

Annual Term Assertion- Reason Worksheet

1. Assertion (A): The ocean water is salty or saline.
Reason (R): It contains a large amount of dissolved salts, most of which is sodium chloride or common table salt.
2. Assertion (A): The Mughal Empire faced a crisis towards the end of the 17th century.
Reason (R): Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan.
3. Assertion (A): Weekly markets do not have permanent shops.
Reason (R): Shopkeepers in weekly markets set up shops for the day and close them in the evening to reduce costs like rent and electricity.
4. Assertion (A): Ladakh is also called Khapa-chan.
Reason (R): The Chiru or Tibetan antelope is hunted for its wool known as shahtoosh.
5. Assertion (A): The Sahara desert spans across eleven countries in Africa.
Reason (R): The Sahara is the smallest cold desert in the world.
6. Assertion (A): Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in several parts of North India.
Reason (R): The Mughal emperors and their nobles patronized Kathak, where it was performed in the court.
7. Assertion (A): Agriculture is possible in the depressions of the Sahara.
Reason (R): Oases are formed where underground water reaches the surface, supporting the growth of date palms and crops.
8. Assertion (A): The "Chain of Markets" links the producer to the consumer.
Reason (R): A consumer directly buys heavy machinery and raw materials from the factory for daily household use.
9. Assertion (A): The air in Ladakh is so thin that the heat of the sun can be felt intensely.
Reason (R): Several Buddhists monasteries like Hemis and Thiksey dot the Ladakhi landscape.
10. Assertion (A): The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram introduced the Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions.
Reason (R): The rulers of the Chera dynasty wanted to integrate local regional languages into their official administration.
11. Assertion (A): A wholesale trader sells goods in large quantities to other traders.
Reason (R): The wholesale trader acts as an intermediary between the producer and the final retailer.
12. Assertion (A): The climate of the Sahara desert is scorching hot and parch dry.
Reason (R): It has a short rainy season and the sky is cloudless and clear, allowing rapid heating.
13. Assertion (A): The Marathas developed a very successful military organization.
Reason (R): They bypassed the fortified areas of the Mughals by using strategic guerrilla warfare and by raiding Mughal supply lines.
14. Assertion (A): Fresh water is very precious for human survival.
Reason (R): About 97.3% of water on Earth is found in the oceans.
15. Assertion (A): Miniature paintings are small-sized paintings generally done in water colour on cloth or paper.
Reason (R): The Himalayan foothills developed a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli.
16. Assertion (A): Credit is a common feature in neighborhood shops.
Reason (R): Shopkeepers in neighborhood shops always demand immediate cash payment and never maintain accounts for regular customers.

17. Assertion (A): The Jagannatha cult at Puri, Odisha, is a prime example of how local traditions were integrated into regional cultures.
Reason (R): Originally a local deity worshipped by tribal people, Jagannatha was later identified with Lord Vishnu by the Brahmanas.
18. Assertion (A): Goods in weekly markets are often available at cheaper rates.
Reason (R): Since these are not permanent shops, owners save on expenses like wages to workers, taxes, and shop rentals.
19. Assertion (A): The vegetation in Ladakh is extremely sparse.
Reason (R): It rains heavily in the Great Himalayas during the monsoon season.
20. Assertion (A): The sun and moon are in the same line during New Moon and Full Moon days.
Reason (R): High tides help in navigation by raising the water level close to the shores.
21. Assertion (A): Neap tides occur when the moon is in its first and last quarter.
Reason (R): During neap tides, the sun, moon, and earth are all in a straight line.
22. Assertion (A): Waves are formed when winds scrape across the ocean surface.
Reason (R): The height of the wave is independent of the speed of the wind.
23. Assertion (A): The Labrador Ocean current is a cold current.
Reason (R): Cold currents carry water from lower latitudes to higher latitudes.
24. Assertion (A): The dead sea in Israel has very low salinity.
Reason (R): Swimmers can float in the Dead Sea because the increased salt content makes it dense.
25. Assertion (A): Tsunami is a Japanese word that means "Cold Wave."
Reason (R): Harbours get destroyed whenever there is a tsunami.
26. Assertion (A): Most of the Earth's fresh water is found in rivers and lakes.
Reason (R): A large portion of fresh water is actually trapped in ice caps and glaciers.
27. Assertion (A): Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan reduced the number of jagirdars in Awadh.
Reason (R): He wanted to reduce Mughal influence and prevent cheating by the officials appointed by the Mughal court.
28. Assertion (A): Murshid Quli Khan seized control of Bengal and broke away from Mughal authority.
Reason (R): Under his rule, the banking house of Jagat Seth became extremely prosperous.
29. Assertion (A): The Jats consolidated their power under the leadership of Churaman.
Reason (R): Nadir Shah invaded Delhi in 1739 and plundered the city's wealth.
30. Assertion (A): Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state, was one of the most powerful members at the court of Emperor Farrukh Siyar.
Reason (R): The state of Hyderabad was constantly engaged in a struggle against the Marathas to the west.
31. Assertion (A): Guru Gobind Singh introduced the Khalsa in 1699.
Reason (R): After his death, the Khalsa movement immediately collapsed and the Sikhs became part of the Mughal administration.
32. Assertion (A): The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 was won by the Marathas against Ahmad Shah Abdali.
Reason (R): Ahmad Shah Abdali was an Afghan ruler who invaded North India several times between 1748 and 1767.
33. Assertion (A): The Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were taxes collected by the Mughal Emperor in the Deccan region.
Reason (R): These taxes were actually levied by the Marathas to expand their resource base and establish dominance.

34. Assertion (A): Rajput rulers are often credited with fostering a distinct heroic culture in Rajasthan.
Reason (R): Stories about Rajput heroes were recorded in poems and songs to inspire their successors to choose death on the battlefield rather than face defeat.
35. Assertion (A): In the 14th century, a text called the Lilatilakam was composed in Manipravalam.
Reason (R): Manipravalam literally means "diamonds and corals," referring to the two languages, Sanskrit and the regional language.
36. Assertion (A): The temple architecture in Bengal featured a "double-roof" (do-chala) or "four-roof" (chau-chala) structure.
Reason (R): This style was strictly copied from the stone temple architecture of the Delhi Sultanate.
37. Assertion (A): Women in Rajput stories were often depicted as following their heroic husbands in both life and death.
Reason (R): The practice of Sati was strictly prohibited and never mentioned in the poetic traditions of Rajasthan.
38. Assertion (A): Pirs were community leaders who also functioned as teachers and adjudicators.
Reason (R): The term "Pir" refers exclusively to Hindu deities worshipped in the Bengal region.
39. Assertion (A): Early Bengali literature was entirely independent of Sanskrit influence and developed in isolation.
Reason (R): A large part of early Bengali literature, such as the Maynamati-Gopichandra songs, belonged to the Nath cult and was composed in the regional language.
40. Assertion (A): The classical dance form of Bharatanatyam is native to the state of Kerala.
Reason (R): Bharatanatyam is the traditional classical dance form of Tamil Nadu.
41. Assertion (A): Fish was strictly forbidden as a food item for all Bengalis, including Brahmanas, due to religious reasons.
Reason (R): The Brihaddharma Purana, a 13th-century text from Bengal, permitted local Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish.
42. Assertion (A): Shopping complexes and malls are usually found in urban areas.
Reason (R): In a weekly market, there is a large element of competition among shopkeepers.
43. Assertion (A): Not everyone can afford to shop in malls.
Reason (R): Markets offer opportunities for self-employment to many people.
44. Assertion (A): Retailers only sell goods to other wholesalers and never to the end consumer.
Reason (R): A retailer is the trader who finally sells the products to the consumer in local markets.
45. Assertion (A): Internet shopping requires a person to physically visit a marketplace to see the goods.
Reason (R): Nowadays, goods can be ordered through phone or internet, and items are delivered to the doorstep.
46. Assertion (A): Small farmers like Swapna often sell their cotton to local traders instead of the large Kurnool market.
Reason (R): Farmers are often bound by loan conditions that require them to sell their produce to the trader who lent them money.
47. Assertion (A): The "putting-out system" is prevalent in the weaving industry in Erode.
Reason (R): In this system, merchants supply raw materials to weavers and receive the finished cloth in return.

48. Assertion (A): Cultivation of cotton is a very expensive process for small farmers.
Reason (R): The climate in Kurnool is generally warm, which is ideal for growing cotton.
49. Assertion (A): The Erode bi-weekly cloth market is one of the largest cloth markets in the world.
Reason (R): Merchants from the Erode market sell the cloth to garment exporting factories near Delhi.
50. Assertion (A): The putting-out system ensures that weavers get the maximum share of the final price of the shirt.
Reason (R): Merchants control what is to be made and pay very little to the weavers for their labor.