

History:- LESSON 5 - Mediaeval Architecture

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

1-C , 2-C , 3-C , 4-C , 5-A , 6-C

B. Match the following buildings with the places where they are located :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Badshahi mosque | e. Lahore |
| 2. Arhai- din ka -jhonpra. | d. Delhi |
| 3. Gol gumbaz. | C. Bijapur |
| 4. Panch Mahal. | b. Fatehpur Sikri |
| 5. Bibi- ka- maqbara. | a. Aurangabad |

C. 1. true , 2. True. , 3. False , 4. False. , 5. False. ,6. False

D. Answer the questions in about 50 to 70 words.

D1. The two features introduced by the Delhi Sultan in architecture are

- I. Extensive use of domes, arches and minarets on the sides.
- II. Use of calligraphy ornamental style of writing in decorating buildings.

D2. I. The famous Sun temple ITE Konark near Puri (Odisha) was built by King Narasimha Deva Ganga Dynasty in the 13th century.

II. It is designed as a chariot carrying the Sun god across the sky the temple has 24 exquisitely carved wheels, 12 on each side.

D3. Pitra dura - pitra dura a practice in which semi precious stones were inlaid in marble slab.

It is very colourful because of the use of inland marble glazed tiles and painting.

D4 . Nagara style and dravida style of temple architecture :- i. the nagara is a Northern style of temple architecture while dravida is a Southern style.

ii – the nagara style temple have a beehive shaped tower called shikhara whereas in the dravida style the shikhara over the central shrine has a spire like structure.

iii. The northern style temples contain several mandap (halls), but the southern ones have pillared assembly halls.

iv. The gopuram gateway of The nagara style temples are very modest but the temples have lofty and intricate gateway.

D5. The gardens by the Mughals were heavily influenced by the Charbagh structure, where a quadrilateral garden is divided by walkways or flowing water into four smaller parts, some of the typical features include pools fountains and canals inside the garden .

E. --- answer the questions in about 80 - 100 words.

E1. i. The first great Mughal monument was the mausoleum of Humayun, built during the reign of Akbar.

ii. It reflects the combined traditions of Central Asia, Persia and India.

iii. A Fortress palace in Agra use of red sandstone with white marble and ornate surfaces.

iv. The city of Fatehpur Sikri built in 1571, made extensive use of lower arches and bulbous domes.

E2. - vesara style- vesara or hybrid style of temple architecture achieved popularity in the Deccan region it was a combination of nagara and Dravidian style.

Example of vesara style of temple architecture included temples built by the rashtrakuta, marathas and

chalukya ruler.

The famous Rock cut Kailash nath temple at Ellora. The famous elephanta caves also built by the rashtrakutas.

E3- Shah jahan's reign known as the the age of magnificence in architecture because.

- i. A unique blend of of Indian ,Central Asian and Persian style.
- ii. Extensive use of marbles.
- iii elaborate ornamentation through the technique of pietra dura.
- iv. He founded the city of shahjahanabad in present day old Delhi.

V. Hi built Red fort in shahjahanabad, tajmahal and Moti masjid in Agra,

Vi. he was a notable petrona of gardens he laid out gardens in Srinagar and Lahore.

E4.-- the architectural contribution made by the Delhi Sultans an indo-islamic style emerged which blended the Arabic, Persian and Indian style this style included

- i. Extensive use of domes arches and minaretson the sides.
- ii. Use of calligraphy ornamental style of writing in decorating buildings.
- iii. Use of geometrical and floral designs besides some Indian motifs like the Lotus and the bell.
- iv. Complete absence of human or animal forms in building.
- V. Use of both red and yellow sandstone, along with marble, to add colour to the buildings.
- vi examples - the qutub minar, alai darwaza, Tughlaqabad fort.

E5. - i.during the reign of Aurangzeb architecture underwent a certain decline as she was not an enthusiastic patron of architecture.

ii. Because of Aurangzeb restrictive policy many artists migrated to regional kingdoms that was one of the reasons why many regionals school flourished.

Geography, L 5 elements of weather and climate part 1

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

1. C . Temperature, 2. a. 0°C, 3 a. Decreases ,4.d. equatorial climate, 5.b. dew point.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Temperate and torrid
2. Humidity
3. Sublimation
4. Frost

5. Normal lapse rate of temperature.

C. Give one word answer.

1. Evaporation , 2. Mist , 3. Hygrometer , 4. Climate , 5. Celsius

D. Give reasons

1. Shimla is cooler than Ludhiana because Shimla is a hill station while Ludhiana is a place in the plains.

2.Mumbai has a moderate climate because it lies near the sea.And so it has very low daily and seasonal range of temperature.

3. Desserts are hot during the day and cold at night because land takes shorter time to heat up and cool down as compared water.

4.the temperature on Earth is unevenly distributed because temperature varies with latitude to the north and South of the equator.show the places lying near to the equator are hotter than the places lying away from the equator.

5. Warm air can hold much water vapour because higher temperature results in more evaporation and thus an increase in the humidity in the air.

E. Answer the questions in about 50 -70 word.

1.the factors that affect temperature are latitude , altitude, distance from the sea and cloud cover.

2. the different heat zones of the earth are torrid zone ,temperate zone and frigid zone.

3. The instruments to measure temperature and humidity are six's maximum and minimum thermometer and hygrometer.

4. humidity varies from place to place because temperature controls the amount of humidity in the air. It is is influenced by the seasons.it is also influenced by the cloud cover and nearest to the sea.

5. Condensation forms clouds.Clouds are accumulation of minute condensed droplets of water or ice suspended in the air. They are formed when water vapour cools after rising and condensing in the air.

F. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

1.temperature varies with latitude to the north and South of the equator. This is partly, due to the spherical shape of the earth it is also affected by:

Change in the angle at which the sun's rays strike the earth, as it moves in its orbit around the sun. The tilt of the earth's axis and revolution of the earth determines which pole is tilted to face the sun and which pole faces away from the sun in one season.Latitude of the hemisphere that lie closer to the sun have summer while while the hemisphere that is away from the sun experience winter.As we move away from the equator towards the poles, temperature decreases. Latitudes near the poles experience low temperature all year.

2.a thermometer is an instrument which is used to measure temperature while thermograph is an automatic recorder which records the temperature for a period of one week.

3. Temperature gives us an idea of how hot or cold place is. It is recorded with the help of the six's maximum and minimum thermometer, invented by James six or with an automatic recorder called a 'thermograph' for a period of one week. Celsius and Fahrenheit are the two scales used to measure temperature. The Celsius scale is fixed at 0°C as the freezing point of water and 100°C is the boiling point of water.

4. Prevailing winds blow in a particular direction on the earth all year round. the help in transfer of heat and influence temperature of an area over the which they blow. Warm wind make the locations warmer on the other hand places where chilly winds blow have low temperature.

warm currents from the tropical sea is move towards higher latitudes seaports in the higher latitudes where warm currents wash to the coastal areas remain open for ships. On the other hand cold currents from the polar areas move equator wards. They reduce the temperature of coastal areas. Coastal waters which get chilled get frozen and remain closed for ships

5. the various types of condensations are clouds fog mist dew and Frost.

clouds are accumulation of minute condensed droplets of water or ice suspended in the air. They are formed when water vapour cools after raising and condensing in air.

Fog is usually a cloud that forms close to the ground. It also has condensed and suspended water droplets it is different from a cloud because it forms when vapour in a layer of air cools after contact

with the cold ground surface. Mist is the same for less dense fog.

dew forms when water vapour in the lower parts of the air condenses after contact with the cold ground surface such as blades of grass leaves buildings metal and poles. The surface is become cold on clear nights when the earth's heat readily escapes into space frozen dew is called Frost.

Civics lesson number 5- Role of media in democracy

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

1. Press.
2. 2005.
3. Electronic media.
4. 1956.
5. Press council of India.

B. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Radio television email. | C. Electronic media |
| 2. Fair reporting of facts. | B. Media ethics |
| 3. Freedom of expression. | D. Key element of democracy |
| 4. Right to information. | A. Exist in more than 50 countries |
| 5. General broadcasting code. | E. Doordarshan and AIR. |

C. Answer the questions in about 50 to 70 words.

1. it is important for citizen to have access to government records and information as:
 - it helps to check the abuse of power mismanagement and corruption.
 - it is beneficial to the government also as openness and transparency in the decision-making process helps to develop people's trust in the government action and policies.
 - ensure that the government is more responsible and accountable to people.
2. The right to information act 2005 gives the citizens the right to seek information from government organisations regarding policies and procedures of the government they can also question the expenditure incurred on various activities the short supply and non availability of facilities and services to the people.
3. the government has the right to deny access to records and information regarding National security international relations and scientific or economic interests of the country for that which could endanger the life of physical safety of any person.
4. all the newspaper that are published in India needs to be registered with the registrar of newspapers for India which issues a certificate of registration. The general broadcasting code adopted in 1962 or the program code for both all India radio and durdarshan. The press council of India is a statutory body in India that governs the conduct of print media.
5. the press council of India is a statutory body in India that governs the conduct of print media.it is one of the most important body that sustains democracy. It enables and ensures that freedom of speech is maintained it may either warn or censure errent journalist on finding them guilty for violation of norms of journalistic conduct.

D. Answer the questions in about 80 to 100 words.

1. Public opinion plays a very significant role in democracy because it ensures that people

make informed choices. Rather than acting and voting out of ignorance, a democratic government to a large extent is dependent on public opinion. An alert and well informed public helps a democratically elected government to become and remain responsible to people. Strong public opinion can prevent a government from becoming dictatorial. The ruling party can retain power only with a favourable public opinion as people have the freedom to express their views and raise their voice against decisions which are unfavourable to them.

2. news must be reported with truth and honesty from reliable sources and should be no scope of spreading rumours and half truths.

it should provide opportunities to the poor and minorities to express their opinions and point of view.

This will enable the government to provide solutions to their problems.

Media should refrain from mentioning the race, religion or nationality of the subject of news stories unless it is relevant.

The media should be fair and neutral while reporting facts. It must not take sides in political matters. An impartial and objective media will bring about political awareness in the citizen.

Media must respect for privacy.

3. Under the RTI all citizens have access to information pertaining to any period in any form in official languages. They have the right to inspection of records, public works and samples of materials. Public information officers help citizens to get the desired information. A nominal fee is applied and no fees are taken from persons below the poverty line. There is no need to give reasons for requesting information. Information is provided within 30 days of the request and acceptance of receipt.
4. The media plays a very important role in a democracy because it ensures that people make informed choices rather than acting and voting out of ignorance. A democratic government to a large extent is dependent on public opinion. An alert and well informed public helps a democratically elected government to become responsible to people. On the other hand, a strong public opinion can prevent a government from being dictatorial. Thus the media is known as the fourth pillar of democracy.
5. Print media includes newspapers, magazines, tabloids, periodicals, books and journals. Which help us to know about the events.

The electronic media, audio-visual media, comprises of radio, television, internet and cinema. This media has become a powerful and popular agency for creating and expressing the common man's view. Radio and television reach a large number of people and even those who cannot read. Internet and TV have penetrated every nook and corner of the globe. By using satellites and cable transmission, images TV shows news and films from across the globe can be seen at home without travelling.

