weathering process.

4. What is loess ?

Teacher's Signature :



Atmosphere (Air)

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

- In which of the following layers the human beings live ?

(a) Ionosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Troposphere	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mesosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Stratosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which one of the following gases protects us from the harmful rays of the sun ?

(a) Oxygen	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Carbon dioxide	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Ozone	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Argon	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which one of the following gases has the highest concentration in the air ?

(a) Nitrogen	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Oxygen	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Carbon dioxide	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Ozone	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Fill in the blanks.

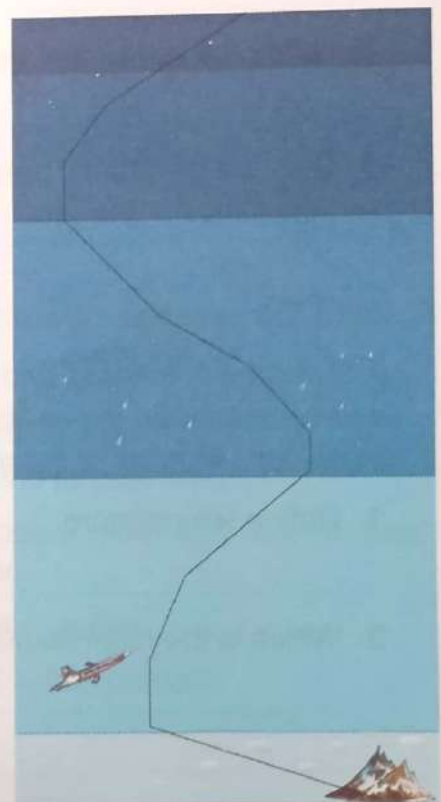
- _____ creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere.
- The most important layer of the atmosphere is _____.
- Radio signals are transmitted to the earth from the atmospheric layer, called _____.
- Electrically charged particles in the atmosphere are called _____.
- The atmosphere roughly extends upto a height of _____ km.

C. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow.

- Identify different layers of the atmosphere.

- Name the layer where all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm take place.

- Name the layer where meteorites burn up on entering from the space.



Teacher's Signature :



Weather and Climate

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is the sum total of average weather conditions prevailed over a long time period.
2. Celsius is also called _____.
3. Weather forecast is done by _____.
4. Wind speed is expressed in _____.
5. _____ is a permanent wind.
6. Loo is a _____ wind.

B. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. What is weather ?

2. Why is the weather forecast essential ?

3. Name the instrument used to measure humidity.

4. Define atmospheric pressure.

C. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature. The sun is the main source of heat on the earth. The heat we receive on the earth is known as solar radiation or insolation. All parts of the earth do not get the same amount of heat.

1. Define temperature.

2. Which is the main source of heat on the earth—(i) water (ii) air (iii) sun

Teacher's Signature :



Hydrosphere (Water)

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

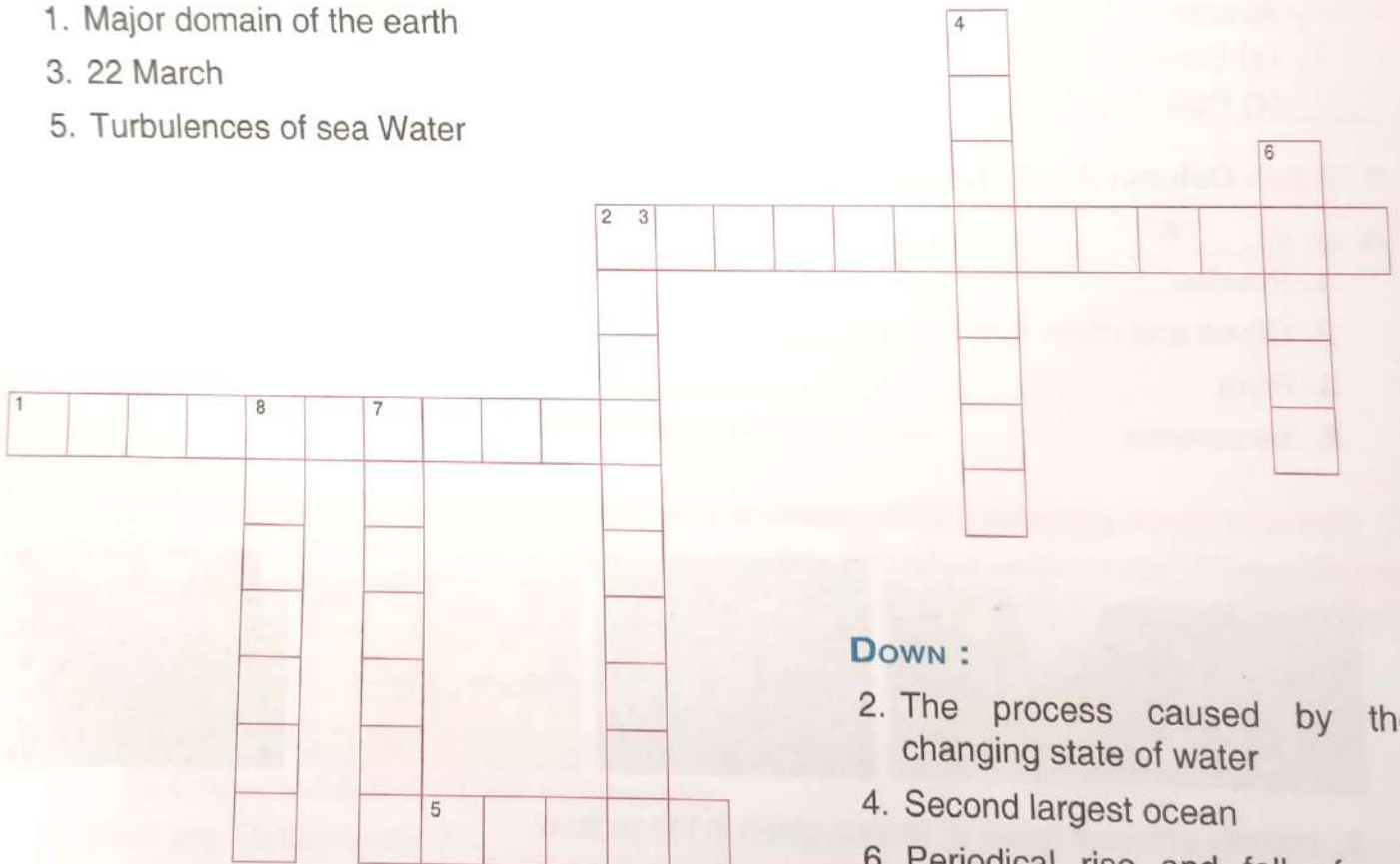
A. State True or False.

- Oceans contain 71% of water.
- The number of ripples in water that a wave passes in one second is called wave frequency.
- Auglhas is a cold ocean current.
- Different states of water are interconvertible.

B. Solve this crossword puzzle with the help of given hints :

ACROSS :

- Major domain of the earth
- 22 March
- Turbulences of sea Water



DOWN :

- The process caused by the changing state of water
- Second largest ocean
- Periodical rise and fall of sea water.
- Largest ocean
- Cold ocean current

Teacher's Signature :



DATE :

Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

GEOGRAPHY

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

- What type of vegetation is found in the tundra regions ?
 (a) Mosses (b) Lichens
 (c) Shrubs (d) All of these
- Which one of the following trees is a hardwood tree found in the tropical evergreen forests ?
 (a) Ebony (b) Rosewood
 (c) Mahogany (d) All of these
- Which of the following animals is commonly found in the areas of tropical deciduous forests ?
 (a) Snakes (b) Langoors
 (c) Polar bear (d) None of these

B. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

- Prairies
- Olives and citrus fruit
- Flora
- Xerophytes

'B'

- Mediterranean forests
- North America
- Desert vegetation
- Plant Kingdom

C. Observe these pictures carefully and answer the following questions :



1. Identify different types of forests given in the picture.

2. Where are these forests found ?

3. Mention the animals found in these forests.

Teacher's Signature :



Human Environment— Settlement, Transport and Communication

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

A. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. Define settlements.

2. How many types of settlements are found in the world? Name them.

3. What are the means of transport?

4. What do you know about the mass media?

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Metro rail runs _____ and monorail remains _____ in air in congested areas.

2. World is fast moving towards a _____ society.

3. _____ is a seaport of North America.

4. _____ is the most significant airport of India.

C. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The clusters of different houses in which people live are called settlements. These are the organised units of a number of people who make a living out of their surrounding environment.

A settlement can be differently classified as—

(a) Temporary and Permanent Settlements,

(b) Rural and Urban Settlements,

(c) Dispersed and compact settlements.

1. What are 'Settlements'?

2. Give a classification of 'Settlements'.

Teacher's Signature :



**Human Environment Interactions—
The Tropical and the Sub-Tropical Regions**

GEOGRAPHY

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

Choose the correct option from the following :

1. Amazon basin is a

(a) polar region	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) tropical region	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) temperate region	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) sub-tropical region	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Which of the following is the staple food of the Amazon people ?

(a) Carrot	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Orange	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Manioc	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) All of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Which of the following trees are found in the tropical deciduous forests ?

(a) Fir	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Deodar	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Teak	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Sundarbans is situated in

(a) Amazon basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Prairies	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Velds	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Ganga-Brahmaputra basin	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. What is the latitudinal extent of the Amazon basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin ?

2. Name the commercial crops grown in the Amazon basin.

3. Name the continent in which the Amazon basin is situated.

4. Name the animals found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

C. State True or False.

1. Paddy is grown in the Amazon basin.
2. The rivers—Ganga and Brahmaputra are polluted.
3. Bengal tiger is found in deltaic region.
4. The tropical region lies near the poles.



WORKSHEET 30



Life in Temperate Grasslands

DATE :

GEOGRAPHY

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Saskatchewan river
2. Bison
3. Coal
4. Ranches
5. Johannesburg

'B'

- (a) American buffalo
- (b) Big farms to rear cattle
- (c) Gold capital of the world
- (d) Iron and steel industry
- (e) Canadian Prairies

B. This is a crossword table in which some words are hidden. They are all about the temperate grasslands. They can be found horizontally and vertically.

M	T	N	L	P	M	L	V	E	L	D	S	L	E	H	M	R	T	B	A
A	I	X	S	E	E	I	R	C	M	R	A	N	C	H	E	S	W	H	H
A	L	E	D	C	T	M	L	P	F	L	S	O	R	A	R	N	L	E	O
P	A	R	D	C	E	P	E	M	A	E	K	I	A	M	I	N	L	I	C
H	E	N	S	L	F	O	A	P	E	S	A	N	P	G	N	V	D	O	G
R	P	T	Z	X	E	P	D	R	H	X	T	M	B	R	O	A	J	A	H
O	R	A	N	G	E	O	T	N	H	N	C	H	I	N	O	O	K	D	P
I	A	N	E	I	C	V	I	V	E	L	H	D	S	K	C	A	C	A	M
M	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	P	P	I	E	S	O	P	O	S	G	V	N
N	R	A	S	E	A	L	M	Q	U	O	W	N	N	A	C	F	O	W	L
E	I	E	A	C	D	E	O	D	A	R	A	M	N	T	C	H	R	I	N
G	E	V	R	E	K	T	M	O	S	S	N	E	S	O	D	O	T	E	A
K	S	R	S	E	M	E	V	S	A	P	C	G	A	P	C	G	A	N	P

Teacher's Signature :



DATE :

Life in the Hot and Cold Deserts

GEOGRAPHY

A. Match Column A with Column B.

'A'

1. Camel
2. Ladakh
3. Sand dunes
4. Sahara

'B'

- (a) Africa
- (b) Sahara
- (c) India
- (d) Ship of desert

B. Answer the following questions in one word/sentence.

1. Name the animals that are found in the Sahara region.

2. Name the crops grown in Egypt.

3. How many types of deserts are found in the world ? Name them.

4. Where is Ladakh situated ?

C. On an outline map of India, mark the Kargil range, the Karakoram range, Rohtang la, Baralacha la, Lungalacha la and Tanglang la.



Teacher's Signature :