

COMPTENCY BASED QUESTIONS

Class 7

subject – Social Science

Chapter - Environment

Q1. What do plant and animal kingdom make together?

- (a) Biosphere
- (b) Hydrosphere
- (c) Atmosphere
- (d) All the above

Q2. Abiotic component of environment is

- (a) Bird
- (b) Land
- (c) Human
- (d) None of the above

Q3. Who interacts with the environment and modify it according to their needs?

- (a) Plants
- (b) Animals
- (c) Humans
- (d) Rivers

Q4. Lithosphere is made up of

- (a) Soil and minerals
- (b) Rocks and minerals and Soil
- (c) Minerals, soil and water
- (d) Water and rocks

Q5. Which is NOT a natural ecosystem?

- (a) Desert
- (b) Fishing pond

- (c) Forest
- (d) None of the above

Q6. Which of the following is created by the nature

- (a) Books, Copy, Pencil
- (c) Mountains, Rivers, Trees
- (c) Hospital, Roads, Bridges
- (d) Car, Scooter, Trains

Q7. Who interact with the environment and modify it according to their needs?

- (a) Rivers
- (b) Animals
- (c) Mountains
- (d) Human beings

Q8. Which is NOT a component of human environment?

- (a) Land
- (b) Religion
- (c) Community
- (d) All of these

Q9. The _____ holds the atmosphere around the earth.

- (a) Atmospheric pressure
- (b) Pressure
- (c) Gravitational Pressure

Q10. _____ must learn to live and use their environment in a harmonious way

- (a) Animals
- (b) Plants
- (c) Humans
- (d) Birds

Chapter –

Q1. There are three major types of rocks except

- (a) Metamorphic rocks

- (b) Sedimentary rocks
- (c) Igneous rocks
- (d) Mantle rocks

Q2. When magma from deep below forces its way up to earth's surface, it is called

- (a) Sand
- (b) Marble
- (c) Sediments
- (d) Volcano

Q3. Fossils are the remains of dead _____

- (a) Plants
- (b) Animals
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

Q4. _____ rocks are hard where _____ rocks are soft.

- (a) sedimentary, lava
- (b) sedimentary, magma
- (c) sedimentary, igneous
- (d) igneous, sedimentary

Q5. What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under heat and pressure

- (a) They change into graphite
- (b) They change into fossils
- (c) They change into metamorphic rocks
- (d) They change into minerals

Q6. Like an onion, the Earth is made up of several concentric layers (one inside the other). What is the uppermost layer of Earth called?

- (a) Mantle
- (b) Core
- (c) Crust
- (d) Magma

Q7. Which layer is having a radius of about 3500 km

- (a) Sial
- (b) Crust
- (c) Outer core
- (d) Mantle

Q8. Rocks roll down, crack, and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called

- (a) Sediments
- (b) Sand
- (c) Piece
- (d) Units

Q9. The molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called

- (a) Intrusive Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Intrusive Metamorphic rocks
- (c) Extrusive igneous rocks
- (d) Intrusive igneous rocks

Q10. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are

- (a) Silica and alcohol
- (b) Silver and alcohol
- (c) Silver and alumina
- (d) Silica and alumina

Chapter-3

Q1. The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as

- (a) Slow forces
- (b) Speed forces
- (c) Endogenic forces
- (d) Exogenic forces

Q2. It is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly

- (a) Crater

- (b) Volcano
- (c) Earthquake
- (d) Crust

Q3. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called

- (a) Sea arches
- (b) Sea cliff
- (c) Sea caves
- (d) Stacks

Q4. When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill like structures. These are called

- (a) Sand dunes
- (b) Stacks
- (c) Mushroom rocks
- (d) Loess

Q5. Which of the following is NOT exogenic force

- (a) Volcano
- (b) Wind
- (c) Sea Waves
- (d) Glaciers

Q6. The earth movements are divided on the basis of the _____ which cause them to move

- (a) Forces
- (b) Action
- (c) Water
- (d) Wind

Q7. Ox bow lakes are found in:-

- (a) Glaciers
- (b) River Valleys
- (c) Deserts

Q8. The depositional features of a glaciers is :-

- (a) Beach
- (b) Moraine
- (c) Food plain

Chapter 4- Air

Q1. Which gas released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect trapping the heat?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) All of these

Q2. When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called

- (a) Cloud
- (b) Rain
- (c) Snow

Q3. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure

- (a) Increases
- (b) Decreases
- (c) Remains the same

Q4. Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Stratosphere

(c) Mesosphere

Q5. The most important layer of the atmosphere is

(a) Troposphere

(b) Thermosphere

(c) Mesosphere

Q6. Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?

(a) Carbon dioxide

(b) Nitrogen

(c) Ozone

Q7. What are the important objects for survival of plants and animals?

(a) Rainfall

(b) Sun light

(c) Oxygen

(d) All of these

Q8. Which of the following are part of weather forecast in the newspapers?

(a) Temperature

(b) Humidity

(c) Time of Sunset

(d) All of These

CHAPTER 5-

Q1. Which is the process through which water continuously changes its form?

(a) Water cycle

(b) Food cycle

(c) Rain

(d) All of these

Q2. Which day of the year is celebrated as Water Day?

- (a) 26 January
- (b) 15 January
- (c) 15 August
- (d) 22 March

Q3. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is known as

- (a) tide
- (b) wave
- (c) ocean current
- (d) none of these

Q4. The Labrador and Gulf stream are the examples of:

- (a) Tides
- (b) Ocean currents
- (c) Tsunami
- (d) Waves

Q5. The _____ originate near the equator and move towards the pole

Low tides

Warm ocean currents

Cold ocean currents

High tides

Q6. Which of the following does not show water shortage?

A family gets three buckets of water per person per day

Long queue for getting water

Taps running dry

Marches and protests for demand of water

Q7. When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and earth resulting in low tides. These tides are called

Long tides

Spring tides

Small tides

Neap tides

Chapter 6-

Q1. Wild buffaloes, bisons, antilopes are common in the

(a) Deciduous grassland

(b) Temperate grassland

(c) Tropical grassland

(d) Thorny bushes

Q2. Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for long time is termed as:

(a) Tundra vegetation

(b) Virgin vegetation

(c) Taiga plants

(d) None of the above

Q3. Natural vegetation is generally classified into three broad categories as follows except

- (a) Forests
- (b) Grasslands
- (c) Shrubs
- (d) Flora

Q4. The place which is extremely cold. The growth of natural vegetation is very limited here. It grows during the very short summer. This is called

- (a) Tundra
- (b) Taiga
- (c) Thorny bushes
- (d) Temperate grassland

Q5. Oak, pine, eucalyptus trees found in

- (a) Temperate evergreen forest
- (b) Tropical deciduous forest
- (c) Temperate deciduous forest
- (d) Tropical evergreen forest

Q6. Which forests are called tropical rainforests

- (a) Temperate evergreen forest
- (b) Temperate deciduous forest
- (c) Tropical evergreen forest
- (d) Tropical deciduous forest

Q7. Type and thickness of vegetation change from place to place

- (a) Due to variation in temperature and moisture
- (b) Due to variation in type of animals found
- (c) Due to variation in culture
- (d) Due to variation in soil

Q8. Tropical desert are found in _____ margins of the country

- (a) Western
- (b) Eastern
- (c) Southern
- (d) Northern

Chapter 7-

Q1. Which region is characterized by extremely high or low temperature and has scarce vegetation?

- (a) Desert
- (b) Fertile land
- (c) Grassland
- (d) None of these

Q2. Which of these trees is not found in Sahara desert?

- (a) Mango
- (b) Date palm

(c) Acacia

(d) All of these

Q3. Which of the following birds are sighted in Ladakh?

(a) Robin

(b) Redstarts

(c) Raven

(d) All of these

Q4. Sahara is what type of desert

(a) Cold

(b) Hot

(c) Mild

Q5. The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by

(a) Christians and muslims

(b) Buddhists and muslims

(c) Christians and Buddhists

Q6. Egypt is famous for growing

(a) Wheat

(b) Maize

(c) Cotton

Class 7 Civics

Chapter 1

Q1. It states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities she/he belongs to, has one vote :

- (a) Universe Adulthood Franchise
- (b) Universe adult Franchisees
- (c) Universal Adult Franchise

Q2. African-American are discriminated against in

- (a) South America
- (b) USA
- (c) Africa
- (d) Australia

Q3. Which is a key feature of a democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning

- (a) Fraternity
- (b) Equality
- (c) Justice
- (d) Liberty

Q3. Who represent our problems in the parliament house ?

(a)Ourselves

(b)MLAs

(c)SHO

(d)MPs

Q4. Which state was the first state in India to introduce mid day meal scheme

(a)Andhra Pradesh

(b)Kerala

(c)Tamil Nadu

Q5. Indian constitution provides equality to

(a)Dalit

(b)Adivasis

(c)Muslims

(d)All persons

Q6. When was the Government of India passed the Disabilities Act?

(a)1995

(b)1996

(c)1998

Q7. Who started Civil Rights Movement ?

(a)Rose Mary

(b) Anug San

(c) Rosa Parks

Chapter 2-

Q1. If a hospital cannot provide timely medical treatment to a person, it means that which right is violated

(a) Right to Medical treatment

(b) Right to Information

(c) Right to Health

(d) Right to Life

Q2. Healthcare facilities divided in two categories

(a) Public and Private

(b) Rural and Urban

(c) Primary and Secondary

(d) Small and Large

Q3. What was the original full name of UNICEF

(a) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

(b) Union Nations International Children's Education Facility

(c) Union Nations International Children's Emergency Facility

(d) United Nations International Children's Education Fund

Q4. Which organization provides blood to an ill person

- (a) Medical store
- (b) Dispensary
- (c) Hospital

Q5. A disease that attacks a large number of people in an area at the same time is called an

- (a) Germs disease
- (b) Epidemic
- (c) Non communicable
- (d) Communicable

Q6. These are diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air, etc.

- (a) Non-Communicable disease
- (b) Germs disease
- (c) Bacteria disease
- (d) Communicable disease

Chapter 3-

Q1. According to our Constitution, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure

- (a) the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all

(b) the welfare of the doctors and provide health care facilities to in rural areas

(c) the welfare of the women and provide health care facilities in urban areas

Q2. Costa Rican government believes that a country has

(a) to be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people

(b) to be wealthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the earning more profit by way export

(c) to spent money on political activities

(d) to spend money on military to increase their power

Q3. A _____ is a place where all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things.

(a) Supreme Court

(b) High court

(c) Legislative Assembly

(d) President House

Q4. According to UNICEF, more than _____ children die every year in India from preventable infections

(a) three million

(b) two lacks

(c) three lacs

(d) two million

Q5. _____ elected by the people. They then become members of the legislative assembly

- (a) Chief ministers
- (b) Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs)
- (c) President
- (d) Governor

Q6. This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries.

- (a) Hospital Tourist
- (b) Foreign Tourist
- (c) Medical Tourist
- (d) Treatment Tourist

Chapter 4-

Q1. What percent of working women in India are engaged in agricultural work?

- (a) 84.8
- (b) 82.5
- (c) 81.7
- (d) 83.6

Q2. On which day, International Women's Day is celebrated

- (a) 8 July

(b) 8 August

(c) 8 March

(d) 8 June

Q3. This term is commonly used to describe the women's work situation. It has emerged from a recognition that women typically labour both inside the home (housework) and outside.

(a) Double-work

(b) Double-labour

(c) Double-burden

(d) Double-recognition

Q4. The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than _____ employees to provide the facilities.

(a) 40 men

(b) 40 women

(c) 30 men

(d) 30 women

Q5. Every year, on 14 August, several thousand people gather at Wagah on the border of _____ and hold a cultural programme.

(a) India and Pakistan

(b) India and Sri Lanka

(c) India and China

(d) India and Nepal

Q6. From which class did the girls and boys go to separate school in a town in Madhya Pradesh

(a) From 5th class onwards

(b) From 6th class onwards

(c) From 7th class onwards

(d) From 8th class onwards

Q7. When we believe that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language are bound to have certain fixed characteristics or can only do a certain type of work, we create a

(a) Prejudice

(b) Stereotype

(c) Discrimination

(d) Difference

Q8. Which was a very important activity on the Samoan islands?

(a) Quarrying

(b) Fishing

(c) Mining

(d) Dairy farming

Chapter 5-

Q1. Indian woman who first wrote autobiography

(a) Rokeya

(b) Rashsundari

(c) Ramabai

(d) Laxmibai

Q2. What can you say about the work of men and women

(a) Women work should be valued more than men

(b) Should devalued the work of men and women

(c) Should be equally valued

(d) Men work should be valued more than women

Q3. This refers to physical or verbal behaviour that is of a sexual nature and against the wishes of a woman.

(a) Male harassment

(b) Sexual harassment

(c) Gender harassment

(d) Domestic harassment

Q4. The provision of _____ helps many women to take up employment outside the home

(a) Hospital

(b) Law

(c) Creches

(d) Court

Q5. A law was passed in _____ to give women who face physical and mental violence within their homes, also called domestic violence, some legal protection

(a) 2004

(b) 2005

- (c) 2007
- (d) 2006

Q6. Following points show the preference is given to boys as compared to girls except

- (a) Boys are given more opportunities as given to girls.
- (b) The boys are considered to be bread earnings
- (c) The birth of a girl is considered more important and is regarded as auspicious
- (d) The female child is considered liability of the family

Q7. According to Rokeya Sakhawat lady land is a place where

- (a) Land build by ladies
- (b) Lady have freedom to study and work
- (c) Lot of Ladies are living
- (d) Ladies owned lot of land

Q8. The 2001 census also found that _____ girls are less likely, than _____ girls, to complete primary school

- (a) Muslim, Dalit and Adivasi
- (b) Adivasi, Dalit and Muslims
- (c) Dalit , Hindu and Adivasi
- (d) Hindu, Dalit and Muslims

CHAPTER 6-

Question 1.

Lighthouse of democracy is

- (a) Publish
 - (b) Media
 - (c) Print
 - (d) Press
-

Question 2.

_____ refer to advertisements made by the State or private agencies that

have a larger message for society

- (a) Private advertisements
 - (b) State advertisements
 - (c) Social advertisements
 - (d) Society advertisements
-

Question 3.

What is local media

- (a) Media run by local groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas
 - (b) Media run by state groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas
 - (c) Media run by national groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas
 - (d) Media run by international groups intended to cover local issues of people in remote areas
-

Question 4.

_____ can reach millions of people because they use certain technologies

- (a) Newspapers, television and telephone
 - (b) Newspapers, Mobile and telephone
 - (c) Newspapers, television and radio
 - (d) Newspapers, Mobile and radio
-

Question 5

Media decides which subject to highlight and hence

- (a) Memorandum
 - (b) Report
 - (c) Sets the agenda
 - (d) Meeting
-

Question 6.

This refers to a thing or service that has been made for being sold in the market.

- (a) Consumer
 - (b) Selling
 - (c) Production
 - (d) Product
-

Question 7.

Which of the following is example of print media

- (a) Radio and Magazine
 - (b) Newspaper and Magazine report
 - (c) Television and Newspaper
 - (d) Telephone and Newspaper
-

Question 8.

Which of the following is not an example of social advertisement

- (a) Paying tax on time
 - (b) Use of sunsilk for your hair
 - (c) Save every drop of water
 - (d) Using energy saving fuel
-

Question 9.

This refers to news reports, articles, interviews, stories, etc., that are printed in newspapers, magazines and books for a wide audience to read.

- (a) Report
- (b) Broadcast
- (c) Print paper
- (d) Publish

Question 10.

Branding actually came from

- (a) Cattle grazing
 - (b) Sheep grazing
 - (c) Cow grazing
 - (d) Buffalo grazing
-

Question 11.

_____ is a report which discusses all point of view of a particular story.

- (a) Full report
- (b) Lengthy report
- (c) Popular report
- (d) Balanced report

Question 12.

When a large number of people come together and openly state their opposition to some issue. Organising a rally, starting a signature campaign, blocking roads etc. are some of the ways in which this is done

- (a) Violence
- (b) Riot
- (c) Broadcast
- (d) Public protest

[Answer](#)

Question 14.

When the government prevents either a news item, or scenes from a movie, or the lyrics of a song from being shared with the larger public, this is referred to as

- (a) Press Conference

- (b) Censorship
- (c) Telecommunication
- (d) Sensorship

Question 14.

This word refers to people's lives being identified by the products they own, the clothes they wear, the places they eat in, etc.

- (a) Lifelong
- (b) Lifestyle
- (c) Lifeline
- (d) Lifelike

Question 15.

Objective of media are as follows

- (a) Highlight the visits of a famous political party
- (b) New of major political events
- (c) Highlight one side of the aspects
- (d) Separate news from opinion

Question 16.

One word that is often used to collectively refer to the radio, TV, newspapers, Internet and several other forms of communication. This word is

- (a) Communication
- (b) Media
- (c) Telecommunication
- (d) Press Conference

Question 17.

The promotion of the saleable goods , services and ideas by the a reputed sponsor is termed as

- (a) Ideology
- (b) Advertising
- (c) Servicing
- (d) Selling

Question 18.

This word is used to refer to a TV or radio programme that is widely

transmitted.

- (a) Print
- (b) Broadcast
- (c) Publish
- (d) Report

Question 19.

Which of the following is not the example of digital media

- (a) Book
- (b) TV
- (c) Mobile phone
- (d) Internet

CLASS 7

HISTORY

CHAPTER 1

Q1. Who is a cartographer?

- A. A person who studies detail of geography
- B. A person who studies maps
- C. A person who makes maps
- D. A person who studies typography

Q2. What was Hindustan according to Minhaj-i-Siraj?

- A. Indian subcontinent
- B. Himalayas to Nilgiris
- C. Coastal belt line of India
- D. areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna

Q3. Which emperor used the term Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent?

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Jahangir

Q4. Q13. A group of warriors who claimedcaste status?

- A. Brahmans
- B. Vaishyas

- C. Kshatriya
- D. Shudra

Q5. Which emperor used the term Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent?

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Jahangir

Q6. The medieval period a “foreigner” was.....?

- A. Someone from another another country
- B. Anybody who was not a Hindustani
- C. any stranger who appeared say in a given village, someone who was not a part of that society or culture
- D. Someone from another continent

Chapter 2

Q1. The Kadamba Mayurasharman and the GurjaraPratihara Harichandra werewho gave up their traditional professions and took to arms?

- A. Vaishyas
- B. Brahmans
- C. Kshatriyas
- D. Shudras

Q2. Maharaja-adhiraja stands for?

- A. Great king
- B. Lord of the three worlds
- C. The creator
- D. The protector

Q3. Tribhuvana-chakravartin stands for?

- A. Great king
- B. Lord of the three worlds
- C. The creator
- D. The protector

Q4. The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from, and positions were often hereditary

- A. Royal families
- B. Local families

- C. influential families
- D. All

Q5. Prashastis were composed by

- A. Administrators
- B. Historians
- C. Teachers
- D. Brahmanas

Q6. Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of land. These were recorded on

- A. Paper
- B. Iron boards
- C. copper plates
- D. Bronze plates

Q7. What was the other name of the great lord of a 'circle' or region?

- A. Samantas
- B. Subordinates
- C. Maha-mandaleshvara
- D. King

Q8. Which new dynasty developed in eastern part of the country?

- A. Cholas
- B. Palas
- C. Chahamanas
- D. Rashtrakutas

Q9. Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in the 17th century?

- A. Samantas
- B. Overlords
- C. Maha-samantas
- D. Maha-mandaleshvara

Q10. When were Samantas declared Maha-samantas?

- A. When they bring gifts for their kings
- B. When they provide kings with military support
- C. When they gain power and wealth
- D. None of the above

Q11. From whom was the Revenue also collected?

- A. Traders
- B. Merchants
- C. Peasants
- D. Artisans

Q12. What is Vetti?

- A. Rent
- B.. Tax
- C. Revenue
- D. None

Q13. What was the use of money collected from taxes?

- A. To finance the kings' establishment
- B. Construction of temples and forts
- C. To fight wars
- D. All of these

Q14. Prashastis tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as

- A. Leader
- B. Valiant victorious warriors
- C. Achiever
- D. All of these

Q15. In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?

- A. Hindi
- B. English
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Urdu

Q16. Who was Nagabhata?

- A. Gupta ruler
- B. Chakrayudha
- C. Malava
- D. Pratihara king

Q17. The person who received the land could collect taxes on

- A. Betel leaves
- B. Woven clothes
- C. Vehicles
- D. All of these

Q18. Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat?

- A. Akbar
- B. Muhammad Ghori
- C. Mahmud Ghazni
- D. None of them

Q19. Who ruled in Tamil Nadu?

- A. Cholas
- B. Chalukyas
- C. Rashtrakutas
- D. None of these

Chapter 4

Q1. Which Mughal Emperor was defeated by Sher Shah Suri?

- A. Babur
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Jahangir

Q2. What is the ruling period of Jahangir?

- A. 1526-1530 AD
- B. 1530-1556 AD
- C. 1556-1605 AD
- D. 1605-1627 AD

Q3. Which Sikh Guru's Martyrdom took place during Jahangir's reign?

- A. Guru Nanak Devji
- B. Guru Gobind Singhji
- C. Guru Arjun Devji
- D. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji

Q4. What was the capital of Mirza Hakim Akhar's half brother?

- A. Kabul
- B. Afghan
- C. Morocco
- D. Sind

Q5. Rathor Rajput was related to

- A. Marwar
- B. Mewar
- C. Amber
- D. Ranthambore

Q6. Which ruler was insulted by Aurangzeb?

- A. Man Singh
- B. Rana Pratap
- C. Shivaji
- D. All

Q7. The salary of the Mansabdars was called

- A. Mansab
- B. Jat
- C. Jagi
- D. Zabt

Q8. Who was Akbar's Revenue minister?

- A. Todar Mai
- B. Birbal
- C. Abul Fazl
- D. Tansen

Q9. Akbar, a great Mughal Emperor was known for his _____

- A. Tolerant religious policy
- B. Good administration
- C. Economic reforms and works
- D. All of these

Q10. The minister-in-charge of religious and charitable patronage was known as

- A. Zamindar
- B. Bakhshi
- C. Sadr
- D. Bigot

Q11. The literal meaning of Sulh-i kul is

- A. Peace
- B. Religion
- C. Universal peace
- D. Inheritance

Q12. What was the approximate number of mansabdars in Shah Jahan's reign?

- A. 6000
- B. 4000
- C. 8000
- D. 10,000

Q13. The first war of Panipat was fought between?

- A. Humayun and Ibrahim Lodi
- B. Akbar and Ibrahim
- C. Babur and Ibrahim
- D. Lodi Sher Khan and Ibrahim Lodi

Q14. The war fought between Babur and Rana Sangha is called the?

- A. Khanwa war
- B. Panipat war
- C. Chausa war
- D. Kannauj war

Q15. Who fought Chausa and Kannauj wars against Humayun?

- A. Sher Khan
- B. Bairam Khan

- C. Mirza Hakim
- D. Safavid Shah

Q16. Which Mughal Emperor spent his last days in prison?

- A. Akbar
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Humayun
- D. Babur

Q17. Who was the mother of Shah jahan?

- A. Mewar Princess
- B. Rajput princess
- C. Bijapur princess
- D. Rathore princess

Q18. Number of Mansabdars in Aurangzeb's reign were?

- A. 75
- B. 79
- C. 87
- D. 90

Q19. Who wrote the Akbar nama ?

- A. Abul Faizi
- B. Abul Fazal
- C. Todar mal
- D. None

Q20. The interesting aspect about Ain i Akbari is?

- A. Its pictorial details
- B. Its ancestral details
- C. Its administrative details
- D. Its rich statistical details

Chapter 6-

Q1. _____ were often central to the economy and society

- (a) Temples
- (b) House
- (c) Filed
- (d) Palace

Question 2.

Whose dargah is in Ajmer

- (a) Khwaja Mahmud Chishti
- (b) Khwaja Mohammad Chishti
- (c) Khwaja Mahmood Chishti
- (d) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti

Question 3.

Which of the following is not the Deccani sultan

- (a) Kabul
- (b) Bijapur
- (c) Golconda
- (d) Berar

Question 4.

Qutb Shahi rulers of

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Bidar
- (c) Golconda
- (d) Hampi

Question 5.

Zari is

- (a) Silver lace border
- (b) Golden Ivory
- (c) Gold lace border
- (d) Golden colour Shawl

Question 6.

Fish port town is called

- (a) Masolipatnam
- (b) Masulipatnom
- (c) Masulipatnam
- (d) Masulipatnem

Question 7.

Sthapati were called

- (a) Sculptures
- (b) Soldiers
- (c) Weavers
- (d) Farmer

Question 8.

_____ traders, including the communities of Hindu _____ and Muslim Bohras, traded extensively with the ports of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Southeast Asia and China.

- (a) Tamil, Jat
- (b) Punjabi, Baniyas
- (c) Gujarati, Baniyas
- (d) Marathi, Jat

Question 9.

Madras is present day

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madurai

Question 10.

Bronze is an alloy containing

- (a) Copper and zinc
- (b) Copper and tin
- (c) Gold and tin
- (d) Zinc and tin

Question 11.

English East India Company shifted its headquarters in 1668 to

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Surat

Question 12.

People in small town income from far of places to sell their distant product except

- (a) Salt
- (b) Polybags
- (c) Beetle Nuts
- (d) Horse

Class 9- Geography

chapter 1

Q1. India is the _____ largest country in the world by land area.

- a) second
- b) fourth
- c) seventh
- d) tenth

2. The southernmost point of the Indian mainland is:

- a) Kanyakumari
- b) Rameswaram
- c) Cape Comorin
- d) Thiruvananthapuram

3. India is divided into how many major physical divisions?

- a) 3
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 9

4. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which Indian states?

- a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Mizoram
- b) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Assam
- c) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal
- d) Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Arunachal Pradesh

5. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Gujarat

6. The Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by how many hours?

- a) 4 hrs 45 mins
- b) 5 hrs 30 mins
- c) 6 hrs 15 mins
- d) 7 hrs

7. The total land border of India is approximately:

- a) 15,200 kilometers
- b) 7,500 kilometers
- c) 9,000 kilometers
- d) 11,000 kilometers

8. The Palk Strait lies between India and:

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Maldives
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Myanmar

9. The northernmost point of India is in:

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Punjab
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Himachal Pradesh

10. Which river forms the boundary between India and Nepal?

- a) Ganges
- b) Sharda River
- c) Yamuna
- d) Sutlej

11. The easternmost longitude of India is:

- a) 97° 25' E
- b) 82° 30' E
- c) 68° 7' E
- d) 77° 6' E

12. The Indian Ocean lies to the _____ of India.

- a) east
- b) west
- c) north
- d) south

13. Which of the following countries share the shortest border with India?

- a) Nepal
- b) Myanmar
- c) Bhutan
- d) Afghanistan

Chapter 3

Q1. 1. Which of the following is not a major river system in South India?

- a) Godavari
- b) Krishna
- c) Cauvery
- d) Tapi

2. Which of the following rivers originates from the Amarkantak plateau?

- a) Ganga
- b) Godavari
- c) Narmada
- d) Krishna

3. The Kaveri River flows through which states of India?

- a) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- b) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
- c) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- d) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

4. The Mahanadi River flows through which of the following states?

- a) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
- b) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- c) Odisha and Chhattisgarh
- d) Rajasthan and Gujarat

5. Which river forms the famous Jog Falls in Karnataka?

- a) Ganga
- b) Godavari
- c) Krishna
- d) Sharavathi

6. Which of the following is not a Himalayan river?

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) Indus
- c) Ganga
- d) Krishna

7. The Narmada and Tapti rivers flow into which body of water?

- a) Bay of Bengal
- b) Arabian Sea
- c) Indian Ocean
- d) Gulf of Cambay

8. The river known as the "Dakshin Ganga" (South Ganga) is:

- a) Godavari
- b) Krishna
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Tapti

9. The river that flows through the Thar Desert in India is:

- a) Yamuna
- b) Luni
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Betwa

10. The river that forms the famous Bhakra Nangal Dam in India is:

- a) Yamuna
- b) Sutlej
- c) Beas
- d) Chenab

11. Which of the following rivers is known as the "River of Sorrow"?

- a) Brahmaputra

- b) Ganga
- c) Yamuna
- d) Indus

12. The river Indus originates from:

- a) Mansarovar Lake
- b) Kailash Mountain
- c) Rohtang Pass
- d) Siachen Glacier

13. Which of the following rivers does not originate from the Western Ghats?

- a) Krishna
- b) Narmada
- c) Tapti
- d) Godavari

CHAPTER 5

Q1. 1. Which of the following is not a type of natural vegetation?

- a) Tropical Rainforest
- b) Taiga
- c) Tundra
- d) Plantation

2. The tropical rainforest is characterized by:

- a) Dense vegetation and high biodiversity

- b) Sparse vegetation and low biodiversity
- c) Tall grasses and few trees
- d) Extreme cold temperatures

3. Which of the following is an example of a coniferous forest?

- a) Sundarbans
- b) Amazon Rainforest
- c) Taiga
- d) Savanna

4. The tropical grasslands are also known as:

- a) Taiga
- b) Tundra
- c) Savanna
- d) Coniferous forest

5. Which of the following animals is not found in the grasslands?

- a) Lion
- b) Zebra
- c) Penguin
- d) Giraffe

6. The hot deserts are characterized by:

- a) High rainfall
- b) Low rainfall

c) Moderate rainfall

d) Snowfall

7. Which of the following is an example of a wildlife sanctuary in India?

a) Corbett National Park

b) Mount Everest

c) Taj Mahal

d) Red Fort

8. The Indian rhinoceros is found in which national park?

a) Gir National Park

b) Kaziranga National Park

c) Sundarbans National Park

d) Ranthambore National Park

9. The Great Barrier Reef is famous for:

a) Dense rainforests

b) Coral reefs

c) Alpine meadows

d) Hot deserts

10. Which of the following is an endangered species?

a) Tiger

b) Cow

c) Dog

d) Cat

11. The Amazon rainforest is located in:

a) Asia

b) Europe

c) Africa

d) South America

12. Which of the following is not a threat to wildlife?

a) Deforestation

b) Pollution

c) Conservation efforts

d) Poaching

13. The Red Data Book is a record of:

a) Endangered species

b) Plantation crops

c) Natural disasters

d) Wildlife sanctuaries

14. Which of the following is not a method of conservation of wildlife?

a) Habitat preservation

b) Wildlife reserves

c) Deforestation

d) Captive breeding

15. Which of the following is a characteristic of deciduous forests?

- a) Evergreen trees
- b) Coniferous trees
- c) Trees shed their leaves during a particular season
- d) Sparse vegetation

HISTORY - CHAPTER 1

1. When did the French Revolution begin?

- a) 1789
- b) 1799
- c) 1804
- d) 1815

2. The French society was divided into how many estates before the revolution?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

3. Which estate in France comprised the clergy?

- a) First Estate
- b) Second Estate
- c) Third Estate
- d) Fourth Estate

4. The economic condition of which estate was most precarious before the revolution?

- a) First Estate
- b) Second Estate
- c) Third Estate
- d) Fourth Estate

5. What was the main reason for the financial crisis in France before the revolution?

- a) Excessive military spending
- b) High taxes on the nobility
- c) Economic exploitation of the colonies
- d) Lavish spending of the clergy

6. The Tennis Court Oath took place in:

- a) Palace of Versailles
- b) Notre-Dame Cathedral
- c) Tennis Court
- d) Bastille

7. The famous slogan of the French Revolution was:

- a) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- b) No Taxation without Representation
- c) E Pluribus Unum
- d) Give me liberty or give me death

8. The storming of the Bastille occurred on:

- a) 14th July 1789
- b) 4th July 1789
- c) 21st June 1789
- d) 5th August 1789

9. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was inspired by:

- a) American Revolution
- b) Indian Independence Movement
- c) Russian Revolution
- d) Chinese Revolution

10. Which French king was executed during the revolution?

- a) Louis XVI
- b) Louis XIV
- c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- d) Charles X

11. Who was the leader of the Jacobin club during the Reign of Terror?

- a) Maximilien Robespierre
- b) Jean-Paul Marat
- c) Louis XVI
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

12. Which event marked the end of the Reign of Terror?

- a) Storming of the Bastille
- b) Execution of Louis XVI
- c) Execution of Robespierre
- d) Tennis Court Oath

13. The period of the Directory in France came after:

- a) The Reign of Terror
- b) The Storming of the Bastille
- c) The Tennis Court Oath
- d) The execution of Louis XVI

14. The coup d'état of 18 Brumaire brought which leader to power in France?

- a) Louis XVI
- b) Robespierre
- c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- d) Marat

15. The Napoleonic Code was a:

- a) Set of military rules
- b) A code of conduct for the clergy
- c) A system of taxation
- d) A comprehensive legal code

Chapter 3

1. Who was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany?

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) Benito Mussolini
- c) Adolf Hitler
- d) Joseph Stalin

2. In which country did Nazism emerge as a political ideology?

- a) Italy
- b) Germany
- c) Japan
- d) France

3. What was the title of Adolf Hitler's autobiography, where he outlined his political ideology and future plans for Germany?

- a) The Communist Manifesto
- b) Mein Kampf
- c) The Art of War
- d) The Republic

4. What does the term "Swastika" symbolize in Nazi ideology?

- a) Victory
- b) Peace
- c) Unity
- d) Aryan purity

5. In which year did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?

- a) 1933
- b) 1918
- c) 1929
- d) 1945

6. Which event allowed Hitler to consolidate power and eliminate his political rivals, leading to the establishment of a dictatorship in Germany?

- a) The Great Depression
- b) The Beer Hall Putsch
- c) The Treaty of Versailles
- d) The Reichstag Fire

7. What were the paramilitary squads organized by the Nazi Party to intimidate and eliminate opposition groups called?

- a) Brownshirts
- b) Red Guards
- c) Blackshirts
- d) White Army

8. The Nuremberg Laws, enacted in 1935, targeted which group of people, stripping them of their citizenship and rights in Nazi Germany?

- a) Jews
- b) Christians
- c) Communists
- d) Aryans

9. What was the state-sponsored, organized violence against Jews and their properties on November 9-10, 1938, known as?

- a) The Holocaust
- b) The Pogrom Night
- c) Kristallnacht
- d) The Final Solution

10. Which Nazi concentration camp became a symbol of the Holocaust, where millions of innocent people were systematically killed?

- a) Auschwitz
- b) Dachau
- c) Buchenwald
- d) Treblinka

11. What was the main aim of Hitler's foreign policy, which led to the outbreak of World War II?

- a) Expansion of socialism
- b) Creation of a European Union
- c) Pursuit of world peace
- d) Expansion of German territory (Lebensraum)

12. The "Blitzkrieg" strategy employed by the Germans during World War II involved:

- a) A massive naval invasion
- b) A continuous bombing campaign

- c) Lightning-fast, coordinated military strikes
- d) Developing advanced tanks and submarines

13. Which alliance was formed by Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II?

- a) Axis Powers
- b) Allied Powers
- c) Central Powers
- d) Entente Powers

14. When did Germany surrender, effectively ending World War II in Europe?

- a) December 7, 1941
- b) May 7, 1945
- c) June 6, 1944
- d) September 2, 1945

15. What was the fate of Adolf Hitler?

- a) He was assassinated
- b) He died of natural causes
- c) He was captured and imprisoned
- d) He committed suicide in his bunker

Chapter 5

Which of the following regions is known for its traditional pastoral nomadic communities?

- a) Coastal areas
- b) Plateau regions
- c) Urban centers
- d) Rainforests

2. Pastoralists primarily depend on which of the following activities for their livelihood?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Fishing
- c) Animal husbandry
- d) Industrial work

3. The term "Pastoralism" refers to:

- a) Farming and cultivation of crops
- b) Hunting and gathering of food
- c) Rearing and herding of animals
- d) Trade and commerce in urban centers

4. The Maasai community is a pastoral nomadic tribe found in:

- a) Australia
- b) Central Asia
- c) East Africa
- d) South America

5. Which of the following animals is commonly reared by pastoralists in arid regions?

- a) Cattle
- b) Pigs
- c) Ducks
- d) Sheep

6. Pastoralists are known for their seasonal movement in search of:

- a) Gold and precious metals
- b) Fertile land for cultivation
- c) Water and fresh pastures
- d) Valuable artifacts

7. What challenges do pastoralists face during their seasonal migrations?

- a) Limited access to modern technology
- b) Difficulty in finding entertainment options
- c) Language barriers with settled communities
- d) Encroachment on their traditional grazing lands

8. The process of settling down and adopting a sedentary lifestyle is known as:

- a) Industrialization
- b) Globalization
- c) Urbanization
- d) Civilization

9. What is the major reason behind the decline of traditional pastoralism?

- a) Government support and protection
- b) Adaptability to changing environments
- c) Increasing competition for land and resources
- d) Preference for urban lifestyles

10. The practice of enclosing common grazing lands for private use is known as:

- a) Subsistence farming
- b) Deforestation
- c) Enclosure
- d) Sustainable agriculture

11. In some cases, pastoralists supplement their income by selling:

- a) Handicrafts and textiles
- b) Modern gadgets and electronics
- c) Mineral resources and gemstones
- d) Agricultural machinery and tools

12. The government's policy of excluding pastoralists from certain regions to conserve wildlife is known as:

- a) Afforestation
- b) Displacement
- c) Land degradation
- d) Conservation-induced displacement

13. The Bakarwal community, famous for their nomadic lifestyle, is found in the regions of:

- a) Amazon Rainforest
- b) Sahara Desert
- c) The Himalayas
- d) Siberian Tundra

14. Which organization has played a significant role in supporting pastoralist communities in various parts of the world?

- a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

15. The process of pastoralists losing their animals and livelihood due to government policies and modern developments is known as:

- a) Pastoral migration
- b) Deforestation
- c) Desertification
- d) Distress-driven displacement

Civics

chapter 1

1. Which of the following personalities quoted, “Democracy is of the people, for the people, by the people”?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi

- b) Albert Einstein
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

2. When was the constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- a) 26th January, 1950
- b) 26th November, 1949
- c) 15th August, 1947
- d) 24th January, 1948

3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a democratic government?

- a) Rule of law
- b) Universal adult franchise
- c) Centralized decision-making
- d) Respect for minority rights

4. What does the term "democracy" mean?

- a) Government by the wealthy elite
- b) Government by the military
- c) Government by the people

d) Government by a single ruler

5. Which of the following is an essential requirement for a democratic government?

- a) Censorship of the media
- b) Suppression of political opposition
- c) Free and fair elections
- d) Rule by religious leaders

6. What is the significance of political equality in a democracy?

- a) It ensures economic equality among citizens.
- b) It guarantees the right to freedom of speech.
- c) It ensures that every citizen has an equal say in decision-making.
- d) It prevents corruption in the government.

7. What is the role of the judiciary in a democracy?

- a) To pass laws and make policies
- b) To represent the interests of the ruling party
- c) To provide justice and protect the rights of citizens
- d) To enforce military rule

8. What is the purpose of having a separation of powers in a democratic government?

- a) To concentrate power in the hands of a few individuals
- b) To prevent the government from functioning effectively
- c) To ensure a system of checks and balances
- d) To eliminate the need for elections

9. Which of the following is NOT a form of direct democracy?

- a) Referendum
- b) Initiative
- c) Recall
- d) Parliamentary elections

10. What is the role of political parties in a democracy?

- a) To promote dictatorship
- b) To represent the interests of the ruling class
- c) To provide opportunities for citizens to participate in politics
- d) To suppress dissent and opposition

11. What is the significance of the right to freedom of speech in a democracy?

- a) It allows citizens to criticize the government without consequences.
- b) It ensures that the government can control public opinion.
- c) It grants unlimited power to the media.
- d) It limits the power of the judiciary.

12. What is the importance of democratic decision-making?

- a) It guarantees that all decisions are made by the majority.
- b) It promotes citizen participation and accountability.
- c) It eliminates the need for regular elections.
- d) It concentrates power in the hands of a few individuals.

13. What is the importance of the concept of political equality in a democracy?

- a) It ensures equal distribution of wealth among citizens.
- b) It guarantees religious freedom for all citizens.
- c) It ensures that every citizen has an equal right to vote and participate in decision-making.
- d) It promotes economic development and prosperity.

14. Which of the following is an example of a social and political right in a democratic society?

- a) Right to private property
- b) Right to own a personal vehicle
- c) Right to free education
- d) Right to consume alcohol

1. Which of the following is the most important feature of a democratic election?

- a) Universal adult franchise
- b) Secret ballot
- c) Free and fair elections
- d) Independent Election Commission

2. Who is responsible for conducting elections in India?

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Election Commission of India
- d) Supreme Court of India

3. Which one of the following statements is true about elections?

- a) Elections guarantee good governance.
- b) Elections ensure economic development.
- c) Elections allow people to choose their representatives.
- d) Elections eliminate corruption.

4. The electoral constituencies for the Lok Sabha are based on:

- a) Population
- b) Religion

c) Occupation

d) Caste

5. Which of the following is NOT a condition for a free and fair election?

a) Active participation of citizens

b) Discrimination among candidates

c) Equal opportunity for all candidates

d) Independent Election Commission

6. What is the minimum age requirement to contest elections to the Lok Sabha in India?

a) 25 years

b) 21 years

c) 18 years

d) 30 years

7. The concept of 'reserved constituencies' in India is based on:

a) Religion

b) Gender

c) Caste

d) Political parties

8. Which of the following is an essential feature of a democratic election?

- a) Restricted voting rights
- b) Pre-determined outcomes
- c) Active citizen participation
- d) Incomplete voter registration

9. What is the tenure of a Member of Parliament in India?

- a) 3 years
- b) 4 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 6 years

10. Which of the following factors is NOT considered during the delimitation of electoral constituencies in India?

- a) Population
- b) Religion
- c) Geographical features
- d) Socio-economic conditions

11. The 'first-past-the-post' system is also known as:

- a) Proportional representation
- b) Preferential voting
- c) Single transferable vote
- d) Simple majority system

12. Which one of the following is NOT a democratic reform of the electoral system in India?

- a) Reservation of seats for women
- b) Introduction of electronic voting machines
- c) Establishment of the Election Commission
- d) Appointment of candidates by political parties

13. Who has the authority to cancel or postpone an election in India?

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Election Commission of India
- d) Chief Election Commissioner

14. Which of the following countries uses a compulsory voting system?

- a) India
- b) United States

- c) Australia
- d) United Kingdom

15. What is the purpose of the Election Commission of India?

- a) To conduct elections in a free and fair manner
- b) To promote the ruling party's agenda
- c) To distribute election funds to political parties
- d) To enforce the code of conduct for candidates

Chapter 5

1. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 32

2. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Right to property
- d) Right to protection of life and personal liberty

3. In which year was the Right to Information Act passed in India?

- a) 2002
- b) 2005
- c) 2010
- d) 2014

4. Which organization ensures the enforcement of human rights in India?

- a) United Nations
- b) Amnesty International
- c) National Human Rights Commission
- d) Human Rights Watch

5. Which of the following is not a feature of a democratic government?

- a) Universal adult franchise
- b) Protection of fundamental rights
- c) Centralized decision-making
- d) Regular elections

6. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression?

- a) Article 14

- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 32

7. Which of the following is not a form of social inequality?

- a) Caste discrimination
- b) Gender inequality
- c) Linguistic diversity
- d) Economic disparities

8. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 61st Amendment
- d) 73rd Amendment

9. Which right allows individuals to approach the courts for protection of their fundamental rights?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Right to constitutional remedies
- d) Right to freedom of religion

10. Which of the following is not an example of a political right?

- a) Right to vote
- b) Right to contest elections
- c) Right to clean environment
- d) Right to protest peacefully

11. Which of the following is a democratic country?

- a) China
- b) Saudi Arabia
- c) India
- d) North Korea

12. Which of the following is a violation of democratic rights?

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to equal pay for equal work
- c) Forced labor
- d) Right to healthcare

13. Which organization is responsible for conducting elections in India?

- a) Election Commission of India

- b) Union Public Service Commission
- c) Parliament of India
- d) President of India

14. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty of an Indian citizen?

- a) To vote in elections
- b) To protect and improve the natural environment
- c) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
- d) To follow the directions of the President

15. Which right protects individuals from being discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Right against exploitation
- d) Right to constitutional remedies

Economics

chapter 1

1. What is the main economic activity in Palampur?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Manufacturing

- c) Mining
- d) Services

2. Which of the following is a multiple-cropping practice in Palampur?

- a) Growing only wheat
- b) Growing wheat and rice together
- c) Growing only rice
- d) Growing only vegetables

3. What is the main source of irrigation in Palampur?

- a) Canals
- b) Tube wells
- c) Rainwater
- d) Rivers

4. Which sector provides the largest employment in Palampur?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Services
- d) Education

5. What percentage of the population in Palampur is engaged in non-farm activities?

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%

d) 75%

6. What is the main reason for the dependence on moneylenders in Palampur?

- a) Lack of education
- b) High interest rates
- c) Lack of access to banks
- d) Lack of job opportunities

7. What is the main source of income for landless laborers in Palampur?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Dairy farming
- c) Weaving
- d) Daily wages

8. Which of the following is a modern farming practice adopted in Palampur?

- a) Traditional ploughing
- b) Manual sowing
- c) Use of chemical fertilizers
- d) Non-irrigated farming

9. How are wages paid to farm laborers in Palampur?

- a) In cash
- b) In kind

c) In the form of goods

d) In barter system

10. Which organization provides the necessary credit for farming in Palampur?

a) Banks

b) Moneylenders

c) Government cooperatives

d) NGOs

11. What is the main aim of the government's employment generation programs in Palampur?

a) To provide subsidies to farmers

b) To create job opportunities in the village

c) To promote urban migration

d) To increase the GDP of the village

12. What type of farming is practiced in Palampur?

a) Subsistence farming

b) Commercial farming

c) Horticulture farming

d) Aquaculture farming

13. Which government scheme provides employment opportunities for rural people in Palampur?

a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- d) Digital India campaign

14. What is the main drawback of the farming methods used in Palampur?

- a) High dependency on rainfall
- b) Lack of access to modern technology
- c) Lack of availability of seeds
- d) Lack of awareness about agricultural practices

15. Which organization provides technical assistance to the farmers in Palampur?

- a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- b) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- c) Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS)
- d) World Health Organization (WHO)

Chapter 2.

1. Human resources refer to:

- a) The population of a country
- b) The skills and abilities of individuals
- c) The financial resources of a nation
- d) The natural resources available in an area

2. Which of the following is an example of human capital?

- a) Land
- b) Machinery
- c) Roads
- d) Education

3. What does investment in human capital include?

- a) Building factories and industries
- b) Training and education of individuals
- c) Construction of roads and infrastructure
- d) Exploration of natural resources

4. Which sector is responsible for the formation of human capital?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector
- d) None of the above

5. Literacy rate is a measure of:

- a) Physical capital
- b) Human capital
- c) Financial capital
- d) Natural capital

6. Which of the following is an example of human-made capital?

- a) Rivers
- b) Factories
- c) Forests
- d) Minerals

7. What is the aim of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)?

- a) To promote industrial growth
- b) To provide employment opportunities in rural areas
- c) To improve agricultural productivity
- d) To conserve natural resources

8. Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences human capital formation?

- a) Education and healthcare facilities
- b) Government policies
- c) Cultural and social factors
- d) None of the above

9. Which of the following statements is true about the population of a country?

- a) More population always leads to economic development
- b) Population growth is always a burden on the economy
- c) Population can be an asset if provided with proper education and skills
- d) Population has no impact on economic growth

10. Skill formation is a process that:

- a) Only takes place in schools and colleges
- b) Happens naturally without any effort
- c) Requires training and practice
- d) Cannot be enhanced through education

11. Which sector is the largest employer in India?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector
- d) None of the above

12. The term 'brain drain' refers to:

- a) The movement of skilled individuals from one country to another
- b) The migration of unskilled workers to urban areas
- c) The loss of natural resources due to unsustainable practices
- d) The decline in literacy rates in a population

13. Which of the following is an example of investment in human capital?

- a) Building a new shopping mall
- b) Constructing a highway
- c) Providing free healthcare services
- d) Extracting oil from a natural reserve

14. What is the role of education in human resource development?

- a) It enhances productivity and innovation
- b) It depletes natural resources
- c) It increases unemployment rates
- d) It hinders economic growth

15. Which of the following factors is NOT considered a component of human resource development?

- a) Education and skill development
- b) Health and well-being
- c) Social and cultural factors
- d) Availability of financial resources

Chapter 3

1. What is the most common measure used to identify the poor in India?

- a) Income level
- b) Educational background
- c) Occupation
- d) Age

2. What is the poverty line?

- a) The line that separates the rich and the poor
- b) The line that represents the average income of a country
- c) The minimum level of income required to meet basic needs

d) The maximum level of income beyond which one is considered wealthy

3. Which of the following is NOT a cause of poverty?

a) Lack of education and skills

b) Unemployment

c) Unequal distribution of resources

d) Access to healthcare facilities

4. Which state in India has the highest poverty rate?

a) Maharashtra

b) Kerala

c) Bihar

d) Gujarat

5. What is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aimed at?

a) Reducing poverty by providing employment opportunities in rural areas

b) Providing free education to children from poor families

c) Promoting industrial growth in urban areas

d) Ensuring equal distribution of land among the poor

6. What is the purpose of the Public Distribution System (PDS)?

a) Providing healthcare facilities to the poor

b) Promoting education among the poor

c) Distributing essential food items to the poor at subsidized rates

d) Creating employment opportunities for the poor

7. Which of the following is a direct measure of poverty?

- a) Literacy rate
- b) Unemployment rate
- c) Infant mortality rate
- d) Poverty ratio

8. What is the Human Development Index (HDI) used for?

- a) Measuring the income level of individuals
- b) Identifying the causes of poverty
- c) Evaluating the overall development of a country
- d) Assessing the quality of education in a region

9. Which of the following is an example of a poverty alleviation program in India?

- a) Mid-day meal scheme
- b) Aadhaar card registration
- c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- d) Make in India campaign

10. What is the role of education in poverty alleviation?

- a) It ensures equal distribution of resources
- b) It provides employment opportunities for the poor
- c) It increases the poverty rate
- d) It helps in acquiring skills and improving income levels

11. What does the term "vulnerable groups" refer to?

- a) Groups of people who are at risk of falling into poverty
- b) Groups of people who are responsible for causing poverty
- c) Groups of people who are unaffected by poverty
- d) Groups of people who are wealthy and privileged

12. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of poverty?

- a) Income poverty
- b) Health poverty
- c) Education poverty
- d) Social poverty

13. Which state in India has the lowest poverty rate?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Kerela
- d) Odisha

14. What is the significance of self-help groups (SHGs) in poverty alleviation?

- a) They provide financial assistance to the rich
- b) They promote unity among the poor
- c) They increase the dependency of the poor on others
- d) They exploit the poor for their own benefit

15. What is the role of the government in poverty alleviation?

- a) Providing direct cash transfers to the poor

- b) Offering free healthcare to the poor
- c) Implementing policies and programs to reduce poverty
- d) Leaving poverty alleviation solely to non-governmental organizations

Class- 8 Subject- Social and Political Life

Chapter – The Indian Constitution

Q1- The father of Indian Constitution is _____.

- A) B R Ambedkar
- B) Liaquat Ali Khan
- C) Rajendra Prasad
- D) S C Sinha

Q2- The system of courts in the country is collectively referred as _____.

- A) Judiciary
- B) Congress
- C) Ministers
- D) Executive

Q3- The Human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under _____.

- A) Culture and Educational Rights
- B) Right against Exploitation
- C) Right to freedom of Religion
- D) Right to Property

Q4- The Indian government is a _____ form of government.

- A) Monarchy
- B) Military
- C) Parliamentary

D) Dictatorship

Q5- The elected representatives in India are part of _____.

- A) Judiciary
- B) Legislature
- C) Executive
- D) Cabinet

Q6- 'Everyone is equal before law.' This right falls under _____.

- A) Right to Education
- B) Right to Vote
- C) Right to Equality
- D) Right to Study

Q7- To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced

- A) Directive Principles of State Policy
- B) Fundamental Rights
- C) Judiciary Rights
- D) Executive Rights

Q8- In 1934, _____ demanded for a Constituent Assembly for the first time.

- A) Indian National Congress
- B) Swarajya Party
- C) Forward Block
- D) Communist Party

Q9- _____ was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

- A) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B) S Radhakrishnan
- C) B R Ambedkar
- D) C Rajaji

Q10- The first Health Minister of Independent India was _____.

- A) Aruna Asaf Ali

- B) Indira Gandh
- C) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- D) C Rajaji

Chapter- Why Do We Need a Parliament

Q1- _____ demanded from British government in 1985 to allow elected members in the legislature.

- A) Indian National Congress
- B) Swatantra Party
- C) Republican Party
- D) Hindu Mahasabha

Q2- An individual gives her consent to the government with the help of _____.

- A) movements
- B) elections
- C) opposition
- D) Parliament

Q3- MLAs are the elected representatives of _____

- A) State Legislature
- B) Rajya Sabha
- C) Vidhan Sabha
- D) Jila Parishad

Q4- The President appoints _____ members of Rajya Sabha.

- A) 12
- B) 15
- C) 14
- D) 20

Q5- _____ heads the Rajya Sabha.

- A) President

- B) Speaker
- C) Cabinet Minister
- D) Vice President

Q6- There are _____ elected members in the Lok Sabha.

- A) 543
- B) 540
- C) 545
- D) 455

Q7- Every _____ years, the elections are held in India to elect the representatives of Lok Sabha.

- A) five
- B) seven
- C) one
- D) three

Q8- For General elections, electronic voting machines were used for the first time in _____.

- A) 2001
- B) 2005
- C) 2004
- D) 2009

Q9- The idea of _____ is the take off point for a democracy.

- A) Republic
- B) consent
- C) freedom
- D) monarchy

Q10- The Lok Sabha was formed in _____.

- A) 1947
- B) 1948

- C) 1950
- D) 1941

Chapter- Judiciary

Q1- _____ had introduced PILs in 1980s.

- A) Supreme Court
- B) High Court Calcutta
- C) Cabinet Ministers
- D) Prime Ministers

Q2- Every Indian citizen has Right to _____ through Courts.

- A) law
- B) justice
- C) cases
- D) judgement

Q3- India has _____ High Courts currently.

- A) 22
- B) 20
- C) 25
- D) 23

Q4- _____ was established in 1950.

- A) Supreme Court
- B) High Court Calcutta
- C) HC Mumbai
- D) HC Madras

Q5- Andhra Pradesh and _____ have a separate HC from 1 January 2019 onwards.

- A) Telangana
- B) Karnataka

- C) Kerala
- D) Delhi

Q6- The sanctioned strength of Supreme Court judges are _____.

- A) 31
- B) 34
- C) 32
- D) 33

Q7- Right to Food is mentioned in _____ of Indian Constitution.

- A) Article 25
- B) Article 21
- C) Article 22
- D) Article 23

Q8- _____ faced a heavy drought in 2001.

- A) Jammu and Kashmir
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Karnataka
- D) Tamilnadu

Q9- _____ deals with harm and injury to individuals' rights.

- A) Civil Law
- B) Contract Law
- C) Procedural Law
- D) Criminal Law

Q10- Gauhati High Court has a bench in _____.

- A) Kolkata
- B) Aizawal
- C) Delhi
- D) Patna

Chapter- Understanding Laws

Q1- _____ submits its report regarding any Bill to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

- A) Cabinet Ministers
- B) Ministry Council
- C) State Ministry
- D) Parliamentary Standing Committee

Q2- In order to become an Act, a Bill has to be passed both in Lok Sabha and _____

- A) Vidhan Sabha
- B) Legislative Assembly
- C) Rajya Sabha
- D) Vidhan Parishad

Q3- _____ refers to injury caused by an adult male to a female.

- A) Domestic Violence
- B) Injury
- C) Dacoity
- D) Murder

Q4- _____ was introduced in 2005.

- A) Citizenship Amendment Bill
- B) Dowry Act
- C) Hindu Succession Amendment Act
- D) Protection against Domestic Violence Act

Q5- _____ was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- A) General Dyer
- B) Sir Simon
- C) Kingsford
- D) Warren Hastings

Q6- During the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, people were protesting against _____.

- A) Rowlatt Act
- B) Education Act
- C) Sati Act
- D) Press Act

Q7- British had passed _____ in 1870.

- A) Sati Act
- B) Sedition Act
- C) Simon Act
- D) Rowlatt Act

Q8- The Constitution states that there should be no _____ exercise of power.

- A) Mediatory
- B) illegal
- C) arbitrary
- D) custom

Q9- In India, men can get married at a minimum age of _____.

- A) 22
- B) 21
- C) 23
- D) 25

Q10- The age at which a person can start voting in our country is _____ years.

- A) 18
- B) 22
- C) 21
- D) 25

Chapter-Confronting Marginalisation

Q1- Reservations plays an important role in safeguarding the interests of _____

- A) Dalits

- B) Adivasis
- C) Both a and b
- D) None of these

Q2- Which encroachers were pointed out by CK Janu

- A) Paper mill owner
- B) Timber Merchant
- C) Both a and b
- D) None of these

Q3- Who are Bhangis and Pakhis

- A) Manual Scavengers
- B) Schedule Tribes
- C) Illiterates
- D) Below Poverty Line

Q4- Meaning of Manual Scavenging?

- A) Cleaning of cities
- B) Carrying Human excreta on heads
- C) Both a and b
- D) None of these

Q5- _____ is a Minority religious group.

- A) Hinduism
- B) Shaivism
- C) Mahars
- D) Parsi

Q6- Dalits can invoke their _____ if they feel they are being marginalised.

- A) Constitution
- B) Article 15
- C) Fundamental Rights
- D) Police Complaint

Q7- Bhakti poet Chokhamela belonged to _____ caste.

- A) Mahar
- B) Kumhar
- C) Bhil
- D) Gujjar

Q8- _____ has been abolished according to Article 17

- A) Poverty
- B) Education
- C) Crime
- D) Untouchability

Q9- ____ of Indian Constitution states that no citizen shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion.

- A) Article 5
- B) Article 10
- C) Article 15
- D) Article 4

Q10- _____ faces discrimination in their daily lives, mostly in rural India.

- A) Dalits
- B) Parsis
- C) Brahmins
- D) Vaishyas

Class-8

History

Chapter name :How ,when and where

Competancy Based Multiple choice questions

Q.01. James Mill divided Indian History into three periods- Hindu, Muslim, and

_____.

(a)British (b)Christian (c)Sikhs d) persians

Q.02. The British thought _____ were important for effective administration.

(a)Sample (b)Sticks (c)Surveys d)records

Q.03. Official documents help us understand what the _____ of the country

Think.

(a)Natives (b)Tribal (c)Officials d) A And B

Q.04. The last Viceroy of British India was _____.

(a)Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Thomas Munro (c)Lord Lytton

Q.05. James Rannel prepared the _____ in 1782.

(a)First Map (b)First Document (c)First Photo d) first manuscript

Q.06. The National Archives of India came up in _____.

(a)1910s (b)1920s (c)1930s d) 1940s

Q.07. Which one was not the Important Governor General of India between 1773

And 1857?

**(a)Warren Hasting (b)Lord Mountbatten (c)Lord Wellesley d)
WillianBantique**

Q.08.Many historians refer to British period in India as:

(a)Modern (b) Colonial (c) Medieval d) pre modern

Q.9 According to Mills, all _____ societies were of lower level.

a)Africa B)Asian c)European d) American

Q.10What is Imperialism?

(a)Imperialism is a political system (b) Imperialism is a technical term

© Imperialism is a traditional system (d) None of these

Descriptive Competency based questions

Q.1 What sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years

Of Indian history?

Q.2 . Why do our text book is called Our Past in the plural?

CHAPTER 2

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORIES

(COMPETENCY LEVEL QUESTIONS)

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

The Legend

Kings are often surrounded by legend and their powers glorified through folklore. Here is a legend about Tipu Sultan who became the ruler of Mysore in 1782. It is said that once he went hunting in the forest with a French friend. There he came face to face with a tiger. His gun did not work and his dagger fell to the ground. He battled with the tiger unarmed until he managed to reach down and pick up the dagger. Finally he was able to kill the tiger in the battle. After this he came to be known as the “Tiger of Mysore”. He had the image of the tiger on his flag.

1. The kings are glorified through –

- a. Songs**
- b. Folklore**
- c. Victory sons**

D Garland

2. When Tipu Sultan went for hunting he had-

- a. Four weapons**
- b. Two weapons**
- c. Many weapons**
- d. No weapon**

3. Tipu is called-

- a) Real Mysore tiger**
- b) Tiger of Mysore**
- c) Lion of Mysore**
- d) Tiger of Karnatak**

4. Which animal had the image on Tipu's royal flag

- a. White elephant**
- b. Lion**
- c. Tiger**
- d. Crocodile**

5. Which of the following statements are incorrect about Tipu-

- a. He is not called the Tiger of Mysore**
- b. He is called the Tiger of Mysore**

C He became the ruler of Mysore in 1783

D He was a great ruler

- 1. A is incorrect**
- 2. Both A and C are incorrect**
- 3. All are correct**
- 4. None of the above is incorrect.**

Q1- East India Company got Diwani of Bengal in

- A)1762
- B) 1765
- C) 1770
- D) 1764

Q.2 A terrible famine had struck Bengal in

- A) 1770
- B) 1775
- C) 1779

D) 1764

Q3- Artisans started deserting bengal villages because

A) of famine

B) unavailability of raw material.

C) they were forced to sell goods at low prices.

D) Floods

Q5- _____ was Governor General of India in 1793

A) Warren Hastings

B) B) Charles Cornwallis

C) C) Louis Chole

D) D) George Martin

Q6- Under permanent settlements, Rajas and Talukdars were recognised as

A) Zamindars

B) Kings

C) Diwans

D) Peasants

Q7- Zamindars were responsible for collecting _____ from peasants.

A) rent

B) goods

C) food

D) money

Q.8 _____ was Madras governor in 1819.

A) Thomas Munro

B) Franklin

C) Jacob Smith

D) Holt Mackenzie

Q.9 Morris cotton print was invented by

A) William Morris

B) Robert Morris

- C) John Morris
- D) Morris will

Q.10 _____ devised Mahalwari system in 1922.

- A) Robert Mills
- B) Cornwille
- C) Holt Mackenzie
- D) Warren Hastings

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER -1 RESOURCES

Q1 The Machinery and vehicles are examples of _____

- A) Human-made resources
- B) Human resources
- C) Sustainable development
- D) Conservative Resources

2)The example of non-renewable resources are

- A) Petrol and Gases
- B) Solar Energy
- C) Wind Energy
- D) Tidal Energy

3)How do you implement exclusive rights over an invention?

- A) By patenting it
- B) By selling it to any company
- C) By selling it to government authorities
- D) Not revealing it

Q4 The resources which take millions of years to get renewed are

- A) Renewable resources
- B) Non-renewable resources
- C) Solar power
- D) Human resources

Q.5 The number and ability of people is usually referred as

- A) Human resources
- B) Stock of resources
- C) Natural resources
- D) Renewable resources

Q6- Tropical forests are an example of

- A) Natural resources
- B) Conservative resources
- C) Man – made resources
- D) Non-renewable resources

Q.7 Which of the following is an example of renewable Resources?

- A) Solar energy
- B) Cutting of trees
- C) Diesel usage
- D) killing animals

Q8- Improving the quality of human lives is an example of

- A) Stock of resources
- B) Human resources
- C) Sustainable development
- D) Utility

Q9- The number and ability of people is usually referred as

- A) Human resources
- B) Stock of resources
- C) Natural resources
- D) Renewable resources

Q10 Tropical forests are an example of

- A) Natural resources
- B) Conservative resources
- C) Man – made resources
- D) Non-renewable resources

CHAPTER-2

1- How much percent of earth's area is occupied by land?

- A) 45
- B) 30
- C) 66

D) 70

Q2- Private land properties are owned by

A) Cooperative societies B) Individuals

C) Communities D) Schools

Q.3 -Which of the following steps is a major threat to the environment?

A) Planting trees

B) Desertification

C) Promoting tourism

D) Promoting renewable resources

Q.4 The type of soil is determined by

A) landforms

B) soil erosion

C) water sources

D) Globalisation

4) How much time is taken to form 1 cm of soil

A) 10+ years

B) 5 years

C) 100s of year

D) few months

5) Overgrazing is responsible for causing

A) soil depletion

B) Floods

C) earthquake

D) landslide

6) The moisture of soil can be retained by the process of

A) Counter Barriers

B) Mulching

C) Rock Dams

D) Planting grass

7) The life supporting system is known as

- A) earth
 - B) biosphere
 - C) ecosystem
 - D) Vegetation
- 8) **River Yamuna is getting polluted due to**

- A) industrial effluents
- B) forests
- C) weathering
- D) trees

9) _____ is a major threat to the environment.

- A) rainfall
- B) sunlight
- C) Desertification
- D) tree plantation

10) **Rainwater harvesting is compulsory in the state of _____**

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Haryana
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Assam

Chapter-3

Q1 The example of ferrous minerals is

- A) manganese
- B) limestone
- C) coal
- D) petroleum

Q2- An example of mineral fuel is

- A) Coal
- B) bauxite
- C) iron
- D) gold

Q.3 Minerals found near earth's surface are taken out by the process of

- A) quarrying
- B) drilling

- C) digging
- D) weathering

Q.4 Extraction of minerals is carried out by the process of

- A) Weathering
- B) Clearing forests
- C) Clearing land
- D) Mining

Chapter -4

Q1- _____ is a primary activity.

- A) Oil refining
- B) Food processing
- C) Agriculture
- D) Pesticide preparation

Q2- Around ____ of Indian population depends on agriculture.

- A) 2/3
- B) 1/5
- C) 4/5
- D) 1/3

Q.3 One of the inputs required in farming is

- A) slope
- B) crops
- C) Human Resource
- D) Machinery

Q4 Cultivation of grapes is defined as

- A) Horticulture
- B) Viticulture
- C) Sericulture
- D) Agriculture

Q5 An example of tertiary activity is

- A) Advertising
- B) Hunting
- C) Agriculture
- D) fishing

Q6The word 'agriculture' has been derived from Latin word

- A) ageri
- B) ager

- C) agri
- D) agar

Q7- Growing flowers are identified under

- A) Horticulture
- B) Pisciculture
- C) Sericulture
- D) Viticulture

Q.8 Shifting Cultivation is known as _____ in Malaysia.

- A) Kharif
- B) Jhumming
- C) Ludang
- D) Rabi

Q9- Roca is an agricultural practices followed in

- A) Brazil
- B) Indonesia
- C) China
- D) Malaysia

Q10- Nomadic Herding is practised in which of the following states

- A) Rajasthan
- B) Tamilnadu
- C) Kerala
- D) Telangana

CHAPTER-5

Q1- Food processing is an example of ____ based industry.

- A) marine
- B) agro
- C) mineral
- D) forest

Q2- _____ is an example of forest based industry.

- A) Banking
- B) Baking cakes
- C) Advertising
- D) Pharmaceuticals

Q3 Setting up _____ leads to development of towns.

- A) forests
- B) buildings

- C) industries
- D) schools

Q4- Industry owned by one individual is _____.

- A) private sector industry
- B) joint sector industry
- C) co-operative industry
- D) public sector industry

Q5- ____ is an example of a co-operative industry.

- A) Steel Authority of India Ltd
- B) Hindustan Aeronautical Ltd
- C) Sudha Dairy
- D) Indian Army

Q6- Maruti Udyog Ltd is an example of ____ sector industry.

- A) cooperative
- B) private
- C) joint
- D) private

Q7 ____ has been called the backbone of industry.

- A) diamond
- B) iron
- C) Steel
- D) PETROLEUMS

Q8 Jamshedpur lies on the banks of _____ river

- A) Subarnarekha
- B) Ganga
- C) Jhelum
- D) Mahi

Q9 ____ is a steel city in the USA

- A) New York City
- B) Detroit
- C) Pittsburg
- D) Ohio

Q10- Bhadravati – an important steel centre is located in

A) Jharkhand

NAME- RANJEET SINGH

DESIGNATION – TGT (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

MOBILE NO – 7011288440

MAIL ID – ranjeetxxx007singh2gmail.com