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**7th Std 2nd Term Social Science
Book Back + Important Questions**

New Book - English Medium



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7th Social Science 2nd Term – [New Book]**[Book Back + Important Questions]****UNIT – I: VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. Who was the greatest ruler of Sangama Dynasty?
(a) Bukka **(b) Devaraya II** (c) Harihara II (d) Krishna Devaraya
2. Which was the most common animal depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagara Style?
(a) Elephant **(b) Horse** (c) Cow (d) Deer
3. Who was the last ruler of the Sangama Dynasty?
(a) Rama Raya (b) Tirumaladeva Raya
(c) Devaraya II **(d) Virupaksha Raya II**
4. Who ended the sultanate in Madurai?
(a) Saluva Narasimha (b) Devaraya II
(c) Kumara Kampana (d) Tirumaladeva Raya
5. Name the Bahmani King who was a linguist and a poet.
(a) Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah (b) Muhammad I
(c) Sultan Firoz (d) Mujahid

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was the capital of Aravidu Dynasty
Ans: Penukonda
2. Vijayanagar emperors issued a large number of gold coins called _____
Ans: Varahas
3. Mahmud Gawan used _____ chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpower.
Ans: Persian
4. In vijayanagara administration _____ looked after the affairs of villages.
Ans: Gauda

Match the Following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Vijayanagara | : | I. Ruler of Odisha |
| 2. Prataparudra | : | II. Astadiggajas |
| 3. Krishna Devaraya | : | III. Pandurangamahatyam |
| 4. Abdur Razzaq | : | IV. City of victory |
| 5. Tenali Ramakrishna | : | V. Persian emissary |

Ans: 1- IV, 2-I, 3-II, 4-V, 5-III

1. Assertion (A): The Vijayanagar army was considered one of the feared armies in India

Reason (R) : Vijayanagar Armies used both firearm and cavalry.

- (a) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct and R is Wrong
- (d) (A) and (R) are correct

Ans: (b) R is correct explanation of A

1. Find out the wrong Pair

- (a) Silk – China
- (b) Spices – Arabia
- (c) Precious stone – Burma
- (d) Madural Vijayam – Gangadevi

Ans: (b) Spices – Arabia

Find the odd one out

Harihara II, Muhammad I, Krishnadeva Raya, Devaraya I

Ans: Muhammad I.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

- I. Turquoise throne is one of the bejeweled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.
- II. The fertile regions between the rivers Krishan and Tungabhadra and Krishan-Godavari delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, and Bahmani.
- III. Muhammad I was educated at multan.

IV. Mahmud Gawan served with great distinction as the Prime Minister under Muhammad III.

(a) I, II are correct

(b) I, II, III are correct

(c) II, III, IV are correct

(d) III, IV are correct

Ans: (*) I, II & IV are correct

TRUE ARE FALSE:

1. Harihara and Bukka were the founder of Bahmani kingdom

Ans: False

2. Krishnadeva Raya, who reigned for 20 years, was the most illustrious rulers of sangama dynasty

Ans: False

3. Alasani peddana was the greatest of all Astadiggajas.

Ans: True

4. Kingship of Vijayanagar administration was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture

Ans: True

5. There were 18 monarchs of the bahmani dynasty

Ans: True

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. The _____ kingdom spread all over the Maharashtra region and partly over Karnataka

(a) Bahmani

(b) Chola

(c) Chera

(d) Vijayanagar

2. Harihara and Bukka belonged to the _____ dynasty

(a) Saluva

(b) Sangama

(c) Aravidu

(d) Tuglaq

3. After _____ the Vijayanagar empire went through a crisis.

(a) Harihara II

(b) Virupaksha Raja II

(c) Devaraya II

(d) Gajapathi

4. _____ was the Gajapathi ruler of Odisha

(a) Saluva Narasimha

(b) Bukka

(c) Naras Nayaka

(d) Prataparudra

5. _____ was the minor who ascended the throne of Vijayanagar

- (a) Achtyuda Raya **(b) Sadasiva Ray** (c) Venkata I (d) Rama Raya
6. The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river _____
- (a) Krishna (b) Narmada (c) Godavari **(d) Tungabhadra**
7. _____ of the Aravidu dynasty moved to Chandragiri carrying all the treasures and wealth
- (a) Rama Raya (b) Sadasiva Raya
- (c) Tirumaladeva Ray** (d) Achtyda Deva Raya
8. Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by humerous _____ industries.
- (a) cottage-scale** (b) Large-scale (c) Medium-scale (d) Small-scale
9. _____ succeeded Bahman shah
- (a) Ala-ud-din Hasan (b) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- (c) Muhammad Shah I** (d) Mujahid
10. _____ was the noteworthy ruler of the Bahmini kingdom who ruled for 19 years.
- (a) Muhammad III** (b) Muhammad II
- (c) Malijahid (d) Muhammad shah

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. In 1565, the battle of _____, finally the Deccan kingdoms could crush the Vijayanagar empire.
- Ans: Talikota**
2. _____, was the head of the saivite sringeri mutt.
- Ans: Vidyaranya**
3. _____ was the able commander of the Vijayanagar army.
- Ans: Saluva Narasimha**
4. Battle of Talikota was also known as _____
- Ans: Rakasa Tangadi**
5. Hampi is in ruins and the _____ has declared it a heritage state
- Ans: UNESCO**
6. In Vijayanagar administration, each province was administrated by a governor called _____

Ans: Mandalesvara

7. Krishna deva raya wrote _____ an epic in Telugu

Ans: Amuktamalyada

8. _____ was the daughter of Periazavar

Ans: Goda Devi (Andal)

9. Ala-ud-din Hasan was also known as _____

Ans: Hasan Gangu

10. _____ is a semi-precious stone sky blue in colour

Ans: Turquoise

11. Muhammad shah built two mosques at _____

Ans: Gulbarga

12. In his war against the Vijayanagar kings in _____, Gawan used gunpowder.

Ans: Belgaum

13. The _____ nobles grew jealous of Gawan's success and considered him as an obstacle to their rise.

Ans: Deccani

14. _____, Son of Alaud-din-Hasan shah was a patron of learning.

Ans: Muhammad I

15. Mahmud Gawan's world famous madrasa was in _____

Ans: Bidar

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Mandapam | : | (a) Lord Ranganatha |
| 2. Aravidu Dynasty | : | (b) Districts |
| 3. Nadus | : | (c) Tirumaladeva Raya |
| 4. Andal | : | (d) Hampi |
| 5. Virupaksha temple | : | (e) Open Pavilion |

Ans: 1-e, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-d

1. Assertion (A): The already existing rivalry among nobles such as Deccanis and Pradesis further intensified.

Reason (R) : Mahmud Gawan curtailed the powers of the Provincial chief who were mostly Deccanis

- (a) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct and R is wrong
- (c) R is correct explanation of A
- (d) A and R are correct

Ans: (c) R is correct explanation of A

1. Find out the wrong pair

- (a) Firdausi – Shah nama
- (b) Bala Hissar – Golconda Fort
- (c) Daud – Uncle of Muhammad
- (d) Zabar Khan – Mahmud Gawan

Ans: (d) Zabar Khan – Mahmud Gawan

1. Find the odd one out

Mandalams, Peshwa, Sthalas, Gramas

Ans: Peshwa

1. I. The repressive measures of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq led to the rise of many independent states.

II. Vijayanagara was called vidyanagar initially

III. Saluva Narasimha replaced the Saluva dynasty with Aravidu dynasty

IV. Muhammad Shah I's attack on Warangal earned him a large property and wealth.

- (a) I, II and III are correct
- (b) II and IV are correct
- (c) I, II and IV are correct
- (d) II, III and IV are correct

Ans: (c) I, II and IV are correct

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Muhammad II's reign was peaceful.

Ans: True

2. Mahmud Gawan was well versed in Islamic theory

Ans: True

3. The contribution of Bahmani kings to architecture is evident in Hampi

Ans: False

4. The Golconda fort is located in eastern Karnataka

Ans: False

5. Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death.

Ans: True

UNIT - 2: THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

1. Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India?
(a) Humayun **(b) Babur** (c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
2. In which battle did Akbar defeat Rana Pratap?
(a) Panipat (b) Causa **(c) Haldighati** (d) Kanauj
3. Whose palace in Delhi was destroyed by Sher shah?
(a) Babur **(b) Humayun** (c) Ibrahim Lodi (d) Alam Khan
4. Who introduced Mansabdari system?
(a) Sher Sha **(b) Akbar** (c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
5. Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?
(a) Birbal (b) Raja Bhagwan Das
(c) Raja Todarmal (d) Raja Man Singh

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was the name of the horse of Rana Pratap.

Ans: Chetak

2. _____ was a hall at FetehtpurSikri where scholars of all religions met for a discourse.

Ans: Ibadatkhana

3. The Sufi saint who received Akbar's utmost respect was _____

Ans: Salim Chishti

4. During the reign of _____ the Zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

Ans: Shah Jahan

5. _____ were tax-free lands given to scholars and religious institutions.

Ans: Suyurghal

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Babus | (a) Ahmednagar |
| 2. Durgavati | (b) Jaipur |
| 3. Rani Chand Bibi | (c) Akbar |
| 4. Din Ilahi | (d) Chanderi |
| 5. Raja Man Singh | (e) Central Province |

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Babur inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in central Asia

Ans: True

2. Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1565

Ans: False

3. Aurangzeb married a girl of a notable Rajput family

Ans: False

4. Jahangir ordered execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun for helping his son Khusrau

Ans: True

5. During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture received much patronage.

Ans: False

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. TICK () THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. Assertion (A): The British established their first factory at Surat

Reason (R): Jahangir granted trading rights to the English

(a) R is the correct explanation of A

- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- (d) (A) and (R) are wrong

Ans: (a) R is the correct explanation of A

2. Assertion (A): Aurangzeb's intolerance towards other religions made him unpopular among people.

Reason (R): Aurangzeb re-imposed the jizya and pilgrim tax on the Hindus.

- (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- (d) (A) and (R) are wrong

Ans: (a) R is the correct explanation of A

FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT:

1. (I) Kamran was the son of Afghan noble, Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar
- (II) Akbar abolished the jizya poll tax on non-muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.
- (III) Aurangzeb acceded the throne after killing his three brothers.
- (IV) Prince Akbar entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan.
- (a) (I), (II) and (III) are correct
 - (b) (II), (III) and (IV) are correct
 - (c) (I), (III) and (IV) are correct
 - (d) (II), (III), (IV) and (I) are correct

Ans: (b) (II), (III) and (IV) are correct

Arrange the battles in chronological order.

- (I) Battle of Khanwa
- (II) Battle of Chusa
- (III) Battle of Kanauj
- (IV) Battle of Chanderi

Ans: (I) Battle of Khanwa (1527)

(II) Battle of Chanderi (1528)

(III) Battle of Causa (1539)

(IV) Battle of Kanauj (1540)

Arrange the following administrative divisions in descending order:

- (I) Sarkars
- (II) Parganas
- (III) Subhas

Ans: (I) Subhas, (II) Sarkars, (III) Parganas

MATCH THE FATHER AND SON:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Akbar | I. Dilawar Khan |
| 2. Daulat Khan Lodi | II. Rana Pratap |
| 3. Hasan Suri | III. Humayun |
| 4. Babur | IV. Sher Shah |
| 5. Uday Singh | V. Jahangir |

Ans: 1-V, 2-I, 3-IV, 4-III, 5-II

ADDITIONAL QUESTION

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- (a) Humayun (b) Babur (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah

Ans: (b) Babur

2. Babur inherited _____ a small kingdom in central Asia.
- (a) Farghana (b) Chanderi (c) Agra (d) Delhi

Ans: (a) Farghana

3. Babur led his first expedition towards _____
- (a) Kabul (b) China (c) India (d) Turkey

Ans: (c) India

4. Babur chose his eldest son, _____ as his heir.
- (a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah (c) Jahangir (d) Humayun

Ans: (d) Humayun

5. _____ started the rule of Sur dynasty at Agra.
- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Muhammad Shah (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah

Ans: (d) Sher Shah

6. The memory of the gallant Rajput, _____ is treasured in Rajputara.

- (a) Rana Pratap (b) Rana Uday Singh
(c) Prithviraj Chauhan (d) Rana Sanga

Ans: (a) Rana Pratap

7. Akbar sent _____ of Jaipur as governor of Kabul once.

- (a) Rana Pratap (b) Raja man singh
(c) Raja Todarmal (d) Rana Sanga

Ans: (B) Raja Man Singh

8. _____ after as struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir.

- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb (c) Humayun (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d) Shah Jahan

9. _____ assumed the title Alamgir (the conqueror of the world)

- (a) Babur (b) Akbar (c) Aurangzeb (d) Humayun

Ans: (c) Aurangzeb

10. Shivaji proclaimed himself the “Emperor of Maratha” state in _____

- (a) 1674 (b) 1754 (c) 1685 (d) 1690

Ans: (a) 1674

11. The towns and cities were administered by _____ during the Mugahal administration.

- (a) Subedar (b) Kotwal (c) Sarkar (d) Wakil

Ans: (b) Kotwal

12. _____ were conferred hereditary rights over Zamin

- (a) Kotwals (b) Subedars (c) Zamindars (d) Sarkars

Ans: (c) Zamindars

13. The famous monument of Sher Shah’s reign was his mausoleum built at _____ in Bihar

- (a) Gaya (b) Patna (c) Nalanda (d) Sasaram

Ans: (d) Sasaram

14. The World famous Taj Mahal is by the side of the river _____

- (a) Ganga (b) Jumna (c) Brahmaputra (d) Indus

Ans: (b) Jumna

15. The Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad was built by Prince ____

- (a) Akbar (b) Humayun (c) Babur (d) Azam Shah

Ans: (d) Azam Shah

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Babur was the great grandson of _____

Ans: Timur

2. Zahir-ud-din means _____

Ans: Defender of faith

3. Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with _____ as its capital

Ans: Agra

4. Humayun's trusted general _____ became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar

Ans: Bairam Khan

5. _____ a general of sur dynasty, captured Agra and Delhi in 1556

Ans: Hemu

6. Bairam Khan killed Hemu in the _____

Ans: Second battle of Panipat

7. Jahangir's wife Mehr-un-nisa known as _____ was the real power behind the throne.

Ans: Nur Jahan

8. _____, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court.

Ans: Thomas Roe

9. _____ maintained law and order in the Mughal Administration.

Ans: Kotwals

10. _____ was the number horses and horsemen, a Mansabdar had to maintain.

Ans: Sawar

11. In Akbar's court, the _____ missionaries were great of favorites.

Ans: Portuguese

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Wakil | (a) In-charge of the army |
| 2. Wazir | (b) Chief Judge |
| 3. Mir Bhakshi | (c) Prime Minister |
| 4. Mir Saman | (d) In-charge of revenue |
| 5. Qazi | (e) Royal house hoed |

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Babur was driven out form Farghana by Uzbeks.

Ans: True

2. Kamran, Hindal and Askari were the brothers of Akbar.

Ans: False

3. The fight Rani chand Bibi put up impressed Mughal Army

Ans: True

4. The Sikh shrine Haramandir Sahib was built in Amritsar

Ans: True

5. The Mansabdars were paid low salary by the Emperor.

Ans: False

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Asseration (A): Bairam khan was murdered in Gujarat, allegedly at the instance of Hemu.

Reason (R): Akbar could not tolerate his dominance in day-to-day governmance of the kingdom.

- (a) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is wrong and R is Correct
- (c) (A) and (R) are wrong
- (d) A is not the correct explanation of A

Ans: (b) A is wrong and R is Correct

FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENTS.

- i. Akbar was succeeded by Prince Salim, his son through a Rajput wife
 - ii. The toleration of religious of Akbar's time continued in Shah Jahan's time.
 - iii. Aurangzeb suppressed the revolt of Bundelas Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs.
 - iv. In the Mughal administration, Sadr-us-Sudr was the minister of Finance.
- (a) i, ii and iv are correct
(b) i and iii are correct
(c) ii and iv are correct
(d) i and ii are correct

Ans: (b) i and iii are correct

MATCH THE PAIRS (AKBAR'S INVASION)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| (a) Fort of Chittoor | - | i. 1576 |
| (b) Ranthambore | - | ii. 1568 |
| (c) Battle of Haldighati | - | iii. 1569 |

Ans: a-ii, b-iii, c-i

UNIT – 3

RISE OF MARATHAS AND PESHWAS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Dadaji Kondadev | (b) Kavi Kalash |
| (c) Jijabai | (d) Ramdas |

Ans: (a) Dadaji Kondadev

2. How was the Prime Minister of Maratha kings known?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| (a) Deshmukh | (b) Peshwa | (c) Panditrao | (d) Patil |
|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|

Ans: (b) Peshwa

3. Name the family priest of Shambhuji who influenced him in his day-to-day administration.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Shahu | (b) Anaji Datta | (c) Dadaji Kondadev | (d) Kavi Kalash |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|

Ans: (d) Kavi Kalash

4. What was the backbone of Shivaji's army in the beginning?
 (a) Artillery (b) Cavalry (c) Infantry (d) Elephantry

Ans: (c) Infantry

5. Who proclaimed wars and freed Malwa and Gujarat from Mughal domination?
 (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Bajirao (c) Balaji Bajirao (d) Shahu

Ans: (b) Bajirao

FILLING THE BLANKS:

1. The spread of the _____ movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop consciousness and oneness.

Ans: Bhakti

2. _____ was the key official of revenue administration of Peshwa.

Ans: Kamavisdar

3. The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at _____ in 1761

Ans: Panipat

4. _____ was the foreign minister in the Ashtapradhan

Ans: Sumant/Dubeer

5. Shambuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with _____

Ans: Anaji Datto

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shaji Bhosle | (a) Mother of Shivaji |
| 2. Shambhuji | (b) General of Bijapur |
| 3. Shahu | (c) Shivaji's father |
| 4. Jijabai | (d) Son of Shivaji |
| 5. Afzal Khan | (e) Shivaji's grandson |

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-b

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The rocky and mountainous terrain gave protection to the Marathas from invaders.

Ans: True

2. Hymns composed in Sanskrit by the Bhakti saints were sung by people of all castes and classes.

Ans: False

3. Shivaji captured puranthur from the Mughals.

Ans: True

4. Deshmukhs held sway over rural regions and their control was over between twenty and hundred villages.

Ans: True

5. Abdali invaded ten times before finally marching on Delhi.

Ans: False

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Assertion (A): Soldiers were to live in forts and towns far away from home

Reason (R) : Maratha soldiers were not permitted to retire from battle fields each year for the purpose of cultivating their land.

- (a) R is correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct and R is Correct
- (d) (A) and (R) are Wrong

Ans: (b) R is not the correct explanation of A

2. Statement I: Judging from the leaders of correspondence and account books, Peshwas were keen on accurate record – keeping.

Statement II: Artillery decided the battle at panipat in 1761

- (a) I is correct
- (b) II is correct
- (c) I and II are correct
- (d) I and II are false.

Ans: (c) I and II are correct

3. Find the Odd one out

Shahji, Shivaji, Shambhuji, Shahu, Rahuji, Bhonsle.

Ans: Rahuji

4. Find out the wrong pair

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------|
| 1. Gaikwad | - | Baroda |
| 2. Peshwa | - | Nagpur |
| 3. Holkar | - | Indore |
| 4. Shinde | - | Gwalior |

Ans: 2. Peshwa – Nagpur

5. Arrange the events in chronological order

- I. Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian Kondadev.
- II. Emperor Shahu died when Balaji Bajirao was Peshwa
- III. Shivaji resumed his military raids after his father's death and conquered Javali.
- IV. Balaji Vishwanath became Peshwa.

Ans: I. Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian Kondadev.

III. Shivaji resumed his military raids after his father's death and conquered Javali.

IV. Balaji Vishwanath became Peshwa.

II. Emperor Shahu died when Balaji Bajirao was Peshwa

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ language and literature also served to develop unity among the people.

(a) Tamil (b) Marathi (c) English (d) Telugu

Ans: (b) Marathi

2. Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian.

(a) Kondadev (b) Tukaram (c) Ramdas (d) Shambhuji

Ans: (a) Kondadev

3. _____ captured puranthar from the Mughals.

(a) Shivaji (b) Shambuji (c) Shahji Bhonsle (d) Shahu

Ans: (a) Shivaji

4. Shivaji's political system consisted of _____ circles
- (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

Ans: (b) Three

5. Aurangzeb himself arrived in the Deccan in _____
- (a) 1659 (b) 1663 (c) 1664 (d) 1681

Ans: (d) 1681

6. _____ now commanded an army of paid soldiers.
- (a) Shivaji (b) Shahu (c) Balaji Bajirao (d) Kondadev

Ans: (c) Balaji Bajirao

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was a gallant fighter, army general and guerilla leader.

Ans: Shivaji

2. _____ promoted a feeling of unity, especially in terms of social equality among the Marathas

Ans: Bhakti Movement

3. _____ and _____ had considerable influence on the life on Shivaji

Ans: Tukaram, Ramdas

4. In 1659 Shivaji killed _____, a notable general of Bijapur.

Ans: Afzal Khan

5. _____ was determined on stop the Maratha interference in his expeditions against the Deccan kingdoms.

Ans: Aurangzeb

6. Shivaji designated eight ministers as the _____ each holding an important portfolio.

Ans: Ashtapradhan

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Powerful Headman a) Mughal revenue system

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 2. Village accountant | b) Chief Justice |
| 3. Shivaji | c) Foreign Minister |
| 4. Nyayadhish | d) Kulkarni |
| 5. Sumant | e) Patil |

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The Prime Minister of Maratha rulers, called the Peshwas.

Ans: True

2. Hymns composed in the Marathi language by Bhakti saints were sung by people of all castes and classes.

Ans: True

3. In 1656, the Mughal army was helpless when Shivaji again plundered Suraj.

Ans: False

4. Shivaji was influenced by the Mughal revenue system.

Ans: True

5. The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at Panipat near Calcutta in 1761

Ans: False

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Assertion (A) : Shambuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with Anaji Datto.

Reason (R) : Balaji Vishwanath began his career as a small revenue official and became Peshwa in 1713

- (a) R is correct explanation of A
- (b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) A and R are correct

Ans: (d) A and R are correct

2. Statement I :The rocky and mountainous terrain gave protection to the Marathas from invaders.

Statement II : The strength of Shivaji's army was Mavali foot soldiers.

- (a) I is correct (b) II is correct
(c) I and II are correct (d) I and II are false.

Ans: (c) I and II are correct

3. Find out the wrong pair.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Panditra | a) High Priest |
| 2. Nyayadhish | b) Chief Justice |
| 3. Sacheev | c) Secretary |
| 4. Peshwa | d) Finance Minister |

Ans: 4. Peshwa d) Finance Minister

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT – 1

RESOURCES

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Which one of the following is renewable resource?
(a) Gold (b) Iron (c) Petrol (d) Solar Energy

Ans: (d) Solar Energy

2. Where is the largest solar power project situated in India?
(a) Kamuthi (b) Aralvaimozhi (c) Muppandal (d) Neyveli

Ans: (a) Kamuthi

3. Which is one of the first metals known and used by man?
(a) Iron (b) Copper (c) Gold (d) Silver

Ans: (b) Copper

4. _____ is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics Industry
(a) Limestone (b) Mica (c) Manganese (d) Silver

Ans: (b) Mica

5. Electricity produced from coal is called _____
 (a) Thermal Power (b) Nuclear Power (c) Solar Power (d) Hydel Power

Ans: (a) Thermal Power

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.

Ans: China

2. Iron ores found at _____ in Tamil Nadu.

Ans: Kanjamalai

3. _____ is produced from bauxite ore

Ans: Aluminium

4. _____ is used in making electrical batteries.

Ans: Manganese

5. Petroleum and its derivatives are called _____

Ans: Black Gold

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Renewable Resource | a) Iron |
| 2. Metallic resource | b) Mica |
| 3. Non-metallic resource | c) Wind energy |
| 4. Fossil Fuel | d) Sedimentary rock |
| 5. Limestone | e) Petroleum |

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Assertion (A) : Wind power is Clean Energy

Reason (R) : Wind turbines do not produce any emissions.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
 (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A

- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect.

Ans: (a) A and R are correct and R explains A

2. Assertion (A) : Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits.

Reason (R) : It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect.

Ans: (a) A and R are correct and R explains A

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ are the non-living parts of an environment.

- (a) Biotic resources
- (b) Abiotic resources
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans: (b) Abiotic resources

2. _____ is not harmful to the environment

- (a) Solar energy
- (b) Wind energy
- (c) Hydropower
- (d) None of these

Ans: (a) Solar energy

3. Kamuthi solar power project is situated in _____ district in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Thirunelveli
- (c) Ramanathapuram
- (d) Kancheepuram

Ans: (c) Ramanathapuram

4. _____ is considered as a great source of energy

- (a) Air
- (b) Wind
- (c) Land
- (d) Water

Ans: (d) Water

5. _____ resources are the type of resources that are composed of metals.

- (a) Metallic
- (b) Non-metallic
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans: (a) Metallic

6. Iron ores found at _____ in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Shervaroy hills

(b) Kanjamalai

(c) Palani hills

(d) None of these

Ans: (b) Kanjamalai

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ are resources that exist without action humankind.

Ans: Natural resources

2. _____ resources harvested and used rationally will not produce pollution

Ans: Renewable

3. The installed capacity of Kamuthi solar power project is _____ MW.

Ans: 648

4. Hydro electric power is a _____ resource

Ans: Renewable

5. _____ is the largest producer of hydro-electricity

Ans: China

6. _____ is regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth.

Ans: Gold

7. _____ has a wider variety of uses than gold.

Ans: Silver

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Gold

a) electrical batteries

2. Silver

b) Black Gold

3. Manganese

c) Sedimentary rock

4. Petroleum

e) Mexico

5. Limestone

d) China

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Assertion (A): Fossil fuel resources are normally formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.

Reason (R): They are often referred to as fossil fuels and are formed from hydrocarbon.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect

Ans: A and R are correct and R explains A

2. Assertion (A) : Mica is used as an insulating material in electrical industry.

Reason (R) : Non-metallic resources are hard substances, and are good conductors of heat and electricity

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A
- (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
- (d) A is correct but R is incorrect

Ans: (d) A is correct but R is incorrect

UNIT - 2

TOURISM

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The oldest type of tourism is _____

- (a) Religious
- (b) Historical
- (c) Adventure
- (d) Recreational

Ans: (a) Religious

2. In which state is the Kaziranga national park located.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Assam
- (d) Gujarat

Ans: (c) Assam

3. Which one of the following is not a beach of India?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Cochin
- (c) Kovalam
- (d) Miami

Ans: (d) Miami

4. Which of the following is not a bird sanctuary in India?

- (a) Nal sarovar in Gujarat (b) Koonthakulam in Tamil Nadu
(c) Bharatpur in Rajasthan (d) Kanha in Madhya Pradesh

Ans: (d) Kanha in Madhya Pradesh

5. In which district courtallam waterfalls is located?

- (a) Dhamapuri (b) Tirunelveli (c) Namakkal (d) Theni

Ans: (b) Tirunelveli

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The three main components of tourism together known as _____

Ans: A3 Concept

2. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of _____ tourism.

Ans: Cultural

3. Suruli falls is also called as _____

Ans: Cloud land falls (or) Meghamali Falls.

4. The second largest urban beach is _____

Ans: Marina Beach

5. Expansion of TAAI _____

Ans: Travel Agents Association of India

CIRCLE THE ODD ONE

1. Transport, Attraction, Accommodation, Amenities

Ans: Transport

2. Nainital, Shillong, Munnar, Dighe

Ans: Dighe

3. Corbett, Sundarbans, Periyar, Mayani

Ans: Mayani

4. Hogenakal, Kumbakkari, Suruli, Kalakad

Ans: Kalakad

5. Rishikesh, Ladakh, Gulmarg, Kotagiri

Ans: Kotagiri

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Anamalai Hills | a) West Bengal |
| 2. Monkey falls | b) Goa |
| 3. Darjeeling | c) Coimbatore |
| 4. Nature's Haven | d) Top slip |
| 5. Aguda Beach | e) Javadi |

Ans: 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Assertion (A) : Tourism is an essential activity for the life of the society.

Reason (R) : Its direct impact on social cultural, education and economic sector of the nation.

- (a) A and R correct and A explains R
- (b) A and R are correct but a does not explain R
- (c) A is in correct but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are is correct

Ans: (a) A and R correct and A explains R

2. Assertion (A) : One of the most popular beaches in Goa Calangute is a treat for the adventure sports activities.

Reason (R) : Foreigners throng the beaches

- (a) A and R correct and A explains R
- (b) A and R are correct but a does not explain R
- (c) A is in correct but R is correct
- (d) Both A and R are is correct

Ans: (a) A and R correct and A explains R

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ are historic monuments and other intellectual creations

- (a) Natural attraction (b) Cultural attraction
(c) Social attraction (d) None of these

Ans: (b) Cultural attraction

2. Tajmahal of India and Pyramids of Egypt are the examples of

- (a) Historical Tourism (b) Cultural Tourism
(c) Eco-Tourism (d) Adventure Tourism

Ans: (a) Historical Tourism

3. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of

- (a) Religious Tourism (b) Cultural Tourism
(c) Historical Tourism (d) Eco-Tourism

Ans: (b) Cultural Tourism

4. _____ attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds

- (a) Bird sanctuaries (b) Wildlife sanctuaries
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

Ans: (a) Bird sanctuaries

5. Push factors in tourism are

- (a) Amenities (b) Accessibility (c) Prestige (d) Attraction

Ans: (c) Prestige

6. _____ earns the largest share of income from tourism in India

- (a) Kerala (b) Goa (c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans: (d) Tamil Nadu

7. Suruli falls is located in _____ district

- (a) Namakkal (b) Tirunelveli (c) Theni (d) Dharmapuri

Ans: (c) Theni

8. _____ is a lovely place to hang around with friends, families and kids.

- (a) Beach (b) Temple (c) Park (d) Sanctuary

Ans: (a) Beach

9. _____ is a country known for its gentle (or) hospitality to all visitors.

- (a) USA (b) UK (c) London (d) India

Ans: (d) India

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ has become an important source of income for many regions.

Ans: Tourism

2. _____ type of tourism aims at enjoyments, amusement or pleasure are mainly for fun activity

Ans: Recreational tourism

3. _____ is a very important factor in tourism.

Ans: Scenic attraction

4. Few of the amazing waterfalls are in swing during the _____ season

Ans: Monsoon

5. Pull factors in tourism are _____

Ans: Amenities

6. _____ in Tamil Nadu with its inspiring natural wonders attracts many tourists.

Ans: Waterfalls

7. The tourism industry created several positive and negative impacts on the _____

Ans: Environment

CIRCLE THE ODD ONE

1. Religious tourism, Cultural tourism, Adventure tourism, Environment

Ans: Environment

2. Mountains, Sunshine, Canyons, Valleys

Ans: Sunshine

3. Forest, Grasslands, Clouds, Moors

Ans: Clouds

4. Water Resources, Local resources, Land degradation, Amusement park

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | | |
|----|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | 1. | Natural Attraction | a) Sand Dunes |
| | 2. | Cultural Attraction | b) Grasslands |
| | 3. | Landforms | c) Rain and snow |
| | 4. | Vegetation | d) Historic monuments |
| | 5. | Climate | e) Landscape |

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2. | 1. | Amritsar | a) Kerala |
| | 2. | Darjeeling | b) Uttarakhand |
| | 3. | Munnar | c) Maharashtra |
| | 4. | Corbett National Park | d) West Bengal |
| | 5. | Mayani Bird Sanctuary | e) Punjab |

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Asseratin (A) : Recreational Tourism aims at enjoyment, amusement or pleasure are mainly for fun activity

Reason (R) : India is a country known for its gentle hospitality with spicy food and culture.

- (a) A and R are correct and A explain R
 (b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R
 (c) A is in correct but R is correct
 (d) Both A and R are in correct

Ans: (b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R

CIVICS

UNIT - 1

STATE GOVERNMENT**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. What is the minimum age for becoming a member of the State Legislative Council?
- (a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years

Ans: (d) 30 years

2. How many states does India have?
- (a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 28 (d) 29

Ans: (d) 29

3. The word state government refers to
- (a) Government departments in the states (b) Legislative Assembly
- (c) both a and b (d) None of the above

Ans: (c) both a and b

4. The overall head of the government in the state is the _____
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Governor (d) Chief Minister

Ans: (b) Prime Minister

5. Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Governor (d) Election Commissioner

Ans: (c) Governor

6. Who becomes the Chief Minister?
- (a) Leader of the majority party (b) Leader of the opposition party
- (c) Both (d) None

Ans: (a) Leader of the majority party

7. What are the three branches of the state government?
- (a) Mayor, Governor, MLA (b) Panchayat, Municipality, Corporation
- (c) Village, City, State (d) Legislative, Executive and Judiciary

Ans: (d) Legislative, Executive and Judiciary

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The governor is appointed by the _____

Ans: President of India

2. The leader of the majority party is appointed as _____ in the state assembly

Ans: The Chief Minister

3. _____ is the highest judicial organ of the state.

Ans: The High Court

4. MLA stands for _____

Ans: Member of Legislative Assembly

5. _____ is a particular area from where all the voters living there choose their representatives

Ans: Electoral Constituencies

6. The elected representatives who are not the member of ruling party are called _____

Ans: Opposition party

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 1. MLAs | a) Secretariat |
| 2. Governor | b) 7 |
| 3. Chief Minister | c) Head of the state |
| 4. Union territories | d) Legislative Assembly |
| 5. Fort St. George | e) Leader of the Majority party |

Ans: 1-d, 2-c, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

1. Which of the following statement is/are not correct?

To become a governor, one

- Should be the citizen of India
- Should have completed 25 years of age

- c. Should have sound mind
- d. Should not hold any office of profit
- i. a&b ii. c&d iii. a iv. b

Ans: iv.b

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. MLAs are together responsible for the working of the government.

Ans: True

2. All the MLAs of other political party who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition

Ans: True

3. MLAs are not the representative of people.

Ans: False

FIND OUT THE CORRECT MEANING OF BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE.

- a. It means that there are cameras in the legislature.
- b. It means that the legislature has men and women members
- c. It means that there are two houses like upper house and lower house.
- d. It means that the governor is the leader over the members of the legislature.

Ans: (c) It means that there are two houses like upper house and lower house.

1. Assertion: India has a federal system of government

Reason (R) : According to our constitution the power is divided between central and state government

- a. A is correct and R explains A
- b. A is correct and R does not explain A
- c. A is correct and R is wrong
- d. Both are wrong

Ans: a. A is correct and R explains A

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. MLA's are elected by _____

- (a) Children (b) People (c) Teachers (d) None of these

Ans: (b) People

2. The governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the _____
- (a) State Government (b) Central Government
- (c) Both (d) None

Ans: (a) State Government

3. The governor is appointed by the president of India for the term of _____ years
- (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 12

Ans: (b) 5

4. MLA or MLC should have completed ____ years of age
- (a) 25 (b) 35 (c) 30 (d) 40

Ans: (c) 30

5. _____ is an integral part of the state legislature
- (a) MLA (b) MLC (c) Chief Minister (d) Governor

Ans: (d) Governor

6. All the ministers work as a team under the _____
- (a) Chief Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) President (d) MLA

Ans: (a) Chief Minister

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Every state in India has a _____

Ans: Legislative Assembly

2. The ruling party members then form the government and some members are appointed as _____

Ans Ministers

3. _____ are representatives of the people

Ans: MLAs

4. _____ conducts and monitors the elections

Ans: The election commission of India

5. In India some of the states have two houses in their

Ans: State Legislature

6. The _____ is the real executive head of the state administration.

Ans: Chief Minister

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. States | a) Chief Minister |
| 2. Integral Part | b) People's Court |
| 3. Real executive power | c) Highest judicial organ |
| 4. Lok adalat | d) President |
| 5. High Courts | e) 29 |

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The powers and responsibilities between city government and country government are always the same in every state.

Ans: False

2. Tamil Nadu is a unicameral legislature.

Ans: True

3. Governor is the chancellor of government universities in the state.

Ans: True

1. Assertion (A): The three main organs of government are the legislative, executive and judiciary.

Reason (R) : The High courts are the highest judicial organ at the state level.

- (a) A is correct and R explains A
- (b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- (c) A is correct and R is wrong
- (d) Both are wrong

Ans: (b) A is correct and R does not explain A

UNIT - 2

MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Which one of the following comes under print media?
(a) Radio (b) Television (c) Newspaper (d) Internet

Ans: (c) Newspaper

2. Which one of the following is the broadcast media?
(a) Magazines (b) Journals (c) Newspaper (d) Radio

Ans: (d) Radio

3. Which invention has brought the world closure?
(a) Typewriter (b) Television (c) Telex (d) None of these

Ans: (b) Television

4. Which is mass media?
(a) Radio (b) Television (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

Ans: (c) Both a & b

5. Why is it necessary for media to be independent?
(a) to earn money (b) to encourage company
(c) to write balanced report (d) None of these

Ans: (c) to write balanced report

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ have made the world smaller and closer

Ans: Mass Media

2. Every individual person is a medium of _____

Ans: Expression

3. Printing press was invented by _____

Ans: Johannes Gutenberg

4. _____ is a code of values which govern our lives.

Ans: Ethics

5. _____ is the radio broadcast of the government of India

Ans: Akashvani

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 1. Narrowcast Media | a) Films |
| 2. Social media | b) posters |
| 3. Print media | c) Seminar |
| 4. Web media | d) Google web site |
| 5. Broadcast media | e) Facebook |

Ans: 1-c, 2-e, 3-b, 4-d, 5-a

1. Assertion (A) : Print media has been referred to as peoples university

Reason (R) : The perform the role of public informer, educate, custodian of public interest.

- (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

Ans: (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

FIND THE ODD ONE

1. a) Newspapers (b) Magazine (c) Journals (d) Twitter

Ans: (d) Twitter

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

- a. Media is generally the agency for inter-personal communication
- b. Media is very powerful entity on the earth
- c. Media plays a prominent role in the formation of public opinion.
- d. Media does not have any responsibility.

i. a,b and c are correct

ii. a, c and d are correct

iii. b, c and d are correct

iv. a,b and d are correct

Ans: i. a,b and c are correct

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ are the examples of personal communication.

- (a) E-Mail (b) T.V. (c) Radio (d) Newspaper

Ans: (a) E-Mail

2. _____ are the examples of mass communication

- (a) Letters (b) Telephone (c) Cell Phone (d) Newspapers

Ans: (d) Newspapers

3. Which year printing press was invented?

- (a) 1450 (b) 1440 (c) 1453 (d) 1457

Ans: (c) 1453

4. _____ are portrayed in many cinemas.

- (a) Social Problems (b) Political Problems
(c) Economic Problems (d) None of these

Ans: (a) Social Problems

5. Which one of the following comes under social medium?

- (a) Newspaper (b) Twitter (c) Radio (d) Seminar

Ans: (b) Twitter

6. Which one of the following comes under narrow cast media?

- (a) Cable Television (b) Films (c) Books (d) Posters

Ans: (a) Cable Television

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is generally the agency for inter-personal communication.

Ans: Media

2. Media is the plural of the _____ medium.

Ans: Word

3. _____ are used for communicating with the Masses.

Ans: Mass communication

4. People depend on the media for various needs including _____ and _____

Ans: Entertainment, Information

5. The media has a massive responsibility in providing ____ coverage

Ans: Factual

6. Media is the back bone of _____

Ans: Democracy

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Markatha | a) Public informer |
| 2. Print media | b) Communicate messages |
| 3. Media | c) Legislature |
| 4. Democracy | d) Cinemas |
| 5. Social problems | e) Religious media |

Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d

Assertion (A): Media is very powerful entity on the earth

Reason (R): It is a mirror which shows various social, political and economic activities around us

- (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is wrong and R is correct
(d) Both are wrong

Ans: (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

FIND THE ODD ONE

- (a) Letters (b) Telephone (c) E-mail (d) Fax (e) Radio

Ans: (e) Radio

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND FIND OUT WHICH IS/ARE CORRECT:

- a. An individual interacts through the media to reach other individual and institutions.
- b. Media creates the awareness
- c. Media provide a balanced report on any matters
- d. Media strengthens the democratic value

i. a,b and c are correct

ii. a,b,c and d are correct

iii. a and d are correct

iv. B and d are correct

Ans: ii. a,b,c and d are correct