

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION
CLASS 7: SOCIAL SCIENCE ANNUAL EXAM WORKSHEET

HISTORY L-5: TRIBES, NOMADS & SETTLED COMMUNITIES

1. _____ are smaller castes that emerged within the varnas.
a) Tribes b) Clans c) Castes d) Jati
2. Name the 17th century English trader who described the Banjaras.
a) Peter Mundy b) John Mundy c) Peter John d) Jack Tom
3. Wandering people who roamed from one pasture to another with their flocks and herds.
a) Nomads b) Pastoralists c) Nomadic Pastoralists d) All the above
4. _____ was the Gond kingdom with 70,000 villages.
a) Chaurasi b) Garha Katanga c) Garha d) Paiks
5. Forced labour in the Ahom state was called _____.
a) Bhuiyans b) Chhutiyas c) Paiks d) Khels
6. Historical works written by Ahoms known as _____.
a) Banjaras b) Buranjis c) Koch Hajo d) Bhuiyans
7. _____ were settled tribal agriculturists of western and central India in 16th century.
a) Kolis b) Berads c) Bhils d) Gond
8. The tribal chiefdoms of Bihar and Jharkhand defeated by Akbar's general in 1591.
a) Cheros b) Nagas c) Ahoms d) Gaddis
9. _____ controlled several villages in the Ahom society.
a) Paiks b) Khel c) Bhils d) Garha
10. Tribal group that migrated to Brahmaputra valley from present day Myanmar.
a) Gonds b) Nagas c) Ahoms d) Berads
11. A group of families or household claiming descent from a common ancestor.
a) Clan b) Nomads c) Pasture d) Banjaras
12. Groups of craft persons, entertainers, pedlars who travel from place to place practicing their occupation.
a) Nomads b) Itinerants c) Tribe d) None of these
13. Units of 84 villages.
a) Barhot b) Clan c) Chaurasi d) Khel
14. Caravans of Banjaras.
a) Tanda b) Bhils c) Gonds d) None of these
15. Akbar's general who defeated Cheros in 1591.
a) Aman Das b) Asaf Khan c) Mir Jumla d) Raja Man Singh

HISTORY L-8: 18th CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATION

1. 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

- a) A & B b) D c) B d) B & C

2. Match the following.

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

3. The combined forces of the Sikhs were known as _____.

- a) Jathas b) Mislis c) Khalsa d) Dal Khalsa

4. 25% of land revenue claimed by zamindars in the Maratha kingdom was called _____.

- a) Chauth b) Sardeshmukhi c) Rakhi d) Kunbis

5. The power of Jats reached its zenith under _____.

- a) Suraj Mal b) Churaman c) Jawahir Shah d) None of the above

6. 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

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

- a) Guru Gobind Singh b) Banda Bahadur c) Ahmed Shah Abdali d) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

8. _____ became the capital of the Maratha kingdom in the 18th century.

- a) Poona b) Malwa c) Gujarat d) Panipat

9. _____ constructed five astronomical observatories commonly called Jantar Mantar.

- a) Sawai Jai Singh b) Raja Ajit Singh c) Rana Pratap d) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

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

- a) Deshmukhs b) Kunbis c) Sardars d) Peshwa

11. Assertion (A): Significant political changes took place in the Indian subcontinent during the first half of the 18th century.

Reason (R): The Mughal empire started facing a variety of crisis towards the closing of 17th century.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is true, but R is false.
 d) A is false, but R is true.

12. Assertion (A): Sawai Jai Singh, the ruler of Amber constructed five astronomical observatories, one each in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura & Varansi known as Jantar Mantar.

Reason (R): The observatories had various instruments to study heavenly bodies.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

13. Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the _____.

- a) Delhi
- b) Deccan
- c) West
- d) North

14. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughals to keep a check on their powerful _____.

- a) Mansabdars
- b) Subadars
- c) Nobles
- d) None of these

15. _____ founded his new capital at Jaipur.

- a) Jahangir
- b) Churaman
- c) Raja Jai Singh
- d) Alamgir II

16. Under _____ leadership, the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority in 1708.

- a) Guru Gobind Singh
- b) Raja Ajit Singh
- c) Suraj Mal
- d) Banda Bahadur

17. Under the Jat ruler Suraj Mal, the kingdom of _____ emerged as a strong state.

- a) Bharatpur
- b) Poone
- c) Jaipur
- d) Delhi

18. He sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amount of wealth including the peacock throne.

- a) Nadir Shah
- b) Ahmed Shah Abdali
- c) Akbar
- d) Babur

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

- a) Marathas
- b) Sikh
- c) Jats
- d) Rajputs

20. Identify the incorrect statement.

- a) Two groups of nobles in the court of later Mughals were the Iranis and Turanis.
- b) Rajputs enjoyed considerable importance under the Mughals as watan jagirs.
- c) Marathas, Sikh & Jats seized their independence from the Mughals.
- d) The Afghan Ruler Nadir Shah invaded North India five times between 1748 and 1761

GEOGRAPHY L-6: HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS – TROPICAL & SUBTROPICAL REGION

1. Arrange the activities of Shifting Cultivation in the correct 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.

- a) i - ii - iii - iv
- b) iv - iii - ii - i
- c) iii - i - iv - ii
- d) iii - iv - i - ii

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

- a) Shifting cultivation b) Terrace farming
c) Sericulture d) None of them



3. _____ is a state with distinct tribal culture.

- a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Assam c) Manipur d) Bihar

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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.

9. The place where a river flows into another body of water is called the river's _____.

- a) Basin b) Mouth c) Delta d) Tributary

10. Match the following.

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-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

11. _____ explorers discovered the Amazon River.

- a) Scottish b) Roman c) Spanish d) Russian

12. Bromeliads store water in their _____.

- a) leaves b) stem c) roots d) flowers

13. **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 but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

14. **Assertion (A):** The tropical rainforests are mostly evergreen.

Reason (R): The regions of tropical rainforests get abundant rainfall and have low temperature throughout the year.

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

15. Which of the following statements is true in relation to 'Ganga Brahmaputra basin'?

- a) Distinct tribal culture of Assam attracts tourists.
- b) Waterways are the only developed means of transport.
- c) Cities of Allahabad, Patna & Calcutta have a population of less than 1 lakh.
- d) Waste water from towns and industries is discharged into rivers leading to pollution.

16. Manioc the staple food of the Amazon region is also known as _____.

- a) potato
- b) cassava
- c) sweet potato
- d) tapioca

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

- a) Son
- b) Kosi
- c) Chambal
- d) Ganga

18. Toucans & macaw are _____ found in the Amazon region.

- a) reptiles
- b) birds
- c) fishes
- d) insects

19. The monsoon brings rain from mid _____ to mid _____ in Ganga Brahmaputra basin.

- a) June to July
- b) June to December
- c) June to September
- d) June to August

20. Amazon basin is located in _____.

- a) South Africa
- b) South America
- c) North Africa
- d) North America

GEOGRAPHY L-7: LIFE IN THE DESERTS

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

I	II
a) Touches	10 countries
b) Large part of North Africa	World's largest desert
c) People settle	Around oasis and grow date palms & other crops
d) Day temperature	As high as 50°C

2. The Sahara Desert has an area of around _____ million sq km.

- a) 8.20
- b) 7.39
- c) 8.98
- d) 8.54

3. Tafilaleet Oasis in _____ is a large oasis and has an area of about 13,000 sq.km.

- a) Mauritania
- b) Mali
- c) Niger
- d) Morocco

4. Identify the animal from the following information.

- i. endangered species
- ii. hunted for its light weight & extremely warm wool
- iii. also called Chiru

a) Tibetan ant b) Tibetan ant-eater c) Tibetan antelope d) Tibetan deer

5. Identify the correct statement.

- A. Ladakh is also known as gravel land which means Khapa-chan.
 - B. Ladakh is also known as Khapa-chan which means snow land.
 - C. Ladakh is made up of two words 'La' meaning 'mountain' & 'Dak' meaning 'country'.
 - D. Ladakh is made up of two words 'La' meaning 'country' & 'Dak' meaning 'mountain'.
- a) B&C b) A&D c) A&C d) B&D

6. 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

7. _____ & _____ are nomadic tribes found in Sahara Desert.

a) Shey & Lamayuru b) Raven & Hoopoe c) Bedouins & Tuaregs d) Acacia & Shashtoosh

8. Which of the following statements 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

9. Wood of this tree is used to make the finest cricket bats.

a) willow b) acacia c) poplars d) date palms

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

a) Rohtang la b) Baralacha la c) Zoji la d) Tanglang la

11. Beside vast stretches of sand, Sahara Desert is covered with _____.

a) gravel plains b) elevated plateaus c) both A & B d) Only B

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

a) Date palms b) Egyptian cotton c) wheat & beans d) all the above

13. Ladakh lies in the rain shadow of:

a) Aravalli b) Alps c) Kanchenjunga d) Himalaya

14. The Karakoram Range in the _____ and the Zaskar mountains in the _____ enclose Ladakh.

a) east, west b) north, south c) west, south d) east, south

15. Which major river flows through the region of Ladakh?

a) Ganga b) Brahmaputra c) Yamuna d) Indus

16. With reference to Sahara Desert, match the following.

I	II
1. Oil	a. replacing camels in salt trade
2. Minerals	b. acting as guides to foreign tourists
3. Tuaregs	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

17. **Assertion (A):** In Ladakh, there is little rainfall, as low as 10 cm every year.

Reason (R): The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.

- (a) A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
 (b) A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true

18. **Assertion (A):** Present-day Sahara once used to be a lush green plain with rivers and animals like crocodiles, elephants, and giraffes.

Reason (R): The change in climate has transformed the Sahara into a very hot and dry region.

- (a) A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
 (b) A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.

19. Egypt is famous for growing _____.

- a) wheat b) maize c) cotton d) coffee

20. Identify the monastery shown in the picture.

- a) Lamayuru b) Hemis
 c) Thiksey d) Shey



SPL L-6: UNDERSTANDING MEDIA

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

- a) computers b) satellites c) camera d) Electronic typewriters

2. Identify the print media from the following.

- a) Internet b) Television c) Magazines d) Radio

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

- a) government b) business houses c) technology d) both A and B

4. Khabr Lehriya is published in the local language, _____

- a) Bengali b) Bundeli c) Bhojpuri d) Bauria

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

- a) advertisement b) action c) agenda d) all the above

6. The main source of income for media is _____.
- a) Subscriptions b) Donations c) Government funding d) Advertising
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Newspaper, _____ and _____ are a form of media that reaches millions of people or masses.
- a) Radio and Television b) Books and Magazines c) Letters and Emails d) Posters and Flyers
10. _____ images travel huge distances through satellites and cables.
- a) Television b) Printed c) Analog d) Painted
11. Writing a balanced report depends on the media being _____.
- a) Independent b) Biased c) Sensational d) Subjective
12. _____ refers to a large number of people who come together and openly state their opposition to an issue.
- a) Public protest b) Celebration c) Meeting d) Conference
13. The _____ offers a variety of information that suit the taste of different readers.
- a) Radio b) Television c) Internet d) Print media
14. Who is the communication minister of India?
- a) Nirmala Sitharaman b) Rajnath Singh c) Amit Shah d) Jyotiraditya Scindia

15. Match the following

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-a,2-b,3-c,4-d b) 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b c) 1-d,2-b,3-a,4-c d) 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a

16. **Identify the picture**



- a) Health Awareness
- b) Environmental Conservation
- c) Social advertisement
- d) Public protest

17. Assertion (A): When a large number of people come together to raise their voice against some issues to the government by organizing rallies, starting a signature campaign etc is called a Public Protest.

Reason (R): It is the media which provides a platform to the people so that they can express their views and raise their voice if any injustice is done to them.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

18. Assertion (A): In order to function impartially the media should provide balanced and independent news.

Reason (R): Most media like TV or newspapers are owned by big business houses.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

SPL L-7: MARKETS AROUND US

1. 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

2. Markets of urban areas that have many shops are called

- a) Wholesale market
- b) weekly market
- c) shopping complex
- d) all the above

3. People can buy goods without stepping out of their homes via _____

- a) representatives
- b) internet
- c) phone
- d) all the above

4. The people in between the producer and consumer is called a _____

- a) farmer
- b) vegetable vendor
- c) mechanic
- d) trader

5. Traders of weekly markets store their goods at _____

- a) Storehouses
- b) home
- c) godown
- d) all the above

6. 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

7. Identify the type of market from the following information.
- Many of them are permanent shops, others are roadside stalls.
 - Buyer and seller know each other.
 - Shops provide goods on credit too.
 - We can go there any day of the week, as they are near our home
- a) Weekly market b) Shops in the neighborhood c) Shopping malls d) All the above
8. We get expensive and branded goods from_____.
- a) Weekly markets b) Shops in the neighborhood c) Shopping malls d) All the above
9. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 is_____.
- a) Zero hunger b) Good health and well being
c) Responsible Consumption & production d) None of these

10. Identify the type of market/ seller from the given picture

- a) Weekly Market b) A Hawker
c) Neighborhood shop d) A stall



11. **Assertion (A):** The weekly markets are held so that people can get products at cheaper rates because such people don't have any permanent buildings or any workers which cost them much expenditure.

Reason (R): The people who set up weekly markets are helped by their own family members and therefore they charge less price from their customers.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

12. **Assertion (A):** Buying and selling of goods is an activity which only takes place in the market where the producers and consumers meet.

Reason (R): Marketing is a much wider term which not only includes buying shops from the market but also getting a variety of goods sitting at any place of the world.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

SPL L-8: A SHIRT IN THE MARKET

1. Which is the largest cloth market in the world?
- a) Tamil Nadu b) Delhi c) Ahmedabad d) Agra
2. Who from the following is a part of 'Putting out system'?
- a) Farmers b) Weavers c) Consumers d) Foreign buyers
3. Who sells his goods to abroad?
- a) Manufacturer b) Merchant c) Importer d) Exporter
4. What links producer to a consumer?
- a) Chain of markets b) Buying c) Selling d) All of these

5. The amount that is left or gained from earnings after deduction of all the cost is called
 a) losses b) profits c) investment d) All of these
6. Chain of markets links the producer to the _____.
 a) Consumer b) Worker c) Importer d) Weaver
7. The arrangement between a merchant and weavers is an example of _____ system.
 a) Barter b) Banking c) Putting-out d) Pulling-out
8. Weaver's _____ are one way to reduce the dependence on the merchant and to earn a higher income for the weavers.
 a) Traders b) Company c) Cooperative d) Partnership
9. _____ removes the seeds and presses the cotton into bales.
 a) Ginning mill b) Traders c) Dealers d) Spinning mill
10. What does the cultivation of cotton requires?
 a) Fertilizers b) pesticides c) seeds d) All of these

11. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Weaver	(a) who gets goods from other countries
2. Exporter	(b) money put in by the manufacturer to produce the cloth
3. Importer	(c) makes clothes with yarn
4. Investment	(d) sells goods to other countries

- a) 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b b) 1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d c) 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b d) 1-b,2-a,3-d,4-c

12. Assertion (A): Farmers who produce cotton have to borrow loans from the traders so that they can get the seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc to grow their crops more nicely.
Reason (R): The traders are the only ones who supply the farmers financially but sometimes pay them less for the cotton they purchase.
 a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is true, R is false.
 d) A is false, R is true.

13. Assertion (A): Women workers have no job security and all the women working in the factory are paid according to their skills.
Reason (R): Women workers are paid the highest amount as they are engaged in stitching, cutting, threading etc.
 a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is true, R is false.
 d) A is false, R is true.

CASE STUDY SAMPLE QUESTIONS

General Instructions:

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

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

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

1. The organisation of the Sikhs into a political community during the seventeenth century helped in regional state-building in the Punjab. Several battles were fought by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the Khalsa in 1699. After his death in 1708, the Khalsa rose in revolt against the Mughal authority under Banda Bahadur's leadership, declared their sovereign rule by striking coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh, and established their own administration between the Sutlej and the Jamuna. Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed in 1716. Under a number of able leaders in the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organised themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later on misls. Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa). The entire body used to meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions known as "resolutions of the Guru (gurmata)". A system called rakhi was introduced, offering protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 per cent of the produce.

1) Which Sikh ruler fought battles against the Mughals and Rajputs? (1m)

2) Where did Banda Bahadur establish his own administration? (1m)

3) What happened to the Khalsa after the death of Guru Gobind Singh? (2m)

2. The tributaries of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent. The basin lies in the sub-tropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes. The tributaries of the River Ganga like the Ghaghra, the Son, the Chambal, the Gandak, the Kosi and the tributaries of Brahmaputra drain it. The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas and the Sundarbans delta are the main features of this basin. Ox-bow lakes dot the plain area. The area is dominated by monsoon climate. The monsoon brings rains from mid-June to mid-September. The summers are hot and the winters cool. The basin area has varied topography. The environment plays a dominant role in the distribution of the population. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore, less number of people live in the mountain area of the Ganga Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation.

1) What is the latitudinal extent of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin? (1m)

2) Name the tributaries of river Ganga. (1m)

3) How is the population distributed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin? (2m)

3. The arrangement between the merchant and the weavers is an example of putting-out system, whereby the merchant supplies the raw material and receives the finished product. It is prevalent in the weaving industry in most regions of India. The Erode merchant supplies the cotton cloth produced by the weavers to a garment exporting factory near Delhi. The garment exporting factory will use the cloth to make shirts. The shirts will be exported to foreign buyers. Among the foreign buyers are businesspersons from the US and Europe who run a chain of stores. These large stores do business strictly on their own terms. They demand the lowest prices from the supplier. In addition, they set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery. Any defects or delay in delivery is dealt with strictly. So, the exporter tries his best to meet the conditions set by these powerful buyers. Faced with such pressures from the buyers, the garment exporting factories, in turn, try to cut costs. They get the maximum work out of the workers at the lowest possible wages.

1) How do garment exporting factories try to cut costs? (1m)

2) Who are the foreign buyers? (1m)

3) How do the large stores do business strictly on their own terms? (2m)