

MODEL TEST PAPER-1

A. Tick (✓) the only correct choice amongst the following :


- Ursa Major is a :
a. star b. constellation c. satellite d. planet
- The Indian Standard Time is calculated according to :
a. 15° E b. 15° W c. 75° E d. 82½° E
- The movement of the Earth around the Sun is known as :
a. Illumination b. Inclination c. Rotation d. Revolution
- Maps are _____ dimensional.
a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
- The domain of land is known as :
a. Lithosphere b. Hydrosphere c. Atmosphere d. Biosphere
- Deccan Plateau is found in :
a. India b. China c. Africa d. South America
- The Middle Himalayas are known as :
a. Shivaliks b. Himadri c. Himachal d. Terai
- The world's highest rainfall occurs in
a. Kerala b. Mahabaleshwar c. Asansol d. Mawsynram
- Merchants travelled with :
a. armies b. caravans or ships c. alone d. none of these
- Major changes in the environment 12,000 years ago led to the development of :
a. deserts b. grasslands c. forests d. none of these

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Earth's satellite is called the _____.
- The imaginary parallel lines on the globe are called _____.
- The daily motion of the Earth is _____.
- A compass is used to find the main _____.
- Global warming means rise in the _____ of the Earth.
- River Nile flows in the continent of _____.
- Indian Standard Time is fixed with respect to _____ Longitude.
- The monsoon advances in the month of _____.
- _____ in Latin means, by hand.
- Each merchant family had its own emblem on its _____.

C. Write true (T) or False (F) against the following statements in given brackets :

- All the planets move around the Sun from West to East.
- The distance between two parallels of latitude is not the same.
- The Earth revolves round the Sun in 365 days and 8 hours.
- A big globe can also be handled and carried easily.
- The continent of Africa is the second largest continent.

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6. Alps is an important mountain range of Europe.
 7. The countries of Indian subcontinent share their boundaries with India.
 8. The monsoons do not influence our lifestyle.
 9. 2010 AD means 2010 years from the birth of Christ.
 10. The discovery of agriculture helped to make pottery.

D. Answer in one word or one phrase :

1. Between whose orbit the asteroid belt is found ?
2. Name the two points of reference meant to locate places on the globe.
3. What is the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plane ?
4. What are the four directions called ?
5. Name the continents which lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
6. Which are the major crops of the black soil ?
7. Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea ?
8. Name the different seasons in India.
9. Where did the earliest people in India settle ?
10. About how many years before, the domestication of plants and animals began ?

E. Answer these questions briefly :

1. What is meant by the 'Solar System' ?
2. What are called Parallels of Latitude ?
3. What is the earth day ?
4. How is distance shown on a map ?
5. What are known as domains or realms of the Earth ? Name them.
6. What is a landform ?
7. Name the major physical divisions of India.
8. Which winds bring rainfall in India ? Why is it so important ?
9. What do you mean by the term 'past' ?
10. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time ?

F. Answer these questions in detail :

1. What is a constellation ? How it is different from a galaxy ?
2. Name the three heat zones of the earth and dividing lines of each.
3. What are the effects of the revolution of the Earth ?
4. What are the limitations of a globe ? How are maps more helpful than a globe ?
5. What are the four domains of the Earth ? Discuss in brief ?
6. How are fold mountains and block mountains created ?
7. Where is India located ? Write in terms of its length, breadth, latitudes and longitudes ?
8. How are monsoon rains caused all over India ?
9. Write about the developments in the life of people from a gatherer to a ruler.
10. How did the production of crop increase in the later Vedic period ?

MODEL TEST PAPER-2

A. Tick (✓) the only correct choice amongst the following :


- Ashoka's inscriptions were written in the _____ script.
a. Tamil b. Sanskrit c. Brahmi d. Prakrit
- Black polished ware was made in
a. South India b. North India c. Arabia d. China
- Harishena composed a Prashasti in praise of :
a. Gautamiputra b. Samudragupta c. Harshavardhana d. Pulkeshin II
- The Iron Pillar at Delhi was built about _____ years ago.
a. 2000 b. 1800 c. 1500 d. 1400
- A group of families living in the same area having common interests is called a :
a. society b. relatives c. community d. group
- The right of vote is for _____ only .
a. children b. adults c. old people d. infants
- The nation is presently divided into 29 _____ .
a. Union Territories b. States c. Parts d. Cities
- Justice can only be achieved when people are treated :
a. equally b. democratic c. educated d. all of these
- _____ is elected by the villages of a ward.
a. panch b. sarpanch c. member d. samiti
- The _____ are benefitted from the new Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005.
a. daughters b. sons c. sisters d. brothers

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ashoka was also known as _____.
- About 1600 years ago, a Chinese pilgrim called _____ came to India.
- Chinese pilgrim _____ visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana.
- Stories about gods and goddesses are found in the _____.
- People move from one place to another in search of _____.
- Prejudice hurts the _____ of other people.
- Every country needs a _____ to rule.
- The language of black people in South Africa is _____.
- _____ of the seats in a Gram Panchayat are reserved for women.
- At present, _____ is the second cleanest city in India.

C. Write true (T) or False (F) against the following statements in given brackets :

- Ashoka wrote his inscriptions in Sanskrit.
- Pepper was the most valued product for the Roman empire.
- The rulers of Aryavarta brought tribute for Samudragupta.
- The temple at Mahabalipuram are monoliths.
- Kerala came on the world trade map because of the spices.

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6. Root cause of illiteracy in India is poverty.
 7. In a democracy the king has absolute powers to rule the country.
 8. The government of India is democratic.
 9. The Gram Panchayat can levy and collect taxes on houses, shops, etc.
 10. Land records are not required to buy or sell a plot of land.

D. Answer in one word or one phrase :

1. Who was the founder of the Mauryan empire ?
2. Which form of Buddhism did not believe in idol worship ?
3. Who was the most important king of Chalukyan empire ?
4. What does a stupa contain ?
5. Name two geographical features of Kerala.
6. How many religions are practised by Indian people ?
7. Are the police and courts part of the government ?
8. When a peaceful solution of a conflict is not reached, who is called ?
9. Who is the president of the Gram Panchayat ?
10. Who hears the land disputes ?

E. Answer these questions briefly :

1. Make a list of the occupations of the people who lived within the Mauryan empire.
2. What kinds of evidence do historians use to find out about trade and trade routes ?
3. What is a Prashasti ? How is it a source of history ?
4. What are monolithic temples ? Give one example.
5. What are the three kinds of inequalities ?
6. What do you mean by prejudice ?
7. Describe briefly the levels at which the government works in India.
8. What are the various ways in which people participate in the process of governance ?
9. How are the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat related ?
10. Why should the slum-dwellers be given the same facilities as given to rich people ?

F. Answer these questions in detail :

1. Describe important features of the Mauryan administration.
2. How did new kingdoms flourish along the coasts ?
3. What were the new administrative arrangements during Gupta period ?
4. Describe the structure of stupas.
5. What are the origins of social differences ?
6. What is prejudice ? Why is it caused ? How does it harm people ?
7. Discuss different types of government.
8. Why should the children not be brought in Public functions where they have to wait for hours ?
9. Explain how the three level Panchayati Raj system is organised.
10. Compare the conditions of a big farmer with a small farmer with respect to land cultivated, labour required, loans required, selling of harvest and other work done by them.