

SIMPLIFIED MATERIAL (2025-26)

Class: 7th Social Science

Part-A (Geography)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. In which sphere of the earth may the effect of physical elements be seen the maximum?

1. Stratosphere 2. Troposphere **3. Biosphere** 4. Mesosphere

2. Which part of the earth contains the maximum quantity of Nickel?

1. SiAl 2. SiMa **3. NiFe** 4. None of these

3. Where can we plant trees?

1. Along the road 2. On unoccupied common land (shamlat land) of village
3. In parks **4. All of the above**

4. The Biosphere and physical surrounding of any geographical area is known as _____.

- 1. Ecology** 2. Atmosphere 3. Environment 4. Biosphere

5. Look at the given picture and state what is illustrated in it?

1. Atmosphere

2. Biosphere

3. Hydrosphere

4. Lithosphere



6. Which of the following statements is correct?

Statement 1. The rocks of the Deccan Plateau in India are mostly metamorphic rocks.

Statement 2. Fertile soil has always attracted man.

1. Statement 1 is correct.
2. Statement 2 is correct.

3. Both the statements are correct.

4. Both the statements are incorrect.

7. Below the upper layer of the Earth is the Mantle. Can you tell what is its average thickness?

1. 2700 km **2. 2900 km** 3. 3470 km 4. 3200 km

8. The innermost part of the earth is called _____.

1. NiFe 2. Mantle **3. Core** 4. SIMA

9. Sometimes the magma inside the earth does not come out on the surface but solidifies in the cracks of the earth after cooling. By what name are such rocks known as?

- 1. Plutonic Igneous rocks** 2. Hypabyssal Igneous rocks
3. Extrusive Igneous rocks 4. None of the above

10. Which energy mineral is used to run machines?

1. Iron **2. Electricity** 3. Copper 4. Manganese

11. Which is the least gas prevalent in the air?

1. Argon 2. Oxygen **3. Hydrogen** 4. Nitrogen

12. Which of the following layers of atmosphere is best for flying aeroplanes?

1. Mesosphere **2. Stratosphere** 3. Thermosphere 4. Troposphere

13. How many kilometres of atmosphere are covered with the 99% air?

1. 25 km 2. 40 km 3. 27 km **4. 32 km**

14. Which of the following affects the temperature of a place?

1. Distance from the sea 2. Height above the sea level
2. Distance from the Equator **4. All of the above**

15. Which layer of atmosphere has Tropopause as its upper limit?

1. **Stratosphere** 2. Thermosphere 3. Exosphere 4. Mesosphere

16. The mixture of these forms smog. What are these?

1. Moisture and dust 2. Smoke and dust **3. Smoke and fog** 4. None of these

17. Which sea has more salinity in it?

1. Red sea **2. Dead sea** 3. Caspian sea 4. Arabian sea

18. Which of the following oceans is Arabian sea a part of ?

1. Arctic ocean 2. Atlantic ocean 3. Pacific ocean **4. Indian ocean**

19. Which of the following is not a current of Atlantic Ocean?

1. Brazilian Current 2. Gulf Current **3. Kuroshivo Current** 4. Canari Current

20. Who gives the form of stream to the ocean water?

1. Temperature **2. Planetary winds** 3. Salinity of water 4. All the above

21. On December 26, 2004, the most powerful Tsunami occurred on the coast of Indian Ocean. These sea waves brought disaster in the countries falling in and around Indian Ocean. How did this tsunami affect human life?

1. People became homeless. 2. Many people died.
3. Many houses and buildings were eliminated. **4. All of the above**

22. By what other names are equatorial forests known as?

1. Monsoon forests 2. Deciduous forests
3. Evergreen forests 4. None of the above

23. What percentage of wood is used as fuel which is obtained from forests?

1. 30% 2. 40% **3. 50%** 4. 33%

24. Khushpreet went on a school trip to a national park in the state of Gujarat, which is famous for Indian lions. Which national park did Khushpreet go to?

1. Jim Corbett National Park **2. Gir National Park**
3. Chhatbir National Park 4. Raja ji National Park

25. The distribution of natural vegetation on the earth is not uniform. Due to the variation of climate at different latitudes the vegetation cover also varies. Which of the following types of natural vegetation is found on the earth?

1. Forests 2. Grasslands 3. Desert Shrubs **4. All of the these**

26. Previously, man didn't live permanently at one place. What was he called?

- 1. Nomad** 2. Homeless 3. Both of these 4. None of these

27. Which medium can be used for the fastest communication?

1. Post office 2. Telegram **3. Internet** 4. None of these

28. What are the underground train services called?

1. Cyber cafe **2. Metro train** 3. Shatabdi train 4. Mobile service

29. Which is the most expensive means of transport?

1. Railways **2. Airways** 3. Roadways 4. Waterways

30. Airplanes are an important means of transportation. The first flying machine was made in 1903. After that, with technological development, large airplanes came into existence. Do you know who invented the airplane?

1. White Brothers **2. Wright Brothers** 3. C.V. Raman 4. Einstein

31. Airways plays an important role in India. Amritsar, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai are the major airports of India. Tell us which international flights take Indian passengers to big cities of the world?

- 1. Air India** 2. Vistara 3. IndiGo 4. All of these.

One mark Questions: (Fill in the blanks)

1. Environment has been divided in **four** spheres.
2. The SiAl layer of the Earth is made up of the material which is rich in **Silicon** and **Aluminium**.
3. NiFe is made up of material which is rich in **Nickel** and **Ferrous** elements.
4. The different types of species of animals is known as **Animal Kingdom**.
5. **71%** portion of the earth has been covered by hydrosphere.
6. As we go up to the hills, the temperature **decreases**.
7. The main sources of the temperature are **Sun** and **internal parts of the Earth**.
8. The Ozone gas absorbs **Ultraviolet** rays.
9. The electrically charged particles are found in **Thermosphere or Ionosphere** layer.
10. The wireless communication system works under **radio** waves.
11. **Nitrogen** gas is found in maximum quantity in atmosphere.

Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence:-

1. What do you understand by environment?

Ans. Environment means the surroundings of the Earth which includes constituents of relief and weather.

2. Which are the main spheres of environment?

Ans. The main spheres of environment are:

1. Atmosphere 2. Lithosphere 3. Hydrosphere 4. Biosphere

3. Write down the names of layers of earth.

Ans. 1. SiAl (Silicon+ Aluminium)

2. SIMA (Silicon+ Magnesium)

3. NiFe (Nickel+ Ferrous/Iron)

4. How many shells of the earth are there? Name them.

Ans. There are three shells of the earth: - 1. Lithosphere (crust) 2. Mantle 3. Core.

5. How many types of rocks are found on the earth?

Ans. Basically, there are three types of rocks- Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks and Metamorphic rocks.

6. By which name is the innermost part of the earth called? What are the components of this part?

Ans. The innermost part of the earth is called 'Core'. The thickness of this part is approximately upto 3470 km. The core known as NiFe, mainly consists of two elements Nickel & Ferrous.

7. Write down about the mantle part of the earth.

Ans. Below the upper layers of earth is Mantle. The average thickness of this is 2900 km. The layer of the earth is mainly made up of Silicon and Magnesium that is why it is called SIMA.

8. What do you understand by the Atmosphere?

Ans. The Earth is surrounded by a cover of air. This cover is known as the atmosphere. It extends up to 1,600 km in height, while 99% of the air is found at a height of up to 32 km only.

9. Why we study Atmosphere in Geography?

Ans. In geography we study the atmosphere because the atmosphere affects all forms of life on the earth.

10. Name the layers of Atmosphere.

Ans. Atmosphere has four layers -

1. Troposphere 2. Stratosphere 3. Mesosphere 4. Thermosphere

11. What do you understand by Exosphere?

Ans. The outermost layer of Atmosphere is called Exosphere. It has gases like Hydrogen and Helium.

12. What are the elements other than the gases present in the Atmosphere?

Ans. In addition to gases, water vapours and dust particles are found in the atmosphere.

13. What is air pollution?

Ans. Every year millions of tons of substances are added to the atmosphere which are not natural components. These foreign substances in the atmosphere are called air pollutants. These are two kinds of air pollutants-solid and gaseous.

14. What is temperature and what are the units of measuring the temperature?

Ans. The heat present in an organism, object or place is called its temperature. Two scales are used to measure temperature- Celsius(C) and Fahrenheit (F).

15. Why is the temperature very high on the equator?

Ans. The rays of the sun fall directly on the Equator. Therefore the temperature is high on the equator.

16. Why does the ocean water salty?

Ans. Several mineral salts get dissolved in the ocean water. Due to this, the ocean water is salty. Typically, the salt content in the open ocean is about 3.5% (35 grams per liter of water).

17. Why there is a dense fog near Newfoundland?

Ans. Due to the mixing of warm & cold current a dense fog is formed over there. The east coast of North America is often covered in heavy fog because the cold Labrador Current meets the warm Gulf Stream near Newfoundland.

18. Explain the route of Gulf Stream current.

Ans. The Gulf Stream starts from the Gulf of Mexico and it reaches to the Islands of Newfoundland. This is one of the most important warm currents in the world.

19 Write down the main ocean currents of North Atlantic Ocean cycle.

Ans. 1. Kuroshivo current (Japan current)

2. Kamachatka Current

3. California current

20. What do you understand by Tsunami?

Ans. It is a Japanese word made up of two parts Tsu and Nami. The Tsu meaning coastal and Nami means a long wave of water. 'Tsunami' means long waves of water striking to the coastal areas.

21. What do you understand by natural vegetation?

Ans. Natural vegetation means the plants, trees and herbs that grow itself, without efforts of mankind.

22. In how many types natural vegetation can be divided?

Ans. Natural vegetation can be divided into three major types -

1. Forests

2. Grasslands

3. Desert shrubs

Answer the following questions in 30 to 50 words:-

1. How does man affect environment?

Ans. Man is affecting the environment in many ways-

1. Forests have been cut down to get land for farming and living.

2. Man has made dams on the rivers and conveyed the water to the deserts through canals.

3. By digging mines to obtain minerals.

4. By developing industrial areas.

2. How can we avoid soil erosion?

Ans. Soil erosion is a serious problem of the earth. This problem can be avoided by the following methods-

1. By planting new trees

2. By adopting better agricultural practices

3. By checking over grazing etc.

3. Which mineral is called as 'Liquid Gold'? Give brief introduction.

Ans. Mineral oil is called as 'Liquid Gold' and Petroleum. It is also called Locomotive Energy. It is given these names because of its importance in industries and means of transportation. It is made out of the vegetation and animals trapped between layers of sedimentary rocks. The petrol or diesel is obtained from the earth as a crude oil. This crude oil is refined in the refineries and converted into utility goods i.e. petrol, diesel, kerosene oil, Mobile oil, grease, wax, vaseline etc.

4. Write down the importance of the soil on the earth.

Ans. Soil is a very important land resource, its significance lies in its fertility. Fertile soil has always been very important for human civilizations. Human beings have always been keen to live in fertile plains because of food requirements met by it. Fertile soil is a great asset of a country. Agriculture has developed more in countries that have access to fertile soil. India has been able to produce food for its large population because of its fertile soil.

5. What are the main factors that cause air pollution?

Ans. Every year, millions of tons of substances are added to the atmosphere that are not natural components. These foreign substances in the atmosphere are called air pollutants. There are two kinds of air pollutants:

Solid pollutants: - 1. Volcanoes pollute the air with dust particles.

2. Smoke from the burning of fuels releases carbon particles into the air.

Gaseous pollutants - 1. Exhaust emissions of automobiles pollute the air.

2. Smog (a mixture of smoke and fog) causes air pollution.

6. Write the ratio of main gases in the air.

Ans-

Sr. No	Gases	Quantity
1.	Nitrogen	78.03%
2.	Oxygen	20.99%
3.	Argon	0.94%
4.	Carbon dioxide	0.03%
5.	Hydrogen	0.01%

7. In which layer of the atmosphere the Ozone gas exists? Why is it so important?

Ans. Ozone gas exists in the stratosphere layer. It absorbs the ultraviolet rays of the sun, which are very harmful to living beings on Earth.

8. Why a Spring Tide occurs in full moon and no moon days?

Ans. The Spring Tide comes on the no moon and full moon days. The sun, the moon and the earth all are in a line during spring tide. In this phase the Sun and the Moon both pull the ocean water jointly. Due to their joint pull, the rise of water very high. So the Spring Tide occurs in full moon and no moon days.

9. Which are the goods we get from forests?

Ans. We get different types of wood, bamboos, grass for paper making, gum, resin, turpentine, lac, bark for leather colouring, medicinal plants and bushes etc. from forests.

10. How man is disturbing the ecological balance?

Ans. Man is cutting down forests to obtain living space and cultivable land, which is disturbing the ecological balance.

11. Write about the important waterways/ ocean routes of the world.

Ans. Now-a days, the oceans, seas, rivers, canals, lakes etc. are used by means of transport. Waterways are the most economical ways of transportation. The important waterways/ ocean routes of the world are -

1. North Atlantic Ocean Water Way
2. The Pacific Ocean Water Way
3. Cape-Water Way
4. Suez Canal Water Way
5. Panama Canal

12. Write about the internal waterways.

1. India's Ganga Brahmaputra River
2. Danube River of Europe
3. Amazon River of South America
4. Yangtze Kiang River of China

13. How are roadways important?

Ans. Roads connect one place to another. Goods can be transported easily from one place to another place through roads. Roads can also be built in rugged terrains. They are essential for the economy and development of the country.

14. How does agriculture affect human settlement?

Ans- Agriculture is a fundamental part of human life and plays a vital role in the development of settlements. To practice agriculture, a person has to stay in one place. This promotes a sustainable lifestyle, creates employment opportunities, and boosts trade and the economy.

15. Where did people live, first of all?

Ans. First of all, man started living along rivers because the water was easily available for their daily needs and the fertile soil cultivation was very easy, as with a less effort one could have a good production.

16. How does topography of a place affect the development of human settlements of a place?

Ans. Topography plays an important role in the establishment of settlements. The areas with plain topography always act as a great facility of habitation. It is easier to transport agricultural products to other places. This is the reason that big cities, metropolises and cosmopolitan areas developed usually on plain areas.

Five Marks Questions (Answer the questions in 80 to 100 words):

1. What are igneous rocks? How many types are there in these rocks? Write about the intrusive rocks.

Ans. 'Igneous' means fire in Latin language. The Igneous implies the highest temperature and such rocks are formed out of the cooling of the hot and liquid material from the interior of the earth.

These rocks are of two types:- 1. Intrusive igneous rocks 2. Extrusive igneous rocks

Intrusive Igneous rocks: - Rocks formed by the cooling of the Magma, in the interior of the earth are called as Intrusive Rocks. Intrusive rocks are of two types:

- a. Plutonic Igneous Rocks
- b. Hypabyssal Igneous Rocks

2. What is the difference between Spring Tide and Neap Tide?

Ans.

Spring Tide	Neap Tide
1. During the Spring Tide, the rise of water is maximum.	1. During the Neap Tide, the rise of water is lower than usual.
2. It comes on the no moon and full moon days.	2. It comes on the 7 th and 21 st day.
3. During the Spring Tide the sun, the moon and the earth all are in a line.	3. During the Neap Tide the moon, earth and sun are in right angles of 90° angles to that of the moon.
4. The sun and the moon both pull the ocean water jointly.	4. The sun pulls water to its side and the moon pulls towards itself.

3. Differentiate between warm water ocean current and cold water ocean current.

Ans. The sun rays directly fall on the Equator so the temperature remains high in Equatorial regions but lower in Polar Regions. The currents coming from the Equator are always warm so they called warm currents. Whereas, the currents coming from the poles are always cold so they are called cold currents.

4. Tide is very useful for ships. How?

Ans. When there is rise in water, the big and heavy ships can easily sail into the rising water. After down loading the ships, cargo again wait for the rise, so that they move again to the seas. That's why tide is very useful for ships.

5. Why does the Gulf Stream affect the climate of Europe?

Ans. The Gulf Stream starting from Gulf of Mexico reaches to the Islands of Newfoundland. After reaching near the islands of Newfoundland, the cold water current named as Labrador mixes with it. Due to the mixing of warm & cold current a dense fog is formed over there. The glaciers moving from the poles melt after reaching near the Gulf Stream. In this way they do not create obstruction to ships after reaching down. Its warm waters keep Europe's ports open even in winter.

6. What is the difference between the ocean waves and the ocean currents?

Ans. **Ocean Waves-** The water of the oceans always ripples with the winds over the Ocean surface. According to the changes in weather, these ripples are high and sometimes these are low. These are called waves.

Ocean Currents- When the ocean water moves in a particular direction it is called ocean current. The water in the ocean keeps on moving from one place to the other.

7. How do the forests help us indirectly?

- Ans- 1. Forests absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.
2. They help in the occurrence of rainfall and regulate temperature.
3. They help prevent floods and soil erosion.
4. Forests help in checking the spread of deserts.
5. They provide habitat to birds and animals.

8. What will be the impact of deforestation?

Ans. If deforestation continues, a day may come when wood will not be available at any price, and the world may turn into a desert. Deforestation will increase the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and reduce oxygen, making it difficult for living things to survive. The destruction of forests will lead to decreased rainfall and a significant rise in temperature. In addition, there will be more floods and further expansion of deserts.

9. Which are the means of communication? What are the advantages of their development?

Ans. Means of communication increase a great link between people. Through which a message of country can be conveyed to many people and country and all over the world at one time. Through internet we can be contacted to the world while sitting in one corner of the world. This is also a cheapest communication means. Through the Cyber network services, we can get knowledge about any corner of the world and get guidelines regarding education and any type of knowledge etc. Postal services, telegram, telephone, mobile phone, radio, magazine, newspapers, internet etc. are the best means of communication.

10. Write down the importance of railways while explaining them.

Ans- Railways carry a large quantity of goods and large number of passengers. First of all, coal had been used in steam engines to run trains. At present trains are run by electric and diesel engines. To control traffic, the railways network is not only on the surface of the earth but it has been developed underground. These are known as metro trains. Important railways in world are the railways of Soviet Union, Trans-Siberian Railways in Russia, Japan and France railways.

11. Write in detail about Suez Canal.

Ans. Suez Canal waterway is an important international waterway. It connects Mediterranean Ocean Sea and Red Sea. This waterway connects the European countries with the countries of the Southern Asia, Australia and West Africa. With the construction of Suez canal the importance of this water way in terms of traffic, has been decreased.

Part-B (History)

Multiple choice Questions:-

1. In ancient times, India was called Hindustan or Bharatavarsha. It comprises the present six countries – Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and India. What was the status of India at that time?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. Continent | 2. Subcontinent |
| 3. Island | 4. None of these |

2. What languages developed during the medieval period that are spoken even today?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Hindi and Urdu | 2. Nepali and Bengali |
| 3. Telugu and Marathi | 4. Gujarati and Sanskrit |

3. What name was given to India at the time of Mahabharata and Puranas?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Aryavarta | 2. Bharatvarsha | 3. Hindu | 4. Indus |
|--------------|------------------------|----------|----------|

4. What was the reason for the end of medieval period in India?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The fall of the Mughal Empire | 2. The rise of the British to power |
| 3. Spread of Epidemic | 4. Both 1 and 2 |

5. What was India named in the Vedic period?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| 1. Bharatvarsha | 2. Hindu | 3. Aryavarta | 4. Indus |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|----------|

6. Which of the following is not a neighbouring country of India?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Nepal | 2. China | 3. France | 4. Pakistan |
|----------|----------|------------------|-------------|

7. Where did the early man use to live?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. In cities | 2. In towns | 3. Near rivers | 4. In villages |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|

8. Who among the following Pala rulers established a monastery of Vikramshilla, which later on became a famous university?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Gopala | 2. Dharmapala | 3. Devapala | 4. Rajyapala |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|

9. Who among the following was the most powerful king of Gurjara- Pratihara dynasty?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Mihirbhoj | 2. Nagabhatta | 3. Rajyapala | 4. Dhruva |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|

10. Which of the following cities was not attacked by Mahamud Ghazanavi?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Thanesar | 2. Mathura | 3. Tarain | 4. Kanauj |
|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------|

11 Who among the following was not a ruler of Rashtrakuta Dynasty?

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Krishna-I | 2. Amoghvarsha | 3. Dhruva | 4. Rajyapala |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|

12. He was a famous Tamil scholar. He translated the Ramayana into Tamil language. His name was _____

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Basava | 2. Nanniah | 3. Kampan | 4. Ramanuja |
|-----------|------------|------------------|-------------|

13. During the Chola rule, how many units was every village divided into?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Three | 2. Two | 3. Four | 4. Five |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|

14. By the rulers of which dynasty were the Shore Temple and the Rath Temple at Mahabalipuram built?

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Cholas | 2. Pandyas | 3. Pallavas | 4. Rashtrakutas |
|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|

15. Where was the main centre of education of Pandya rulers during the medieval period?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Tanjore | 2. Madurai | 3. Kanchi | 4. None of these |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|

16. The Cholas laid a special focus on irrigation. Which of the following rivers was used by them for this purpose?

1. Krishna **2. Kaveri** 3. Narmada 4. Godawari

17. Which of the following cities was founded by Firoz-Shah-Tughlaq?

- 1. Firozabad** 2. Delhi 3. Calcutta 4. Allahabad

18. When did Timor invade India?

- 1. 1398 A.D.** 2. 1525A.D. 3. 1232A.D. 4. 1526A.D.

19. Who built the Taj Mahal?

1. Akbar 2. Jahangir **3. Shah Jahan** 4. Babar

20. Who was founder of Khalji dynasty?

- 1. Jalal-ud-din Khalji** 2. Timor 3. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq 4. Akbar

21. Who among the following was the slave of Qutab-ud-din- Aibak?

1. Balban **2. Iltutmish** 3. Ala-ud-din Khalji 4. Qutab-ud-din -Aibak

22. Who was the first Mughal Emperor?

1. Akbar **2. Babar** 3. Jahangir 4. Shah Jahan

23. In which year was the first battle of Panipat fought?

- 1. 1526 AD.** 2. 1761 AD. 3. 1556 AD. 4. 1757 AD.

24. Tell the ruling period of Aurangzeb, the last famous Mughal Emperor.

1. 1564-1574 A.D. **2. 1658-1707 A.D.**
3. 1708-1718 A.D. 4. 1650-1670 A.D.

25. Whom did Jahangir marry to ?

- 1. Nur-Jahan** 2. Razia Sultana 3. Rani Jhansi 4. Mumtaz

26. Which Mughal emperor tortured and executed the ninth Sikh Guru, Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur ji?

1. Akbar 2. Shah Jahan **3. Aurangzeb** 4. Jahangir

27. To whom did Babar defeat in the first battle of Panipat?

- 1. Ibrahim Lodhi** 2. Sikandar Lodhi 3. Bahlol Lodhi 4. Rana Sanga

28. Whose son was Humayun?

1. Akbar **2. Babar** 3. Jahangir 4. Aurangzeb

29. The Kailash Temple at Ellora is a specimen of the Rashtrakutas architecture. Can you tell the name of the ruler who built this temple?

1. Akbar 2. Shah Jahan 3. Rajendra Chola **4. Krishan -I**

30. Firoz Shah Tughlaq built many new cities. Which of the following cities was not built by him?

1. Hisar **2. Fatehpur Sikri** 3. Firozabad 4. Jaunpur

31. In which city was the Lingaraj temple established?

1. Konark **2. Bhubaneshwar** 3. Bangalore 4. Madras

32. In which style of architecture was the Sun Temple at Konark built?

- 1. Nagara** 2. Mughal 3. Sukham 4. Dravidian

33. Qutab Minar is 70 m high and has five storeys. Who started its construction?

1. Akbar **2. Qutab-ud-din-Aibak** 3. Jahangir 4. Shah Jahan

34. When did the Portuguese occupy Surat?

- 1. 1512 A.D.** 2. 1573 A.D. 3. 1592 A.D. 4. 1526 A.D.

15. Who was the Governor of Punjab when Babar invaded Punjab?

- 1. Daulat Khan Lodhi** 2. Bahlol Lodhi 3. Sikandar Lodhi 4. Ibrahim Lodhi

36. Which of the following South Indian cities was not developed during the medieval period?

1. Kanchi 2. Kalyani 3. Tanjore **4. Madras**

37. Who among the following Sikh Gurus got constructed Sri Akal Takht Sahib near Sri Harmandir Sahib?

1. Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji 2. Sri Guru Har Rai Ji
3. Sri Guru Hargobind Ji 4. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji

38. During the period of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, which was the capital of Punjab?

1. Pakistan 2. Surat **3. Lahore** 4. Amritsar

39. Ahom tribe established Ahom kingdom in present Assam. Can you tell how long did this tribe rule?

1. 400 years 2. 500 years **3. 600 years** 4. 300 years

40. Do you know about how the farmers used to transport their corn from villages to cities for sale?

1. On carts **2. On animals** 3. By rail 4. On foot

41. What is the group of families or houses called who were descendants of the same ancestors?

1. Family 2. Category 3. Village **4. Kul**

42. In 1826 A.D., the British intervened in Assam. They defeated the Burmese and signed the treaty of Yandaboo with them. Can you tell which place came under the domination of the British?

1. Gujarat **2. Assam** 3. Andhra Pradesh 4. Bihar

43. Which Mughal emperor invaded Charvaha dynasty in 1591 AD. among the following?

1. Babur **2. Akbar** 3. Humayun 4. Jahangir

44. Which Guru Sahib had worn two swords of Miri and Piri?

1. Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji 2. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji
3. Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji 4. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

45. Which of the following Banis was not composed by Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji

1. Asa Di Var **2. Anand Sahib** 3. Japji Sahib 4. None of these

46. Prophet Muhammad, the founder of Islam was born in Mecca in 570 A.D. What were the Muhammad's successors called?

1. Ulemas **2. Caliphs** 3. Sufis 4. Bhagats

47. She popularised Krishna Bhakti through her bhajans. She sang devotional songs in the praise of Lord Krishna. Do you know her name?

- 1. Mira Bai** 2. Saint Namdev 3. Saint Ramananda 4. Saint Ramanuja

48. It is a place where Akbar held discussions with the scholars of different religions. Can you tell the name of that place?

1. Dargah **2. Ibadatkhana** 3. Mosque 4. None of these

49. Babar wrote a famous autobiography Babarnama or Tuzak-i-Babari. In which language was it written?

1. Arabic 2. Persian 3. Bengali **4. Turkish**

50. During the period of Rajput rulers, the paintings started to be made on the paper. Both Pala and Apbharash style of paintings were used for painting during this period. Can you tell which colours were used in Pala style of painting?

1. White, black, green and brown **2. White, black, red and blue**
3. Blue, yellow, green and white 4. Black, blue, yellow and green

51. Akbar had keen interest in music. He had sufficient knowledge of Sur and Taal. Who was the most famous singer in his court?

1. Abul Fazl 2. Faizi **3. Tansen** 4. Keshav Das

52. Waris Shah has an important place in Punjabi legends. Which of the following Punjabi legends did he write?

1. Heer Ranjha **2. Heer** 3. Jangnama 4. Chandi di vaar

53. In 1706 A.D., Guru Gobind Singh ji badly defeated mughals in the battle of Khidrana.

What is the current name of Khidrana?

1. Chamkaur Sahib 2. Anandpur Sahib
3. Nanded **4. Sri Muktsar Sahib**

54. Many independent states came into existence taking advantage of weak Mughal empire. Hyderabad was one such independent state. Can you tell who established the independent state there?

1. Saadat Khan **2. Nizam-ul-Mulk**
3. Siraj-ud-Daulah 4. Ali Vardi Khan

One Mark Questions (Fill in the Blanks)

1. The eighth century is considered as a century of change.
2. The Chinese used the term Tien Chu for India.
3. Tansen was a famous musician.
4. Devpal built a temple of Mahabodhi at Bodh Gaya.
5. Rashtrakuta rulers were the patrons of art and education.
6. Pallava rulers made Kanchi their capital.
7. Marco Polo visited the Pandys kingdom.
8. Nanniah and Tikkana Telugu scholars translated the Mahabharata into Telugu.
9. Qutab-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the Slave Dynasty
10. Razia Sultana was a daughter of Iltutmish.
11. Malik Kafur was the general of Ala-ud-din Khalji.
12. Mohammad- bin-Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
13. The battle of Kanwah was fought between Babar and Rana Sanga.
14. Akbar defeated Hemu in the battle of Panipat in 1556 A.D.
15. The Qutab Minar was built by Qutab-ud-din Aibak.
16. The Buland Darwaja is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.
17. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in the memory of Mumtaz Mahal.
18. Amritsar was founded by Shri Guru Ramdas ji.
19. Surat is a famous port city.
20. Nankana Sahib is situated in Pakistan.
21. Gondwana was a prosperous kingdom from 15th to 18th century.
22. The people of Ahom tribe belonged to Tai-Mongoloid class of China.
23. Queen Durgawati was a famous Gond ruler.
24. The teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji are contained in the Guru Granth Sahib ji.

25. **Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji** founded Khalsa Panth in 1699 A.D.
26. **Jai Dev** was the writer of Geet Gobind.
27. Guru Granth Sahib was composed by **Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji** in 1604 A.D.
28. Prithviraj Raso was written by **Chand Bardai**.
29. Amir Khusro was a **famous musician** and poet.
30. Murshid Quli Khan was the Subedar of **Bengal and Orissa**.
31. Hyder Ali was the ruler of **Mysore**.
32. Saadat Khan became the Subedar of Avadh in **1722 A.D.**
33. Shivaji was the founder of **Maratha** Empire.
34. Banda Singh Bahadur's original name was **Lachhman Das**.

Write true or false in front of the following sentences:-

1. The medieval period was divided into two parts- Early medieval period and later medieval period. **(True)**
2. In the medieval period many social customs and traditions had not come in existence. **(False)**
3. During the medieval period there was not a lot of interaction between the Hindus and the Muslims. **(False)**
4. Madurai was the capital of Chola rulers. **(False)**
5. The Chola rulers had a powerful army. **(True)**
6. Kamban translated the Ramayana into Tamil language. **(True)**
7. Iltutmish was the slave of Qutab-ud-din Aibak. **(True)**
8. Balban was the first ruler of the slave dynasty. **(False)**
9. Ala-ud-din Khalji introduced the market control policy. **(True)**
10. Sikandar Lodhi and Babar clashed at the first battle of Panipat. **(False)**
11. The Mughals came to India in 1525-26 A.D. **(True)**
12. Daulat Khan Lodhi and Rana Sanga invited Babar to invade India. **(True)**
13. Sher Shah Suri was a Mughal ruler. **(False)**
14. The Rajputs were very well treated during the reign of Aurangzeb. **(False)**
15. Muhammad Tughlaq built Tughlaqabad. **(False)**
16. Mahenjodaro was a capital city of Indus valley people. **(True)**
17. In 1629, Shah Jahan made a new capital in Delhi. **(False)**
18. Surat was an important pilgrimage centre. **(False)**
19. Fatehpur Sikri was capital city of the Mughals. **(True)**
20. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded the Khalsa Panth. **(True)**
21. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Mira Bai popularized Ram bhakti. **(False)**
22. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji started the practice of Langar. **(True)**
23. Ramanuja and Jaideva were the famous Sanskrit writers of Delhi Sultanate. **(False)**
24. Abdul Fazl did not write Ain- i- Akbari. **(False)**
25. Tansen was the most famous singer of Akbar's court. **(True)**

26. Muhammad Tughlaq's portrait is a fine example of painting during the medieval period.

(True)

27. Farrukhsiyar became the ruler of Delhi. **(True)**

28. Nizam-ul-Mulik founded the state of Hyderabad. **(True)**

29. Shivaji was succeeded by his brother Raja Ram. **(False)**

30. Banda Singh Bahadur established the Sikh state in Punjab. **(True)**

Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence -

1. What were the terms used for the Indian subcontinent in the history of India?

Ans. Hindustan or Bharatavarsha

2. In how many parts Indian history is divided by the historians?

Ans. Historians divided the Indian history into three parts: - 1. Ancient Period 2. Medieval Period
3. Modern Period

3. Why Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded India?

Ans- Mahmud Ghaznavi was the ruler of kingdom of Ghazni. He wanted to make Ghazni the most powerful kingdom in the region. Therefore, he attacked India to raise money seventeen times from A.D. 1001-1025.

4. Which rulers of Chola dynasty again emerged as Cholas Kingdom?

Ans. Rajaraja-1 and Rajendra Chola again emerged as Cholas Kingdom.

5. Write about the important conquests of Rajendra Chola.

Ans. Rajendra Chola's conquests of the Andaman, Nicobar, Malaya, Sumatra and Jawa in the South Asia were the most important.

6. Which languages were developed during the Cholas reign?

Ans. There was a growth of Sanskrit and regional languages- Tamil, Telugu and Kannada languages during the Cholas reign.

7. Which religion was very famous during the Chola reign?

Ans. Hinduism was very popular religion during the Chola reign.

8. Which are the temples of the southern India?

Ans. 1. The Raj Rajeshwar Temple 2. Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple
3. The Kailash Temple at Ellora.

9. Name any four pilgrimage centres.

Ans. Nankana Sahib, Amritsar, Kurukshetra, Badrinath, Mathura and Haridwar etc.

10. Which Guru laid the foundation of Amritsar and when?

Ans. The fourth Sikh Guru Sri Guru Ram Das Ji laid the foundation of Amritsar in 1577 A.D.

11. Where is Surat situated?

Ans. Surat is an important port and trade town. It is situated in the state of Gujarat.

12. Where did the people of tribal society live?

Ans. Mostly tribal people used to dwell in forests, on mountains and in deserts.

13. Which tribes lived in Punjab during the medieval period?

Ans. Khokhar, Gakhar, Langah, Arghoon and Bloach etc. tribes lived in many parts of Punjab.

14. Which Mughal ruler founded the new sect Din-i- Ilahi?

Ans. Din-i- Ilahi sect was founded by Mughal ruler Akbar.

15. What do you mean by Advait?

Ans. Advait means God and soul are one.

16. Name main sects of Islam.

Ans. Ulemas and Sufis

17. When and where was Prophet Muhammad born?

Ans. Prophet Muhammad was born in Mecca in 570 A.D.

18. When and where was Guru Nanak Dev Ji born?

Ans. Guru Nanak Dev Ji was born on 15th April, 1469 A.D. at Rai Bhoi Ki Talwandi, now called Nankana Sahib (Pakistan).

19. Who was considered the founder of Punjabi literature?

Ans. Baba Farid Ji.

20. How many Vars did Bhai Gurdas compose?

Ans. 39 Vars

21. Name four famous poets who gave an important contribution to the Punjabi literature.

Ans. Shah Hussain, Bulleh Shah, Damodar and Waris Shah.

22. Name any four regional powers which rose in the 18th century.

Ans. 1. The Marathas

2. The Nizams of Hyderabad

3. Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore

4. The Bengal State

Three marks questions:-

1. How many types of sources are there of Indian history?

Ans. The sources of Indian history are of two types: -

1. Archaeological Sources:- Monuments, temples, inscriptions, coins, utensils and ornaments etc. are called Archaeological sources.

2. Literary Sources:- Autobiographies, biographies, chronicles accounts of foreign travellers, paintings, music etc. are called literary Sources.

2. How are the accounts of foreign travellers an important source of history?

Ans. The accounts of foreign travellers are also another important literary sources of this period. Iban Batuta's 'Kitab-ul-Rihala' account describes the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Al-Beruni also wrote an account about his stay in India. Abdul Razzaq visited the kingdom of Vijayanagar and wrote about the conditions in the kingdom. European travellers throw light on the conditions in India during their visit.

3. Which type of caste system was prevalent in the society during the medieval period?

Ans. During the early medieval period society was divided into four castes- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras but further also divided into many sub-castes. The Brahmins were given special respect in the society because they performed religious ceremonies. The lower castes were ill- treated in the society. Upper caste people used to hate lower caste people. The caste system had become very rigid in the society.

4. Why Muhammad Ghori invaded India?

Ans-Muhammad Ghori was the ruler of Ghor kingdom of Afghanistan. He not only wanted to establish his rule in India, but he also wanted to establish a Muslim rule in India. That is why he attacked India seven times.

5. What role was played by the historical buildings in constructing the history of the Delhi Sultanate?

Ans. Historical buildings of Delhi Sultanate period like Quwat-Al- Islam Mosque, Alai Darwaza, Hauz Khas, Lodhi Dome, Tughlaqabad and Firoz Shah Kotla etc. provide us information about the artistic tastes of the Delhi Sultans.

6. Why did Muhammad- bin-Tughlaq shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri?

Ans. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq had a vast empire. So he in 1327AD, decided to shift the capital of the empire from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad). The reasons for this were as follows-

1. To protect the empire from the invasions of the Mongols.
2. To administer the empire better from Devagiri than from Delhi.

7. Which are the main temples of Northern India?

- Ans. 1. The Vishnu Temple at Jagannath Puri
2. Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar
3. The Sun Temple at Konark
4. Tejjpal Temple at Mount Abu
5. The Mahadeva Temple at Khajuraho in Bundelkhand

8. Which was the main occupation of the tribal people?

Ans. Agriculture was the main occupation of the tribal people. But the people of many tribes liked the occupation of hunting-gathering or animal husbandry.

9. What do you mean by the Nomads?

Ans. People of some tribes used to migrate from one place to another in search of their livelihood, who were called 'Nomads'.

10. Who was Sufaka?

Ans. Sufaka was the first Ahom ruler. He ruled from 1228 AD. To 1268 AD. He defeated the local rulers of his own region. The Ahoms defeated many local dynasties, such as Kacharis, Morans and the Nagasete. Then they expanded their territories in the Brahmaputra Valley. Gurgoan was the capital of Ahoms Kingdom.

11. Write the names of the founders of Chisti and Suhrawardi sects.

Ans. The Chishti sect was founded by Khawaja Muin-ud-din Chishti and the Suhrawardi sect was founded by Makhdoom Bahauddin Zakariya.

12. What do you know about Ramanuja?

Ans. Saint Ramanuja was a great preacher of Vaishnavism in South India. He believed in Vaishnavism. He condemned the caste system and other useless rituals and superstitions prevalent in the society of that time.

Five marks questions -

1. How did Balban consolidate the Sultanate?

Ans. Balban became the Sultan of Delhi in 1266 AD. He was the greatest ruler of Delhi Sultanate. Balban did many things to organize the Delhi Sultanate-

1. He brought under control the unrest spread by the Mewatis near Delhi and robbers of

Doab.

2. He crushed the revolts of Tughral Khan in Bengal. The criminals were severely punished.
3. He re-organized the army.
4. Balban adopted a cruel policy, called '**Blood and Iron Policy**' against the Mongols.
5. He also made reforms in the administration.

2. Describe the results of schemes of Muhammad- bin-Tughlaq.

Ans. The political aims of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq are very high. He made several political plans, but all these plans failed. He, in 1327AD., decided to shift the capital of the empire from Delhi to Devagiri but his plan to change the capital failed. Hundreds of people were killed on the way. He issued bronze coins in place of the silver takas. They had the same value as the silver coins. However, the plan failed as the people made fake coins in large quantity. He increased tax in Doab because it was the most fertile area. But he did so at a wrong time. There was a great reduction in the harvest due to the prevalent famine. So the farmers could not pay the tax. So the farmers revolted against the sultan. The plan to conquer Khurasan also failed.

3. Why did Daulat Khan Lodhi and Rana Sanga invite Babar to attack on India?

Ans- Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Punjab, and his son were ill-treated by Ibrahim Lodhi, the Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate. Therefore, Daulat Khan Lodhi and the ruler of Mewar, Rana Sanga, invited Babur, the ruler of Kabul, to invade India. In 1526 AD, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat.

4. What do you know about Babar's conquests?

Ans- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 AD and occupied Delhi and Agra. In 1527 AD, Rana Sanga was defeated by Babur in the Battle of Kanwah. With this, Babur had complete control over North India. He also defeated the Rajputs in the Battle of Chanderi in 1528 AD. In 1529 AD, Babur defeated the Afghans at the Battle of Ghaghara.

5. Write about the conquests of Akbar.

Ans- After acceding to the throne, Akbar defeated Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 AD and occupied Delhi. He then decided to extend Mughal power to other parts of the country. First, he conquered Malwa in 1561 AD, followed by Gwalior, Ajmer, and Jaunpur. In 1595 AD, the region of Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa and large parts of central India and Kandhar were conquered by Akbar. The northern parts of India were under Mughal control from 1595 AD to 1601 AD. Finally, the Mughals annexed Khandesh, Berar and some parts of Ahmadnagar. Akbar was now the emperor of a large part of India.

6. Why Mughal emperor Shah Jahan is called the 'Prince of Builders'?

Ans- Shah Jahan was the greatest builders among the Mughals. He was called the prince of the builders. He built many buildings during his reign such as Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas in the fort of Agra, the Jama Masjid, the Moti Masjid and the Taj Mahal. His buildings had more delicacy, beauty and grace. The Taj Mahal on the bank of river Yamuna at Agra was the most famous.

7. Why was regional languages developed during the Delhi sultanate period?

Ans. Regional languages like Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil, Punjabi, Kannada etc. flourished during the Delhi sultanate period due to the development of the bhakti movement.

Various religious Holy books translated in different regional languages from Sanskrit. The saints preached to the people in their regional languages.

8. Give a brief account of Adi Granth Sahib.

Ans. Adi Granth Sahib was compiled by Sikh Guru Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji in 1604 A.D. It included the hymns of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji, Sri Guru Amar Das Ji, Sri Guru Ram Das Ji and Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. Later on Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji's hymns were also included in it. Besides these, the hymns of Hindu Bhagats, Sufi saints and Bhattas are also included in it.

9. Give an account of the rise of Avadh in 18th century.

Ans. Saadat Khan became the governor of Avadh in 1772 AD. He brought able reforms in the economy of the kingdom and paid special attention to agriculture. After the death of Saadat Khan, Safdar Jang, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Asaf-ud-Daulah ruled over the Avadh. British general Warren Hastings compelled Asaf-ud-Daulah to sign the treaty of Faizabad and increase the sum to be paid for the British army that was posted in Avadh.

10. How did the Sikhs rise to power in the 18th century?

Ans. 18th century was a period of conflict between the Sikhs and the Mughals. The Mughals inflicted great atrocities on the Sikhs. In order to put an end to the cruel rule of the Mughals Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji founded Khalsa Panth in 1699 A.D. Several wars were fought between the Mughals and the Sikhs. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh ji in 1707 AD, thereafter Banda Singh Bahadur led the Sikhs. He conquered Jalalabad, Karnal, Panipat, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Kalanaur and Pathankot etc. He was executed in 1716 AD by the Mughals. Later on, Maharaja Ranjit Singh united all the Sikh misls and established an independent Kingdom in Punjab.

11. How did Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan make Mysore powerful?

Ans. Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan fought bravely with the British. Hyder Ali in 1761 A.D. became the ruler of Mysore. Hyder Ali fought many battles and set up a powerful administrative system in Mysore. He fought battles with the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the ruler of Karnataka and the British. In the first 'Anglo-Mysore war' Hyder Ali defeated the British. In the second 'Anglo-Mysore war' after his death, Tipu sultan became the ruler of Mysore. He was also known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'. He was a great patriot. He wanted to overthrow the British rule, so he modernized the weapons of his army. He also encouraged trade and industry. He died in the fourth battle of Mysore against the British.

12. Discuss the role of Shivaji in establishing the Maratha Empire.

Ans. Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Dynasty. He was a great patriot. He wanted to put an end of the Mughal rule and to establish an independent Hindu state. He occupied the forts of Purandhar, Kondana, Konkan, Kalyani and Singhgarrh fort and Pune etc. and established an independent Maratha state. Shivaji declared himself as an independent ruler and took the title of 'Chhatrapati'. He died in 1680 AD.

Map Related Questions:-

1. Fill the major kingdoms of the Pallava, Pandya and Chola reign and the Tughlaq dynasty in the map of India.
2. Mark the major provinces of the Mughal Empire during the time of Akbar and Aurangzeb in the map of India.

Part-C (Civics)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Who gave the definition of democracy as a government “of the people, for the people and by the people”.

1. **Abraham Lincoln**

2. George Washington

3. Jawahar Lal Nehru

4. Dr.Bhim Rao Ambedkar

2. Ravinder will turn 18 this year. Who among the following will he approach for registering himself as a voter?

1. Sarpanch

2. Chief Minister

3. **B.L.O**

4. Election Commission

3. In which century did French revolution occur?

1. 17th century

2. **18th century**

3. 16th century

4. None of these

4. In modern times, which govt is considered the best govt.?

1. Dictatorship

2. **Democratic**

3. Military rule

4. All of these

5. In democratic countries, how many types of heads are there to govern?

1. Four

2. Five

3. **Two**

4. Three

6. Who is nominal head in a state govt in our country?

1. **Governor**

2. Chief Minister

3. Mayor

4. None of these

7. Who is the real head of Central Govt in India?

1. President

2. **Prime Minister**

3. Governor

4. None of these

8. In which country did democracy originate?

1. In Japan

2. In Spain

3. In Italy

4. **In Athens (Greece)**

9. What is the adulthood age in India?

1. **18 years**

2. 24 years

3. 22 years

4. 29 years

10. How many years are the members of the Lok Sabha elected for?

1. Four years

2. Two years

3. **Five years**

4. Six years

11. Which is the election symbol of Bahujan Samaj Party?

1. Scales

2. **Elephant**

3. Lotus flower

4. None of these

12. Who is responsible for holding elections in India?

1. Prime Minister

2. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

3. **Election Commission**

4. None of the above

13. Which party aimed to free the gurdwaras from the occupation of the Mahants?

1. Indian National Congress

2. **Shiromani Akali Dal**

3. Bahujan Samaj Party

4. Bharatiya Janta Party

14. What is the role of opposition?

1. To criticize

2. To formulate right public opinion

3. To stop govt. from becoming autocratic

4. **All of the above**

15. What type of party system is there in India?

1. One party

2. Two party

3. **Multi party**

4. None of these

16. How many states are there in India at present?

1. 29 States

2. **28 States**

3. 21 states

4. 27 States

17. State the total number of members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

1. **117**

2. 60

3. 105

4. None of these

18. Who appoints the Chief Minister?

1. President

2. **Governor**

3. Speaker

4. None of these

19. Which of the following is an electronic means of communication?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Newspaper | 2. Magazine | 3. Television | 4. All of these |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|
- 20. How many types of advertisements are there?**
- | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| 1. 2 | 2. 4 | 3. 6 | 4. 5 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
- 21. In which country is press called 'the light house of democracy'?**
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 2. China | 3. India | 4. None of these |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
- 22. Which of the following is not a part of print media?**
- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Newspaper | 2. Radio | 3. Magazine | 4. All of these |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
- 23. This is known as 'The light house of democracy'. What is it?**
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Press | 2. Computer | 3. Television | 4. Telephone |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
- 24. Which medium do the businessmen or producers take help of to sell their products?**
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Govt. functions | 2. Advertisements | | |
| 3. Protests | 4. Journals | | |
- 25. Which category does the advertisements, related to female foeticide and dowry belong to?**
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1. Social | 2. Consumer | | |
| 3. Commercial | 4. None of these | | |

One Mark Questions (Fill in the blanks):-

- The nominal executive head of Central Govt. is **President** and heads of state Governments are **Governors**.
- Democracy originated in city of **Athens** in **Greece**.
- The basic principles of democracy are **equality** and **freedom**.
- An independent institution which conducts elections in our country is known as **Election Commission**.
- An adult of **18** years has the right to vote in India.
- England** and **America** countries have dual party system and **India** has a multi-party system.
- One Citizen One Vote is based on the principle of **equality**.
- Maximum number of members of Legislative Assembly is **500**.
- The State Legislature of Punjab is **unicameral**.
- Money bill can be introduced in the **lower house** of the State Legislature.
- The assent of **Governor** is essential for every type of bill in a state.
- The speaker presides over the meetings of the **lower** house of State Legislature.
- Governor** is the constitutional head of the state.
- Tenure of Council of Ministers is **5** years.
- Media** is a tool to inform the people about the shortcomings of the existing system.
- Advertising** is different on the basis of **their objectives**.

Write true or false in front of the following sentences -

- India is a democratic republic. (**True**)
- Switzerland is the only country where there is direct democracy. (**True**)
- Only few adults have the right to cast vote in our country. (**False**)
- In a democratic country rule of law prevails. (**True**)

5. Modern democracy was first established in the country of France. **(False)**
6. In India, now adulthood is attained by the age of 18 years. **(True)**
7. In India, there is two-party system. **(False)**
- 8 The opposition not merely criticizes the government in Parliament and State Legislature but it also helps to formulate the public opinion. **(True)**
9. In India we have one centre government, 28 state governments and 7 union territories. **(False)**
10. The lower house of State Legislature is called Legislative council. **(False)**
11. Punjab State Legislature is bicameral legislature. **(False)**
12. Governor has main executive power with him. **(False)**
13. Right to property is a fundamental right. **(False)**

One Mark Questions:-

1. What do you understand by democracy?

Ans. Democracy is a people's own government. According to Abraham Lincoln, Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

2. What do you know about the 'Rule of law'?

Ans. 'Rule of law' means that the administration is run by certain laws and rules and according to law all are equal. Laws are made by elected representatives of the people.

3. In which country there is still 'Direct Democracy'?

Ans. Switzerland still has 'Direct Democracy'.

4. Which government is known as representative government?

Ans. When people govern themselves indirectly i.e. by electing their representatives. This government is called representative government.

5. Who is authorised to cast vote in India?

Ans. Every man or woman who is above 18 years of age, is authorised to cast his/her vote in India (people who are mentally retarded or declared criminals don't enjoy this right to vote).

6. Who can be the executive official of some department?

Ans. The executive official of a department is known as secretary.

7 . Name out, who is the chief minister and governor of Punjab?

Ans. **Chief Minister-** Sh. Bhagwant Singh Mann

Governor- Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria

9. Who is the executive head of a state?

Ans. Governor.

10. Write name of the electronic means of advertisement.

Ans. 1. Television 2. Radio 3. Computer

Two Marks Questions:-

1. What is the importance of public opinion in democracy?

Ans. Public opinion means Public will. If a Govt. does not work as per the will of the citizens, they can change the Govt.

2. Write about any two features of the democracy.

Ans. 1. **Enlightened citizens** - As the basic features of Democratic country is public will or opinion. Thus to make democracy a successful form of government. Only enlightened and educated citizens are very important in democracy. Only enlightened and educated citizens can elect a good govt.

2. **Matured leadership** - Along with the enlightened citizens efficient leadership is also important. Mature and honest leaders are very important to run the Democratic administration efficiently, who can fulfill the responsibility of their country with precision.

3. Write your views about Economic and Social equality.

Ans. Social and Economic equality is also essential for the success of political Democracy. There is no discrimination in the Social as well as Economic field on the basis of caste, creed, religion and languages. Similarly the economic sources should be equally shared by the people.

4. Write the functions of a political party.

Ans. 1. The most important function of political parties is to contest elections.

2. Political parties educate the public about national issues and the role of government.

5. What is the importance of election in democracy?

Ans. 1. In democracy people elect the government by election.

2. If the ruling party is not functioning properly, people can change the irresponsible government by election.

3. Elections brings stability in administration.

6. Explain two stages of election process in India.

Ans. 1. **Notification of the election Date-** Election commission announces the date of conducting the election.

2. **Selection of the candidate** – Most of the candidates are being put up by different political parties.

7. Write two qualifications required for the members of legislative assembly.

Ans. 1. He should be a citizen of India.

2. His age should be above 25 years.

8. What do you mean by the “Right to Information”?

Ans. The Right to information provides people the right to take information about any aspect of the government department which has direct or indirect effect on them. We can use this right to get information about the government affairs and the functioning of various government departments.

9. How many types of advertisements are there?

Ans. Advertisements are of two types -

1. Commercial advertisement.

2. Social advertisement.

Five Marks Questions:-

1. Write name of four types of democracy on the basis of classification.

Ans. 1. **Presidential form of government :-** In this form of Govt. President is directly elected

by the people. He is the nominal as well as the real head of the government. This type of government is in America.

2. **Parliamentary form of government** - In this form of govt. Parliament is more powerful. Prime Minister is the real head of govt. India has a parliamentary form of government.

3. **Unitary form of government**: - In this form of government, powers are divided into Central government and state government but central government is more powerful.

4. **Federal form of government**: - In this form of government, powers are divided into Central government and state government. Every state has its own government. India has a federal government.

2. **Why democracy is the most popular form of government in modern times?**

Ans. In the modern times most of the countries have only democratic form of government. Human rights are very important in modern times. Democracy is the most popular form of government in modern times because of following reasons:-

1. **Equality** - In a democratic government, everybody is equal before the law. No one is discriminated on the basis of wealth, poverty, religion or caste.

2. **Freedom** - In democracy people are free from any type of pressure. People have the freedom to take up any profession, to express their views, to live in any part of the country and to adopt any business.

3. **Active participation of the people**- Citizens play an active role in democracy. They elect the government by voting.

3. **What is a secret ballot system? What is its importance?**

Ans. Secret ballot system is an important feature of Indian election process. At the time of election, while casting a vote no second person should come to know that in whose favour a voter is casting his vote. This is called secret ballot system. This system is very important for the success of democracy.

4. **Write a short note on the importance of opposition party in democracy.**

Ans. The party with the second largest number of MP's or MLAs from the official-opposition party. Opposition party is as important as the party in power. It points out to the shortcomings and lapses of the democracy. The opposition party doesn't merely criticize the government in parliament and state legislature but it helps in the formulation of public opinion. The opposition party checks the government and opposes any such measure of the government if it poses a threat to the citizen's rights.

5. **Write in short about functions of the Governor.**

Ans. Governor is the nominal head of the state, as president is in the central government. Following are the functions of the Governor -

1. He is the executive head of a state. The state is ruled under his name.
2. He appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers.
3. He postpones or reduces the punishment of any criminal.
4. He recommends the names of judges of high court to the president.
5. He gives assent to bills passed by state legislature.
6. During president rule, he becomes the real administrator of the state.

6. **Write about the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.**

Ans. The Chief Minister is the real head of the state government. The powers and functions of the chief minister are as following -

1. He advises and helps the governor in the selection of the council of ministers.
2. He distributes portfolios among the ministers and can also make changes.
3. He presides over the meetings of the Cabinet and acts as chief spokesman of the state government.
4. As a head, of the state government, the chief minister holds responsibility for the administration at the state level.
5. The Governor exercises his powers on the advice of the Chief Minister.

7. Which civil officials (bureaucracy) run the state administration?

Ans. There are various subjects like education, irrigation, transport, health etc. in a state. Every department has a minister. The public servants (bureaucracy) of the department help the ministers to run the administration. The executive official of each department is known as 'secretary'. The office of the secretaries is known as a 'secretariat'. In each department is a Deputy Secretary and under Secretary, Directors and Deputy Directors under the Secretary of each department.

8. Give five reasons of road accidents.

Ans. **1. Fast speed** - This is the main reason of road accidents. It is always difficult to control a vehicle at fast speed.

2. To ignore road signals- Sometimes, drivers drive too fast in an attempt to cross the road before the traffic light turns red. In such situation there is every possibility of an accident.

3. Distractions- Some factors like loud music in other vehicles, use of mobile or some attraction things outside, diverts the driver's attention. Such distractions become a cause of accident.

4. Overloading of vehicles: - Sometimes the owners overload their vehicles with goods or passengers. It hinders the view of other drivers and causes an accident.

5. Underage drivers: - Children below 18 years of age start driving without having proper license. It is dangerous for their own and others' lives.

9. What is there in the commercial advertising?

Ans. The advertisements linked with buyers and sellers (consumers) are called commercial advertisements. The manufacturer (or producer) of goods needs buyers. Therefore, they inform consumers (or users) about the goods through advertisements. These goods mainly include food items, grocery items, water, clothes and electrical appliances like TVs and refrigerators.

10. What techniques are used by the advertisers to shape public attitude towards their products?

Ans. 1. Street hawking.

2. By advertising through print media e.g. newspapers, magazines.

3. By advertising through electronic media like television, radio and internet.

11. What is the need of regulations in advertisements?

Ans. Advertisements can be used for good as well as for bad purposes. Advertising has a powerful impact on society, so it is necessary to have regulations in advertisements. For example there is a ban on tobacco advertisement in USA. So, to protect the public interest, it is necessary to regulate the content of advertising.

12. What ethics are required to be followed by media?

Ans. 1. To provide the true picture of events before the public.

2. To serve the public sincerely.
3. Creating awareness among the people.
4. Performing social responsibility properly.

Source Based Questions

1. India is a vast country where different types of culture have developed in different regions. The development of regional culture is closely related to geographical location, climate, language, religion, customs, and historical events. Every region has its own language, dress, food habits, folk dances, folk music, and festivals. Over time, trade, transportation, and means of communication have given a new form to regional culture. Thus, regional culture reflects the diversity and richness of Indian culture.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:

1. Write any two main factors that influence the development of regional culture. (2)
2. Mention any two elements (components) of regional culture. (2)
3. What kind of impact have modern means had on regional culture? (2)

2. The history of monument architecture in India is very ancient. Different rulers and dynasties, during their respective periods, constructed temples, mosques, gurdwaras, forts, and palaces. These monuments reflect the art, religion, social life, and technical knowledge of their time. Materials such as stones, bricks, and marble were used to create beautiful carvings and sculptures. Over time, different styles of monument architecture developed, such as the Nagara, Dravidian, and Indo-Islamic styles. Thus, monument architecture is an important part of India's heritage.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:

1. Which people or dynasties contributed to the development of monument architecture in India? (2)
2. What aspects does monument architecture reflect? (2)
3. Write the names of any two materials used for building monuments. (2)

3. History is the study of the past experiences of human life, through which we come to know when, where, and how human beings lived. The development of human civilization in India and different parts of the world took place at different times. In ancient times, humans lived a nomadic life, but gradually they discovered agriculture and moved towards a settled life. Ancient civilizations developed along river valleys such as the Indus, Ganga, and Nile because these areas provided water, fertile soil, and convenient means of transportation. Historians use various sources to obtain information about the past. These include archaeological sources such as bones, tools, utensils, monuments, and coins. In addition, written sources include copper plates, inscriptions, handwritten manuscripts, and religious texts. Some information is also obtained through oral traditions, folk tales, and folk songs. Through the questions "when, where, and how," historians understand the time, place, and causes of events. Thus, the history of India and the world is the story of the continuous development of human civilization.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:

1. Why did river valleys prove suitable for the development of human civilization? Write any two reasons. (2)
2. Write the names of any two archaeological sources mentioned in the paragraph. (2)
3. What role do written sources play in the study of history? (2)

4. For the success of democracy, it is necessary to have a special kind of environment and conditions in the society, such as high-quality leaders, their high thinking and correct behaviour and conscious and settled citizens. In a democratic country, the people elect their representatives and form the government. They control the government. If the government does not perform well or becomes incompetent, the people vote to replace them in the next election. Where there is a democratic government, there are two types of heads-the nominal head and the real or de facto head. In our country India, the nominal head of the central government is the president and the governors of the state governments. While the de facto heads of the central and state governments are the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers respectively.

Answer the following questions after reading the above paragraph:-

- i. What are the necessary conditions for the success of democracy? (2)
- ii. How do people control the government in a democratic country? (2)
- iii. Who is the nominal head and the real head in the central government? (2)

5. India is a democratic country. The Government of India is elected by the people and is answerable and responsible to its people. The framers of the constitution wanted to establish not only political democracy but also economic and social democracy. Therefore, provision for economic and social justice has been made in the constitution. For example, 'Right to Equality' provides equality before Law. It provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment also. Special provisions are made for the people belonging to backward and poor groups so that they may be able to earn their livelihood like other people of India. Besides this, people have the freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully and without arms, to form associations or unions to criticise the wrong policies of government and freedom of belief and faiths which are the main elements of a democratic country.

Answer the following questions after reading the above paragraph:-

- i. What are the main elements of a democratic country? (2)
- ii. What do you mean by Right to Equality? (2)
- iii. For which people are special provisions made in the Indian Constitution? (2)

6. The Parliamentary government has two types of executives, Nominal Executive and Real Executive. President is constitutional head of the country. But because of the parliamentary structure, the President is only the nominal head. The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college which consists of elected members of the Parliament and Legislatures Assemblies. The President of India is normally elected for five years. The President has legislative, executive and judicial powers but he cannot make the use of these powers with his own will. He exercises all these powers with the advice of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The Prime Minister plays the role of a link between the President and the Cabinet. It is the constitutional duty of the Prime Minister to inform the President of the decisions of the Cabinet. The President himself can get information about a department from the Prime Minister. If a minister wants to meet the President or seek his advice, he can do so only through the Prime Minister.

After reading the above paragraph answer the following questions:-

- i. How many types of executives are there in a parliamentary system of government?
- ii. Who acts as the link between the President and the Cabinet?
- iii. By which system is the President elected?

7. Three main organs of any government are; Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The main responsibility of making laws lies with the legislature means Parliament. The bill can be introduced in either of the house of parliament for making a law after the approval of both the houses, it is then sent to the President for his approval. Finance bill or Money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha. The President can call a joint session of both the houses to bridge the differences between them on the matter of bill. The bill has to pass through many stages before it will be a law. Thus Parliament is the only highest body to frame laws. Laws made by Parliament are supreme.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-

- i. What are the three main organs of government? (2)
- ii. After the bill is passed, to whom is it sent for approval? (2)
- iii. What does the President do to bridge the differences between the two houses? (2)

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Contribution by: Hardevinder Singh (Lec. English) SOE for Girls Sri Chamkaur Sahib, Roopnagar
Ranjit Kaur (Lec. History) GSSS School Chhina Bet, Gurdaspur &
Neha Kansal (S.S Mistress) School of Eminence Landhe Ke, Moga