

Which landform is formed due to volcanic activity?

- A. Delta
- B. Plateau
- C. Plain
- D. Valley

Ans: B

Assertion (A): Mountains act as natural barriers.

Reason (R): They obstruct winds and influence rainfall.

- A. Both A and R are true, R explains A
- B. Both true, R does not explain A
- C. A true, R false
- D. A false, R true

Ans: A

Terrace farming is mainly practised to:

- A. Increase rainfall
- B. Prevent soil erosion
- C. Improve soil fertility
- D. Reduce irrigation

Ans: B

Which of the following is an effect of river erosion in upper course?

- A. Delta formation
- B. Flood plains
- C. Waterfalls and gorges
- D. Meanders

Ans: C

**Which is the correct pair?**

- A. Plateau – Dense forests**
- B. Plains – Mining**
- C. Mountains – Tourism**
- D. Deserts – Terrace farming**

**Ans: C**

**Which landform is formed by river deposition at its mouth?**

- A. Gorge**
- B. Delta**
- C. Canyon**
- D. Waterfall**

**Ans: B**

**Assertion (A): Plains are densely populated.**

**Reason (R): They have fertile soil and flat land.**

- A. Both A and R true, R explains A**
- B. Both true, R not explanation**
- C. A true, R false**
- D. A false, R true**

**Ans: A**

**The wearing away of land by natural agents is called:**

- A. Deposition**
- B. Weathering**
- C. Erosion**
- D. Compression**

**Ans: C**

**Which agent is mainly responsible for shaping deserts?**

- A. River**
- B. Glacier**
- C. Wind**

**D. Sea waves**

**Ans: C**

**Match the following:**

**Column A    Column B**

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>1. Glacier</b> | <b>a. Mushroom rock</b> |
| <b>2. Wind</b>    | <b>b. Moraine</b>       |
| <b>3. River</b>   | <b>c. Meander</b>       |

**Options:**

- A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c**
- B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c**
- C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b**
- D. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a**

**Ans: A**

**Which is an incorrect statement?**

- A. Mountains affect climate**
- B. Plateaus are always fertile**
- C. Plains support agriculture**
- D. Landforms influence human life**

**Ans: B**

**Which landform is rich in minerals?**

- A. Plains**
- B. Plateaus**
- C. Valleys**
- D. Deltas**

**Ans: B**

**Cause–Effect:**

**Heavy rainfall → Soil erosion**

**This is an example of:**

- A. Weathering**
- B. Deposition**

C. Erosion

D. Compression

Ans: C

Which landform is ideal for terrace farming?

A. Plains

B. Plateaus

C. Mountains

D. Deserts

Ans: C

The process of laying down sediments is called:

A. Erosion

B. Weathering

C. Deposition

D. Folding

Ans: C

## 2: THE BEGINNING OF CIVILISATION

The earliest civilisation of the Indian subcontinent developed along the:

A. Ganga River

B. Narmada River

C. Indus River

D. Godavari River

Ans: C

Assertion (A): Agriculture led to permanent settlements.

Reason (R): People no longer needed to move in search of food.

A. Both A and R true, R explains A

B. Both true, R not explanation

C. A true, R false

**D. A false, R true**

**Ans: A**

**Which activity became common after domestication of animals?**

**A. Hunting**

**B. Nomadic life**

**C. Ploughing**

**D. Food gathering**

**Ans: C**

**Which tool helped early humans in cultivation?**

**A. Hand axe**

**B. Sickle**

**C. Bow**

**D. Spear**

**Ans: B**

**An incorrect statement about early civilisation is:**

**A. Pottery was used for storage**

**B. Trade began in villages**

**C. Writing developed before farming**

**D. Communities lived together**

**Ans: C**

**Civilisation first developed near:**

**A. Mountains**

**B. Forests**

**C. Rivers**

**D. Deserts**

**Ans: C**

**Assertion: Early humans lived in groups.**

**Reason: Cooperation was needed for survival.**

**Ans: A**

**Which discovery marked the beginning of civilisation?**

- A. Fire**
- B. Wheel**
- C. Agriculture**
- D. Tools**

**Ans: C**

**The shift from food gathering to food producing is called:**

- A. Industrial Revolution**
- B. Neolithic Revolution**
- C. Cultural change**
- D. Urbanisation**

**Ans: B**

**Incorrect statement:**

- A. Settled life began with farming**
- B. Pottery developed after agriculture**
- C. Early humans lived in cities**
- D. Domestication of animals occurred**

**Ans: C**

**Match the following:**

**Column A    Column B**

- 1. Stone tools    a. Paleolithic**
- 2. Farming    b. Neolithic**
- 3. Copper tools    c. Chalcolithic**

**Ans: A**

### **3: INDIA'S CULTURAL ROOTS**

**The word 'Veda' means:**

- A. Religion**

**B. Knowledge**

**C. Ritual**

**D. Prayer**

**Ans: B**

**How many Vedas are there?**

**A. Two**

**B. Three**

**C. Four**

**D. Five**

**Ans: C**

**Assertion: Vedic hymns were orally transmitted.**

**Reason: Writing was not common then.**

**Ans: A**

**UNESCO recognised Vedic chanting because it is:**

**A. Written heritage**

**B. Oral heritage**

**C. Visual art**

**D. Architecture**

**Ans: B**

**Which concept means 'I am divine'?**

**A. Tat tvam asi**

**B. Aham brahmasmi**

**C. Karma**

**D. Moksha**

**Ans: B**

**Incorrect statement:**

**A. Buddha taught ahimsa**

**B. Mahavira founded Jainism**

**C. Vedas rejected rituals**

**D. Upanishads discussed Atman**

Ans: C

Match the following:

Thinker      Teaching

Buddha      Middle Path

Mahavira    Ahimsa

Vedanta      Brahman

## 4: UNITY IN DIVERSITY

The Vedic hymns were mainly composed in:

- A. Prakrit
- B. Pali
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Tamil

Ans: C

Assertion (A): Vedas were preserved orally.

Reason (R): Special methods ensured accurate memorisation.

- A. Both A and R true, R explains A
- B. Both true, R not explanation
- C. A true, R false
- D. A false, R true

Ans: A

Who founded Buddhism?

- A. Mahavira
- B. Ashoka
- C. Siddhartha Gautama
- D. Chanakya

Ans: C

Which concept means 'non-violence'?

- A. Dharma
- B. Karma
- C. Ahimsa
- D. Moksha

Ans: C

Which is NOT a teaching of Jainism?

- A. Ahimsa
- B. Aparigraha
- C. Anekantavada
- D. Yajna

Ans: D

India is called a land of unity in diversity because of:

- A. Same culture
- B. Same language
- C. Variety of cultures
- D. Same religion

Ans: C

Assertion: Diversity strengthens India.

Reason: It promotes mutual respect.

Ans: A

Which is NOT a form of diversity in India?

- A. Language
- B. Climate
- C. Currency
- D. Food habits

Ans: C

**Unity in diversity helps in:**

- A. Division**
- B. National integration**
- C. Conflict**
- D. Isolation**

**Ans: B**

**Incorrect statement:**

- A. Festivals differ across regions**
- B. Constitution promotes equality**
- C. Diversity causes weakness**
- D. India has many languages**

**Ans: C**

## **(Chapter 12) GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY – PART 3 (Urban Areas)**

**Urban local bodies are meant for:**

- A. Rural administration**
- B. State governance**
- C. Urban administration**
- D. National governance**

**Ans: C**

**Assertion (A): Cities are divided into wards.**

**Reason (R): Wards help in better local administration.**

**Ans: A**

**Which city has the oldest municipal corporation in India?**

- A. Delhi**
- B. Mumbai**
- C. Chennai**
- D. Kolkata**

**Ans: C**

**A Municipal Corporation is formed in cities with population above:**

- A. 1 lakh**
- B. 5 lakh**
- C. 10 lakh**
- D. 20 lakh**

**Ans: C**

**Match the following:**

<b>Population</b>	<b>Urban Body</b>
<b>1–10 lakh</b>	<b>Municipal Council</b>
<b>Above 10 lakh</b>	<b>Municipal Corporation</b>

**Ans: Correct pairing**

**Which is NOT a function of urban local bodies?**

- A. Garbage disposal**

**B. Defence of the country**

**C. Water supply**

**D. Collection of taxes**

**Ans: B**

**Ward committees mainly help in:**

**A. Law making**

**B. Monitoring local problems**

**C. Foreign trade**

**D. Defence**

**Ans: B**

**Assertion (A): Urban local bodies strengthen democracy.**

**Reason (R): They encourage people's participation.**

**Ans: A**

**Indore is famous for:**

**A. Oldest corporation**

**B. Cleanliness drive**

**C. Port activities**

**D. Textile industry**

**Ans: B**

**Citizens' duties include:**

- A. Ignoring civic rules
- B. Waste segregation
- C. Avoiding participation
- D. Not paying taxes

Ans: B

## **(Chapter 11) GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY – PART 2 (Rural Areas)**

Panchayati Raj is a system of:

- A. Central government
- B. State government
- C. Local self-government
- D. Judiciary

Ans: C

**Assertion (A): Panchayats bring governance closer to people.**

**Reason (R): People directly participate in decision-making.**

Ans: A

How many tiers are there in Panchayati Raj system?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Ans: C

The head of a Gram Panchayat is called:

- A. Mayor
- B. Collector
- C. Sarpanch

**D. Councillor**

**Ans: C**

**Gram Sabha consists of:**

- A. Government officers**
- B. Children only**
- C. Adult voters of village**
- D. Panchayat staff**

**Ans: C**

**Match the following:**

**Level Institution**

**Village          Gram Panchayat**

**Block Panchayat Samiti**

**District          Zila Parishad**

**Ans: Correct matching**

**Which officer maintains land records?**

- A. Sarpanch**
- B. Patwari**
- C. Mayor**
- D. Collector**

**Ans: B**

**Which is an incorrect statement?**

- A. Panchayats promote democracy**

- B. Seats are reserved for women
- C. Gram Sabha has no power
- D. Panchayats help development

Ans: C

Bal Panchayats encourage participation of:

- A. Elders
- B. Officers
- C. Children
- D. Teachers

Ans: C

Reservation for women in Panchayats is:

- A. One-fourth
- B. One-third
- C. Half
- D. None

Ans: B

## **(Chapter 14) ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AROUND US**

Economic activities are those which:

- A. Give personal satisfaction
- B. Create monetary value
- C. Are done for leisure
- D. Do not involve work

Ans: B

Assertion (A): Agriculture is a primary sector activity.

Reason (R): It involves direct use of natural resources.

- A. Both A and R true, R explains A
- B. Both true, R does not explain A
- C. A true, R false
- D. A false, R true

Ans: A

Which of the following belongs to the secondary sector?

- A. Fishing
- B. Forestry
- C. Textile factory
- D. Banking

Ans: C

Match the following:

Column A    Column B

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mining         | a. Tertiary  |
| 2. Manufacturing  | b. Primary   |
| 3. Transportation | c. Secondary |

Options:

- A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
- C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
- D. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

Ans: A

Which is an incorrect statement?

- A. Primary sector depends on nature
- B. Secondary sector provides services

**C. Tertiary sector supports other sectors**

**D. Economic sectors are interdependent**

**Ans: B**

**Which activity converts raw material into finished goods?**

**A. Fishing**

**B. Construction**

**C. Manufacturing**

**D. Banking**

**Ans: C**

**The service sector is also known as:**

**A. Primary sector**

**B. Secondary sector**

**C. Tertiary sector**

**D. Industrial sector**

**Ans: C**

**Assertion (A): All three sectors are interconnected.**

**Reason (R): Finished goods need raw materials and services.**

**Ans: A**

**Which of the following is a tertiary activity?**

**A. Mining**

**B. Farming**

**C. Truck driving**

**D. Weaving**

**Ans: C**

**AMUL is an example of:**

- A. Private enterprise**
- B. Cooperative**
- C. Government company**
- D. Multinational company**

**Ans: B**

LOKENDRA SINGH BAGHELE KV DHAR