



Purnima International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 7	SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT – 1	
SUB - SOCIAL SCIENCE		
SYLLABUS	Hist. Ch.1,2,3,4,5,6 Civics. 1,2,3,4	Geo. Ch. 1,2, 3,4

❖ **Multiple Choice Questions:**

- 1 Which is not a natural ecosystem?
(a) Desert (b) Aquarium (c) Forest.
- 2 Which is not a component of the human environment?
(a) Land (b) Religion (c) Community.
- 3 Which is a human-made environment?
(a) Mountain (b) Sea (c) Road.
- 4 Which is a threat to the environment?
(a) Growing plant (b) Growing population (c) Growing crops.
- 5 In which century Babur used Hindustan to describe geography of subcontinent?
(a) 17th century (b) 18th century (c) 16th century (d) None of these
- 6 Which of the following is not the meaning of 'foreigner' in the past?
(a) Stranger (b) Pardesi (c) Ajnabi (d) Indigenous
- 7 Which type of people collected Manuscripts?
(a) Poor people (b) Wealthy people (c) Local people (d) None of these
- 8 Ziyauddin Barani wrote his Chronicle first in
(a) 13th century (b) 12th century (c) 14th century (d) 15th century
- 9 The rock which is made up of molten magma is
(a) Igneous (b) Sedimentary (c) Metamorphic. (d) none of these
- 10 The innermost layer of the earth is
(a) Crust (b) Core (c) Mantle (d) none of these
- 11 Rocks which contain fossils are
(a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks (c) Igneous rocks.
- 12 What is the literal meaning of hiranya-garbha?
(a) Rashtrakutas (b) Dantidurga (c) Golden womb (d) Golden deer

13) From whom was the Revenue also collected?

- (a) **Traders** (b) Merchants (c) Peasants (d) Artisans

14 What should be changed weekly to avoid breeding of mosquitoes'?

- (a) T.V. sets (b) **Water in coolers** (c) Roof tops (d) None of these

15 Which one of the following is a communicable disease?

- (a) Headache (b) Cancer (c) Sore Throat (d) **Diarrhoea**

16 Tax money is used to fund which of the activities?

- (a) Education (b) Defence (c) Police (d) All of these

17 By whom are the public health services run?

- (a) Government (b) Private organizations (c) Private doctors (d) None of these

18 In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?

- (a) Hindi (b) English (c) **Sanskrit** (d) Urdu

19 What is NOT the element of equality?

- (a) Justice (b) **Religion** (c) Wealth (d) Health

20 Who drafted the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Pt. J.L. Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Lai Bahadur Shastri (d) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

21 Which ruler first established his capital at Delhi?

- (a) Chauhans ruler
(b) **Tomara Rajput ruler**
(c) Turkish ruler
(d) Khalji dynasty

22The roles of men and women are:

- (a) equally valued
(b) **not equally valued**
(c) of same status
(d) none of these

23 What was the most important activity on an Island of Samoa in 1920s?

- (a) **Fishing**
(b) Farming
(c) Household work
(d) None of these

24 What did girls in Samoa learn after the age of fourteen years?

- (a) How to weave baskets
(b) How to grow plantation
(c) Special cooking
(d) **All of these**

25 What are the total number of work hours (paid) spent by women workers in Haryana every week?

- (a) 23
- (b) 30
- (c) 19
- (d) 35

26 The baolis were constructed

- (a) to provide a place for bathing for royals
- (b) to fulfil the water demand
- (c) for rainwater harvesting**
- (d) for entertainment of royals

27 What is Shikhara?

- (a) The main shrine of the temple
- (b) An ornamented hall of the temple
- (c) The topmost pointed portion of a temple**
- (d) None of the above

28 The Dhangadeva was the king of

- (a) Pandayan dynasty
- (b) Rajput dynasty
- (c) Khalji dynasty
- (d) Chandela dynasty**

29 Diwan-i Khas or Diwan-i am courts were also described as

- (a) chihil Sutun**
- (b) qibia
- (c) chahar bagh
- (d) pishtaq

30) he “river-front garden” was the another name of

- (a) baoli
- (b) chahar bagh**
- (c) reservoir
- (d) hauz

31 Fatehpur Sikri’s architecture was influenced by the styles of which region?

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Gujarat**
- (c) Vijaynagara
- (d) Bijapur

32 Tanjavur is situated on the river:

- (a) Kaveri**
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Godavari

33 Which of the following was also an example of a temple town (The capital of Cholas)?

- (a) Ajmer
- (b) **Thanjavur**
- (c) Berar
- (d) Golconda

34 Which of the following was I were NOT the kind of traders?

- (a) The Banjaras
- (b) The Marwari Oswal
- (c) **Nenadesi**
- (d) Gujarati Baniyas

35 The people from distant land visited Surat because

- (a) **it was the Gateway to West Asia**
- (b) it was a beautiful place
- (c) it was the pilgrim centre
- (d) none of the above

36 Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) **Ozone.**

37 The most important layer of the atmosphere is

- (a) **Troposphere**
- (b) Thermosphere
- (c) Mesosphere.

38 Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

- (a) Trosphere
- (b) **Stratosphere**
- (c) Mesosphere.

(39) As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure

- (a) Increases
- (b) **Decreases**
- (c) Remains the same.

(40) When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called

- (a) Cloud
- (b) **Rain**
- (c) Snow.

(41) Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) **Ozone.**

(ii) The most important layer of the atmosphere is

- (a) **Troposphere**
- (b) Thermosphere
- (c) Mesosphere.

(iii) Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

- (a) Troposphere (b) **Stratosphere**
(c) Mesosphere.

(iv) As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure

- (a) Increases (b) **Decreases**
(c) Remains the same.

(v) When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called

- (a) Cloud (b) **Rain**
(c) Snow.

❖ **Fill in the blanks**

- 1) **Land** is not a component of the human environment?
- 2) **Road** is a human-made environment .
- 3) **Lithosphere** is the hard top layer of the earth..
- 4) Archives are places where **Manuscripts** are kept.
- 5) **Ziyauddin Barani** was a fourteenth century chronicler.
- 6) **Potatoes, Com, Chillies, Tea, and Coffee** were some of the crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.
- 7). It is the responsibility of the **government** to provide proper healthcare facilities to all.
- 8) **Coasta Rica** is one of the healthiest country in North America.
- 9.) The resources needed to run public health services are obtained from **taxes** .
- 10) In Kerala **40 %** of entire budget is given to Panchayats.
- 11) **Tamil nadu** was the first state to introduce Midday meal scheme.
- 12) We are represented in the Parliament through our **elected representative**
- 13). Our constitution recognises everyone as equal before **law**
- 14)When people are treated unequally their **dignity** is violated.
- 15) **MPs** represent our problems in the Parliament House.
- 16)Civil Rights movement of USA was about: **Afro Americans**
- 17). The child centres in villages are called ...**Aganwadi**
- 18). Our constitution provides **equality** of genders.
- 19) In Madhya Pradesh the **girls**. schools were designed differently in the 1960s.
- 20)Most of the work done by women is **devalued / invisible**.
21. **Hampi**. was the capital of Vijayanagar empire.
22. **Ajmer**... in Rajasthan was the capital of Chauhans.
23. . Bronze is an alloy of copper and ...**tin**.

24 **Devdasi** performed before the deity, royalty in Verupaksha temple.

25 The textiles of **Surat** were famous for Zari/gold lace.

26. **Vasco-de-Gama** discovered the sea route to India.

❖ **Match the following**

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| i) Core | a) Earth's surface |
| ii) Minerals | b) Used for roads and buildings |
| iii) Rocks | c) Made of silicon and alumina |
| iv) Clay | d) Has definite chemical composition |
| v) Sial | e) Inner most layer |
| | f) Changes into Slate |
| | g) Process of transformation of the rock |

Answer : i) _ e) ii) _ d) iii) _ b) iv) _ f) v) _ c)

2) Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Gwjara-Pratiharas | – | Western Deccan |
| Rashtrakutas | – | Bengal |
| Palas | – | Gujarat and Rajasthan |
| Cholas | – | Tamil Nadu |

Answer:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Gurj ara-Pratiharas | – | Gujarat and Rajasthan |
| Rashtrakutas | – | Western Deccan |
| Palas | – | Bengal |
| Cholas | – | Tamil Nadu |

3) Match the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| i) The Indian State | a) Abolished |
| ii) The force used by a legal authority | b) Skull cap |
| iii) The practice of untouchability | c) Secular |
| iv) Jews | d) Headscarf |
| v) Muslims | e) Coercion |

Answer:

(i) (d), (ii) (e), (iii) (a), (iv) (b), (v) (c).

4 Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| i) Trade winds | a) incoming solar energy |
| ii) Loo | b) seasonal wind |
| iii) Monsoon | c) horizontal movement of air |
| iv) Wind | d) layer of ozone gas |
| | e) permanent wind |
| | f) local wind |

Answer i) i-e ii) ii-f iii) iii-b iv) iv-c

5 Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Paid work hours for women in Haryana	(a) 2 hours
2. Paid work hours for women in Tamil Nadu	(b) 23 hours
3. House work hours men in Haryana	(c) 4 hours
4. House work hours men in Tamil Nadu	(d) 19 hours

Answers : 1-b , 2-d , 3-a , 4- c

6 Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. Kunjaramallan	(a) Mandi/markets
2. Muinuddin Chishti	(b) Portuguese traveller
3. Hatta	(c) Muslim merchants
4. Mandapika	(d) Market streets
5. Domingo Paes	(e) Sufi saints
6. Moors	(f) Rajarajeshvara templ

Answers : 1 – f , 2 -e , 3- d, 4- a, 5- b, 6- c

7 Match the skill:

(i) Trade winds	(a) Incoming solar energy
(ii) Loo	(b) Seasonal wind
(iii) Monsoon	(c) Horizontal movement of air
(iv) Wind	(d) Layer of ozone gas
	(e) Permanent wind
	(f) Local wind

Ans. (i)–(e), (ii)–(f), (iii)–(b), (iv)–(c).

❖ **1 State whether true or false:**

- a) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.
- (b) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.
- (c) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.
- (d) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.

Answer:

- (a) False; Historians rely on coins, inscriptions, architecture and textual records for information for the study of period from 700 to 1750.

(b) True

(c) True

(d) False; Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1287) ruled a vast empire that stretched from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni (Gajjana) in Afghanistan in the west and included all of south India (Dravida).

Ans. (i) .True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) False.

2) State true or false:

i. In Indian secularism, the State is not strictly separate from religion.

ii. Wearing a pagri is central to a Sikh's religious practice.

iii. Government schools can promote any one religion.

iv. The Indian Constitution does not grant religious communities to set up their own schools and colleges.

v In Indian secularism, the State cannot intervene in religion.

Answers: i).True ii).True iii).False iv).False v) False

3) State true or false:

I South Africa is a country that has people of several races.

Ii Equality means all are not equal in the eye of law.

Iii Cauvery water dispute is between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states.

iv. Democracy is a good standard for evaluating political life.

Answers: i).True ii).False iii).True iv).True

4) State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. House work does not require physical and emotional work **False**

2 Life of domestic worker is very difficult..**True**

3 Government has passed laws that organisations with women workers must have crèche facilities. **True**

4 . Domestic workers get high wages.**False**

5) State true or false:

1. **Hampi**. was the capital of Vijayanagar empire.

2. **Ajmer**... in Rajasthan was the capital of Chauhans.

3. . Bronze is an alloy of copper and ...**tin**.

4 **Devdasi**..... performed before the deity, royalty in Verupaksha temple.

5 The textiles of **Surat**..... were famous for Zari/gold lace.

6. **Vasco-de-Gama** discovered the sea route to India.

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1 What is an ecosystem?

Ans: All plants, animals and human beings depend on their immediate surroundings. They are also interdependent on each other. This relation between the living organisms as well as the relation between the organism and their surroundings form an ecosystem.

2 What do you mean by the natural environment?

Ans: The natural environment consists of land, water, air, plants and animals. Thus, the natural environment refers to both biotic (plants and animals) and abiotic (land) conditions that exist on the earth.

3 Give four examples of a human-made environment.

Ans ;Four examples of human-made environments—buildings, parks, bridges, and roads.

4 What is the lithosphere?

Ans: The lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc.

5 Which are the two major components of the biotic environment?

Ans: Plants and animals are the two major components of a biotic environment,

6. Who was al-Idrisi?

Answer: al-Idrisi was an Arab cartographer

7 What sources do historians use for the study of a particular period of history?

Ans. The historians use sources like coins, inscriptions, architectures, and textual records for the study of a specific period.

8 What do you mean by archives?

Answer: Archives were the places where manuscripts were collected.

9 What were the new groups of people to be prominent at this age?

Answer: Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms, and Kayasthas were the groups which came to be prominent in this age. They availed most of the opportunities of society.

10 Who were the patrons?

Answer: Patrons were a group of rulers and rich class of people who provided protection and livelihood to the Brahmanas, artists, and poets

11. Who was Dantidurga?

Answer: Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief who turned out to be a kshatriya after performing a ritual known as hiranya-garbha.

12. What was called ‘rent’?

Answer: Resources obtained from the producers were called ‘rent’.

13 Who paid revenue?

Answer: The traders paid revenue

14 What was ‘tripartite struggle’?

Answer: The tripartite struggle was a long drawn conflict among the rulers of Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties for control over Kanauj.

15 Who wrote Kitab al-Hind?

Answer: A great Arab poet al-Baruni wrote Kitab al-Hind

16 Who was Prithviraja in ?

Answer: Prithviraja III was a famous Chauhan ruler of Delhi and surrounding regions during 1168-1192.

17 Who destroyed the temple of Somnath?

Answer: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a ruler of Afghanistan, destroyed the temple of Somnath.

18 Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?

Answer: The Tomara Rajputs were the first rulers who established their capital at Delhi.

19 . What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

Answer: It was Persian.

20 In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Answer: The Sultanate reached its farthest extent during the reign of Muhammad Tughluq

21 From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Answer: Ibn Battuta belonged to Morocco, Africa and travelled to India.

22 What is meant by the ‘internal’ and ‘external’ frontiers of the Sultanate?

Answer: The ‘internal’ frontier means the hinterland of the garrison town.

23 . Who defeated the Tomara Rajputs and when?

Answer: The Chauhans of Ajmer defeated the Tomara Rajputs in the middle of the 12th century. The ‘external’ frontier means the areas beyond the hinterland of the garrison towns.

24 Name the five dynasties that together made the Delhi Sultanate.

Answer:

- Early Turkish rulers (1206—1290)
- Khalji dynasty (1290—1320)

- Tughluq dynasty (1320—1414)
- Sayyid dynasty (1414—1451)
- Lodi dynasty (1451—1526).

25 Why was Raziyya removed from the throne? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Being a woman ruler she was not favoured by anyone. She ruled just for four years and was finally dethroned in 1240.

26 What is a mosque called in Arabic?

Answer: It is called a masjid.

27 Which is caused by the sudden movements of the earth?

Ans. Volcano

28 Where are Mushroom rocks found?

Ans Deserts

29 How do the lithosphere plates move?

Ans Just a few millimeters' each year.

30 Name the two process of erosion and deposition create?

Ans Weathering and erosion

31.What is a volcano?

Ans: A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

32 What are called sea caves?

Ans Due to sea waves, hollow-like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.

33 What are called sea arches?

Ans. As cavities become bigger in size, only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches.

34 Define the stacks.

Ans The erosion further breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall-like features are called stacks.

35 What is sea cliff?

Ans.The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.

36 What is the significance of greenhouse gas? Geo 4

Ans. Without the greenhouse gas the earth would have been too cold to live in.

37 How is ozone important for us?

Answer: It protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays.

38 . Name three types of winds.

Answer: Three types of wind are

1. Permanent winds
- 2 Seasonal winds
- 3 Local winds.

❖ Answer the following questions in brief:

1 What does time mean for historians? How does it help them?

Answer: Time, for historians, doesn't mean just a passing of hours, days, or years. Instead, it reflects changes in social and economic organization, in the persistence and transformation of ideas and beliefs. In order to study historical developments historians divide the past into large segments. It makes the study convenient. The historians study different aspects of the specific period and then assess the comparative developments their impact on society and their contribution to the future generations.

2 What do you mean by pan-regional rule? What was its impact?

AnsPan-regional rule applies to the trend of extending the empire to the region beyond one's own state. With the decline of the Mughal Empire in the eighteenth century, many regional states emerged. Consequently, a chance of sharing different traditions in the realms of governance, economy, elite cultures, and languages was brightened. People knew a lot of new things, manners, etc, without losing their own culture and identity.

3 Mention two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country. Give examples.

Answer: Two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country are—inequalities based on the caste system and that based on the religion.

Omprakash Valmiki was treated extremely unequally because he was a dalit. In school, The Ansaris were treated unequally on the basis differences of religion. They were looking to rent an apartment in the city. They were about to take an apartment at the first sight. But the moment the land lady knew their names she declined to rent the house is headmaster made him sweep the school and the playground.

4 Write a note on equality in Indian democracy.

Answer: The Indian constitution recognises all persons as equals. This means that every individual in the country irrespective of his/her caste, religion, educational and economic backgrounds is recognised as equal. Although, inequality still exists in the country, yet the principle of the equality of all persons is recognised. While earlier no law existed to protect people from discrimination and ill treatment now there are several that work to see that people are treated with dignity.

5 Write a brief note on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Answer: The Civil Rights Act was passed in the year 1964. The Act prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools would be open to African-American children and that they would no longer have to attend separate schools specially set up for them. However, a majority of African-Americans continue to be among the poorest in the country.

6 What do you mean by a rock cycle?

Ans: Igneous rocks change into sedimentary rocks, igneous and sedimentary rocks under heat and pressure change into metamorphic rocks, metamorphic rocks into igneous rocks or sedimentary rocks due to melting or wearing down. This process is called the rock cycle.

7 What are the uses of rocks?

Ans ; Uses of Rocks Hard rocks are used in making buildings and barrages. Houses and buildings are built of rocks (stones, slates, granite, marble). Stones are used in numerous games: Seven stones (phitthoo).

8 What are sand dunes?

Ans. In sandy deserts, when the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing, the sand particles fall and get deposited in low hill-like structures called sand dunes. They are temporary landforms.

9 How are beaches formed?

Ans. The erosion and depositional activities of sea waves give rise to different coastal landforms. A beach is one such coastal landform. It is formed when the sea waves deposit sediments along the seashore. People love spending time on the beach.

10 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans: The central provinces under the control of the Mughal were Panipat, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Ranthambore, Allahabad, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Chittor, Orissa and Deccan . Important officers in these provinces were Subedar, Diwan, Bakshi, Waqa-i-Newis, Qazi and Kotwal. The number of provinces rose to 15 during Akbar's reign, 17 during Jahangir's time and 22 under Shah jahan. The provinces were divided into sarkars, parganas and villages.

11 How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

The income from land revenue was the main source of income for the Mughal rulers and hence it was very important. The salaries of soldiers were paid and the welfare for the general public was conducted using the income from land revenue.

In order to run the administration and law and order, the income from land revenue was required.

12.- Write in your own words what is meant by the terms ‘physically demanding’

Ans- ‘Physically demanding’ means something which requires hard work and physical exertion. An example of this is washing clothes which require physical labour. In rural areas, women and girls carry heavy head loads of firewood. Tasks like cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads require bending, lifting and carrying.

13 What is a shikhara?

Ans: Shikhara is the tower or spire of an Indian medieval temple. It is the highest roof of the Hindu temples in India and abroad. It is also found on top of the mandapas. The shape of Shikhara is like a small stupika or an octagonal cupola i.e. the Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara amongst the temples of its time.

14. What is pietra-dura?

Ans: Pietra-dura is a decorative art, an architectural style in which coloured, hard stones were placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful, ornate

patterns. They are usually crafted on green, white or black marble stones. This word is derived from an Italian word meaning 'hard stone' or 'semi-precious stone'. For example, behind the Emperor Shah Jahan's throne, were a series of pietra dura inlays that depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute.

16 How do Bacteria help plants use nitrogen?

Ans. Nitrogen is essential for the survival of the plant. But plants cannot take nitrogen directly from the air. Bacteria, that live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from the air and change its form so that plants can use it.

17 Why is temperature in cities much higher than that of villages ?

Ans. In cities, we find high rise buildings. The concrete and metals in these buildings and the asphalt roads get heated up during the day. This heat is released during the night.

Another reason is that the crowded high rise buildings of the cities trap the warm air and thus raise the temperature of the cities.

18 Why do astronauts wear special protective suits when they go to the moon?

Ans. Astronauts wear special protective space suits filled with air when they go to the moon. If they did not wear these space suits, the counter pressure exerted by the body of the astronauts would make the blood vessels burst. The astronauts would bleed.

19 What is wind? Mention its different types.

Ans. The wind is the movement of air from the high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas. It is divided into three types:

1. Permanent winds
2. Seasonal winds
3. Local winds

20 Give an account of the architecture of Hampi.

Answer: The architecture of Hampi was distinctive in several ways :

- Hampi was a well-fortified city. No mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of these walls. The technique followed was to wedge them together by inter-locking.
- The buildings in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls with niches for holding sculptures.
- They also had well-planned orchards and pleasure gardens with sculptural motifs such as the lotus and corbels.

11 What made the city of Masulipatnam populous and prosperous?

Answer: The city of Masulipatnam was a centre of intense activity during the 17th century. Both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control this city as it became the most important part of the Andhra coast. Qutb Shah rulers of Golconda imposed royal monopolies on the sale of textiles, spices, and other items to prevent the trade from passing completely into the hands of the various East India Companies. This led to fierce competition among various trading groups such as the Golconda nobles, Persian merchants, Telugu Komati Chettis, and European traders. As a result, the city became populous and prosperous.

12 What is meant by the Women's Movement?

Answer: Women as a whole struggled for a long to bring out all-round improvement in women's condition. This is known as the Women's Movement.

13 What are the various ways women apply to fight discrimination and seek justice?

Answer: The various ways women apply to fight discrimination and seek justice are as follow:

- (a) It has proved to be a great success. It has led to a new law being passed in 2006. This law gives legal protection to women against domestic violence which includes physical and violence within their- homes.

❖ Long answer question

1 What was the change in the religion of the time? Trace out major developments?

Answer: The period between 700 and 1750 witnessed major changes in religion. It was seen prominently in Hinduism. The worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty, and the growing importance of Brahmanas, the priests, as dominant groups in society were some of the major developments.

The idea of bhakti emerged. Merchants and migrants brought the new teachings of the 'Quran', the holy book of the Muslims. A class of patrons emerged. They were the rulers who provided shelter and protection to the ulemas—the learned theologians and jurists. Muslims were divided into two groups—Shia and Sunni. Shia Muslims believed in Prophet Muhammad's authority while the Sunnis accepted the authority of the early leaders—Khalifas.

2. How can you say that establishment of equality in society is a continuous struggle?

Answer: In spite of several efforts made by the government inequalities still exist in our society. Even today low caste people are being discriminated against and treated unequally. The reason behind it is that people refuse to think of them as equal even though the law requires it.

This attitude of the people is so deeply rooted that it can not change all of a sudden. It will take a lot of time. Even though people are aware that discrimination is against the law, they continue to treat others unequally on the basis of caste and religion. People are also discriminated against on the basis of economic status, disability and gender.

3 What are the provision made in the constitution for the recognition of equality?

Answer: The provisions made in the constitution for the recognition of equality are as follow:

- (a) Every person is equal before the law. What this means is that every person, from the President of India to a domestic worker like Kanta, has to obey the same laws.
- (b) No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste, race place of birth or whether they are male or female.
- (c) Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats.
- (d) Untouchability has been abolished.

4 What are metamorphic rocks?

- When under heat and pressure igneous rocks and sedimentary rocks change their form and more precious rocks are formed to be known as metamorphic rocks.

Examples:

- ★ Granite into granite gneiss.
- ★ Coal into slate.
- ★ Slate into schist.
- ★ Limestone into marble.

5. Write a note on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni

Answer: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a ruler of Afghanistan from 997 to 1030. He was an ambitious king and so made all efforts to extend his control over far off regions. He extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iran, and the northwestern part of the subcontinent. Almost every year he raided the subcontinent targeting wealthy temples.

The temple of Somnath in Gujarat was the worst victim of his raids. Much of the wealth he carried away was used to create a splendid capital city at Ghazni. Ghazni was fond of knowing more about the people he conquered. He entrusted a scholar named al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. The al- Biruni's account, an Arabic work titled as Kitab al-Hind, is still an important source for historians.

6 How did the Cholas rise to power? Trace out the role of Rajaraja I in this rise.

Answer: Cholas belonged to a minor chiefly family known as Muttaraiyar that held power in the Kaveri delta. They worked as subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Vijayalaya, a member of the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. 'His town of Thanjavur and the temple for goddess Nishmbhasudini are some of his great creations. Vijayalaya's successors conquered neighboring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power.

The Pandyan and the Pallava territories to the south and north were made part of this kingdom. Rajaraja I was the most powerful Chola ruler. He became king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. He was well known for the reorganization of the administration of his empire. His son Rajendra I continued his policies and even raided the Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for these expeditions. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda-cholapuram built by them are architectural marvels.

7. Who was Raziyya? Why was she not accepted as a Sultan inspite of being talented?

Answer: Raziyya was Sultan Iltutmish's daughter. She became Sultan in 1236. She was very talented. According to the chronicler of the age, Minhaj-i-Siraj, she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But she was not accepted when she became a ruler. Those were the days when women were not allowed to enjoy independent identity. They were supposed to be subordinate to men. This led to her removal from the throne in 1240.

8. What were the four stages in the making of a manuscript?

Answer:

The four stages in the making of a manuscript are:

- Preparing the paper
- Writing the text
- Melting gold to highlight important words and passages
- Preparing the binding.

9. Why did large parts of the subcontinent remain outside the control of the Delhi Sultans?

What were the repercussions?

Answer: Large parts of the subcontinent remained outside the control of the Delhi Sultans because they were very far from Delhi. For example, it was difficult to control Bengal from Delhi. This helplessness of the Delhi Sultans paved the way for distant provinces to get independence. Even in the Gangetic plain there were forested areas that Sultanate forces could not penetrate. It was a golden opportunity for the local chieftains to establish their rule in these regions.

10. Why did Alauddin control the prices of goods in Delhi? What did he do for this?

Answer: Alauddin gave great importance to his soldiers because it was they who could defend the Sultanate from outsiders. He decided to pay their salaries in cash rather than iqta. The soldiers would buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi and it was thus feared that merchants would raise their prices. To stop this, Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. For this Alauddin instructed officers to carefully survey prices.

The merchants who did not sell their goods at the prescribed rates were punished.

11 Describe in brief Tughluq's policy of 'token' currency.

Answer: Tughluq did not control prices of the goods. Instead, he used a token currency, made out of cheap metals, and not of gold and silver. People in the 14th century did not believe in these coins. They saved their gold and silver coins and paid all their taxes to the state with this token currency. This cheap currency could be counterfeited easily.

12 Who was Sher Shah Sur? What do you know about his administration?

Answer: Sher Shah Sur (1540—1545) established a powerful state. He started his career as the manager of a small territory for his uncle in Bihar and eventually challenged and defeated the Mughal Emperor Humayun. Sher Shah captured Delhi and established his own dynasty known as the Suri dynasty. Although the Suri dynasty ruled for only a short period i.e. 15 years, it introduced an administration that borrowed elements from Alauddin Khalji and made them more efficient. The great emperor Akbar followed the techniques of Sher Shah's administration while consolidating the Mughal Empire.

13 Give an account of Alauddin's administrative measures.

Answer: During the reign of Alauddin Khalji Mongol attacks increased. It was a huge administrative challenge for the Sultan. He introduced several administrative measures:

1. Alauddin Khalji raised a large standing army as a defensive measure.
2. He constructed a new garrison town known as Siri for his soldiers.
3. The soldiers had to be fed. This was done through the produce collected as tax from lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. Tax was fixed at 50% of the peasant's produce.

4. He paid his soldiers cash salaries rather than iqta. This was done in order to make soldiers able to buy their supplies from merchants in Delhi. It was feared that merchants would raise their prices. In order to stop this Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. Prices were carefully surveyed by officers and merchants who did not sell at the prescribed rates were punished.

14 Give an account of Muhammad Tughluq's administration.

Answer: 1 The early years of Muhammad Tughluq's reign faced Mongol attacks, which were curbed by Tughluq's sincere efforts.

2 He took several administrative measures like Alauddin Khalji he also raised a huge standing army in Delhi

3 He made arrangements for the collection of produce as tax to feed the soldiers. As it was very difficult to maintain a large number of soldiers the Sultan levied additional taxes which coincided with famine in the area. huge standing army in Delhi.

4. He got emptied the oldest of the four cities of Delhi (Delhi-i Kunba) in order to garrison his soldiers there. The residents of the old city were sent to the new capital of Daulatabad in the south.

15 Q.1 What are ox-bow lakes?

Ans. An oxbow lake is a crescent-shaped river formed by a meandering river. During its journey through a plain, a river twists and turns to form meanders. An *oxbow lake* is a U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water. This landform is so named for its distinctive curved shape, which resembles the bow pin of an *oxbow*.

Erosion and deposition occur constantly along the sides of a meander, causing its ends to come closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off crescent-shaped ox-bow lake. It is called so because of its shape.

Q.16 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans: The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were Panipat, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Ranthambore, Allahabad, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Chittor, Orissa and Deccan. Important officers in these provinces were Subedar, Diwan, Bakshi, Waqa-i-Newis, Qazi and Kotwal. The number of provinces rose to 15 during Akbar's reign, 17 during Jahangir's time and 22 under Shah Jahan. The provinces were divided into sarkars, parganas and villages.

Q.17 How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

The income from land revenue was the main source of income for the Mughal rulers and hence it was very important. The salaries of soldiers were paid and the welfare for the general public was conducted using the income from land revenue.

In order to run the administration and law and order, the income from land revenue was required.

18 Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Ans: It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces. By recruiting mansabdars from diverse backgrounds, the Mughals were able to win the trust of the common people and created a balanced administration.

19 What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Ans:

- i. The term Zamindars was used by the Mughals for all intermediaries - whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains. The zamindars collected revenue from the peasants. They acted as intermediaries between the rulers and the peasants.
- ii. They collected tax on the produce of the peasantry which was a source of income for the Mughal rulers.
- iii. In some areas, the zamindars exercised a great deal of power and sometimes zamindars and peasants of the same caste allied in rebelling against Mughal authority.
- iv. These peasant revolts in fact challenged the stability of the Mughal empire from the end of the seventeenth century.

20 What are exogenic and endogenic force?

Ans. The earth's movements are divided based on the forces which cause them. The forces that work on the earth's surface are called exogenic forces while those that work in the earth's interior are called endogenic forces. Endogenic forces sometimes cause sudden movements and at other times produce slow movements. The erosional and depositional activities of wind, water, sea waves, and glaciers are examples of exogenic forces. Earthquakes, landslides, and volcanoes are examples of sudden movements of endogenic forces and they cause mass destruction on the surface of the earth. Mountains are formed due to slow movements of endogenic forces.

21- How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

Ans: Every MLA belongs to a political party. Some MLAs become ministers when their party wins more than half the number of constituencies in a state and thus forms the majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party and all other members are called the opposition. After the elections, the MLAs from the ruling party can elect the Chief Minister of the state. The Chief Minister then selects a few of the elected MLAs as ministers. Not all elected MLAs can become ministers. The Governor of the state appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers. The Chief Minister and other ministers have the responsibility of running various government departments or ministries. They have separate offices.

22-What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?

Ans: MLAs can express their opinions and ask questions related to the issue or give suggestions about what should be done by the government in the assembly and pass laws. They form the ruling government. The government departments, run by the chief minister and other ministers, implement the laws made by Legislative Assembly. The work done by the government departments has to be approved by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

23. What are the different ways (any four) through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all?

Ans: The different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all are:

It is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare to all.

1. The government could increase the number of hospitals or medical vans in rural and remote places for better access to healthcare.
2. Sanitation facilities and proper drainage system could be improved.
3. With the help of different agencies, the government could provide efficient filters for clean and safe drinking water.
4. Proper garbage dumps and disposable bags should be provided and maintained.
5. Medicines should be available either at free costs or at very low costs.
6. Even proper toilets and washrooms should be provided and maintained at every corner.
7. The government should safeguard the right to life of every person.
8. We need appropriate health care facilities such as health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks etc.

24 Our society does not make distinctions between boys and girls when they are growing up.

Ans- False. Our society does make distinctions between boys and girls as they grow up. This can be exemplified as follows: The girls' school was designed very differently from that of the boys. They had a central courtyard where they played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world. The boy's school had no such courtyard. Boys used the streets as a place to stand around idling, to play and to try out tricks with their bicycles. For the girls, the street was simply a place to get straight home. The girls always went in groups for the fear of being teased or attacked. Girls are usually given toys such as dolls, whereas boys are given toys such as cars, bat and ball etc. As compared to boys, girls spend more time in the kitchen and they are the ones who help the mother in taking care of the requirements of the household. On the other hand, boys are more involved in outdoor activities. They are not shouldered with much responsibility.

25 Why does our society devalue the work women do inside the home?

Ans- It is a part of a larger system of inequality between men and women. Since our society considers men to be the breadwinners of the family, any work that a woman does is not valued much because it does not contribute to the total income of the family. However, it must be noted that the amount of time women spend in taking care of the household, which involves tasks such as preparing three meals, getting children ready for school, taking care of the general cleanliness of the household, managing rations, dealing with maids or other such domestic help etc., is truly commendable. It is also assumed that this is something that comes naturally to women. It, therefore, does not have to be paid for. And society devalues this work.

26. How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?

Ans:

- i) A Temple communicated the importance of a king as they were meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron.
- ii) It helped the king to appear like a God as the king took the God's name because it was auspicious. For example, in the Rajarajeshvara temple, there is an inscription that mentions that it was built by King Rajarajadeva for the worship of his God, Rajarajeshvaram. The king's name is similar to God's name. Through the rituals of worship in the temple one, God (Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajeshvaram).
- iii) As each new dynasty came to power, kings wanted to emphasize their moral rights to be rulers.

Iv)It also gives a chance to the king to proclaim close relationships with God and come closer to people.

27 What is atmosphere?

Ans Atmosphere is a thin blanket of air that surrounds the earth. It protects us from the harmful rays of the sun. It consists of several gases in which nitrogen and oxygen occupy the major portion.

28 Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere?

Ans Nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%) make the bulk of the atmosphere.

29 Which gas creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere?

Ans Carbon dioxide creates a greenhouse effect in the atmosphere.

30 What is weather?

Ans Weather is the hour-to-hour, day-to-day condition of the atmosphere.

31 Name three types of rainfall

- **Ans** Convectional rainfall
- Orographic rainfall
- Cyclonic rainfall.

32 What is air pressure?

Ans: The pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface is known as air pressure.