

Name of the Student-.....

Class & Section..... & Roll No.- .....

Time: 2 Hrs.

M.M: 50

**SECTION - A**

**A (I) Choose the correct answer from the given options**

**[1x6=6]**

- Where do we find the earliest evidence of the wheel?  
a. Delhi, India                      b. Mesopotamia, Iraq                      c. Mehrgarh, Baluchistan
- How many main islands does Japan have?  
a. four                                      b. five                                      c. six
- Which is the longest river in Japan?  
a. Omono                                      b. Shinano Gawa                                      c. Mogami
- The Meiji Restoration of 1868 tells us success story of the young samurai . leadership for.....  
a. political transformation of the country                      b. economic growth                      c. change in landscape
- The last Mauryan king was\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Brihadratha                                      b. Chandragupta                                      c. Ashoka
- The Harappans had trade relation with the  
a. Aztecs.                                      b. Mesopotamians.                                      c. Greeks

**(II) Fill in the blanks**

**[1x2=2]**

- \_\_\_\_\_is the hottest heat zone.
- The circle that separates night from day is called the\_\_\_\_\_ of illumination.

**SECTION - B**

**B. Write the meaning of following Japanese terms.**

**[1x2=2]**

- Sakoku\_\_\_\_\_
- Zaibatsu\_\_\_\_\_

**C. (I) State whether the statements are True or False.**

**[0.5x6=3]**

- Japan is a country prone to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions due to its location in the Ring Of Fire .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The legacy of the Meiji era has had a lasting impact on Japan's economic strength, technological advancement and global influence.\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ashoka conquered Kalinga after a bitter battle. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Magadha emerged as the most important mahajanapada, whose power expanded under the Shaishunga and the Nanda families.. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Harappans used ships for trading \_\_\_\_\_
6. The world is divided into 28 time zones. \_\_\_\_\_

**(II) Match the following.**

**[0.5×4=2]**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Indica        | a. Vishakhadatta |
| 2. Arthashastra  | b. Panini        |
| 3. Asthadhyayi   | c. Chanakya      |
| 4. Mudrarakshasa | d. Megasthenes   |

**D. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations.**

**(1×2=2)**

(a)IDL\_\_\_\_\_

(b)GMT\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION-C**

**E. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.(1×3=3)**

More than 4,500 years ago, people lived in large cities that were situated on banks of the river Indus. These people were urban and civilised. Their civilisation is called the Indus Valley or Harappan Civilisation. Until the second decade of the 20th century, nothing was known about the Harappan Civilisation, and historians believed that Indian history was only about 3,500 years old. In 1920, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni discovered the ruins of Harappa, a small village in the Montgomery district of Punjab, in present-day Pakistan. In 1921, RD Banerji came upon the remains of a civilization in Mohenjodaro on banks of the river Indus in Larkana district of Sindh, now in Pakistan. Originally, it was called the Indus Valley Civilisation because the first cities were found on the banks of the river Indus. Later, more cities were discovered in the mainland. Since many of the cities had the same pattern as Harappa, it became the type site. Thus, the civilisation came to be called the Harappan Civilisation.

**Answer these questions.**

1. Which river was central to the Indus Valley Civilisation?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who discovered the remains of the Harappan Civilisation?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_









**SECTION -D**

**H. MAP WORK**

**[1X5=5]**

1. **On an outline map of India, locate the following:**

- a. Kosala
- b. Kalinga
- c. Pataliputra
- d. The kingdom of Kosala
- e. The Republic of Vajji



**Space for answers**

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