

Question bank

Chapter-1 Evolution of Humans

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

2. Homo sapiens means ____
3. The first species of early humans was discovered in ____
4. The great apes live in ____
5. The remains of the earliest human-like beings were found in ____
1. Sapiens means ____

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. The cold periods | a. Prokaryotes |
| 2. The warm periods | b. Thinking man |
| 3. Single-celled organisms | c. A type of stone |
| 4. Homo sapiens | d. Glacials |
| 5. Flint | e. Interglacials |

Q-3 True or False

1. Life began in the harsh environment.
2. Early humans hunted wild animals and ate them raw.
3. Most of the tools of the early man were made of stone.
4. Flint was widely used for making tools and weapons

Q-4 long type question

2. Who were the earliest living things on the Earth?
3. Write a short note on the Ice Age.
4. How did humans begin to stand erect?
5. What is meant by human evolution?
1. How was the early atmosphere formed?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Many years ago, the Earth was a fiery mass of

- (i) liquid
- (ii) solid
- (iii) gas

(b) What is the biological name for a human being?

- (i) mono
- (ii) homo
- (iii) toso

(c) What are moraines?

- (i) Ice blocks
- (ii) hot gas
- (iii) rock piles

(d) They provide evidence that glaciers once covered large parts of the world.

- (i) Bacteria
- (ii) Morains
- (iii) Apes

(e) The modern human species is called

- (i) Apes
- (ii) Homo sapiens
- (iii) both

Chapter-2 The Stone Age

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The word 'Palaeolithic' is derived from the two Greek words, and.....

2. The word 'Mesolithic' is derived from two words -----and
4. The first cereals to be grown were ____ and ____
5. The word 'Chalcolithic' is derived from two words _____and_____
3. The word 'Neolithic' is derived from two words, ____ and

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Palaeolithic Age | a. 8000–4000 BC |
| 2. Mesolithic Age | b. 4000–2000 BC |
| 3. Neolithic Age | c. 1200–600 BC |
| 4. Chalcolithic Age | d. 10,000–8000 BC |
| 5. Iron Age | e. 500,000–10,000 BC |

Q-3 True or False

1. Neolithic Age was the first stage of cultural development among the early humans.
2. Agriculture was the turning point in the life of the early humans.
3. Iron was not used for making coins.
4. Chalcolithic Age was called the Copper Age.
5. Iron Age followed the Bronze Age.

Q-4 long type question

1. Name the different periods of the Stone Age.
2. What were the important discoveries of the Palaeolithic Age?
3. How was fire discovered by the early humans?
4. Highlight the uses of fire for the early humans.
5. How were the stone tools useful to the early humans?
6. Describe the techniques of making tools.
7. How did agriculture evolve?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Humans were grouped in small bands in this period.

(i) Mesolithic Age

(ii) Neolithic Age

(iii) Palaeolithic Age

(b) 'Palaeo' means

(i) old

(ii) new

(iii) modern

(c) The stone tools made in the Mesolithic Age are called

(i) flints

(ii) microliths

(iii) scrapes

(d) The food-gatherers became the food-producers in this age.

(i) Neolithic

(ii) Mesolithic

(iii) Chalcolithic

(e) The first animal domesticated by early humans was a

(i) sheep

(ii) goat

(iii) dog

Chapter-3 Evolution of Transport System

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The first train in India ran between -----and -----

2. The _____ is the world's longest railway line.

3. The Sher Shah Suri Road stretches from _____ to _____

4. The Train Siberian Line starts from -----and ends at -----

5. The Grand Oriental Express runs between and ____ _

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rubber wheel | a. Metro |
| 2. Steam engine | b. Aeroplane |
| 3. Underground railway system | c. James Watt |
| 4. Wright brothers | d. Trains |
| 5. TGV | e. Robert William Thomson |

Q-3 True or False

3. The Panama Canal links the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
4. Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
5. Jet Airways is India's International airline.
1. Transport means to carry goods only.
2. The Suez Canal joins the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea.

Q-4 long type question

1. How did the invention of the wheel improve the system of transport?
2. How are roads divided in developed countries?
3. What do you know about metro transport?
4. What is the importance of canals? Name a few canals of the world.
5. Write a short note on air transport.
6. What are National Highways?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The first train in India ran in the year

- (i) 1843
- (ii) 1850
- (iii) 1853

(b) Superfast trains of India

- (i) Shatabdi Express

(ii) Rajdhani Express

(iii) Both

(c) The Channel Tunnel connects France with the

(i) United Kingdom

(ii) Russia

(iii) U.S.

(d) The Suez Canal was built in

(i) 1849

(ii) 1850

(iii) 1869

(e) The wheel was first used for transport on a

(i) tonga

(ii) chariot

(iii) cart

Chapter-4 Evolution of Writing and Communication

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

3. ____ were the first phase of written communication

4. ____ developed and communication became mobile.

5. The telephone was invented by ____

1. The Egyptian characters are called ____ by the Greeks.

2. The word 'cuneiform' means -----

Q-2 True or False

4. The Internet is a world-wide network of computers.

5. Desktops are portable.

1. Pictographs were made on rocks and on the walls of the caves.
2. Computers perform calculations in seconds.
3. Telegrams are no longer used in our country.

Q-3 long type question

4. How did the Chinese make paper several hundred years ago?
5. What are the roles of computers in communication?
1. What is communication?
2. What were the modes of communication in earlier times?
6. What are satellites? How are they useful?
3. How do telephones help in communication?
4. How did the Chinese print books before the invention of the printing press?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Cuneiform system of writing was invented by the

- (i) Egyptians
- (ii) Sumerians
- (iii) Aryans

(b) The telephone was invented in the year

- (i) 1870
- (ii) 1876
- (iii) 1886

(c) Telegraph was invented by

- (i) Graham Bell
- (ii) Samuel Morse
- (iii) James Watt

(d) The first usable printing machine was invented by

- (i) Gutenberg
- (ii) Morse
- (iii) Fleming

(e) We receive TV signals from

- (i) computers
- (ii) satellites
- (iii) clouds

Chapter-5 Fundamental Rights and Duties

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

5. ____ is the head of our government.
1. Every Indian citizen above the age of ____ has a right to vote.
2. The Indian constitution begins with the ____ _
3. Democracy means rule by ____
4. Republic means rule by the ____ _

Q-2 Short Type Question

1. Sovereign
3. Secular
2. Socialist
4. Democracy
5. Republic

Q-3 True or False

4. A republic is governed by a king.
5. We must not damage national property.
1. India is a democratic country.

2. We are free to follow our religion.
3. India is the largest democracy in the world.

Q-4 long type question

1. What is a Constitution?
2. What are fundamental rights? Mention any three of them.
3. What are fundamental duties? Mention any four of them.
4. What are Directive Principles?
5. Mention any three directive principles.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Our constitution was enforced on 26th January,

- (i) 1940
- (ii) 1950
- (iii) 1947

(b) The Indians achieved their Independence on August 15,

- (i) 1947
- (ii) 1940
- (iii) 1950

(c) The government should provide free and compulsory education to all the children

- (i) below 10 years
- (ii) below 14 years
- (iii) below 18 years

(d) Who drafted our constitution?

- (i) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (ii) Rajendra Prasad

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi

(e) We have ____ fundamental rights.

(i) 5

(ii) 6

(iii) 8

Chapter-6 Our Government

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

2. _____ is the body of the representatives of the people.
3. The judicial system derives its power from _____.
4. _____ in elections is the best way to make your voice heard.
1. India became independent in _____.
5. Elections are fought on _____ basis.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Rajya Sabha | a. Largest democracy in the world |
| 2. Lok Sabha | b. Highest court in the country |
| 3. India | c. Highest court in a state |
| 4. Supreme Court | d. Upper house |
| 5. High Court | e. Lower house |

Q-3 True or False

1. The Rajya Sabha has not more than 250 members.
2. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by people directly.
3. Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.
4. The President of India is authorized to convene Parliament.
5. The decisions of the High Court are final.

Q-4 long type question

1. What is democracy? Mention any three basic features of a democracy.
2. Write the functions of the Legislature.
3. Write the functions of the Executive.

4. Write the functions of the Judiciary.
5. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?
6. Mention any three responsibilities of citizens in a democracy.
7. Why are elections important?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The present strength of the Lok Sabha is

- (i) 540
- (ii) 545
- (iii) 240

(b) The Supreme Court is situated in

- (i) New Delhi
- (ii) Mumbai
- (iii) Kolkata

(c) Which body is accountable for conducting free and fair elections?

- (i) Supreme Court
- (ii) Election Commission of India
- (iii) Parliament

(d) The minimum qualifying age for membership of the Lok Sabha is

- (i) 20 years
- (ii) 25 years
- (iii) 30 years

(e) It controls all the money, budget, etc.

- (i) Legislature
- (ii) Executive

(iii) Judiciary

Chapter-7 Latitudes and Longitudes

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The part of the Earth located to the north of the Equator is called ____ _
2. The part of the Earth located to the south of the Equator is called ____ _
3. The Arctic and Antarctic circles are also called -----
4. There are _____ meridians in all.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tropic of Cancer | a. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N |
| 2. Arctic Circle | b. 0° |
| 3. Tropic of Capricorn | c. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S |
| 4. Antarctic Circle | d. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N |
| 5. Equator | e. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S |

Q-3 True or False

3. All Meridians are circular.
1. Vertical and horizontal lines on the globe are imaginary lines.
2. All parallels are complete circles.
4. All Meridians are of equal length.

Q-4 long type question

1. What is a Globe?
2. Differentiate between Latitudes and Longitudes.
3. Mention any three features of parallels.
4. Mention any three features of Meridians.
5. What is a Grid?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) It divides the Earth into two equal halves horizontally.

(i) Arctic Circle

(ii) Equator

(iii) Antarctic Circle

(b) Each hemisphere has ____ parallels.

(i) 90

(ii) 180

(iii) 60

(c) Meridians cut the parallels at

(i) 60°

(ii) 50°

(iii) 90°

(d) What is the total numbers of parallels in each hemisphere including the equator?

(i) 180

(ii) 181

(iii) 90

(e) Greenwich was chosen as the starting point of the meridians in

(i) 1880

(ii) 1850

(iii) 1884

Chapter-8 Weather and Climate

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The height of a place above the sea level is called ____ _
2. Most parts of the ____ Zone remain covered with snow in all seasons.
3. Sometimes the _____ and ____ come in a straight line.
4. The region on the earth where umbra falls has ____ solare clipse.

5. The region where penumbra falls has _____ solar eclipse.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. Torrid | a. To hide |
| 2. Eclipse | b. The part where the sunlight is totally blocked |
| 3. Umbra | c. Extremely hot |
| 4. Penumbra | d. The amount of water in the air |
| 5. Moisture | e. The part where the earth blocks the sunlight |

Q-3 True or False

1. Weather changes from day to day.
2. Climate takes a very long time to change.
3. Places close to the sea experience moderate climate.
4. The Poles are colder than other areas.
5. The higher a place from the Equator, the cooler it will be.

Q-4 long type question

1. Differentiate between weather and climate.
2. Briefly explain the factors affecting the climate of a place.
3. What are the different temperature zones of the Earth?
4. How are sea breeze and land breeze caused?
5. What is an Eclipse? How are Lunar and Solar Eclipse caused?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The distance from the equator is denoted by

- (i) altitude
- (ii) latitude
- (iii) water

(b) It is responsible for carrying the weather of one place to another.

- (i) wind
- (ii) Altitude
- (iii) water

(c) It is also known as the Tropical Zone.

(i) Temperate Zone

(ii) Torrid Zone

(iii) Frigid Zone

(d) The temperature in this zone remains mild throughout the year.

(i) Torrid Zone

(ii) Temperate Zone

(iii) Frigid Zone

(e) Hot, cold, sunny, rainy and cloudy refer to

(i) weather

(ii) climate

(iii) both

Chapter-9 India - Location and Extent

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The total area of India is -----
2. India is divided into ____ states and ____ union territories.
3. Indian Standard Time is along longitude ____ E.
4. Indian Standard Time passes through the city of ____ in ____
5. The Thar Desert is the ____ largest desert in the world.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Assam | a. Bhubaneshwar |
| 2. Bihar | b. Imphal |
| 3. Haryana | c. Chandigarh |
| 4. Manipur | d. Patna |
| 5. Odisha | e. Dispur |

Q-3 True or False

1. India is a union of states.

2. Luni is a significant river in the Thar Desert.
3. Lakshadweep Islands are a group of 36 coral islands.
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a group of 324 islands.
5. The Trans-Himalaya is also called Tibetan Himalaya.

Q-4 long type question

1. What is the location of India?
2. Name the physiographic divisions of India.
3. What is the extent of India from North to South and from East to West?
5. Name the four parallel ranges of the Himalayas.
6. Write a short note on the Thar Desert.
4. Name the Union Territories of India.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) India is situated in the continent of

- (i) Europe
- (ii) Asia
- (iii) Africa

(b) Lakshadweep Islands lie in the _____ sea

- (i) Arabian
- (ii) Arctic
- (iii) Antarctic

(c) The capital of Telangana is

- (i) Itanagar
- (ii) Hyderabad
- (iii) Imphal

(d) The capital of Karnataka is

- (i) Chennai
- (ii) Bengaluru
- (iii) Kolkata

(e) India is the ____ largest country in the world.

- (i) 2nd
- (ii) 4th
- (iii) 7th

Chapter-10 Neighbouring Countries of India

Q-1 long type question

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
2. What does the name 'Pakistan' mean?
3. Describe the architecture of China.
4. In which country is the highest mountain in the world?
5. Explain the location of Sri Lanka.

Q-2 Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ has the fifth largest population in the world.
2. The area of Afghanistan is _____ .
3. _____ in China is a skyscraper-studded global financial centre.
4. The local currency of Bangladesh is called _____ .
5. The capital of Sri Lanka is _____.

Q-3 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Nepal | a. Islamabad |
| 2. Bhutan | b. Kabul |
| 3. Pakistan | c. Kathmandu |
| 4. China | d. Beijing |
| 5. Afghanistan | e. Thimpu |

Q-4 True or False

1. Pakistan has the fifth largest population in the world.
2. China is the most populous nation in the world.
3. The official language of Bhutan is Dzongkha.
4. Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, is situated in Nepal.
5. Myanmar is also known as Burma.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Pakistan is the _____ largest country in the world.

- (i) 34th
- (ii) 35th
- (iii) 36th

(b) Where is the world famous great Wall?

- (i) China
- (ii) Pakistan
- (iii) Bhutan

(c) Bhutan was founded in the year_

- (i) 1650
- (ii) 1644
- (iii) 1670

(d) It is the birthplace of the Buddha.

- (i) Nepal
- (ii) Bhutan
- (iii) Pakistan

(e) The capital of Bangladesh is

- (i) Thimphu
- (ii) Dhaka
- (iii) Colombo

Chapter-11 The Climate of India

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The atmospheric condition of a place for a long period of time is called _____ .
2. The two elements that affect the climate of a place are _____ and _____.
3. The agriculture of our country depends upon _____ .
4. _____ causes flood.
5. Pre-monsoon showers are called _____ in West Bengal.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Summer | a. Rainy season |
| 2. Winter | b. Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Monsoon | c. Floods |
| 4. Coromandel coast | d. Hot temperature |
| 5. Heavy rainfall | e. Cold temperature |

Q-3 True or False

1. In the summer season, days are longer than nights.
2. Sea Breeze keeps the coastal areas cool.
3. Some states received very less or no rainfall.
4. Autumn and Spring are seasons for a long span of time.
5. Without rains, land would turn into a barren desert.

Q-4 long type question

4. List any three seasons of the winter season.
1. Name the main seasons of India.
2. What is 'loo' ?
3. Why do coastal areas remain cool in summers?

5. How are rains useful to farmers? Is it good if there is excessive rainfall?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The atmospheric condition of a place for a short period is called_

- (i) climate
- (ii) weather
- (iii) season

(b) The Winter season begins from this month.

- (i) June
- (ii) November
- (iii) March

(c) In the winter season _____

- (i) the days are short
- (ii) the nights are long
- (iii) both

(d) What keep us warm in winter?

- (i) Woollen clothes
- (ii) Cotton clothes
- (iii) Raincoats

(e) The monsoon in India begins in the month of

- (i) August
- (ii) February
- (iii) June

Chapter-12 Natural Vegetation

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. Only _____ of the land in our country is covered with forests.
2. Water vapour forms _____ and bring rain.
3. _____ of trees bind the soil and prevent soil erosion.
4. Paper is made from _____
5. In thorn forests, the leaves are modified into _____ to reduce loss of moisture.

Q-2 Give reasons

1. Trees on mountains have pointed and needle-like leaves.
2. Plants in the deserts have no leaves but thick stems.

Q-3 True or False

1. Leaves in evergreen forests are thorny.
2. Trees give us oxygen to breathe and consume carbon dioxide.
3. Coniferous forests are found at high altitudes.
4. Bushes and shrubs are found in cold regions.
5. Pulp of trees in a thorny forest is used for making paper.

Q-4 long type question

1. Mention some uses of forests.
2. Name the main types of forests found in India.
3. Write a short note on coniferous forests.
4. Name some trees found in evergreen and deciduous forests.
5. What type of vegetation is found in the desert? Describe its features.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Neem and eucalyptus are

- (i) used to make perfumes
- (ii) medicinal plants
- (iii) give wood to make furniture

(b) We get them from plants.

- (i) Spices
- (ii) Silk
- (iii) Wool

(c) They are evergreen trees.

- (i) Acacia and cactus
- (ii) Fir and chir
- (iii) Ebony and rosewood

(d) Deciduous forests are also called the

- (i) Monsoon forests
- (ii) Evergreen forests
- (iii) Scrub forests

(e) Areas that get less than 25cm of rainfall annually are called

- (i) deserts
- (ii) plains
- (iii) plateaus

Chapter-13 The Environment

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. The environment comprises of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and _____.

2. Water and _____ are the most important abiotic components essential for the living things.

3. Air gives us _____ for respiration.

4. _____ is a good example of international division of labour

5. The average temperature of the earth rises due to _____.

Q-2 Differentiate between the following

1. Biotic and abiotic components

2. Autotrophs and heterotrophs

Q-3 True or False

1. All the components of the environment are independent of one another.

2. Biotic constituents depend on the abiotic constituents.

3. Hydrosphere is the solid part.

4. Plants and animals need soil for survival.

5. Autotrophs depend on others for food.

Q-4 long type question

1. Define environment. Mention its three important constituents.

2. Briefly explain the three types of organisms in an ecosystem.

3. Show with an example the interdependence of different regions.

4. Make a list of any four things that disturb the global environment.

5. What is global warming? State any three causes of global warming.

6. How can we control global warming?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of these is an abiotic component?

(i) Plants

(ii) Animals

(iii) Soil

(b) It has an adverse effect on the environment.

(i) Skiing

(ii) Cycling

(iii) Boating

(c) Plants use this gas to perform photosynthesis.

(i) Oxygen

(ii) Carbon dioxide

(iii) Nitrogen

(d) Which of the following are producers?

(i) Green plants

(ii) Animals

(iii) Bacteria

(e) Which of the following is not a constituent of the environment?

(i) Physical

(ii) Chemical

(iii) Biological

Chapter-14 Natural Disasters

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ is used for measuring the force or intensity of an earthquake.

2. A cyclone causes very high waves, called _____.

3. _____ weakens the land.

4. Water can be stored in the _____ of dams.

5. _____ volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Lava | a. Shaking of the earth |
| 2. Flood | b. Rajasthan |
| 3. Earthquake | c. Magma reaching the earth's surface |
| 4. Cyclone | d. A strong wind |
| 5. Drought | e. Water overflowing on to land |

Q-3 True or False

1. A strong earthquake struck Bhuj (Gujarat) on January 26, 2001.
2. We can control earthquakes.
3. The cyclonic wind moves in circles in areas near the sea.
4. Floods are not caused by rains alone.
5. Mount Fuji is an active volcano.

Q-4 long type question

1. Define an earthquake. Explain the safety measures we should take during an earthquake.
2. What is a flood? What can we do to prevent flood?
3. What causes a drought and a famine?
4. Explain the precautions that should be taken to minimize the loss caused due to cyclones.
5. Mention the different types of volcanoes. Give one example for each.
6. What are the natural causes of a landslide?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The study of earthquakes is called

- (i) seismography
- (ii) seismometer
- (iii) none of these

(b) The insufficient rainfall causes

- (i) drought
- (ii) flood

(iii) famine

(c) It can spread epidemic –

(i) Dengue

(ii) Malaria

(iii) Both

(d) Shortage of food is called

(i) famine

(ii) disaster

(iii) epidemic

(e) Magma is related to

(i) cyclone

(ii) volcano

(iii) earthquake

Chapter-15 Natural Resources

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ form the basis of life on the earth.
2. Fossil fuels and _____ are examples of non-renewable resources.
3. _____ is the main element in fossil fuels.
4. A large area with many windmills is called a _____.
5. The energy from plants is called _____.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Renewable | a. Coal |
| 2. Localised | b. Water |
| 3. Biotic | c. Animals |
| 4. Abiotic | d. Sunlight |
| 5. Ubiquitous | e. Petroleum |

Q-3 Differentiate between the following

1. Ubiquitous and localized resources.
2. Biotic and abiotic resources.
3. Renewable and non-renewable resources.

Q-4 long type question

2. How can you say that animals are a renewable resource?
1. What is a natural resource? Give examples of some natural resources.
3. Why should non-renewable resources be used judiciously?
4. Mention the different types of renewable resources.
5. List the major threats to the natural resources.
6. Write any four ways to conserve the natural resources.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which of these is a renewable resource?

- (i) Petroleum
- (ii) Coal
- (iii) Plants

(b) Which of these are ubiquitous resources?

- (i) Water
- (ii) Air
- (iii) Both (a) and (b)

(c) It is a natural resource.

- (i) Bridge
- (ii) Cars
- (iii) Soil

(d) It is a biotic resource.

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Land
- (iii) Water

(e) It is an abiotic resource.

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Petroleum
- (iii) Water

Chapter-16 Agriculture in India

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. Rice grows well in areas of _____ rainfall.
2. _____ is the largest wheat-producing state in India.
3. _____ is the highest pulse-producing state.
4. The juice obtained from _____ is used for manufacturing sugar.
5. _____ ranks first in groundnut production in the world.

Q-2 True or False

1. Rice requires warm and wet climate.
2. Wheat requires dry and cool climate.
3. Jowar, bajra and ragi are important millets grown in India.
4. India is the world's largest producer and consumer of pulses.
5. India is the second largest cotton-producing country in the world.

Q-3 long type question

1. Why is India called an agricultural country?
2. Differentiate between Kharif season and Rabi season.

3. On what factors does the kind of crops grown in a region depend upon? Name the two types of crops.

4. What is meant by live-stock?

5. Write a short note on Green Revolution in India.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Wheat, rice and millets are

- (i) cereals
- (ii) cash crops
- (iii) none of these

(b) Jute, rubber, cotton and sugarcane are

- (i) cereals
- (ii) cash crops
- (iii) none of these

(c) India is the largest producer and consumer of

- (i) cooking oil
- (ii) rice
- (iii) pulses

(d) It is called the 'golden fibre'

- (i) Jute
- (ii) Cotton
- (iii) Tea

(e) It is not a spice.

- (i) Cardamom
- (ii) cumin
- (iii) Rubber

Chapter-17 Industries

Q-1 Fill in the Blanks

1. Raw materials are converted into finished goods by using _____ or _____ power.
2. _____ is India's largest heavy electrical goods manufacturer.
3. Railway engines are manufactured at Chittaranjan (West Bengal) and _____.
4. Papad and chips production come under _____ industry.
5. Small-scale industries employ less people than a _____ industry.

Q-2 MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Iron ore, coal, limestone | a. Bengaluru |
| 2. Spread over a large area | b. Large-scale industries |
| 3. Ship-building | c. Textile mills |
| 4. Surat | d. Vishakhapatnam |
| 5. Rail Wheel Factory | e. Raw materials |

Q-3 Define the following

1. Industry
2. Raw Materials

Q-4 long type question

1. What do you mean by cottage industry?
2. What do you mean by a small-scale industry?
3. Briefly explain large-scale industries.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Which material is obtained from plants?

- (i) Wool
- (ii) Silk
- (iii) Cotton

(b) It is a large-scale industry.

(i) Textile mill

(ii) Bakery

(iii) Pottery

(c) It is a small-scale industry.

(i) Ceramics

(ii) Automobile factories

(iii) Weaving

(d) It is a cottage industry.

(i) Aircraft Manufacturing company

(ii) Stationery items

(iii) Candle making

(e) Aircrafts are manufactured in

(i) Kanpur

(ii) Bengaluru

(iii) Both