

Government of Karnataka



Department of School Education and Literacy

Lesson Based Assessment

6

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Part : 1-2)

2025-26



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Department of School Education and Literacy

Lesson Based Assessment

SOCIAL SCIENCE

2025-26

PART: 1-2

6

(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

Department of State Educational Research and Training

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

And

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LIST OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND EARLY SOCIETY	Identify the different sources of history, classifies them, defines them. Traces how human society evolved at different stages of prehistory.
2. PRIDE OF INDIA	Understands India's great achievements and timeless values given by world civilization.
3. OUR PRIDE OUR STATE -KARNATAKA	Describes and contrast the resources, employment, arts, literature, achievements and other aspects of Karnataka
4. THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD	Analyze the various historical periods that have influenced the social and cultural practices of India. Example Vedic period Arabs, etc.
5. RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS	Understanding the Teachings of Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, Appreciates the Democratic Tradition.
6. ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA	Identify the various dynasties of South India and describe their contributions to socio-political and economic life and relate them to present day life.
7. CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP	Citizen and Citizenship - Understanding the meaning of citizenship, the process of obtaining citizenship, the methods of losing citizenship, and the characteristics of citizens.
8. OUR CONSTITUTION	Students will understand the meaning, significance, and key features of the Constitution. They will appreciate the importance of the Preamble to the Constitution. They will understand the concept of a Republic.
9. TYPES OF GOVERNMENT	Understand the meaning and importance of the term government. To also understand the meaning of democratic and dictatorship form of government and recognize the difference between them.

LIST OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

10. GLOBE AND MAPS	Students will understand the importance and uses of the globe's shape, learn the scientific name of the globe, understand the meaning and types of a map, develop map-reading skills, and identify the colors used on maps.
11. MAJOR LANDFORMS	Students understand the origin and importance of major landforms on Earth, such as mountains, plateaus, and plains. They learn about the characteristics of mountains, plateaus, and plains. They also understand the features of other landforms like deserts and islands.
12. ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA	1.Describes the political strategies of the Mauryas and the administration of the Kushans and compares them with the present day. Describes the important historical developments of the Gupta period. Knows the achievements of the great Gupta emperors Samudragupta and Chandragupta II. 2. Describes the contributions made to the fields of art, literature, science and architecture during the Gupta and Vardana periods. Rajputs are praised for their contributions to art, architecture and literature.
13. SULTANS OF DELHI	Analyses the influence of Delhi Sultans on the political socio-economic and cultural life of the people.
14. VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE AND BAHAMANI KINGDOM	14.1: Appreciate the great achievements and contributions of Vijayanagar kings.
	14.2 Describes Bahmani Sultan's literary art and Architectural contributions.
15. THE MUGHALS AND MARATHAS	15.1: Summarizes Shivaji's life adventures and achievements.
	15.2 - Appreciates the cultural contributions of the Mughals

16. INDIAN IDEOLOGY AND BHAKTI CULT	Appreciates the contributions of Bhakti Panth in bringing religious harmony. Understanding the teachings of the saints, and imbibing a liberal outlook.
17. DEMOCRACY	Understand the meaning and characteristics of Democratic government.
18. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY	Explains the principles of political governance, such as constitutionalism, and highlights their importance to citizens.
19. HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES	Differentiate between human rights and fundamental rights, understand their significance, and explain constitutional aspects such as fundamental rights, fundamental duties, and their importance to citizens.
20. NATIONAL INTEGRATION	Understand the importance and significance of national integration.
21 NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION	Identify the National Flag, National Symbol, National Anthem, and National Festivals
22. CONTINENT OF ASIA	Students will learn about the location, extent, geographical features, and diversity of the Asian continent. They will understand the natural features of Asia, its rivers and agriculture, climate, vegetation, minerals, industries, and population. They will learn about Asia's rivers and agriculture. They will understand Asia's climate and natural vegetation. They will learn about Asia's minerals, industries, and population.
23. CONTINENT OF EUROPE	Know the Location, Size and geographical situation.
24. CONTINENT OF AFRICA	Identify the geographical location of the continent Africa. Know the natural features and river system of Africa. Identify the animals and birds of Africa.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND EARLY SOCIETY

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The father of history is _____. (Easy)
2. Just as humans have memory, the world's memory is _____. (Easy)
3. One century means _____ years. (Easy)
4. Chronology in historical narration is called _____. (Easy)
5. Those who compose written literature are called _____. (Easy)
6. The Harappan civilization belongs to the _____ period. (Easy)
7. The earliest developed beings in the path of evolution are _____. (Easy)
8. The first place where humans with modern physical features appeared is _____. (Easy)
9. The Stone Ages belong to the _____ period. (Easy)
10. The Common Era (CE) began from the year _____. (Easy)

II. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

11. What is history? (Easy)
12. What does history provide clarity about? (Easy)
13. Who first showed how to write history? (Easy)
14. What are sources? (Easy)
15. Which literature includes folk songs, stories, Lavani, and legends? (Easy)
16. What is excavation? (Easy)
17. When did human evolution take place? (Easy)
18. Which period of history had no knowledge of writing? (Easy)
19. What are archaeological sources? (Easy)
20. Which period saw the beginning of metal use? (Easy)

21.III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (Average)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. | B |
| 1. Archaeological sources | A Common Era 2001 to 2100 |

2. 21st Century

B. Inscriptions

3. Timeline

C. Sanganakallu near Ballari

4. Discovery of fire

D. Chronology

5. Tool production center

E. Old Stone Age

22. ARRANGE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER (Average)

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

V. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD (Average)

23. Middle Stone Age: Microlithic Age:: Old Stone Age: _____
24. Old Stone Age: Nomads:: Middle Stone Age: _____
25. When?:Time:: Where?:_____
26. Folk songs: Literary sources:: Monuments: _____
27. Strongest metal: Iron:: Strong alloy: _____

VI. ANSWER IN 2-4 SENTENCES

28. What are the three major periods of history? (Average)
29. Name the tools used by people in the Old Stone Age. (Easy)
30. What are the important sources of history? (Average)
31. What factors led to the beginning of agriculture in the New Stone Age? (Average)
32. What changes occurred due to the discovery of iron? (Average)
33. Children, why do we need history? (Average)
34. What are the three stages of the prehistoric period? (Average)

VII. ANSWER IN 6 SENTENCES

35. Write about the evolution of life. (Difficult)
36. Describe the life of people in the Middle Stone Age. (Difficult)

37. Identify Neolithic sites in the below given map of India. (Difficult)



CHAPTER-2

INDIA - OUR PRIDE

I. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

1. How did the name 'India' originate? (Easy)
2. What did the Persians call India? (Easy)
3. Who said Sanskrit idioms are wonderful? (Easy)
4. What is the present name of Kalinga? (Easy)
5. Which country first used zero as a numeral? (Easy)
6. Which Indian scientist said the Earth revolves around the Sun? (Easy)
7. How many centuries before Copernicus did Aryabhata live? (Easy)
8. Where did Indians prepare longitude maps for sailors? (Easy)
9. Who was the Indian scientist who proposed that matter is made of atoms? (Easy)
10. Which country gave yoga and Sanskrit as gifts to the world? (Easy)
11. What was the first Sanskrit work translated into English? (Easy)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

12. The greatest contributors to the world are _____.(Easy)
13. The tallest Buddha statue in the world is in _____.(Easy)
14. In ancient times, Surat in Gujarat was famous for _____.(Easy)
15. The award given by the Indian government to top scientists is _____.(Easy)
16. The Indian who identified the Pythagoras theorem two centuries before him was _____.(Easy)
17. In modern science, the person who said the Earth revolves around the Sun is _____.(Easy)
18. The person who brought freedom to India using non-violence is _____.(Easy)
19. India's first artificial satellite is _____.(Easy)
20. The region in Cambodia with a Hindu temple is _____.(Easy)
21. The British called India _____.(Easy)
22. The Asiatic Society was founded by _____.(Easy)

23. III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (Average)

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

IV. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD

24...Borobudur Buddhist Temple: Java :: Angkor Wat Hindu Temple: _____(Average)

25.. Sarve Janah SukhinoBhavantu: Let all be happy :: VasudhaivaKutumbakam: _____(Average)

26.. Persians: Hindu :: Greeks: _____(Average)

V.ANSWER IN 2–4 SENTENCES

27. In which countries did Buddhism spread? (Easy)

28. Name four World Heritage Sites in India.(Easy)

29. Explain Indian values. (Average)

VI.ANSWER IN 6 SENTENCES

30. If you were a scientist, what would you contribute to India? (Average)

31. Write a note on the Indian subcontinent. (Difficult)

VII. MAP ACTIVITY (Difficult)

32. Draw the map of India and mark the following places ;

- Bihar
- Vadodara
- Chennai

- Delhi

CHAPTER-3

OUR PRIDE, OUR STATE- KARNATAKA

BANGALORE DIVISION

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) Our state is..... (Easy)
- 2) The largest district in Karnataka is..... (Easy)
- 3) The smallest district in Karnataka is..... (Easy)
- 4) The total number of districts currently in Karnataka is (Easy)
- 5) The capital of Karnataka state is..... (Easy)
- 6) The number of districts in Bangalore division is..... (Easy)
- 7) The first capital of the Ganga was..... (Easy)
- 8) The area ruled by the Paleyagars was known as..... (Easy)
- 9) Karnataka has a type of climatic quality known as..... (Easy)
- 10) The district that receives the most rainfall in Karnataka is..... (Easy)

II. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

- 11) Which district receives the least rainfall in Karnataka? (Easy)
- 12) In which direction does the Sharavati river flow? (Easy)
- 13) Which waterfall is formed from the Sharavati river? (Easy)
- 14) In which district is Jog waterfall located? (Easy)
- 15) In which district is the Mutyalamadu reservoir located? (Easy)
- 16) In which district are the Gajanur and Tunga dams located? (Easy)
- 17) Who constructed the Vanivilas Sagar dam? (Easy)
- 18) Where is the Vanivilas Sagar dam located? (Easy)
- 19) In which district is the Markonahalli reservoir located? (Easy)
- 20) Which mineral is found in Chitradurga district? (Easy)
- 21) What is the famous festival celebrated every year in Bengaluru city?
- 22) What is a natural resource? Give an example.

23. What is the reason for the scarcity of drinking water in Bengaluru division?

24. Name two bird sanctuaries in Bengaluru division.

25. Where are readymade garment parks established in Bengaluru division?

26. III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING: (Average)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) Rameshwara Hill | A) The first Chief Minister of Mysore State |
| 2) Bannerghatta National Park | B) Chitradurga |
| 3) Gudavi Bird Sanctuary | C) Bangalore City |
| 4) Ramdevvara Betta | D) Shivamogga |
| 5) Mulberry | E) Rane Hadu Bird Sanctuary |
| 6) Janapada Lok | F) Silk |
| 7) Vidhana Soudha Construction | G) H.L. Nagegowda |
| 8) K.C. Reddy | H) Kengal Hanumanthayya |

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

27) Name the districts of the Bangalore division. (Average)

28) Mention the recipients of the Jnanpith Award from the Bangalore division. (Average)

29) Mark the districts of the Bangalore division on the map of Karnataka. (Difficult)

MYSORE DIVISION

I FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) The capital of Mysore Kingdom..... (Easy)
- 2) Number of districts in Mysore division..... (Easy)
- 3) Talakadu..... was the capital of the Raja dynasty (Easy)
- 4) Famous as the tiger of Mysore..... (Easy)
- 5) The first name of Mysore..... (Easy)
- 6) The founder of the Mysore Wodeyar dynasty..... (Easy)
- 7) The famous king of the Mysore Wodeyars..... (Easy)
- 8) The capital of the Haleri dynasty..... (Easy)
- 9) The famous king of the Haleri dynasty..... (Easy)
- 10) The last king of the Haleri dynasty..... (Easy)

II. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

- 11) When was the unification of Karnataka? (Easy)
- 12) Who was the queen of Ullal who fought against the Portuguese? (Easy)
- 13) Which royal dynasty of Tulu Nadu was declining? (Easy)
- 14) What did the British call the coastal region of Karnataka? (Easy)
- 15) Which two districts did the British create by dividing Kanara? (Easy)
- 16) What is the highest mountain peak in Karnataka? (Easy)
- 17) In which district is Bandipur National Park located? (Easy)
- 18) What is our national animal? (Easy)
- 19) What is the method to relocate elephants? (Easy)
- 20) Who is referred to as the harbinger of social justice? (Easy)
- 21) In which district does the Cauvery River originate?
- 22) Which university in Mysore has celebrated its centenary?
- 23) Name two health indicators.

24. III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING: (Average)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Shravanabelagola | A) Chamarajanagar |
| 2) Food Research Institute | B) Famous festival |
| 3) Coffee Nadu | C) Mysore |
| 4)) Nagarhole National Park | D) Drama institute of Karnataka |
| 5) Dasara | E) Kodagu |
| 6) Huttari habba | F) Hasan |
| 7) Rangayana | G) Chikkamagaluru |

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES:

- 25) Name the districts of the Mysore division. (Average)
- 26) Which royal dynasties ruled the Mysore division? (Easy)
- 27) What are the indigenous communities in the Mysore division? (Easy)
- 28) Name the rivers flowing in the Mysore division. (Easy)
- 29) What are the wildlife sanctuaries in the Mysore division? (Average)
- 30) Name the districts of the Mysore region on the map of Karnataka. (Difficult)

KALBURGI DIVISION

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) The number of districts in the Kalburgi division..... (Easy)
- 2) On October 2, 2021, Bellary district was divided..... (Easy)
- 3) Ancient Buddhist stupas in Karnataka are found in..... (Easy)
- 4) The royal inscription of Rajan was found in Masaki, Raichur..... (Easy)
- 5) Ashoka Maharaja..... belonged to a royal family. (Easy)
- 6) The capital of the Rashtrakuta empire..... (Easy)
- 7) Manyaketa is located in the district. (Easy)
- 8) The capital of the Vijayanagara kings..... (Easy)
- 9) The private army of the Nizam of Hyderabad..... (Easy)
- 10) The iron man of India..... (Easy)

II. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

11. In which district is the Darozai Bear Sanctuary located? (Easy)
12. In which district is the Central University of Karnataka located? (Easy)
13. In which district is the Karanja Dam located? (Easy)
14. What is the place in India where the most gold is found? (Easy)
15. On which river is the Basavasagar Dam built? (Easy)
16. What is the first scientific work in Kannada? (Easy)
17. Who are the Ratnatraya of Kannada? (Easy)
18. What is the first grammar book in Kannada? (Easy)
19. Who is the father of Karnataka music? (Easy)
20. Where is the Kannada University located? (Easy)
21. Name two rivers in Kalaburagi division. (Easy)
22. Which amendment brought reservation in employment for the people of Kalaburagi division? (Easy)
23. Which university is located in Raichur district? (Easy)
24. Who is the prominent freedom fighter of Kalaburagi division? (Easy)
25. Name the prominent Vachanakara of Kalaburagi division. (Easy)

26. III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING: (Average)

A	B
1) Pampa	A) Kavirajamarga
2) Kanakadasa	B) Vikramarjuna Vijaya
3) Basaveshvara	C) Shabdamani Darpana
4) Kallyanshetti	D) Kudalasangama Deva
5) Keshiraja	E) Taruna Sanghha
6) Sri Vijaya	F) Kaginele Aadikeshawa

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES:

27) Name the districts of the Kalaburagi division. (Average)

28) Identify the districts of the Kalaburagi division on the map of Karnataka. (Difficult)

BELAGAVI DIVISION:

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 1) The number of districts in Belagavi division is..... (Easy)
- 2) The capital of Kadambas is..... (Easy)
- 3) The final abode of Basavashwara..... (Easy)
- 4) Kudalasangama is located in the district. (Easy)
- 5) Amshi National Park is located by the..... river bank. (Easy)
- 6) The district with the highest forest area in Karnataka..... (Easy)
- 7) The place famous for dry pepper is..... (Easy)
- 8) The Krishna Upper Canal Project is referred to as..... (Easy)
- 9) The major center for producing improved seeds in the Belagavi division..... (Easy)
- 10) The father of Vachana Studies is..... (Easy)

II. Answer in one word or a sentence each.

- 11) What is the meaning of Nityaharidwarna forest? (Easy)
- 12) In which district is the Kaiga nuclear power station located? (Easy)
- 13) What is the name of the Malaprabha irrigation project? (Easy)
- 14) What is the birthplace of national and international Hindustani musicians? (Easy)
- 15) Who published the Kannada dictionary in four volumes? (Easy)
- 16) Who is famous as the JanapadaGarudiga? (Easy)
- 17) In which district is Karnataka University located? (Easy)
- 18) Who was the first to create the poster of 'Kannadambe'? (Easy)
- 19) Who gave the sapthaksharimantra 'SirigannadaGelge'? (Easy)
- 20) Who presided over the Belagum session of the Indian Congress in 1924? (Easy)

21. II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING: (Average)

- | A | B |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1) Siddeshwara Swamiji | A) Badami |
| 2) Guledgudda | B) Dharwad |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 3) Chalukyas | C) Kayakayogi |
| 4) Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha | D) Blouse Piece |
| 5) Granite Mining | E) Vijayapura |
| 6) Horticulture University | F) Ilakal |
| 7) women University | G) Bagalkote |

III. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

- 22) What are the districts in the Belagavi division? (Average)
- 23) Name the historical sites in the Belagavi division. (Average)
- 24) Identify the prominent musicians of the Belagavi division. (Average)
- 25) Name the Jnanpith awardees from the Belagavi division. (Average)
- 26) Mark the districts of the Belagavi division on the map of Karnataka. (Difficult)
- 27) List the important freedom fighters of Belgaum division. (Easy)

CHAPTER-4

THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

I. ANSWER IN A SENTENCE.

- 1) Where did the Aryans come from? (Easy)
- 2) Which river's bank marked the beginning of Vedic culture? (Easy)
- 3) How many Vedas are there? (Easy)
- 4) Where did the Ghaggar-Hakra river disappear? (Easy)
- 5) Which river flowing in Afghanistan is believed to be the ancient Saraswati river? (Easy)
- 6) What became the fundamental unit of society in the pre-Vedic period? (Easy)
- 7) What was the chief of the Aryan tribe called? (Easy)
- 8) What are the two most popular epic poems among Indians? (Easy)
- 9) What does the word Veda mean? (Easy)
- 10) In what language are the Vedas written? (Easy)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 11) The Ghaggar-Hakra river was called in ancient times. (Easy)
- 12) The political institution that disappeared during the period of the Northern Vedas was (Easy)
- 13) The most ancient Veda is (Easy)
- 14) The period of the Rigveda is called..... (Easy)
- 15) The author of the Mahabharata is..... (Easy)

16. III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING : (Average)

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Ramayana | A) Thar Desert |
| 2) Sati Sahagamana system. | B) Valmiki |
| 3) Rajasthan. | C) Northern Vedic period |

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- 17) Name the Vedas. (Easy)
- 18) Who were the prominent female scholars of the Vedic period? (Easy)

- 19) What is the message of the Vedas? (Average)
- 20) What were the ashrams during the Vedic period? (Average)
- 21) What were the varnas existing during the Vedic period? (Average)
- 22) What does the Vedic period mean? (Average)
- 23) What are the Vedas of the Northern Vedic period? (Average)
- 24) What were the political institutions of the Eastern Vedic period? (Average)
- 25) What were the rituals conducted for state expansion during the Northern Vedic period? (Average)
- 26) What was the status of girls during the Eastern Vedic period? (Average)

V.ANSWER IN SIX SENTENCES

- 27) Explain the differences between the Eastern period and the Northern Vedic period society (Difficult)

CHAPTER -5

RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS

I. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

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

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 11) Place of birth of Gautama Buddha..... (Easy)
- 12) Childhood name of Gautama Buddha..... (Easy)
- 13) The sage who predicted Siddhartha..... (Easy)
- 14) The place where Buddha attained enlightenment..... (Easy)
- 15) Meaning of the word Buddha..... (Easy)
- 16) The one who advocated the Ashtanga Marga and the Arya Truths..... (Easy).
- 17) Ancient book containing the teachings of Buddha..... (Easy)
- 18) The first Tirthankara of Jainism..... (Easy)
- 19) Former name of Mahavira..... (Easy)
- 20) The followers of Mahavira are called..... (Easy)
- 21) The 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism..... Sort and write (Easy)

22. III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (Average)

- | A | B |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Gautama Buddha. | A) Holy Scriptures of Buddhism |
| 2) Vrishabhanatha. | B) Buddhism |

- 3) The first sermon of Buddha C) Ganrjya
4) Tripitakas D) Dharma Chakra Pravartana
5) Vajji E) Jainism

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

- 23) What are the teachings of Buddha? (Average)
24) What are the situations that caught the eye of Buddha while touring the city? (Average)
25) What is a republic? Name a republic. (Average)
26) What are the sects of Jainism? (Average)
27) What are the sects of Buddhism? (Average)
28) Mention the teachings of Mahavira. (Average)
29) Name the important Mahajana words. (Average)
30) What are the Tripitakas, the holy scriptures of Buddhism? (Average)

V. ANSWER IN SIX SENTENCES

- 31) Write about Shravanabelagola, the religious center of Jains. (Difficult)
32) Mark the following places on the map of India
Shravanbelagola, Sarnath (Difficult)

CHAPTER-6

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

I. WRITE THE FOURTH WORD RELATED TO THE THIRD WORD

- 1) Shilappadigaram: Kannagi:: Manimegilai: (Average)
- 2) Satavahanas: Gautamiputra Satakarni:: Kadambas:(Average)
- 3) Gangas: Talakadu:: Pallavas: (Average)
- 4) Gatasaptasati: Hala:: Vaddakatha: (Average)
- 5) Talagunda inscription: Shivamogga:: Halmidi inscription: (Average)
- 6) Adikavi: Pampa:: Kavi Chakravarti: (Average)
- 7) Madhukeshwara temple: Banavasi:: Keshav temple: (Average)
- 8) Rajendra Chola: Gangaikonda:: Narasimhavarma:(Average)
- 9) Kailash temple: Ellora:: Brihadeshwara temple:(Average)
- 10) Janna: Yashodhara Charite:: Raghavanka:(Average)
- 11) Kadambas: Simha:: Badami Chalukyas:: (Average)

II. FILL IN THE BLANK

- 12) Author of Thirukkural..... (Easy)
- 13) Capital of the Satavahanas..... (Easy)
- 14) Author of Katantra Grammar..... (Easy)
- 15) Important educational centre during the Satavahana period..... (Easy)
- 16) First royal family of Kannada..... (Easy)
- 17) First Kannada inscription..... (Easy)
- 18) Badami is in the district..... (Easy)
- 19) Prime Minister of the Gangas..... (Easy)
- 20) Great king of the Badami Chalukyas..... (Easy)
- 21) Cradle of temple architecture..... (Easy)

23. III.MATCH THE FOLLOWINGS (Average)

- | A | B |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1) Pattadakallu | A) III Krishna |
| 2) Srivijaya | B) World Heritage Site |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3) Ponna | C) Kavirajamarga |
| 4) Pampa | D) Chalukya Vikrama Shaka |
| 5) 6th Vikramaditya | E) Adipurana |
| 6) Mahadeva temple of It | F) Ruler of Hoysala |
| 7) Vishnuvardhana | G) Emperor of Temples |
| 8) Harihara | H) KabbigaraKaavam |
| 9) Andaiya | I) Girija Kalyana |

IV. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCES EACH.

- 23) What is the Sangam Yuga? (Easy)
- 24) What was the title of GautamiputraSatakarni? (Easy)
- 25) What was the administrative language of the Satavahanas? (Easy)
- 26) What are the corporations? (Easy)
- 27) What is the hierarchy? (Easy)
- 28) What was the capital of the Kadambas? (Easy)
- 29) What was the work written by Bharavi? (Easy)
- 30) Who wrote the ChavundarayaPurana? (Easy)
- 31) What was the earlier name of Badami? (Easy)
- 32) Who wrote the Gajashastra? (Easy)
- 33) Who was the founder of the Ganga of Talakad? (Easy)
- 34) Whom did Pulakeshi II defeat on the banks of the Narmada river? (Easy)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 35) Kanchi is located in the following state. (Average)

A) Karnataka	B) Maharashtra
C) Tamil Nadu	D) Kerala
- 36) Elephant..... A small island near the port. (Average)

A) New Mangalore	B) Mumbai
C) Visakhapatnam	D) Paradip

37) The author of Manasollasa Kriti..... (Average)

- A) MummadiSomeshwara B) Vikramaditya VI
C) Durvinita D) AmoghavarshaNripatunga

38) The last king of the Hoysalas..... (Average)

- A) Vishnuvardhana B) Ballala III
C) Ballala IV D) Krishna III

39) Which of the following is correct about the Brihadeshwara Temple? (Average)

- A) The temple's vimana has 13 floors B) It is a world heritage site
C) It is the tallest and largest temple in India D) All of the above are correct

VI. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

- 40) Tell about the trade during the Satavahana period. (Average)
41) Describe the art of sculpture during the Pallava period (Average)
42) Mention the achievements of Amogha Varsha Nripatunga. (Average)
43) Name the poets. (Easy)
44) Describe the architecture of the Hoysalas. (Average)
45) Describe the village administration during the Chola period. (Average)
46. Explain the achievements of Rajaraja Chola. (Average)

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION

47. DRAW THE MAP OF INDIA AND LOCATE THE FOLLOWING PLACES (Difficult)

- a. Talakadu b. Banavasi c. Badami d. Kanchi e. Kalyana

CHAPTER-7

CITIZENS AND CITIZENSHIP

I. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCES EACH.

1. Who is a citizen? (Easy)
2. Who do you consider to be a foreigner? (Average)
3. What is citizenship? (Easy)
4. What are two ways of acquiring citizenship? (Easy)
5. What is naturalized citizenship? (Easy)
6. What are two methods of natural citizenship? (Easy)

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

7. One can obtain citizenship of two countries simultaneously. (Average)
8. A person acquires citizenship of a country based on the country of their parents. (Average)
9. Citizenship acquired through birth is naturalized citizenship. (Average)
10. If a person is engaged in anti-national activities, the Government of India can cancel their citizenship. (Average)

III. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES EACH

11. How would you identify a person as a foreigner? (Difficult)
12. What is the difference between you and a foreigner? (Difficult)
13. List the methods of acquiring citizenship of a country. (Average)
14. Through what methods can one lose citizenship of a country? (Average)
15. Why are people born in India on or after January 26, 1950, considered Indian citizens? (Average)

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

16. List some duties that you, as an Indian citizen, are expected to perform (Difficult)
17. List the characteristics of a citizen. (Average)

ACTIVITIES

18. Collect information with the help of seniors or teachers on the topic "There is no state-wise citizenship in our country." (Difficult)

CHAPTER-8

OUR CONSTITUTION

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

1. What is a constitution? (Average)

- A) The supreme law of a country
- B) A document providing a framework for governance
- C) Defines the organs of government, their powers, and functions
- D) All of the above

2. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President in this session of the Constituent Assembly. (Average)

- A) First session B) Second session
- C) Third session D) None of the above

3. The number of committees set up by the Constitution Committee to expedite its work. (Average)

- A) 22 B) 21
- c) 20 D) 19

4. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was..... (Average)

- A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar D) J.B. Kripalani

5. The time taken for the Constitution to take its final shape was (Average)

- A) 2 years 10 months 18 days B) 2 years 9 months 18 days
- C) 2 years 11 months 17 days D) 2 years 11 months 18 days

6. The day the Constitution came into effect was (Average)

- A) January 26, 1950 B) August 15, 1947
- C) January 25, 1950 D) None of the above

7. Which authority has the power to protect fundamental rights when they are violated? (Average)

- A) Legislature B) Police Department
- c) Defense Forces D) Judiciary

8. What does secularism mean? (Average)

- A) The state favors one religion over others in the name of religion
- B) The state considers one religion as the national religion
- C) The state treats all religions equally without bias
- D) All of the above

9. Which is the largest democratic country in the world? (Average)

- A) India B) America
- c) Russia D) Britain

10. What is a fundamental principle of democracy? (Average)

- A) Secular principle B) Universal adult franchise
- c) Establishment of a welfare state D) None of the above

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT WORDS.

- 11. The special assembly that prepared the Indian Constitution was.....(Easy)
- 12. The committee formed to draft the Constitution was.....(Easy)
- 13. The chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights was.....(Easy)
- 14. On January 26, 1950, the Constitution declared India as a.....(Easy)
- 15. The day celebrated as Constitution Day is.....(Easy)
- 16. The year the first general elections were held is.....(Easy)
- 17. As of September 2023, the Constitution has been amended..... times. (Easy)
- 18. The heart of the Constitution is.....(Easy)
- 19. The first President of the Republic of India was.....(Easy)
- 20. The voting age in India is.....(Easy)

III. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

- 21. What framework does the Modi government at the center operate within? (Average)

22. Who was the chairman of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee? (Easy)
23. Who is the notable figure from Karnataka who played a significant role in framing the Constitution? (Easy)
24. When do you celebrate Republic Day in your school? (Average)
25. What are the houses in the Parliament? (Easy)
26. When did the first elected parliament come into existence in India? (Easy)
27. Which country has the longest written constitution in the world? (Easy)
28. What is a republic? (Easy)
29. How many fundamental duties are you expected to follow according to the Constitution? (Average)
30. What is a welfare state? (Easy)

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

31. What is a government? (Easy)
32. Write the names of some female members of the Constituent Assembly. (Easy)
33. How are fundamental rights special? (Average)
34. What is universal adult franchise? (Easy)
35. What are the ideals of the Constitution's Preamble? (Average)

V. ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES

36. What is the significance of the Constitution? (Average)
37. Write the Preamble of our country's Constitution. (Average)

VI. ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES (4 MARKS)

38. Explain the main features of our Constitution. (Difficult)

CHAPTER-9

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORD

1. The system of governance where representatives are elected by the people is called a _____. (Easy)
2. The backbone of democracy is _____. (Easy)
3. Authoritarian governance is exemplified by _____ rule. (Easy)
4. The proponents of a socialist government system are _____. (Easy)
5. Increasing the gap between the rich and the poor and causing inequality is _____. (Easy)

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN OPTIONS.

6. "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Who gave this statement? (Average)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A) Abraham Lincoln | B) Mahatma Gandhi |
| C) Karl Marx | D) William Churchill |

7. Which country does not follow a democratic system of government? (Average)

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| A) India | B) America |
| C) China | D) England |

8. What is an authoritarian government? (Average)

- A) Concentration of state power in one person or a small group
- B) No restrictions on anyone
- C) Citizens have no right to question or oppose
- D) All of the above

9. What system of government does India follow? (Average)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Democratic government | B) Authoritarian government |
| C) Socialist government | D) None of the above |

10. What is not a factor of production in society? (Average)

- A) Land B) Organization
- C) Capital D) Labor

III. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCES EACH.

11. What is a government? (Easy)

12. What are the types of governments? (Easy)

13. In which type of government do people work for each other and everyone is happy? (Easy)

IV. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES EACH.

14. Why is a democratic government called a government of the people? (Average)

15. What is a socialist government? (Average)

V. ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

16. What are the differences between a democratic government system and an authoritarian government system? (Difficult)

CHAPTER-10

GLOBE AND MAPS

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

1. In ancient times, the Earth was believed to be spherical. Later, it was considered to be in this shape: (Average)

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| A) Spherical | B) Flat |
| C) Square | D) Geoid |

2. This is a replica of the Earth: (Average)

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A) Globe | B) Map |
| C) Atlas | D) Maps |

3. This is not a feature of a model globe: (Average)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A) Shows the true spherical shape of the Earth | B) A small model of the Earth |
| C) Map is flat | D) Simple learning tool |

4. These are maps that represent large areas: (Average)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A) Large scale maps | B) Small scale maps |
| C) Natural maps | D) Thematic maps |

5. Boundary lines in all maps are marked with this color: (Average)

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A) Red | B) Green |
| C) Blue | D) Black |

6. II. MATCH THE COLORS USED IN PHYSICAL MAPS WITH THEIR MEANINGS: (Average)

- | A | B |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Blue | a) Very high mountains |
| 2. Green | b) Snow-covered region |
| 3. Yellow | c) Water bodies |
| 4. Brown | d) Plains and low-lying areas |
| 5. Dark Brown | e) Land higher than plains |
| 6.. White or Pale | f) Lower than hills and mountains |

III. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE (1 MARK EACH):

7. From what can you get the true shape and representation of the Earth? (Easy)
8. What is a map? (Easy)
9. What is cartography? (Easy)

10. What is the book called that contains various types of maps? (Easy)
11. What are the two types of maps classified based on scale? (Easy)
12. Which maps represent small areas? (Easy)
13. What is a map index? (Easy)
14. How do latitudes and longitudes help you? (Difficult)
15. What are the types of purpose based maps? (Easy)
16. Give two examples of small-scale maps. (Average)

IV. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES.

17. What essential information should a good map have? (Average)
18. What basic directions should you know to develop map-reading skills? (Difficult)

V. ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

19. How does a globe help you in learning the subject of geography? (Difficult)
20. List the uses of maps. (Average)

CHAPTER-11

MAJOR LANDFORMS

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

1. The various surface features of the Earth are called: (Average)

- A) Landforms
- B) Forests
- C. Deserts
- D) Islands

2. Which of the following is not a major landform? (Average)

- A) Mountains
- B) Plateaus
- C) Plains
- D) Clouds

3. Which of the following statements about landforms is correct? (Difficult)

- A) Landforms are not permanent.They change over time.
- B) Landforms do not retain their original shape.
- C) Landforms change due to internal and external forces.
- D) All the above statements are correct.

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

- A) Mountains
- B) Peak
- C) Plateau
- D) Plains

5. Which of the following has steep slopes, peaks, and rises more than a thousand meters above sea level? (Average)

- A) Desert
- B) Plain
- C) Mountains
- D) Plateau

6. Mountains have these features: (Average)

- A) Flat peaks
- B) Gentle slopes
- C) Steep slopes and high peaks
- D) Waterfalls

7. A line or group of mountains with peaks is called: (Average)

- A) Mountain range
- B) Mountain knot
- C) Part of a mountain
- D) Peak

8. Match the following: (Average)

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

Choose the correct answer:

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

9. Which of the following are young mountain ranges? (Average)

- A) Appalachian Mountains
- B) Aravalli Mountains
- C) Himalayas and Alps
- D) None of the above

10. Which of the following are ancient mountain ranges? (Average)

- A) Himalayas
- B) Rocky Mountains
- C) Alps
- D) Appalachian and Aravalli

11. Which of the following statements is correct? (Average)

- A) Mountains are generally formed due to folding of rock layers and volcanic activities (internal forces).
- B) Made up of hard rocks
- C) Mountains may be ancient or newly formed
- D) All the above

12. Which mountains are formed due to the folding of rock layers? (Average)

- A) Block Mountains
- B) Fold Mountains
- C) Volcanic Mountains
- D) Himalayas

13. When the portion between two parallel faults is uplifted, it results in the formation of: (Average)

- A) Block Mountains
- B) Volcanic Mountains
- C) Fold Mountains
- D) Alps

14. Which of the following mountains are formed from accumulated volcanic materials? (Average)

- A) Himalayas
- B) Alps
- C) Volcanic Mountains
- D) Fold Mountains

15. Which plateau is known as the "Roof of the World"? (Average)

- A) Deccan Plateau
- B) Bolivia Plateau
- C) Patagonia Plateau
- D) Tibetan Plateau

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

- A) Plateaus are rich in mineral resources
- B) Plateaus are useful for hydroelectric power generation
- C) Plateaus are suitable for animal grazing
- D) All the above

17. A vast, flat or slightly undulating low-lying area is called a: (Average)

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

18. Which of these regions are extremely hot during the day and very cold at night? (Average)

- A) Mountains
- B) Deserts
- C) Plateaus
- D) Plains

19. Which continents do not have deserts? (Average)

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

20. Islands formed between rivers and lakes are called: (Average)

- A) Island
- B) Peninsula
- C) Mid-river island
- D) Archipelago

21. This island is formed by the accumulation of coral reefs: (Average)

- A) Coral Island
- B) Continental Island
- C) Oceanic Island
- D) Peninsula

22. Which is the largest river delta in the world? (Average)

- A) Nile River Delta
- B) Ganga River Sundarbans Delta
- C) Amazon River Delta
- D) Superior River Delta

23. Which of the following pairings is incorrect for temperate grasslands? (Average)

- A. In Africa – Scrub
- B. In North America – Prairie
- C. In South America – Pampas.
- D. In Australia – wales

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCES EACH.

- 24. What is the highest peak in the world? (Easy)
- 25. What are plateaus? (Easy)
- 26. What is an oasis? (Easy)
- 27. Which is the largest desert in the world? (Easy)
- 28. Which is the largest river delta in the world? (Easy)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

- 29. What are landforms? What are the types of landforms? (Average)
- 30. How many types of mountains are there based on their formation? What are they? (Average)
- 31. What are the types of plateaus? (Average)
- 32. What are plains? How many types of plains are there and what are they? (Average)
- 33. What are islands? What are the types of islands? (Average)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

- 34. Write any four importance of mountains. (Average)
- 35. List the characteristics of deserts. (Average)
- 36. What are natural regions? Write about their importance. (Average)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

37. Write about the major natural regions of the world. (Average)

CHAPTER-12.

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA

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

1. India's first historical and earliest empire is: (Average)
A. Mauryan B. Kushan
C. Gupta D. Vardhan
2. The Mauryan Empire was founded by (Average)
A. Kautilya B. Chandragupta Maurya
C. Kanishka D. Seleucus
- 3.. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was (Average)
A. Taxila B. Kalinga
C. Pataliputra D. Sarnath
- 4.The ambassador sent by Seleucus to Chandragupta Maurya's court was: (Average)
A) Alexander B) Arthashastra
C) C.Yu.Ki D) Mudrarakshasa
5. The work of Megasthenes that describes the glory of the Mauryan Empire is: (Average)
A) Indica B) Arthashastra
C) C.Yu.Ki. D) Mudrarakshasa
6. Chandragupta Maurya's Prime Minister was: (Average)
A) Kautilya B) Seleucus
C) Megasthenes D) Ashoka
7. The first ruler to prioritize public welfare by stating "All subjects are my children" was: (Average)
A) Chandragupta Maurya B) Bindusara
C) Dhananandan D) Ashoka
- 8.. The inscription where Ashoka's name was first found is: (Average)
A) Talagumada inscription B) Maski inscription
C) Halmidi inscription D) Aihole inscription
9. The place where Ashoka's relief sculpture was found is: (Average)
A) Sannathi B) Kanaganahalli
C) Maski D) Raichur

10. The war that transformed Ashoka from the path of war to the path of Dharma was: (Average)

- A) Kalinga War B) Invasion of Northwestern states
C) War with Shaka Satraps D) Invasion of border states

11. Which dynasty ruled the Gandhara region? (Average)

- A) Guptas B) Mauryas
C) Kushans D) Vardhanas

12. The famous king among the Kushans was: (Average)

- A) Kanishka B) Chandragupta Maurya
C) Ashoka D) Kaushalya

13. The Kushan king who started the Shalivahana Shaka year, which is the official calendar year of the Indian government, was: (Average)

- A) Kanishka B) Vima Kadphises
C) Kujula Kadphises D) Samudragupta

14. Kanishka's stone statue with a damaged head was found at this place: (Average)

- A) Sarnath B) Peshawar
C) Gandhara D) Mathura

15. Match the following: (Average)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ashoka - | a) Arthashastra |
| 2. Ashvaghosha - | b) Devanampriya |
| 3. Charaka - | c) Buddhacharitra |
| 4. Kautilya - | d) Charaka Samhita |

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

16. Ashoka: Third Buddhist Council :: Kanishka: (Average)

- A) First Buddhist Council B) Second Buddhist Council
C) Fourth Buddhist Council D) All of the above

17. The new architectural styles of Gandhara and Mathura were introduced by: (Average)

- A) Mauryas B) Kushans
C) Guptas D) Vardhanas

18. After the Mauryas, the empire was built by: (Average)

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

19. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription describes the conquests of which king? (Average)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) Chandragupta | B) Samudragupta |
| C) Ashoka | D) Harshavardhana |

20. The title of Vikramaditya was held by: (Average)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A) Chandragupta | B) Ashoka |
| C) Samudragupta | D) Chandragupta II |

21. The Chinese Buddhist monk Fa-Hien, who traveled to India and recorded his experiences in India, documented them in this work: (Average)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) Arthashastra | B) C.Yu.Ki. |
| C) Gho.Ko.Re | D) Mudrarakshasa |

22. Match the following: (Average)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Kalidasa - | a) Amarakosha |
| 2. Shudraka - | b) Abhijnanashakuntala |
| 3. Vishnusharma - | c) Mrichchhakatika |
| 4. Amarasingha - | d) Panchatantra |

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

23. The 8-foot tall copper statue of Buddha from the Gupta period is located at: (Average)

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A) Sanchi | B) Nalanda |
| C) Sarnath | D) Peshavara |

24. The first people to use mercury as medicine were: (Average)

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) Indians | B) Persians |
| C) Arabs | D) Afghans |

25. After the decline of the Gupta Empire, the dynasty began ruling in North India was (Average)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) Mauryas | B) Kushanas |
| C) Vardhanas | D) Rajputs |

26. Chinese traveler visited the Vardhana Empire was (Average)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) Faxian | B) Xuanzang |
| C) Kalidasa | D) Sulaiman |

27. Xuanzang's travelogue containing his experiences in India is: (Average)

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A) Si-Yu-Ki | B) Ratnavali |
| C) Ghokeshi | D) Harshacharita |

28. Nalanda University is located in_____ state (Average)
 A) Uttar Pradesh B) West Bengal
 C) Bihar D) Karnataka
29. This dynasty established in 625 CE by King Durlabhavardhana was: (Average)
 A) Mauryan Empire B) Karkota Dynasty
 C) Chauhans D) Guhilas
30. The famous Martand Sun Temple, highlighting the importance of Kashmir, is a contribution of: (Average)
 A) Mauryas B) Chauhans
 C) Karkotas D) Guptas
31. The Shaiva Sutras was composed by (Average)
 A) Abhinavagupta B) Vasugupta
 C) Vasubandhu D) Lalitaditya
32. When women lost their husbands in war, they felt it was better to die than live in dishonor and committed mass self-immolation. This practice was called as (Average)
 A) Pardah system B) Sati Sahagamana
 C) Jauhar D) Caste system
33. This is the marble temple at Dilwara on Mount Abu during the Rajput period: (Average)
 A) Sun Temple B) Dilwara Temple
 C) Khandaraya Temple D) Mahadev Temple
34. The Rajput king who built a two-story palace for his favorite queen Mrignayani in Gwalior Fort was (Average)
 A) Raja Man Singh B) Rana Kumbha
 C) Rana Sanga D) Chand Bardai
35. The city known as the Pink City is: (Average)
 A) Gwalior B) Bhubaneswar
 C) Jaipur D) Konark
36. Chand Bardai's famous Hindi work is: (Average)
 A) Gitagovinda B) Prithviraj Raso
 C) Prithviraj D) Panchatantra
37. Gurjara king who protected India from the Arab invasion is (Average)
 A) Bhoja B) Dharmapala
 C) Prithviraj D) Nagabhata

38.. The king Bhoja was described as "a magnificent king, an enemy of the Arabs, possessing good cavalry" by (Average)

- A) Nagabhatta B) Sulaiman
- C) Dharmapala D) Jayachandra

39.. The king who held the title "Bappa Rawal" was (Average)

- A) Khoman B) Prithviraj
- C) Rana Kumbha D) Rana Singh

40. The famous Vijay Stambha (Victory Tower) at Chittorgarh is a contribution of: (Average)

- A) Rana Kumbha B) Khoman
- C) Prithviraj D) Nagabhata

41. The man who has 80 war wounds on his body ,earning him the title "hero of a hundred battles"was (Average)

- A) Khoman B) Rana Kumbha
- C) Rana Sanga (Maharana Sangram Singh) D) Prithviraj

42. This is a famous large camel fair and a pilgrimage site considered the abode of Brahma: (Average)

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

43. The Ahom kingdom's rule began with: (Average)

- A) Sangha B) Sukapha
- C) Borphuka D) Suhung

44. In the Ahom dynasty, the subjects were called: (Average)

- A) Kamopha B) Assamese
- C) Amom D) Ahom

45. Who helped in establishing the Mauryan empire by providing military training and logistics? (Average)

- A)Ashoka B) Kautilya
- C)Dhanananda d)Bindusara

II. ANSWER IN A SENTENCES EACH.

46. Which wheel is in the middle of our national flag? (Easy)

47. Where did Chandragupta Maurya spend his last days? (Easy)

48. How many places in Karnataka have yielded Ashokan inscriptions? (Easy)

49. Where did Kanishka hold the Buddhist Council? (Easy)

50. Which era did Kanishka start to commemorate his accession? (Easy)

51. What was the capital of the Mauryan Empire? (Easy)
52. Which coin did Samudragupta issue to commemorate his southern campaign? (Easy)
53. Who wrote the book "Aryabhatiya"? (Easy)
54. Who was the poet known as "Kavikulguru"? (Easy)
55. Which Kannada king did Harshavardhana defeat on the banks of the Narmada River? (Easy)
56. What was the famous ancient university in India? (Easy)
57. Whose court did Kalhana serve? (Easy)
58. Which fort is called the "Necklace of Castles in India"? (Easy)
59. Who wrote "Gita Govinda"? (Easy)
60. Which region did the Ahom kingdom rule? (Easy)

III. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

61. Name two plays written by Kalidasa. (Easy)
62. Name two plays written by Harshavardhana. (Easy)
63. List the characteristics of Rajputs. (Average)
64. Name the Rajput dynasties that ruled India. (Average)
65. Who was the famous Chauhan ruler and what was their capital? (Easy)

IV. ANSWER IN EIGHT SENTENCES EACH.

66. Discuss the significance of the Kalinga War. (Average)
67. Describe the contributions of the Guptas to Sanskrit literature. (Difficult)
68. Discuss the Nalanda University. (Difficult)
69. Write about the famous architectural styles of the Rajput period. (Average)

CHAPTER-13

SULTANS OF DELHI

I. CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. The first invaders of India were.... (Average)
A. Turks B. Arabs
C. Sultans D. Sardars
2. The main reason for Mahmud Ghazni's invasion of India was. (Average)
A. Establishment of a Muslim empire. B. Hatred towards Hindus
C. Looting of wealth. D. None of the above
3. The founders of the first Muslim empire in India were. (Average)
A. Muhammad Ghorī. B. Mahmud Ghazni
C. Qutb al-Din Aibak. D. Iltutmish
4. How many times did Mahmud Ghazni raid India? (Average)
A. 17 times. B. 15 times.
C. 12 times. D. 21 times
5. Who won the First Battle of Tarain? (Average)
A. Muhammad Ghorī. B. Prithviraj Chauhan
C. Mahmud Ghazni. D. Rana Pratap
6. The only woman who held power during the Delhi Sultanate. (Average)
A. Nur Jahan. B. Chand Bibi
C. Mumtaz. D. Razia Sultan
7. The largest industry during the Delhi Sultanate period was. (Average)
A. Weaving. B. Agriculture.
C. Pottery. D. Metal manufacturing
8. Malik Kafur first attacked which empire in South India? (Average)
A. Warangal (Kakatiya) B. Pandyas (Madurai)
C. Devagiri (Yadava). D. Hoysalas (Dorasamudra).
9. The first Delhi Sultan to invade South India. (Average)
A. Balban. B. Alauddin Khalji.
C. Qutb al-Din Aibak. D. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
10. Who wrote the Sufi poem 'Padmavat' in the Urdu language? (Average)
A. Amir Khusrau B. Balban.
C. Firoz Shah D. Jayasi
11. Which Delhi Sultan laid the foundation for the Qutb Minar building? (Average)
A. Iltutmish. B. Qutb al-Din Aibak.
C. Muhammad Ghorī. D. Alauddin Khalji

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

26. Which dynasties ruled Delhi as Sultans? (Average)
27. Name the major monuments built by Alauddin Khalji. (Average)
28. When was the First Battle of Tarain fought? Between whom was the battle fought? (Average)
29. Where is the Qutb Minar located? Who completed its construction? (Average)
30. Name the Bhakti saints during the Delhi Sultanate period. (Average)
31. Mention the states invaded by Malik Kafur. (Average)
32. What were the administrative experiments of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq? (Average)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 6 SENTENCES.

33. What were the effects of Mahmud Ghazni's invasions? (Average)
34. Explain the achievements of Qutb al-Din Aibak. (Average)
35. What were Alauddin Khalji's policies? (Average) (Average)
36. Describe the administration during the Delhi Sultanate period.
37. How was the social and economic condition of the state during the Delhi Sultanate period? (Average)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 8 SENTENCES.

38. Why did Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's policies fail? (Difficult)
39. What were the contributions of the Delhi Sultans to architecture and literature? (Difficult)

CHAPTER-14

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHAMANI KINGDOM

I. Choose the most appropriate answer for the following questions.

1. The Vijayanagara Empire was established on the banks of this river. (Average)
A. Tungabhadra B. Ganga
C. Kaveri D. Krishna
2. Which of the following was the royal emblem of the Vijayanagara Empire? (Average)
A. Lion B. Bull
C. Boar D. Elephant
3. The Sangama sons who laid the foundation for the construction of the Vijayanagara Empire were..... (Average)
A. Devaraya II and Achyutaraya B. Harihara and Bukkaraya
C. Marappa and Muddappa D. Krishnadevaraya and Ramaraya
4. The king who built the enchanting Hazara Ramaswamy Temple in Hampi, the capital of Vijayanagara (Average)
A. Ramaraya B. Narasa Nayaka
C. Praudha Devaraya D. Krishnadevaraya
5. The work "Amuktamalyada" composed by Krishnadevaraya, the ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire, is in this language. (Average)
A. Kannada B. Tamil
C. Sanskrit D. Telugu
6. Which Vijayanagara ruler's empire extended from the Krishna River in the north to the sea coast in the south? (Average)
A. Devaraya II B. Krishnadevaraya
C. Amoghavarsha D. Gautamiputra Satakarni
7. Krishnadevaraya belonged to which dynasty of Vijayanagara? (Average)
A. Tuluva B. Aravidu
C. Saluva D. Sangama
8. The famous ruler of the Sangama dynasty who ruled the Vijayanagara Empire is called. (Average)
A. Narasa Nayaka B. Veera Narasimha
C. Devaraya II D. Krishnadevaraya
9. The famous Virupaksha Temple from the time of Krishnadevaraya is found in this place. (Average)
A. Gokarna B. Udupi
C. Tirupati D. Hampi

10. Who said, "Human birth is great, do not waste it, you fools"? (Average)
 A. Kanakadasa B. Purandaradasa
 C. Sripadaraya D. Vyasaraaya
11. The Battle of Rakshasa Tangadi or Talikota took place in this year. (Average)
 A. 1565 B. 1545
 C. 1550 D. 1560
12. The spiritual gurus associated with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire. (Average)
 A. Purandaradasa B. Ramadasa
 C. Vidyaranya D. Appayya Dikshita
13. Which of the following works was not composed by Kanakadasa? (Average)
 A. Haribhakti Sara B. Nyamrutha
 C. Mohana Tarangini D. Ramadhyana Charite
14. Identify those who lived during the Vijayanagara Empire. (Average)
 A. Kanakadasa B. Basavanna
 C. Pampa D. Sarvajna
15. The saints of the Vijayanagara period used music to preach the path of devotion, and this path is called..... (Average)
 A. Sufi sect B. Bhakti sect
 C. Dasa sect D. Chisti sect
16. Who among the following wrote the work "Madhura Vijayam"? (Average)
 A. Gangadevi B. Sharadadevi
 C. Ramadevi D. Kalikadevi
17. During the reign of which Vijayanagara ruler did the Persian ambassador Abdur Razzak visit? (Average)
 A. Devaraya I B. Krishnadevaraya
 C. Devaraya II D. Ramaraya
18. Which Vijayanagara ruler received the title "Kannada Rajya Ramaraman"? (Average)
 A. Devaraya II B. Krishnadevaraya
 C. Veeranasimha D. Mayuravarma
19. The famous Virupaksha Temple from the time of Krishnadevaraya is found in this place. (Average)
 A. Gokarna B. Tirupati
 C. Udupi D. Hampi
20. This was the first dynasty to rule the Vijayanagara Empire. (Average)
 A. Aravidu B. Sangama Dynasty
 C. Saluva Dynasty D. Tuluva Dynasty

21. The Battle of Talikota or Rakshasa Tangadi took place between the rulers of the following empires. (Average)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. Bahmani Sultans and Vijayanagara rulers | B. Cholas and Rashtrakutas |
| C. Chalukyas and Pallavas | D. Satavahanas and Kadambas |

22. "Kula KulavenduHodedadadiri" (Don't fight over caste, caste) - who composed this kirtana? (Average)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. Vyasraya | B. Purandaradasa |
| C. Kanakadasa | D. Bharati Dasa |

23. Which of the following Sultanate dynasties participated in the Battle of Talikota in 1565? (Average)

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. Ahmadnagar | B. Bidar and Golconda |
| C. Vijayapura | D. All of the above |

24. Which of the following works were written by Krishnadevaraya? (Easy)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Jambavati Kalyana | B. Amuktamalyada |
| C. A and B | D. Krishnaraja Vijaya |

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

25. Which was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire? (Easy)
26. Who was the Persian ambassador who visited Vijayanagara? (Easy)
27. The Vijayanagara period was the golden age of which literature? (Easy)
28. What is the name of the work composed by Chamarasa that describes the life of Allamaprabhu? (Easy)
29. In what stone were the buildings constructed during the time of the Vijayanagara kings? (Easy)

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

30. What were the dynasties that ruled the Vijayanagara Empire? (Easy)
31. Name the foreign travelers who visited Vijayanagara. (Easy)
32. Mention the major works composed by Kanakadasa. (Average)

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

33. Explain the achievements of Devaraya II or Praudha Devaraya. (Average)
34. Explain the achievements of Krishnadevaraya. (Average)
35. Describe the literature of the Vijayanagara period. (Average)
36. Name the major temples in Hampi. (Easy)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

37. Explain the causes and consequences of the Battle of Rakshasa Tangadi. (Difficult)
38. Write a note on Vijayanagara sculpture and architecture. (Average)

VI. DRAW A MAP OF INDIA AND MARK THE FOLLOWING PLACES. (Difficult)

39. a. Talikota b. Keladi
 c. Vijayanagara d. Sringeri

BAHMANI SULTANS

I. CHOOSE AND WRITE THE MOST SUITABLE ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Vijayanagara Empire: 1336:: Bahmani Empire: (Average)
A. 1347 B. 1348
C. 1345 D. 1349
2. The initial capital of the Bahmani kingdom was Kalaburagi, but the later capital was..... (Average)
A. Vijayapura B. Bidar
C. Raichur D. Mysuru
3. The famous Jami Masjid in Kalaburagi was built by: (Average)
A. Ali Adil Shah B. Ibrahim Adil Shah
C. Hasan Bahman Shah D. Muhammad Shah I
4. The history of the Bahmanis is famous for its architecture, and the first structure of the Bahmanis is: (Average)
A. Taj Mahal B. Jami Masjid
C. Gol Gumbaz D. Alai Darwaza
5. To enhance the beauty of Kalaburagi, a new city named Firozabad was built on the banks of the Bhima River by: (Average)
A. Firuz Shah B. Ali Adil Shah
C. Bahman Shah D. Ibrahim Adil Shah
6. The famous Sola Masjid is located at: (Average)
A. Raichur B. Kalaburagi
C. Bidar D. Yadgir
7. The greatest ruler of the Bahmani dynasty, who was also a multilingual scholar and author, was: (Average)
A. Muhammad Shah B. Firuz Shah
C. Adil Shah D. Ibrahim Adil Shah
8. Which architectural style did the Bahmani Sultans use to build magnificent monuments? (Average)
A. Deccani style B. Vesara style
C. Gandhara style D. Dravidian style
9. The tomb of the famous Sufi saint Bande Nawaz is found in this district: (Average)
A. Bidar B. Vijayapura
C. Koppal D. Kalaburagi

10. The Sultan of Vijayapura who composed the book "Kitab-e-Nauras" in Urdu was: (Average)
 A. Mahmud Gawan B. Muhammad Shah
 C. Ibrahim Adil Shah II D. Firuz Shah
11. Firuz Shah, the greatest king of the Bahmani dynasty, built the city of Firozabad on the banks of the..... river. (Average)
 A. Bhima River B. Krishna River
 C. Ghataprabha River D. Tungabhadra River
12. The magnificent building in Vijayapura built by Muhammad Adil Shah, the successor of Ibrahim, is: (Average)
 A. Ibrahim Rauza B. Jami Masjid
 C. Taj Mahal D. Gol Gumbaz
13. What is the most important building built by Mahmud Gawan during the time of the Bahmani Sultans? (Average)
 A. Alai Darwaza B. Madrasa
 C. Asar Mahal D. Moti Mahal
14. He was proficient in theology and geometry and built an observatory at this place: (Average)
 A. Delhi B. Bidar
 C. Daulatabad D. Vijayapura
15. The language used by Bahmani Sultans and other foreign scholars was: (Average)
 A. Urdu B. Deccani
 C. Persian D. Telugu

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

16. Who was the founder of the Bahmani Empire? (Easy)
 17. Who was considered a prominent figure among the Adil Shahi rulers? (Easy)
 18. What is known as the "Taj Mahal of the Deccan"? (Easy)
 19. Under what law was the administration of the Bahmani kingdom conducted? (Easy)
 20. For how many centuries did the Adil Shahis of Bijapur rule in Karnataka? (Easy)

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO SENTENCES.

21. Name the five divisions of the Bahmani Empire during the Vijayanagara rule. (Easy)
 22. Describe the literature during the period of the Bahmani Sultans. (Average)
 23. Why is Gol Gumbaz famous? (Average)
 24. State the achievements of Firuz Shah. (Average)
 25. List the important monuments from the period of the Bahmani Sultans. (Average)

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

26. Explain the administration of the Bahmani kingdom. (Average)
 27. Write a note on Ibrahim Adil Shah II. (Average)
 28. Describe the social condition of the Bahmani kingdom. (Average)

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

29. Describe the achievements of Mahmud Gawan. (Difficult)

30. Write about the architecture of the Adil Shahis of Vijayapura. (Difficult)

CHAPTER -15

THE MUGHALS AND THE MARATHAS

I. CHOOSE AND WRITE THE MOST SUITABLE ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1.. The famous historians of Akbar's court were..... (Average)

- A. Abulfazal. B.Nizamuddin
C. Badoni. D. All of the above

2. A prince of Mughal, was a great scholar and he translated the BhagvadGita. (Average)

- A.Akbar. B. Dara Shikoh
C.Jahangir. D. Aurangzeb

3..This is a work written by Abul Fazal: (Average)

- A.Jahangir-nama. B. Humayun
C.Akbar-nama. D.Kitab-e- Navaras

4.Contributed the work of Ramcharitmanas in Hindi language: (Average)

- A.Kabirdas. B.Tulsidas.
C.Kanakadas. D. Rohidas.

5.. in Delhi built during the early days of Akbar It is a monument(Average)

- A.Babri Masjid. B.Jami Masjid
C.Agra Fort. D. Red Fort

6. Buland Darwaza is the highest gatewayin India with its height : (Average)

- A. 70 meters. B. 60 meters
C.40 meters. D.90 meters

7. Shah Jahan built a memorial in memory of Mumtaz..... (Average)

- A. Diwan-e-KhasB.Diwan-e-Aam
C.Red Fort. D. Taj Mahal

8. Paintingsmatured during the reign of th eMughal king (Average)

- A.Akbar B.Shah Jahan
C.Jahangir D.Aurangzeb

9. An immortal musician in Akbar's court..... (Average)

- A.Bhimsen Das. B.Tansen
C.Muraad. D.Utsad Mansoor

10. Agra, located in the state of is a place where the Taj Mahal is situated on the banks of river Yamuna. (Average)
- A. Uttarakhand. B. Orissa
C. Bihar. D. Uttar Pradesh
11. In the following monuments, the memorial not built by Shah Jahan is: (Average)
- A. Buland Darwaza. B. Red Fort
C. Taj Mahal. D. Agra Fort
12. a new capital Akbar built, , near Agra (Average)
- A. Agra B. Fatehpur Sikri
C. Delhi D. Devagiri
13. The Sultan of Delhi who ruled Delhi by defeating Ibrahim Lodhi II, and is the founder of the Mughal empire is : (Average)
- A. Babar B. Humayun
C. Akbar D. Sher Shah Suri
14. Afghan king who defeated Humayun and captured the Mughal Empire : (Average)
- A. Mohammad Gori. B. Chinggis Khan
C. Sher Shah Suri. D. Akbar
15. This Mughal king introduced roses to India. (Average)
- A. Akbar B. Babar
C. Sher Shah Suri D. Jahangir
16. The battle that was fought between Rana Pratap Singh and Akbar in 1576 CE was (Average)
- A. Battle of Kanva. B. Battle of Gogra
C. Yellow Ghat D. Panipat
17. Which Mughal emperor abolished jazia, and imposed head tax & pilgrimage tax on Hindus ? (Average)
- A. Akbar B. Shah Jahan
C. Jahangir D. Aurangzeb
18. Where is the huge bronze statue of Rana Pratap Singh established? (Average)
- A. Lahore B. Mewad
C. Ranthambore D. Rajasthan

19. The Minister who formulated the system of land revenue which was popular during Akbar's reign: (Average)

- A.Rana Man Singh. B.Rana Jayasimha
C.Raja Todar Malla D. Bhagwan Das

20. Choose the right answer. (Difficult)

- A. Akbar gave high posts to the Hindus.
B. He stopped cow slaughter and sati.
C. He opposed child marriage.

- A).A B C is right. B). A Bare right, C is Wrong
C).of the above is wrong All D). B C Right A Wrong

21. The place where Akbar built a place of worship called Ibadat Khana. (Average)

- A. Fatehpur Sikri B.Ajmer
C. Delhi D.Agra

22. A sect founded by Akbar with the best aspects of all religions . (Average)

- A.Dasa sect. B.Sufi Panth
C. Bhakti Sect D. Din-I-I lahi

23. He ruled for 50 years and was the last emperor of the Mughals. (Average)

- A.Jahangir B. Akbar
C. Aurangzeb D. Shah Jahan

24. In whose time did the painting Chikini originate? (Average)

- A.Vijayanagara Empire B. Delhi Sultanate
C.Mughal Empire. D. Bahmani Sultans

25. period Suba during the Mughal was a..... (Average)

- A.Province B. Taluk
C.District D.village

II: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

26. Which dynasty defeated and ruled the Delhi Sultanate? (Easy)

27. What descendant (lineage) did Babur belong to ? (Easy)

28. Whose son is Humayun? (Easy)

29. By whom was Humayun defeated? (Easy)

30. For how many years was Humayun in Persia? (Easy)
31. What is the name of Rana Pratap Singh's horse? (Easy)
32. What were the names of Akbar's parents? (Easy)
33. Haldi Ghat is found in which state? (Easy)
34. Who introduced land revenue during the Mughal period? (Easy)
35. What is the name of Aurangzeb's father? (Easy)
36. Which Sikh Guru was assassinated by Aurangzeb? (Easy)
37. Where did Aurangzeb die? (Easy)
38. What were the names given to the Sikh initiators? (Easy)
39. Which religious guru of the Sikhs was assassinated by Mughal king Jahangir? (Easy)

III: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO SENTENCES.

40. religions participated in Akbar's new religious sect? (Easy)
41. Name the poets who were in Akbar's court (Easy)
42. What things did Aurangzeb avoid? (Average)
43. Name the five 'Ks' (5 articles of faith) of the Sikhs. (Average)
44. built by Shah Jahan Name the monuments. (Easy)
45. Who strongly opposed Aurangzeb in North India? (Easy)

IV: Answer the following questions in three sentences:

46. Name the major battles fought by Babur in India. (Average)
47. Mughals Tell us about the political rule of the. (Average)
48. Explain the religious ethics of Aurangzeb. (Difficult)
49. Write about the revenue system of the Mughals. (Average)

V: Answer the following questions in SIX sentences

50. State the cultural contributions of the Mughals (Average)
51. What were the reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire? (Difficult)

CHAPTER-16

INDIAN IDEOLOGY AND BHAKTI CULT

I. CHOOSE AND WRITE THE MOST SUITABLE ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. He wrote many scriptures. His Bh popular today ajagovindam work is still. (Average)
A Shankaracharya. B. Ramanujacharya
C. Madhvacharya D. Basaveshwara
2. He proclaimed that devotion and surrender are very important for salvation. (Average)
A Madhvacharya B. Chaitanya
C. Ramanujacharya D. Shankaracharya
3. He was a proponent of "Vishishtadvaita Siddhanta" and was given shelter by the Hoysala king of Karnataka, Vishnuvardhana. (Average)
A. Shankaracharya B. Madhvacharya
C. Basavanna D. Ramanujacharya
4. He is the founder of "Anubhava Mandapam" with the ankita nama "Kudalasangamadeva" (Average)
A. Basavanna. B. Allamaprabhu.
C. Jedara Dasimayya. D. Dohara Kakkayya
5. It was the popular literature of the 12th century and is a literature that comes to read like prose and sing like a poem. (Average)
A. play. B. Vachana
C. Suneet. D. Dance
6. Born in West Bengal, he rejected caste distinctions and said that bhakti was the only way to salvation. (Average)
A. Chaitanya B. Guru Nanak
C. Madhvacharya D. Basaveshwara
7. This is the idol of Mirabai, who is popularly known as Radha of Kaliyuga (Average)
A. Pandurang. B. Giridhara Gopala.
C. Hanumantha. D. Sriram
8. This is where the famous dargah of Bandenawaz, any of the also known as The Keshav Chait Hindus, is located. (Average)
A. Dharwad. B. Bangalore
C. Kalaburagi. D. Mysore

9. The holy book of the Sikhs consisting of songs called Japajis composed by Guru Nanak (Average)

- A.Bible. B Guru GranthSahib
C.Bhagavad Gita. D. Quran

10. Saints who wear coarse woollen clothes are called Sufi saints, whereas Sufism originated in the country of (Average)

- A Persia. B. Arabia
C India. D. Pakistan

11. Identify the right option(Average)

- A.Shankaracharya..... Kalady
B.Basavanna..... Bagewadi
C.Ramanujacharya.... Perambadur
D.Madhvacharya.... Pajak

- A). A B and D are correct.
B). B C Dare correct
C). All the options are correct
D) All of the above is wrong.

12. Shankara: Advaita::Madhva: (Average)

- A Shakti is vishishtadvaita. B.Advaita
C. Dvaita. D. Vishishtadvaita

13. Vishishtadvaita: Sri Ramanujacharya::Shakti Vishishtadvaita: (Average)

- A Shankaracharya. B Madhvacharya
C. Ramanujacharya D. Basaveshwara

14. Tulsidas: Ramacharita Manas::Surdas: (Average)

- A Surasagar. B.Kshirsagar
C.Dhirsagar. D. Neerasagar

15. Identify the wrong option(Difficult)

1. Shankaracharya.... Shivaguru and Aryamba
2. Ramanujacharya..... ita and KantimathiKeshav Diksh
3. Basavanna..... Madarasa and Madalambike
4. Madhvacharya.....Madhyageha Bhatta and Vedavathi

- A. 1 2 3 right 4 wrong. B. 2,3,4 Correct
C. 1 2 3 4 wrong D.All of the above is correct.

II: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

16. At what age did Sri Shankaracharya know the four Vedas? (Easy)
17. Which philosophy was propagated by Sri Ramanujacharya ? (Easy)
18. In whose court was Basaveshwara the treasury officer? (Easy)
19. Who appointed “Ashta Yatis” for the worship of Lord Krishna in Udupi ? (Easy)
20. What is the place where Guru Nanak stayed in Bidar called? (Easy)
21. Who are the major Sufi saints of India? (Easy)
22. Who was the founder of Sikhism? (Easy)
23. Who is Rabiha? (Easy)
24. Where was Mirabai born? (Easy)
25. Who was the founder of Chishti sect? (Easy)

III: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO SENTENCES.

26. Name the “peethas” established by Sri Shankaracharya . (Easy)
27. teachings of Sri Chaitanya Explain the. (Average)
28. What is the famous statement of Guru Nanak? (Average)
29. What thoughts were the Sufi saints influenced by? And whose worshippers were they? (Easy)
30. State the two main characteristics of chishti followers. (Average)

IV: Answer the following questions in three to four sentences.

31. State the effects of bhakti sect. (Average)
32. What is the essence of bhakti sect? (Average)
33. Why did Mirabai, the Radha of kaliyug ,go to Vrindavan ? (Difficult)
34. List the major reforms undertaken by Ramanujacharya. (Average)
35. What did Guru Nanak say about women's equality? (Average)

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

36. What are the reforms made by Shankaracharya? (Average)
37. Explain the thoughts of Basaveshwara (Average)

CHAPTER-17

DEMOCRACY

I. CHOOSE AND WRITE THE MOST SUITABLE ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

If everything in a state is happening according to the king's wish and there is no limit to his rule, then it istype of governance. (Average)

- A. Democracy B. Monarchy
C. Autocracy D. Diarchy.

2. Which of the following is a negative aspect of monarchy? (Average)
A. Everything here happens according to the king's wish.
B. The rule of a weak king comes to an end.
C. There are no limits on the duration of the king's rule.
D. The state strengthens under a wise and courageous king.
3. If the citizens of a country elect their representatives through an election and have a political system based on that, it is..... (Average)
A. Monarchy B. Democracy
C. Dual citizenship D. None of the above
4. During the election, people will cast their votes using a machine at the polling station. This machine is called(Average)
A. Counting machine B. Electronic machine
C. Cash machine D. None of the above
5. People go to this place to cast their vote in the election(Average)
A. Polling station B. Panchayat
C. Office D. None of the above.
6. When a 12-year-old boy goes to vote, he is not allowed to cast a vote because of the following reason: (Average)
A. Age B. Gender
C. Caste D. Religion
7. Voting means..... (Average)
A. Expressing one's choice in an election B. Casting a vote
C. Both A and B are correct D. None of the above.
8. The ballot paper will contain the following elements: (Average)
A. Names of the candidates. B. Symbols of the candidates.
C. Only A is correct. D. Both A and B are correct.

II: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

9. What is monarchy? (Easy)
10. Under whose rule did monarchy come to an end? (Easy)
11. What is democracy? (Easy)
12. What is the main goal of democracy? (Easy)
13. Who are the key players in democracy?
14. How are representatives elected in a democracy? (Easy)
15. What is the age that citizens must be to vote in India? (Easy)
16. What is the main component of the electoral system? (Easy)
17. What is the voting place called? (Easy)
18. How do voters select candidates? (Easy)
- 19.

III: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO SENTENCES.

19. What are the challenges of democracy? (Average)
20. Explain the importance of voting. (Average)

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SIX SENTENCES.

21. Explain the difference between monarchy and democracy. (Average)
22. Explain the importance of democracy. (Average)

V: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN EIGHT SENTENCES.

23. Explain the stages of the electoral process. (Average)

CHAPTER -18

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

A. CHOOSE ANY ONE CORRECT OPTION FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. The directive principles of state policy are: (Average)
A. Social Justice B) Wars
C) Robbery D) Theft
2. The directive principles of state policy are mentioned in the _____ part of the Constitution (Average)
A. 3 B) 8
C) 5 D) 4

B. ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE.

3. Name the places that have developed due to the preservation of historical monuments. (Easy)
4. When was the Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation Act enacted? (Easy)
5. What is meant by Uniform Civil Code? (Easy)
6. Which are the vulnerable/weaker sections in society? (Easy)

C. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

7. What are the directive principles of state policy? (Easy)
7. How important are the directive principles of state policy to us? (Average)
8. Why is the protection of historical monuments necessary? (Average)
9. In what forms are the directive principles of state policy in effect around us? (Difficult)

D. ANSWER IN SIX SENTENCES.

10. Discuss how the directive principles of state policy have benefited citizens. (Difficult)
11. Analyse the provisions of the directive principles of state policy in the constitution. (Difficult)
12. Analyse the statement 'the constitution does not make directive principles of state policy mandatory for the state.' (Difficult)
13. List the labour welfare programs undertaken by the government. (Average)
14. Explain India's contribution to international peace. (Difficult)

CHAPTER-19

HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

A. IDENTIFY TRUE OR FALSE. (Average)

1. .Abhishek got married to 19-year-old Ramya when he was 20.
2. Equal treatment for all and equal opportunity for all.
3. Mallayya of 6th grade has left school and is working in a factory.
4. Upper caste people have prevented Mahadeva, belongs to the Scheduled Caste from entering the Shiva temple in Shivapura.
5. The right to decide in which language children should study lies with their parents.

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

6. A right means _____. (Easy)
7. The Child Labour Prohibition Act was implemented in India in _____. (Easy)
8. Karnataka's helpline number is _____. (Easy)
9. The year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is _____.(Easy)

B. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

10. List the fundamental rights in India. (Average)
11. How necessary is equality for us? (Difficult)
12. What is the importance of human rights? (Average)
13. What is child labour? (Average)
14. What is the constitutional right to remedy? (Average)

C. ANSWER IN SIX SENTENCES.

15. Critique incidents of human rights violations happening around you. (Difficult)
16. List the fundamental duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution. (Average)
17. Write about how our situation would be if the Constitution did not provide us with fundamental rights. (Difficult)
18. Is it true or false that there is caste inequality in India? (Difficult)

CHAPTER -20

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1. Which of the following statements are correct regarding national unity? (Difficult)
 - A. I am a Kannadiga first, and then an Indian.
 - B. Ganesh Chaturthi is more important to us than Independence Day.
 - C. We should always be ready to defend our country.
 - D. Participating in national festivals.

II. ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES.

2. What is national unity? (Average)
3. Why should we all celebrate national festivals? (Difficult)
4. What is communalism? (Average)
5. Suggest your recommendations to promote national unity. (Difficult)

III. ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

6. What are the factors that promote unity in India? (Average)
7. What are the factors that hinder national unity in India? (Average)
8. Why do conflicts arise between different religions? (Difficult)
9. How is India a multicultural country? (Difficult)

CHAPTER-21

NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

I). FILL IN THE BLANKS:

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

II). MATCH THE FOLLOWING (Average)

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

III) ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE:

6. What is the national anthem of India? (Easy)
7. What does 'Satyameva Jayate' mean? (Easy)
8. When is Teachers' Day celebrated? (Easy)

IV) ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES:

9. Which animals are featured in the national emblem of India? (Average)
10. Explain the background of Karnataka Rajyotsava? (Average)
11. Where have you seen the national emblem? (Average)
12. Why do we have national symbols? (Average)

CHAPTER-22

CONTINENT OF ASIA

I). CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1) What is your country? And which continent is your country located in? (Average)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. China Asia | B. America America |
| C. India Asia | D. Sri Lanka Australia |

2) Africa: Dark Continent :: Asia: ____ (Average)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Land of diversity | B. Flat continent |
| C. Peninsula | D. Land of research |

3) What is a peninsula? (Average)

- A. Land surrounded by water on all sides
- B. Water surrounded by land on all sides
- C. Land with water on three sides and land on one side
- D. Land with land on three sides and water on one side

4) Through which of the following states in India does the Tropic of Cancer pass? (Difficult)

- A. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh doesn't seem to fit here but letssee, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
- B. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa
- C. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura
- D. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Tamil Nadu

5) What is the total geographical area of Asia? (Average)

- A. 44 million square kilometers
- B. 28 million square kilometers
- C. 44 million square kilometers (duplicate of A, but in Kannada)
- D. 44 square kilometer

6) Which is the smallest country in Asia in terms of both area and population? (Average)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Maldives | B. Myanmar |
| C. Sri Lanka | D. India |

7) In which hemisphere is the continent of Asia located? (Average)

- A. Eastern B. Southern
- C. Western D. Northern

8) What is the highest peak in the world? (Average)

- A. Mount Godwin B. Mount Everest
- C. Mount Abu D. Guru Shikhar

9) Which country is the largest producer of petroleum in the world? (Average)

- A. India B. China
- C. Iran D. Saudi Arabia

10) What is the Indian Peninsula also known as? (Average)

- A. Shaan B. Yunnan
- C. Deccan D. Arabia

11. Which of the following plateaus is a peninsula and an arid region? (Average)

- A. Arabia B. Shan
- C. Yunnan D. Deccan

12. Which plateau is known as the "Roof of the World"? (Average)

- A. Tibet B. Shan
- C. Arabia D. Deccan

13. What is the combined term for the continents of Asia and Europe? (Average)

- A. Asia B. Europe
- C. Eurasia D. Europe-Asia

14. The Yunnan Plateau in China is famous for its deposits of which mineral resource? (Average)

- A. Coal B. Limestone
- C. Diamonds D. Petroleum

15. Which natural division of Asia has the highest and most mountainous ranges? (Average)

- A. Low-lying plains B. Deccan Plateau
- C. Central Highlands D. Islands

16. How many countries are there in Asia? (Average)

- A. 48 B. 52
- C. 56 D. 47

17. Which alloy is essential for making high-quality steel? (Average)

- A. Bauxite B. Copper
- C. Manganese D. Coal

18. What is the population density of Asia per square kilometer? (Average)

- A. 43 B. 153
- C. 353 D. 250

19. Which country is the second-largest producer of sugarcane in the world? (Average)

- A. America B. Japan
- C. China D. India

II)ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

20. What is the boundary line that separates Asia and Africa? (Easy)

21. What are the major food crops of Asia? (Easy)

22. What is an industrial region? (Easy)

23. What is population density? (Easy)

III). ANSWER IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES

24. Describe the geographical location of Asia. (Average)

25. Describe the geographical setting of Asia. (Average)

25. Which major latitudes pass through Asia (Easy)

26. What are the regional divisions of Asia? (Average)

- 27. Name the countries of South Asia. (Average)
- 28. Describe the river system of Asia. (Average)
- 29. Describe the river system of Asia.(Average)
- 30. Name the Asian countries that produce petroleum and petroleum products. (Average)

VI) ANSWER IN FIVE TO SIX SENTENCES.

- 31. Describe the physical features of Asia. (Difficult)
- 32. Write about the types of natural vegetation in Asia(Average)
- 33. Write about the industrial regions of India. (Average)
- 34. Which parts of Asia have sparse population? Why? (Difficult)

CHAPTER-23

CONTINENT OF EUROPE

I) CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Second smallest continent in the world. (Average)

- A. Australia B. Africa
- C. Europe D. Asia

2. Which continent is referred to as a peninsula of Asia? (Average)

- A. Africa B. Europe
- c. Asia D. Australia

3. Highest peak in the Europe continent. (Average)

- A. Mount Everest B. Mount Elbrus
- c. Mount Abu D. Mount Godwin

4. Lowest region in the Europe continent. (Average)

- A. Caspian Sea B. Barents Sea
- c. Caucasus Mountains D. Mediterranean Sea

5. Which type of vegetation is known as "coniferous forests"? (Average)

- A. Tundra vegetation B. Taiga forests
- c. Mixed forests D. Mediterranean vegetation

6. Major fiber crop in Europe. (Average)

- A. Jute B. Cotton
- c. Flax D. Cotton

7. Country that produces and exports the most fish in Europe. (Average)

- A. Norway B. Germany
- c. Britain D. France

8. Major shipbuilding country in Europe. (Average)

- A. Germany B. Japan
- c. Bulgaria D.. Poland

9. Birthplace of the modern cotton textile industry. (Average)

- A. Norway B. Britain
- c. France D. Germany

10. What is the Black Forest? (Average)

- A. A forest B. A desert
- c. An island D. A mountain

11. Principal food crop in Europe. (Average)

- A. Cotton B. Wheat
- c. Sugarcane D. Jute

12. Which continent is located to the east of Europe? (Average)

- A. Asia B. Africa
- c. North America D. Australia

13. Which continent is located to the south of Europe? (Average)

- A. Asia B. North America
- c. Africa D. Australia

14. Number of countries in the European continent. (Average)

- A. 48 B. 56
- c. 52 D. 50

2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE EACH.

- 15. What is the total area of the European continent?(Easy)
- 16. What are the two major root crops in Europe?(Easy)
- 17. Which continent is the largest producer of potatoes in the world?(Easy)

18. Which European countries produce copper?(Easy)
19. What are two famous fishing centres in Europe?(Easy)

3. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES EACH.

20. Describe the geographical location of the European continent. (Average)
21. Describe the geographical setting of the European continent.(Average)
22. What are the physical features of the European continent?(Average)
23. Which are the major dairy farming countries in Europe?(Average)
24. What are the major minerals found in Europe?(Average)
25. What are the four climatic zones of Europe?(Average)
26. Why is Europe referred to as a peninsula?(Average)

4. FOUR- AND FIVE-MARK QUESTIONS.

27. Describe the natural vegetation of Europe. (Difficult)
28. Discuss the industrial development of Europe.(Difficult)
29. What are the industrial regions of Europe?(Difficult)
30. Describe dairy farming and fishing in the European continent.(Difficult)

CHAPTER-24

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

I) CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FOR THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

1. Second largest continent in the world. (Average)

- A. Asia B. Africa
- C. Europe D. Australia

2. Africa is known as... (Average)

- A. The Dark Continent B. The Continent of Diversity
- C. The White Continent D. A Peninsula

3. Number of countries in Africa. (Average)

- A. 58 B. 54
- C. 64 D. 48

4. Which latitude divides Africa almost equally? (Average)

- A. Equator B. Tropic of Cancer
- C. Tropic of Capricorn D. None

5. Important latitudes passing through Africa. (Average)

- A. Tropic of Cancer B. Equator
- C. Tropic of Capricorn D. All of the above

6. Total area of Africa. (Average)

- A. 30.4 million sq km B. 30,500 km
- C. 44 million km D. 30.4 sq. km

7. What is a rift valley? (Average)

- A. Strait B. Rift Valley
- C. Island D. Desert

8. Shape of the Great Rift Valley in Africa. (Average)

- A. S B. W
- C. Y D. Z

9. Second deepest lake in the world. (Average)

- A. Lake Nyasa B. Lake Tanganyika
- C. Lake Das D. Lake Victoria

10. Largest lake in Africa. (Average)

- A. Lake Tanganyika B. Lake Victoria
- C. Lake Nyasa D. Lake Albert

10. Largest lake in Africa. (Average)

- A. Lake Tanganyika B. Lake Victoria
- C. Lake Nyasa D. Lake Albert

11. Highest peak in Africa. (Average)

- A. Kilimanjaro B. Atlas Mountains
- cC Drakensberg D. Ahaggar

12. Narrow strip of land between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. (Average)

- A. Isthmus B. Panama Canal
- C. Suez Isthmus D. None

13. A narrow strip of land connecting two large landmasses and separating two bodies of water. (Average)

- A. Water divide B. Isthmus
- C. Bay D. Gulf

14. Busiest shipping route in the world. (Average)

- A. Panama Canal B. Suez Canal
- C Grand Canal D. None

15. Longest river in the world. (Average)

- A. Nile River B. Ganga River
- c. Congo River D. Niger River

16. Source of the Nile River. (Average)

- A. Lake Nyasa B. Lake Victoria
- C. Lake Tanganyika D. None

17. "Ship of the desert" refers to... (Average)

- A. Camel B. Horse
- C. Giraffe D. Lion

18. River that creates Victoria Falls. (Average)

- A. Nile River B. Congo River
- C. Niger River D. Zambezi River

19. Climate type of Africa. (Average)

- A. Tropical B. Temperate
- C. Equatorial

20. Continent where humans first appeared. (Average)

- A. Asia B. Africa
- c. Australia D. Europe

21. "Sudd" vegetation is found in... (Average)

- A. Nile River delta B. Congo River basin
- c. Zambezi River basin D. Niger River basin

22. Original inhabitants of Africa. (Average)

- A. Negroes B. Pygmies
- c. Maasai D. Arabs

23. Shortest people in the world. (Average)

- A. Bushmen B. Maasai
c. Pygmies D. Arabs

24. African animal that doesn't drink water. (Average)

- A. Camel B. Giraffe
c. Addax D. Horse

25. Largest desert in the world. (Average)

- A. Thar Desert B. Sahara Desert
c. Gobi Desert D. None

II)ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE EACH.

26. What is the southernmost tip of Africa?(Easy)
27. What is the largest dam built on the Nile River?(Easy)
28. Which continent is the Nile River located in?(Easy)
29. Which African countries are major diamond producers?(Easy)
30. What region in Africa records the highest temperature in the world?(Easy)
31. Which continent is the Sahara Desert located in?(Easy)

III)ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES EACH.

32. Describe the geographical setting of the African continent. (Average)
33. Describe the geographical location of the African continent.(Average)
34. Name the major rivers of Africa.(Average)
35. Name the lakes found in Africa.(Average)
36. What are the low-lying regions in Africa?(Average)
37. Name some rare animals and birds found in Africa.(Average)
38. What are the major food crops of Africa?(Average)
39. What are the precious mineral resources found abundantly in Africa?(Average)

VI) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR TO FIVE SENTENCES EACH.

40. Why is Africa referred to as the "Central Continent"? (Difficult)
41. Why is Africa referred to as the "Dark Continent"? (Difficult)
42. Describe the types of natural vegetation found in Africa.(Difficult)
43. What are the climatic zones of Africa?(Difficult)

MODEL ANSWERS
CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION TO HISTOR
AND EARLY SOCIETY

I.

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

II.

11. History is the systematic narration of past events.
12. When? Where? By whom? Did the event occur?
13. Greeks
14. Definite and accurate sources that explain history.
15. Oral literature
16. Scientific excavation conducted to unearth ancient human remains or fossils.
17. 1.8 million years ago
18. Prehistoric period
19. Remnants of physical objects created and used by early humans are archaeological sources.
20. End of Neolithic Age

21. III.

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

22. IV.

3, 4, 2, 1, 5

V.

23. The early archaeological stage of history
24. Cattle herders

25. Place

26. Archaeological sources

27. Bronze

28. Pre-historic period, proto-historic period, historic period

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

30. Literary sources and archaeological sources

31. Key developments in human history

- * Scarcity of food for animals: Humans had to find new ways to obtain food.

- * Shift from nomadic lifestyle to settled agriculture: Humans began to cultivate crops and domesticate animals.

- * River valley civilizations: Early civilizations emerged in river valleys.

- * Agriculture became the foundation of culture and civilization: Agriculture allowed for settled life, which led to the development of complex societies.

- * Evidence of early agriculture in the Indian subcontinent: Archaeological sites like Mehrgarh in Pakistan provide evidence of early agriculture.

32. Iron Age developments

- * Iron Age is also known as the Megalithic Age: The use of iron tools and megalithic structures characterized this period.

- * Iron tools and equipment aided agriculture and craft production: The introduction of iron tools improved agricultural productivity and craft production.

- * Agricultural activities flourished in North India: The use of iron tools and other technological advancements led to increased agricultural productivity.

- * Surplus production and emergence of a controlling class: The increased productivity led to surplus production, which in turn led to the emergence of a controlling class.

- * Emergence of republics and empires: The Mauryan and Nanda empires emerged during this period.

33. Importance of history

- * History is the collective memory of a nation: It helps us learn from the past and make informed decisions about the future.

- * History provides lessons from the past: It teaches us about the successes and failures of our ancestors.

- * History inspires future generations: The stories of bravery, sacrifice, and achievement inspire future generations.

- * History helps us understand our culture and heritage: It provides a sense of identity and belonging.

34. Stone Ages

- * Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)

- * Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age)

- * Neolithic Age (New Stone Age)

35. Evolution of life

- * Single-celled organisms evolved first: The earliest forms of life on Earth.

- * Evolution of complex life forms: The development of more complex organisms like plants, animals, and humans.

- * Human evolution: Humans evolved around 1.8 million years ago.

- * Modern humans emerged in Africa: The earliest modern humans appeared in Africa and later migrated to other parts of the world.

36. Mesolithic Age developments

- * Use of microliths: Mesolithic humans used small, skilled stone tools.

- * Hunting and gathering: They hunted animals and gathered wild grains for food.

- * Animal domestication: They began to domesticate animals.

- * Art and culture: They created art on stones and used animal hides for clothing.

- * Use of fire: They knew how to use fire.

37. Archaeological sites in Karnataka

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

CHAPTER- 2
INDIA – OUR PRIDE

1. The land ruled by Emperor Bharata
2. Hindustan
3. William Jones
4. Odisha
5. India
6. Aryabhata
7. 10th century
8. Ujjain
9. Kanada
10. India
11. Bhagavad Gita
12. Indians
13. Bamiyan, Afghanistan
14. Naval
15. Aryabhata
16. Baudhayana
17. Copernicus
18. Mahatma Gandhi
19. Aryabhata
20. Angkor Wat
21. India
22. William Jones
23. Match the following:
 - A. Bihar
 - B. Kerala
 - C. Delhi
 - D. Allahabad

E. Chennai

- F. Vadodara

- G. Mumbai

24. Java

25. The whole world is one family

26. Indus

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

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

29. - Acharyadevo Bhava (Teacher is like a God)

- Non-violence

- May all people be happy

- Equality of all religions

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

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

32.



CHAPTER-3
OUR PRIDE,OUR STATE - KARNATAKA
BENGALURU DIVISION

- 1) Karnataka
- 2) Belagavi
- 3) Bengaluru City
- 4) 31
- 5) Bengaluru City
- 6) 9
- 7) Kolar
- 8) Palepattu
- 9) Tropical Monsoon Climate
- 10) Shivamogga
- 11) Chitradurga
- 12) Western
- 13 Jog Falls
- 14) Shivamogga
- 15) Bangalore City
- 16) Shivamogga.
- 17) Mysore Wodeyar
- 18) Hiriyur Taluk of Chitradurga District
- 19) Tumkur
- 20) Copper
- 21) Karaga
- 22) Natural Resources: Defined as resources provided by nature.
- 23) Many rivers are on the verge of destruction: Highlights an environmental concern.
- 24)Gudavi Bird Sanctuary, Mandagadde Bird Sanctuary: Both are bird sanctuaries in Karnataka.
- 25) Doddaballapur and Anekal: Towns or areas in Karnataka.

26. Matching pairs:

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

27) Districts: Lists several districts in Karnataka, including Bengaluru Urban, Kolar, Chitradurga, and Shivamogga.

28) - Kuvempu:

- Masti Venkatesha Iyengar.
- U R Ananthamurthy

29) Locate the places in the map of Karnataka



MYSORE DIVISION

1. Mysore
2. 8
3. Gangas
4. Tipu Sultan
5. Mahishanadu
6. Yaduraya
7. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar
8. Bidanur
9. Dodda Viraraja
10. Chikka Viraraja
11. November 1, 1956
12. Rani Abbakka
13. Alupas
14. Canara
15. Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada
16. Mullayanagiri
17. Chamarajanagar
18. Tiger
19. Khedda
20. Devaraja Arasa
21. Kodagu
22. Mysore University
23. Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate
24.
 1. f. Hassan
 2. c. Mysore
 3. g. Chikmagalur
 4. a. Chamarajanagar
 5. b. Famous festival
 6. e. Kodagu

7. d. Karnataka Government Drama Institution

25. Places in Karnataka:

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

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

27 Jenu Kurubas, Koraga, Malekudiyas, Soligas

28) Kaveri, Harangi, Hemavati, Kabini

29)- Melukote Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaveri Wildlife Sanctuary, Male Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary

30.



KALABURAGI DIVISION

1. 7

2. Vijayanagara

3. Sannati

4. Ashoka

5. Maurya

6. Manyakheta

7. Kalaburagi

8. Hampi

9. Razakars

10. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

11. Ballari
12. Kalaburagi
13. Bidar
14. Hatti in Raichur
15. Krishna River
16. Kavirajamarga
17. Pampa, Ponna, Ranna
18. Shabdamani Darpana
19. Purandara Dasa
20. Hampi
21. Bhima, Tungabhadra, Krishna
22. 98th Constitutional Amendment
23. Agricultural University
24. Sri Ramananda Theertha
25. Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, Akka Mahadevi
26. Matching pairs:
 - 1. b. Vikramarjuna Vijaya
 - 2. f. Kaginele Adikeshava
 - 3. d. Kudalasangama Deva
 - 4. e. Taruna Sangha
 - 5. c. Shabdamani Darpana - 6. a. Kavirajamarga
27. - Kalaburagi, Bidar, Ballari, Vijayanagara, Raichur, Koppal, Yadagiri



BELAGAVI DIVISION

1. 7
2. Banavasi
3. Kudalasangama
4. Bagalkot
5. Uttara Kannada
6. Uttara Kannada
7. Byadagi in Haveri district
8. Alamatti
9. Haveri
10. Phagu Halakatti
11. Tropical evergreen forests
12. Uttara Kannada
13. Navilutheertha
14. Dharwad
15. Ferdinand Kittel
16. Hukkeri Balappa
17. Dharwad
18. Doddamethi Andanappa
19. Raha Deshpande
20. Mahatma Gandhi –
21. Matching pairs:
 - 1. c. Kayaka Yogi
 - 2. d. Ravike
 - 3. a. Badami
 - 4. b. Dharwad
 - 5. f. Ilakal
 - 6. g. Bagalkot
 - 7. e. Vijayapura

22. Belagavi, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Uttara Kannada
23. Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Kudalasangama, etc.
24. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Gangubai Hangal, Venkatesh Kumar, Basavaraj Rajguru, Enige Balappa, Appalal Jamkhandi
25. D R Bendre, V K Gokak, Girish Karnad, Chandrashekhar Kumbhar
26. Sangolli Rayanna , Mailara Mahadeva

27.



CHAPTER-4

THE CULTURE OF THE VEDIC PERIOD

1. Central Asia
2. Saraswati River
3. 4
4. Thar Desert in Rajasthan
5. Helmand
6. Family

7. Rajan
8. Ramayana and Mahabharata
9. Knowledge
10. Sanskrit
11. Saraswati River
12. Vidhat
13. Rigveda
14. Pre-Vedic period
15. Vyasa
16. Matching pairs:
 - 1. a. Valmiki
 - 2. e. Later Vedic period
 - 3. a. Thar Desert
17. Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda
18. Ghosha, Apala, Lopamudra, Indrani, Vishwara
19. "Truth is one, wise men speak of it in many ways."
 - "Let noble thoughts come to us from every side."
20. Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa
21. Four varnas:
 - Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra
22. The period when Vedic literature was formed is called the Vedic period.
23. Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda
24. Sabha, Samiti, and Vidhat
25. Ashwamedha, Rajasuya
26. Women participated in political institutions, studied Vedas, no child marriage or Sati practice, famous women like Ghosha, Apala, Lopamudra, Indrani, etc.
27. * Early Vedic period (Rigvedic period): Women had good status, participated in Sabha, Samiti, and Vidhat, no child marriage or Sati practice, king consulted elders, worship of deities.* Later Vedic period (Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda): Women's status declined, Vidhat disappeared, Sati and child marriage practices started, king became powerful, religious rituals became complex and difficult.

CHAPTER - 5

THE RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS

1. Gautama Buddha
2. Shuddhodana and Maya Devi
3. Shakya
4. Attaining knowledge through pure life and thought -
5. Buddhism
6. Vardhamana Mahavira
7. One who has conquered attachment
8. Followers of Parshvanatha who wore white clothes -
9. Vajji
10. Kundagrama near Vaishali
11. Lumbini forest near Kapilavastu, Nepal
12. Siddhartha
13. Asita
14. Gaya in Bihar
15. A wise person
16. Gautama Buddha
17. Sutta Pitaka
18. Rishabhanatha
19. Vardhamana
20. Digambara
21. Parshvanatha
22. Matching pairs:
 - 1. b. Buddhism
 - 2. e. Jainism
 - 3. d. Turning the wheel of Dharma
 - 4. a. Sacred texts of Buddhism
 - 5. c. Republic

23. Key teachings:

- Attaining knowledge through pure life and thought
- The world is full of suffering
- Desire is the root of suffering
- One who conquers desire attains Nirvana
- The Eightfold Path to end suffering

24. Four sights:

- An old man, a sick person, a hermit, and a funeral procession

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

- Vajji was a republic.

26. Jain sects:

- Shwetambara and Digambara

27. Buddhist schools:- Hinayana and Mahayana

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

29. Magadha, Kosala, and Vatsa

30. Buddhist scriptures:

- Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka, and Abhidhamma Pitaka

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

32.



CHAPTER -6

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF SOUTH INDIA

1. Manimegalai
2. Mayuravarma
3. Kanchi
4. Gunadhya
5. Hassan
6. Ranna
7. Somnathapura
8. Vatapi Conqueror
9. Thanjavur
10. Harishchandra Kavya
11. Varaha
12. Thiruvalluvar
13. Pratishthana Pura
14. Sarvavarman
15. Talagunda in Shivamogga district
16. Kadambas
17. Halmidi inscription
18. Bagalkot
19. Chavundaraya
20. Pulakeshin II
21. Aihole
22. Matching pairs:
 - 1. a. World Heritage Site
 - 2. e. Sri Vijaya
 - 3. a. Krishna III
 - 4. u. Adipurana

- 5. e. Chalukya Vikrama era
- 6. r. Emperor of temples
- 7. oo. Hoysala ruler
- 8. ae. Girija Kalyana
- 9. e. Kabbigaara Kaava

23. The period of Sangam literature is known as the Sangam age.

24. Trisamudra Toya Pitvahana

25. Prakrit

26. The Shatavahanas called their trade centers "nigamas".

27. The associations formed by traders and artisans for their protection were called "shrenis".

28 Banavasi

29. Kiratarjuniya

30. Chavundaraya

31. Vatapi

32. Sripurusha

33. Kongunivarma

34. Harshavardhana

35. Tamil Nadu

36. Mumbai

37. Someshwara III

38. Ballala III

39. All of the above

40. Economic prosperity:

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

41. Mahabalipuram:

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

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

43. Sharanas:

- Jedara Dasimayya, Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, Akka Mahadevi, Chenna Basavanna, Siddharamaiah, Madivala Machayya.

44. Hoysala temples:

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

45. Village administration:

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

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

47.



CHAPTER-7

CITIZENS AND CITIZENSHIP

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

II. True or False:

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

III. Short answers:

11. Foreigners can be identified by their distinct physical features, attire, language, etc.
12. Indian citizens have special rights, but foreigners do not have the same privileges.
13. Ways to acquire citizenship:
 - a) By birth
 - b) By descent
 - c) By registration
14. Ways to lose citizenship:
 - a) Renunciation
 - b) Termination

- c) Deprivation

15. Citizenship in India: Anyone born in India on or after January 26, 1950, is a citizen of India.

IV. 16. Duties of Indian citizens:

- 1. Respect the Constitution, national flag, and national anthem.
- 2. Develop a scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry.
- 3. Be loyal to the Constitution and respect its ideals.
- 4. Participate in elections.
- 5. Treat all people as brothers and sisters, regardless of language, religion, caste, or creed.
- 6. Defend the country when needed.
- 7. Pay taxes.
- 8. Protect the environment.
- 9. Protect public property and renounce violence.
- 10. Help senior citizens.
- 11. Ensure children between 6-14 years attend school.

17. Characteristics of good citizens:

- (same as duties of Indian citizens)

VI

18. Activity:

CHAPTER-8

OUR CONSTITUTION

I)

1.d 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.d 6.a 7.d 8.c 9.a 10.b

II)

11. Constituent Assembly

12. Drafting Committee

13. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

14. Republic

15. November 26

16. 1951-52

17. 106

18. Preamble to the Constitution

19. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad

20. 18

II. Short answers:

21. The central government functions within the framework of the Constitution.

22. J.B. Kripalani

23. Kengal Hanumanthaiah and S. Nijalingappa

24. January 26, 1950

25. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

26. 1952

27. India

28. A republic is a system of government where the head of state is elected. -

29. 11

30. A welfare state aims to provide social and economic opportunities and security to all citizens. -

III. Essay answers:

31. Importance of the Constitution:

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

32. Women's participation in the Constituent Assembly:

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

33. Fundamental Rights:

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

34. Universal Adult Suffrage:

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

35. Values enshrined in the Preamble:

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

IV. Activities:

36. Significance of the Constitution:

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

37. "We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

- Justice: social, economic, and political;
- Liberty: of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;
- Equality: of status and opportunity;
- and to promote among them all
- Fraternity: assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

In our Constituent Assembly, this 26th day of November 1949, do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this Constitution."

VI

38. Main features of the Indian Constitution:

- 1. Longest written Constitution in the world.
- 2. Republic with a democratic system of government.
- 3. Guarantees fundamental rights and duties to citizens.
- 4. Secularism and equality of all religions.
- 5. Independent judiciary with sufficient powers.
- 6. Universal adult suffrage.
- 7. Aims to establish social justice and eliminate social evils.
- 8. Aims to establish a welfare state.
- 9. India is the largest democracy in the world with a electoral system.

CHAPTER-9

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

1. - Democratic Government

2.: Freedom of Choice for Citizens

3.: Hitler's Regime

4. Karl Marx

5. Private Property

II)

6. A

7. C

8. D

9 A

10. B

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

12. Types of Governments:

A) Democratic Government: refers to a system where power is vested in the people, either directly or through elected representatives.

B) Authoritarian Government: refers to a system where power is concentrated in the hands of a single person or a small group, often without constitutional or democratic constraints.

C) Egalitarian Government: refers to a system that aims to promote social and economic equality among citizens.

13. Egalitarian Government: is a system that prioritizes equality and fairness in the distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges.

14. Authoritarian Government: In an authoritarian system, the opinion of a single person or a small group is final and binding, often without regard for individual rights or democratic processes.

IV)

15. Egalitarian Government: An egalitarian government is based on the principle that the means of production in society, such as land, labor, and capital, belong to the community. It advocates for the idea that each individual should work according to their ability and receive according to their needs. This system aims to promote social and economic equality among citizens.

V)

1

Democratic Government

A. Representative Governance: Governance is carried out through representatives elected by the people.

B. Popular Sovereignty: Citizens are the rulers, supported by the people, and governance is carried out with their backing.

C. Individual Freedoms: Citizens enjoy essential freedoms such as personal liberty, freedom of expression, and the right to form associations.

Authoritarian Government

A. Centralized Power: Power is concentrated in the hands of a single person or a small group, often without democratic processes or accountability.

B. Limited Freedoms: Citizens have limited or no freedoms, and dissent is often suppressed.

C. No Representative Governance: Governance is not carried out through elected representatives, and the ruler's decisions are final.

CHAPTER-10

GLOBE AND MAPS

I)

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

II) 6.

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

III)

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

IV)

17. Essential information that a good map must have:

- a) Title or heading
- b) Scale
- c) Latitudes and longitudes
- d) Direction
- e) Compass

18.

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

V)

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

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

20. Uses of Maps:

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

CHAPTER-11

MAJOR LANDFORMS

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

II)

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

III)

29. The various surface features of the Earth are called landforms.
Types of landforms:
 - Mountains
 - Plateaus
 - Plains

30. Based on their formation, mountains are classified into three types:
- a) Fold Mountains
 - b) Block Mountains
 - c) Volcanic Mountains
31. Types of Plateaus:
- a) Intermountain Plateau
 - b) Piedmont Plateau
 - c) Continental Plateau
32. A vast flat or gently undulating low-lying area is called a “plain.”
- Types of Plains:
- a) Structural Plains
 - b) Erosion Plains
 - c) Depositional Plains
33. An island is a small landmass surrounded by water in oceans, seas, lakes, or rivers.
- Types of Islands:
- a) Continental Islands
 - b) Oceanic Islands

IV

34) Importance of Mountains:

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

35) Features of Deserts:

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

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

Importance:

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

V)

37) Major Natural Regions of the World:

1. Equatorial Region
2. Tropical Grassland Region
3. Tropical Monsoon Region
4. Tropical Urban Region

5. Tropical Desert Region
6. Temperate Desert Region
7. Mediterranean Region
8. Warm Temperate Eastern Margin Region
9. Cool Temperate Urban Region
10. Prairie Model
11. Cool Temperate Eastern Coastal Region
12. Cold Continental Region
13. Tundra Region

CHAPTER-12.

ANCIENT DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA

I.

- 1 a) Maurya
- 2 b) Chandragupta Maurya
- 3 b) Kautilya
- 4c) Pataliputra
- 5 d) Megasthenes
- 6 a) Indica
- 7 a) Kautilya
- 8 d) Ashoka
- 9 b) Maski Edict
- 10 a) Sarnati
- 11 a) Kalinga War
- 12 c) Kushanas
- 13 a) Kanishka
- 14 a) Kanishka
- 15 d) Mathura
- 16 d) 1- b, 2- c, 3- d, 4- a
- 17 c) Fourth Buddhist Council
- 18 b) Kushanas
- 19 c) Guptas
- 20 b) Samudragupta
- 21d) Chandragupta II
- 22 c) Gahadavala
- 23 a) 1- b, 2- c, 3- d, 4- a
- 24 b) Nalanda
- 25 a) Indians
- 26 c) Vardhanas
- 27 b) Xuanzang

- 28 a) Si-yu-ki
- 29c) Bihar
- 30b) Karkota
- 31 c) Karkota
- 32 b) Vasugupta
- 33 c) Jauhar
- 34 b) Dilwara Temple
- 35 a) Raja Man Singh
- 36 c) Jaipur
- 37 b) Prithviraj Raso
- 38 d) Nagabhata
- 39 b) Suleiman
- 40 a) Khamman
- 41 a) Rana Kumbha
- 42 c) Rana Sanga
- 43 a) Pushkar
- 44 a) Sukapha
- 45 a) Kaophat

II. Short Answers:

- 46. Ashoka Chakra
- 47. Shravanabelagola, Hassan district
- 48. 9
- 49. Kashmir
- 50. Shaka Era
- 51. Pataliputra
- 52. Ashwamedha Yaga
- 53. Aryabhata
- 54. Kalidasa
- 55. Pulakeshin II
- 56. Nalanda
- 57. Lalitaditya
- 58. Gwalior Fort
- 59. Jayadeva
- 60. Assam

III. Detailed Answers:

- 61) Kalidasa's Plays:
 - * Abhijñānaśākuntalam
 - * Mālavikāgnimitram
 - * Vikramōrvaśīyam

62) Plays written by Harshavardhana:

- * Priyadarśikā
- * Ratnāvalī
- * Nāgānanda

63) Characteristics of Rajputs:

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

64) Jaipur is called the Pink City because the buildings here are pink.

05) Rajput dynasties that ruled in Indian history:

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

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

IV.

66) Kalinga War:

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

67) Guptas' Contribution to Sanskrit Literature:

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

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

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

68) Nalanda University:

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

- * It was a famous university of ancient India.
- * Thousands of students from foreign countries like Japan and China came here for their studies.
- * Here, 8... (The sentence is incomplete in the original text).

69) Famous Architecture of the Rajput Period:

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

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

CHAPTER 13

SULTANS OF DELHI

I.

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

II. Answer in one sentence.

21. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.
22. Prithviraj Chauhan.
23. Alauddin Khalji.
24. Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan.
25. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak.

III. Answer in 2/3 sentences.

26

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

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

28 In 1191 CE, between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan.

29 It is in Delhi. Built by Iltutmish.

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

31

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

32

- * Transfer of the capital (from Delhi to Devagiri).
- * He introduced copper coins of equal value in place of silver coins.

IV. Answer in five or six sentences.

33

- * He attacked India 17 times.
- * As a result, several wealthy cities of India were plundered.
- * Religious centers were destroyed.
- * These included the famous Sri Krishna Temple in Mathura and the Somnath Temple in Gujarat.

34

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

35

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

36

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

37

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

V. Answer in seven or eight sentences.

38

- * Muhammad bin Tughlaq was a hasty, short-tempered, and impulsive individual.
- * He lacked practical skills and had peculiar character traits.
- * As a result of transferring the capital from Delhi to Devagiri, many people died on the way.
- * Due to the introduction of copper coins instead of silver coins, the economic condition of the state deteriorated.
- * For all the reasons mentioned above, Muhammad bin Tughlaq's policies failed.

39 Major Architectural Contributions of the Delhi Sultans:

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

Contributions to the Literary Field:

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

CHAPTER-14

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHAMANI KINGDOM

I Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A. Tungabhadra
- 2 C. Varaha
- 3 B. Harihara and Bukka Raya
- 4 C. Praudha Devaraya
- 5 D. Telugu
- 6 B. Krishnadevaraya
- 7 A. Tuluva
- 8 C. Devaraya II
- 9 D. Hampi
- 10 B. Purandara Dasa
- 11 A. 1565 CE
- 12 C. Vidyaranya
- 13 B. Nyayamruta

- 14 A. Kanaka Dasa
- 15 C. Dasa Pantha
- 16 A. Gangadevi
- 17 B. Krishnadevaraya
- 18 B. Krishnadevaraya
- 19 D. Hampi
- 20 B. Sangama Dynasty
- 21 A. Bahmani Sultans and Vijayanagara Kings
- 22 C. Kanaka Dasa
- 23 D. All of the above
- 24 C. A and B

II. Answer in one sentence.

25. Hampi.
26. Abd al-Razzaq.
27. Prabhulinga leele
28. Granite stone
29. 1336

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences.

30. Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, and Aravidu dynasties.
31. Abd al-Razzaq, the ambassador from Persia, and Domingo Paes, the Portuguese traveler.
32. Mohana Tarangini, RamadhanyaCharitre, Nala Charitre, and Haribhakthisara.

IV. Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.

33. Achievements of Praudha Devaraya or Devaraya II:
 - * He was a famous ruler of the Sangama Dynasty.
 - * During his reign, there was internal peace and prosperity.
 - * Trade developed.
 - * He suppressed the rebellions of border chieftains.
 - * He fought against the Sultans and expanded the empire.
34. Krishnadevaraya was an excellent administrator.
 - * He used a quarter of the government's revenue for charity and public welfare.
 - * Agriculture and trade flourished during his time.
 - * Krishnadevaraya was a scholar in both Sanskrit and Telugu languages.
 - * He wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu and Jambavati Kalyana in Sanskrit.
35. During the Vijayanagara period, Sanskrit, Kannada, and Telugu literature flourished.
 - * Great poets like Kumaravyasa, Chamarasa, and Ratnakaravarni belonged to this era.
 - * The Vijayanagara period was the golden age of Telugu literature.
 - * Important poets and their works from this period include:
 - * Kumaravyasa - Karnataka Bharatha Kathamanjari
 - * Chamarasa - PrabhulingaLeele
 - * Ratnakaravarni - Bharatesha Vaibhava

36. The important temples of Hampi include:

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

V. Write a note.

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

- * Causes:
 - * The Bahmani kingdom weakened and split into five states.
 - * Taking advantage of this, Rama Raya extended the empire north of the Krishna river, which provoked the battle.
 - * Additionally, the Shahhi Sultans were envious of Vijayanagara's prosperity.
 - * Forgetting their political differences, the Shahhi Sultans united and declared war against Vijayanagara.
- * Consequences:
 - * Many significant political changes occurred in South India.
 - * The northern part of the empire came under the control of the Bijapur and Golconda states.
 - * Feudatory rulers in Karnataka, such as those of Keladi, Mysore, and Chitradurga, became independent.

38. Vijayanagara Sculpture and Architecture:

- * During the Vijayanagara period, structures were built using granite stone.
- * Architecture:
 - * Hazara Rama Swamy Temple
 - * Vijaya Vittala Swamy Temple
 - * Krishna Swamy Temple
 - * Achyutaraya Temple
 - * Sringeri Vidya Shankara Temple
 - * Thousand Pillar Basadi at Moodabidri
- * Monolithic sculptures from this period include:
 - * Sasivekalu Ganesha
 - * Kadalekalu Ganesha
 - * Lakshmi Narasimha Temple
- * Monolithic Bahubali statues are found in Karkala and Venur.

39.



THE BAHMANI SULTANS

I Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A. 1347
- 2 B. Bidar
- 3 D. Muhammad Shah I
- 4 B. Jami Masjid
- 5 A. Firuz Shah
- 6 C. Bidar
- 7 B. Firuz Shah

- 8 A. Deccani style
- 9 D. Kalaburagi (Gulbarga)
- 10 C. Ibrahim II
- 11 A. Bhima River
- 12 D. Gol Gumbaz
- 13 B. Madrasa
- 14 C. Daulatabad
- 15 B. Deccani

II Answer in one sentence.

- 16 Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah.
- 17 Madrasa.
- 18 It is in Bidar.
- 19 Islamic Law.
- 20 Two centuries.

III Answer the following questions in two-three sentences.

21 Bahmani States:

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

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

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

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

- * It is the largest architectural structure in India.
- * Inside the dome, there is a whispering gallery.
- * The whispering feature here has astonished architects.

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

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

25 Important Monuments of the Bahmani Sultanate period:

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

IV. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences.

26 Administration of the Bahmani Kingdom:

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

27 Ibrahim Adil Shah II:

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

28 Social Condition of the Bahmani Kingdom:

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

V. Answer in 7-8 sentences.

29 Achievements of Mahmud Gawan:

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

30 Architectural Contributions of the Adil Shahis of Bijapur:

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

Chapter 15

THE MUGHALS AND MARATHAS

I.

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

II. Answered in one sentence

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

III: sAnswered in two sentence.

40. Religious leaders of Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian sects participated.
41. In Akbar's court there were poets named Abul Fazl, Nizamuddin , Badauni, and Tulsidas.

42. Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim who avoided drinking, gambling, fun and music.
43. The five 'Ks' of the Sikhs are Kesh, Kanga, Krupan, Kachche, Kankan.
44. The monuments built by Shah Jahan are Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Moti Mahal, Agra Fort.
45. Aurangzeb was protested by Rajputs and Sikhs in the north and Shivaji in the south.

IV: Answered in three sentences.

46. Babur fought four major wars in India: Panipat (1526), Kanva Battle (1528), Chanderi Battle (1528), Gogra Battle (1529).

47. The king was supreme in the Mughal court. He had civil and military power. His decision to deliver justice is final. They divided the empire into provinces (subha), district (government) and talukas (parganas). In the cities, an officer named Kotwal looked after law and order.

48. Aurangzeb was an orthodox Muslim who avoided drinking, gambling, fun and music.

He reimposed Jazi on Hindus. He banned rituals such as Hindu fairs, teachings etc.

He destroyed the temples.

49. Akbar's minister, King Todarmalla, formulated the land revenue system.

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

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

V: Four answered in five sentences.

50. Cultural contributions of the Mughals

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

51. The reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire were main_

- The empire was weakened by the corrupt rule of Aurangzeb
- The Mughal sardars began to become corrupt.
- There were fierce infighting for the succession to the throne.

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

Chapter- 16

INDIAN IDEOLOGY AND BHAKTI CULT

I.

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

II: Answered in one sentence.

16. At the age of eight.
17. Vaishnavism.

18. Kalachuri Bijjala
19. Lord Krishna For the worship of.
20. Nanak Zara.
21. Nizamuddin alias Bande Nawaz and Mohinuddin Chishti.
22. Guru Nanak.
23. Sufi follower.
24. He was born into a Rajput family in Rajasthan.
25. Mohinuddin Chishti.

III: Answer in two sentences.

26. The muttseestablished by Shankaracharya were ----

*Badrinath=Uttarakhand *Dwarka= Gujarat

*Puri=Jagannath*Sringeri= Karnataka

27. Sri Chaitanya rejected caste discrimination and taught that bhakti is the only way to salvation.
28. "a hundred thousand tongues Though I have, I will remember one God with all those tongues
"Nanak said.
29. The Sufis were influenced by the thoughts of Yoga ,Vedanta ,and Buddhism.
30. The characteristics of Chishti followers are
* Devotion to God, uruservice to the G, walking on the right path
To take care of the potential of Hindus and Muslims.

IV: Answered in 3/ 4 sentences.

31. The consequences of the Bhakti sect are

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

32. The essence of the Bhakti sect is

- The Bhakti sect condemned the discrimination of high and low.
- equality Proclaimed.
- The bhakti saints opposed the kandachara and condemned it.
- The Sufi saints preached that religion means love and service to humanity.
- " There is only one God andnot many "theysaid .
- The saints worked to connect the hearts of the people.

33. Krishna is her deity.

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

34. Ramanujacharya's reforms were:

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

35. Guru Nanak preached equality of men and women.

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

Question No . 5: Answered in five to six sentences

36. Sri Shankaracharya's reforms are

- He brought about many reforms in Hindu society and led the people on the path of knowledge.
- ugh advaita philosophy Thro, he preached the principle that all mankind is one and all are equal here.
- They prevented conflicts in the name of castes.
- Shankara established peethas at Badrinath , Dwarka, Puri and Sringeri in Karnataka.
- Hewrote many scriptures . His work Bhajagovindam is still popular today.
- "It is surprising that Shankaracharya has achieved all this in his 37 years of life.

37. Basaveshwara's reforms were:

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

CHAPTER 17

DEMOCRACY

I: Select the correct answers.

1. B. Monarchy
2. B. Democracy
3. C. None of the above
4. A. Polling station
5. A. Age
6. C. Both A and B are correct.
7. D. Both A and B are correct

II: Answer the following questions in one sentence.

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

III: Answer the following questions in two sentences.

15. The challenges of democracy are-

- *Money and muscle power can be used to garner votes.
- *Caste, religion, and language have an influence in elections.
- *Elected representatives change parties for their self-interest.
- *In this system, there is a chance for goons and criminals to be elected.

16. The importance of voting is that

- *Civilians choose their preferred representatives through elections.
- *Civilians select their preferred representatives through secret voting.
- *Voting provides all classes of people with an opportunity to participate.

IV. Answered in three sentences.

17. The differences between monarchy and democracy are:

Monarchy_

- * Here all government powers lie in the hands of one individual.
- *The king acts according to his wishes.
- *There are no restrictions on the king's term of rule.
- *A state flourishes under a brave and wise king.

Democracy_

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

18. The importance of democracy is:

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

V: Answered in four to five sentences.

19. The stages of the electoral process are:

Elections will be conducted like a schedule;

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

CHAPTER -18

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

A. Choose any correct option for the questions below.

1. a) Social Justice
2. d) 4

B. Answer in one sentence.

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

C. Answer in two or three sentences.

7. The guiding principles given to the state by the constitution for the implementation of Gandhi's ideology of socialist and liberal intellectual philosophies in the fourth part of the constitution are the guiding principles of state policy.
8. The state policy guiding principles seem to be essential for the state to respond to everyone's struggles and joys to achieve citizens' independence, equality, brotherhood, and to establish a happy state.
9. To preserve and cultivate the culture and heritage of history.

D. Answer in five sentences.

10. Social justice, social justice for the underprivileged, women's and children's welfare, labour welfare, assistance to the helpless, uniform civil code, prohibition of alcohol, organization of agriculture and animal husbandry, environmental protection and development, protection of historical monuments, international peace.
11. These are explained in part 4 of Indian constitution and also necessary while making state laws.
12. These are not enforceable in court, but are fundamental to the governance of the country. They are administrative guidelines.
13. Minimum wage for workers, skill training for workers, educational assistance for workers' children, medical aid, etc.
14. India has been a key nation advocating for peace at the international level from the beginning. Despite many wars occurring, it has consistently expressed its sincere intention to establish peace on several occasions.

CHAPTER -19

HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

A. Identify True or False.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

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

C. Answer in two or three sentences.

10. Right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational right, right to constitutional remedies.
11. Applied question.
12. Supplementary to the all-round development of the individual. Inspiration for the construction of a humane and just society.
13. Work in which children under 14 years are involved, either with or without wages, is referred to as child labour.
14. When fundamental rights are violated, a citizen can file a complaint in court; this right is called the right to constitutional remedies.

D. Answer in four or five sentences.

15. Applied question.
16. Protecting the diversity and unity of India. Respecting the Constitution, the national flag, and the national anthem. Conserving and developing the natural environment.
17. Applied question.
18. Applied question.

CHAPTER -20

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

I. Choose the correct option.

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

II. Answer in 2-3 sentence

2. National unity is when people of a country feel that they are all one, without hatred, jealousy, and prejudice towards each other or towards different communities.
3. National festivals are necessary to encourage and maintain the feeling that we are all Indians, united.
4. Communalism or sectarianism refers to conflicts or violence arising from claims of religious superiority.
5. Applied question.

III.

6. Secularism, democracy, national festivals, national symbols, mutual harmony, etc.
7. Casteism, communalism, regionalism, terrorism, etc.
8. Applied question
9. Applied question

Chapter- 21

NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NATIONAL DAYS CELEBRATION

A. Fill in the blank

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

5. Match and write

January 26

October 2

August 15

April 14

C. Answer in one sentence

6. Janagana Mana.
7. Satya only wins
8. September 5

D. Answer in two or three sentences

9. Lion, elephant, bull, horse
10. All the Kannada speaking areas came together on November 1, 1956 and the state of Mysore emerged. Later, this state was named Karnataka on November 1, 1973. Karnataka Rajyotsava is celebrated in memory of these.
11. Indian Coins, Banknotes, Government Letters, Vehicles...
12. National Symbols are for our unity and dignified life...

CHAPTER- 22

CONTINENT OF ASIA

A. Multiple Questions

1	C	6	A	11	C	16	C
2	A	7	A	12	A	17	A
3	C	8	D	13	A	18	C
4	C	9	B	14	C	19	B
5	A	10	D	15	B		

B. One-mark answers.

20. The boundary separating the continents of Asia and Africa is the Suez Canal.
21. The main food crops of Asia are: rice, wheat, maize, etc.
22. An area with industry and industrial activity is called an industrial area.
23. The number of people living per square kilometer is called population density.

E. Two and three line answers.

24. The continent of Asia extends from 1-16 North to 77-41 North latitude and from 26-04 East to 169-40 West longitude. The Tropic of Cancer passes through India and Arabia.
25. Asia is surrounded by oceans on three sides and land on one side. The oceans are the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. The continent of Europe lies to the west.
26. The major latitudes passing through the continent of Asia are: The Equator passes through the south of Malaysia and the Tropic of Cancer passes through India.
27. Regional divisions of the Asian continent: *East Asia.*Southwest Asia *Southeast Asia.*Central Asia *South Asia
28. Countries of South Asia: India, Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, etc.
29. The rivers of Asia are divided into four groups.
- *Rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean.
 - *Rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean
 - *Rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean.
 - *Inland rivers
30. The countries of the Asian continent where petroleum and petroleum products are available are: Most petroleum products are available in the countries of Southwest Asia such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar.

E. Four and five mark answers

31. Physical features of the Asian continent

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

32. Types of natural vegetation of Asia:

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

33. Industrial areas of India:

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

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

CHAPTER-23

CONTINENT OF EUROPE

I. Multiple Choice Answers

1	C	6	C	11	B
2	B	7	A	12	A
3	B	8	A	13	C
4	A	9	B	14	B
5	B	10	D		

II. One-mark answers

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

III. Two- and three-mark answers

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

25. Climatic regions of Europe:

There are four main climatic regions in Europe:

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

26. Geographical boundaries of Europe:

Europe is surrounded by water on three sides:

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

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

VI. Answer in 4-5 sentences

27. Types of natural vegetation in Europe:

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

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

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

Textile industry:

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

Shipbuilding industry:

Europe's major shipbuilding countries include Sweden and France.

Automotive industry:

Europe is also home to a significant automotive industry.

29. Industrial regions of Europe:

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

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

- Dairy farming: Europe's mixed farming system is ideal for dairy farming, with countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, and Britain being prominent dairy farming nations.
- Fishing: Europe's fishing industry is a significant contributor to the food economy, with major fishing grounds including Norway, Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, etc. The Dogger Bank and Great Fisher Bank are famous fishing centres. The people of Norway are skilled fishermen.

CHAPTER-24

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

1	B	6	A	11	A	16	B	21	A
2	A	7	B	12	C	17	A	22	A
3	B	8	C	13	B	18	D	23	C
4	A	9	B	14	B	19	A	24	C
5	D	10	B	15	A	20	B	25	B

II Short answers:

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

III. Short and long answers:

32. Describe the geographical setting of Africa.

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

33. Africa lies between 37° North and 35° South latitude and 17° West and 50° East longitude.

34. The major rivers of Africa include the Nile, Niger, Congo, Zambezi, and others.

35. The major lakes of Africa include Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyasa, and others.

36. The low-lying regions of Africa include:

- Sudan Lowlands
- Chad Lowlands

- Congo Basin

- Kalahari Lowlands

37. Some of the animals found in Africa include impalas, cheetahs, lions, camels, donkeys, horses, and various bird species like ostriches and eagles.

38. The major food crops of Africa include maize, rice, sorghum, sweet potatoes, yams, groundnuts, and potatoes.

39. Some of the mineral resources found in Africa include diamonds, gold, platinum, and others.

VI. Answer in 5-6 sentences

40. Africa is called the "Central Continent" because the Equator passes almost through the middle of the continent, and the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn also pass through it.

41. Africa is called the "Dark Continent" not because of its predominantly black population, but because its plateaus extend up to the coast, and the Sahara Desert in the north was largely unknown to the outside world for a long time.

42. Types of vegetation in Africa:

- Equatorial forests

- Monsoon forests - Grasslands - Mountain vegetation

- Desert vegetation- Semi-desert vegetation - Areas with little or no vegetation

43. Climatic divisions of Africa:

Africa can be divided into eight climatic regions:

- Equatorial region

- Savanna region

- Tropical desert region

- Mediterranean region

- Temperate grassland region

- Subtropical region with dry winters
