

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA, ZONE –II

**QUESTION BANK (CIVICS)**

1 MARK

1. How many subjects are there in the Union List?  
(a) 97            (b) 66                            (c) 47                            (d)56
2. When did the Constitution of India come into effect?  
(a) 25<sup>th</sup>Nov 1949            (b) 26 Jan 1950 (c) 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1950            (d)15<sup>th</sup> Aug 1949
3. When was the Right to information Act passed?  
(a) 2001                            (b) 2015                            (c) 2003                            (d)2005
4. Which one of the following is not a Union Territory?  
(a) Chandigarh            (b) Delhi                            (c) Goa                            (d) Pondichery
- Q5. Which is known as the lower house of the state legislature?  
a) Lok sabha            b) Rajya sabha            c)Legislative council            d)Legislative assembly
- Q6. In which year British passed the Gagging Act ?  
a) 1817                            b)1857                            c)1907                            d) 1947
7. The Union Territories are directly governed by the  
a. Local Government    b. Chief Minister                            c.State Government            d. Union Government
8. The minimum strength of members in VidhanParishad can be  
a.50                            b.40                            c. 30                            d. 60
9. Censorship refers to  
a. restriction on castism    b. restriction on freedom                            c.restriction on media            d.restiction on communalism
10. How many subjects are there in state list?  
i)97 ii)47 iii)66 iv)86
11. Which of the following was invented by Johan Gutenberg ?(1)  
(i)Television (ii)Radio (iii)Printing Machine (iv)Tele Printer

12. Which right was given in 2005 ?(1)

(a)Right to Religion (ii)Right to Education (iii)Right to information (iv)Right to Employment

13. Right to vote every one, who is above ,

(a) 21 years (b) 18 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years .

14. The minimum age to be a member of the legislative council is

(a) 35 years (b) 25 years (c) 21 years (d) 30 years

15. Our country is a republic because ,

- a. There is social justice and freedom in our country
- b. Freedom of speech is given to all citizens of our country.
- c. The head of our country is not a hereditary rulers,
- d. there is fraternity and a sense of equality among citizens,

16. How many members of the Vidhan Parishad retire every two years?

- a. One-third
- b. Two-third
- c. Two-fourth
- d. Three-fourth

### QUESTION BANK (CIVICS)

3 MARKS

1. Why is Vidhan Parishad called a permanent house?
2. Write three functions of state legislature.
3. Define media. Why is it called a watch dog of democracy?
4. Write three important steps taken by the government for the benefit of the children of the weaker sections of society.
5. State any three provisions of the Right to Equality.

6. Who appoints the governor of a state? Mention the discretionary power of the governor.
7. How do the media bring the problems of the common man to the forefront?  
or  
How does the cinema play an important role in bringing awareness among the people. Explain with example .
8. Who appoints the chief minister of a state? When is the president's rule imposed in a state?
9. What other basic rights are linked with the right to information?
10. Mention three important powers of the state Governor
11. How are media and technology dependant on each other ?(Three points )
12. List the important steps taken by the government for the benefit of the weaker sections of society .
13. Why is the Vidhan Parishad called a permanent house ?
14. How can the people check on their representative?

### **QUESTION BANK (CIVICS)**

4 MARKS

1. Write four functions of the council of Ministers of a state.
  2. Describe the powers of the Governor of a state.
  3. Write the composition the state Legislative Assembly.
  4. Describe the role of media in democracy?
  5. How does media influence our daily life .(four points )
  6. How are media and technology dependent on each other.
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**QUESTION BANK (GEO)**

1 MARK

1. What is the normal air pressure at sea level?

- (a) 1,130 millibar (b) 1,013 millibar (c) 1310 millibar (d) 1,300 millibar

2. In which layer of the atmosphere weather changes take place?

- (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Thermosphere

3. Which of the following is an example of sedimentary rock?

- (a) Coal (b) Marble (c) Basalt (d) Granite

4. Which type of soil is found in most part of India?

- (a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil (c) Red soil (d) Laterite soil

Q5. Which sphere is called as the "sphere of life"?

- a) atmosphere b) hydrosphere c) biosphere d) lithosphere

Q6. Sea cliffs are the erosional features formed by

- a) wind b) sea waves c) glaciers d) running water

Q7. The core of the earth is rich in

- a) iron & bauxite b) iron & lead c) iron & mica d) none of these

Q8. Ion particles are present in which layer of the atmosphere?

- a) troposphere b) stratosphere c) mesosphere d) thermosphere

9. The sphere of environment where life exists is

- a. Biosphere b. Hydrosphere c. Lithosphere d. Atmosphere

10. Which type of soil is very fertile and forms major agricultural land of our country?

- a. Black soil b. Laterite soil c. Alluvial soil d. Red soil

11. An example of igneous rock is

- a. Limestone b. Granite c. Chalk d. Marble

12. The layer provides visibility which facilitates flying conditions is

a. Mesosphere   b. Troposphere   c. Thermosphere   d. stratosphere

13. What is the science of study of landform called?

a. Seismology   b. Geomorphology   c. Sociology   d. Anthropology

14. In which year was the Wildlife Protection Act passed?

i) 1970   ii)1972   iii)1975   iv)1978

15. Which of the following deals with the study of landforms?

i) Geography   ii)Archeology   iii)Geology   iv)Geomorphology

16. What is the thickness of the 'core'?

i) 2900Km   ii)3470Km   iii)3500Km   iv)1200Km

17. In which of the following sphere is ozone gas found?

i) Troposphere   ii)Stratosphere   iii)Mesosphere   iv)Thermosphere

18. Which of the following instrument is used to measure air pressure?

i) Thermometer   ii)Barometer   iii)Seismograph   iv)Raingauge

19. What % of oxygen is found in the atmosphere?

i) 21%   ii)97%   iii)78%   iv)23%

20. The lithosphere is about,

( a ) 200 km thickness ( b ) 100 km thickness ( c ) 500 km thickness ( d ) 1000 km thickness

21. Red soil contains,

( a ) Iron particles ( b ) Nickel particles ( c ) Bronze particles ( d ) Copper particles

22. The mass of moving ice is called ,

( a ) River ( b ) Stream ( c ) Glacier ( d ) Ocean

23. The innermost part earth is known as .

( a ) crust ( b ) core ( c ) rock ( d ) mantle

24. An atmosphere through which the radio wave travel

( a ) Mesosphere ( b ) Stratosphere ( c ) Troposphere ( d ) Thermosphere

25. The soil which has the ability to retain moisture and become sticky when wet is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Red Soil
- b. Alluvial Soil
- c. Black Soil
- d. Laterite Soil

26. Granite is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ rock.

- a. Igneous
- b. Sedimentary
- c. Metamorphic
- d. None of these

27. The electrically charged ion particles are the part of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Troposphere
- b. stratosphere
- c. Mesosphere
- d. Thermosphere

28. The gaseous envelope extends about \_\_\_\_\_ km above the earth's surface.

- a. 1500
- b. 1600
- c. 1700
- d. 1800

### QUESTION BANK (GEO)

3 MARK

1. What is Hydrosphere? Mention the distribution of water in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

2. Write the differences between internal and external forces.

3. Why are Igneous rocks called primary rocks? Write the difference between Intrusive Igneous rocks and Extrusive Igneous rocks.

4. Write three important uses of weather report.

5. Explain the following term.

- (a) Tropopause
- (b) Weather
- (c) Climate

6. What is biodiversity? What steps the govt. of India has taken to protect it ?
7. Describe the composition of the lithosphere. What does it provide ?
8. Define Environment. Classify two types of Natural Environment with examples.
9. What is Weathering? Where are the effects of the weathering can be seen?
10. Describe the two types of soil on the basis of their formation with examples.
11. What is Earthquake? Mention two types of seismic waves.  
or  
Give one important feature of each layer of earth's interior.
12. Differentiate between rocks and minerals. Give examples .
13. How are the fossil fuels formed? Write the economic importance of the fossil fuels.
14. State any three importance of weather reports.
15. Mention the distribution of water in northern and southern hemisphere. Why is the earth also called the 'Blue planet'?
16. Name two forces that bring sudden changes inside the earth. Specify two difference between internal and external forces.
17. What are sediments? What is the special feature of sedimentary rocks?
18. Why is the knowledge of the earth's interior based on indirect observation?
19. Government of Delhi has taken a step to use CNG in automobiles instead of petrol or diesel.
  - (i) Why Government of Delhi has taken such step ?
  - (ii) Which values are reflected from this ?
20. State three important uses of weather reports.
21. What is the difference between physical and biological environment? Who is its most important component ?
22. Define 'biosphere' ? Why is it important for us ?
23. Why is soil conservation important ?Suggest two ways of soil conservation.
24. Differentiate between P-wave and S-wave (Three points)

25. What are fossils fuels ?Name any two fossils fuels and specify their importance.
26. What are earthquakes ?How are they caused ?
27. Name three major sources of pollutants in air and state their ill effects .
28. Name three major sources of pollutants in the air .Also state the ill-effects of these pollutants.
29. What is glacier? Name its two types with one example each.
30. What are fossil fuels? Name any two fossil fuels and state their importance.
31. Write any three features of Troposphere.
- Or
- Write any three features of Stratosphere.
32. What is the importance of carbon dioxide to us? Write any two impacts of Global Warming on the Earth.
33. How is rainfall caused?
34. What is weathering? What are its effects?
35. Why is conservation of soil important? Suggest different ways of soil conservation.

OR

What are fossil fuels? Name any two fossil fuels and specify their importance.

36. What is the important of oxygen and carbon dioxide for the living beings? (Four points)

“OR”

How is rainfall caused ? Explain it with the help of a diagram.

37. What is Ozone gas ? Write about its importance .
38. What are pollutants? How are they added in the atmosphere? Write two steps to control it.

OR

Describe the journey of a river from its sources to mouth. Write the different features formed by it.



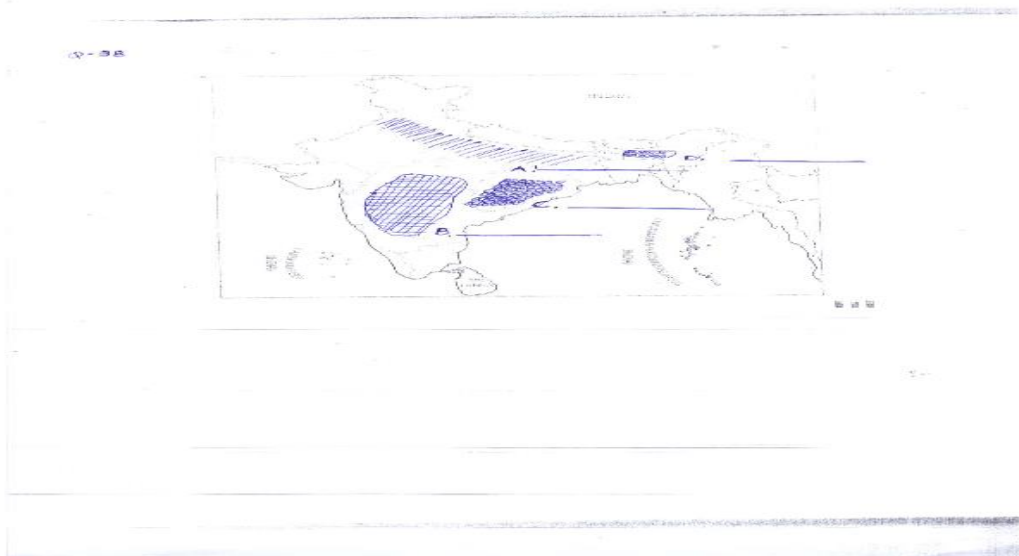
## QUESTION BANK (GEO)

4 MARKS

1. What is soil conservation? Suggest different ways of soil conservation.
2. Mention four layers of the atmosphere and write an important feature of each.
3. Different types of soil have been shown on the outline map of India as A, B, C, D.

Write their names in your answer sheets.

4. Explain the three processes involved in the mechanism of the rainfall with a suitable diagram.
5. Explain the lower most layer of the atmosphere. Draw the diagram of the structure of the atmosphere .
6. On the political map of India locate & label one state for each of the following with a proper index :  
a) Alluvial soil    b) Desert soil    c) Black soil    d) Red soil
7. On the outline map of India label any 4 major types of soil and name them .



8. On the outline map of India label the areas of major soil types.

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA, ZONE –II

**QUESTION BANK (HISTORY)**

1 MARK

1. When did PrithvirajChauhan come to throne?  
(a) 1177                      (b) 1137                      (c) 1194                      (d) 1190
2. Who was the founder of Pratiharaempire?  
(a) MihirBhoj   (b) Dantidurga                      (c) Nagabhatta-I                      (d) None of these
3. Who wrote KaviragaMarga?  
(a) Amoghaversha      (b) Dharmapala   (c) Govinda                      (d)Gopala
4. Who started the Pandyarule?  
(a)Raja Raja–I   (b) Kandungori   (c) RajendraChola                      (d)Vijayalaya
5. Who wrote Tarikh-i-Ferozshahi?  
(a) Amir Khusro                      (b) ZiauddinBarani                      (c) Chand Bardai                      (d)None of these
6. The Pandyas carried frequent wars with  
(a) Cholas                      (b) Pratiharas                      (c)Ceylon                      (d)Kanauj
7. Ala-ud-din Khalijii died on  
(a) 1137AD      (b)1320AD                      (c)1316AD                      (d)1325AD
8. Which period is known as the medieval period in European history?  
a) 5th -15th century AD                      c) 7th-17th century A.D  
b) 6th-16th century A.D                      d) 8th-18th century A.D
9. The great literary works of south India were  
a) silappadikaran   b) mannimekaalai                      c) none of these      d) all the above
10. Who led the foundation of Muslim empire in India  
a) Muhammad Ghori                      c) Mamud Ghazni  
b)Qutubuddin Aibek                      d) none of these
11. Who completed Qutub Minar?  
a) Illtutmish                      b)Aramshah                      c)Razia sultan                      d) Qutubuddin

12. Who was a literary gem in Qutubuddin aibek court ?  
a) Hasan azmi                      b)Ziauddin Barani              c) Amir khushro      d)none of these
13. Slave dynasty was founded by :  
a) Mohammad ghori      b) Illtutmish              c)Qutubuddin Aibek      d) Giayasuddin
14. Prithviraj Chauhan III was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of  
a) Panipat                      b)khanwa              c)Tarain                      d) None of these
15. Which period is known as the medieval period in Indian history?  
a. 5<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century AD      b. 8<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century AD      c.6<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century AD      d. 7<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century AD
16. Who was the real founder of Rashtrakuta empire?  
a. Dantidurga                      b. Govinda III                      c. Amoghavarsha                      d. Dharmapala
17. The Chola kingdom extended from  
a. Madurai to Tirunivelli      b. Travancore to Mysore      c. Nellore to Pudukottad.Vengi to Vijaynagar
18. MahamudGhazni invaded India  
a. 5 times                      b.11 times                      c. 20 times                      d.17 times
19. Who wrote Tahkik-I-Hind?  
i)Abul Fazl ii)Ibn Battutah iii)Alberuni iv)Bernier
20. At which place is Rajarajeshwara Temple situated?  
i) Kanchipuram ii)Mahabalipuram iii)Madurai iv)Tanjore
21. Who assumed the title 'Gangai Kondai' ?  
i)Rajaraja-I ii)Rajendra Chola iii)Vijayalaya iv)Kandum gori
22. In which of the following years did Mahmud Ghazni attack the Somnath Temple?  
i) 1000 AD ii)1012 AD iii)1025 AD iv)1027 AD
23. Who was the real founder of the Rashtrakuta empire ?  
(a) Govinda III (b) Mihir Bhoj (c) Amoghavarsha (d) Dantidurga
- 24 Indian historian believe that Chalukyas were  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh

25. Who was defeated Muhammad Ghori in Gujrat ?

- (a) King Bhimdev (b) Prithviraj Chauhan (c) King Jaichand (d) Qutubddin Aibak.

26. The kingdom of Pandyas was established in

- (a) 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (b) 7<sup>th</sup> century A. D. (c) 9<sup>th</sup> century A. D. (d) 11<sup>th</sup> century A . D.

27. The last ruler of Khalji Dynasty was ,

- (a) Khusro (b) Ala- ud –din (c) Jalal- ud –din (d) Ghiyasuddin .

28. Who set up Vikramsheel Vihar?

- a. Gopala  
b. Dharmapala  
c. Mihir Bhoj  
d. Amoghvarsha

29 Who was the founder of Cholas Empire?

- a. Vijayalaya  
b. Kandungori  
c. Rajaraja- I  
d. Rajendra Cho

30. Who was defeated in the first battle of Tarain?

- a. Muhammad Ghori  
b. Prithviraj ChauhanI  
c. Muhammad Ghazni  
d. Jaichand

31. Who was the successor of sultan iltutmish?

- a. Alauddin  
b. Razia sultan  
c. Nasiruddin mahmood  
d. Rukunuddin Feroz

### QUESTION BANK (HISTORY)

3 MARKS

1. Describe the economic conditions of the people in the small kingdoms of North India.

2. By giving example explain how meaning of words and terms has changed with time?
3. Mention the reforms introduced by FerozTughlaq to redress the grievances of the people.
4. What was the result of constant infighting among the Rajput rulers?
- 5 .What were the religious beliefs of the people in Southern states during the Medieval period?
6. Mention three economic reforms introduced by Ala-ud-din Khalji are still important today.
7. Write three reasons responsible for the defeat of Indian rulers during Turkish invasions.
- 8 List the well-known literary sources of information of the medieval period.
9. Why were the Pratihars known as Gurjara-Pratihara ?
10. What do you know about the origin of Rajput?
11. What was the position of king in the southern states during medieval period?
12. What do you know about the education in the southern India?
13. Name the ruler who credited with laying the foundation of Muslim empire in India? Why did MahamudGhaznidecide to attack India?
14. Describe the steps taken by Ala-ud-din Khalji to maintain law and order in his sultanate.

15. List three literary sources of information of medieval India .
16. Describe the social condition of NorthIndia during the Rajput rulers ?
17. What was the position of the King in the Southern states ?(Three points )
18. Mention three achievements of Ghiasuddin Balban as sultan .
19. List three reasons responsible for the defeat of Indian rulers at the hands of Mohammad Ghori
20. Mention three important achievements of Iltutmish .
21. Mention three important effects of Mahmud Ghazni's invasions of India.
22. List the well known literary and archaeological sources of the medieval period.
23. What do you know about education in the Southern India ?
24. Mention any three important features of the Rashtrakuta empire .
25. Describe Muhammad Tughlaq's project which failed ?
26. Mention the main achievements of Rajaraja ,the Great..
27. What is Tripartite Struggle?
28. What was the position of the king in the southern states.
29. Describe the development of literature during the Delhi Sulatanate.

## QUESTION BANK (HISTORY)

4 MARKS

1. Explain the achievement of Ghiyasuddin Balban as a sultan.
2. Describe the steps taken by Ala-ud-din khalji to maintain law and order in his Sultanate.
3. Mention the economic reforms made by Ala-ud-din khalji.
4. Describe the economic condition of the people of the north India during medieval period
5. Briefly describe the economic life of people during the Delhi sultanate.
6. Mention the reforms made by Feroz Tughlaq to redress the grievanances of the people.

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