Chapter 1
Unity in Diversity

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The strength of our culture stems from unity in the midst of (differences/diversity).
2. The right of everyone to practise one’s own religion and develop one’s own language
   and culture is recognized by the (Union Government/Indian Constitution).
3. Bhajans by Tulsidas and couplets by (Kabir/Surdas) are sung all over the country.
4. Traditional songs sung during festivals and weddings are known as (folk/classical) music.
5. (Payasam/Cardamom) is a traditional sweet of Tamil Nadu.
6. The main festival of Kerala is (Pongal/Onam).
7. The famous stupa at Sanchi was built by (the Buddha/Ashoka).
8. (Archery/Yak fighting) is an ancient sport of Ladakh.

B. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garba</td>
<td>b. North Indian school of music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>c. a folk dance of Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gompa</td>
<td>d. determine the dress worn by the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustani</td>
<td>e. snakeboat races</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shah Jahan</td>
<td>f. a monastery</td>
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<td>land and climate</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

C. Who am I?

1. I wear ghaghara-katangi. I am __________________________
2. I am a classical dance of Andhra Pradesh. I am __________________________
3. I am the famous South Indian school of music. I am __________________________
4. I am the state with the highest literacy rate. I am __________________________
5. I am the biggest summer festival held in Ladakh. I am __________________________
6. I am a popular folk dance of Assam. I am __________________________
D. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. Folk dances are mostly based on birthdays.

2. Globalization restricts inflow of money, investment and international trade.

3. Many annual festivals of Gompas are held in summer.

4. Poultry farming is a flourishing industry in several parts of Kerala.

5. In Tamil Nadu, men wear lungis called mundu.

E. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. How is classical dance different from folk dance? Give two examples for each.

2. How do land and climate determine the dress worn by the people of an area?

3. Write a short note on Indian art and sculpture.

4. How are the annual festivals of the Gompas celebrated in Ladakh?

5. Explain the different style and design of clothes worn by the women of Punjab, Gujarat and Kerala.
Chapter 2
All Human Beings are Equal

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. An unreasonable dislike for a particular group of people is called (hatred/prejudice).
2. Stereotypes prevent us from considering each person as (unique/common).
3. (Disadvantage/Impairment) means loss or abnormality of the body structure or its function.
4. (Favouritism/Discrimination) means unfair treatment of a person or a group on the basis of prejudice.
5. The Constitution of India provides for (discrimination/equality) towards the socially backward and weaker sections.
6. Right to Freedom of Religion (is/is not) a Fundamental Right.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Disabled children are known as children with ___________ needs.
2. _________________ invokes strong feelings which are difficult to change.
3. The recognition of equality of all religions makes India a _________________ country.
4. A _________________ is a fixed general image of a person or thing.
5. It is the duty of the state to protect the weaker and backward sections from _________________

C. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. placing a large number of people in one category</td>
<td>a. discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. disability</td>
<td>b. untouchability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. rigidity of the caste system</td>
<td>c. weaker sections of society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. some people are not allowed to draw water from the village well</td>
<td>d. stereotypes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. backward classes and minorities</td>
<td>e. restriction to perform an activity in a manner considered normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Write True or False.

1. Untouchability was abolished because it was based on equality.  _______
2. The Fundamental Rights in the Constitution contains powerful provisions to fight all forms of discrimination.

3. Prejudice cannot be guided by the colour of the skin.

4. A specific religion, language, culture or festival can be forced upon people.

5. Poor people are discriminated against and treated badly because of their economic condition.

6. Prejudice and discrimination exist only at the individual level and not at the social level.

E. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. Why does the Constitution grant Fundamental Rights to the citizens?

2. Write a short note on discrimination.

3. How does the Constitution ensure equality of all citizens?

4. What do you understand by a ‘stereotype’? Explain with the help of an example.
Chapter 3
Forms of Government

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. The British Constitution is a/an (written/unwritten) constitution.
2. The Parliamentary system is characterized by the (separation/fusion) of powers.
3. The US Constitution is an example of a (rigid/flexible) constitution.
4. In the Presidential form, the executive (is/is not) separate from the legislature.
5. In an/a (authoritarian/democratic) system, citizens have no right to challenge the working of the political institutions.
6. In a (federal/unitary) form of government, power is distributed between the central and the state governments.
7. The executive is drawn from the legislature in a (Parliamentary/Presidential) form of government.
8. The Constitution of India was prepared by the members of the (Interim Parliament/Constituent Assembly) elected by the people.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The ________________ implements the laws passed by the legislature.
2. The most direct form of popular participation is ________________
3. The word ________________ means absolute obedience to authority.
4. Most of the laws that the ________________ government makes, apply all over the country.
5. A ________________ constitution cannot be changed or amended easily.
6. The right of a citizen to vote irrespective of race, ethnicity, class or gender is known as ________________
7. A form of government which has only one government for the whole country is called ________________

C. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. The executive in the Presidential form is based on the support of the party in the legislature.

2. A rigid constitution is better adapted to changing situations of the times.
3. In an **authoritarian** system, an individual enjoys freedom of action and speech.

### D. Who am I?

1. I define 'franchise' as a human right all over the world. I am ____________________
2. I am derived from two Greek terms, *demos* and *kratos*. I am ____________________
3. I give citizens the right to choose the people who will govern the country. I am a ____________________
4. I am a set of laws that define how a state or a country is governed. I am the ____________________
5. I am the law-making organ of the government. I am the ____________________
6. I am different from a civilian government. I play an important role in many third world countries. I am ____________________

### E. Give long answers for the following questions

1. What do you understand by democracy? Give one difference between democratic and authoritarian forms of government.
2. What do you mean by 'Universal Adult Franchise'?
3. Why do we need a government? State its functions.
4. Give any two characteristics of a written constitution with the help of an example.
5. Does the Constitution of India provide for a federal or a unitary form of government? Give reasons for your answer.
6. How can a rigid constitution be amended?
7. How has universal suffrage been expanded since the early 19th century?
Chapter 4
Democracy

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers from within the brackets.

1. Democracy means government by the (rulers/people).
2. In a democracy, (citizens/aliens) are free to criticize the government.
3. Indian democracy is (direct/representative) in nature.
4. People who (do/do not) join any political party contest elections as independent candidates.
5. Elections are held in our country every (five/four) years.
6. The party that wins the (minority/majority) of seats in the Legislature forms the government.
7. A sound public opinion is very important for a (democracy/dictatorship).
8. The Kaveri river water dispute involves the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and (Andhra Pradesh/Kerala).

B. Match the columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Krishna water dispute</td>
<td>a. formulate public opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. voluntary associations</td>
<td>b. opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. citizens</td>
<td>c. right to vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Universal Adult Franchise</td>
<td>d. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. parties in a minority</td>
<td>e. party manifesto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. programmes and policies of a political party</td>
<td>f. disciplined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Political parties play a very important role in a ____________________
2. We must ensure that our elected representatives are honest, ____________________ and dedicated.
3. ____________________ democracy means the rule of the majority.
4. ____________________ government is formed when a single party fails to get a clear majority.
5. Political ____________________ is an important condition of democracy.
6. Political parties should work to promote ____________________ interest.
D. Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. Voting is the right as well as the **obligation** of a citizen in a democracy.

2. Minority communities in **an authoritarian government** have the freedom to protect their culture.

3. The dispute over Ravi-Beas waters is between **Kerala**, Haryana and Rajasthan.

E. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. ‘The role of citizens is very important in a democracy’. Explain.
2. What are the causes of water disputes in India?
3. Write a short note on right to vote.
4. What do you understand by discipline in political parties?
5. How do radio, television and cinema influence public opinion?
6. How do candidates of political parties mislead and influence voters?
Test Paper–1
for Chapters 1–4

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers. (1 × 8)

1. Odissi, Kathak and Manipuri are forms of
   a. classical music.  b. classical dance.  c. folk music.  d. folk dance.
2. The ____________ is an example of a flexible constitution.
   a. USA  b. Brazil  c. Malaysia  d. Great Britain
3. Ghaghara-kurta with an odhni is a popular dress of
4. The minority has the freedom to express its opinion in a
   a. monarchy.  b. democracy.  c. dictatorship.  d. hierarchy.
5. A special child is a child with special
   a. luck.  b. upbringing.  c. needs.  d. ambition.
6. Ladakh consists of two districts, Leh and
7. Elections for both Central and State Legislatures are normally held every
   ____________ years.
   a. six  b. five  c. four  d. three
8. The agencies that help in the formulation of public opinion are
   a. newspapers and radio.  b. games and sports.  c. rivers and dams.  d. gompas and cymbals.

B. Give very short answers for the following questions. (1 × 6)

1. Name any two folk dances and the states of their origin.
2. Write the four different castes present in the caste system in India.
3. What is universal suffrage?
4. Name the states involved in the Krishna river water disputes.
5. Give one example each of a unitary and a federal form of government.
6. Which article defines ‘franchise’ as a human right?

C. Give short answers for the following questions. (3 × 4)

1. Which is the earliest form of art? Give examples.
2. How does prejudice prevent us from being fair and just?
3. On what principles are the Parliamentary and Presidential governments based?
4. What do you mean by a coalition government?

**D. Give long answers for the following questions.** 

1. What is the result of globalization?
2. Write a short note on the midland plains and coastal belt of Kerala.
3. What are the three organs of the government? What are their functions?
4. Differentiate between impairment, disability and handicap.

**E. Look at the pictures given below. Identify the dance forms. Mention the states with which they are associated.** 

1. [Image of dance form]
2. [Image of dance form]
3. [Image of dance form]
4. [Image of dance form]