

Passage 1: The Indian Independence Movement

The Indian independence movement was a series of activities with the aim of ending British rule in India. It spanned from 1857 to 1947, culminating in India's independence on August 15, 1947. The movement was marked by significant events and figures, including the Revolt of 1857, the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, and the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated for non-violent resistance.

Gandhi's methods of non-violence and civil disobedience, such as the Salt March in 1930, played a crucial role in mobilizing the masses. Other notable leaders included Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Quit India Movement of 1942 was another significant event that intensified the struggle for freedom. Finally, after years of persistent efforts, India achieved independence, marking the end of British colonial rule.

1. When did India gain independence?

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|---------|---------|
| A) 1857 | C) 1942 |
| B) 1885 | D) 1947 |

2. Who was a prominent leader advocating non-violent resistance?

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| A) Subhas Chandra Bose | C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel |
| B) Jawaharlal Nehru | D) Mahatma Gandhi |

3. What was the aim of the Indian independence movement?

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| A) To establish a monarchy | C) To promote industrialization |
| B) To end British rule | D) To form a federation |

4. Which event is associated with Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent methods?

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| A) Revolt of 1857 | C) Formation of the Indian National Congress |
| B) Salt March | D) Quit India Movement |

5. When was the Indian National Congress formed?

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|---------|---------|
| A) 1857 | C) 1930 |
| B) 1885 | D) 1942 |

6. Which movement intensified the struggle for freedom in 1942?

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| A) Salt March | C) Quit India Movement |
| B) Revolt of 1857 | D) Civil Disobedience Movement |

7. Who among the following was NOT a leader in the Indian independence movement?

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| A) Jawaharlal Nehru | C) Winston Churchill |
| B) Subhas Chandra Bose | D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel |

8. What was the significance of August 15, 1947?

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| A) Formation of the Indian National Congress | C) India's independence from British rule |
| B) Start of the Quit India Movement | D) Mahatma Gandhi's birthdate |

The Wonders of the Indian Monsoon

The Indian monsoon is a significant climatic phenomenon that affects the entire Indian subcontinent. It typically begins in June and lasts until September, bringing much-needed rain to the region. The monsoon is crucial for agriculture, as it provides water for crops like rice, wheat, and sugarcane.

The arrival of the monsoon is eagerly awaited by farmers and is celebrated with various festivals. In Kerala, the festival of Onam marks the beginning of the monsoon season. The monsoon also brings relief from the scorching summer heat, making the weather more pleasant.

However, the monsoon can also cause challenges. Heavy rains can lead to flooding, landslides, and waterlogging in cities. Despite these challenges, the monsoon remains a vital part of life in India, supporting agriculture and replenishing water sources.

Very Short Answer Questions

1. When does the Indian monsoon typically begin?
2. Name one crop that benefits from the monsoon rains.
3. Which festival in Kerala marks the beginning of the monsoon season?
4. What are some challenges caused by the monsoon?

Short Answer Questions

1. Why is the monsoon important for Indian agriculture?
2. How does the monsoon affect the weather in India?
3. Describe the impact of heavy monsoon rains on cities.
4. How do people in India celebrate the arrival of the monsoon?