

**A Multiple Choice Questions.**

1. The gun placed in Golconda Fort was made of _____.
a. Copper b. Iron c. Steel d. Bronze
2. Where is the Golconda fort located?
a. Vijaynagar b. Hyderabad c. Gujarat d. Delhi
3. In which of these direction does the Sunrise every day?
a. South b. West c. North d. East
4. Whose cannon is placed in Golconda fort?
a. Aurangzeb b. Akbar c. Jehangir d. Babur
5. A single of this can cause a lot of destruction.
a. Bastion b. Cannon c. Museum d. Bomb
6. Which of these metal were used to make Cannon of Aurangzeb?
a. Steel b. Copper c. Iron d. Bronze
7. What does the mean of Burj?
a. Tomb b. Bastions c. Gateway d. None
8. Golconda fort has _____ bastions
a. 97 b. 87 c. 77 d. 67
9. In which era did the Qutubshahi sultans rule?
a. 1518 to 1687 b. 1700 to 1760
c. 1410 to 1490 d. 1805 to 1850.
10. Which of the following places/ things was absent in Golconda fort?
a. Fountains b. Big tanks c. Map d. Fan

B Write true or false for the following statements:

1. There are many palaces inside Golconda Fort. _____
2. We should write names on the historical monuments. _____
3. The Mughal army used nuclear bombs. _____
4. Mashak is a leather bag used for carrying water. _____
5. Golconda fort has very thin walls. _____
6. The fort had fountains on the roof. _____
7. Golconda fort is built on a granite hill that is 12 metres high. _____
8. Much before 1200 AD the fort was made of mud. _____
9. Only the sultan lived in the fort. _____
10. People like farmers and workers also lived in Golconda fort. _____

C Circle the special features things of the Golconda Fort.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| Swords | Jewellery | Sharp Iron Spokes |
| Factories | Huge gate | Roads |
| Carved walls | Thin walls | Burj |
| Big halls | Gardens | Fountains |

D Give reasons.

1. Bastions were even higher than the fort walls.

Ans. _____

2. Aurangzeb's army could not get into the Golconda fort.

Ans. _____

E Answer the following questions.

1. Why is a deep ditch dug along the walls of the fort?

Ans. _____

2. How was the water lifted to big tanks and fountains on the roof?

Ans. _____

3. What do you come to know through the things kept in a museum?

Ans. _____

4. Why is a small gate made into a big gate?

Ans. _____

5. Why should we preserve our heritage?

Ans. _____

6. What tricks did emperors play to make smaller kingdoms a part of their own kingdom?

Ans. _____

Answer

A.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Iron | 2. Hyderabad | 3. East | 4. Aurangzeb |
| 5. Bomb | 6. Bronze | 7. Bastions | 8. 87 |
| 9. 1518 to 1687 | 10. Fan | | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True | 5. False |
| 6. True | 7. False | 8. True | 9. False | 10. True |

C.

Swords, Jewellery, Sharp Iron Spokes, Factories, Huge gate, Carved walls Burj, Big halls, Gardens, Fountains.

D.

1. Big holes were made in the bastions to see at a distance and attack enemies coming towards the fort from several directions. Bastions are built at a height to provide space to look on distant places from several directions. That is why bastions were even higher than the fort walls.
2. Aurangzeb's army could not get in because there was a long and deep pit along the strong walls of the fort.

E.

1. The deep ditch was dug along the wall so that the enemy could not cross it easier to enter the fort.
2. The bullocks were made to move the drum, which in turn moved the toothed wheel. So, when the toothed wheel moved, it rotated the garland wheel and thus water was lifted from the well.
3. Various types of objects are displayed in museums. We get to know the information about what the object is when it was found and what is its function. So, one can go to specific museums to improve their knowledge about the respective subject.
4. The small gate was called the needle's eye. Only one person at a time can enter through it. So it also ensures the safety of the fort.
5. Our heritage serves as the identity of our nation. Humans have always relied on their past, and heritage as a guide to construct their present and future.
6. They did friendship, flattery, and wedding ties with the smaller kingdoms. And when nothing else worked they attacked them.