



CIVICS CHAPTER 1

1. To which caste does Sameer Ek belong?
 - (a) Muslim
 - (b) Hindu
 - (c) Sikh
 - (d) None of these
2. Which language does Sameer Do speak?
 - (a) English
 - (b) Hindi
 - (c) Sanskrit
 - (d) Tamil
3. What does Sameer Ek do?
 - (a) Goes to school
 - (b) Sells the newspapers
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
4. Which caste does Sameer Do belong to?
 - (a) Hindu
 - (b) Muslim
 - (c) Sikh
 - (d) Christian
5. On which source do the people of Ladakh depend for drinking water?
 - (a) Rivers
 - (b) Sea
 - (c) Melting of snow
 - (d) None of these

6. Which region/state produces the Pushmina wool?
- (a) Ladakh
 - (b) Jamshedpur
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Delhi
7. Where are the Pushmina shawls woven?
- (a) In Kashmir
 - (b) In Tamil Nadu
 - (c) In Mumbai
 - (d) In Haryana
8. What is dzos?
- (a) A type of yak-cow
 - (b) A type of dog
 - (c) A type of goat
 - (d) A type of cat
9. Name the religion which reached Tibet via Ladakh?
- (a) Jainism
 - (b) Buddhism
 - (c) Islam
 - (d) Sikhs
10. Name the state located in Southwest corner of India,
- (a) Kashmir
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) All of these

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Give an example of diversity in India.
2. Give an example of unity in diversity among Indians.
3. Give one example to show why diversity is important in our lives.

4. Give one way in which Kerala and Ladakh are different.
5. What is Ladakh known as?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 'India is a country of many diversities'. Explain giving examples.
2. India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of its strength Explain.
3. How are history and geography tied in the cultural life of a region? Explain giving examples of Kerala and Ladakh.
4. What does diversity add to our lives?
5. Draw up a list of the different festivals celebrated in your locality. Which of these celebrations are shared by members of different regional and religious communities?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How do we explain diversity?
2. List three ways in which the different geographical location of Kerala and Ladakh would influence the following:
3. Do you think the term "unity in diversity" is an appropriate term to describe India? What do you think Nehru is trying to say about Indian unity in the sentence quoted above from his book "The Discovery of India"?
4. Underline the line in the poem sung after the Jallianwalla massacre, which according to you, reflects India's essential unity.
5. Choose another region in India and do a similar study of the historical and geographical factors that influences the diversity found there. Are these historical and geographical factors connected to each other? How?

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

1. What does diversity add to our lives?
2. In your opinion is it a fair situation that some children get to go to school and others don't?

3. Which are the different festivals celebrated in your locality? Name these celebrations that are shared by members of different regional and religious communities.
4. What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?
5. Why is India called the Land of Diversities?

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 1

MCQs

1. How is the sky filled with after sunset and in the night?
 - (a) Bright objects
 - (b) Dim objects
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
2. What is the name given to the full moon night?
 - (a) Amavasya
 - (b) Poornima
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
3. Which of the following name is given to the new moon?
 - (a) Poornima
 - (b) Amavasya
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
4. What are celestial bodies?
 - (a) The sun
 - (b) The moon
 - (c) All the shining bodies in the sky
 - (d) All of these
5. The celestial bodies which have their own heat and light are called
 - (a) planets
 - (b) stars
 - (c) satellites
 - (d) all of these
6. Which is the most recognisable constellation?
 - (a) The saptarishi

- (b) The moon
 - (c) The sun
 - (d) The mars
7. The star which indicates the north is called
- (a) pole star
 - (b) pole
 - (c) north pole
 - (d) south pole
8. The celestial bodies which do not have their own heat and light but are lit by the light of the stars are named as
- (a) stars
 - (b) planets
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
9. The word 'planet' has been derived from the word 'planetai' which is named as
- (a) Latin word
 - (b) German word
 - (c) Greek word
 - (d) English word
10. Which celestial bodies form the solar system?
- (a) The sun
 - (b) The planets
 - (c) The satellites, asteroids and meteoroids
 - (d) All of the above

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name two celestial bodies visible only in the night sky.
2. Why do we not feel the heat and light of the stars, even though they are so big and hot?
3. From which Greek word is the word 'planet' derived?

4. What does the solar family consist of?
5. What is the shape of the orbits in which planets revolve around the sun?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name the two extreme shapes of the moon. When and at what intervals do they occur?
2. What is the Pole Star? How can the Saptarishi be used to locate it?
3. Write a short note on the two planets nearest to the sun.
4. How does earth support life?
5. Differences between a planet and a star

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note the sun.
2. Write a short note the moon.
3. Write a short note the Galaxy.
4. Draw a diagram showing the eight planets of the solar system in their orbits around the sun. Also prepare a table mentioning the length of their days and years.
5. What is meant by the 'Solar System'? Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

1. Do you wonder why we can't see the moon and all those bright tiny objects during day time?
2. What do animals and plants require in order to grow and survive?
3. What is the easy method to memorise the name of the planets in order of their distance from the sun is?
4. Who are astronomers? Who is Aryabhata?
5. Mention the ways used by the people of ancient times to determine direction.

GEOGRAPHY CH- 2

MCQs

- 1) What is a Globe?
 - A) A miniature form of earth
 - B) A true model of earth
 - C) A replica of the earth
 - D) All the above
- 2) What does the equator represent?
 - A) The 90 degree latitude
 - B) The 35 degree latitude
 - C) The 0 degree latitude
 - D) None of the above
- 3) The imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts is...
 - A) The tropic of cancer
 - B) The tropic of Capricorn
 - C) Equator
 - D) Arctic Circle
- 4) A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner. From where does it pass through?
 - A) The centre
 - B) North Pole
 - C) South Pole
 - D) All the above
- 5) The area that receives the maximum heat is called as the ...
 - A) Temperate Zone
 - B) Frigid Zone
 - C) Torrid zone
 - D) None of the above

6) Name one of the following parallels of latitudes as Tropic of Cancer.

(a) 0°

(b) 23°

$30' S$ (c)

$23^{\circ} 30' N$

(d) 66°

$30' N$

7] Which of the following are shown on the globe in their true size?

(a) Countries

(b) Continents

(c) Oceans

(d) All of these

8] The time of India is ahead of that of England by

(a) 2 hours

(b) 5 hours and 30 minutes

(c) 3 hours

(d) none of these

9] The local time of $82^{\circ} 30' E$ longitude is taken as a standard throughout India. It is known as

(a) local time of India

(b) Indian Standard Time (IST)

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

10] What is the time difference between the time of Dwarka in Gujarat and time of Dibrugarh in Assam?

- (a) 2 hours
- (b) 1 hour and 30 minutes
- (c) 1 hour and 45 minutes
- (d) 5 hours and 30 minutes

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. In which ocean are Tonga islands situated?
2. What is the true shape of the earth?
3. How many standard times does Russia have?
4. Where is the Tropic of Capricorn located?
5. What is the standard Meridian of India?

SHORT ANSWERS

1. What are the 3 heat zones of the earth?
2. What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?
3. What is the best means of measuring time?
4. In how many time zones is the earth divided?
5. Why does Russia have several time zones?

LONG ANSWERS

1. Why is it very cold at both the poles?
2. What are Parallels of Latitudes and Meridian of Longitude?
3. Why does the torrid zone receive the maximum amount of heat?
4. Why is it 5.30pm in India and 12.00 noon in London?
5. Which zones have moderate temperature? Why?

COMPETENCY BASED

1. Why does the earth have different heat zones
2. What would happen if there were no seasons on the earth?
3. What happens due to the little tilt that the earth has?
4. Why is the imaginary lines on the earth drawn?
5. Even though India is a big country, it does follows only one standard time?

HISTORY CH-1

MCQS

1. On which river's bank were the cities developed about 2500 years ago?
 - (a) Ganga
 - (b) Yamuna
 - (c) Narmada
 - (d) All of these

- 2] Which city was established to the south of Ganga?
 - (a) Magadha
 - (b) Nalanda
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these

- 3] On which coast is 'Rosetta' a town in Egypt?
 - (a) east coast
 - (b) north coast
 - (c) south coast
 - (d) west coast

- 4] In which language does the abbreviation 'AD' means 'in the year of the Lord'?
 - (a) Greek
 - (b) Roman
 - (c) Latin

(d) None of the above

5] When did we in India start using the form of dating of 'CE' and 'BCE'.

(a) About 200 years ago.

(b) About 300 years ago

(c) About 400 years ago

(d) About 500 years ago

6] How are the dates before the birth of Christ (BC) counted?

(a) Forward

(b) Backward

(c) From the beginning

(d) none of the above

7] Who exactly are Archaeologists?

(a) Those who study inscriptions about the past

(b) Those who study the remains of the past

(c) Those who explore and excavate the past

(d) All of these

8] Manuscripts were written in the past and were preserved for a long time. But some were destroyed, How?

(a) By animals

(b) By natural calamity

(c) By insects

(d) None of the above

9] In which today's state was the famous town of Magadha present?

(a) Uttar Pradesh

(b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Bihar

(d) Maharashtra

10] Where are the Garo hills located?

(a) North -East of India

(b) South-East of India

(c) North-West of India

(d) South-West of India

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

1. In which country is the place named 'Kandhar' today?
2. What is the Sanskrit word for Indus that mentions India?
3. What is the meaning of the Latin word 'manu'?
4. Which language was used by the common people?
5. Which objects of the past were un-perishable and lasted for a longer time?

SHORT ANSWERS

1. What type of food did the people of the past gather?
2. About how many years ago did the earliest cities flourish? On which river bank did they flourish?

3. Why were manuscripts written by hand in the past?
4. Where could have Archaeologists found out the manuscripts of the past?
5. Usually what subjects did these manuscripts deal with?

LONG ANSWERS

1. Generally which type of people did not bother to keep a record of what they did?
2. How do people of the Andaman Islands get their food today?
3. What is an Inscription?
4. Where were Manuscripts usually written?
5. From where was the name of our country Bharata used?

COMPETENCY BASED

1. What are the different reasons for people of the past to travel as well as travel even today ?
2. Who kept their records and why did they keep?
3. Why do we call Historians and archaeologists as detectives?
4. Why do you think our country was called by so many names?
