

SECTION-A (History& Civics)

I. Multiple Choice Questions :-

[10]

1. The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro is believed to have been used for:
 - a. Storage of grain
 - b. Collective prayers
 - c. Elaborate ritual of great importance for the people
 - d. Trade purpose
2. Which of the following was found at Mohenjo-daro and may have been used for collective prayers?
 - a. Great Granary
 - b. Assembly Hall
 - c. Dockyard
 - d. Fire altars.
3. Who among the following is the commander-in-chief of the army?
 - a. Purohita
 - b. Senani
 - c. Vishpati
 - d. Samiti head
4. Later Vedic people have set up kingdoms in which of the following places.
 - a. Kosala
 - b. Ayodhya
 - c. Videha
 - d. Hastinapur
5. Which Harappan site is in present-day Pakistan?
 - a. Kalibangan
 - b. Dholavira
 - c. Mohenjo-daro
 - d. Ropar
6. The Early Vedic economy was primarily
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Pastoral
 - c. Industrial
 - d. Trade-based
7. Aryans migrated to northern India and introduced which of the following languages ?
 - a. Sanskrit
 - b. Prakrit
 - c. Pali
 - d. Tamil
8. The Harappans worshipped
 - a. Lord Shiva as Pashupati
 - b. Sun god only
 - c. Buddha
 - d. Only mother goddess
9. Which of the following is not a function of Gram Panchayat?
 - a. Primary education
 - b. Provide clean drinking water
 - c. Setting up Cottage industries
 - d. Maintain cremation and burial grounds.
10. Which day is declared as National Panchayati Raj day?
 - a. 24th June
 - b. 24th May
 - c. 24th march
 - d. 24th April

SECTION-B (History) (50 marks)

II. Fill in the Blanks :-

[5]

1. _____ were protected by fortifications and flood embankments.
2. _____ was an Iranian Prophet and reformer.
3. Grain _____ have been discovered at Bhirrana in Haryana.
4. _____ was a council of tribal elders which advised the king in his decisions.
5. A sophisticated water management system has been found at _____.
6. _____ is a dialogue between Lord Krishna and Arjun which takes place on the battlefield of Kurukshetra.
7. Two most important Upanishads composed during later Vedic period are _____ and _____.
8. In Early Vedic period people took intoxicating drinks like _____ and _____.

III. Picture Study :-

[5]

A. .



1. Identify the Image. [1]
2. Write about any two such famous models/figurines made by these people. [1]

B.



1. Identify the image and write any one point about it. [1]
2. With reference to the above image mention the stage of life / ashram in which man receives education. [1]
3. Name and explain about the fourth stage of life. [1]

IV. Match the following :-

[5]

Coloumn A

Coloumn B

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Vedas | (i) Early Vedic Period |
| 2. Avesta | (ii) Mitathal |
| 3. Harappan Seals | (iii) Later Vedic Period |
| 4. Widow remarriage encouraged | (iv) Dholavira |
| 5. Recently excavated site in Haryana | (v) Sruti |
| | (vi) Sacred book of Zoroastrianism |
| | (vii) Steatite |

V. Answer the following questions :-

[35]

1. What are the different sources for the study of Later Vedic Age. [2]
2. Who discovered the Harappan civilization for the first time? [2]
3. Write a short note on Vedas [2]
4. In what ways were the Early Vedic people different from the people of Harappan Civilization? [2]
5. In which Harappan site is the remains of a massive dockyard found? [2]
6. Describe the political life in Early Vedic Society. [3]
7. Write a short note on the family structure that prevailed during the Later Vedic Period. [3]
8. Write a short note on 'Occupation of the Early Vedic Society'(any 3 points) [3]
9. Write a short note on the drainage system of Harappan towns. [4]
10. Compare the importance of agriculture in the Early Vedic and Later Vedic periods? [4]
11. Describe the economy of Harappan Civilization. (Agriculture & Trade and Commerce) [4]
12. Write about the position of Women in Early Vedic and Later Vedic Period. (any 4 points each) [4]

SECTION - C (Civics) : (20 Marks)

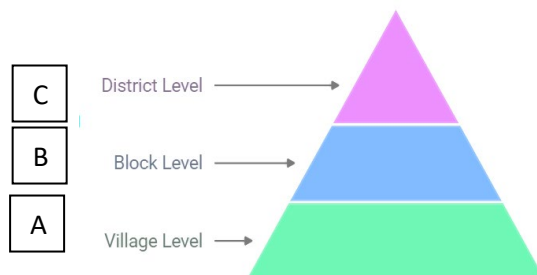
I. Fill in the Blanks :-

[3]

1. India as a democratic nation has extended the roots of democracy to the lowest level, i.e the towns and villages by creating mechanisms for _____.
2. India has a democratic form of Government but United Kingdom have a _____.
3. _____ can impose fines but cannot send anyone to prison.
4. Two Gram Panchayats of Bikaner Districts took pledge, in the presence of Zilla Parishad and _____, to stop Child Marriage.
5. _____ keeps a record, registers the work done by the Panchayat and also prepares the Budget.
6. _____ (PMAYG) is one of the schemes of the Panchayat.

II. Picture Study

[½+1 ½ +1=3]



1. Identify the image.
2. Name the three levels.
3. Write the functions of Level A & B.

III. Answer the following Questions :-

[14]

1. What is the relationship between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat? [2]
2. Why Gram Panchayats are critical for Rural development? Give Reasons. [2]
3. Describe the composition of Panchayat Samiti. [3]
4. Who is the head of the village Panchayat? Write any 5 Compulsory functions of Gram Panchayat. [½ +2 ½ =3]
5. Mention 'Any Two' sources of income of Zilla Parishad. Write about 'Any Three' functions of the Zilla Parishad [1+3=4]

*****ALL THE BEST*****