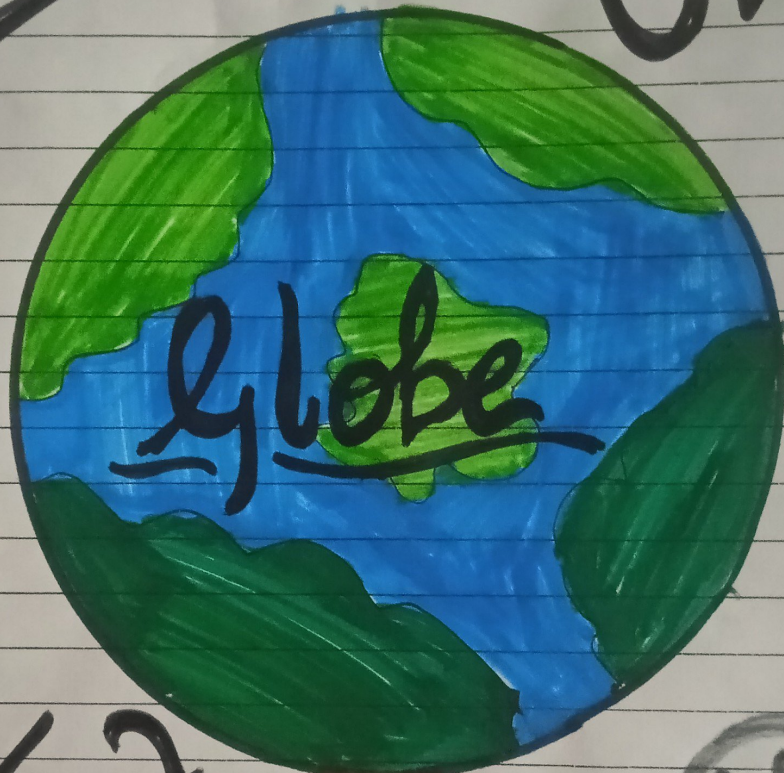
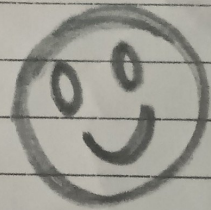


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Unit



Test



Started course

Focus on progress, not perfection

Ch-1 Geographical Diversity of India

Multiple Choice Questions

Q=1 What is the meaning of the word 'Himalaya's in Sanskrit?

- a- frozen peaks b- Cold mountains
 c- Abode of snow

Q=2 Which of the following is India's only active volcano?

- a) Barren Island b. Mount Abu
 c) Deomali

Q=3 Which desert festival is celebrated in the Thar region?

- a) Diwali b. Pongal c. Pushkar Mela

Q=4 Which river flows westward into the Arabian sea instead of eastward into the Bay of Bengal?

- a) Godavari b) Krishna c-) Narmada

Q=5 Which animal is important for transport and daily life in Ladakh.

- a) Tiger b) Yak c) Elephant

"Excellence is not a skill"

Ch-1 Geographical Diversity of India

Very short Answer

Ques-1 What is the approximate length of the Himalayas?

Ans-1 About ~~two~~ ~~25~~ 2500 km.

Q-2 Name the two island groups of India?

Ans Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar islands.

Q-3 What is the cleanest village in Asia?

Ans-3 Nawlynnong in Neghalaya.

Q-4 Which hill stations are found in the Himachal range?

Ans-4 Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala.

Q-5 Which minerals are found in Zawar mines of the Aravallis?



Ans Zinc

Q:6 Which desert covers parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana?

Ans:6 The Thar desert covers parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana.

Q:7 What is ^{the} highest peak in the Aravalli hills?

Ans:7 Mount Abu is the highest peak in the Aravalli hills.

Q:8 What kind of desert is Ladakh?

Ans:8 Ladakh is a cold desert in India.

Q:9 Which major rivers originate from the Himalayas?

Ans:9 The Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra rivers originate from the Himalayas.

Short Answer

Q=1 Why are the Himalayas called the "Water Tower of Asia"?

Ans 1 Because they store snow and glaciers which melt in summer and feed rivers like the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra providing water to millions of people.

Q=2 What are some adaptations seen in the Thar Desert region?

Ans 2 People use Camels for transport, clean utensils with sand, and harvest rain water using tankas, and kundus due to water scarcity.

Q=3 How are the islands of Andaman and Nicobar ecologically important?

Ans 3 They have coral reefs, tropical forests, unique wildlife, and are home to some of the oldest tribes in India. Contributing to biodiversity.

Long Answer

Q.1

What are some key geographical features of India?

Ans.1

India has a wide variety of geographical features: →

- The Himalayas protect India and give rise to major rivers.
- The Northern Plains are fertile and support agriculture.
- The Thar Desert in the west has a dry climate and sandy terrain.
- The coastal plains and Islands support fishing, trade.
- Major rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Godavari, are important for irrigation, transport and daily life.

Q.2

How does India's geographical diversity affect our lives?

Ans

India's diverse landforms influence many aspects of life →

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→ Climate:

India's climate varies - cold in the Himalayas, hot in deserts, and humid & along coasts.

Agriculture →

fertile plains grow crops, hilly areas support terrace farming and plantations.

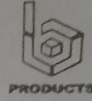
Resources :-

forests provide timber, herbs, plateaus offer minerals.

Occupations :- People do farming in plains fishing along and minerals.

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Fill in the blanks -

- ① India is a part of the the Indian subcontinent -
- ② The outermost range of the Himalayas is called the Shivalik hills.
- ③ The Thar Desert covers states like Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- ④ Narmada and Tapti are the two major west - flowing rivers of India.
- ⑤ The highest peaks of the Himalayas are located in the Himadri Himalay Himalayas.

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WELCOME

History

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UNIT

TEST

COURSE

START

"Think big, start small"

Ch-1 · New Beginnings : Cities and States

Very Short Answer-

Q.1 What are Janapadas?

Ans Janapadas were early territories where people settled and formed communities under a ruler.

Q.2 What is Jati?

Ans Jati refers to a special group based on traditional occupation passed down generations.

Q.3 Name any four Mahajanapadas.

Ans Magadha, Kosala, Avanti, Vajji.

Q.4 What is meant by 'Second Urbanisation' in Indian history?

Ans Second urbanisation refers to the growth

of cities in the Ganga plains during the 1st millennium BCE. Before Common Era

Q-5 What was the Varna system?

Ans The Varna system divided society into four classes based on occupation: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras.

Short Answer

Q-7 What do you understand by the term 'new beginnings' in the context of cities and states?

Ans The term "new beginnings" refers to the emergence of new cities, kingdoms, and regional states in India after the decline of major ancient empires like the Guptas. It was a period of political reorganisation, urban growth, and cultural development.

Q.2 How did new towns and cities emerge during this period?

Ans New towns and cities emerged due to trade, administrative importance, pilgrimage centers, and temple-based economy. Rulers supported craftsmen, traders, and temples, which helped in urban development.

Q.3 What does the word Janapada mean?

Ans Janapada means "where people have settled" - areas occupied by early clans or communities under a raja.

Long Answer

Q.1 Describe the main features of Second Urbanisation.

- The Second Urbanisation occurred in the Ganga Plains around the 1st millennium BCE.
- It featured urban growth, iron tool usage, expansion of trade routes and

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Rise of powerful states like Magadha
and Kosala.

Q2 How did society become unequal over time?

Ans. The initially flexible Varna-Jati system became rigid.

- Wealth and power concentrated in certain groups, while others faced exclusion and discrimination leading to long-lasting social inequality and injustice.

Q3 The most powerful of these new states were Magadha, Kosala, ^{Vatsa} Vatsa and Surasena. Also how many can you match with Indian cities of today?

Ans. The most powerful of these new states were -

- Magadha had its capital of Kajagruha which was later shifted to Pattliputra. Today Kajagruha is known as Kajgri and Pattliputra is Patna, the capital of Bihar.

Q. 11

- Kosala had its capital at Shrawasti located near the Bahraich district in Uttar Pradesh. The area is still known as Sravasti and is important for Buddhist pilgrims.
- ^{Vatsa} Vatsa had its capital at Kaushambi which is near modern day Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh.
- Avanti had its capital at Ujjayini, which is now the city of Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh, a place of great religious significance even today.

Multiple Choice Questions -

- ① What does the term 'Janapada' literally mean?
- (a) Land of kings (b) Palace of warriors
 (c) where people have settled
- ② How many Mahajanapadas are usually mentioned in ancient texts?
- (a) 10 (b) 16 (c) 12

③ Which metals use played a key role in the Second Urbanisation?

④ (a) Copper (b) Bronze (c) Iron [✓]

④ What is the name of the text that provides advice on how to govern of Kingdom?

④ (a) Ramayana (b) Rigveda (c) Arthashastra [✓]

⑤ Which of these mahajanapadas had demon democratic traditions?

④ (a) Magadh (b) Vajji [✓] (c) Avanti

fill in the blanks

① The ~~ter~~ term Second Urbanisation refers of the rise of cities during the 1st millennium BCE

② The earliest form of organised territory was the Janapada meaning 'where people settled'.

③ A larger political unit had that included multiple Janapadas was called a Mahajanapada.

- ④ The ancient assembly where important matters were discussed was known as Sabha or Samiti.
- ⑤ The earliest assembly where important matters were discussed was known as Punch-marked coins and were made of silver.

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