

U. S. OSTWAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

OSTWAL WONDER CITY, BOISAR (E)

TERM - I

ect: History and Civics	Roll No:	
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•	-	ets
rite the paper neatly. Reading t	ime: 15 minutes.	
PART	- I HISTORY (40 Marks)	
ll in the Blanks.		(5 Marks)
The largest granary was excavated i	n	
The main occupation of the Indus Va	alley people was	
The first mention of tea dates back	to the	
was considered the hig	hest form of visual art in China.	
The Chinese used am	nodel for bronze casting.	
atch the columns.		(5 Marks)
I	II .	
Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa	a. Had drains connected to the street	
The Chinese emperors regarded	b. For military purposes	
Citadel	c. Planned cities	
The earliest kites used	d. Administrative block	
The kitchen and bathrooms	e. As Shangdi, the son of heaven	
ame the following.		(5 Marks)
The oldest of the four Vedas		
Head of a tribe in the Early Vedic Ag	re	
The Indus valley civilisation is also called as		
The priests who used to look into the future		
The process of raising silkworms and	d making silk	
te whether the following statement:	s are True or False.	(5 Marks)
Kings became important in the Later Vedic Age.		
•	•	
	le: VI ect: History and Civics e: 2.5 hrs INSTRUCTIONS: questions are compulsory. not write the questions. Direct rite the paper neatly. Reading t PART II in the Blanks. The largest granary was excavated i The main occupation of the Indus Va The first mention of tea dates back to was considered the hig The Chinese used a m atch the columns. I Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa The Chinese emperors regarded Citadel The earliest kites used The kitchen and bathrooms ame the following. The oldest of the four Vedas Head of a tribe in the Early Vedic Ag The Indus valley civilisation is also ca The priests who used to look into the The process of raising silkworms and te whether the following statement: Kings became important in the Late The Rig Veda is the earliest record of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa were p Numerous temple structures have be	le: VI

Q 5. Answer the following questions. (Any Five) (10 Marks) 1. Write about the role of each varna in the society. 2. Write about the town planning in the Indus Valley Civilisation. 3. Write a note on the gurukul system of education. 4. What is sericulture? 5. Write about the drainage system in the Indus Valley Civilisation. 6. What is calligraphy? 7. What was the role of the sabha and samiti? Q 6. Answer the following questions (Any one – 50 to 60 words) (5 Marks) 1. In the later Vedic Age, caste system became rigid and hereditary. If you see your friend treating someone differently because they are from a lower caste, what would you advise him/her? 2. Imagine you were born during Indus Valley Civilisation, what profession would you have chosen and why? Express your thoughts. Q 6. Picture study. (5 Marks) Look at the picture and answer the following questions. 1. Where was this found? 2. What was the material used for this sculpture? PART - II CIVICS (20 Marks) O 1. Fill in the blanks. (5 Marks) 1. The Panchayat settles disputes among the people. The village panchayat is headed by a ______. 3. Panchayats are elected for a term of _____ years. 4. The Zila Parishad is at the ______ of the Panchayati Raj System. 5. The government of India operates at _____levels. Q 2. Choose the correct answers. (3 Marks) 1. The Panchayati Raj is a two/three/four tiered set-up. 2. The Gram Panchayati/Block Samiti/Zila Parishad works at the block level. 3. The state government works at the village level/district level/state level. (4 Marks) Q 3. Name the following. 1. The head of village panchayat 2. The apex body of Panchayati Raj System 3. The person who advocated Panchayati Raj 4. The number of tiers the Panchayati Raj System has

- Q 4. Answer the following questions. (Any Four)
 - 2. Mention any two functions of a Block Samiti?
 - 3. What is Gram Sabha?

1. What is Zila Parishad?

- 4. Mention any two function of Gram Panchayat.
- 5. Write any two functions of a Zila Parishad?

(8 Marks)

