



SCHOOL ACADEMIC RESOURCE

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Section [KG/Middle/Secondary etc.]	MIDDLE
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CHAPTER 1: NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR USE

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Gentle ploughing mainly helps by causing minimal disturbance to which of the following?

a) Underground ecosystem b) Surface weeds c) Air temperature d) Seed germination.

2. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

a) Petroleum b) Coal c) Wind Energy d) Gold

3. Which state became India's first fully organic state?

a) Sikkim b) Himachal Pradesh c) Kerala d) Punjab

4. Mettur dam in _____ built on the Kaveri river

a) Karnataka b) Tamil Nadu c) Kerala d) Puducherry

5. Which of the following statements about fossil fuels is correct?

a) Fossil fuels are renewable and regenerate quickly

b) Fossil fuels form over millions of years and are non-renewable

c) Fossil fuels can be replaced within a few years

d) Fossil fuels do not affect the environment

6. The term 'resource curse' refers to:

a) Overuse of solar energy

b) Harmful effects of using plastic

c) Slow development in resource-rich regions

d) Balanced use of resources

7. Which of the following is NOT a condition for something to be called a resource?

- a) Technological accessibility b) Historical importance
c) Economic feasibility d) Cultural acceptability

8. What is 'Vṛikṣhāyurveda' about?

- a) Space research b) Care of trees and plants c) Mining laws d) Animal husbandry

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. River water is a renewable resource as long as _____ and forests exist.
2. _____ heals, renews and maintains herself over time.
3. Materials found in nature useful to humans are called _____
4. Resources that regenerate naturally are called _____
5. Timber from forests are renewable resources as long as we are able to manage them in a _____ manner.
6. The careful and responsible use of natural resources is called _____
7. _____ offering, generally of water, as a mark of respect or gratitude.
8. National and international trade depend on the _____ of natural resources.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1	Wind energy	a	Non-renewable
2	Fossil fuels	b	Renewable
3	Ecosystem services	c	Sandstone
4	Jaisalmer fort	d	Forest

Ans: 1____, 2____, 3____, 4____

CHAPTER: 2 RESHAPING INDIA'S POLITICAL MAP

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The Renaissance was a period marked by the rediscovery of which art and architecture?

- a) Egyptian and Persian b) Greek and Roman c) Indian d) Chinese

2.. The term 'medieval period' in Indian history generally refers to which centuries?

- a) 5th to 10th b) 11th to 17th c) 14th to 18th d) 1st to 5th

3. Timur attacked North-West India in which century?
a) 12th century b) 13th century c) 14th century d) 15th century
4. The title of 'Sikander Sani' was assumed by which among the following sultan of Delhi?
a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak b) Ala-ud-din Khilji c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq d) Balban
5. Which ancient Indian epic is also known as the "Book of War" ?
a) Ramayana b) Mahabharata c) Arthashastra d) Rigveda
6. Who was the general that expanded the Sultanate southward under Alauddin Khalji?
a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq b) Malik Kafur c) Babur d) Iltutmish
7. Which foreign travelers were especially well treated in Vijayanagara due to their involvement in the horse trade.
a) Arabs b) Portuguese c) Chinese d) Persians
8. Which Portuguese traveler visited the Vijayanagara Empire and left a detailed record of its capital?
a) Marco Polo b) Ibn Battuta c) Domingo Paes d) Niccolò de' Conti
9. Where is Virupaksha temple situated?
a) Bidar b) Aravalli hills c) Gujarat d) Hampi
10. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between
a) Babur and Hemu b) Akbar and Hemu c) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi d) Humayun and Hemu
11. Akbar's long reign lasted almost 50 years from _____ to _____.
a) 1540 to 1588 b) 1556 to 1605 c) 1560 to 1607 d) 1570 to 1610
12. Who built the five-storied 'Panch Mahal' at Fatehpur Sikri, a city near present-day Agra.
a) Babur b) Akbar c) Humayun d) Aurangzeb

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in the year _____
2. The Sun Temple at Konark is situated in present-day _____
3. _____ was the old name of Daulatabad.
4. _____ the ruler of Kalinga was known for military strength and cultural achievements.
5. The famous Konark Sun Temple was built by _____
6. _____ were the Telugu chieftains who resisted the Delhi Sultanate.
7. The _____ ruled parts of southern India during the Delhi Sultanate period.
8. Kumbhalgarh Fort was built by _____
9. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat in _____

10. _____ is a policy of religious tolerance and harmonious coexistence introduced by the Mughal Emperor Akbar.
11. _____ is remembered as a valiant queen of the Garha kingdom, a prominent example of female leadership in Indian history.
12. Maharana Pratap was the renowned ruler of _____ and is celebrated for his resistance against Mughal expansion.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. From which place was Muhammad bin Tughlaq's army expelled during the period of Musunuri Nayaks?
2. What title was often used by Rajput kings?
3. Name fort located in the Aravalli Hills.
4. Who established the Vijayanagara Empire?
5. Who was the famous ruler under whom the Vijayanagara Empire reached its peak?
6. Name the Telugu epic written by Krishnadevaraya.
7. Who defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat?
8. Akbar's court historian and biographer

CHAPTER 5: UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE AND INDIA'S ELECTORAL SYSTEM

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Universal adult franchise in India is provided under which Article of the Constitution?
a) Article 324 b) Article 325 c) Article 326 d) Article 327
2. What is the full form of ECI in India?
a) Election Commission of India b) Electoral Council of India
c) Election Council of India d) Electoral Commission of India
3. From which year did India change the minimum voting age from 21 to 18?
a) 1998 b) 1988 c) 1947 d) 1983
4. Approximately how many voters were eligible to exercise their franchise in the 2024 general election in India?
a) 600 million b) 800 million c) 980 million d) 1.2 billion
5. How many Lok Sabha constituencies were there in the 2024 general election?
a) 543 b) 550 c) 600 d) 500
6. Which body is responsible for organizing elections in India?
a) Parliament b) Election commission of india c) Ministry of home affairs d) Supreme court

7. How many elected representatives are mentioned as part of India's local government bodies?

- a) 1.3 million b) 3.1 million c) 2.5 million d) 1.0 million

8. The first general elections in independent India were held in -

- a) 1981-1982 b) 1947-1948 c) 1951-1952 d) 1955-1956

9. In which year was the Election Commission of India established?

- a) 1947 b) 1950 c) 1952 d) 1960

10. How many Lok Sabha constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes?

- a) 47 b) 84 c) 100 d) 0

11. How many Lok Sabha seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes?

- a) 84 b) 12 c) 47 d) 0

12. What is a primary purpose of the VVPAT?

- a) To replace Evms completely
b) To provide a physical paper record for voter verification and recounts
c) To provide online results only
d) To encrypt ballots for security

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In _____ for the first time, the elderly and people with disabilities could cast their votes from home.
2. Elections in India are conducted through _____ franchise
3. In terms of area, India is _____ times larger than France
4. The _____ inscriptions from the 10th century describe a transparent process for the selection of representatives.
5. _____ option allows voters to reject all candidates if they are not satisfied with any of them.
6. An aware and vigilant voter is the strongest safeguard of a _____ system.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1	Returning Officer	a	Manages voter list
2	Chief Election Commissioner	b	At State/UT level
3	Electoral Registration Officer	c	Conducts elections
4	Chief Electoral Officer	d	At national level

Ans: 1_____, 2_____, 3_____, 4_____

CHAPTER: 3 THE RISE OF THE MARATHAS (WS)

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The ruler who united the Marathas and established a significant political power.
a) Akbar b) Shivaji c) Bajirao d) Mahadji Shinde
2. Which dynasty ruled most of Maharashtra with Devagiri as its capital during the 13th century?
a) Yadava Dynasty b) Khilji Dynasty c) Maratha Confederacy d) Gupta Empire
3. The saints who advocated bhakti in Maharashtra between the 7th and 17th centuries came from:
a) Only the warrior class b) Diverse sections of society c) Only royal families d) Only urban centers.
4. What does the term "Swarajya" mean?
a) Government b) Foreign rule c) Self-rule d) Independence
5. The name of Shivaji's council of eight ministers?
(a) Vatan (b) Ashta pradhāna mandala (c) Raj Mandal (d) Panchayat
6. The Yadava dynasty was overcome by the _____ Sultanate from Delhi in the early 14th century.
a) Khilji b) Rajput c) Mughal d) Timurid
7. Which tax, amounting to 25% of revenue, did the Marathas collect for protection?
(a) Sardeshmukhi (b) Jizya (c) Chauth (d) Vatan
8. Who led the Maratha resistance after the death of Rajaram?
(a) Jijabai (b) Soyarabai (c) Tarabai (d) Putlabai
9. Maratha cavalry was made up of:
a) Bargirs b) Shiledars c) Sardeshmukhi d) Both a & b
10. Which feature of Chhatrapati Shivaji's seal is noted as a departure from Persian seals?
a) Sanskrit inscription b) Golden insignia c) Marble engraving d) Persian motto

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ was the Mughal emperor that tried to capture Shivaji
2. In 14th century, the _____ dynasty was overcome by the Khilji Sultanate from Delhi.
3. _____ is a military attack intended to damage only a specific target, with no or minimal damage to other people or infrastructure.
4. The Marathas lived in the _____ Ghats mountains and near the west coast of India.
5. Kanhoji Angre was a brave Maratha navy chief who protected India's west coast in the early _____ century.
6. _____ is the military tactic of surprise attacks using terrain (guerrilla warfare)
7. The Treaty of Purandar (1665) was signed between Shivaji and _____
8. The rare Maratha coin known as the "Gaṇapati-Pantapradhan rupee" was minted in the early 19th century by the _____ who were generals under the Peshwa.
9. The local body that delivered justice during Marathas was the _____

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Who is credited with organizing the first Pan Indian anti-British alliance under the Peshwas?
2. Any four Marathi saints who helped translate sacred texts and foster bhakti during the medieval period in Maharashtra.
3. Name the famous Hindi poet who came to Maharashtra to meet Chhatrapati Shivaji and composed poems in his praise.
4. Name the leader under whom the Marathas went on to recapture Delhi in 1771.
5. Name the finance minister of Chhatrapati Shivaji mentioned in the Adnyapatra.
6. Name the Maratha naval commander who guided to victory in many battles.

IV. ASSERTION–REASON QUESTIONS

- 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 false but R is true.
- D) A is true but R is false.

Q1. Assertion (A): A mature tree produces enough oxygen to meet the daily oxygen requirement of one human being.

Reason (R): A mature tree produces about 275 litres of oxygen per day, whereas a human being needs about 350 litres of oxygen per day.

Q2. Assertion (A): Babur's victory at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 led to the establishment of the Mughal Empire in India.

Reason (R): Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi using modern military technology such as gunpowder, field artillery, and matchlock guns.

Q3. Assertion (A): The Model Code of Conduct prevents the ruling party from announcing new schemes or projects during elections.

Reason (R): Such announcements may influence voters and give an unfair advantage to the party in government.

Q4. Assertion (A): Chhatrapati Shivaji was born in 1630 in the Bhonsle clan.

Reason (R): His father, Shahji, often served the Deccan Sultanates and was away from his family.

V. CASE STUDY: Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Q1. A village uses different natural resources to meet its daily needs. Many homes have installed solar panels to produce electricity from sunlight. Farmers use windmills to pump water for irrigation, and some families use biogas made from animal waste for cooking.

However, the village also depends on petrol and diesel for tractors and transport. These fuels are obtained from petroleum, which takes millions of years to form. The villagers learned that excessive use of petrol, diesel, coal, and natural gas can lead to their depletion and can also cause pollution. Therefore, the village council encouraged people to use renewable sources of energy wherever possible.

- a. Name two renewable and two non-renewable resources mentioned in the case study. (2 m)
- b. Why is petroleum considered a non-renewable resource? (1m)
- c. State one benefit of using renewable sources of energy. (1)

Q2. During the general elections, several political parties began campaigning across the country. The ruling party announced plans for a new government project just before voting, while some candidates were accused of distributing gifts to voters. Complaints were submitted to the Election Commission of India (ECI).

The ECI is an independent constitutional body established in 1950. It is responsible for conducting free and fair elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the offices of the President and Vice President. To ensure fairness, the ECI enforces the Model Code of Conduct (MCC), which lays down rules for political parties and candidates during elections.

- a. In which year was the Election Commission of India established and What is the main role of the Election Commission of India? (2m)
- b. Which code of conduct prevents the ruling party from announcing new schemes during elections? Why is distributing gifts to voters considered a violation of election rules? (1m)
- c. Name any two elections conducted by the Election Commission of India. (1m)

NOTE: REFER TO TEXTBOOK AND ALL NOTES &WORKSHEETS OF TERM 1 DISCUSSED AND UPLOADED IN GOOGLE CLASS ROOM