

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions:

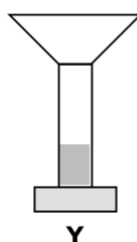
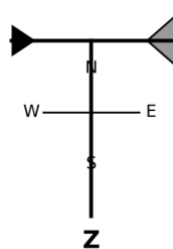
1. The question paper has 4 sections and 33 questions. Answer all the questions.
2. Section A: 20 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Write the letter of the correct answer.
3. Section B: 4 questions of 2 marks each. Section C: 5 questions of 4 marks each.
4. Section D: 4 questions of 8 marks each. Each question in Section D has an internal choice.
5. Question 33 is a map question. Mark the places on the outline map of India given in the paper.

SECTION – A

20 × 1 = 20

Choose the correct answer and write its letter.

1. The highest mountain ranges in the north of India are the
A) Aravalli B) Himalayas C) Vindhyas D) Western Ghats
2. The Thar Desert lies mainly in
A) Punjab B) Gujarat C) Rajasthan D) Madhya Pradesh
3. The Deccan Plateau lies between the
A) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
B) Himalayas and Vindhyas
C) Thar and Aravalli
D) Ganga and Yamuna
4. Climate means
A) the weather of one day
B) the average weather of a place over a long period
C) only the rainfall of a place
D) only the temperature of a place
5. The instrument used to measure rainfall is the
A) thermometer B) barometer C) rain gauge D) wind vane
6. In the figure, the instrument marked Z is a



- A) thermometer B) rain gauge C) barometer D) wind vane
7. The south-west monsoon brings rain to most parts of India during
A) December to February
B) June to September
C) March to May

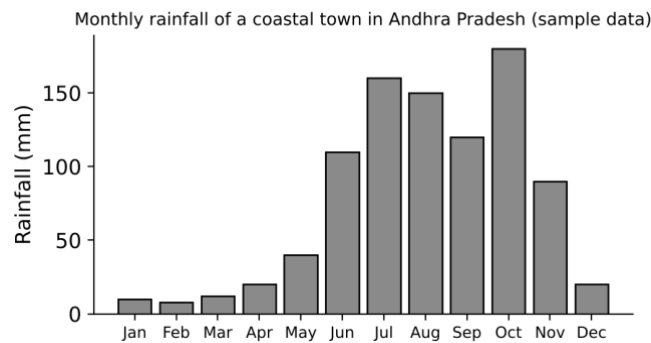
- D) October to November only
8. Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive much rain in October–November from the
- A) south-west monsoon
 - B) western disturbances
 - C) north-east (retreating) monsoon
 - D) loo winds
9. The number of mahajanapadas in ancient India was
- A) 8 B) 16 C) 20 D) 32
10. The most powerful mahajanapada was
- A) Magadha B) Kosala C) Avanti D) Vatsa
11. The Maurya empire was founded by
- A) Chandragupta Maurya
 - B) Ashoka
 - C) Bindusara
 - D) Samudragupta
12. The Arthashastra was written by
- A) Kalidasa
 - B) Kautilya (Chanakya)
 - C) Aryabhata
 - D) Megasthenes
13. Ashoka gave up war after the
- A) Battle of Panipat
 - B) Battle of Plassey
 - C) Kalinga war
 - D) Battle of Haldighati
14. The Satavahanas ruled mainly in the
- A) Deccan B) Bengal C) Kashmir D) Punjab
15. Aryabhata of the Gupta age was a famous
- A) poet
 - B) mathematician and astronomer
 - C) king
 - D) sculptor
16. Abhijnanashakuntalam was written by
- A) Aryabhata B) Ashoka C) Kalidasa D) Kautilya
17. Which of these is NOT one of the Char Dham?
- A) Badrinath B) Puri C) Rameswaram D) Hampi
18. A form of government in which people elect their representatives is
- A) monarchy B) democracy C) dictatorship D) theocracy
19. The chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was
- A) Dr B.R. Ambedkar B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Mahatma Gandhi D) Sardar Patel
20. The Constitution of India came into force on
- A) 15 August 1947 B) 26 January 1950 C) 26 November 1949 D) 2 October 1950

SECTION – B**4 × 2 = 8**

21. Name any four major physical divisions of India.
22. Write two differences between weather and climate.
23. Who were the Satavahanas? Write two facts about them.
24. What is democracy? Give one example of a democratic country.

SECTION – C**5 × 4 = 20**

25. Study the bar graph and answer the questions.



- (i) Which month gets the most rainfall? Which month gets the least? (ii) Which monsoon brings rain from June to September?
 - (iii) Why does this coastal town get heavy rain in October and November?
26. Explain any four ways in which the Himalayas are important for India.
27. What was Ashoka's dhamma? Write any four of its teachings.
28. Why is the Gupta period remembered for its achievements? Write about science, literature and art.
29. Explain in one or two sentences each: monarchy, democracy, dictatorship and theocracy.

SECTION – D**4 × 8 = 32**

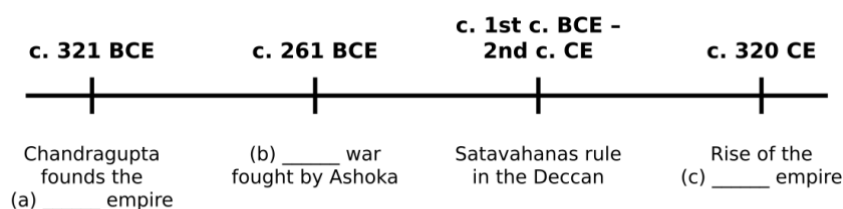
Each question has an internal choice. Answer either (a) or (b).

30. a) Describe the Northern Plains and the Peninsular Plateau of India. How is life of people different in these two regions?

(OR)

- b) Explain the factors that affect the climate of India: latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, winds and relief. Name the four seasons of India.

31. a) Study the timeline. Fill in the blanks (a), (b) and (c). Then write about the Maurya empire: its founder, Chanakya, Ashoka and its administration.



(OR)

- b) What were the mahajanapadas? Explain the reasons why Magadha became the most powerful mahajanapada.

32. a) How does land become sacred? Explain with examples of sacred rivers, mountains, Char Dham, Jyotirlingas, Shakti Peethas and sacred groves. How do pilgrimages unite India?

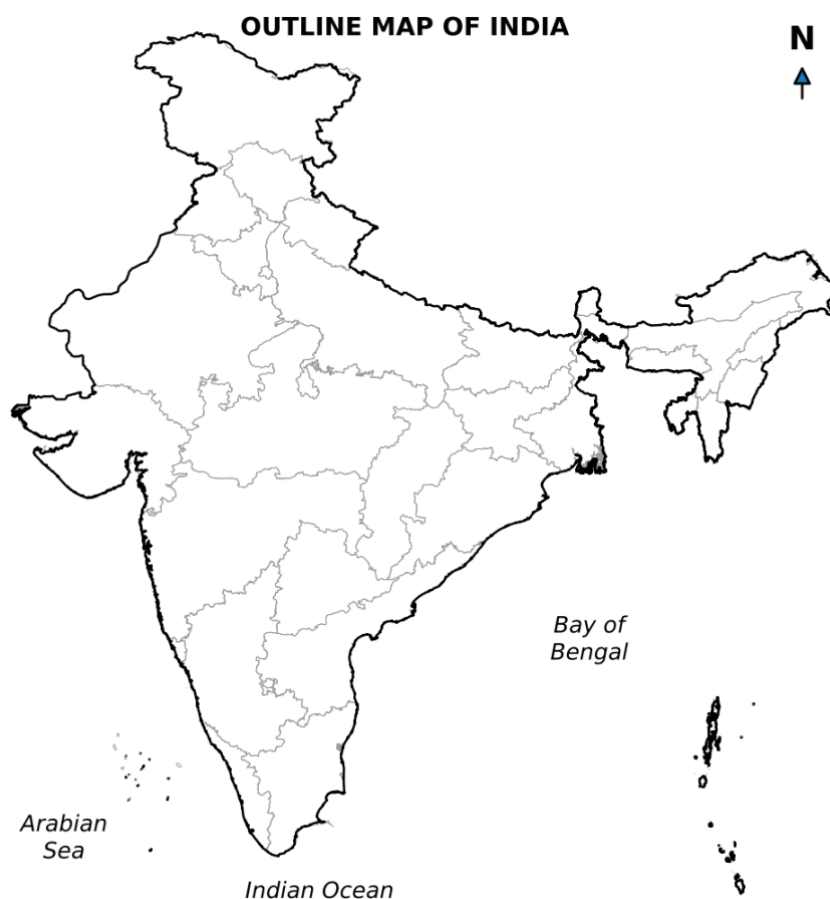
(OR)

b) Write about the age of reorganisation after the Mauryas: the Satavahanas, the Kushanas (Kanishka) and the growth of trade.

33. Locate any EIGHT of the following on the outline map of India given below.

8 × 1 = 8

- 1) Himalayas 2) Thar Desert 3) Western Ghats 4) Eastern Ghats 5) Deccan Plateau
6) River Ganga 7) Pataliputra (Patna) 8) Kalinga (Odisha) 9) Amaravati 10) Lakshadweep Islands



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