

**QUESTION BANK (CIVICS)**

1 MARK

1. Blue revolution is related to

(a) Milk (b) Fishery (c) Oilseeds (d) Food grain

2. Community ties developed by good neighbourhood are

(a) Weak (b) Loose (c) Discouraging (d) Strong

3. Which one of the following problem solving methods is undemocratic

(a) Discussion (b) Coersion (c) Persuasion (d) Compromise

4. The democratic way of life should NOT be based on

(a) Personality (b) Equality (c) Fraternity (d) Justice

5. Which of the following festivals is not a harvesting Festival?

a) Onam      b) Baisakhi      c) Holi      d) Pongal

6. Which one of the following is NOT a goal of democracy?

a) Harmony and balance      b) Dictatorship      c) Social Equality      d) Economic Inequality

7. The smallest unit of a community:

(a). School      (b). Family      (c). Neighbourhood      (d). None of these.

8. White revolution is related to:

(a). food grain      (b). oil seeds      (c). milk      (d). Fishery

9. Whose views should be accepted for reaching at a consensus ?

(a). nobody's view      (b). minority's view      (c). majority's view      (d). President's view.

10 The first unit of community life is :

a. A village      b. A school      c. A family      d. A child

11 Folk dance of Rajasthan

a) Bihu      b)Ghoomer      c) Kuchipudi      d) Garba

12. Village life has got revolutionized by the use of:  
 (a)Village community (b) Electricity (c) Safe water (d) Agriculture
13. Yellow revolution is related to :  
 (a)Food grain (b) Oil seed (c) Milk (d) Fishery
14. Harvesting festival of Tamil Nadu :  
 (a)Onam (b) Pongal (c) Behu (d) Baiskhi
- 15 .It is very important to keep the environment  
 (a) Light and bright (c) Clean and green  
 (b) Hot and cold (d) Dry and wet
- 16 .Inspite of our best efforts our problems still continue due to  
 (a)Over-population (c) Lack of efforts  
 (b) Lack of funds (d) over expenditure

### QUESTION BANK (CIVICS)

3 MARKS

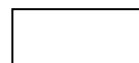
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|--|--------|
| 1. Mention three goals of democracy.   | 3      |
| 2. Distinguish between the rural and urban communities.                                      | 3      |
| 3.. How did the community life begin?  | 3      |
| 4. Why is India not able to develop with the fast pace?                                      | 3      |
| 5. Why did India opt for a democratic government?  | 3      |
| 6. Briefly explain the functions of the government.  | 3      |
| 7 Write 3 main factors which are responsible for Green Revolution in India .                 |        |
| 8 What is democracy ? Define “universal adult franchise”                                     | 3      |
| 9. How does the cultural exchange help in community development?                             | 3<br>3 |
| 10 Explain the three levels of Government.   | 3      |
| 11 Explain the role of the people at the time of general election.                           | 3      |
| 12India’s unity in diversity has always been our source of strength. Justify the statement . | 3      |
| 13. Mention three main provisions of the Right to Equality.                                  | 3      |
| 14. Describe the role of media in democracy. Any three points.                               | 3      |

15. Describe the powers of the Governor of a state. 3
16. Are elections the basis of equality? Justify with Examples. 3
17. What do we learn from family? What values does family develop in us? 3

### QUESTION BANK (CIVICS)

4 MARKS

1. How do people guard their own rights and freedom granted to them by the constitution ?  
Explain. 4
2. What is democracy? Why did India OPT for a democratic government. 4
3. Write four goals of democracy.
4. Distinguish between rural and urban communities.
5. Briefly explain the function of the Government .
6. How did the community life begin?
7. Mention two factors responsible for discrimination in India.
8. Write down the constitutional provisions which aimed at social, economic, and Political equality.
9. Why did India opt for a democratic government ?
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**QUESTION BANK (GEO)**

1 MARK

1. The hottest planet is

(a) Venus (b) Earth (c) Sun (d) Mercury

2. The most perfect approximation of the Earth is

(a) Map (b) Globe (c) compass (d) Atlas

3. The heat zone lying between  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ}$

(a) Torrid (b) Frigid (c) Temperate (d) Pole

4. The direction in which the earth revolves around the sun

(a) East to West (b) West to East (c) North to South (d) South to North.

5. A map showing relief features such as mountains, plateaus, plains etc is:

a) Political map      b) Physical map c) Topographical map      d) Thematic map

6... The heat zone lying between  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S is:

a) Frigid zone b) Torrid zone      c) Temperate zone      d) Time zone

7. There is 24 hour darkness at the Arctic Circle on

a) June 21      b) March 21      c) September 23      d) December 22

8. Name the planet which is made up of solid rock materials.

(a). Jupiter              (b). Saturn              (c). Mercury              (d). None of the above.

9. The standard meridian of India selected for Indian Standard Time (IST) is:

(a).  $80^{\circ}$  E              (b).  $77^{\circ}$  E              (c).  $82^{\circ} 30'$  E              (d).  $84^{\circ} 30'$  E.

10. When time is 12 noon at  $0^{\circ}$  longitude, the time of  $45^{\circ}$  E longitude will be ?

(a). 4 PM              (b). 5 PM              (c). 3 PM              (d). 11 PM.

11. The planet which does not have any satellite:

a. Venus              b. Mars              c. Neptune              d. Earth

12. The longest circle drawn midway between two poles is :

a. The Equator      b. Prime Meridian              c. Tropic of Cancer              d. Tropic of Capricorn

13. Which one of the following is a collection of maps of the World, Continent and Countries ?

- a) Globe      b) Atlas      c) Plan      d) Sketch

14. When the time is 12:00:00 at  $0^{\circ}$  Longitude the time at  $60^{\circ}$ E longitude will be

- a) 3 PM      b) 5 Pm      c) 4 PM      d)11 PM

15. The angle of Sun rays on 21<sup>st</sup> June on the tropic of cancer is

- a)  $66 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$       b)  $90^{\circ}$       c)  $23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$       d)  $50^{\circ}$

16. The arrow in a map indicates:

- (a)South      (b) North      (c) East      (d) West

17. When the time is 9 A.M at  $0^{\circ}$  longitude, the time at  $75^{\circ}$ E longitude will be:

- (a)4 pm      (b) 2 pm      (c) 1 pm      (d) 5 pm

18. A self-glowing heavenly body:

- (a)Planet      (b) Sun      (c) Satellite      (d) Asteroid

19. The earth rotates from

- (a)North-south      (c)West-east  
(b) East-west      (d) South-north

20. On 22<sup>nd</sup> December the sun rays are vertically at the

- (a) Tropic of Capricorn      (c) Equator  
(b) Tropic of cancer      (d) Arctic circle

21. The heavenly bodies on which life exists-

- a. Mars      b. Earth      c. Venus      d Jupiter

22. The top of an arrow in a Map indicates-

- a. West      b. North      c East      d. South

23. The value of Antarctic Circle is

- a.  $33 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N      b.  $66 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N      c.  $23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S      d.  $66 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S

24. On 23<sup>rd</sup> September mid day sun is overhead at the-

- a. Equator      b. Tropic of Cancer      c. Tropic of Capricorn      d .Antarctic circle

## QUESTION BANK (GEO)

3 MARKS

1. Distinguish between Rotation and Revolution.
2. How the day and night occur on the earth ?
3. Why is the standard meridian selected by a country a multiple of  $7.5^\circ$  ?
4. State three main characteristics of parallels of latitudes.
5. Give 2 merits of a map over globe and one demerit of a map over globe.
6. State any three uses of a map.
7. Mention three features which make the earth a unique planet.
8. Mention three characteristics of Asteroids.
9. How can you solve the problems caused by over population.
10. State three main features of a star.
11. Mention three characteristics of a satellite.
12. Why do we use symbols in a map?
13. Distinguish between small scale map and large scale map.
14. What are the lines of longitudes? Mention two uses of Greenwich Mean Time.
15. Why is the time difference between each meridian of longitude 4 minutes? Give reasons.
16. Explain why after every four years, February month has 29 days?
17. What do you mean by the term Light Year ? Name the star nearest to Earth other than Sun .
18. Give reasons why day and night are equal on 21st March at all places on the Earth.
19. Differentiate between Torrid Zone and Frigid Zone.
20. What are stars? Mention two features of stars.
21. What do you mean by conventional symbols? Draw the symbols of the followings:
  - a. A river
  - b. A deciduous tree
22. Write three main characteristics of parallels of latitudes.
23. Explain about the vernal equinox.
24. Distinguish between a Globe and a map (Three point)
25. Explain any three basic components of a map.

26. Name two motions of the earth. Define any one of them.
27. What are meteors? Write any two points about them.
28. Define biosphere. Why is it important for us ?
29. What is atmosphere? What is the atmosphere composed of ?
30. How is a delta formed ? Give one example of a delta.
31. Describe the journey of a river from its source to mouth.
32. Differentiate between the P-Wave and S-Wave.
33. What are fossil fuels ? Name any two fossil fuels.
34. Define the following terms.  
(a) lava            (b) Crust            (c) Mantle
35. State three important uses of weather reports.
36. Write difference between weather and climate.
37. What is a globe? Give two disadvantages of a globe?
38. Distinguish between the Equator and Prime meridian.
39. What are the longitudes ? Mention two characteristics of longitude.

### QUESTION BANK (GEO)

4 MARKS

1. Explain with the help of a diagram, why seasons are reversed between Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
2. What is the solar system ? How were the sun and its companions born ?
3. Draw following diagrams.  
(a) Torrid Zone  
(b) Frigid Zone  
(c) A temple in a map
4. State any 4 uses of a map.
5. What is Solar System ? Mention 3 main characteristics of the head of the Solar System.

6. What do you mean by the scale of a map? Distinguish between small scale map and large scale map.

7. Draw the diagram of Heat Zones showing the values of latitudes.

8. Give the main demerits of a map as compared to a globe.

9. Find out the location of the following cities on give world map

(a) Delhi                      (b) London                      (c) New York                      (d) Tokyo

10. Give reasons why days and nights are equal on 21<sup>st</sup> March at all place on the earth.

11. Draw four conventional symbols and name them.

12. What is the solar system? How were sun and its companions born ?

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**QUESTION BANK (HISTORY)**

1 MARK

1. Kautilya wrote  
(a) Abhigyan Shakuntalam (b) Arthshastra (c) Ramayana (d) None of these.
2. The Greek Ambassador who visited India was  
(a) Kalidas (b) Kautilya (c) Megasthenese (d) Fa-hien.
3. The man of Neolithic Age was responsible for developing the first  
(a) Wheel (b) hut (c) pottery (d) Copper
4. The greatest achievement of iron-age was in the field of  
(a) science (b) painting (c) literature (d) drama
5. The Harappan terracotta pottery was  
(a) unpainted (b) glazed (c) red-brown (d) unbaked
6. Which was the favourite subject of Aryans?  
(a) Ganita (b) Astronomy (c) Science (d) Vedas
7. Who built Sudarshan Lake?  
(a) Chandragupta (b) Ashoka (c) Bindusara (d)Ajatsatru
8. The most remarkable invention of Neolithic man was the invention of  
a) Fire b) Copper c) Wheel d) Pottery
9. The Indus people used clothes made of  
a) Nylon b) Cotton c) Wool d) Silk
10. Early Vedic period is known as----- period.  
a) Rig Vedic b) Sam Vedic c) Yajur Vedic d) None of the above
11. The head of the artisan's association was known as  
a) Gramini b) Shrenee c) Senani d) Ayuktas
12. The coin used in the later Vedic period was

- a) Nishka      b) Shatamana      c) Krishnala      d) All of these

13. The last king of Nanda Dynasty was

- a) Markanda      b) Ghanananda      c) Chandragupta      d) None of these

14. Indica was written by

- a) Chanakya      b) Fahien      c) Megasthenes      d) Alexander

15. The Chinese traveller who visited India was:

- (a). Kalidas      (b). Kautillya      (c). Megasthenese      (d). Fahien.

16. The study of inscription is called:

- (a). Epigraphy      (b). Numismatics      (c). Monuments      (d). Coin.

17. The Indus people used clothes made up:

- (a). nylon      (b). wool      (c). cotton      (d). grass.

18. We get all information about early Vedic period from:

- (a). Sam Veda      (b). Rig Veda      (c). Yajur Veda      (d). Atharva.

19. The period when man started using copper tools in addition to the stone tools and implements is known as

- a. Neolithic      b. Chalcolithic      c. Mesolithic      d. Palaeolithic

20. It is believed that Mohen-jo-daro was destroyed and rebuilt

- a. 20 times      b. 4 times      c. 8 times      d. 9 times

21. Who was the last ruler of the Mauryan Dynasty?

- a. Darshak      b. Brihadratha      c. Ghananananda      d. PushyaMitra

22. The kingdoms where the rulers were chosen by the people were known as:

- a. Janapada      b. Mahajanapada      c. Ganasanghas      d. Rashtra

23 Which metal was used by the Megalithic people to make their tools?

- a. Iron      b. Copper      c. Bronze      d. None of these

24 The granary was the store house for

- a) Meat      b) Straw      c) Cotton      d) Wheat

25 Who wrote Abigyan Shakuntalam ?

- a) Ashvaghosh      b) Harisena      c) Kalidas      d) Koutilya

26 Which Greek ambassador visited India in earlier times ?

- a) Kalidas      b) Megasthenese      c) Fa-hien      d) Selucus

27 Verna means

- a) Ganita      b) Caste      c) Knowledge      d) None of these

28. Who was selucus ?

- a) Greek ambassador   b) Commander of Ashok   c) Commander of Alexander   d) Buddhist Monk

29 Which metal was used by megalithic people first ?

- a) Iron   b) Copper   c) Bronze   d) None of these

30. Name the God of Earth.

- a) Surya   b) Indra   c) Prithvi   d) Vayu

31 The most remarkable invention of Neolithic man was

- a) Wheel   b) Fire   c) Iron   d) None of these

32. The capital of Sakya's was:

- (a) Kapilavastu   (b) Kosala   (c) Vaisali   (d) Mithila

33. Commander of army:

- (a) Purohit   (b) Senani   (c) Gramini   (d) Mantri

34 The king who established his capital in village Patali on the bank of river Ganga:

- (a) Bimbisara   (b) Ajatsatru   (c) Darshak   (d) Ghanananda

35. Some archeologists believe that megalith people were invaders from

- (a) Africa   (c) Central Asia  
(b) West Asia   (d) China

36. The word veda means

- (a) Vedic period   (c) Upanishads  
(b) Knowledge   (d) Epic age

37. The Harappan terracotta pottery was

- (a) Glazed   (c) Unpainted  
(b) Unbaked   (d) Red-brown

38. Bronze was a mixture of

- (a) Gold and silver   (c) Tin and lead  
(b) Tin and copper   (d) Iron and copper

39. People of Indus valley know the use of-

- a. Bronze   b. Iron   c. Aluminium   d. Brass.

40. Who established Hospital for the animals -

- a. Chandragupta   b. Asoka   c. Bindusara   d. None of these.

## QUESTION BANK (HISTORY)

3 MARKS

1. What is history? How does the study of history help us?
2. What information do we get from the remains of Megalith culture ?
3. Write three features of Mesolithic Age ?
4. What is a civilization ? How does the study of civilization help us ?
5. What factors were responsible for the exchange of ideas between the people belonging to different parts of the world ?
6. List the achievements of Aryans in the field of science.
7. Briefly explain the economic life of the people in Magadha.
8. Briefly describe how the archeological source materials help us to learn our past?
9. Mention three similarities between the Paleolithic and Neolithic Man.
10. List three objects that throw light on the artistic skills of the people.
- 11.. What changes took place in the religion from the early Vedic Period to Later Vedic Period?[3]
- 12.. Write briefly about the Punch-marked coins.
13. What are literary sources of Indian History ?
14. What was the condition of woman in early Vedic period ?
15. What did Ashoka do for the welfare of his people ?
16. Highlight the main features of pottery of Megalith people.
17. Why did early civilization come up on river banks ? Give 3 reasons.
18. What was the condition of woman in early Vedic period ?
19. In what ways were the tools of Neolithic man better than those of the earlier period.
20. Describe the structure and importance of the Great Bath.
21. What were the main reasons for the success of the Magadha?
- 22.. What were the effects of the Kalinga War?
23. Write a short note on the art and architecture of the mauryan period.
24. Describe the features of Ashoka's Buddhism or Dhamma .
25. How do we know that the Megalithic people were agriculturist ?

- 26 Briefly explain the social life of people in Magadha.
- 27 Explain the varna system.
28. Describe the Mauryan administration.
29. How did the invention of fire help Paleolithic man?
30. Write a short notes on drainage system of Indus valley civilization.
31. What was the conditions of women in the early vedic period?
32. Name three places in Maharashtra where the remains of megalith culture have been found.
33. Briefly describe the Religious beliefs of the people of Harappan Culture .

### QUESTION BANK (HIST)

4 MARKS

1. Describe briefly the life of people of Indus Valley civilization with special emphasis on their occupation, Amusements and dress.
2. Describe the structure and importance of Great bath.
3. Describe four features of the administration under the Magadha ruler.
4. Describe the Mauryan Administration.
- 5 List the achievement of Aryan in the field of Mathematics and Science.
- 6 Mention three similarities between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic men.
- 7 List Three feature of Indus Velly civilisation which tell us that it was an urban civilisation.
8. What were the main reason for the success of the Magadha
9. What was the conditions of women in the early Vedic period.
10. What do you know about the Ashram system? .
11. Mention the sources of history of the Mauryan period.
12. Explain the varna systems .
13. Describe about the art and architecture of the .Mauryan period

