

HISTORY L – 4 : MUGHAL EMPIRE

1. Arrange the following events in the life of Babur in chronological order :
- i. Captured Delhi and Agra by defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Panipat
 - ii. Succeeded to the throne of Ferghana
 - iii. After years of wandering, seized Kabul.
 - iv. Forced to leave his ancestral throne due to invasion of Uzbegs.
- A) i - ii - iii - iv B) ii - iv - iii - i C) ii - iv - i - iii D) iii - iv - i - ii
2. Gun powder technology was brought to India for warfare in the _____ century.
- A. 12th B. 13th C. 14th D. 15th

3. Which pair is incorrectly matched?

I	II
A. Intermediaries who collected taxes	Zamindars
B. Military commanders	Kotwal
C. An individual who holds a mansab	Mansabdar
D. Military paymaster	Bakshi

4. Razmnamah, is the Persian translation of _____.
- A. Mahabharata B. Ramayana C. Lilavati D. Yogavashiht
5. Identify the ruler.
- i. Ruled parts of China & Central Asia.
 - ii. Memory associated with massacre of innumerable people .
 - iii. Died in 1227.
- A. Akbar B. Aurangzeb C. Timur D. Genghis Khan
6. Identify the incorrect statement.
- A. Mehrunnisa married the emperor Shah Jahan & received the title Nur Jahan .
 - B. Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths in Ibadat Khana.
 - C. International travelers described Mughal Empire as the fabled land of wealth.
 - D. Rajputs married their daughters into Mughal families and received high positions.

7. Match .

I	II
1. Zat	a. position or rank
2. Zabt	b. land assignments
3. Mansab	c. revenue system
4. Watan jagir	d. numerical value to determine rank & salary

- A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c C. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
8. Abul Fazl was Akbar's _____.
- A. close friend B. courtier C. counselor D. all the above

9. An individual who is intolerant of another person's religious beliefs or culture is called _____.
- A. Dogma B. Bigot C. Farman D. Muqti
10. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read and mark the correct option.
- Assertion (A): Peasant revolts challenged the stability of the Mughal Empire from end of 17th C .
Reason (R): Zabt was not possible in Gujarat & Bengal.
- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.
11. Which of the following statements is true in relation to 'Ain-i-Akbari'?
- A. 2nd volume of Akbar Nama.
B. Composed by Akbar.
C. Contains details of Akbar's ancestors.
D. Discusses broad features of Akbar's administration.
12. Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths in _____.
- A. Mewar B. Ibadat Khana C. Maktab Khana D. Marwar
13. Find the odd one out from the following options.
- A. Aurangzeb B. Humayun C. Shivaji D. Shah Jahan
14. Akbar's principal of governance, sulh-i-kul was followed by _____.
- A. Jahangir & Shahjahan
B. Jahangir & Aurangzeb
C. Shahjahan & Aurangzeb
D. All the above
15. zat : sawar = mansabdar's rank & salary : mansabdar's _____
- A. horses B. canons C. jagirs D. military responsibilities
16. During Akbar's rule, jagirs were carefully assessed and it was roughly _____ to the salary of the mansabdar.
- A. Less than B. more than C. equal to D. none of these
17. Who was the mother of Jahangir ?
- A. Rathor princess, daughter of Rajput ruler of Amber
B. Rathor princess, daughter of Rajput ruler of Marwar
C. Kachwaha princess, daughter of Rajput ruler of Marwar
D. Kachwaha princess, daughter of Rajput ruler of Amber
18. The Mughals followed the _____ pattern of inheritance.
- A. primogeniture B. coparcenary C. Both a & b D. Neither a or b

HISTORY L – 7 : 18th TRIBES, NOMADS & SETTLED COMMUNITIES

19. _____ are smaller castes that emerged within the varnas.
A. tribes B. clans C. castes D. jati
20. Name the 17th century English trader who described the Banjaras..
A. Peter Mundy B. John Mundy C. Peter Brown D. Jack Mundy
21. Wandering people who roam from one pasture to another with their flocks & herds are called ___.
A. nomads B. pastoralists C. nomadic pastoralists D. all the above
22. _____ was the Gond kingdom with 70,000 villages.
A. Chaurasi B. Garha Katanga C. Garha D. Katanga
23. Forced labour in the Ahom state was called _____.
A. bhuiyans B. chhutiyas C. paiks D. khels
24. Historical works known as _____ were written by Ahoms.
A. Banjaras B. Buranjis C. Bhuiyans D. Koch Hajo
25. _____ were settled tribal agriculturists of western and central India in 16th century.
A. Kolis B. Berads C. Bhils D. Gond
26. The tribal chiefdoms of Bihar and Jharkhand defeated by Akbar's general in 1591.
A. Cheros B. Nagas C. Ahoms D. Mundas
27. _____ controlled several villages in the Ahom society.
A. paiks B. khel C. Bhils D. buranjis
28. _____ was the tribal group that migrated to Brahmaputra valley from present day Myanmar.
A. Gonds B. Nagas C. Berads D. Ahoms

HISTORY L – 10 : 18th CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

29. Which pair is correctly matched?

I	II
A. Aurangzeb died	1706
B. Third Battle of Panipat	1761
C. Nadir Shah plundered Delhi	1793
D. Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded north India	1794

30. Murshid Quli Khan was the ruler of which of the following old Mughal provinces?
A. Awadh B. Bengal C. Hyderabad D. none of the above
31. The state of Awadh depended on _____ for loans.
A. subadar B. diwan C. faujdar D. ijaradars

32. Identify the ruler.
- powerful member of court of Farrukh Siyar.
 - brought skilled soldiers & administrators from northern India.
 - had ambitions to control textile producing areas of Coromandel Coast.
 - founder of Hyderabad
- A. Alivardi Khan B. Churamans C. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah D. Sa'adat Khan

33. Identify the incorrect statement.
- Two groups of nobles in the court of later Mughals were the Iranis & Turanis.
 - Rulers of Awadh, Bengal & Hyderabad broke their ties with the Mughal emperor.
 - Rajputs enjoyed considerable importance under the Mughals as watan jagirs.
 - Marathas, Sikhs & Jats seized their independence from the Mughals.

34. Match.

I	II
1. Sawai Raja Jai Singh	a. Maratha ruler
2. Shivaji	b. Ruler of the Jats
3. Suraj Mal	c. Ruler of the Sikhs
4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh	d. Rajput ruler of Amber

- A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c C. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
35. The combined forces of the Sikhs were known as _____.
- A. jathas B. Misls C. Khalsa D. dal khalsa
36. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read and mark the correct option.
- Assertion (A): Significant political changes took place in the Indian subcontinent during the first half of the 18th C..
- Reason (R): The Mughal empire started facing a variety of crisis towards the closing of 17th C.
- Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
37. Which of the following statements is true in relation to Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'dat Khan ?
- Appointed subadar of Bengal in 1722.
 - Founded the state of Jats.
 - Increased Mughal influence by increasing number of jagirdars appointed by Mughals.
 - Held combined offices of subadari, diwani and faujdari.
38. During the reign of Alivardi Khan, the banking house of _____ became prosperous.
- A. naib B. Jagat Seth C. mahajans D. ijaradars
39. 25% of land revenue claimed by zamindars in the Maratha kingdom was called _____.
- A. chauth B. sardeshmukhi C. rakhi D. kunbis
40. The power of Jats reached its zenith under _____.
- A. Suraj Mal B. Churaman C. Jawahir Shah D. None of the above

41. Which of the following Maratha chiefs raised powerful armies ?

- A. Sindhia of Gwalior B. Gaekwad of Baroda
C. Bhonsle of Nagpur D. All the above

42. Find the odd one out from the following options.

- A. Guru Gobind Singh B. Banda Bahadur
C. Ahmed Shah Abdali D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh

43. Match the terms with their right meanings.

I	II
1. nayakas	a. revenue farmers
2. ijaradars	b. mobile, peasant pastoralists
3. desh mukhs	c. Telegu warrior chiefs
4. kunbis	d. powerful warrior families

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

44. _____ became the capital of the Maratha kingdom in the 18th C.

- A. Poona B. Malwa C. Gujarat D. Panipat

45. The Lohaburg Fort in Bharatpur was built by the _____.

- A. Marathas B. Sikhs C. Jats D. Rajputs

46. _____ constructed five astronomical observatories commonly called Jantar Mantir.

- A. Sawai Jai Singh B. Raja Ajit Singh
C. Rana Pratap D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh

47. The family of Chitpavan Brahmanas served Shivaji's successors as _____.

- A. desh mukhs B. kunbis C. sardars D. Peshwa

48. The founder of the state of Awadh was _____.

- A. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah B. Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan
C. Murshid Quli Khan D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh

GEOGRAPHY L – 8 : HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS – TROPICAL & SUBTROPICAL REGION

49. Arrange the activities of Shifting Cultivation in chronological order :

- i. The cut trees and bushes are burnt to release nutrients into the soil.
ii. After repeated use, the land is abandoned . Another plot of land is then cleared.
iii. Farmers clear a piece of land by slashing trees.
iv. Crops are grown in the cleared field.
B) i - ii - iii - iv B) iv - iii - ii - i C) iii - i - iv - ii D) iii - iv - i - ii

50. Identify the type of cultivation shown in the picture.

- A. Shifting cultivation B. Terrace farming
C. Sericulture D. None of them



51. Which pair is incorrectly matched?

I	II
A. One-horned rhinoceros	Ganga - Brahmaputra plain
B. Coniferous trees	Delta area of Ganga Brahmaputra basin
C. Cultivation of silk worms	Bihar & Assam
D. Cultivation of paddy	Areas with high rainfall

52. To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the _____ on October 2, 2014.

- A. Namami Ganga B. Clean Bharat C. Swachh Bharat D. Swachh India

53. Identify the natural vegetation from the following information.

- i. Found in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall
 ii. Dense roof created by branches does not allow sunlight to reach the ground
 iii. Ground remains dark and damp
- A. Deciduous forests B. Mangrove forests
 C. Coniferous forests D. Rainforests

54. The tropical region lies very close to the equator between _____ and _____.

- A. 20°N and 40°N B. 15°N and 30° S C. 10°N and 10°S D. 20°N and 20°S

55. Identify the incorrect statement.

- A. Maloca are thatched houses shaped like bee hives.
 B. Maloca are large apartment like houses.
 C. Maloca are houses with steep slanting roof.
 D. All the above.

56. Match .

I	II
1. Manioc	a. flesh eating fish found in river
2. Piranha	b. Its presence is an indication of health of River Ganga & River Brahmaputra
3. Bromeliads	c. staple food of people of Amazon basin
4. Susu	d. frogs lay eggs in their pockets of water

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

57. _____ explorers discovered the Amazon River.

- A. Scottish B. Roman C. Spanish D. Russian

58. Bromeliads store water in their _____.

- A. leaves B. stem C. roots D. flowers

59. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read and mark the correct option.

Assertion (A): Bihar is the state in India with the highest population density.

Reason (R): Bihar has plains drained by rivers Ganga & Brahmaputra.

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 C. A is true, but R is false.
 D. A is false, but R is true.

60. Which of the following statements is true in relation to ‘ Ganga Brahmaputra basin’?
- Distinct tribal culture of Asam attracts tourists.
 - Waterways are the only developed means of transport.
 - Cities of Allahabad , Patna & Calcutta have a population of less than 1 lakh .
 - Waste water from towns and industries is discharged into rivers leading to pollution .
61. Manioc the staple food of the Amazon region is also known as_____.
- potato
 - cassava
 - sweet potato
 - tapioca
62. Find the odd one out from the following options.
- Son
 - Kosi
 - Chambal
 - Ganga
63. Toucans & macaw are _____ found in the Amazon region.
- reptiles
 - birds
 - fishes
 - insects
64. The monsoon brings rain from mid _____ to mid _____ in Ganga Brahmaputra basin.
- June to July
 - June to December
 - June to September
 - June to August
65. Amazon basin is located in _____.
- South Africa
 - South America
 - North Africa
 - North America

GEOGRAPHY L – 9 : LIFE IN DESERTS

66. Which pair is incorrectly matched with respect to Sahara Desert?

I	II
A. Touches	10 countries
B. Cave paintings	Show that there used to be rivers with crocodiles
C. People settle	Around oasis and grow date palms & other crops
D. Day temperature	As high as 50°C

67. The Sahara Desert has an area of around _____ million sq km.
- 8.20
 - 7.39
 - 8.98
 - 8.54
68. Identify the animal from the following information.
- endangered species
 - hunted for its light weight & extremely warm wool
 - also called Chiru
- Tibetan ant
 - Tibetan ant-eater
 - Tibetan antelope
 - Tibetan deer
69. Identify the correct statement.
- Ladakh is also known as snow land which means Khapa-chan.
 - Ladakh is also known as Khapa-chan which means snow land.
 - Ladakh is made up of two words ‘La’ meaning ‘mountain’ & ‘Dak’ meaning ‘country’.
 - Ladakh is made up of two words ‘La’ meaning ‘country’ & ‘Dak’ meaning ‘mountain’.
70. . Tafilalet Oasis in _____ is a large oasis and has an area of about 13,000 sq.km.
- Mauritania
 - Mali
 - Niger
 - Morocco

71. With reference to Ladakh, find the correct match .

I	II
1. Drass	a. Capital
2. Thiksey	b. Coldest inhabited place
3. Leh	c. Glacier
4. Gangri	d. Buddhist Monastery

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

72. _____ & _____ are nomadic tribes found in Sahara desert.

A. Shey & Lamayuru B. Raven & Hoopoe
C. Bedouins & Tauregs D. Acacia & Shashtoosh

73. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read and mark the correct option.

Assertion (A): Life of people is not undergoing change due to modernisation.

Reason (R): Due to scarcity of resources like water & fuel in deserts, people need to use them with care and ensure nothing is discarded or wasted.

A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.

74. Which of the following statement are true in relation to 'Climatic condition of Ladakh' ?

- i. Rainfall as low as 10 cm every year.
- ii. In summer temperature ranges from just above zero degrees to -30°C.
- iii. In winter temperature remains below -40°C most of the time .
- iv. The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.

A. i & ii B. ii & iii C. i , ii & iii D. i, ii, iii & iv

75. Wood of the _____ trees are used to make the finest cricket bats.

A. willow B. acacia C. poplars D. date palms

76. The National Highway 1A connects Leh to Kashmir Valley through the _____ Pass.

A. Rohtang la B. Baralacha la C. Zoji la D. Tanglang la

77. _____ range of mountains enclose Ladakh in the south.

A. Karakoram B. Zanskar C. Aravalli D. Satpura

78. Beside vast stretches of sand, Sahara desert is covered with _____.

A. gravel plains B. elevated plateaus C. both a & b D. Neither a nor b

79. People grow _____ in the oasis of Sahara & Nile valley of Egypt.

A. Date palms B. Egyptian cotton C. wheat & beans D. all the above

80. With reference to Sahara desert, match.

I	II
1. Oil	a. replacing camels in salt trade
2. Minerals	b. acting as guides to foreign tourists
3. Tauregs	c. iron, phosphorous, uranium
4. Trucks	d. Discovered in Algeria, Libya & Egypt

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

SPL L – 6 : UNDERSTANDING MEDIA

81. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read and mark the correct option.

Assertion (A): Since T V time costs so much money, only those programs that can attract maximum number of viewers are shown.

Reason (R): Television shapes our views of the world, our attitudes, our beliefs & our actions.

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

82. Which of the following statement is incorrect in relation to 'media' ?

- A. Television images travel huge distances through satellites.
- B. Mass media is constantly thinking of ways to make money.
- C. Writing a balanced report depends on the media being dependent .
- D. The government at times can prevent the media from publishing a story.

83. With _____, journalism underwent a sea-change in the 1940s.

- A. computers
- B. satellites
- C. cameras
- D. electronic typewriters

84. Identify the print media from the following.

- A. Internet
- B. Television
- C. Magazines
- D. Radio

85. Most media are from independent because of the control exercised by _____ on media .

- A. government
- B. business houses
- C. technology
- D. both A and B

86. Kabr Lehriya is published in the local language, _____.

- A. Bengali
- B. Bundeli
- C. Bhojpuri
- D. Bauria

87. The media decides what to focus on and hence it sets the _____.

- A. advertisement
- B. action
- C. agenda
- D. all the above

88. Match.

I	II
1. Public protest	a. article, interview , stories printed in newspapers for audience to read
2. Broadcast	b. Powers of government disallowing media from publishing certain stories
3. Publish	c. signature campaigns, rally, blocking roads
4. Censorship	d. TV or radio program that is widely transmitted

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

89. The main source of income for media is _____

- A. articles
- B. action
- C. agenda
- D. advertisement

90. Which of the following is true for 'independent media'?

- A. Business houses should own publishing houses and control them.
- B. No one should influence the media.
- C. Independent media always present a biased report in favour of a particular community.
- D. All the above.

SPL L – 7 : MARKETS AROUND US

91. Identify the trader who sell goods at cheap prices & does not spend money on maintaining a shop.
A. hawker B. wholesaler C. Both A & B D. Neither A nor B
92. Markets of urban areas that have many shops are called _____.
A. Wholesale market B. weekly market C. shopping complex D. all the above
93. People can buy goods without stepping out of their homes via _____.
A. sales representatives B. internet C. phone D. all the above
94. The people in between the producer and consumer is called a _____.
A. farmer B. vegetable vendor C. mechanic D. trader
95. Traders of weekly markets store their goods at _____.
A. Store houses B. home C. godown D. all the above
96. Arrange the activities of Chain of markets in chronological order :
i. A hawker buys 20 kilograms of onion from the wholesaler.
ii. Mini buys 2 kilograms of onion from the hawker .
iii. The wholesale trader buys 100 kilograms of onion from the farmer .
A. i - ii – iii B) iii-ii-i C) ii-i-iii D) iii-i-ii
97. Identify the type of market from the following information.
i. Many of them are permanent shops, others are roadside stalls.
ii. Buyer and seller know each other.
iii. Shops provide goods on credit too.
iv. We can go there any day of the week, as they are near our home.
A. Weekly markets B. Shops in the neighbourhood
C. Shopping malls D. All the above
98. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read and mark the correct option.
Assertion (A): Inequality exists between buyers and sellers in different markets.
Reason (R): Whether we can be buyers or sellers in different markets depends on the money that we have..
A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.
99. There are number of markets that we are not aware of, as there are large number of goods that we don't use directly. True or False ?
A. True B. False
100. _____ sell expensive and branded goods.
A. Weekly markets B. Shops in the neighbourhood
C. Shopping malls D. All the above

CASE STUDY SAMPLE QUESTIONS

General Instructions:

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Q1 & Q2 carry 1 mark each. Answer in a sentence.

Q3 carries 2 marks. Answer to be in minimum 2 sentences.

1. The Mughal Empire began in 1526 and became powerful and thrived for about three centuries. The person who started the empire was Zahir ud-din Muhammad Babur or just Babur for short. He was a much respected military conqueror. The Mughal Empire was one of the most powerful empires in India because of its well trained army, government, and economy. The Mughal Empire had a strong and well-trained military because of their strategy and advanced technology. Instead of charging into battle with their muskets ready to fire, they made a plan whether it was to build something or flank the enemy. For example: When in 1526, Babur was trying to take over Delhi from Ibrahim Lodi, instead of charging into Panipat, where a 100,000 men army was waiting for him, Babur took his 12,000 men and told them to build a barricade. When Lodi saw that Babur was not charging, Lodi ordered his army to charge. This ended bad for Lodi, because Babur ended up killing him and taking control. Another reason the Mughal army was so victorious, was because they had muskets and they knew how to use them. Having muskets was an advantage, because a lot of empires still had only spears and swords. With muskets they could win more easily because they didn't have to do hand to hand combat.

Q1. Who founded the Mughal Empire and when ? (1 mark)

Q2. Who were the parties involved in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 ? (1 mark)

Q3. What made the Mughal army victorious in the First Battle of Panipat? (2 marks)

2. Erode is a popular weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu and is considered as one of the largest cloth markets in the world. Different types of cloth are sold in this market. Cloth that is made by weavers in the villages nearby are brought here for sale. Around the market are cloth merchants who buy this cloth. These merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country. The weavers get the yarn from the merchant and supply him the cloth. For the weavers, this arrangement seemingly has two advantages. The weavers do not have to spend their money on purchase of yarn. Also, the problem of selling the finished cloth is taken care of. Weavers know from the outset what cloth they should make and how much of it is to be woven. However, this dependence on the merchants both for raw materials and markets means that the merchants have a lot of power. They give orders for what is to be made and they pay a very low price for making the cloth. The weavers have no way of knowing who they are making the cloth for or at what price it will be sold. Hence, the market works in favour of the merchants.

Q1. What type of market is Erode ? (1 mark)

Q2. Who makes the cloth and who buys it ? (1 mark)

Q3. In favour of whom does the Erode market work? Justify . (2 marks)

3. A Ladakhi lifestyle makes one an 'Atmanirbhar' or self sufficient and independent in the true sense. Most locals from Ladakh do more than 2 -3 jobs. During tourist season they make most of their income by organizing tours, being guides and taxi drivers. They do their farming side by side. Wherever they have a small vegetable patch , the locals grow their own food. Barley, wheat, radish, carrots, cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes, tomatoes etc. are some of the crops that are grown. Villages close to the border witness an excellent crop of apricots, walnuts and grapes amongst fruits that thrive in the weather here. People grow enough to sustain themselves and the rest is sold in the markets nearby. They prepare well in advance for the winters by storing grains, barley and cattle fodder. Every local will also own some cattle, be it a couple of Dzogs, Yaks or an entire herd of Pashmina goats in the villages. Meat, milk, butter and woolens can be sourced locally within each home. Ladakhi's also follow an unwritten policy of 'basic and bare minimum' that is practiced in their daily lives. Every object is put into use, recycled, repositioned into something else. In villages the field fences are used as a clothesline. Young plants are protected from hungry cattle by placing tin cans around them. Cow dung is dried and converted into fuel over which they cook most meals.

Q1. What occupations do the people of Ladakh engage in during the tourist season ? (1 mark)

Q2. Name the cattle herded by the locals of Ladakh and the products obtained from them? (1 mark)

Q3. Explain how the Ladakhi's follow the 'basic and bare minimum' policy. (2 marks)

MAPWORK

On the outline political map of India, mark the following :

1. Cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas
2. States drained by Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in which coniferous trees like pine & deodar are found
3. State in which wildlife sanctuaries of Kaziranga & Manas are found
4. States drained by Ganga-Brahmaputra basin famous for tea plantations
5. The place from which the Prime Minister of India addresses the nation on Independence Day
6. The state drained by Ganga-Brahmaputra basin that has the highest population density (1102 persons per sq. km)
7. The state drained by Ganga-Brahmaputra basin that has a low population density of only 189 persons per sq. km
8. The state drained by Ganga Brahmaputra basin where tourists flock to see the distinct tribal culture
9. States drained by Ganga Brahmaputra basin where tourists flock to see Buddhist stupas
10. An important port on River Hooghly

INDIA

Political Map of India
with States and Union Territories

