

Unit test

History : L-8 The Mauryan Empire

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) The top part of pillar is called _____.
- 2) A single piece of stone standing by itself _____.
- 3) The rise of Chandragupta Maurya is described in _____.
- 4) The founder of Mauryan empire was _____.
- 5) The main sources of the Mauryan period are _____, _____, and _____.
- 6) _____ is a Prakrit word for Sanskrit term _____, which means religious duty.
- 7) Ashokan inscriptions near Peshawar are written in _____.
- 8) Chanakya is also known as _____ and _____.
- 9) Royal orders or proclamations are called _____.
- 10) The most famous Ashokan pillars _____.
- 11) Chandragupta Maurya defeated _____.
- 12) Chandragupta's empire extended from : _____ in the north-west, _____ & _____ in east, and from _____ in north to _____ in south.
- 13) Toward _____ BCE, Chandragupta gave up the throne and probably became an ascetic following _____.
- 14) Chandragupta was married to _____.
- 15) _____, is the son of Chandragupta who ascended the throne in _____ & died in _____.
- 16) _____ is considered one of the most important rulers in history & is referred to as '_____'.
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- 17) Ashoka attacked in around _____ and annexed _____ and brought it under his rule.
- 18) _____ was the major turning point in Ashoka's life.
- 19) Ashoka became the follower of _____.

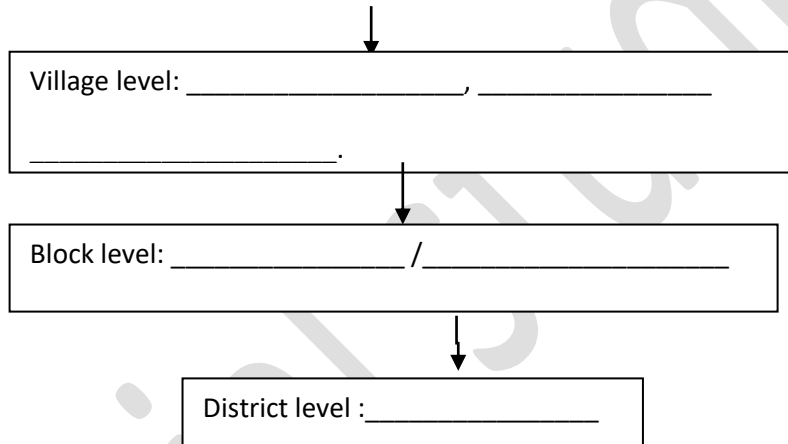
- 20) Ashoka sent his son _____ and daughter _____ to Sri Lanka to spread _____.
- 21) Ashoka laid the foundations of _____.
- 22) Ashoka appointed special officers called _____, who were responsible for the spreading of _____ among the people.
- 23) Ashoka was the son of _____.
- 24) Most of Ashokan edicts were written in _____ script.
- 25) _____ was sent as an envoy by Seleucus Nicator to Chandragupta's court.
- 26) Ashoka's main principles which meant a right way of life or right conduct. _____
- 27) The book written by Chanakya _____
- 28) The name used by Ashoka for himself in his edicts _____ which means _____.
- 29) We get a lot of information about the Mauryan administration from _____.
- 30) An Ashokan inscription at Lumbini mentions collection of taxes like _____ and _____.
- 31) _____ could be one-fourth to one-sixth of the produce.
- 32) The army was led by the _____.
- 33) The _____ was the main administrator.
- 34) The central govt. had direct control on the metropolitan state of _____.
- 35) _____ was the capital.
- 36) _____, _____, _____ & _____ were the important officers at the centre.
- 37) Centre of provincial administration were at places like _____, _____ & _____.
- 38) According to _____, each province was divided into _____; which were further divided into a _____ and the smallest unit of an administration was _____.
- 39) The group of villages had _____ & _____.
- 40) _____ was the primary occupation of the people.

- 41) _____, _____, _____ & _____ were the important trading centres
- 42) _____ is the only city to show monumental architecture.
- 43) Ashoka set up many _____, _____, _____ in and around his empire.
- 44) The most famous Ashokan pillar is at _____.
- 45) _____ is found in the Indian flag and _____ symbol is the national emblem of India.
- 46) The _____ is quite wonderfully carved and various animals such as _____, _____, _____ & _____ are depicted on it.
- 47) The Ashokan pillars can be divided into two parts: _____ & _____.
- 48) The top part of the pillar is further divided into _____ parts: _____, _____, & _____.
- 49) _____ was the tax given on the land cultivation.
- 50) In _____, the last ruler of the Mauryan empire was _____, who was killed by _____ of the Sunga dynasty.
- 51) The Mauryan army was _____, _____ & _____.
- 52) Ashoka died in _____.

Civics : L-5: Panchayati Raj

Fill in the blanks:

- 53) _____ is the lowest level of the govt. which function through two levels; _____ and _____.
- 54) _____ refers to villages, while the urban refers to _____.
- 55) The _____ is the local self government system at the rural level which aims at _____.
- 56) The word Panchayat literally means _____.
- 57) The term Panchayati Raj originated in India during _____.
- 58) The Panchayati Raj functions through three levels or tiers



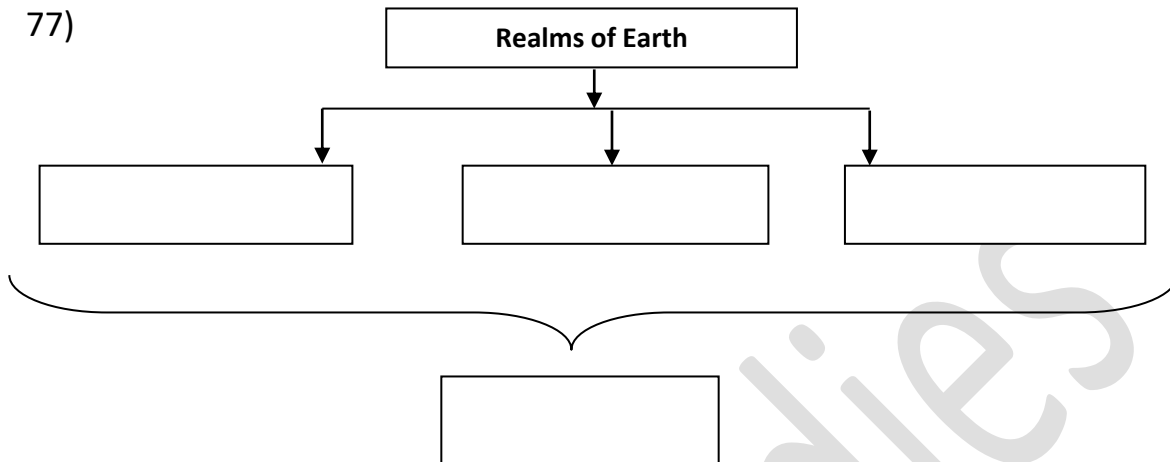
- 59) The _____ gave the constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- 60) The _____. Added to the _____, distributed legislative powers between the state and the Panchayat.
- 61) Each village or a group of villages have a _____.
- 62) All people, above _____ and who have the right to vote, form a part of the the _____ & they meet atleast _____ a year.
- 63) _____ elects people who form _____.
- 64) Each ward has an elected representative called _____.
- 65) There are _____ to _____ members in a Gram Panchayat.
- 66) The members are elected for _____ years.
- 67) The _____ or _____ is the head of the Gram Panchayat.
- 68) The _____ is like a local court.

- 69) Members of _____ are elected by Gram Panchayat.
- 70) States with population with more than 20 lakhs have a _____ also called _____.
- 71) Block Samiti works as a link between _____ & _____.
- 72) The Block Samiti is elected for a term of _____ years.
- 73) The _____ also called _____, is at the top of the Panchayati Raj system .
- 74) In _____, one of the important steps taken for the empowerment of women was reservation of _____%seats in the panchayats for women and in _____, this was increased to _____% by the central govt.
- 75) All plans of Block Samiti are implemented by the _____.
- 76) The Panchayati Raj has a _____ system.

L-5: Domains of the Earth

Fill in the blanks:

77)



78) _____ in Greek means rocks.

79) The topmost layer of the lithosphere is called _____, which is made of two layers called _____ & _____.

80) The uppermost layer of the crust is called _____ which is rich in _____ & _____.

81) The lowermost layer of the crust is called the _____ which is rich in _____ & _____.

82) The lithosphere comprises of landforms like _____, _____ & _____.

83) The surface of the earth is made up of _____%land and _____%of water.

84) Large land masses are called _____, which comprises of _____ & _____.

85) Large water masses bodies are called _____, which comprise of _____.

86) Name the continents of world:

87) The thin blanket of air that surrounds the earth is called _____.

88) _____ is the zone where air, water, land meet and all form of life are interdependent on each other.

89) It is the largest continent of the world occupying almost _____ of the Earth's total land area.

90) Most of the Asia lies in _____ & _____ hemispheres.

91) Asia extends from _____ to _____ latitudes and from _____ to _____ longitudes.

- 92) The _____ passes through this continent.
- 93) It is surrounded by 3 oceans namely : _____ in east, _____ in south & _____ in north.
- 94) Highest mountain _____, highest plateau _____, and the deepest lake _____ are situated in Asia.
- 95) _____ which is the biggest country in size lies in this continent.
- 96) Africa is the _____ continent in the world.
- 97) _____, _____, _____ passes through it.
- 98) It extends from about _____ to _____ latitudes and from _____ to _____ longitude.
- 99) Africa lies between _____ & _____ hemispheres.
- 100) Africa is surrounded by _____ in the south-east and _____ in the west.
- 101) The largest desert of the world _____, the longest river _____ is found in Africa.
- 102) The highest mountain peak in Africa is the _____ which is located in _____.
- 103) South Africa is famous for _____ & _____ and is rich in _____.
- 104) North America is the _____ continent in the world.
- 105) It lies completely in _____ & _____ hemispheres.
- 106) It extends from about _____ to _____ latitudes and _____ to _____ longitude.
- 107) The 3 oceans surrounding North America are : _____ in north, _____ in east & _____ in west.
- 108) The _____ joins it to South America.
- 109) _____, _____, _____ covers most of the continent.
- 110) The largest freshwater in the world _____, the longest river _____ and the huge grasslands called _____ lies in North America.
- 111) The famous _____ are also located here.
- 112) It is the _____ continent in the world.
- 113) It lies mainly in _____ & _____ hemispheres.
- 114) It extends from about _____ to _____ latitudes and _____ to _____ longitude.
- 115) It is surrounded by the _____ in the east and the _____ in the west.

- 116) The largest unbroken mountain chain in the world _____ and the river ____ which is the largest river in world, flows through the dense forest.
- 117) _____ is the highest peak of this continent.
- 118) It is the _____ continent in the world.
- 119) It is situated near the _____.
- 120) It is located at ____ latitude and ____ longitude.
- 121) It is covered with thick snow and is called the _____.
- 122) It is surrounded by _____, _____, _____.
- 123) India has established three research stations in Antarctica namely: _____, _____, _____.
- 124) Thus, Antarctica is also known as the _____.
- 125) It is the _____ continent in the world.
- 126) It lies mostly in _____ zone
- 127) It extends from about ____ to ____ latitudes and ____ to ____ longitude.
- 128) The _____ are an important chain of mountains.
- 129) Europe is surrounded by _____ in the north & _____ in the south.
- 130) The longest river following through Europe is _____.
- 131) Europe is separated from Asia by _____ and from Africa by _____.
- 132) _____ is the highest point in Europe.
- 133) It is the _____ continent of the world.
- 134) It lies entirely in the _____ hemisphere.
- 135) It extends from ____ to ____ latitudes and from ____ to ____ longitude.
- 136) The _____ passes through this continent.
- 137) It is surrounded by _____ in north, south and west and by _____ in east.
- 138) The world largest coral reef _____ is located here.
- 139) Australia is also called _____ because it is completely situated in south hemisphere.
- 140) The part of the earth which is covered with water is called _____.
- 141) The Pacific ocean is the _____ & the _____ ocean in the world.

- 142) The Pacific ocean is _____ in shape and covers nearly _____ of the globe.
- 143) The deepest point on the Earth , the _____ lies under this ocean.
- 144) Pacific ocean is surrounded by _____ & _____ in the west and _____ & _____ on the east.
- 145) Nearly _____ of the earth's active volcanoes are found in the pacific ocean.
- 146) It contains about _____ islands of which _____ is the largest.
- 147) In north, its connected to the _____ through the narrow _____.
- 148) Down south it merges with the _____ & _____.
- 149) The ___ shaped Atlantic ocean is about _____ of the Pacific ocean.
- 150) It is the _____ ocean in the world.
- 151) _____ & _____ lies in the eastern side while the _____ & _____ lie on the western side.
- 152) Atlantic ocean is the _____ ocean from the point of view of travel and trade.
- 153) In north, it stretches upto the _____ while in south it merges with the _____ & _____.
- 154) Indian ocean is the _____ & the _____ ocean in the world.
- 155) The _____ lies to the north while its open ended in _____.
- 156) _____ lies to its west & _____ lies to its east.
- 157) _____ is situated on the top of this ocean.
- 158) Towards south it merges with _____ & _____.
- 159) _____, _____, _____ & _____ are linked to this ocean.
- 160) The Arctic ocean is the _____ ocean in the world which is centred around the _____ and is surrounded by land.
- 161) The northern parts of _____, _____ & _____ surround it.
- 162) The _____ connects it to the Pacific ocean.
- 163) It merges with the Atlantic ocean between _____ & _____.
- 164) The _____ or the Antarctic ocean surrounds the continent of _____.
- 165) The _____, _____ and _____ oceans merges into it.

- 166) Nitrogen makes _____ of the total atmosphere while the oxygen makes up _____.
- 167) The remaining 1% is made up of _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, etc.
- 168) The atmosphere can be divided into ____ layers.
- 169) Troposphere is the _____ layer of the atmosphere where all other activities takes place.
- 170) _____ & _____ are found only in troposphere.
- 171) Stratosphere contains the _____ layer.
- 172) _____ is the layer in which most of the meteors burn up.
- 173) _____ is extremely hot layer due to the preence of hot and dense gases.
- 174) _____ is the outermost layer of the earth.
- 175) Large floating masses of ice is called _____.
- 176) Conical mountains with a crater at top through which lava comes out _____.
- 177) Sheltered ports where ships load and unload cargo _____.
- 178) A narrow passage of water connecting two seas or large bodies of water _____.
- 179) A strip or ridge of rocks, sand or coral that rises to or near the surface of a body of water _____.
- 180) A narrow strip of land joining two land masses _____.