

You20:21

.Initially Rashtrakutas were subordinate to the _____

- Chola



2.Name a Rashtrakuta chief who overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha

Dantidurga



What details Prashastis Contain?

It contains details about king and dynasties

.Who composed a long Sanskrit poem containing the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir?

Harshacharita

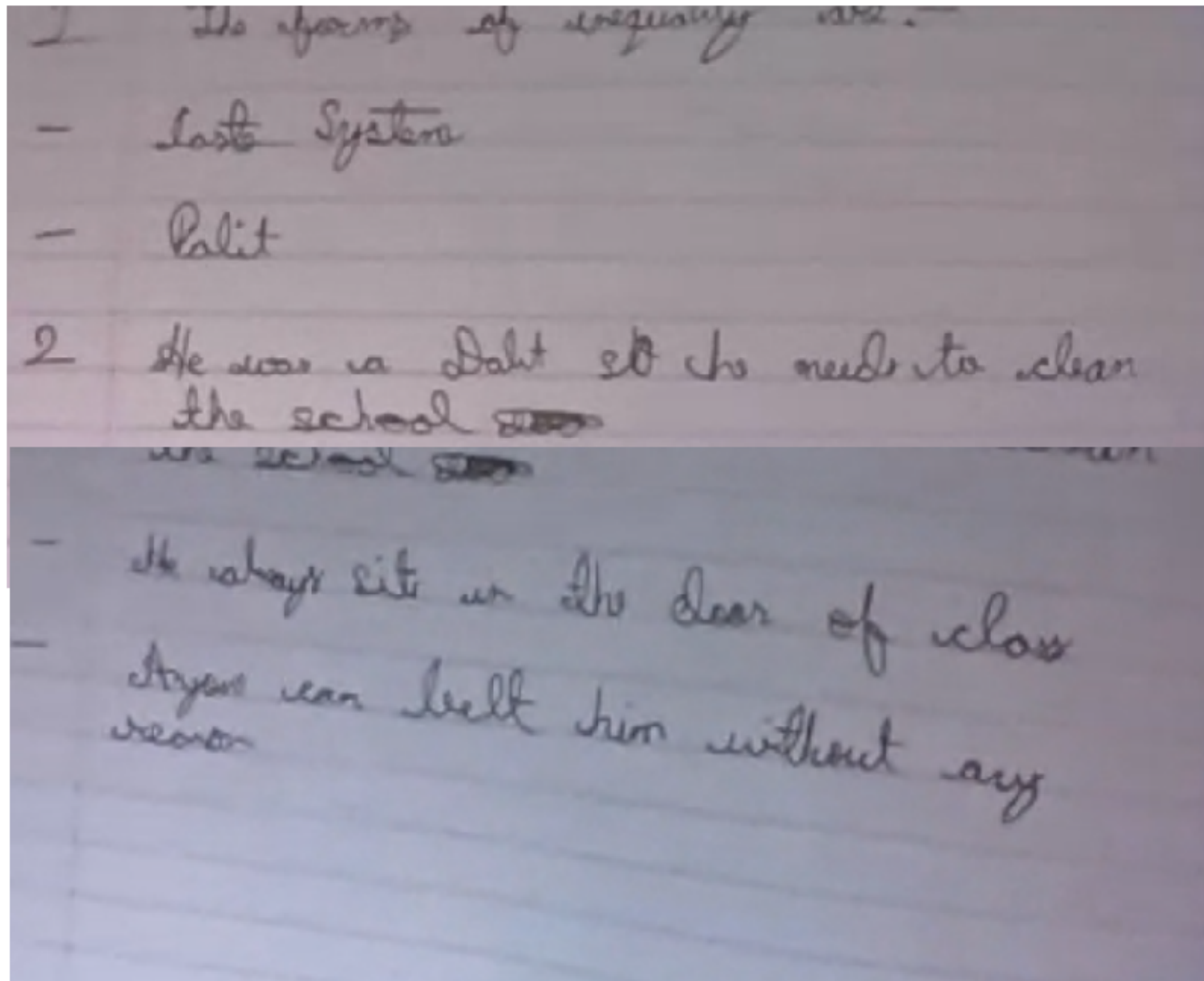


Where did the Cholas ruled?
Karnataka and thanjavur



1. Name the forms of Inequality in India that you know

2. What all things Omprakash had to do at school as he was a Dalit/What all unequal treatments Omprakash had to bear at school as he was Dalit?



3.By which ways Omprakash's Dignity was Violated?

QUESTION 1 / 21

India is a democratic country in which the President is the head of the state, and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. But earlier, when India was ruled by different kings, samanta was a title and position used by the Indian nobility. They were expected to bring gifts for the kings. Who were Samantas?

1 correct answer.

- 1 big landlords or warrior chiefs who were subordinates to a king
- 2 sons of the kings
- 3 representatives of neighbor kingdoms
- 4 sons of other kings



You can't unmute someone else's presentation

QUESTION 2 / 21

Many powerful samantas asserted their independence from their overlords. For example, a Rashtrakuta chief named Dantidurga performed a ritual of hiranya-garbha to be reborn as a kshatriya so that he could become a king. Who were the Rashtrakutas?

1 correct answer.

- 1 subordinates to the Chalukyas of Kashmir
- 2 subordinates to the Cholas of Karnataka
- 3 subordinates to the Chalukyas of Karnataka
- 4 subordinates to the Gurjara-Pratihara

QUESTION 3 / 21

Today, taxes in India are levied by the Central Government and the state governments. Some minor taxes are also levied by the local authorities such as the Municipality and the nagar nigams. Under the Cholas, there were more than 400 different types of taxes imposed, out of which 'vetti' and 'kadamai' were the most common. What were 'vetti' and 'kadamai'?

1 correct answer.

- 1 'Vetti' was tax on thatching the house and 'kadamai' taken as forced labour
- 2 'Vetti' was land revenue and 'kadamai' was forced labour
- 3 'Vetti' referred to forced labour and 'kadamai' was land revenue.
- 4 'Vetti' was a tax on thatching the house and 'kadamai' was tax refund



SOLUTION

Oops! You didn't get the question right. Check the solution.

QUESTION 7 / 21

Chahamanas, who later came to be known as Chauhans, attempted to expand their control to the west and the east. They were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of western Uttar Pradesh. Which two major cities were under the control of the Chahamanas?

1 correct answer.

- 1 Delhi and Ajmer
- 2 Mumbai and Chennai
- 3 Delhi and Agra
- 4 Delhi and Chandigarh

QUESTION 8 / 21

The Rashtrakutas were the vassals of the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid 8th century, a Rashtrakuta chief named Dantidurga overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha, and became the ruler. What is meant by hiranya-garbha?

1 correct answer.

- 1 A ritual where the performer is reborn as a rich man even if he is not rich by birth.
- 2 A ritual where the performer is reborn as a king even if he is not a king by birth.
- 3 A ritual where the performer is reborn as a leper even if he is not a leper by birth.
- 4 A ritual where the performer is reborn as a kshatriya even if he is not a kshatriya by birth.

QUESTION 10 / 21

In the Chola period, land grants given by the rulers were recorded on copper plates and were written partly in Sanskrit and partly in Tamil. What was the term used for lands grants given to Brahmins in the Chola Empire?

1 correct answer.

- 1 Brahmadeya
- 2 Vetti
- 3 Devadana
- 4 Shalabhoga

QUESTION 9 / 21

Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni ruled from 997 to 1030, and extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent. He targeted wealthy temples, including Somnath in Gujarat. Why were temples often raided first when kingdoms were attacked?

1 correct answer.

- 1 to put the religion of that land to an end
- 2 to build a new temple on it
- 3 to build a new palace in place of the temple
- 4 to loot the riches of the temple



✗ FOUR ANSWER

✓ CORRECT ANSWER

SOLUTION

QUESTION 12 / 21

The Chola dynasty was one of the longest-ruling dynasties in the history of southern India. The heartland of the Cholas was the fertile valley of the Kaveri River. Who was the most powerful Chola leader?

1 correct answer.

- 1 Rajaraja I
- 2 Harshvardhan
- 3 Ashoka
- 4 Vijayalaya

QUESTION 13 / 21

Rulers tried to demonstrate their power and resources by building large temples. Temples were rich and were a hub of social and cultural activities. Who built the famous temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini at Thanjavur?

1 correct answer.

1 Rajendra I

✗ YOUR ANSWER

2 Rajaraja I

3 Vijayalaya

✓ CORRECT ANSWER

4 Dantidurga

SOLUTION

Oops! You didn't get the question right. Check the solution.

QUESTION 16 / 21

India has one of the world's largest collections of songs, music, dance, theatre, folk traditions, performing arts, rites and rituals, paintings and writings that are known, as the 'Intangible Cultural Heritage' of humanity. What type of Chola art is world famous?

1 correct answer.

1 bronze images

2 cave paintings

3 cheenikam work

4 cotton sari printings

QUESTION 15 / 21

A temple is a structure reserved for religious or spiritual activities such as prayers and sacrifices. Hindu temples are large and magnificent with a rich history of splendour and glory. Some date back as far as the Bronze Age and later the Indus Valley Civilization. Which two big temples were built by the Chola kings?

1 correct answer.

1 the big temples of Kanyakumari and Ayodhya

2 the big temples of Thanjavur and Delhi

3 the big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram

4 the big temples of Ayodhya and Thanjavur

QUESTION 18 / 21

The land grants given to Brahmins was called brahmadeya. These land grants were looked after by an assembly of prominent Brahmin land holders which worked very efficiently. What was the assembly of Brahmins known as?

1 correct answer.

1 Sabha

2 Yajna

3 Nadu

4 Mandalam

QUESTION 19 / 21

The Chola empire was divided into provinces. The village council and the nadu performed several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes. What were the associations of traders in such towns known as?

1 correct answer.

1 nagarams

2 samantas

3 nadus

4 sabhas

QUESTION 21 / 21

To become a member of the village assembly under the Chola kingdom, having the knowledge of the Vedas was very important. Apart from this, anyone who did not submit his account, as well as those of his relatives could not contest the elections. What was the other condition to participate in the village assembly elections?

1 correct answer.

1 Members or former members of other committees could not participate.

2 Relatives of members of other committees were not allowed to participate for 3 years.

3 Members of the kings' committees could not participate.

4 Members of other committees could not participate for 3 years

- 1 all of these
- 2 heterotrophs
- 3 photosynthesis
- 4 leaves
- 5 stomata
- 6 solar energy
- 7 chlorophyll
- 8 take carbon dioxide and release oxygen
- 9 solar energy is converted into chemical energy
- 10 CO₂
- 11 carbohydrates, oxygen
- 12
- 13
- 14 Both (a) and (b)
- 15

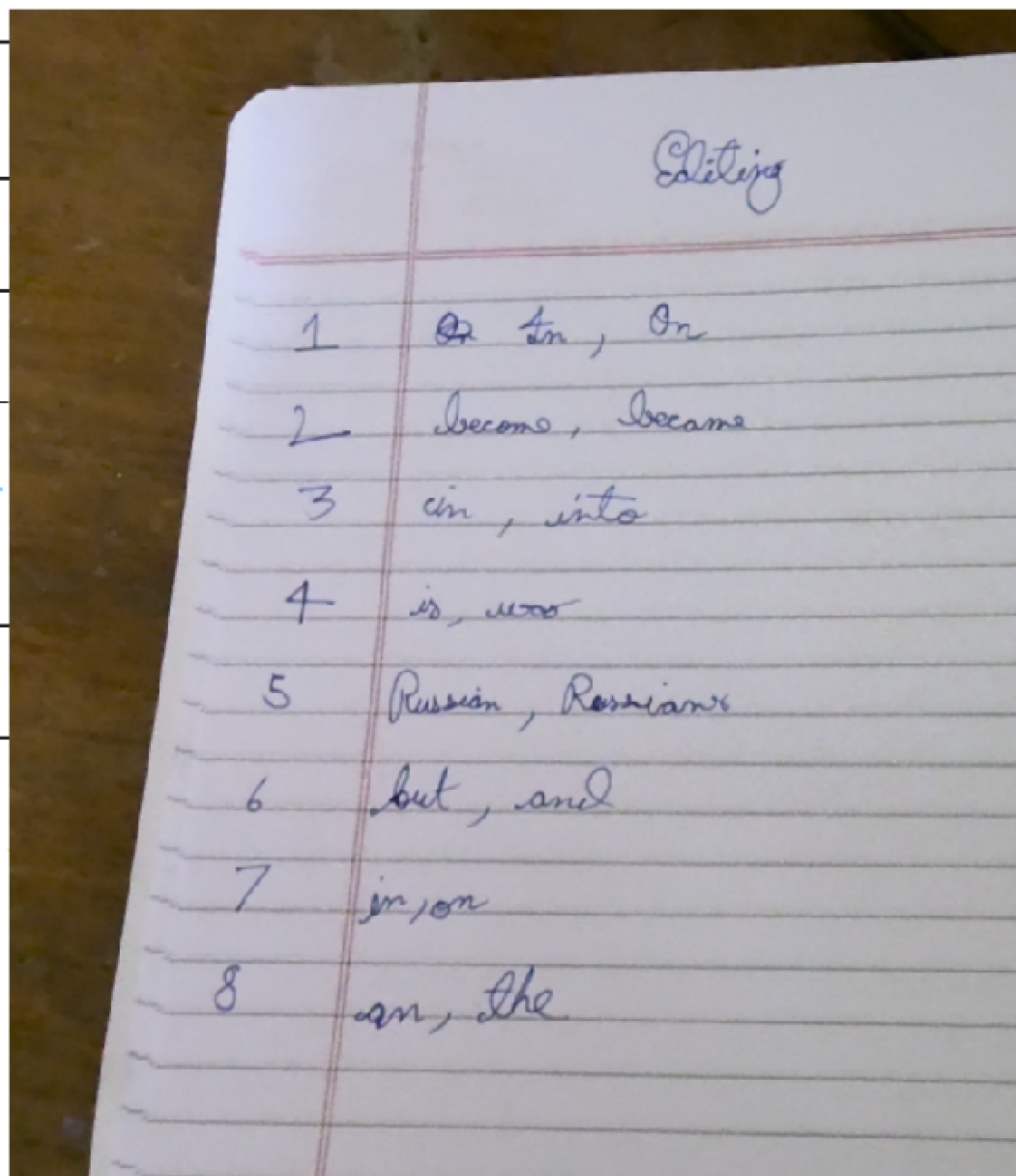
Match

- (i) (d)
- (ii) (e)
- (iii) (a) (f)
- (iv) (a)
- (v) (b)
- (vi) (c)

Fill in the blanks

- 1 food/nutrition
- 2 photosynthesis and autotrophs
- 3 Solar/sunlight
- 4 fungi
- 5 ~~heterotrophs~~ Parasites
- 6 heterotrophs
- 7 oxygen and carbon dioxide
- 8 ~~are~~ Plants

Correct In April 12, 1961, major Yuri Gagarin —
 become the first man ever to venture — (b) —
 in space. He did not know for certain — (c) —
 beforehand that he is to be chosen. — (d) —
 The Russian had three possible candidates —
 ready but although Gagarin was first — (f) —
 in the list, the choice was not definitely — (g) —
 made until an early morning of April 12. — (h)



Incorrect – Correct

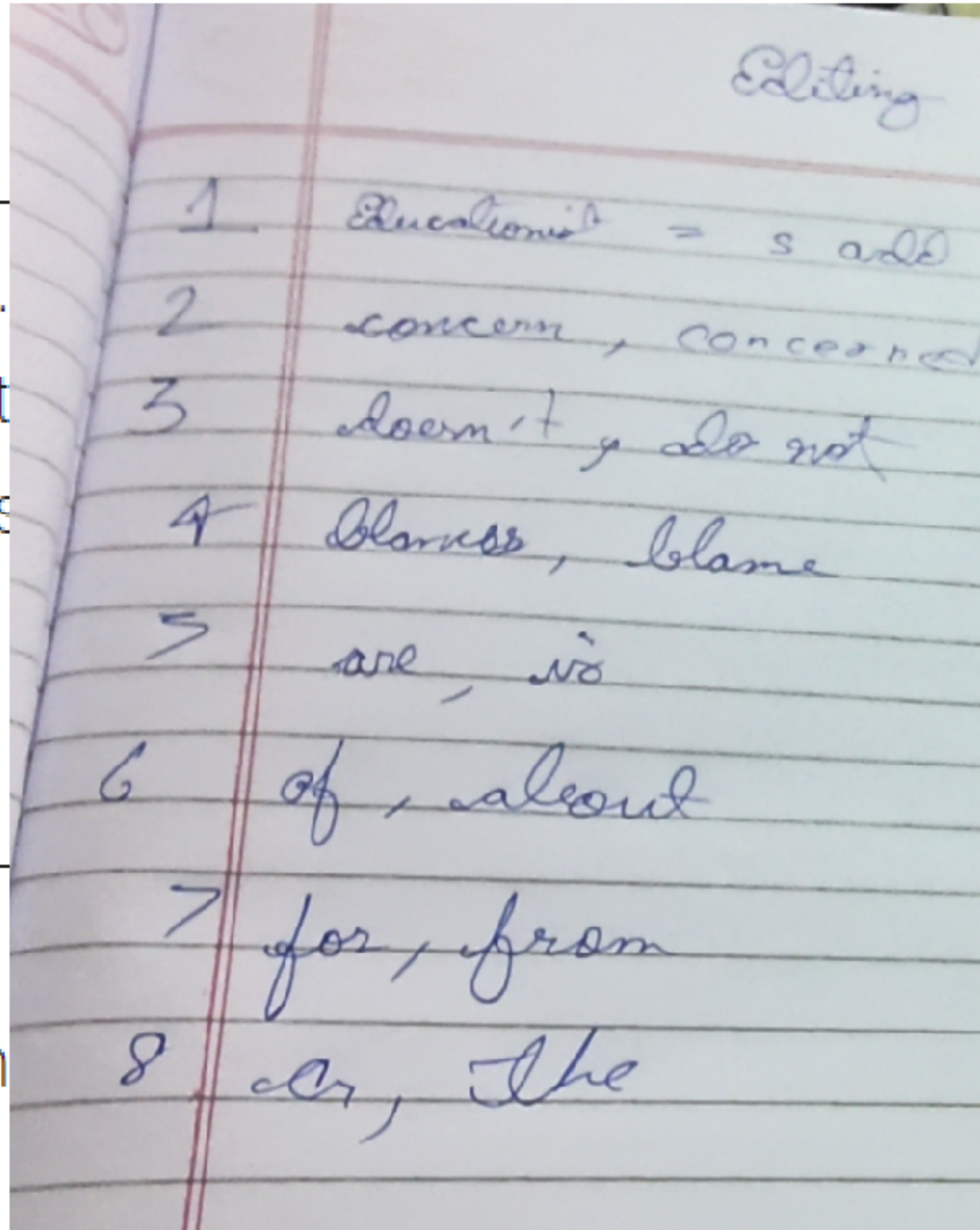
Educationist today are overwhelmingly (a) _____
concern about the future of the youngsters.

The common complaint is students doesn't
study; they are not interested. Some blames

exposure to the media, others feel that the
present generation are not serious enough.

The CBSE expresses this concern of (f) _____
reviewing the syllabus for time to time. The

idea is to build a complete personality of an



Tips: *Read the passage carefully. Identify the tense of passage. Underline the error/identify the missing word. Look for errors/missing words in the use of the following:*

- *Determiners*
- *Tenses/Verb*
- *Subject*
- *verb agreement*
- *Non-Finites*
- *Relatives*
- *Connectors*
- *Comparatives*
- *Modals*
- *Prepositions*
- *Gender*
- *Number(singular and plural)*

Verb Agreement :am/is/are/was/were/will/shall etc

Comparative :

Modals : can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, and must

Preposition : position of Noun

Gender :

- 1.What is cell membrane and cyptoplasm?
- 2.What are the modes of nutrition?
- 3.What Conditions are necessary for Photosynthesis?
- 4.What are the end products of Photosynthesis?
- 5.Which things does stomach's inner lining produces?(3M)
- 6.Parts of Small Intestine(3M)
- 7.What is EMULSIFICATION?
- 8.Define Following:(3M)
AMYLASE ,TRYPSIN, LIPASE
- 9.How does villi help body?

Marks :8.5/15

1. Cell membrane and cytoplasm are the part of the cell

- (i) Cell membrane ✓ it is the outer boundary of the cell
- (ii) Cytoplasm → it is the jelly-like structure present in the cell.

2. Modes of nutrition are:-

- (i) Autotrophic ✓
- (ii) Heterotrophic

3. Conditions necessary for photosynthesis are

- (i) It should be done in the presence of sunlight
- (ii) ✓ The raw material Chlorophyll, sunlight, Carbon dioxide, minerals, water

4. The end products of photosynthesis are:-

- (i) Glucose
- (ii) ✓ Oxygen

5. It produces Gastric Juice, Bile, HCL

6. ✓ Duodenum, Jejunum, ✓

7.

8. The cell are the juice ✓

9. Villi help in the absorption of nutrients from the food and transport it to all the body parts

7/2

Marks : 8.5/15

What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a unit of fictional and non-fictional prose writings. It is a group of sentences in which a single topic is developed. In other words, paragraphs shouldn't be mixing thoughts or ideas. When a new idea is introduced, generally, a writer will introduce a new paragraph.

Structure of a Paragraph

Parts of a Paragraph

topic sentence
(top bun)



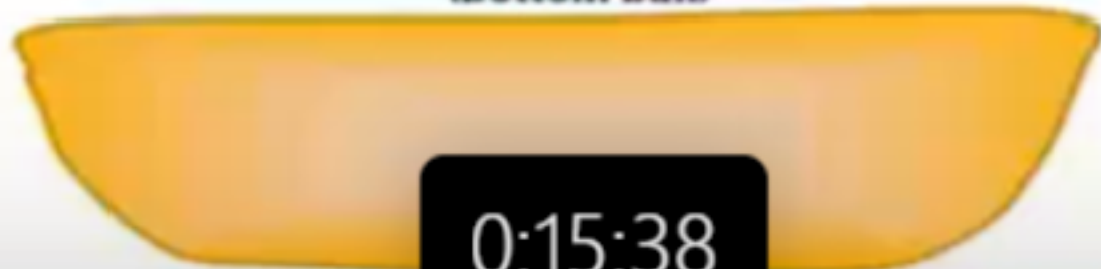
supporting details
(tomatoes, lettuce, and meat)



colourful vocabulary
(mustard, ketchup, and relish)



concluding sentence
(bottom bun)



0:15:38

- ▶ Topic Sentence: Introduces the topic
- ▶ Supporting Sentences: Add information in terms of facts and figures and provide interesting details.
- ▶ Concluding Sentence: Brings the developed point to an end.

Essentials of a good Paragraph- I



Essentials of a good Paragraph- 2

Only give control to people you trust

- unity : Each paragraph should develop one unique point. There should be no mixing of thoughts and ideas. A new point should be developed in a new paragraph.
- Order : while developing the subject, a logical sequence of thoughts should be strictly adhered to. It should have a proper beginning, middle and an end.

Essentials of a good Paragraph

Only give control to people you trust

- Priority : While developing the point, the supporting details should be arranged in the order of their priority. Repetition should be avoided.
- Accuracy : Factual as well as grammatical accuracy should be ensured. There should be no errors of either facts or language.

Essentials of a good Paragraph

Only give control to people you trust

- Variety and Freshness : Repetition brings monotony so, care should be taken to include divergent details related to the same topic.

Use of colourful and rich vocabulary will further enhance its effect on the reader. If possible include an idiom or a proverb to enrich your content.

Sample Paragraph

A Visit to the Delhi Zoological Garden

My visit to the Delhi Zoological Garden proved to be a memorable experience in my life. All those huge and small animals, the rare beautiful birds, reptiles and various endangered species, all appeared in front of my eyes like a dream come true. The experience was a mesmerizing one but what made me sad was the unhygienic conditions and the visitor's misbehaviour towards speechless innocent creatures. The authorities should renovate the zoo and upgrade its facilities. The visitors should take a pledge not to bother these innocent creatures.

Points to Remember

- ▶ Title : A specific and brief title written in title casing (each content word starting with Capital letter)
- ▶ use of fresh and enriched vocabulary
- ▶ Word limit - 80 - 100 words
- ▶ Rubrics: Title - $\frac{1}{2}$ mark
Content - 2 marks
L/F/A - $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

0:35:16

Topic for Paragraph Writing (Rough Notebook)

► The Most Memorable Train Journey I ever Had
(Hints: Destination.....Time.....Duration.....Accompanied
By.....Interesting incidents.....etc.)

OR

► The Day I Woke up late
(Hints: What all did you face throughout the day for
that missed time like reaching places late, missing
things like school bus, tiffin box, books as per time table
etc, getting scoldings etc.)

ample Paragraph

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0:28:28

People talk of memorials to him in statues of bronze or marble or pillars and thus they mock him and belie his message. What tribute shall we pay to him that he would have appreciated? He has shown us the way to live and the way to die and if we have not understood that lesson, it would be better that we raised no memorial to him, for the only

fit memorial is to follow reverently in the path he showed us and to do our duty in life and in death.

He was a Hindu and an Indian, the greatest in many generations, and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian, to him India was dear, because she had represented throughout the age's certain immutable truths. But though he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became the great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions, and he needs of humanity, and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere.