

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 X 1=20M)

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1.	(B)	6.	(B)	11.	(C)	16.	(C)
2.	(D)	7.	(A)	12.	(A)	17.	(C)
3.	(B)	8.	(D)	13.	(C)	18.	(A)
4.	(B)	9.	(D)	14.	(A)	19.	(C) Sangeetha sara (.. sarwaswam)
5.	(B)	10.	(B)	15.	(B)	20.	(D)

SECTION B: Answer the following questions in your answer booklet.(4 X 2=8M)

21. Write about the Iqta system.?

Ans: The **Iqta system** was a unique land distribution and administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate.

- **Iqta:** It was an **assignment of land** (or territorial unit) given by the Sultan to his military officers, known as **Iqtadars** or **Muqtis**, in lieu of their salary. (1/2 M)
- **Function of Iqtadar:** The Iqtadar was responsible for **maintaining law and order** in his region and **collecting revenue** from it. (1/2 M)
- **Maintenance:** The Iqtadar used the collected revenue to **pay the salary of his soldiers** and to **meet his own expenses**. Any surplus revenue had to be sent to the central treasury. (1/2 M)

22. Identify the false statement and correct it.

Ans: The false statement is Ramu's statement: "**West Bengal is a state on the eastern coast and it shares a border with Myanmar**". (1 M)

Correction:

- West Bengal is an eastern state with a coastline on the Bay of Bengal, but it **does not share a border with Myanmar**. (1/2 M)
- It shares its border with **Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan**. (1/2 M)

23. Fill in the blanks.

Ans: A. The Thousand pillar temple is located in Hanumakonda/Warangal it was built by Rudra Deva. (1M)
B. An Italian traveller Marco Polo visited Rudrama Devi's court. She declared Pratapa Rudra was next heir-apparent of the Kakatiya dynasty. (1M)

24. Why do evergreen forests remain green throughout the year? Mention any two reasons.

Ans: **Evergreen forests** remain green throughout the year for the following reasons:

- **No specific dry season:** These forests are found in regions with **high rainfall** and a **very short or no dry season**. (1M)
- **Differential leaf shedding:** Unlike deciduous forests, the trees in evergreen forests **do not shed all their leaves simultaneously** in any particular season. They shed leaves gradually at different times of the year. (1M)

SECTION C: Answer the following questions in your answer booklet.(5 X 4=20M)

25. What is deforestation? Write any four causes of it.

Ans: **Definition of Deforestation:**

Deforestation is the clearing or cutting down of forests on a large scale for other uses, such as agriculture, ranching, or urban development, without sufficient reforestation. (1M)

Causes of Deforestation (Any four)

1. **Expansion of Agriculture:** Clearing forest land to meet the demand for food and cash crops due to a growing population. (1M)
2. **Infrastructure and Urbanization:** Cutting down forests to construct **roads, railways, dams**, and to accommodate the **growth of cities and towns**. (1M)
3. **Timber and Industrial Needs:** Excessive logging for **wood, pulp, furniture**, and other **forest products** required by industries. (1M)

4. **Mining and Quarrying:** Forest land is cleared for **surface mining** to extract minerals, leading to the destruction of the natural ecosystem. (1M)

26. Why did the Bahamani kingdom break up and what was the result?

Ans: **Reasons for the Break-up of the Bahamani Kingdom (Any two)**

1. **Internal Conflicts among Nobles:** The Bahamani nobles were divided into two main factions—the **Deccanis** and the **Afakis** or *Pardesis*. Constant rivalry and struggle for power between these groups severely weakened the central administration. (2M)
2. **Weak Successors:** Subsequent rulers were generally weak and inefficient, which further accelerated the internal disintegration of the kingdom after the death of influential figures like Mahmud Gawan. (1M)

Result of the Break-up

- The Bahamani kingdom eventually disintegrated into **five independent Deccan Sultanates** (or Bahmani Successor States). (1M)
- These successor states were: **Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golkonda, Berar, and Bidar**. (1M)

27. Analyse this statement: "The environment is a natural system that involves interactions between all living and non-living things. It consists of both natural and man-made components."

Ans: The statement accurately defines the **Environment** by highlighting its core characteristics.

1. **Environment as a Natural System and Interactions:** The environment is a complex **natural system** defined by the **dynamic and continuous interactions** between **living (biotic)** and **non-living (abiotic)** things (e.g., land, water, air). (2M)
2. **Components (Natural and Man-made):** The system consists of:
 - **Natural components** (e.g., landforms, atmosphere, hydrosphere). (1M)
 - **Man-made/Human components** (e.g., buildings, roads, parks) which are human creations that modify the natural environment. (1M)

28. Classify the following list into Artifacts and Monuments: Pottery, Golkonda, Ornaments, Tirupati, Toys, Nagarjuna Konda Stupa, Tools, Hampi.

Ans: **Artifacts:** Pottery, Ornaments, Toys, Tools. (4M)

Monuments: Golkonda, Tirupati, Nagarjuna Konda Stupa, Hampi. (4M)

29. Observe the India map and answer the following questions.

1. While travelling from West Bengal to Rajasthan along the Tropic of Cancer, through which states would you pass?

Ans: The states are **West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan**. (2M)

2. You are living in Chennai. If you want to visit the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in which direction will you travel?

Ans: You will travel in the **East/South-East** direction. (2M)

SECTION D: Answer the following question in your answer booklet. (Internal choice exists). (4 X 8=32M)

30.A) Explain how human activities pollute the atmosphere in four points and suggest four ways to reduce it.

Ans: **How Human Activities Pollute the Atmosphere (Four points)**

1. **Burning of Fossil Fuels:** Industrial processes and vehicles release harmful gases like CO₂, SO₂, and NO_x by burning coal, petroleum, and natural gas. (2M)
2. **Industrial Emissions:** Factories discharge particulate matter, dust, smoke, and toxic chemicals into the air. (2M)
3. **Deforestation and Land Use Change:** Cutting down forests reduces the number of trees that can absorb CO₂. Land clearing by burning also releases pollutants and CO₂. (2M)
4. **Agricultural Practices:** The use of certain fertilizers and pesticides releases pollutants. Livestock farming produces significant amounts of Methane (CH₄). (2M)

Ways to Reduce Air Pollution (Four suggestions)

1. **Promote Renewable Energy Sources:** Encourage the use of **solar, wind, and hydroelectric power** instead of power generated by burning coal and oil. (2M)
2. **Improve Vehicle Emission Standards and Public Transport:** Enforce stricter emission norms, switch to **Electric Vehicles (EVs)**, and promote the use of **public transportation**. (2M)
3. **Afforestation and Reforestation:** Launch massive **tree plantation drives** (afforestation) and protect existing forests (reforestation) to increase the natural carbon sinks. (2M)
4. **Adopt Sustainable Waste Management:** Implement effective **recycling** programs and reduce waste burning, especially open burning of garbage. (2M)

(Or)

30.B) Compare any four main features of the Geocentric Theory and the Heliocentric Theory.

Ans: **Comparison of Geocentric and Heliocentric Theories (Four Main Features)**

1. **Central Body:** Geocentric Theory states the **Earth** is the fixed centre. Heliocentric Theory states the **Sun** is the centre of the Solar System. (2M)
2. **Motion of the Earth:** In Geocentric Theory, the Earth is **stationary**. In Heliocentric Theory, the Earth is in **motion** (rotation and revolution). (2M)
3. **Motion of Planets:** In Geocentric Theory, the Sun, Moon, and planets **revolve around the Earth**. In Heliocentric Theory, the planets **revolve around the Sun**. (2M)
4. **Major Proponent:** Geocentric Theory was proposed by **Ptolemy**. Heliocentric Theory was proposed by **Nicolaus Copernicus**. (2M)

31.A) The Kakatiya kings introduced the Nayankara system and also improved village administration. Write four points for each one.

Ans: **Nayankara System (Four Points)**

1. **Assignment of Territory:** The Kakatiya kings assigned territories, called **Nayankaras**, to their military chiefs or commanders known as **Nayakas**. (2M)
2. **Maintenance of Army:** The Nayakas were responsible for **maintaining a fixed contingent of troops and horses** for the King. (2M)
3. **Revenue Collection:** They were entitled to **collect revenue and taxes** from their Nayankara to cover the expenses of the army. (2M)
4. **Political and Administrative Role:** They performed both military and **administrative functions** in their assigned territory. (2M)

Improvements in Village Administration (Four Points)

1. **Village Autonomy:** The Kakatiyas largely preserved the **self-governing nature** and autonomy of the villages. (2M)
2. **Ayagars System:** They introduced or strengthened the **Ayagars system**, a group of **12 village functionaries** who were hereditary. (2M)
3. **Focus on Irrigation:** They significantly improved agriculture by **constructing numerous tanks and reservoirs** to facilitate irrigation. (2M)
4. **Local Assemblies:** They encouraged the functioning of **local assemblies or councils** (*Grama Sabhas*) to look after the welfare and settlement of disputes. (2M)

(Or)

31.B) Describe the Kakatiya art and Architecture?

Ans: **Kakatiya Art and Architecture**

1. **Temple Architecture:** The Kakatiyas used a distinct architectural style, primarily reflected in temples with a **star-shaped plan** of the main shrine. (2M)
2. **Ramappa Temple:** The famous **Ramappa Temple** at Palampet is a prime example, known for its **intricate carvings, floating bricks** in the shikhara, and exquisite sculptures of *Madanikas*. (2M)
3. **Sculpture and Inscriptions:** Kakatiya sculptures are known for their **vitality, realistic depiction, and fine detail**, covering themes from mythology and daily life. (2M)
4. **Kakatiya Thoranam (Gateway):** A significant element is the majestic and elaborately carved **four-pillared gateway** called the **Kakatiya Kala Thoranam** (Warangal Gate), which is a hallmark of the dynasty. (2M)

32.A) Answer the following questions based on the table.

1. Who was the founder of the Vijayanagara Empire?

Ans: The founders of the Vijayanagara Empire were **Harihara Raya-I** and **Bukka Raya-I** of the Sangama Dynasty. (2M)

2. Who succeeded the throne after Sri Krishnadevaraya?

Ans: **Achyutarayalu** succeeded the throne after Sri Krishnadevaraya. (2M)

3. Which Vijayanagara ruler was a patron of art and literature?

Ans: **Sri Krishnadevaraya** was a great patron of art and literature. (2M)

4. Which dynasty ruled the Vijayanagara Empire for the longest time?

Ans: The **Sangama Dynasty** ruled the Vijayanagara Empire for the longest time (1336-1485 AD). (2M)

(Or)

32.B) Observe the following mind map and answer the question.

Important Rulers of the Kakatiya Dynasty and their Periods

1. **Prola Raju-II:** (1115-1157 C.E.)
2. **Rudradeva:** (1158-1195 C.E.)
3. **Mahadeva:** (1195-1199 C.E.)
4. **Ganapathi Deva:** (1199-1262 C.E.)
5. **Rudrama Devi:** (1262-1289 C.E.)
6. **Prathapa Rudra:** (1289-1323 C.E.)

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