

History lesson number 4- creation of Mughal Empire.

A. Answer the questions given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from the given below.

1. Babur
2. Dagh
3. Tansen
4. Din i lahi
5. Surat
6. Khalisa.

B. Who am I.

1. Nur Jahan
2. Faizi
3. Sir Thomas roe
4. Raja todarmal
5. Prince Salim Jahangir

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Mir Bakshi. | d. Supervise army and military affairs |
| 2. Daroga I dak chowki. | C. Incharge of imperial post |
| 3. Mir atish. | a. Supervised the artillery |
| 4. Khan i saman. | e. Looked after the imperial household |
| 5. Qazi. | b. Head of religious affairs |

D. True or false.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. F

E. Answer the question in about 50 to 70 words.

1. the three officers that assisted the emperor in running the administration were
 - a. The Wazir aur wakil who headed The diwan i wazarat.yah log doctor the income the expenditure collection of revenue and other financial matters
 - b. the Mir Bakshi looked doctor the army and military affairs
 - c. The chief Sadr or kazi look after all the charities religious affairs education at etc and also headed the department of justice.
2. Aurangzeb adopted certain policies that had negative implications for the integrity of Mughal Empire. Many Rajput rulers included the bundela revolted against the reimposing of jaziya- tax imposed on non Muslims and destroying of Hindu temples.
3. The two challenges faced by Jahangir when he came to power were
 - a. The revolt by his son khusrav in alliance with Raja Mansingh at Lahore that led to a strained relationship with the sikh because Guru Arjun Singh was executed for supporting the prince
 - b. The laws of khandah to the Persians.
4. Shah Jahan annexed Ahmednagar ruled by Nizam Shahi dynasty and force Bijapur and Golconda to accept Mughal suzerainty and first gain control over the Deccan.
5. Akbar extended his Empire through direct conquest and through matrimonial alliances with Rajput princesses and hence winning the trust of Rajput rulers and giving them high positions in administration.

F. Answer the question in about 80 to 100 words

1. Shah Jahan was a great general and undertook the following military campaigns to extend his Empire.
He defeated and killed the chieftain of Bundelkhand Raja jujhar Singh in 1636

he annexed Ahmednagar rule by Nizam Shahi dynasty and force Bijapur and Golconda to accept Mughal rule.

He control the Portuguese and outside them from Bengal

He sent his army to balkh and badakhshan in Central Asia to reconquer the old territories of his ancestors.

he sent a powerful contingent to khandahar under his son Aurangzeb to fight the persians but his mission failed due to the superior artillery of the enemy.

2. Aurangzeb adopted policies that had negative implications for the integrity of the Empire.

His long reign was marred by the widespread unrest across the country leading to several political events that eventually weakened The Empire. Some of these were

- a. Confrontation with the Ahoms of Assam
 - b. Rebellion by the Afghan Tribes of the north west
 - c. Tense relation with Sikh because of his intolerance religious policies
 - d. Revolts by many Rajput rulers including the bundles against the imposition of of Jaziyah and destroying Hindu temples.
 - e. gross misuse of trading privileges granted to English traders which resulted in confrontation with them.
3. The Mughal court followed the central Asian court decorum in governing the country
the Mughal throne was kept on a raised platform to show that the ruler was a representative of God on earth. nobles and officials boawed to the ruler. The diwan i aam was meant for meeting with the general public. The diwan-i-khas was the hall of private audience where the emperor received his personal guest.
 4. Shershah let the foundation of the Sur dynasty. He is a large army and occupied states of Bihar Jharkhand and West Bengal. He divided his Kingdom into 47 provinces or

Sarkar's,pragans and district.duly supervise the recruitment of soldiers and maintain the descriptive roles and receive the practice of branding horses. Shah also introduced the silver coin called the rupiya.he built a network of excellent roads like the grand trunk road from Delhi Agra Multan and Sonar gaon in Bangladesh.

5. one of the most significant features of Mughal administration is the mansabdari system. It was a refined form of the iqta system. Mansab means rank or position in Arabic. It was a graded system and not hereditary. Every officer was assigned a mansab and called a mansabdar. Usually a mansabdar entered service at a low rank and rows to the higher rank on the basis of loyalty and service. His rank depended on the number of horseman he maintained and were expected to have a fixed number of elephants camels and carts. Which the king asked in Times of war. he also had an army of well trained soldiers for his own safety. Some of the mansabs were paid in cash while others received jagir and maintained their expenses through the income from jagirs.

Geography lesson 4- the air around us

A. answer the question given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below

1. Isolation
2. Pause
3. Water vapour
4. Temperature decreases with altitude
5. Cosmic dust

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Atmosphere
2. Water vapour

3. Mesopause
4. Stratosphere
5. Oxygen

C. Give one word for each of the following

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Troposphere
3. Ozone
4. Thermosphere
5. Exosphere

D. Give reason

1. As the atmosphere contain oxygen nitrogen and carbon dioxide and some of the important gases present in an ideal combination to make life possible on earth. it also protects the earth from the direct rays of the Sun.
2. Mesosphere has high night shining clouds because of the presence of cosmic dust.
3. The temperature decreases with altitude in the troposphere because as we move towards the poles the air becomes cold dense and heavy.
4. the air resting over the poles is dense and heavy because the air gets compressed near the poles.
5. Jet planes move in the stratosphere because this layer is free from clouds thunder and lightning and so it has ideal conditions for plane to fly.

E. Answer this question in about 50 to 70 words

1. oxygen nitrogen carbon dioxide argon neon helium krypton xenon and ozone.
2. Neon argon.
3. Stratosphere absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun hence show the higher temperature condition occur at the stratosphere is free from clouds thunder and lightning. The atmospheric conditions are ideal for large jet planes to fly.

4. Global warming is the rise in average temperature of the Earth due to carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. A large amount of carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere forms a blanket to create a greenhouse effect. By trapping the heat radiated back from Earth just like the glass roof of the greenhouse traps, it will lead to global warming. The effects of global warming are that the glaciers and polar ice caps in the coldest areas of the world would melt thus increasing the sea level.

5. When a large amount of carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere, it forms a blanket which results in causing a greenhouse effect. It traps the heat radiated back from the Earth. And this leads to global warming. The gas responsible for the greenhouse effect is carbon dioxide.

F. Answer the questions in about 80 to 100 words

1. The earth's atmosphere consists of various gases. It is densest at sea level and thins rapidly with altitude. Nitrogen 78% and oxygen 21% constitute the bulk of the total atmosphere. The remaining one percent volume of the atmosphere is constituted by carbon dioxide, argon, neon, helium, Krypton, xenon, and ozone. Nitrogen extends to a height of about 125 kilometres above the earth. It has no colour, odor, or taste and avoids quick burning.

It also contains about 1% to 4% of water vapour.

2. Scientists have identified five almost concentric circles of air from the bottom to the highest limit of the atmosphere. These layers are distinguished with respect to their density and temperature. They are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, and the exosphere. The height of the layers varies with latitude and season.

Troposphere- this layer of the atmosphere is closest to the Earth's surface. Water vapour and dust particles are present in this layer so all weather phenomena take place here.

Stratosphere- the stratosphere extends to a height of about 50 km from the surface of the earth. It lies above the

troposphere. It absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.

Mesosphere-the mesosphere extends to a height of about 80 kilometre on an average. And lies above the stratosphere. temperature decreases with height in this layer and falls to -100 degree Celsius making it the coldest layer.

Exosphere-it is the topmost layer of the atmosphere. Which extends beyond the ionosphere up to 1600 kilometre it is known as exosphere. Gravitational pull is minimum in this layer.

3. Sunlight reaches earth surface as visible light ,infrared waves and ultraviolet rays. Waves of varying wavelength long and short, enter Earth's atmosphere. The short wave incoming solar radiation(isolation) warms the Earth surface during the light, partly close to evening and throughout the night, aur emits longwave radiation back towards space (terrestrial radiation), which warms the closest overlying air layer, called the troposphere. This is called heat budget of the earth.
4. The two layers of atmosphere closest to earth are:
 1. Troposphere - it is closest to the earth. All weather phenomenon takes place here. Heat absorbs maximum heat from the Earth. Water vapour and dust particles are present here.
 2. Stratosphere - it lies above the atmosphere, it absorbs ultraviolet rays of the Sun. It is free from clouds, thunder and lightning. It has ideal conditions for large jet planes to fly.
5. The atmosphere has many advantages.
 - I.The atmosphere allows sound to travel through it.
 - li. the ozone layer in the upper stratosphere protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.
 - lii. The atmosphere regulate the year temperature on the earth.
 - IV . it prevents extremes of temperature which would have made life impossible .

V. The ionosphere reflects radio waves transmitted from the Earth which makes radio Broadcasting possible.

Civics lesson number 4-role of the government: health care.

A. Answer the question by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1. Medicine
2. Disease free and has sound mental health
3. Dispensaries and hospitals
4. Eradicate polio
5. Fluorosis

B. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Niti aayog. | a. Economic planning |
| 2. Private health care services. | d. Provide costly treatment |
| 3. Hospitals in public sector. | c. Clouded |
| 4. Fluorosis. | e. Waterborne disease |
| 5. BPL. | b. Below poverty line |

C. Answer the questions in about 50 to 70 words

1. The government has the responsibility of providing healthcare to its people. If different type of illness are to be prevented and treated it is important that there should be appropriate health facilities like health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, blood banks and so on for all the people who need them. It is necessary that the government play a more active role in providing basic healthcare services to all of its citizens
2. India has the world's largest number of medical colleges and is also one of the leading countries in terms of the number of medical professionals qualifying every year. India is also

one of the world's largest producers and biggest exporters of medicine and healthcare facilities in the country have recorded a considerable increase over the past decades.

3. almost half of the children in our country are undernourished and are unable to get clean drinking water due to which a large number of people fall prey to waterborne diseases. in rural areas the ratio of qualified medical practitioners and population is abysmally low people at several places have to travel long distances to reach a physician or health care specialist. in many cases poor transport and communication facilities cause delay in treatment of patients.
4. compare to urban areas rural areas suffer from a glaring lack of sound healthcare facilities. in these areas the ratio of qualified medical practitioners and population is abysmally low people at several places have to travel long distances to reach a physician or health care specialist. in many cases poor transport and communication facilities cause delay in the treatment of patients. so many people die from minor and curable diseases only because they do not get prompt and timely treatment
5. NITI stands for National institution for transforming India and was developed by Narendra Modi. this aayog formulates plans for the country's economic development. among its various functions the ayog formulates a plan for the most efficient effective and balance utilisation of the country's resources.

D. Answer the questions in about 80 to 100 words

1. health awareness is a difficult task in rural areas than urban areas because
 - Literacy levels are higher and old beliefs and practices are followed
 - people are poor and hence more concerned about day to day survival rather than prevention of a disease

- There is a lack of sound healthcare facilities
 - the ratio of qualified medical practitioners and population is very low
 - people at several places have to travel long distances to reach a physician or health care specialist.
 - in many cases poor transport and communication facilities cause delay in the treatment of patients.
2. an essential and important function of public health care is to prevent the spread of diseases is such as tuberculosis polio malaria jaundice ,dengue and chikungunya.we can help by keeping our surroundings clean and not allowing water to stagnate in and around the houses. We should also get ourselves and our children vaccinated eat nutritious and clean food and drink clean water. any infectious disease should be reported to the doctor and medication advice should be taken immediately to prevent its spread.we could spread the importance of health schemes like pulse polio among our family and friends.
 3. public services are provided by the government through government hospitals dispensaries and clinics in both rural and urban areas. Every state government is responsible for public health. every state government has health care centres in villages and multispeciality hospitals in large metros. these hospitals provide either free or low-cost health care facilities such as diagnosis and treatment of diseases conducting essential test and providing medicines. these hospital and medical centres received grants from the government which in turn comes with the taxes paid by the people. an essential and important function of public health care is to prevent the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis polio malaria jaundice dengue or chikungunya.
 4. Pulse polio immunization campaign established by the government of India in 1994 to eradicate poliomyelitis in

India. the campaign has been successful is resulting in A remarkable decline in the incidence of poliomyelitis in India. every child receives a dose of free oral polio vaccine which completely e prevents the spread of the wild disease causing polio virus. The pulse polio campaign by the government has certain Sundays marked polio day. On this day all the children below the age of 5 years are administered polio drops free of cost by health workers all over the country in every state town and district.

5. Health care is provided in two ways public healthcare and private healthcare. public services are provided by the government to government hospitals dispensaries and clinics in both rural and urban areas which are either free of cost or low-cost health care facilities. private healthcare facilities are offered by individuals and institutions which are based on the profit motive. such services are mostly found in urban areas and expensive as they offer the latest equipment to provide all kinds of facilities and test. the private sector makes up for 80% of healthcare services in a state.

