

B. CASE STUDY – HISTORY:

During the 18th century, Murshidabad was a prosperous city. It was the capital of the Bengal Subah in the Mughal Empire for seventy years, with a jurisdiction covering modern-day Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It was the seat of the hereditary Nawab of Bengal and the state's treasury, revenue office and judiciary. Bengal was the richest Mughal province.

Murshidabad was a cosmopolitan city. Its population peaked at 100,000 in the 1750s. It was home to wealthy banking and merchant families from different parts of the Indian subcontinent and wider Eurasia, including the Jagat Seth and Armenians.

European companies, including the British East India Company, the French East India Company, the Dutch East India Company and the Danish East India Company, conducted business and operated factories around the city. Silk was a major product of Murshidabad. The city was also a center of art and culture, including ivory sculptors, Hindustani classical music and the Murshidabad style of Mughal painting.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

21. Cosmopolitan refers to as

- A. Multiracial
- B. Multi-talented
- C. Extraordinary
- D. Metropolitan

22. The person who didn't support Siraj ud Daulah in the battle of Plassey

- A. Mir Madan
- B. Mohan Lal
- C. Jagath Seth
- D. Both B and C

23. Murshidabad is known for it's

- A. Cotton production
- B. Silk production
- C. Spice trade
- D. Mountains

24. Choose the incorrect statement

- A. Murshidabad was a prosperous city
- B. Bengal was the richest Mughal province
- C. The city was a center of art and craft
- D. It was home to wealthy banking and merchant families

CASE STUDY – GEOGRAPHY:

If Earth were to lose all of its water, the consequences would be severe and catastrophic. Water is essential for all known forms of life, and it plays a vital role in maintaining the planet's ecosystems and supporting various processes that are essential for the survival of living organisms.

Without water, the Earth would become a barren and inhospitable place. All plants and animals would die, and the planet's ecosystems would collapse. The loss of water would also have a profound impact on the Earth's climate and weather patterns. Water plays a key role in regulating the planet's temperature, and without it, the Earth's surface would become much hotter and drier. This could lead to widespread desertification and make it impossible for life to thrive.

In addition to the devastating impacts on life and the environment, the loss of water would also have significant implications for human society. Water is essential for agriculture, industry, and many other aspects of modern life, and its loss would have a profound impact on human civilization.

In short, the loss of water on Earth would be a catastrophic event that would have far-reaching and devastating consequences for all living organisms and the planet as a whole.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

25. If Earth were to lose all of its water -----

- A. All plants only would die
- B. The planet's ecosystem would collapse
- C. It would affect the earth's rotation

D. Earth's surface would become colder

26. Lose of water will also effect the society, because ---

E. It would hamper agriculture

F. People would have to pay more for traveling

G. Plantation would become effective

H. Lack of water leads to lack of solar energy

27. How water can be conserved?

A. By increasing the use of water

B. Judicial use of water

C. Use shower for bath instead of stored water (bucket)

D. Stop drinking water