

MODEL TEST PAPER-1

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


- Which is not a part of environment ?
a. Hydrosphere b. Lithosphere c. Biosphere d. Spheroid
- The innermost layer of the Earth is
a. Crust b. Core c. Mantle d. Magma
- Which is caused by the sudden movements of the Earth ?
a. Folding b. Fault c. Flood plain d. Moraine
- The most important layer of the atmosphere is
a. Thermosphere b. Mesosphere c. Troposphere d. Stratosphere
- The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water each twice a day is called
a. Ocean current b. Wave c. Tide d. Water cycle
- In evergreen forests, one of the common animals is
a. Monkey b. Camel c. Giraffe d. Walrus
- In Tibet which animal people use to carry their goods ?
a. Bullock b. Horse c. Yak d. Llama
- In Prairies the winters are
a. long and cold b. short and warm c. short and cold d. long and warm
- What type of desert is the Sahara
a. Cold b. Cool c. Hot d. Mild
- When did the medieval period begin in Indian history?
a. 9th century b. 10th century c. 8th century d. 7th century

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Land, air and water form our _____ environment.
- Fossils are trapped in layers of _____ rocks.
- The eruption of a volcano is the throwing out of _____ from Earth's interior.
- Stratosphere is free of _____ conditions.
- The huge ocean waves caused by undersea earthquakes are called _____.
- _____ vegetation is not uniform all over the Earth.
- In hills and densely forested areas _____ settlements are found.
- Wheat is a _____ crop in the Canadian Prairies.

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

- Biosphere is also a component of atmosphere.
- Igneous rocks are crystalline rocks.
- Erosion without weathering cannot take places.
- Temperature decreases from the equator to the poles.
- Salinity of ocean waters is highest at the Equator.

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6. Temperate grasslands are located in the interiors of continents.
 7. Canal route is an inland waterway.
 8. The cowboys love elephants more than horses.

D. Answer in one word or one phrase :

1. What are the two major components of biotic environment ?
2. Name the two mineral constituents of the inner core of the Earth.
3. What is a tectonic activity ?
4. Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere ?
5. Due to what are the waves caused ?
6. Name the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends.
7. What is the pattern of a settlement around a lake ?
8. What are the Temperate Grasslands of North America called ?
9. How much part of the Earth is covered by deserts ?
10. How did India come to be known during the medieval period ?

E. Answer these questions briefly :

1. What are the major components of the environment ?
2. Describe the mantle of the Earth.
3. Why do the crust plates move ?
4. What is the atmosphere ? What is it useful for ?
5. What is water cycle ?
6. Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation ?
7. What do you understand by river valley civilisation ?
8. Where are mid-latitude grasslands found ?
9. Why there is scanty vegetation in the deserts ?
10. What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts ?

F. Answer these questions in detail :

1. What do you mean by natural environment ? Describe.
2. What are known as rocks ? Describe the formation of each type of the rocks.
3. Discuss the chief causes of earthquake waves.
4. Describe briefly the structure of the atmosphere.
5. How are Tsunami (tidal waves) caused ? Describe their propagation and way of destruction.
6. Distinguish and compare between tropical evergreen and tropical monsoon forests.
7. Compare the characteristics of the rural and urban settlements.
8. Describe the climate and soils of Prairies. Also state why is Prairie a treeless plain ?
9. Discuss the changes that were taking place in India in the medieval period.
10. The period 700 to 1200 is known as Rajput period in history. Explain.

MODEL TEST PAPER-2

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


- The First Battle of Panipat was fought in the year
a. 1526 b. 1536 c. 1527 d. 1537
- Sher Shah Suri built his own mausoleum in
a. Bihar b. Agra c. Delhi d. Khajuraho
- A port town on the West Coast
a. Thanjavur b. Masulipatnam c. Surat d. Madras
- The Gonds mainly practised
a. trading b. cultivation c. weaving d. none of these
- Burhan-ul-Mulk sa'adat Khan was appointed governor of Awadh in :
a. 1720 b. 1721 c. 1722 d. 1723
- In India every adult person, male or female, aged 18 or more has the right to .
a. speak b. vote c. educate d. marry
- In India, every person aged _____ or above has the right to vote.
a. 18 b. 20 c. 21 d. 22
- It means the ability of people to remain free of illnesses diseases and injuries .
a. Education b. Employment c. Health d. Electricity
- More than half of the number of MLA are called a _____.
a. minority b. majority c. junior d. senior
- Pandita Ramabai could read and write
a. Sanskrit b. Marathi c. Urdu d. Hindi

B. Fill in the blanks :

- It is not _____ to be dull, inactive, anxious or scared for long stretches of time.
- The voters _____ is updated before the elections.
- The citizen has the _____ and means to examine the process of decision-making.
- Aurangzeb fought a long war in the _____.
- Specialised artisans were recognised as _____.
- Hampi was the capital of the _____ empire.
- Mughal gardens were developed at Agra, Delhi and _____.
- Akbar was only _____ years old when he became the emperor.

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

- Humayun divided his inheritance according to the will of his father.
- The Buland Darwaja was constructed within the Agra Fort.
- Merchants preferred to travel individually rather than in caravans.
- The caste system was rigid in the medieval period.
- Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Amber.

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6. Democracy is based on the promotion of equality and dignity.
 7. Elections reduce chances of a violent revolution.
 8. Health means only to remain free of illnesses, diseases and injuries.

D. Answer in one word or one phrase :

1. Name the founder of Mughal Dynasty in India and year of founding.
2. Which dynasty built the Qutb Minar ?
3. Where is Hampi located ?
4. Which Gond queen fought against the Mughals ?
5. Which ruler of Bengal shifted his capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad ?
6. Which bill gives basic rights to the people of America ?
7. What is the term used when all adults are allowed to vote ?
8. Where do the new doctors like to settle ?
9. Under which list the subject of health is listed ?
10. How much reservation is given to women on the seats of the Local government bodies ?

E. Answer these questions briefly :

1. Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Zenghis descent ?
2. What are the features of the Islamic architecture ?
3. Why do you think towns grew around temples ?
4. Who were Rajputs ?
5. What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan ?
6. What are the different systems of power ? Give two reasons why democracy is better than others ?
7. What do you mean by a constituency ? How many representatives are elected from one constituency ?
8. What are the different aspects of health ?
9. What is bicameral Legislature ? Which states in India have the bicameral Legislature ?
10. How do stereotypes about women can affect women's right to equality ?

F. Answer these questions in detail :

1. Give a brief account of the architecture of early medieval period (10th to 12th century).
2. What were the features of the architecture built by Shah Jahan ?
3. Which business groups traded from west and east coast, to which countries and in which articles ?
3. What is the role of media in a democracy ?
5. Why is democracy better than other non-democratic governments ? Discuss.
6. Why and how several women struggled to learn reading, writing and the languages of their choice?
7. What are the differences between private and public health services ?
8. How is inequality based on the role on the of gender in the socitey ?
9. What is consumerism ? Why is it required ?
10. Discuss the factors affecting access to the market.

