

# Class X

## Social Science

### Important Q.A.

#### Chapter – 1. Heritage of India [Early Phase]

**Q.1. Write the names of two major components of heritage of India.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Land – The natural & physical environment of India.

(ii) The people – Generation of the people interacted with the environment.

**Q.2. Give any five ethnic groups who contributed in making the Indian culture.**

**Ans.:** - Kushanas, Shakas, Persians, Turks and Mongols.

**Q.3. Which urban civilization developed first in India?**

**Ans.:** - The Harappan civilization.

**Q.4. Name any five modern Indian states which were part of Harappan civilization.**

**Ans.:** - Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Western U. P.

**Q.5. Which important religions became popular around 6<sup>th</sup> century B. C. ?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Buddhism and (ii) Jainism.

**Q.6. In which script the Ashokan inscriptions were written?**

**Ans.:** - Brahmi script.

**Q.7. Write the name of lingua franca (common language) of Buddhist period?**

**Ans.:** - Prakrit.

**Q.8. Which ruler patronized the Mahayana sect of Buddhism? Which form of art was influenced by Mahayana Buddhism?**

**Ans.:** - The Kushana Ruler Kaniska. Gandhara art.

**Q.9. Give any two types of Buddhist architecture with examples.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Stupa – Semicircular mound like structure with an inner chamber to keep Buddhist relics. Example :- Sanchi stupa.

(ii) Chaitya – Assembly Hall of the Buddhist used for prayer and religious discussion. Example :- Chaitya at Karle in Maharashtra.

**Q.10. In which part of India largest concentration of stupas are found?**

**Ans.:** - In Andhra Pradesh, (i) Amaravati and (ii) Nagarjunkonda.

**Q.11. In which state is Ellora situated? Why is it well known?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Maharastra state. (ii) The place is known as cave temple and is famous for Kailash temple built by Rastrakuta ruler Indra I.

**Q.12. Which place in Orissa are well known for Buddhist and Jain rock-cut caves?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Khandagiri and (ii) Udaygiri.

**Q.13. What is Vihara?**

**Ans.:** - The residential quarters for Buddhist and Jain monks or monasteries were called Viharas.

**Q.14. Where is Ajanta Caves in India and why is it famous for?**

**Ans.:** - It is situated near Aurangabad in Maharastra state. It is famous for beautiful paintings on ceilings and frescos or wall painting.

**Q.15. What are the main style of temple architecture in India?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Nagara – Northern India.

(ii) Dravida – Southern India. Each are of distinct characteristics.

**Q.16. Where have earliest forms of temple architecture found?**

**Ans.:** - (i) Sanchi and Nachna in Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Deogarh and Bhitargaon in Utter Pradesh.

**Q.17. For which temple is Chalukyas well known?**

**Ans.:** - For Jain temple at Dilwara in Rajasthan.

**Q.18. Name the temples built by Pallawas.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.

(ii) Vaikuntha Perumal or Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram.

**Q.19. Name the places in South India noted for Buddhist architecture.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Amaravati in Godavari valley and (ii) Nagarjunkonda in Andhra Pradesh.

**Q.20. How many caves are there in Ajanta?**

**Ans.:** - There are 27 caves in Ajanta.

**Q.21. For what Bagh Caves are known?**

**Ans.:** - For frescos or wall paintings.

**Q.22. Give any two major groups of languages of ancient India with suitable examples.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Indo-European. Ex. Sanskrit. (ii) Dravidian. Ex. Tamil.

**Q.23. Who was Panini? What was his achievements?**

**Ans.:** - Panini was a great scholar and grammarian. He standardize Sankrit language . He also wrote a book ‘Astadhyayi’.

**Q.24. In which language was Buddhist literature compiled? What was the dialect of the common people at that time?**

**Ans.:** - Buddhist literature was compiled in Pali. Dialect of common people was Prakrit.

**Q.25. What is the earliest literature of the Aryans in India? How many hymns were there in that work?**

**Ans.:** - The earliest literature was Rigveda with 1028 hymns.

**Q.26. Write the names of four Vedas.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Rig Veda (ii) Sama Veda (iii) Yajur Veda (iv) Atharva Veda.

**Q.27. Which is the single longest poem in India and world? How many verses are there in it?**

**Ans.:** - Mahabharata. It contains 10,000 verses.

**Q.28. Name the two great epics of India.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Ramayana (ii) Mahabharata.

**Q.29. Name the works of Buddhist literature.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Suttapitaka (ii) Vinayapitaka Abhidhamma Pitaka (iv) Milinda-panho (v) Jataka Stories.

**Q.30. Who was Kalidasa? What was his famous work?**

**Ans.:** - Kalidasa was the greatest poet of ancient India. He was the court poet of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. His famous works are: Abhijanashakuntalam, Meghaduta, Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava etc.

**Q.31. Who was Bana? What is his famous work?**

**Ans.:** - Bana or Banabhatta was the court poet of Harshavardhana. His famous work is ‘Harshacharita’ – the biography of Harshavardhana.

**Q.32. Name the authors of the following books :**

**(i) Panchatantra**

**(ii) Katha-saritsagar**

**(iii) Mudrarakshasa**

**(iv) Mrichchakatika**

**Ans.:** - (i) Panchatantra – Vshnu Sharma. (ii) Katha-saritsagar – Somadeva  
(iii) Mudrarakshasa – Vishakhadatta (iv) Mrichchkatika – Shudraka

**Q.33. Write the name of some Dravida language.**

**Ans.:** - Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

**Q.34. Who wrote Milinda-pantha? What is there in this book?**

**Ans.:** - The great Indo-Greek ruler Milinda or Menander wrote Milinda-pantha. The book contains dialogue between Menander and Nagasena, a Buddhist monk.

**Q.35. Name important literary work in Tamil.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Silappadikaram and Manimekalai are poetic work in Tamil. (ii) Tolkappiyam is a Tamil grammar. (iii) Pttupattu – The Ten Songs. (iv) Kural – Verses on various aspect of life.

**Q.36. Who wrote Arthasastra? What subject does the book deal with?**

**Ans.:** - Kautilya (Chanakya) – The minister of Chandragupta Maurya wrote the book Arthasastra. The book deals with statecraft.

**Q.37. Name the ancient scholars in medicine.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Sushruta (ii) Charaka.

**Q.38. In which language was the original Mahabharata written?**

**Ans.:** - Sanskrit.

**Q.39. Who was Bhasa? Why is he remembered?**

**Ans.:** - Bhasa was an outstanding playwright of ancient India. He has written 13 plays.

**Q.40. Who wrote Vikramankadevacharita? What is the theme of this work?**

**Ans.:** - Bhilhana. It is a biography of the Chalukyan king Vikramaditya VI.

**Q.41. Who wrote Tamil Ramayan?**

**Ans.:** - Kamban.

**Q.42. Who was Thiruvalluvar?**

**Ans.:** - He was a great Tamil poet. He has written ‘Kural’.

**Q.43. Who compose Brihaddesi? Give its importance.**

**Ans.:** - Matanga. The concept of raga was discussed at great length in it.

**Q.44. Name the greatest scholars of Carnatic music.**

**Ans.:** - (i) Purandaradasa (ii) muthuswami Dikshitar (iii) Thyagaraja (iv) Syamsastri.

**Q.45. On the outline map of India show and name the following :**

**(i) Sanchi (ii) Konark (iii) Ratha Temple, Mahabalipuram (iv) Khajuraho (v) Kanchipuram (vi) Ajanta (vii) Ellora.**

**Ans.** Consult your Text Book.