



**IV Answer in one or two sentences: -**

**3 MARKS**

11 What do you mean by archive?

1 Mark

12 What was 'tripartite struggle'?

1 Mark

13 What do you mean by the rule of primogeniture?

1 Mark

**V Answer the following: -**

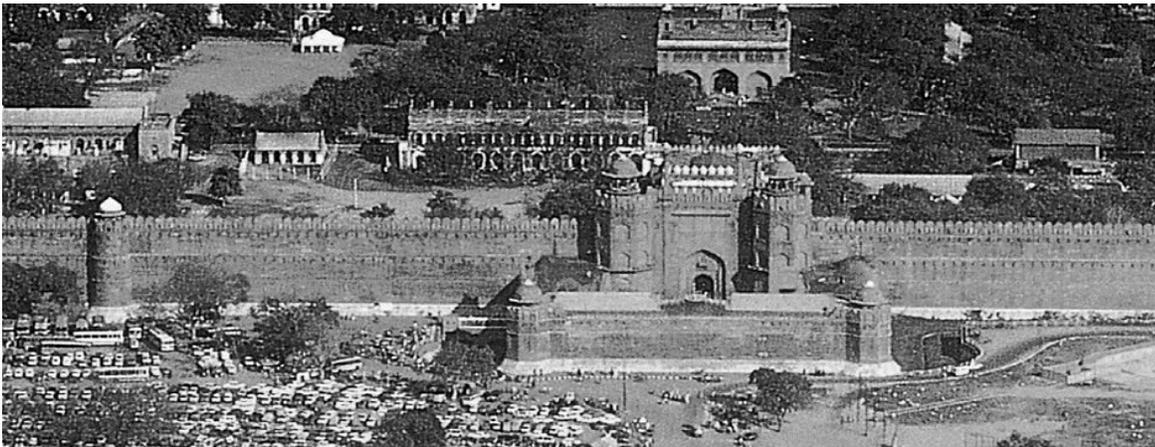
**4 MARKS**

14 Who performed the ritual called 'Hiranya-garbha' and why?

2 Marks

15 **With reference to the given picture, answer the following questions.**

2 Marks



**A. Identify and name the above picture.**

1 Mark

**B. What is the architectural style of the Red Fort?**

1 Mark

**VI Answer the Following: -**

**3 MARKS**

16 **Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -**

The study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 is a huge challenge to historians largely because of the scale and variety of developments that occurred over the period. At different moments in this period, new technologies made their appearance. New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent. Remember that all these innovations – new technologies and crops came along with people, who brought other ideas with them as well. As a result, this was a period of economic, political, social and cultural changes. This was also a period of great mobility. Groups of people travelled long distances in search of opportunity. Changes in their habitat forced people dependent on forest to migrate. The subcontinent held immense wealth and the possibilities for people to carve a fortune. A chivalric code of conduct – extreme valour and a great sense of loyalty – were the qualities attributed to Rajputs by their poets and bards. Other groups of people such as the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms and Kayasthas (a caste of scribes and secretaries) also used the opportunities of the age to become politically important. Throughout this period there was a gradual clearing of forests and the extension of agriculture, a change faster and more complete in some areas than in others. New peasant groups gradually began to be influenced by regional markets, chieftains, priests, monasteries and temples. They became a part of large, complex societies, and were required to pay taxes and offer goods and

services to local lords. As a result, significant economic and social differences emerged amongst peasants.

**A. Which century marked the beginning of the medieval period?**

1 Mark

**B. Define the Term "Habitat"**

1 Mark

**C. Give any one of the technological changes associated with the medieval period.**

1 Mark

**VII Answer in detail: -**

**5 MARKS**

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

5 Marks

**VIII On the given map of India mark the following cities of Medieval period.**

**5 MARKS**

18 (1) Delhi (2) Kanauj (3) Prayaga (4) Benares (5) Ajmer

### SECTION – B (CIVICS) 20 MARKS

**IX Choose the correct answer and write on your answer paper: -**

**2 MARKS**

19 Who drafted the Indian Constitution?

1 Mark

a) Jawaharlal Nehru      b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar      c) Mahatma Gandhi      d) Sarojini Naidu

20 Diseases that spreads from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air, etc are known as \_\_\_\_ diseases.

1 Mark

a) non-communicable      b) artificial      c) natural      d) communicable

**X Fill in the blanks: -**

**4 MARKS**

21 The government can start a mosquito eradication campaign to prevent cases related with \_\_\_\_\_ and malaria.

1 Mark

22 Health means our ability to remain free from illness and \_\_\_\_\_ .

1 Mark

23 Right to vote is a \_\_\_\_\_ Right.

1 Mark

24 \_\_\_\_\_ was the first state to introduce Midday meal scheme in India.

1 Mark

**XI Match the following: -**

**2 MARKS**

**A**

**B**

25 District Hospital

a. USA-1990

1 Mark

26 Civil Rights Movement

b. Great Britain

c. Supervised PHCs

1 Mark

**XII Answer in one or two sentences: -**

**2 MARKS**

27 What is a constitution?

1 Mark

28 What is the full form of RMPs? Where are they found?

1 Mark

**XIII Answer the following: -**

**4 MARKS**

29 Discuss the challenges faced by people in villages in accessing healthcare.

2 Marks

30 What do you understand by the term "all persons are equal before the law"? Why do you think it is important in a democracy?

2 Marks

**XIV Answer the following: -**

**6 MARKS**

31 Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -

3 Marks

There is little doubt that the health situation of most people in our country is not good. It is the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. However, health is as much dependent on basic amenities and social conditions of the people, as it is on healthcare services. Hence, it is important to work on both in order to improve the health situation of our people. And this can be done. Look at the following example. In 1996, the Kerala government made some major changes in the state. Forty per cent of the entire state budget was given to panchayats. They could plan and provide for their requirements. This meant that water supply schemes were checked, the working of schools and anganwadis was ensured and specific problems were considered. Health centres were also improved. All of this helped to improve the situation. Despite these efforts, however, some problems – needed to be addressed.

- A. How did the decentralization of power in Kerala contribute to better healthcare?** 1 Mark
  - B. What challenges remained in the healthcare sector despite the efforts in Kerala?** 1 Mark
  - C. What do we need to prevent and treat illnesses?** 1 Mark
- 32 Write down the main features of Private Health System. 3 Marks

**SECTION – C (GEOGRAPHY) 30 MARKS**

**XV Choose the correct answer and write on your answer paper: - 3 MARKS**

- 1 Which is not a natural ecosystem? 1 Mark
- a) Desert                                      b) Aquarium                                      c) Forest                                      d) Ocean
- 2 The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Mark
- a) Petroleum                                      b) Ecosystem                                      c) Fossils                                      d) Minerals
- 3 Which force originates from the interior of the earth? 1 Mark
- a) Exogenic forces                                      b) Endogenic forces                                      c) Grinding                                      d) All of these

**XVI Fill in the blanks: - 4 MARKS**

- 4 Ox bow lakes are found in \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Mark
- 5 Rocks break down into small fragments known as \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Mark
- 6 The process where soil and rocks are moved from one place to another by wind or water is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Mark
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ narrow zone where land water and air interact. 1 Mark

**XVII Match the following: - 4 MARKS**

- |   |              |           |        |
|---|--------------|-----------|--------|
|   | <b>A</b>     | <b>B</b>  |        |
| 8 | Igneous Rock | a. Levees | 1 Mark |

- |    |               |                         |        |
|----|---------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 9  | Sima          | b. Granite              | 1 Mark |
| 10 | Raised banks  | c. Environner           | 1 Mark |
| 11 | Neighbourhood | d. Silica and Magnesium | 1 Mark |
|    |               | e. Atmosphere           |        |

**XVIII Answer in one or two sentences: - 3 MARKS**

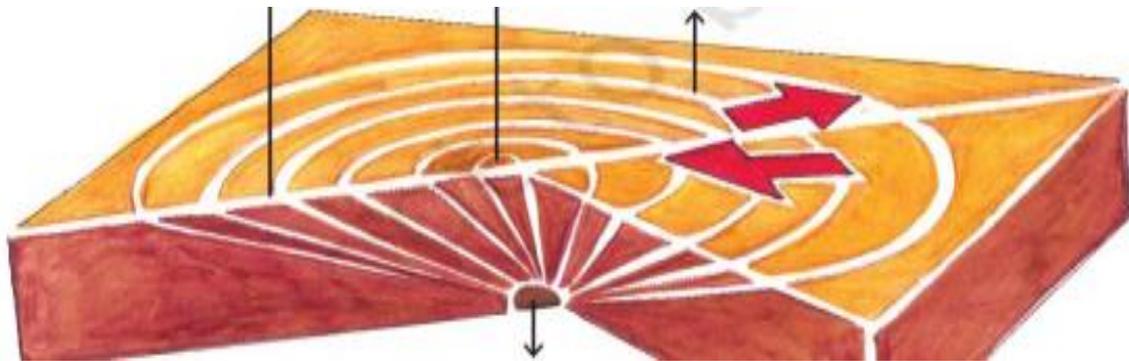
- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| 12 | What do you mean by 'natural environment'? | 1 Mark |
| 13 | Define the term 'loess'.                   | 1 Mark |
| 14 | What is the core of the earth made up of?  | 1 Mark |

**XIX Answer the following: - 4 MARKS**

- |    |                             |         |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|
| 15 | What are the uses of rocks? | 2 Marks |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|

**XX Observe the given picture, and answer the following questions. 2 Marks**

16



**1. Identify the sudden movement given in the above picture. 1 Mark**

**2. What causes the sudden movement? 1 Mark**

**XXI Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: - 3 MARKS**

- 17 At an NCC camp that Ravi's class was attending, Jessy exclaimed, "What a heavy downpour. It reminds me of my home in Kerala. You should come and see how it pours and pours and pours over the lush green fields and coconut plantations." Heera from Jaisalmer exclaimed, "We get no rains. We see only 'kikar' and sand, as far as the eyes can see." "But you also find camels", said Ravi. Heera says, "Not just camels. If you visit our desert, you will see snakes, lizards and many insects too." Ravi wondered, "Why do the animals, the vegetation and the way people live vary from place to place? Are they all related to each other?" "Oh yes, very much so", the teacher replied. Early humans adapted themselves to the natural surroundings. They led a simple life and fulfilled their requirements from the nature around them. With time needs grew and became more varied. Humans learn new ways to use and change environment. They learn to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life. surplus food was produced, barter system emerged, trade started and commerce developed. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production. Transportation became faster. Information revolution made communication easier and speedy across the world. Have you ever thought why you love eating a juicy watermelon in summer and hot roasted peanuts in winter? A perfect balance is necessary between the natural and human

environment. Humans must learn to live and use their environment in a harmonious way.

- |              |   |                |
|--------------|---|----------------|
|              | <b>A. What is 'Environment'?</b>                                      | 1 Mark         |
|              | <b>B. What is barter system?</b>                                      | 1 Mark         |
|              | <b>C. Why do the animals and vegetation vary from place to place?</b> | 1 Mark         |
| <b>XXII</b>  | <b>Answer in detail: -</b>  | <b>9 MARKS</b> |
| 18           | What is Lithosphere?  | 3 Marks        |
| 19           | How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?                         | 3 Marks        |
| <b>XXIII</b> | <b>Draw a neat, labelled and colored diagram of a 'volcano'.</b>      | 3 Marks        |