



RAMESHA.M

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL G.K.HALLI

CHANNAGIRI TQ

DAVANAGERE DIST

ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೂಚನೆ: ಇದೊಂದು ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು

ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು

I. Choose the appropriate answers**8x1 = 8**

1. The birth place of Jesus Christ is
A) Mecca B) Bethlehem C) Madina D) Rome
2. Intimation about Kampanna's invasion
A) Shivatatvachintamani B) Basavapurana C) Prabhulingaleele D) Maduravijayam
3. The President of the Constituent Assembly
A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad B) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Gandhiji
4. The cell of the society is
A) Family B) School C) Village D) State
5. The feature seen in the modern family
A) Residence B) Large size C) Small size D) Structure of authority
6. The year in which the State was named as Karnataka
A) 1963 B) 1973 C) 1985 D) 1992
7. Example for the Tertiary Sector
A) Industries B) Agriculture C) Animal husbandry D) Banking
8. who gave principles of management
A) Henry Fayol B) Pro. Colin clork C) Amartya Sen D) Baldwin

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.**8x1 = 8**

9. When did held the first battle of Panipat ?
10. Which is the philosophy advocated by Madhwacharya ?
11. When did the Supreme Court came into existence?
12. What do you mean by ' Family'?
13. In what months does the summer season exist ?
14. Give an example of land not available to cultivate ?
15. Define primary sector.
16. What do you mean by decision making ?

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences.**8x2 = 18**

17. What were the administrative reforms implemented by Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq.
18. Name the four dynasties who ruled Vijayanagar empire.
19. Which are the Fundamental Rights incorporated in our Constitution ?

OR

- What are the qualifications needed to become a member of Lokasabha ?
20. How is the family a unit of society?

OR

- Name the different kinds of families.
21. Which are the four administrative divisions of Karnataka?
 22. What are the tributaries of Cauvery river.
 23. What are the sources of Income ?
 24. What are the main objectives of controlling areas?

IV. Answer the following questions in 6-8 sentences.

9x3 = 27

25. Explain the teachings of Jesus Christ.

OR

What were the contributions of Delhi Sultans to art and architecture ? Give examples.

26. Explain the Advaita philosophy.

27. What were the problems Krishnadevaraya had to face when he ascended the throne ?

28. Explain the structure of Rajyasabha.

OR

Explain the qualifications and tenure of the Governor.

29. What are the features of undivided family?

30. List out the features of Malnad region.

31. Why is Karnataka known as 'the Land of Sandalwood' ?

OR

Mention the main hydro-electric power stations of our state.

32. Explain the importance of Indian agriculture sector.

33. What factors are to be kept in mind, while taking a decision?

V. Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences.

4x4 = 16

34. How can Gawan be considered as the best Prime minister in Bahamani dynasty ?

OR

Explain the contributions of Rajput kings to the field of literature.

35. Write a note on the life of Mohammad Paigambar.

36. Explain the salient features of our Constitution.

37. Write a note on the rainy season in Karnataka.

VI. 38. Draw an outline map of the Karnataka and mark the following.

1+4=5

A) The Coastal Plain

B) The Malnad region

C) The Northern maidan

D) The Southern maidan

S L	UNITS	Knowledge					Understanding					Application					Skill					Total Q	Total M			
		MC	01	02	03	04	05	MC	01	02	03	04	05	MC	01	02	03	04	05	MC	01			02	03	04
1	WESTERN RELIGIONS	1(1)									1(4)					1(3)									03	08
2	INDIA FROM 6TH TO 14TH CENTURY			1(2)				1(1)			1(4)				1(3)										03	07
3	RELIGIOUS REFORMERS OF INDIA		1(1)							1(3)															02	04
4	VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE AND BAHAMANI KINGDOM			1(2)			1(1)			1(3)	1(4)														03	06
5	OUR CONSTITUTION	1(1)							1(2)									1(4)							02	05
6	THE UNION GOVERNEMENT								1(2)						1(3)										01	02
7	THE STATE GOVERNMENT														1(3)										01	03
8	THE JUDICIARY							1(1)																	01	01
9	FAMILY	1(1)					1(1)							1(1)	1(2)	1(3)									05	08
10	OUR STATE KARNATAKA - PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS			1(2)						1(3)			1(1)											5*	04	11
11	NATURAL DIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA		1(1)							1(3)							1(4)								02	05
12	WATER RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA								1(2)	1(3)															02	05
13	LAND RESOURCES OF KARNATAKA							1(1)																	01	01
14	ECONOMIC STRUCTURE								1(2)																01	02
15	SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY		1(1)				1(1)			1(3)															03	05
16	MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS	1(1)							1(2)	1(3)				1(1)											04	07
	TOTAL		10(13)					18(40)					9(22)					1(05)					38	80		

KEY ANSWERS

1)	B) Bethlehem
2)	D) Maduravijayam
3)	A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
4)	A) Family
5)	C) Small size
6)	B) 1973
7)	D) Banking
8)	A) Henry Fayol
9)	1526
10)	Dwaitha philosophy
11)	January 28, 1950
12)	Relationship among the members of family is an ancient traditional arrangement
13)	March-may
14)	Rail routes, roads, residences, industry and irrigation projects
15)	The primary sector includes agriculture and its allied activities like Sericulture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Poultry, Fishery, Floriculture
16)	Each business organisation has its own goals and objectives. In order to achieve these objectives and goals the business organisation has to take decision
17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue reforms • Shifting of his capital • Practice of symbolic coins
18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sangama • Saluva • Tuluva • Araveedu
19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Liberty • Right to Equality • Right against Exploitation • Right to Religion • Right to Education and Culture • Right to Constitutional Remedy. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should be a citizen of India. 2. Must not be less than 25 years of age. 3. Should not hold any office of profit under the Government. 4. Should not be a person of unsound mind. 5. Should not have been punished under law. 6. Should possess qualifications as specified by Parliament from time to time.
20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is from the family that neighbourhoods, villages, cities and nations have evolved. • Right from their childhood, the members of the family not only realise their social responsibilities but also understand co-operation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social traditions, morality and behavior are all controlled by the family. • Thus the family is called a universal, permanent and traditional structure <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Patriarchal family 2. Matriarchal family 3. Modern nuclear family</p>
21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bengaluru, • Mysuru • Belagavi • Kalaburagi.
22)	#Hemavathi #Harangi #Lokapavani #Arkavathi #Shimsha #Lakshmanatirtha #Kapila #Suvarnavati
23)	1) the household sector and 2) the firms sector
24)	<p>a) to create an atmosphere of order and discipline in the organization to ensure proper co-ordination of activities.</p> <p>b) to ensure confirmation of actual performance with the pre-determined plans.</p>
25)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He told people to imagine God as their Father. He also told that all human beings were Children of the God. The concept of God is different from “Brahma” in Sanathana Dharma. 2. He advocated universal brotherhood. 3. He told people to shun hypocritical religious practices. 4. He advised people to repent for their sins and seek forgiveness from the God. 5. He asked people to do unto others what they wanted others to do to them. 6. He equated Service to Man with Service to God. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Delhi Sultans introduced a new style of architecture known as ‘Indo-Islamic’. • Arches • domes and minarets form the main features of this style. • The Delhi sultans constructed forts, mosques, palaces, public buildings, madrasas and choultries. • Examples of Indo-Islamic style are: Kuwat-ul-Islam mosque, Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza and Jamait Khana mosques at Delhi.
26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to this, Brahma is the absolute truth, the rest of the world is false. • The soul is one with Brahma, and life is not separate from Brahma. • The world is maya, an illusion; Brahma is the absolute truth. People are ignorant; they are not aware of the illusionary nature of the world • They are also not aware that Brahma is the only Truth. • Hence we should go on the path of knowledge, and realize the nature of the world. • Ultimately, we should merge our ‘atma’ (soul) with the absolute truth • Brahma. Only then we can attain moksha (liberation). In this manner
27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When he came to power, the kingdom faced various complicated internal and external problems. • The Europeans who had arrived through new sea-route established their colonies. • The Moghuls of the north tried to expand their Empire in the south. • The five Shahi kingdoms of the Bahamani dynasty became powerful Sultanates and plunged into wars with Krishnadevaraya. • In addition to these, the kings of Ummatthur and Orissa were a constant source of threat.
28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is 250 • of which 238 members are elected by the members of the State Assemblies and Union Territories. • The remaining 12 members, who are experts from various fields like literature, art,

	<p>science and social work are nominated by the President</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(1) Should be a citizen of India. (2) Should not be less than 35 years of age. (3) Should not hold any office of profit under the Government. (4) Should not be a Member of either Parliament or State Legislature.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The term of office of the Governor is 5 years. However, he continues to occupy the post even after the completion of this term till a successor is appointed. The President may recall the Governor on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers before the expiry of his term</p>
29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large size • Property • Residence • Kitchen • Religion • Self-indepent • Structure of authority
30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Western Ghats in our state are referred to as Malnad or the land of hills. • They are also called the Sahyadris. Malnad runs parallel to the coastline from north to south. • They have steep terrace like slopes in the west and gentle slope to the east. • Hence they are called Ghats. They are 650 kms in length and 50-76 kms in width. • The height ranges from 900 to 1500 meters from sea level. • These hills obstruct the rain-bearing winds from the Arabian Sea and cause heavy rains often more than 200 cms.
31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandalwood is a special tree grown in forests of Karnataka. • Perfume, objects with intricate carvings soap and medicines are manufactured from sandalwood. • They are popular all over the world, and hence are not only supplied to other parts of the country but also exported to foreign countries. • This is the reason Karnataka is known as ‘the Land of Sandalwood’. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shivanasamudra, Shimsha (on Cauvery river) • Sharavathi, Linganamakki • Gerusoppa and Mahatma Gandhi hydro power station (on Sharavathi river) • Supa, Nagajhari • Kadra and Kodasalli (on Kali river) • Varahi and MariKanive (on Varahi river) • Bhadra, Tungabhadra • Ghataprabha and Alamatti (on Krishna river).
32)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More than 52% of people are still depending on agriculture, directly and indirectly for their livelihood. 2. It provides raw materials for agro-based industries. 3. It provides food for human beings and fodder for animals 4. It helps in the capital formation through the savings of the farmers.
33)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysing the problem. • Planning of course of action. • Maintaining courage and patience. • Farsightedness. • Ability to take quick and wise decision.

34)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a Prime Minister, he took the Bahamani kingdom to great heights. • He learnt Muslim religious verses and law at Kairo, also gained proficiency in Arabic and Parsi languages. • He served as the Prime Minister during the rule of Bahamani kings Humayun, Nizam Shah and Mohammad Shah III. • He was responsible for enhancing the glory of Bahamani kingdom by his efficient administration and victories. • Gawan conquered Konkan, Goa and Belagavi. Later, he invaded Orissa and conquered Kondaveedu. • In the year 1481., he invaded Kanchi and plundered its huge wealth. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rajput kings by encouraging scholars, have contributed a lot to the field of literature. • The Rajput kings Bhoja and Munja were scholars themselves. • King Munja had poets Padmagupta and Halayudha in his court. • During the rule of Bhojaraja great Jain scholars like Shantisena, Prabhachandrasuri and Ghanapala enjoyed his patronage. • Great poetic works like ‘Gita Govinda’ of Jayadeva, ‘Kiratarjuniya’ of Bharavi, Ravanavadha of Bharthrahari, Kavyameemamsa of Mahendrapala were written in this period. • Dramas like ‘Balaramayana’ and ‘Karpuramanjari’ of Rajasekhara, ‘Mahavira Charita’ and ‘Uttara Ramacharita’ of Bhavabhuti, historical works like ‘Rajatarangini’ of Kalhana, ‘Prithvirajavijaya’ of Jayanika and ‘Kumarapalacharita’ of Hemachandra are the significant works of this period. • ‘Prithvirajaraso’ was written by Chand Bardai and ‘Bhoja prabandha’ was written by Ballala.
35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad, The Prophet is the founder of Islam Religion. • He was born at Mecca in C.E.570 Abdulla and Ameena were his parents. • His father died a few months before Mohammad’s birth. • He lost his mother when he was six year old. • Thereafter, he grew up under the care of his uncle, who was basically a trader. • He had to travel long distances for his trade. • Mohammad used to accompany him during these travels. • After some time, Mohammad was employed to service in a rich widow’s house. Later, he married that widow. • They had two sons and four daughters Mohammad had the habit of introspecting and meditating all alone. • He used to meditate in a cave in Mecca. Once, while he was meditating, he heard the voice of an angel. • The angel said that Mohammad was the Prophet of God (Allah). Later, Mohammad convinced his family members, relatives and friends that he was truly the Prophet. • However, he never referred himself as God, but Prophet of Allah. • The rest of his life Mohammad spent preaching the Divine Gospel. • These preachings were compiled by his followers and published in the form of a book. Quran is the Scripture of Islam.
36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written and Lengthy Constitution • Flexible and Rigid Constitution • Parliamentary Form of Government • Republican System • Federal System • Fundamental Rights • Fundamental Duties

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive Principles of State Policy • Independent and Centralized Judiciary System • Single Citizenship • Adult Franchise • Bicameral Legislature • Party System
37)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is also known as the season of South- West Monsoon winds. • The Western Ghats check the moisture-laden winds blowing from the Arabian Sea, resulting in heavy rain. • As it moves eastward, the amount of rainfall gets reduced. • This is because, the eastern maidan is in the rain-shadow area. • Agumbe is an area of heavy rainfall. • Hence it is called ‘Cheerapunji of South India’. • Bhagamandala and Hulikal are the other places of heavy rainfall. • Nayakna Hatti near Chellakere in Chitradurga records the lowest rainfall. • During this season, in the entire state the temperature is very high. As a result the relative humidity • During this season, Karnataka receives about 80% of its rainfall. • This helps in the cultivation of Kharif crops.
38)	