



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
First Term Examination -2019



Sharda 16/4/19
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Sub: History Class: V F.M.:90
Duration: 2Hours 30 mins Date :12.4.19

NOTE: Marks shall be deducted for untidy work and incorrect spellings .

GROUP-A

1.Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5

- a) UNESCO has declared the 18th of April as the World Heritage Day.
- b) The GONDS are a tribal community mostly found in the Gond forests of Central India .They are the largest tribal groups in the world.
- c) Hinduism is the world's third largest religion after Christianity and Islam .
- d) The Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar ,Punjab is the holiest shrine in Sikhism.
- e) Humayun's tomb ,was the first garden tomb on the Indian Subcontinent .

2.Match the following columns: 1x5=5

- | A | B |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a) 29 caves | Ajanta |
| b) 34 caves | Ellora |
| c) Judais | Jews |
| d) Jharkhand | Munda tribe |
| e) Oldest Religion | Hinduism |

3.State whether True or False : 1x5=5

- a) Christianity is a religion centred on the life and teachings of Lord BuddhaFALSE
- b) India is a secular country where every Indian has a right to follow his or her religion and faith ...TRUE
- c) The Santhals are the 3rd largest tribe in India ...TRUE
- d) The pre-historic cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa belong to the Mesopotamian Civilisation....FALSE
- e) Non-Material Heritage refers to those culture markers which we cannot touchTRUE

4.Answer in one or two words: 1x5=5

- a) Mohammad Iqbal
- b) Pakistan ,bangladesh , Sri Lanka ,Nepal ,Myanmar
- c) Jarawa
- d) Lakshadweep Island
- e) Tamil

5.Multiple Choice Questions : 1x5=5

- a) Which is the oldest religion in the World:
 - i) Hinduism
- b) Which of the following tribe is from Nagaland:
 - i) Angami

c) Which of the following is a harvest festival of India :

iii) Onam

d) The pre-historic sites of Harappa and Mohenjodaro are now in present day :

iii) Pakistan

e) People who spent their valuable time and money to encourage work of art are called :

i) Patrons

GROUP--B

Q1. Answer the following Qs—any 5

2x5=10

a. What do you mean by the word Lingua? How many mother tongues do we have in India?

Ans. Lingua means tongue. We have 1652 mother tongues in India.

b. Where are the Northern plains situated in India? Write 2 lines about Northern plains.

Ans. Below the Himalayas lie The Northern Plains, the most fertile regions in India. It is formed by the alluvial deposits brought by three main rivers the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

c. Name the religions which were born in India.

Ans. The religions which were born in India were--- Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikkism.

d. What are scripts? Give an example.

Ans. The large number of languages indicates the existence of different systems of writing. One of the earliest scripts developed in India is Brahmi. The different systems of writing are called scripts.

e. Write two lines about Munda tribe.

Ans. The Munda tribe mainly inhabit in the region of Jharkhand. They are still untouched by the lifestyle of the modern world. They depend on hunting, agriculture and fishing.

f. Where do the Jarawa tribe live? Write about the Jarawa tribe.

Ans. The Jarawa tribe lives in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. They lead a life of hunting and gathering very similar to the ancient times. Their understanding of the physical environment is very keen.

g. Write two lines about Angami tribe.

Ans. The Angami tribe belongs to the extreme north-eastern part of the country, in the state of Nagaland. They are quite popular for their woodcraft and artwork.

Q2. Answer the following questions.

3x5=15

a. What is the national language of India? What status does English enjoy in India?

Ans. Hindi is our National Language. English was introduced in India by the British. It enjoys the status of an official language in India.

b. What is culture?

Ans. The word culture is termed as 'way of life'. The culture of different people includes their different customs, traditions, art, music, dance, knowledge, beliefs, and their entire way of life. All these together contribute towards our heritage.

c. What is Heritage? Write the divisions of Heritage?

Ans. Anything that has been handed down to us by our earlier generations is our heritage. Heritage includes the history, traditions and qualities that a country or society has possessed for many years.

a. Material Heritage b. Non-material Heritage

d. Write two lines about ---- Books and inscriptions.

Ans. Books and inscriptions include religious books and other non-religious literature. Some examples are Mahabharata, Jataka Tales, Baburnama etc.

e. Give three examples of sculptural heritage of India.

Ans. Sculptural heritage include statues and temple carving. Some example of such sculptures are the dancing girl of the Harappan Civilization, Nataraj of the Chola Dynasty etc.

Q1. Answer the following questions----any 8 5x8=40

a. Define a tribe. Write in brief about the tribal population of India.

Ans. Tribes are those people who are still untouched by the lifestyle of the modern world. They still depend on hunting, agriculture and fishing.

These tribal people are also known as the adivasis. Some of the major tribal groups in India include the Gonds, Santhals, Khasis, Angamis, Bhils, Bhutias and Jarawas. All these tribal people have their own cultures, traditions, languages and lifestyles. The tribes also have their own self-governing systems and ruling chiefs.

b. Why is India a secular country? What are the major religions followed in India?

Ans. The Constitution of India has declared secularism as one of its features. India is a secular country because every Indian has the right to follow his/her own religion and faith.

The major religions of India are Hinduism, Sikhism, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism were born in India. India is a land where people of different religions and cultures live in harmony.

c. Write a note on the linguistic diversity of India.

India is known as a multi-lingual country. Lingua means tongue. We have 1652 mother tongues in India. But it is not possible to use all languages as official languages. Therefore, the Constitution of India has declared 22 languages as official languages, besides English. Among them, Hindi stands out as the National Language. English was introduced in India by the British- now enjoys the status of an official language. Every state has an official language. But apart from the official languages, every state has several other languages and dialects spoken by different social groups.

d. Write few lines about the Santhals tribe and the Gonds tribe.

Ans. The Santhals are the third largest tribe in India. They are mostly found in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand and Assam. The Gonds are a tribal community mostly found in the Gond forests in the Gond forests of central India. They are one of the largest tribal groups in the world.

e. Name some festivals that are celebrated very enthusiastically all over India.

India has a tradition of celebrating festivals with pomp and splendour. Different festivals are celebrated in different parts of India. The festivals include religious festivals like Diwali, Durga Puja, Eid, Christmas, etc. We celebrate harvest festivals like Poila Boishak, Bihu, Onam, Lohri, etc. The national festivals like the Independence Day and the Republic Day are celebrated in the entire country.

f. What are material Heritage? Give examples.

Ans. Material Heritage refers to those things that belong to the physical aspect of culture—those things that we can touch and feel physically. These things were originally made by the people in the past and they still exist today.-----1. Architecture 2. Sculpture 3. Painting 4. Books and Inscriptions 5. Crafts. Examples—Taj Mahal, Nataraj of the Chola Dynasty, Ajanta Ellora caves, Jataka Tales, Different types of jewellery.

g. Why is India called 'The Land Of Monuments'? Discuss. (write 5 --- 6 lines)

Ans. India is a land of monuments. If we go through of Indian monuments, we will find that some monuments are not there anymore. Example—a stupa, a cave, a tomb, Ajanta Ellora caves, The Ashoka Pillar, The Qutub Minar etc. There are many non-governmental organizations that are working hard to safeguard the monuments. A monument is something such as a castle which was built a very long ago and is regarded as an important part of a country's history.

h. What do you understand by the term patron? Do you think we need to be thankful to them? In what ways did the patrons help in the conservation of our heritage?

Ans. The material heritage that we are proud of today has come to us due to the efforts of some people who spent their valuable time and money to encourage these works of art. These people are called patrons.

Their patronage has helped in the preservation of the heritage of our country.

In the earlier times, the patrons of art were the kings, as well as wealthy traders and merchants. These people encouraged creative persons like artists, architects, builders, sculptors and writers to create new works of art like paintings, portraits, statues, poems etc. These patrons helped the creators of these artistic creations to earn a living. Emperor Shah Jahan, Emperor Akbar, Emperor Ashoka were patrons who employed many skilled people to create the works of art.

i. Name some organizations that help in the conservation of our heritage.

Ans. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is a government organization that is mainly responsible for the conservation of the material heritage of our country. The museums all over have been putting in good efforts to conserve our material heritage. There are many non-governmental organizations that are working hard to safeguard the monuments and other works of art. All the organizations that are working for the conservation of our material heritage are also trying to spread awareness among the people to protect the same. To spread awareness among people to protect the material heritage, UNESCO has declared the 18th of April as the WORLD HERITAGE DAY.

j. Write a note about the Non-religious Literature.

Ans. The Non-religious literature can be further divided into—Historical accounts—
Eg. Baburnama, Akbarnama, Shahjahanama, etc. Travel accounts: Written accounts left behind by
foreign travellers who came to India during the reigns of various kings. Some of the notable travellers
who left valuable accounts are Megasthenes, Hiuen Tsang, Fa-Hien, Ibn Batuta. Biographies of kings
like Harshacharita. Stories written for children and common people. These include – Panchatantra, the
Jataka Tales, etc.