

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 group of Indian islands in the Arabian Sea is
 - A) Andaman and Nicobar
 - B) Lakshadweep
 - C) Sri Lanka
 - D) Maldives
2. The Indo-Gangetic plains are made of
 - A) soil (alluvium) brought by rivers
 - B) volcanic rocks
 - C) sand dunes
 - D) ice
3. The Western Ghats are also called the
 - A) Nilgiris
 - B) Aravallis
 - C) Sahyadri
 - D) Satpura
4. The instrument used to measure temperature is the
 - A) thermometer
 - B) barometer
 - C) rain gauge
 - D) wind vane
5. The instrument used to measure the speed of wind is the
 - A) wind vane
 - B) anemometer
 - C) hygrometer
 - D) barometer
6. The amount of water vapour in the air is called
 - A) rainfall
 - B) pressure
 - C) humidity
 - D) temperature
7. One of the wettest places in the world, in Meghalaya, is
 - A) Jaisalmer
 - B) Mawsynram
 - C) Leh
 - D) Chennai
8. The word 'monsoon' comes from the Arabic word 'mausim', which means
 - A) season
 - B) rain
 - C) wind
 - D) cloud
9. The capital of the Magadha empire under the Mauryas was
 - A) Pataliputra
 - B) Ujjain
 - C) Taxila
 - D) Kanchi
10. Most of Ashoka's edicts were written in the
 - A) Devanagari script
 - B) Brahmi script
 - C) Roman script
 - D) Tamil script
11. The Lion Capital of Ashoka, our national emblem, was found at
 - A) Sanchi
 - B) Bodh Gaya
 - C) Sarnath
 - D) Delhi

12. The famous Kushana king was
A) Kanishka B) Harsha C) Ashoka D) Pulakeshin
13. The Gupta king famous for his many military victories, praised in the Allahabad (Prayagraj) pillar inscription, was
A) Chandragupta I B) Samudragupta C) Skandagupta D) Kumaragupta
14. The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli (Delhi), which has not rusted for centuries, belongs to the
A) Maurya age B) Kushana age C) Gupta age D) Mughal age
15. Nalanda was a famous
A) centre of learning (university)
B) port
C) fort
D) temple
16. A journey to a holy place is called a
A) picnic B) pilgrimage C) trek D) migration
17. Rule by a king or queen, where power passes within a family, is called
A) monarchy B) democracy C) republic D) oligarchy
18. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on
A) 15 August 1947 B) 26 January 1950 C) 26 November 1949 D) 30 January 1948
19. Which of the following is a Fundamental Right?
A) Right to Equality
B) Right to own a car
C) Right to free cinema tickets
D) Right to not pay taxes
20. The Constitution of India begins with the
A) Fundamental Duties
B) Preamble
C) Schedules
D) Directive Principles

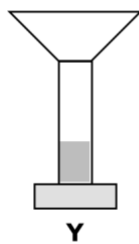
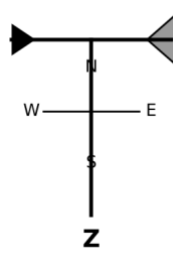
SECTION – B

4 × 2 = 8

21. Why is the Thar region a desert?
22. What is humidity? Name the instrument used to measure it.
23. Who was Chanakya (Kautilya)? Name the book he wrote.
24. Write two differences between monarchy and democracy.

SECTION – C**5 × 4 = 20**

25. Look at the instruments X, Y and Z.

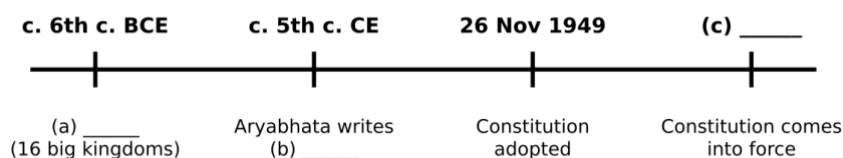


(i) Name each instrument and what it measures. (ii) Name the instrument used to measure air pressure.

26. Write about the coastal plains and the islands of India.

27. Write any four reasons for the rise of Magadha as a powerful kingdom.

28. Study the timeline. Fill in the blanks (a), (b) and (c). On which day do we celebrate Republic Day and why?



29. Write any four important features of the Constitution of India.

SECTION – D**4 × 8 = 32**

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

30. a) Explain the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon. Why is the monsoon important for farmers in India?

(OR)

b) Compare the life of people in the Himalayan region, the Thar Desert and the coastal plains (houses, food, clothes, occupations).

31. a) Why is the Gupta age called an age of tireless creativity? Write about its achievements in mathematics, astronomy, literature, art and metal work.

(OR)

b) Describe the Kalinga war and how it changed Ashoka. How did he spread his message (dhamma)?

32. a) Compare monarchy, democracy and dictatorship. Why is democracy considered a good form of government?

(OR)

b) How was the Constitution of India made? Write about the Constituent Assembly, Dr B.R. Ambedkar, the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.

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

8 × 1 = 8

- 1) Himalayas 2) Aravalli Range 3) Thar Desert 4) Western Ghats 5) River Ganga
6) River Godavari 7) Pataliputra (Patna) 8) Ujjain 9) Sarnath 10) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA



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