

INSTRUCTIONS: All the answers should be written on the answer paper provided to you. First 10 minutes should be allotted to reading the question paper.

**SECTION I**

(5)

- 1A. 1. Which scholar believed that Indians were not receptive to the treasures of Arabic learning?
- Firdausi
  - Abu Bakr
  - Al Beruni
  - Ibn Batuta
2. The attack on which temple brought the most profit to Mahmud of Ghazni.
- Somanth
  - Mahabodhi
  - Omkareshwar
  - Meenakshi
3. Muhammad bin Tughlaq increased the tax in which region?
- Devagiri
  - Daulatabad
  - Deccan
  - Ganga-Yamuna Doab
4. Kathak is a dance form which combines Hindu themes and \_\_\_\_\_ costumes.
- Arabic
  - Iranian
  - Islamic
  - Persian
5. Iltutmish was the ruler of which dynasty.
- Sayyid dynasty
  - Lodi dynasty
  - Mamluk dynasty
  - Khilji dynasty

**SECTION II- OBJECTIVES****HISTORY**

- I. B. Fill in the blanks: (6)
- Muhammad's teachings angered the rich \_\_\_\_\_, and he along with his small band of followers were forced to shift to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Mahmud of Ghazni was known as the idol \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ operating on a large scale in the context of Indian history.
  - Iltutmish reorganised the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ departments of the Sultanate.

- d. Alauddin Khilji was a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_ and a shrewd \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. The establishment of Turkish rule in India led to the replacement of \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ as the official language in many states.
- f. Alauddin Khilji took advantage of Jalaluddin's \_\_\_\_\_, treacherously \_\_\_\_\_ him.

II. A. State whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the False statements: (6)

- a. The Persian style of chorus singing is known as **Bhakti**.
- b. The **town dwellers** consisted of domestic servants.
- c. The tax paid by the **priests** was the chief source of revenue for the government.
- d. **Ibrahim Lodi** was killed in the first Battle of Panipat.
- e. The nobles were not allowed to **inter-marry** without the permission of Alauddin Khilji.
- f. Mohammad Ghori defeated **Jaichandra** in the Second Battle of Tarain.
- g. Mahmud's most of the attacks were directed at the **temple towns** of north India.
- h. Khizr Khan overthrew the last **Khilji dynasty** and establish the rule of the Sayyid dynasty.

B. Match the following: (5)

A	B
a. Alauddin Khilji	1. Married Razia Sultan
b. South Indian drum	2. Muslim calendar
c. Altunia	3. built Siri fort
d. Hijri	4. Jaipal's son
e. Anandpal	5. Tanpura
	6. Tabla

III. A. Name the following: (5)

- a. The epic written by the famous Persian poet, Firdausi
- a. The successor of Prophet Mohammad.
- b. This instrument was invented by mixing veena and tanpura.
- c. Name any 1 place that Rana of Mewar recovered from Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- d. The city where Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital to.

B. Answer the following in one sentence: (5)

- a. Name any 2 things the Arabs learnt from the Chinese civilization.
- b. According to the historians what was Qutb Minar used for?
- c. How did the nobles supposed to greet Balban?
- d. Why was Jalaluddin Khilji called as mild and pious ruler?
- e. How did Alauddin Khilji compensate for the reduced salaries of the soldiers?

- IV. Answer the following questions in detail: (18)
- State the reasons for the failure of the token currency introduced by Muhammad bin Tughlaq (3)
  - Alauddin Khilji reorganized and strengthen his army. Justify (3)
  - What measures did Firoz Shah Tughlaq take to improve the living condition of the people? (3)
  - What principles did the Muslims believe in order to follow the religion of Islam? (3)
  - How did Balban safeguard his kingdom from the Mongol invasion? (3)
  - With reference to Firoz Shah Tughlaq's Judicial reforms. Explain how the system was reformed and made more humane. (3)
- V. Picture Study: (10)
- A. With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: (5)



- Identify the picture given. (1)
  - Which group did they belong to? (1)
  - Which other people were part of this group? (any 2) (1)
  - What role did they play in the society? (2)
- B. With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow:



- Identify the king given above. (1)
- Which theory was believed by the above king? (1)

- c. How did this king strengthen his position as a ruler? (3)

### CIVICS

VI. A. Fill in the blanks:

- (5)
- A republic is a state where the head is an elected official, not a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The Preamble is an \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The Constituent Assembly was an elected body and represented different shades of \_\_\_\_\_ and all \_\_\_\_\_ and classes of India.
  - When the feeling of being 'one' is promoted and firmly established, social evils such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can be removed.
  - We, the \_\_\_\_\_ of India imply to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.

B. State the term for the following:

- (3)
- A person has the freedom to think and express oneself.
  - The state does not favour or promote any particular religion.
  - No foreign power can interfere in the internal as well as external affairs of our country.

VII. Answer the following questions:

- (8)
- How do we know that Indians follow the democratic form of government? (2)
  - With reference to equality, how can we say that we are equal in the eyes of law? (2)
  - Explain the concept of the objectives of the Constitution.
    - Fraternity: (2)
  - What is meant by Socialism? What does it include? (2)

VIII. Picture study:

(5)  
With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: (5)



- a. What position was given to Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Constituent Assembly?

(1)

- b. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to complete the task of framing the Constitution? (1)
- c. When was the Indian Constitution enforced on the people? (1)
- d. Define the term 'Constitution'. (2)

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SECTION II - OBJECTIVE

HISTORY

- 1. Fill in the blanks: (10)
  - a. Muhammad's followers were divided into two groups, the                      and the                     . The                      and his small band of followers were forced to shift to                     .
  - b. Muhammad of Ghazni was known as the idol                      and a                      operating on a large scale in the context of Indian history.
  - c. Iltutmish reorganised the                      and                      departments of the Sultanate.