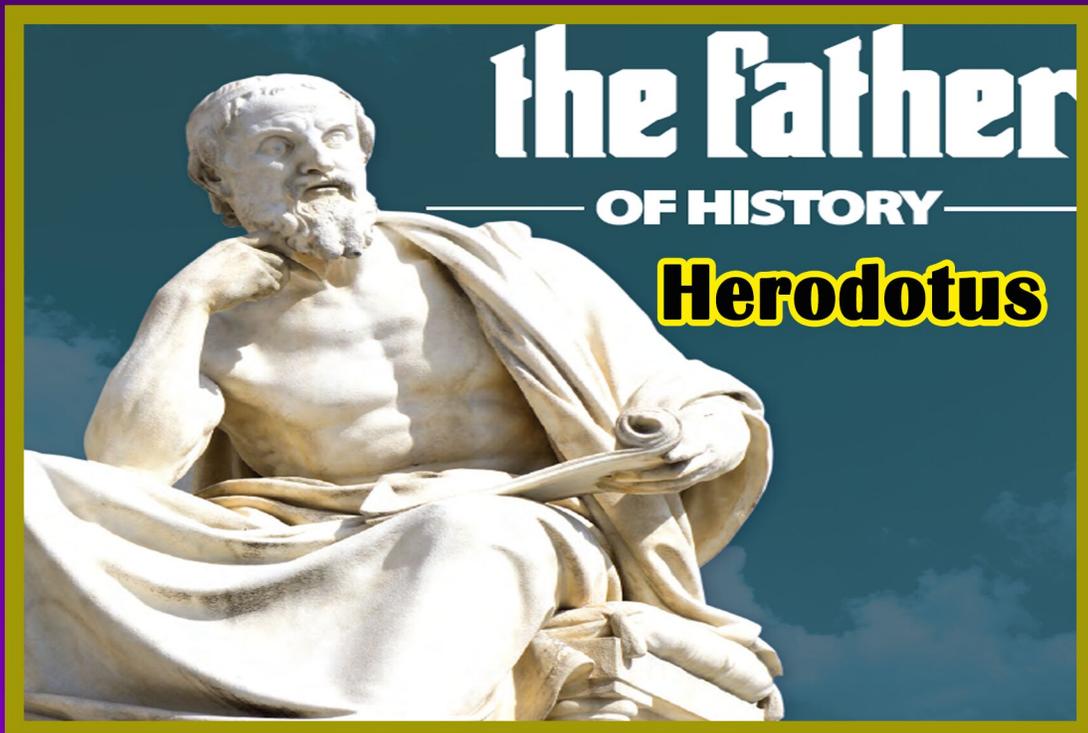




7th Std Social Science
Questions with Explanation
TnpSC Syllabus Portion



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7th Social Science Lesson 1 Questions in English

1. Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India: Later Cholas and Pandyas

1. The capital of ancient cholas 'Uraiur' is named now as

- a) Perambalur
- b) Ariyalur
- c) **Tiruchirappalli**
- d) Thanjavur

Explanation

The ancient Chola kingdom reigned supreme with the Kaveri delta forming the core area of its rule and with Uraiur (present-day Tiruchirappalli) as its capital.

2. The ancient chola kingdom rose to prominence during the reign of

- a) Aditya cholan
- b) **Karikala cholan**
- c) Vijayalaya cholan
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The ancient Chola kingdom rose to prominence during the reign of Karikala but gradually declined under his successors.

3. Who revived the later cholas during 9th century?

- a) Aditya cholan
- b) Raja raja cholan
- c) **Vijayalaya cholan**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

In the 9th century Vijayalaya, ruling over a small territory lying north of the Kaveri, revived the Chola Dynasty. He conquered Thanjavur and made it his capital.

4. Who was the reason for building the new capital at Gangaikanda cholapuram?

- a) Raja raja cholapuram
- b) **Rajendra cholan**
- c) Mumudicholan
- d) Vijayalaya cholan

Explanation

In the 9th century Vijayalaya, ruling over a small territory lying north of the Kaveri, revived the Chola Dynasty. He conquered Thanjavur and made it his capital. Later Rajendra I and his successors ruled the empire from Gangaikonda Cholapuram, the newly built capital.

5. Raja raja cholam acclaimed naval expeditions to which of the following places

- a) West coast
- b) East coast
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) **Both a and c**

Explanation

Rajaraja I (A.D. (CE) 985 - 1016) was the most powerful ruler of Chola empire and also grew popular beyond his times. He established Chola authority over large parts of South India. His much-acclaimed naval expeditions led to the expansion of Cholas into the West Coast and Sri Lanka. He built the famous Rajarajeswaram (Brihadeshwara) Temple in Thanjavur.

6. From the following find out the time period of Rajendra cholam?

- a) (CE) 1016 – 1047
- b) (CE) 1019 – 1044
- c) **(CE) 1016 - 1044**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Rajendra Chola I (A.D. (CE) 1016 - 1044, matched his father in his ability to expand the empire. The Chola empire remained a powerful force in South India during his reign. After his accession in A.D. (CE) 1023, his striking military expedition was to northern India, capturing much territory there.

7. Which of the following city was developed after the victories in North India by Rajendra cholam?

- a) Jayakondam
- b) Thanjavur
- c) **Gangaikonda cholapuram**
- d) Vadakukonda cholapuram

Explanation

Rajendra cholam proclaimed himself the Gangaikondan (conqueror of the Gangai region). The Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple was built to commemorate his victories in North India. The navy of Rajendra Chola enabled him to conquer the kingdom of Srivijaya (southern Sumatra). Cholas' control over the seas facilitated a flourishing overseas trade.

8. From the following find the parents of Kulothunga cholam?

- a) Vimaladitya x Kundavai
- b) **Raja raja narendra x Ammangadevi**
- c) No matrimonial alliance

d) None of the above

Explanation

Matrimonial alliances between the Cholas and the Eastern Chalukyas began during the reign of Rajaraja I. His daughter Kundavai was married to Chalukya prince Vimaladitya. Their son was Rajaraja Narendra who married the daughter of Rajendra Chola named Ammangadevi. Their son was Kulothunga I.

9. Who established chalukya chola dynasty ?

- a) Rajendra chalukya
- b) Kulothunga I
- c) Athirajan
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

On hearing the death of Athirajendra, the Eastern Chalukya prince Rajendra Chalukya seized the Chola throne and began the rule of Chalukya-Chola dynasty as Kulothunga I. Kulothunga established himself firmly on the Chola throne soon eliminating all the threats to the Chola Empire. He avoided unnecessary wars and earned the goodwill of his subjects. But Kulothunga lost the territories in Ceylon.

10. Who defeated the last ruler of chola dynasty, Rajendra III?

- a) **Maravarman kulasekaran pandyan I**
- b) Maravarman nedunchezhan pandyan
- c) Neducheralathan
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Pandya territory also began to slip out of Chola control. Kanchipuram was lost to the Telugu Cholas. The year 1279 marks the end of Chola dynasty when King Maravarman Kulasekara Pandyan I defeated the last king Rajendra Chola III and established the rule of the Pandyas in present-day Tamil Nadu.

11. Who were appointed as governors in Provinces during the chola administration?

- a) Elected representatives
- b) **Yuvarajas**
- c) Elder people
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The ruler selected his eldest son as the heir apparent. He was known as Yuvaraja. The Yuvarajas were appointed as Governors in the provinces mainly for administrative training.

12. What is the group of villages in chola administration called as

- a) Gramam
- b) Mandalams
- c) Naadus
- d) **Kurrams**

Explanation

The Chola rulers established a well-organised system of administration. The empire, for administrative convenience, was divided into provinces or mandalams. Each mandalam was subdivided into naadus. Within each naadu, there were many kurrams (groups of villages). The lowest unit was the gramam (village).

13. Which of the following is not related to Local administration?

- a) Urar
- b) Nagarattar
- c) Nattar
- d) **None of the above**

Explanation

Local administration worked through various bodies such as Urar, Sabhaiyar, Nagarattar and Nattar. With the expansion of agriculture, numerous peasant settlements came up on the countryside. They were known as Ur. The Urar, who were landholders acted as spokesmen in the Ur. Sabhaiyar in Brahman villages also functioned in carrying out administrative, financial and judicial functions. Nagarattar administered the settlement of traders. However, skilled artisans like masons, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, weavers and potters also lived in Nagaram. Nattar functioned as an assembly of Nadu and decided all the disputes and issues pertaining to Nadu.

14. Uttiramerur is presently located in

- a) **Kanchipuram district**
- b) Thiruvallur district
- c) Ariyalur district
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Uttiramerur presently in Kanchipuram district was a Brahmadeya village (land grants given to Brahmins).

15. According to Uttiramerur inscription, how many wards were there?

- a) 25
- b) 35
- c) **30**
- d) 20

Explanation

There is a detailed description of how members were elected to the committees of the village sabha in the inscriptions found in Uttiramerur. One member was to be elected from each ward. There were 30 wards in total. The eligibility to contest was to men in the age group of 35–70, well-versed in vedic texts and scriptures, and also owned land and house.

16. Land grants to jains in chola administration was named as

- a) Devadana
- b) Bramhadeya
- c) Vellanvengai
- d) **Pallichchandam**

Explanation

The Chola rulers gifted tax-free lands to royal officials, Brahmins, temples (devadana villages) and religious institutions. Land granted to Jain institutions was called pallichchandam. There were also of vellanvagai land and the holders of this land were called Vellalars.

17. In traditional type of harnessing rain water in the Cauvery delta, Vaykkal is known as

- a) Drainage channel
- b) **Supply channel**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Cholas gave importance to irrigation. The 16- mile long embankment built by Rajendra Chola in Gangaikonda Cholapuram is an illustrious example. Vati-vaykkal, a criss-cross channel, is a traditional type of harnessing rain water in the Cauvery delta. Vati is a drainage channel and a vaykkal is the supply channel.

18. Who codified the book 'Thirumurai'?

- a) Appar
- b) Sundarar
- c) **Nambiyandar nimbi**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Chola rulers were ardent Saivites. Hymns, in praise of the deeds of Lord Siva, were composed by the Saiva saints, the Nayanmars. NambiyandarNambi codified them, which came to be known as the Thirumurai.

19. Which of the following temple is not related to chola period?

- a) Thanjavur periya kovil

- b) Gangaikonda cholapuram
- c) Airavateswar temple
- d) **None of the above**

Explanation

The Chola period witnessed an extensive construction of temples. The temples in Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram are the repository of architecture, sculpture, paintings and iconography of the Chola art.

20. The vedic college established by Rajendra I is located in

- a) **Ennayiram**
- b) Vadakkur
- c) Saaram
- d) Thanjavur

Explanation

Chola kings were great patrons of learning. Rajendra I established a Vedic college at Ennayiram (now in Villupuram District). There were 340 students learning the Vedas, grammar and Upanishads under 14 teachers. This example was later followed by his successors and as a result two more such colleges had been founded, at Tirubuvanai near present-day Puducherry and Tirumukkoodal in present-day Chengalpattu district, in 1048 and 1067 respectively. The great literary works Periyapuram and Kamba Ramayanam belong to this period.

21. The present day name of thirumukkudal is

- a) Kanchipuram
- b) **Chengalpattu**
- c) Puducherry
- d) Nagapattinam

Explanation

Tirubuvanai near present-day Puducherry and Tirumukkoodal in present-day Chengalpattu district, in 1048 and 1067 respectively. The great literary works Periyapuram and Kamba Ramayanam belong to this period.

22. Who among the following involved in trade during the rule of cholas?

- a) Anju vanattar
- b) Mani gramattar
- c) Both a and b
- d) Niani nuvar

Explanation

Trade was carried out by two guild-like groups: anju-vannattar and mani- gramattar. Anju-vannattar comprised West Asians, Arabs, Jews, Christians and Muslims. They were maritime

traders and settled on the port towns all along the West Coast. It is said that mani-gramattar were the traders engaged in inland trade. In due course, both groups merged under the banner of ai-nutruvar and disai-ayirattu-ai-nutruvar functioning through the head guild in Ayyavole, Karnataka.

23. Which of the following is considered as earlier capital of pandyas during 4th century BCE?

- a) Madurai
- b) Korkai**
- c) Karaikal
- d) Chennai

Explanation

Pandyas were one of the three ancient Tamil dynasties that ruled southern India since the 4th century B.C. (BCE) but intermittently. Korkai, associated with pearl fisheries, is believed to have been their early capital and port. They moved to Madurai later, as many early Tamil inscriptions of Pandyas have been unearthed in Madurai and its surroundings.

24. When was Pandya dynasty re-established in Tamilnadu after eliminating Kalabhras?

- a) 4th century BCE
- b) 6th century AD**
- c) 4th century AD
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Pandyas had re-established their strong position in south Tamil Nadu by the end of the 6th century A.D. (CE), after eliminating the rule of Kalabhras. But they could not resist the rising power of the later Cholas who ruled South India from 9th to 13th century.

25. Which Pandyan ruler given below is the contemporary of Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I?

- a) Pandya nedunchezhan
- b) Arikesari maravarman**
- c) Jatakesari pandian
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Arikesari Maravarman was the first strong Pandya ruler who ascended the throne in A.D. (CE) 642. He was a contemporary of Mahendravarman I and Narsimahvarman I. Inscriptions and copper plates praise his victory over his counterparts: Cheras, Cholas, Pallavas and Sinhalese. Arikesari Maravarman is identified with the Kun Pandian, the persecutor of Jains.

26. Which saivaite saint converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism?

- a) Appar

- b) Sundarar
- c) Thirunavukkarasar
- d) **Thirugnanasambandar**

Explanation

Saivite saint Thirugnanasambandar converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism. On his conversion, Arikesari is alleged to have impaled around 8000 Jains on stakes. Though the number is an exaggerated one, the anti-Jain attitude of Arikesari after his conversion to Saivism cannot be doubted.

27. Who is the donor of velvikkudi plates?

- a) **Varaguna I**
- b) Nedunjadayan III
- c) Paranthaka I
- d) None of the above

Explanation

After Arikesari, the greatest of the dynasty was Jatila Parantaka Nedunjadayan (Varaguna I) (756-815), the donor of the Velvikkudi plates. Nedunjadayan expanded the Pandya territory to include Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore districts.

28. In which century Pandya dynasty emerged as only leading Tamil dynasty?

- a) 14th century
- b) 17th century
- c) **13th century**
- d) 18th century

Explanation

The Chola viceroyalty became weak in Pandya country after the death of Adhirajendra (the last king of Vijayalaya line). Eventually the Pandya kingdom could emerge as the only leading Tamil dynasty in the 13th century. Madurai continued to be their capital.

29. _____ a famous traveller from Venice, visited Kayal twice, in 1288 and 1293.

- a) **Marco polo**
- b) Hieun tsang
- c) Megasthenes
- d) Fahein

Explanation

Marco Polo, a famous traveller from Venice, visited Kayal twice, in 1288 and 1293. He tells us that this port town was full of ships from Arabia and China and bustling with business activities.

30. Jatavarman empire extended up to

- a) Pakistan
- b) Nellore**
- c) Calcutta
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The illustrious ruler of the second Pandya Kingdom was Sadaiyavarman (Jatavarman) Sundarapandyan (1251 to 1268). He brought the entire Tamil Nadu under his rule, which extended up to Nellore in Andhra. He held the Hoysalas in check. The Chera ruler, the chief of Malanadu, accepted his feudatory position and paid tribute to Sundarapandyan.

31. In whose period, Malik kafur invaded south India?

- a) Maravarman kulasekaran
- b) Virapandiyan**
- c) Sundarapandiyan
- d) None of the above

Explanation

After Sundarapandyan, MaravarmanKulasekaran ruled successfully for a period of 40 years , giving the country peace and prosperity. He had two sons. The king's appointment of ViraPandyan as a co-regent provoked the other son Sundara Pandyan who killed his father Maravarman Kulasekaran. In the civil war that ensued, ViraPandyan won and became firmly established in his kingdom. The defeated SundaraPandyan fled to Delhi and took refuge under the protection of Ala-ud-din Khalji. This provided the opening for the invasion of Malik Kafur.

32. Which of the following is considered as names of Pandiyan Kings?

- a) Koodal
- b) Koodal kon
- c) Koodal nagar kavalan
- d) Both b and c**

Explanation

Pandya kings preferred Madurai as their capital. Madurai has been popularly venerated as Koodal. The kings are traditionally revered as Koodal-kon, Koodal Nagar Kavalan. The Pandyas derived military advantage over their neighbours by means of their horses. They imported these horses through Arabs with whom they had commercial and cultural contact.

33. The actual land owning groups in Pandya dynasty are described as

- a) Bumiputtirar
- b) Vellalar
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Kings and local chiefs created Brahmin settlements called Mangalam or Chatur-vedi-mangalam with irrigation facilities. The actual landowning groups are described as the Bumiputtirar, otherwise called the vellalar. Historically they were locals and hence they were referred to as nattu-makkal. The communal assembly of this group is Cittira Meli Periyannattar.

34. Mangalam, nagaram, ur are contained under

- a) Valanadu
- b) Nattars
- c) **Kurram**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Pandy nadu, as in Chola state, consisted of many provinces known as vala-nadus, which, in turn, were divided into many nadus and kurrams. The administrative authorities of nadus were the nattars. Nadu and Kurram contained settlements, viz. mangalam, nagaram, ur and kudi, where different social groups inhabited.

35. Velvikkudi copper plates as well as inscriptional sources mention the rituals like

- a) Asvamedha yaga
- b) Hiranya garbha
- c) Vajapeya yaga
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Pandya extended patronage to vedic practices. Velvikkudi copper plates as well as inscriptional sources mention the rituals like Asvamedha yaga, Hiranya garbha and Vajapeya yaga, conducted by every great Pandya king. The impartiality of rulers towards both Saivism and Vaishnavism is also made known in the invocatory portions of the inscriptions.

36. The Pandya kings of the period supported and promoted

- a) Tamil
- b) Hindi
- c) Sanskrit
- d) **Both a and c**

Explanation

Many instances of the defeat of Buddhists and Jains in such debates are mentioned in Bhakti literature. The Pandya kings of the period supported and promoted Tamil and Sanskrit.

37. _____ stated that the kings invested in horses as there was a need of horse for ceremonial purposes as well as for fighting wars.

- a) Fahein
- b) Marco polo

- c) Wassaf
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

In 13th and 14th centuries, horse trade became brisk. Marco Polo and Wassaff state that the kings invested in horses as there was a need of horse for ceremonial purposes as well as for fighting wars. Those who were trading in horses were called kudirai chetties.

38. The average cost of each horse in pandya dynasty in red gold is

- a) 220 dinars
- b) 330 dinars
- c) 20 dinars
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The vast trade in horses of that time has been recorded by Wassaff. He writes: '...as many as 10,000 horses were imported into Kayal and other ports of India of which 1,400 were to be of Jamal-ud-din's own breed. The average cost of each horse was 220 dinars of "red gold".'

39. Which of the following temples were constructed by later pandyas?

- a) Madurai meenakshi temple
- b) Rameswaram temple
- c) Tiruvannamalai temple
- d) Temples renovated only

Explanation

Medieval Pandyas and later Pandyas did not build any new temples but maintained the existing temples, enlarging them with the addition of gopuras, and mandapas. The monolithic mega size ornamented pillars are the unique feature of the medieval Pandya style.

40. The name of prime minister in pandyan empire is

- a) Muthanmai mantri
- b) Uttara mantri
- c) Mantri
- d) None of the above

Explanation

A band of officials executed the royal orders. The prime minister was uttara-mantri. The historical personalities like Manickavasagar, Kulaciraiyar and Marankari worked as ministers. The royal secretariat was known as eluttu-mandapam.

7th Social Science Lesson 2 Questions in English

2. The Delhi Sultanate

1. During the 11th century which country horse men pillaged northern India?

- a) Australian
- b) American
- c) **Turkish**
- d) Slovakian

Explanation

During the eleventh century, the Turkish horsemen pillaged northern India and due to their persistent campaigns, they succeeded in seizing political control of the Gangetic plain by the next century.

2. What is the reason behind the victory of Turkish invaders into India?

- a) Indians were weak
- b) They fought bravely
- c) **Lack of coordination**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Though the success of their conquests could be attributed to their audacity and ferocity, their success is really due to the failure of Indians to defend themselves and their territories. Indians viewed each other with distrust, failing to take note of the success of Islam in early years of its spread.

3. The slave dynasty lasted from and to

- a) 1206-1390
- b) 1206-1230
- c) **1206-1290**
- d) 1206-1292

Explanation

Slave Dynasty (1206 - 1290) Muslim rule in India was established by Muhammad Ghori in 12th century A.D. (CE).

4. The meaning of the term, 'bandagan' is

- a) God
- b) Wife
- c) **Slave**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Muslim rule in India was established by Muhammad Ghori in 12th century A.D. (CE). As he had no sons, he nurtured special slaves called bandagan (a Persian term used for slaves purchased for military service). These slaves were posted as governors and they were later raised to the status of Sultans.

5. Who himself proclaimed as ruler of Turkish territories in India after the death of Ghori?

- a) Ghazni
- b) Malmuk
- c) **Qutub-ud-din-Aibak**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

After Ghori's death in 1206, one of his slaves Qutb-ud-din- Aibak who had been left behind by Muhammad Ghori to govern the territories he had conquered, proclaimed himself ruler of the Turkish territories in India. He laid the foundation of the Slave Dynasty. This dynasty is also known as Mamluk dynasty.

6. The Arabic word for Slave is

- a) Bandagan
- b) **Malmuk**
- c) Aibak
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Mamluk is an Arabic word meaning "slave". Qutb-ud-din-Aibak, Shams- ud-din-Iltutmish and Ghiyas-ud-din-Balban were the three great Sultans of this dynasty. The Slave Dynasty ruled over the sub-continent for about 84 years.

7. The capital of Qutub-ud-din-Aibak's territory was

- a) Punjab
- b) Afghani
- c) **Lahore**
- d) Delhi

Explanation

Qutb-ud-din-Aibak began his rule by establishing Lahore as the capital of his kingdom. Later he shifted his capital to Delhi. He was active all through his rule in Delhi conquering new territories and suppressing rebellions.

8. Qutb-ud-din-Aibak left the conquest of the eastern Gangetic Plain (Bihar, Bengal) to

- a) **Bakhtiar Khalji**
- b) Ghiyyassudin Khalji
- c) Bakhtiar huvar
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Qutb-ud-din-Aibak (1206 - 1210) personally led military campaigns to the central and western Indo-Gangetic plain (north India) and left the conquest of the eastern Gangetic Plain (Bihar, Bengal) to the care of Bakhtiar Khalji.

9. Quwwat-ul- Islam Masjid (mosque) was constructed in

- a) Calcutta
- b) **Delhi**
- c) Lahore
- d) Faisalabad

Explanation

Aibak built the Quwwat-ul- Islam Masjid (mosque) in Delhi. This mosque is considered to be the oldest in India.

10. Who completed the construction of Qutub minar?

- a) Aibak
- b) Raziya sultan
- c) **Iltutmish**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Qutb-ud-din-Aibak also laid the foundation of the Qutb-Minar, but he was unable to complete it. It was later finished by his son-in-law and his successor Iltutmish.

11. How was Qutb-ud-din-Aibak died ?

- a) In a war
- b) While sleeping
- c) **While playing polo**
- d) Heart attack

Explanation

Aibak died of injuries received during an accidental fall from a horse, while playing polo in 1210.

12. Who was the son of Qutb-ud-din-Aibak?

- a) Ilthumish
- b) Raziya
- c) **Aram Shah**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Aibak's son Aram Shah proved incompetent and so the Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, the son-in-law of Aibak as the Sultan, who served as a military commander of Aibak.

13. During whose reign did Chengiz Khan attack the northern frontiers of India?

- a) Aibak
- b) Aram Shah
- c) **Iltutmish**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

It was during his Iltutmish reign that the threat of Mongols under Chengiz Khan loomed large over the frontiers of India. He averted the impending danger by refusing to provide shelter to the Kwarezm Shah Jalal-ud-din, who had been driven out by Chengiz Khan.

14. The group of 40 nobles is known as

- a) The forty
- b) Chahalgani
- c) The nobles
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

In order to counter the possible attack of the Mongols, Iltutmish organised Turkish nobility into a select group of 40 nobles known as chahalgani or The Forty.

15. Iqta in Delhi Sultanate means

- a) **Land grant**
- b) Tax exclusion
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Ilutmish granted iqta (land) to members of his army. Iqta is the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage. The iqta holder is called the iqtadar or muqti who had to provide the Sultan with military assistance in times of war.

16. Ilthumish ruled for about

- a) 22 years
- b) 10 years
- c) **26 years**
- d) 30 years

Explanation

Ilutmish completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar, which had been started by Aibak. Ilutmish died in April 1236 after ruling for 26 years.

17. Who faced the situation of the ferocious Mongols raiding Punjab?

- a) Ilthumish
- b) Aram shah
- c) **Raziya**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Ilutmish nominated his daughter Razia Sultana as his successor to the throne of Delhi. Razia was an able and brave fighter. But she had a tough time with Turkish nobles as she favoured non-Turkish nobles. She also faced the situation of the ferocious Mongols raiding Punjab during her reign.

18. The name of Ethiopian slave who was the personal attendant of Razia was

- a) Jalal-ud-din badushah
- b) **Jalal-ud-din Yakut**
- c) Giyasuddin Yakut
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Razia made an Ethiopian slave named Jalal-ud-din Yakut as her personal attendant and started trusting him completely.

19. Razia sultan was murdered by the nobles in

- a) 1240
- b) 1222
- c) 1234
- d) 1233

Explanation

Razia made an Ethiopian slave named Jalal-ud-din Yakut as her personal attendant and started trusting him completely. This led to a revolt of the Turkish nobles who conspired against her and got her murdered in 1240.

20. Which of the following abolished the forty nobles?

- a) Raziya sultan
- b) **Ghiyas-ud-din Balban**
- c) Jalal-ud-din Yakut
- d) All the above

Explanation

After Razia, three weak rulers in succession ascended the throne. After them came Ghiyas-ud-din Balban. Balban abolished The Forty as it was hostile to him. He established a department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against his rule.

21. Who raised a banner of revolt against Balban?

- a) Tuglaw
- b) **Tughril Khan**
- c) Tijjabbuddin shaw
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

Tughril Khan, a provincial governor in Bengal, who raised a banner of revolt against Balban, was captured and beheaded. He was ruthless in dealing with enemies like Meos of Mewat (a Muslim Rajput community from north-western India).

22. What was the name of grand son of Chengiz khan?

- a) Balban
- b) Tughril khan
- c) **Hulaga khan**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Balban obtained from Hulagu Khan, a grandson of Chengiz Khan and the Mongol viceroy in Iran, the assurance that Mongols would not advance beyond Sutej.

23. The famous Persian poet present in court of Balban is

- a) Kabir
- b) Amir kushru**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Balban built forts to guard his empire against the Mongol attacks. He patronised the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru. Balban died in 1287.

24. Who ruled the sultanate in the name of Kaiqubad?

- a) Ala-ud- din
- b) Malik Jalal-ud-din Khalji**
- c) Malik kafur
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Balban's son Kaiqubad turned out to be weak. In 1290 Malik Jalal-ud-din Khalji, the commander of the army, assumed the office of Naib (a deputy to the Sultan) and ruled the kingdom in the name of Kaiqubad. Then one day, Jalal-ud-din sent one of his officers and had Kaiqubad murdered.

25. Who began the khalji dynasty?

- a) Alauddin khalji
- b) Jalaluddin khalji**
- c) Malik kafur khalji
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Jalal-ud-din formally ascended the throne. With him began the rule of Khalji dynasty. There were many military campaigns during the reign of Jalal-ud-din.

26. During the khalji dynasty who was the governor of kara?

- a) Jalaludin
- b) Alauddin**
- c) Malik kafur

d) None of the above

Explanation

There were many military campaigns during the reign of Jalal-ud-din. But they were mostly organised and led by his nephew, Ala-ud-din, the governor of Kara. One significant military expedition was against the Deccan kingdom Devagiri. Ala-ud-din, after defeating the Yadava king Ramachandra, plundered the city and returned with huge wealth.

27. How did alauddin become the sultan?

- a) By ascendancy
- b) Nominated by nobles
- c) **Treacherously killing jalaluddin**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Ala-ud-din treacherously killed Jalal-ud-din after buying off the prominent nobles and important commanders with the wealth he had brought from the Deccan and declared himself as the Sultan of Delhi in 1296.

28. Alauddin sent who among the following to southern parts of India?

- a) Amir khusru
- b) **Malik kafur**
- c) Kabir vasu
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Ala-ud-din Khalji consolidated the Delhi Sultanate. The range of his conquests is impressive: in the Punjab (against the Mongols), in Rajasthan and in Gujarat. With his northern frontiers secure, he sent his chief lieutenant Malik Kafur into the southern parts who took even the distant Madurai in 1310. The Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatias of Warangal, the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra and the Pandyas of Madurai accepted Ala-ud-din's suzerainty.

29. When was the chittor fort sacked?

- a) 1300
- b) **1303**
- c) 1340
- d) 1299

Explanation

Sack of Chittor (1303): When Ala-ud-din's army overwhelmed the Rajput army in Chittor.

30. Where did the rajputs women perform rite of Jauhar, fearing defeat from Alauddin?

- a) Vellore fort
- b) Padma fort
- c) Nanguneri fort
- d) **Chittor fort**

Explanation

Sack of Chittor (1303): When Ala-ud-din's army overwhelmed the Rajput army in Chittor and in the context of threat of defeat, the men and women of the fortress, in accordance with their old custom, performed the rite of jauhar. According to this custom, left with no other way to survive, the men would go out and die in the field of battle and women would burn themselves on a pyre.

31. Who undertook a survey of the agrarian resources around his capital and fixed a standard revenue demand?

- a) Jalaluddin khalji
- b) **Alauddin khalji**
- c) Aibak
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Ala-ud-din's political and administrative reforms were as impressive as his military conquests. Ala-ud-din undertook a survey of the agrarian resources around his capital and fixed a standard revenue demand. He entrusted the task of collecting the revenue to the military officers.

32. When did Alauddin khalji die?

- a) 1300
- b) **1316**
- c) 1354
- d) 1233

Explanation

Ala-ud-din established a system of forced procurement of food grains for Delhi and other garrison centres. The procurement prices were fixed and grain collected as tax was stored in state granaries. In order to ensure the enforcement of his new regulations, he employed spies who were responsible to report to him directly. Ala-ud-din died in 1316. The failure of his successors to retain power led to the seizure of power by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq, who founded the Tughluq dynasty.

33. What was the name of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq's son who was sent to fight against Warangal?

- a) Jahuna tughluq
- b) Jauna khan**
- c) Mafuz tughluq
- d) None of the above

Explanation

One of the major tasks of Ghiyas-ud-din as the Sultan was to recover the territories that the Sultanate had lost during the turmoil following the death of Ala-ud-din. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq sent his son Jauna Khan to fight against Warangal.

34. Who was the ruler of Warangal, whom was defeated by Jauna khan?

- a) Rudraveeran
- b) Kalabairan
- c) Pratabarudra**
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq sent his son Jauna Khan to fight against Warangal. Jauna Khan defeated Pratabarudra of Warangal and returned with a rich booty.

35. The new city Tughluqabad was constructed by

- a) Jauna khan
- b) Mohammed bin tughluq
- c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

With this looted wealth, Ghiyas-ud-din is said to have laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi. However, as Ala-ud-din treacherously killed his uncle, Jauna Khan was said to have killed his father and ascended the throne with title Muhammad-bin-Tughluq in 1325.

36. Who among the following was learned man in Tughluq dynasty?

- a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
- b) Jauna khan
- c) Mohammed bin tughluq
- d) Both b and c are same**

Explanation

Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was a learned man. Yet he was a person of cruelty. Ala-ud- din had conquered, looted and left the old ruling families as his dependents. In contrast, Muhammad Tughluq dreamt of making the whole of the subcontinent his domain.

37. The name of newly shifted capital city is called

- a) Daulatabad
- b) Tughluqabad
- c) Devagiri
- d) **Both a and c**

Explanation

With the view to facilitating extended sovereignty, he shifted his capital from Delhi to the centre of the kingdom, namely Devagiri. He also changed its name to Daulatabad. When Muhammad himself decided that the move was a mistake, he ordered a return to Delhi as the capital again.

38. Who was the Moroccan traveler with Jauna khan?

- a) Fahein
- b) Hieun tsang
- c) **Ibn batuta**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

When Ibn Battuta, the Morocco traveller who was with the Sultan, returned to Delhi, he found Delhi 'empty, abandoned and had but a small population'.

39. How many days long was the march from Delhi to Daulatabad took?

- a) 20
- b) **40**
- c) 30
- d) 100

Explanation

It was a 40-days march to Daulatabad from Delhi. Many people left. Some hid themselves. When they were found, they were punished cruelly, even though one was a blind man and another a paralytic. Describing the city as spreading over eight or ten miles, a historian observed: 'All was destroyed. So complete was the ruin that not a cat or a dog was left among the buildings of the city in its palaces or in its suburbs.'

40. Whose system of revenue collection was changed by Mohammed bin tughluq?

- a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
- b) Raziya Sultan
- c) **Alauddin khalji**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Tughluq changed the Ala-ud-din's system of revenue collections in grain and ordered that land revenue, which was increased, should henceforward be collected in money. This proved disastrous during famines.

41. Which of the following was the coin released by Mohammed bin tughluq?

- a) Gold
- b) Silver
- c) Copper
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

When Mohammed bin tughluq discovered that the stock of coins and silver was inadequate for minting, he issued a token currency in copper. Counterfeiting soon became order of the day and, as a result, the entire revenue system collapsed. Trade suffered as foreign merchants stopped business. This forced Sultan to withdraw the token currency and pay gold and silver coins in exchange. This move led the state to become bankrupt.

42. Which of the following governors revolted against Mohammed bin tughlaq?

- a) Awadh
- b) Multan
- c) Sind
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Tughluq ruled as Sultan for 25 years. During his long reign, he had to face many revolts of the provincial governors. The Governors of Awadh, Multan and Sind revolted and declared themselves independent. In South India, several states arose.

43. Which of the following empire developed from daulatabad?

- a) Marathas
- b) Mauryan

- c) Guptas
- d) **Bahmani**

Explanation

The new Daulatabad and the conquered territories around them were declared independent sultanate called Bahmani. Its founder after whom it was named, was a soldier formerly in Tughluq service. Madurai was proclaimed a separate sultanate in 1334. Bengal became independent in 1346. Tughluq died on 23 March 1351.

44. Who was Firoz Tughluq?

- a) Son of Ghiyas-ud-din
- b) **Younger brother of Ghiyas-ud-din**
- c) Son of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Firoz, the son of Ghiyas-ud-din's younger brother, succeeded Muhammad-bin-Tughluq. Firoz could neither suppress revolts nor win back the provinces that had broken away. He also showed no interest in re-conquering the southern provinces.

45. Who was better leader in Tughluq dynasty?

- a) Ghiyas-ud-din
- b) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- c) **Firoz Shah Tughluq**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Firoz rewarded Sufis and other religious leaders generously and listened to their advice. He also created charities to aid poor Muslims, built colleges, mosques, and hospitals. He adopted many humanitarian measures. He banned inhuman punishments and abolished taxes not recognised by Muslim law. He promoted agriculture by waiving off the debts of the agriculturalists and constructing many canals for irrigation.

46. How many gardens were laid out by Firoz Shah Tughluq?

- a) 1300
- b) 1000
- c) 200
- d) **1200**

Explanation

Firoz Shah Tughluq promoted agriculture by waiving off the debts of the agriculturalists and constructing many canals for irrigation. He laid out 1200 new gardens and restored 30 old gardens of Ala-ud-din-Khalji. He had built new towns such as Firozabad, Jaunpur, Hissar and Firozpur.

47. Who revolted against Firoz Shah Tughluq?

- a) Jauna khan
- b) Muhammed shah
- c) **Muhammed khan**
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

Despite adopting a peaceful approach and taking efforts to organise the Sultanate well, he had to spend his last days in unhappiness. His own son Muhammad Khan revolted against him and Firoz Shah died in September 1388, at the age of 83.

48. Who entered India in December 1398 and plundered Delhi?

- a) Tamerlane
- b) Timur
- c) Jauna khan
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

The sacking and massacre by Tamerlane or Timur of Delhi came a decade after Firuz Shah Tughluq died. As a ruler of the region around Samarkand in Central Asia, Timur had occupied some parts in the north-west of India. Taking advantage of India's weakness, he entered India in December 1398 and plundered Delhi. Punjab, besides the Delhi city, was the province that suffered most by Timur's raid. Timur, apart from carrying huge wealth in the form of gold, silver, jewels, also took along Indian artisans like carpenters and masons to work on monuments in Samarkand.

49. Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?

- a) Bahlul khan sayyid
- b) **Khizr Khan**
- c) Mohammed sayyid
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Before leaving Delhi, Timur had left behind his representative Khizr Khan as the governor of the territories he had conquered (Delhi, Meerut and Punjab). He founded the Sayyid Dynasty in 1414, which lasted till 1451. The last ruler of this dynasty, Ala-ud-din Alam Shah, abdicated the throne in 1451.

50. Who was the founder of Agra city?

- a) Khizr Khan
- b) Ala-ud-din Alam Shah
- c) Bahlol Lodi
- d) **Sikandar Lodi**

Explanation

In 1489, Bahlol Lodi was succeeded by his son Sikandar Lodi. Sikandar was a patron of arts and learning. He founded the city of Agra and made it his capital.

51. Which ruler was defeated by Babur?

- a) Ala-ud-din Alam Shah
- b) Bahlol Lodi
- c) Sikandar Lodi
- d) **Ibrahim lodi**

Explanation

Sikandar was a patron of arts and learning. He founded the city of Agra and made it his capital. He died in 1517 and was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Lodi, who was defeated by Babur in 1526 in the Panipat battle. Thus the Lodi dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate were ended by Babur who went on to establish the Mughal Empire in India.

52. How was Islamic art and architecture called

- a) Indogenic
- b) Sarcenic
- c) **Indo-Saracenic**
- d) Indo greekan

Explanation

The shape of all these buildings was Persian, while the decoration was Indian. So, it is called Indo-Saracenic architecture. Qutb Minar, Alai-Darwaza, Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki-Masjid, the tombs of Iltutmish, Balban and the forts of Daulatabad and Ferozabad were all constructed in this style.

7th Social Science Lesson 3 Questions in English

3. Interior Of Earth

- 1) On the basis of the study of earthquake waves the spherical earth is found to be ----- concentric Layers
- a) 2
 - b) 3**
 - c) 4
 - d) 6

Explanation: On the basis of the study of earthquake waves the spherical earth is found to be three concentric layers.

- 2) Which is the outermost layer of the earth?
- a) Sigma
 - b) Core
 - c) Crust
 - d) Mantle

Explanation: The crust is the outermost layer of the earth.

- 3) The thickness of Crust Varies from
- a) 5-15 km
 - b) 5-30 km**
 - c) 10-20 km
 - d) 10-30 km

Explanation: The crust is the outermost layer of the earth. Its average thickness varies from 5 to 30 km

- 4) How much Km is of Crust of Ocean floors?
- a) 5 km**
 - b) 10 km
 - c) 15 km
 - d) 30 km

Explanation: It is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors.

- 5) The continental crust is ----- dense than the oceanic crust because it is made of both light and dense rock types.
- a) More
 - b) Less**
 - c) Equal
 - d) None of above

Explanation: The continental crust is less dense than the oceanic crust because it is made of both light and dense rock types.

- 6) The oceanic crust is composed mostly of dense rocks such as
- a) Sigma
 - b) Basalt**
 - c) Lime
 - d) Gabbro

Explanation: The oceanic crust is composed mostly of dense rocks such as basalt.

- 7) Earth is called as blue Planet because _____% of the earth is covered by water
- a) 68
 - b) 69
 - c) 71**
 - d) 73

Explanation: Earth is called as blue Planet. 71% of the earth is covered by water.

- 8) The upper part of crust consists of granite rocks and forms the continents called
- a) Sigma
 - b) Sial**
 - c) Core
 - d) Basalt

Explanation: The upper part consists of granite rocks and forms the continents. It has the main mineral constituents are silica and alumina. So it is collectively referred to as Sial.

- 9) The average density of sial is
- a) 2.1 g/cm³
 - b) 2.5 g/cm³
 - c) 2.7 g/cm³**
 - d) 3 g/cm³

Explanation: It has an average density of 2.7g/cm³.

- 10) The lower part of crust is a continuous zone of denser basaltic rocks forming the ocean floors called
- a) Sigma**
 - b) Sial
 - c) Mantle
 - d) Core

Explanation: The lower part is a continuous zone of denser basaltic rocks forming the ocean floors, comprising mainly of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called Sima.

- 11) The Sima has a average density of
- a) 2.1 g/cm^3
 - b) 2.5 g/cm^3
 - c) 2.7 g/cm^3
 - d) **3 g/cm^3**

Explanation: The lower part is a continuous zone of denser basaltic rocks forming the ocean floors, comprising mainly of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called Sima. It has an average density of 3.0 g/cm^3 .

- 12) The next layer beneath the crust is called the
- a) Core
 - b) Sigma
 - c) **Mantle**
 - d) Crust Rock

Explanation: The next layer beneath the crust is called the mantle

- 13) Mantle is separated from the crust by a boundary called
- a) Lithosphere plates
 - b) Basalt rocks
 - c) **Mohorovicic discontinuity**
 - d) None of above

Explanation: The next layer beneath the crust is called the mantle. It is separated from the crust by a boundary called Mohorovicic discontinuity.

- 14) Which of following is False
- a) The mantle is about 2,900 km thick.
 - b) The upper mantle with a density of $3.4 - 4.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$. extends down to 700 km
 - c) **The lower mantle having a density of $4.4 - 5.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$ extends from 700 to 2000 km**
 - d) All are False

Explanation: The mantle is about 2,900 km thick. It is divided into two parts. (i) The upper mantle with a density of $3.4 - 4.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$. extends down to 700 km. (ii) The lower mantle having a density of $4.4 - 5.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$ extends from 700 to 2,900 km.

- 15) The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. It is also known as
- a) **Barysphere**
 - b) Lithosphere
 - c) Garyosphere
 - d) Coress

Explanation: The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. It is also known as barysphere.

- 16) Core is Separated from mantle by
- Mohorovicic discontinuity
 - Weichart-Gutenberg discontinuity**
 - Aestenosphere
 - None

Explanation: It is separated from the mantle by a boundary called Weichart-Gutenberg discontinuity.

- 17) The inner core, composed of _____ and _____ which is solid in state.
- Copper and Ferrous
 - Nickel and Ferrous**
 - Zinc and Copper
 - Ferrous and Zinc

Explanation: The inner core, composed of Nickel and Ferrous (Nife), is solid in state.

- 18) The average density of core is
- 13 g/cm³**
 - 10 g/cm³
 - 15 g/cm³
 - 23 g/cm³

Explanation: The average density of core is 13.0 g/cm³.

- 19) The crust forms only 1 per cent of the volume of the earth, _____ % consists of the mantle and _____ makes the core.
- 84 and 15**
 - 75 and 24
 - 90 and 9
 - 23 and 76

Explanation: The crust forms only 1 per cent of the volume of the earth, 84 % consists of the mantle and 15 % makes the core.

- 20) The radius of the earth is
- 6200 km
 - 6371 km**
 - 5431 km
 - 7254 km

Explanation: The radius of the earth is 6371 km.

- 21) The outer core, which is rich in _____ is in liquid state
- Iron**
 - Chromium

- c) Phosphorous
- d) Nickel

Explanation: The outer core, which is rich in iron, is in liquid state. It extends between 2,900 – 5,150 km.

- 22) The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the
- a) Earth plates
 - b) Tectonic Plates
 - c) Wave plates
 - d) Lithospheric Plates

Explanation: The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the Lithospheric plates.

- 23) The movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates is termed as
- a) Plate Movement
 - b) **Tectonic movements**
 - c) Plate waves
 - d) Lithosphere movement

Explanation: The movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates is termed as tectonic movements. The energy required to move these plates is produced by the internal heat of the earth.

- 24) Which is the part of the mantle that flows and moves the plates of the earth?
- a) Lithosphere
 - b) Baryosphere
 - c) **Aesthenosphere**
 - d) Garyosphere

Explanation: Asthenosphere - The asthenosphere is the part of the mantle that flows and moves the plates of the earth.

- 25) When an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate, the denser oceanic plate is forced _____ the continental plate
- a) Above
 - b) **Below**
 - c) To Collide
 - d) None

Explanation: When an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate, the denser oceanic plate is forced below the continental plate. As a result of the pressure from above the rocks heat up and melt. The molten rocks rise again forming volcanic mountains along the continental edge.

- 26) The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as
- a) Exogenic Forces
 - b) **Endogenic forces**

- c) Gravitational Forces
- d) Balanced Forces

Explanation: The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as **Endogenic forces** and the forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as **Exogenic forces**.

- 27) A sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust which produces a shaking or trembling is known as an
- a) Tremor
 - b) **Earthquake**
 - c) Richter
 - d) None of above

Explanation: A sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust which produces a shaking or trembling is known as an earthquake

- 28) From the focus, the earthquake vibrations travel in different directions in the form of
- a) Plates
 - b) Seismic Plates
 - c) **Seismic Waves**
 - d) Tremors

Explanation: From the focus, the earthquake vibrations travel in different directions in the form of seismic waves.

- 29) The point where these vibrations originate is called the
- a) Epicentre
 - b) Centroid
 - c) **Focus**
 - d) Core

Explanation: The point where these vibrations originate is called the focus of the earthquake. The point of the earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre of the earthquake.

- 30) The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as
- a) Quakemeter
 - b) Richter scale
 - c) **Seismograph**
 - d) Altimeter

Explanation: The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as seismograph.

- 31) The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by the
- a) Seismometer
 - b) **Richter scale**
 - c) Tremor scale

d) Gyroscope

Explanation: The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by the Richter scale

32) The numbers on this scale range from 0 to

- a) 11
- b) 9
- c) 10
- d) 13

Explanation: The numbers on this scale range from 0 to 9

33) Magnitude of ____ on Richter scale is classified as a major earthquake

- a) 7
- b) 6
- c) 5
- d) 6.5

Explanation: An earthquake over 5.0 on Richter scale can cause damage from things falling. A 6.0 on Richter scale or higher magnitude is considered very strong and 7.0 on Richter scale is classified as a major earthquake.

34) Tsunami_____, is the name given to the huge wave caused in the sea by an earthquake

- a) Indonesian Term
- b) **Japanese Term**
- c) Indian Term
- d) Latin Term

Explanation: Tsunami, a Japanese term, is the name given to the huge wave caused in the sea by an earthquake. Tsunamis are quite common along the coasts of Japan and other regions in the Pacific Ocean.

35) TSunami in the Indian Ocean swept coastal area of Indonesia, India, Srilanka, Thailand on

- a) **26th Dec 2004**
- b) 26th Nov 2004
- c) 26th Dec 2005
- d) 26th Nov 2005

Explanation: On 26th Dec 2004 TSunami in the Indian Ocean swept coastal area of Indonesia, India, Srilanka, Thailand etc., They caused immense damage to life and property in the coastal area.

36) How many percent of earthquakes occur in Pacific ring of fire belt?

- a) **68**
- b) 70
- c) 72
- d) 61

Explanation: The world's distribution of earthquakes coincide very closely with that of volcanoes. Regions of greatest seismicity are circum-Pacific areas, with the epicenters and the most frequent occurrences along the Pacific Ring of Fire. It is said that about 68 percent of earthquakes occur in this belt.

- 37) In India, the Himalayan region and the _____ valley are prone to earthquake
- a) Siwalik
 - b) Narmada
 - c) **Ganga-Brahmaputra**
 - d) None of above

Explanation: India, the Himalayan region and the Ganga-Brahmaputra valley are prone to earthquakes.

- 38) Which of following is not a type of earth quake waves?
- a) P Waves
 - b) **N Waves**
 - c) L waves
 - d) S waves

Explanation: There are three types of earthquake waves: 1. P waves or longitudinal waves 2. S waves or transverse waves 3. L waves or surface waves

- 39) _____ a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep below the surface.
- a) Mountains
 - b) Lava
 - c) Volcanoes
 - d) Earthquakes

Explanation: A volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep below the surface. The opening is usually circular in form.

- 40) The Latur earthquake happened in the year?
- a) 1991
 - b) **1993**
 - c) 1999
 - d) 2003

Explanation: The Deccan Plateau, which was supposed to be comparatively free from the dangers of the earthquakes, has experienced two severe earthquakes in the past, the Koyna earthquake in 1967 and the Latur earthquake in 1993.

- 41) The molten rock material within the earth, together with gases, is called
- a) Lava

- b) Vent
- c) Crater
- d) **Magma**

Explanation: molten rock material within the earth, together with gases, is called magma.

42) Magma Rises to the surface and it forms

- a) **Lava**
- b) Vent
- c) Crater
- d) Volcanoes

Explanation: The molten rock material within the earth, together with gases, is called magma. After it rises to the surface, it is called as lava.

43) If the crater of a volcano is of great size and is shaped like a basin it is called

- a) Cratera
- b) **Caldera**
- c) Vent
- d) Volcanic basin

Explanation: If the crater of a volcano is of great size and is shaped like a basin it is caldera

44) The scientific study of volcanoes are called

- a) Volcanists
- b) **Volcanology**
- c) Lavalogism
- d) Magamology

Explanation: The scientific study of volcanoes are called volcanology. People who study volcanoes are called volcanologists.

45) _____ has only active volcano along the chain from sumatra to Myanmar

- a) **Barren Island**
- b) Sumatra Zone
- c) Mandalay
- d) None of above

Explanation: Barren island is situated in the Andaman Sea, and lies about 138 km northeast of the territory's capital. It is only in active volcano along the chain from sumatra to myanmar. Last eruption occurred in 2017.

46) Which of following is not a type of Volcanoes?

- a) Shield Volcano
- b) Cinder Cone Volcano
- c) Composite Volcano

d) Sharp Volcanoes

Explanation: The shape of a volcano depends on the type of lava and the force of the eruption. On the basis of shape, there are three types of volcanoes. They are: 1. Shield volcano 2. Cinder-cone volcano 3. Composite volcano.

47) _____ world's biggest active volcano

- A) Mt. Popa
- B) Mt. Etna
- C) **Mauna Loa**
- D) Mt. Hawaii

Explanation: There are about 600 active volcanoes in the world, such as Mt. Stromboli in Mediterranean Sea, St. Helens in USA, Pinatubo in Philippines. Mauna Loa in Hawaii (3,255m.) is the world's biggest active volcano.

48) _____ is known as the 'light house of Mediterranean sea

- a) Napoli
- b) **Stromboli**
- c) Venice
- d) Bologna

Explanation: Stromboli is known as the 'light house of Mediterranean sea.

49) How many major zones of volcanic activities in the world?

- a) 2
- b) **3**
- c) 5
- d) 6

Explanation: There are three major zones of volcanic activities in the world. They are: 1. The Circum-Pacific belt 2. The Mid continental belt 3. The Mid Atlantic belt.

50) The Pacific ring of fire is estimated to have _____ of world's active volcanoes.

- a) 1 third
- b) **2 third**
- c) 3 fourth
- d) Half

Explanation: Circum belt includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coastal areas of Pacific Ocean. This zone is popularly termed as the Pacific Ring of Fire which has been estimated to include two-thirds of the world's volcanoes.

7th Social Science Lesson 4 Questions in English**4. Landforms**

1. Which of the following leads to the upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface at several places?

- a) Exogenic process
- b) Endogenic process**
- c) Offcogenic process
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

The endogenic process (internal process) leads to the upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface at several places.

2. _____ is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.

- a) Exogenic process**
- b) Endogenic process
- c) Offcogenic process
- d) Gradation

Explanation

The exogenic process (external process) is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.

3. The process that involves both erosion and deposition is called as

- a) Exogenic process
- b) Endogenic process
- c) Offcogenic process
- d) Gradation**

Explanation

Gradation is the process of levelling of highlands through erosion and filling up of lowlands through deposition.

4. Which of the following process worn away landforms?

- a) Weathering
- b) Erosion
- c) Deposition

d) Both a and b

Explanation

The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes – weathering and erosion.

5. _____ is the breaking and falling apart into small pieces of the rocks on the earth's surface.

- a) Erosion
- b) **Weathering**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes – weathering and erosion. Weathering is the breaking and falling apart into small pieces of the rocks on the earth's surface.

6. What are all the agents of erosion?

- a) Water
- b) Wind
- c) Ice
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind, ice and sea waves. The eroded material is carried away by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited. This process of erosion and deposition create different landforms on the surface of the earth.

7. The water flowing from its source to river mouth, along a definite course is called a

- a) Stream
- b) Glacial
- c) **River**
- d) All the above

Explanation

The water flowing from its source to river mouth, along a definite course is called a River. Rivers generally originate from a mountain or hill. The place of origin of the river is known as its Source. The place where it joins a lake or sea or an ocean is known as the River mouth.

8. The running water in the river erodes the landscape, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter?

- a) U
- b) V**
- c) W
- d) M

Explanation

The running water in the river erodes the landscape, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter 'V' known as 'V' shaped valley.

9. A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream is called as

- a) Tributary
- b) Distributary
- c) Meander
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Tributary: A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.

Distributary: A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream.

10. Waterfalls are formed when these rocks erode?

- a) Soft rocks**
- b) Hard rocks
- c) Igneous rocks
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Falling of river water over a vertical step in the river bed is called waterfall. It is formed when the soft rocks are removed by erosion. E.g. Coutrallam falls across the river Chittar in Tamil Nadu.

11. The highest waterfall is Angel Falls, it is located in

- a) South Africa
- b) Venezuela**
- c) Canada
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The highest waterfall is Angel Falls of Venezuela in South America. The other waterfalls are Niagara Falls located on the border between Canada and USA in North America and Victoria Falls on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.

12. _____ is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitation.

- a) Plunge fool
- b) Alluvial fan
- c) Meanders
- d) All the above

Explanation

Plunge pool is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitation. Alluvial fan is a deposition of sediment occurs at which the river enters a plain or the foot-hills.

13. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as

- a) Plunge fool
- b) Meander
- c) Jeander
- d) None of the above

Explanation

As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as Meanders. Eg. Meanders along the River Vellar near Sethiyathope in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

14. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a

- a) Cut off lake
- b) Ox bow lake
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop comes closer and closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut- off lake, also called an Ox-bow lake.

15. The term 'Meander' has been named on the basis of Meander River of

- a) Asia minor
- b) Turkey

- c) Jordon
- d) **Both a and b are same**

Explanation

The term 'Meander' has been named on the basis of Meander River of Asia Minor (Turkey), it flows through numerous curves and turns.

16. At times the river overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. The raised banks are called

- a) Sediments
- b) Flood plains
- c) **Levees**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

At times the river overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. As the river floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplain. The raised banks are called levees.

17. As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called

- a) Tributaries
- b) **Distributaries**
- c) Meander
- d) All the above

Explanation

As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.

18. The river deposits its load as it forms distributaries it is known as

- a) Meander
- b) Ox bow lake
- c) **Delta**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The velocity of the river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths form Delta. Deltas are excellent productive lands. They have more minerals which favour cultivation. E.g. Cauvery delta, Ganges delta, Mississippi delta.

19. A large body of ice moving slowly down a slope or valley due to gravity is called a

- a) Ice dunes
- b) Ice stones
- c) **Glacier**
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

A large body of ice moving slowly down a slope or valley due to gravity is called a glacier. Glaciers are grouped into Mountain or Valley Glaciers and Continental Glaciers.

20. An example for continental glacier are found in

- a) Antarctica
- b) America
- c) Greenland
- d) **Both a and c**

Explanation

Continental Glacier: The glacier covering vast areas of a continent with thick ice sheets. E.g. Antarctica, Greenland. Mountain or Valley Glacier is a stream of ice, flowing along a valley. It usually follows former river courses and are bounded by steep sides. E.g. The Himalayas and the Alps.

21. _____ is a glacially eroded rock basin, with a steep side wall and steep head wall, surrounding an armchair-shaped depression.

- a) **Cirque**
- b) Delta
- c) Tarn
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

Glaciers erode the landscape by levelling soil and stones to expose the solid rock below. Cirque is a glacially eroded rock basin, with a steep side wall and steep head wall, surrounding an armchair-shaped depression. E.g. Corrie – Scotland (United Kingdom), Kar – Germany.

22. As the ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains called as _____.

- a) Cut off lake
- b) Ox bow lake
- c) Meander lake
- d) **Tarn lake**

Explanation

As the ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains called as Tarn Lake.

23. When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other, the previously rounded landscape is transformed into a narrow rocky, steep – sided ridge called_____.

- a) Tarn lake
- b) Inselbergs
- c) **Aretes**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

As the ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains called as Tarn Lake. When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other, the previously rounded landscape is transformed into a narrow rocky, steep – sided ridge called Aretes.

24. _____ is found beneath the glaciers which is deepened and widened by the lateral and vertical erosion.

- a) V shaped valley
- b) **U shaped valley**
- c) W shaped valley
- d) All the above

Explanation

U Shaped Valley is found beneath the glaciers which is deepened and widened by the lateral and vertical erosion. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks - big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines.

25. Mushroom rocks in the desert are formed due to

- a) Water vapor
- b) **Water**

- c) **Wind**
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. In deserts you can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called mushroom rocks.

26. An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called

- a) Arêtes
- b) Moraines
- c) **Inselbergs**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top. An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called Inselbergs. E.g. Inselberg in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.

27. The crescent shaped sand dunes are called as

- a) Moraines
- b) Dunes
- c) **Barchans**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

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

28. When the sands are deposited over large area it is called as

- a) Barchans
- b) Sand dunes
- c) **Loess**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

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

crescent shaped sand dunes are called Barchans. Northern China loess deposits are brought from the Gobi Desert.

29. _____ are steep rock faces formed, when the sea waves dash against them.

- a) Sea caves
- b) Sea cliffs**
- c) Loess
- d) All the above

Explanation

The erosion and deposition of the sea waves give rise to coastal landforms. Sea Cliffs are steep rock faces formed, when the sea waves dash against them. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop. Over time they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called Sea Caves.

30. As the cavities of sea caves become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remains, thus forming

- a) Stacks
- b) Sea arches**
- c) Lagoons
- d) None of the above

Explanation

As the cavities of sea caves become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remains, thus forming Sea Arches. Further, erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These walllike features are called Stacks.

31. _____ is an elongated deposition of sand or mud found in the sea, almost parallel to the coast.

- a) Beaches
- b) Sand bar**
- c) Lagoon
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The sea waves deposit sediments of sand and gravel along the shores forming Beaches. Sand bar is an elongated deposition of sand or mud found in the sea, almost parallel to the coast.

32. The second longest beach in the world is the Marina beach in Chennai and the first one is

- a) Golden beach
- b) Silver beach
- c) **Miami beach**
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

The first longest beach in the world is the Miami beach in South Florida in U.S.A. The second longest beach in the world is the Marina beach in Chennai.

33. _____ is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separated from the sea.

- a) Sand bar
- b) Beaches
- c) Lagoon
- d) All the above

Explanation

Lagoon is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separated from the sea. E.g. Chilka lake in Odisha, Pulicat lake in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Vembanad lake in Kerala are the famous lagoon in India.

7th Social Science Lesson 5 Questions in English

5. Population And Settlement

- 1) _____ is a study of demographic phenomena which includes natality, morality, growth rates etc., through both space and time.
- Population Settlement
 - Locography
 - Population Geography**
 - Migration

Explanation: Population Geography is a study of demographic phenomena which includes natality, morality, growth rates etc., through both space and time.

- 2) Increase (or) decrease in population indicates _____ and growth.
- Population
 - Population distribution**
 - Migration
 - None of above

Explanation: Increase (or) decrease in population indicates population distribution and growth

- 3) The study of movements and mobility of population is called
- Settlement
 - Population Distribution
 - Migration**
 - Locography

Explanation: The study of movements and mobility of population is called migration. Among the human people from place to place the ancient origin is grouped under major races such as language and religion.

- 4) Caucasoid is said to be the race of
- Europeans**
 - Africans
 - Asians
 - Australian

Explanation: Caucasoid (European)

- 5) Which been defined as a biological grouping within the human species
- Nationality
 - Genes
 - Race**
 - None

Explanation: Races has been defingted as a biological grouping within the human species.

- 6) _____ is the study of Man and his surroundings to the natural environment
- a) Population Geography
 - b) **Human Geography**
 - c) Population Settlement
 - d) Migratory Geography

Explanation: Human geography is the study of Man and his surroundings to the natural environment.

- 7) Negroid race said to be from the Parts of
- a) Europe
 - b) Asia
 - c) **Africa**
 - d) Australia

Explanation: Negroid have the dark eyes, Black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head, and thick lips. They are living in different parts of Africa.

- 8) The mongoloid race is commonly known as the _____
- a) Asian European race
 - b) **Asian America Race**
 - c) Asian African Race
 - d) None

Explanation: The mongoloid race is commonly known as the Asian-American race. The mongoloid have the light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose. Such people are found in Asia and Arctic region.

- 9) _____ have wide nose, curly hair dark skin, and short in height
- a) Mongoloids
 - b) Negroids
 - c) **Australoids**
 - d) Caucasoids

Explanation: Australoids have wide nose, curly hair dark skin, and short in height. They are living in Australia and Asia.

- 10) _____ is said to be one of the cradle lands of human civilization
- a) Greek
 - b) Romania
 - c) **India**
 - d) Africa

Explanation: India is said to be one of the cradle lands of human civilization.

- 11) The ancient Indus valley civilization in India was believed to have been of _____ origin in northern India
- a) Aryan
 - b) Caucasian
 - c) **Dravidian**
 - d) African

Explanation: The ancient Indus valley civilization in India was believed to have been of Dravidian origin in northern India. The Dravidian people were pushed south when the Indo-Aryan came in later.

- 12) The Place of Worship for Buddhism is
- a) **Vihara**
 - b) Basadi
 - c) Agiyari
 - d) Temple

Explanation: Buddhism –Vihara

- 13) The Place of Worship for Judaism is
- a) Vihara
 - b) Agiyari
 - c) **Synagogue**
 - d) Church

Explanation: Jainism- Basadi, Judaism – Synagogue, Zoroastrianism –Agiyari

- 14) _____ is a great force of socialization.
- a) Settlement
 - b) Migration
 - c) **Language**
 - d) Religion

Explanation: Language is a great force of socialization. Language, either in the written or oral form, is the most common type of communication. Language promotes the transmission of ideas and the functioning of political, economic, social and religious systems.

- 15) There are _____ major language were spoken by about 97 percent population of the country.
- a) 21
 - b) **22**
 - c) 24
 - d) 26

Explanation: There are 22 major language were spoken by about 97 percent population of the country. India follows, kashmiri Urdu Punjabi, Hindi Rajasthani, Gujarati, Bengali and Assamese etc., these language are followed in North India. The main language of the Dravidian family are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam etc., These languages are mainly spoken in southern India.

- 16) The World Population is celebrated every year on
- a) March 8
 - b) July 11**
 - c) Dec 8
 - d) June 22

Explanation: 11th July -World population day.

- 17) The world Mother Language day is celebrated on
- a) Feb 2
 - b) March 8
 - c) Feb 21**
 - d) Dec 2

Explanation: 21st February- International mother language day

- 18) The World cultural diversity day is celebrated every year on
- a) 20th June
 - b) 15TH September
 - c) 21st May**
 - d) None of above

Explanation: Third Sunday in January every year - World Religious day

21st May - The World cultural diversity day

- 19) _____ is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment
- a) Village
 - b) Settlement**
 - c) Temple
 - d) None of above

Explanation: Settlement is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment. A rural settlement is a community, involved predominantly in primary activities such as agriculture, lumbering, fishing and mining.

- 20) Which settlement is also known as Nucleated settlement?
- a) Dispersed settlement
 - b) Compact Settlement**
 - c) Migratory settlement

d) Isolated settlement

Explanation: Compact settlement is also known as nucleated settlement. In this type large a number of houses are built very close to each other such settlement develop along the river valleys and fertile plains, In India compact settlements are found in the northern plains and the coastal plains of peninsular India.

21) _____ settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climate, hilly tracts, thick forests, grasslands, areas of extensive cultivation

- a) **Dispersed settlements**
- b) Compact Settlements
- c) Rural settlements
- d) Village settlements

Explanation: Dispersed settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climate, hilly tracts, thick forests, grasslands, areas of extensive cultivation. In these settlements, houses are spaced far apart and after interspersed with fields.

22) Which of following is example for dispersed settlements?

- a) **Nilgris**
- b) Northern Plains
- c) Peninsular india
- d) River Valleys

Explanation: In India this type of dispersed human settlement is found in the northern kosi tract, the Ganga delta ,the Thar Desert of Rajasthan and the foot hills of Himalayas and the Niligris.

23) _____are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily available.

- a) **Rural Settlements**
- b) Compact settlements
- c) Isolated settlements
- d) Contribution settlemnts

Explanation: Rural settlements are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily available. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture, along with the provision of other basic needs.

24) Which of the Following is false regarding influencing Rural Settlement?

- a) Economic condition
- b) Soil and water resources
- c) **Job conditions**
- d) Nature of topography

Explanation: Factors Influencing Rural Settlement • Nature of topography • Local weather Condition
• Soil and water resources • Social organisation • Economic condition

25) Which of following is not a pattern of Rural settlement?

- a) Linear Pattern
- b) Rectangular Pattern
- c) Star Pattern
- d) **Bus Pattern**

Explanation: A rural settlement pattern is a function of relief, climate, water supply and socio-economic factor. It is broadly classified under the following patterns, such as Linear, Rectangular, Circular, Star like pattern etc

26) The Indo – Ganga plains of Punjab and Haryana is a example for

- a) Linear settlement
- b) Rectangular Pattern
- c) **Star Like Pattern**
- d) Pilgrim Settlement

Explanation: The Indo – Ganga plains of Punjab and Haryana is a Example for Star like pattern settlement.

27) Which of following is a example for rectangular pattern settlement?

- a) The Alps
- b) **Sutlej**
- c) Plains of Punjab
- d) Central area Houses.

Explanation: The rectangular settlements are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. Such a settlement is found in plain areas (or) inter montane plain. E.g.,Sutlej

28) _____ may come up around a place of worship(or) any spot with a religious significance .

- a) Religious Settlement
- b) **Pilgrim Settlement**
- c) Worship Settlement
- d) None of above

Explanation: Pilgrim settlement may come up around a place of worship(or) any spot with a religious significance. E.g. Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu.

29) The settlements in which most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are known as

- a) Village settlements
- b) **Urban Settlements**
- c) Rural Settlements

d) Wet Point Settlements

Explanation: The settlements in which most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are known as urban settlements. In other words, urban is related to cities and towns.

30) Which of following is false regarding classification of urban settlements

- a) Size of population
- b) Occupational structure
- c) Administration
- d) **River and soil resources**

Explanation: The definition of urban area varies from are country to another. Some of the common basis of classification are • Size of population • Occupational structure • Administration

31) Town is a general name for an urban place, usually a settlement meeting a prescribed minimum population threshold. Population more than

- a) 3000 people
- b) **5000 people**
- c) 10000 people
- d) None of above

Explanation: Town is a general name for an urban place, usually a settlement meeting a prescribed minimum population threshold. Population more than 5000 people. Based on the function that cities perform they can be classified into the following types of towns, such as administrative, cantonment, academic etc.

32) In India an urban place with more than _____ population is considered as City.

- a) 2 Lakhs
- b) **1 Lakhs**
- c) 5 Lakhs
- d) 6 Lakhs

Explanation: City is a nucleated settlement which multifunctional in character, including an established central business district. In India an urban place with more than one lakh population is considered as a city (Population more than 1,00,000)

33) A mega city is a very large city typically with a population of more than people of

- a) **10 Million**
- b) 20 Million
- c) 5 Million
- d) 15 Million

Explanation: A mega city is a very large city typically with a population of more than 10 million people. A mega city can be a single metropolitan area. E.g. Canton, Tokyo, Delhi, Mumbai are some of the examples of megacities.

- 34) The word _____ is given for a large conurbation, when two or more large cities whose total population exceeds ten million
- a) Metropolis
 - b) Ultracity
 - c) **Megapolis**
 - d) Cosmopolis

Explanation: The word megalopolis is given for a large conurbation, when two or more large cities whose total population exceeds ten million. The region made up of cities between Boston and Washington D.C is a well-known megalopolis

- 35) Example for Megapolis city in India is
- a) Chennai
 - b) **Kolkata**
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Pune

Explanation: In India, Kolkata is the largest urban area which is a megalopolis.

- 36) _____ is a region comprising of a number of cities, large town, and other urban areas that through population growth and physical expansion have merged to form one continuous urban (or) industrially developed area.
- a) Cosmopolis
 - b) **Conurbation**
 - c) Megapolis
 - d) Metropolis

Explanation: Conurbation is a region comprising of a number of cities, large town, and other urban areas that through population growth and physical expansion have merged to form one continuous urban (or) industrially developed area. West Midland in England, the Ruhr in Germany, Randstad in the Netherlands are example of conurbations.

- 37) Example for Conurbation in India is
- a) **Mumbai**
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Chennai
 - d) Pune

Explanation: West Midland in England, the Ruhr in Germany, Randstad in the Netherlands are example of conurbations. Mumbai in Maharashtra, Gurgaon, Faridabad in Haryana, Noida in Uttar Pradesh are the conurbation cities of India.

- 38) The town designed to house the over population of a major city, but is located well beyond the limits of that city is called
- a) Over town

- b) Down town
- c) Smart town
- d) **Satellite Town**

Explanation: A satellite town is a town designed to house the over population of a major city, but is located well beyond the limits of that city. Satellite towns are generally located outside the rural urban fringe. In India most satellite towns are purely residential in character.

39) Tamil Nadu has how many major cities to be transformed as smart cities?

- a) 11
- b) **12**
- c) 14
- d) 16

Explanation: The first ten smart cities of India are Bhubaneshwar, Pune, Jaipur, Surat, Ludhiana, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Solapur, New Delhi and Udaipur. Tamil Nadu has 12 major cities to be transformed as smart cities. **They are Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Salem, Vellore, Coimbatore, Thoothukudi, Dindugul and Erode.**

40) Which is a site with reliable supply of water from wells, tank, river, spring (or) pond in an area?

- a) **Wet point site**
- b) Dry Point site
- c) Lake site
- d) Rural Settlement Site

Explanation: A wet point is a site with reliable supply of water from wells, tank, river, spring (or) pond in an area.

7th Social Science Lesson 6 Questions in English

6. Equality

- 1) Who said "Equality does not mean identity of treatment, the sameness of reward?"
- a) Dicey
 - b) Prof Laski**
 - c) Gandhi
 - d) Ambedkar

Explanation: According to Prof Laski "Equality does not mean identity of treatment, the sameness of reward. It means first of all absence of social privilege, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid upon to all".

- 2) Consider the Following
1. Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.
 2. Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basic of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.
- a) Both are True**
 - b) Only one is True
 - c) Only 2 is True
 - d) Both are False

Explanation: Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basic of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age. Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.

- 3) The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with
- a) Equality
 - b) Justice**
 - c) Law
 - d) None of above

Explanation: The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with Justice.

- 4) Social equality means that all citizen are entitled to enjoy _____ in society.
- a) Equal Representation
 - b) Equal Status**
 - c) Liberty

d) None of above

Explanation: Social equality means that all citizen are entitled to enjoy equal status in society.

5) Consider the Following

1. There should not be any discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race.
 2. All should have equal opportunity to develop their personality and to complete goals.
- a) Both are False
 - b) Only 1 is False
 - c) **Both are True**
 - d) Only 2 is False

Explanation: There should not be any discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race. All should have equal opportunity to develop their personality and to complete goals.

- 6) There should not be any discrimination of superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, caste or creed on basis of
- a) Social Equality
 - b) **Civil Equality**
 - c) Political Equality
 - d) Liberty

Explanation: Civil equality is enjoyment of civil rights by all citizen. There should not be any discrimination of superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, or creed.

- 7) Rule of law was first in force in
- a) USA
 - b) France
 - c) **England**
 - d) Denmark

Explanation: Rule of law is in force in England and in the eyes of law all are equal and equal treatment is given to all by the rule of law. In India the same rule of law is followed.

- 8) Rule of law was advocated by
- a) A.laski
 - b) **A.V Dicey**
 - c) Corbett
 - d) Rippon

Explanation: Rule of law was advocated by A.V.Dicey, the British legal luminary.

- 9) Political rights does not include
- a) Right to vote
 - b) **Right to Life**
 - c) Right to hold public office

d) Right to Criticise Government

Explanation: All the democratic countries including India have guaranteed the political rights to all citizens. It includes Right to vote. Right to hold public Office . Right to criticise the government.

10) Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life. These rights can be enjoyed through the

a) Parliament

b) Universal Adult Franchise

c) Election

d) None of above

Explanation: Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life. These rights can be enjoyed through the Universal Adult Franchise.

11) In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained age of

a) 21

b) 18

c) 23

d) 25

Explanation: In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained 18years of age without any discriminations.

12) Which is the is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election?

a) France

b) England

c) India

d) US

Explanation: India is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election.

13) The First General Elect in India Was held in the year?

a) 1950

b) 1948

c) 1951

d) 1952

Explanation: India is the first country to give right to vote to women from **the very first general election held in the year 1952.**

14) Switzerland gave right to vote to Women in the year

a) 1982

b) 1971

- c) 1976
- d) 1949

Explanation: In Switzerland the right to vote is given to women in 1971.

- 15) The value of the vote of the _____ and value of vote of common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.
- a) President
 - b) Prime minister**
 - c) Governor
 - d) Election commissioner

Explanation: The value of the vote of the Prime Minister and value of vote of common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.

- 16) How many percent of representation given in Local bodies for For the uplift of women ?
- a) 60
 - b) 50**
 - c) 35
 - d) 40

Explanation: For the uplift of women 50% reservation has been given for women in local bodies.

- 17) Gender equality is the ____ of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations as of 2017.
- a) 1st
 - b) 3rd
 - c) 5th**
 - d) 4th

Explanation: gender equality is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.

- 18) Which of the following people is not associated with Social Activist activities?
- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b) Tarabai Shinde
 - c) Harilal**
 - d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Explanation: Efforts were made by many social activists from the 19th century onwards. The noted champions of this cause were Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar Dayanand Saraswati, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Tarabai Shinde, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain. They worked hard to get equal status to the women.

- 19) The constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles
- a) 124-147

- b) 14-18
- c) 13-14
- d) 32A

Explanation: Almost the constitution all the countries in the world have guaranteed equality. Likewise, the constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles form 14-18.

- 20) Article 15 – deals with the
- a) **Prohibition of discrimination**
 - b) Equality before law
 - c) Untouchability
 - d) Abolition of Titles

Explanation: Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.

- 21) Abolition of Titles is Mentioned in the article
- a) 12
 - b) 14
 - c) 16
 - d) **18**

Explanation: Article 18 - abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.

- 22) Which article provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment?
- a) 11
 - b) **16**
 - c) 21
 - d) 24

Explanation: Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.

- 23) Equality before law is guaranteed in the Article
- a) **14**
 - b) 13
 - c) 11
 - d) 15

Explanation: Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law.

- 24) Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article
- a) 300
 - b) **21**
 - c) 51A
 - d) 22

Explanation: Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

- 25) Civil equality implies equality of all before
- a) Government
 - b) Law**
 - c) Status
 - d) President

Explanation: Civil equality implies equality of all before Law.

- 26) Who Says Gender Equality “means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and prolections?”
- a) UNO
 - b) UNICEF**
 - c) WHO
 - d) IMF

Explanation: UNICEF Gender Equality “means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and prolections.”

- 27) Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right
- a) Social right
 - b) Political Right**
 - c) Civil right
 - d) None of above

Explanation: Right to contest in the election is a Political Right.

- 28) Equality means, absent of _____ to anybody
- a) Law
 - b) Privilege**
 - c) Respect
 - d) Concession

Explanation: Equality means, absent of any privileges to anyone.

- 29) _____ and Equality are the two fundamental concepts of Democracy
- a) Fraternity
 - b) Secularism
 - c) Liberty**
 - d) None of above

Explanation: Liberty and Equality are the two fundamental concepts of Democracy.

7th Social Science Lesson 7 Questions in English

7. Political Parties

- 1) Who was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches in Earlier times?
- King
 - Governor
 - Commander
 - All the above

Explanation: In earlier times, emperors and kings ruled India. The king was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches. Governance was in the hands of one person.

- 2) India became democratic country in the year of
- 1947
 - 1949
 - 1950
 - 1952

Explanation: In 1950 India became a democratic country.

- 3) A vibrant democracy needs a strong
- Governance
 - Political Party system
 - Election system
 - None

Explanation: A vibrant democracy needs a strong political party system. Party System is a modern phenomenon.

- 4) In a democracy people are able to voice their opinions on
- Government
 - Budgets
 - Politics
 - Any subject

Explanation: In a democracy people are able to voice their opinions on any subject.

- 5) _____ are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identity who agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for the society.
- NGO
 - Political Parties
 - Social Associations
 - None of above

Explanation: Political parties are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identity who agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for the society.

6) Consider the Following

1. Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through election
 2. Parties vary in size and in the ways they organize themselves as well as in their policies
- a) Only 2 is True
 - b) Only one is True
 - c) **Both are True**
 - d) Both are False

Explanation: Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through election. Parties vary in size and in the ways they organize themselves as well as in their policies.

7) Any Political Party has a basic Components of

- a) **3**
- b) 2
- c) 1
- d) 4

Explanation: Any political party has three basic components the leader the active members the followers.

8) Which is Considered as the backbone of democracy?

- a) Election
- b) Voting
- c) **Political Parties**
- d) Parliament

Explanation: Political Parties are the backbone of democracy. Parties are not part of the formal arrangement of a government but they are essential elements to form the government.

9) Which of the Following is False regarding political parties

- a) **Parties are part of the formal arrangement of a government**
- b) They are essential elements to form the government
- c) They Formulate Public Opinions
- d) They serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers.

Explanation: Political parties are the backbone of democracy. Parties are not part of the formal arrangement of a government but they are essential elements to form the government. They formulate public opinion. They serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers.

10) A party is Recognized when

- a) it has been engaged in political activity for 4 years

- b) **it has been engaged in political activity for five years.**
- c) it has been engaged in political activity for two
- d) its candidates secure at least three percent of total votes in the last general election.

Explanation: A party is recognized if it has been engaged in political activity for five years. its candidates secure at least six percent of total votes in the last general election.

- 11) During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power called
- a) Party Policy
 - b) The Government Policy
 - c) **Party Manifesto**
 - d) Election Manifesto

Explanation: Party 'manifesto' During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.

- 12) How many types of Major Party systems are present?
- a) 1
 - b) **3**
 - c) 2
 - d) 4

Explanation: There are three major types of party system. Single Party system, Bi party system, Multiparty system.

- 13) A system in which a single political party has the right to form the government is
- a) Ruler System
 - b) **Single Party system**
 - c) Bi Party system
 - d) Multi Party system

Explanation: Single Party System: a system in which a single political party has the right to form the government.

- 14) Single Party system exists in
- a) USA
 - b) UK
 - c) **North Korea**
 - d) Canada

Explanation: Single party is existed in the communist countries such as China. North Korea and Cuba.

- 15) The Biparty systems can be seen in the Countries
- a) China and UK

- b) **UK And USA**
- c) Cuba and USA
- d) India

Explanation: Bi-Party system can be seen in U.K. (the Labour Party and the Conservative Party) and in U.S.A (the Republican Party and the Democratic Party)

- 16) System in which the power is usually shared between two parties is
- a) Multi Party system
 - b) **Bi Party system**
 - c) Two Party system
 - d) Double Party system

Explanation: Bi – Party System: In Bi –Party system the power is usually shared between two parties. Of the two parties one becomes the ruling party and the other becomes opposition.

- 17) When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as
- a) Many Party system
 - b) Group Party system
 - c) Allies system
 - d) **Multi Party system**

Explanation: When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as multi party system.

- 18) Which is the example for Multi party system other than India?
- a) **Norway**
 - b) US
 - c) Canada
 - d) Cuba

Explanation: Multi type of party system is in existence in India, France, Sweden and Norway etc.

- 19) India's party system originated in the late
- a) 18th century
 - b) 20th century
 - c) **19th century**
 - d) 17th century

Explanation: India's party system originated in the late 19th century.

- 20) Which country has the largest number of political parties in the world?
- a) Iran
 - b) **India**
 - c) Canada
 - d) Italy

Explanation: India has the largest number of political parties in the world.

- 21) In India we find the existence of political parties at
- a) 2 levels
 - b) 3 levels**
 - c) 4 levels
 - d) 5 levels

Explanation: In India we find the existence of political parties at three levels. They are National parties, Regional parties, and Registered but unrecognised parties (independent candidates).

- 22) The Head quarters of Indian Election Commission is Located at
- a) Pune
 - b) New Delhi**
 - c) Dehradun
 - d) Mumbai

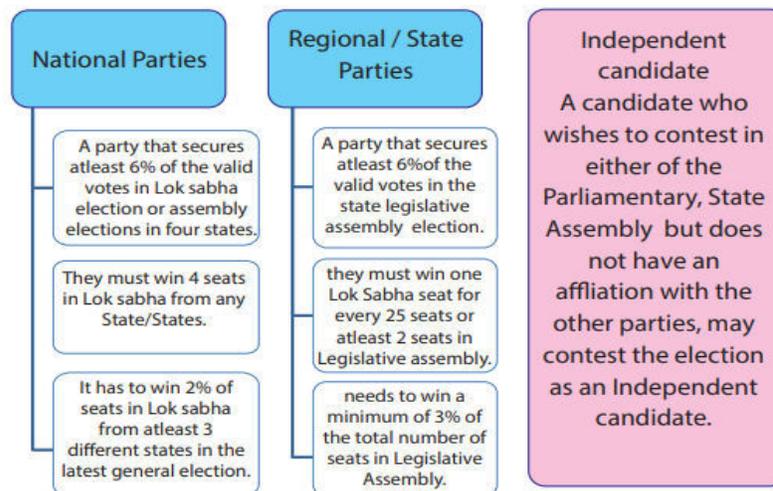
Explanation: Election Commission head quarter is located in New Delhi.

- 23) One of criteria for party is said to be a national party when
- a) A party that secures atleast 6% of the valid votes in Lok sabha election or assembly elections in four state**
 - b) It wins a minimum of 3% of the total number of seats in Legislative Assembly.
 - c) It win 3 seats in Lok sabha from any State/States.
 - d) None of above

Explanation:

Criteria for Recognition

The Election Commission of India has some criteria for the recognition of political parties in India.



24) The symbols are either reserved or free as per the election symbols order of

- a) 1990
- b) 1968**
- c) 1952
- d) 1998

Explanation: As per the Election Symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free. A reserved symbol is meant for a recognized political party. A free symbol is reserved for unrecognized party.

25) To form a Political Party One must need atleast a members of

- a) 50
- b) 100**
- c) 200
- d) 1000

Explanation: Must have atleast 100 members. Each member needs to hold a voting card.

26) A party is Said to be Eligible to be recognized as Regional party only when it secures atleast how much percentage of Vote in State Legislative election?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 6**
- d) 7

Explanation: A party that secures atleast 6%of the valid votes in the state legislative assembly election.

27) A candidate who wishes to contest in either of the Parliamentary, State Assembly but does not have an affiliation with the other parties is

- a) Korada Candidate
- b) Independent candidate**
- c) Partyless Candidate
- d) None

Explanation: A candidate who wishes to contest in either of the Parliamentary, State Assembly but does not have an affiliation with the other parties, may contest the election as an Independent candidate.

28) Registered but Un recognized Parties has to choose one symbol form free symbol _____announced by the Election Commission

- a) Poll Panel**
- b) Election Panel
- c) Symbol Panel
- d) None of above

Explanation: This party has to choose one symbol from free symbol 'poll panel' announced by the Election Commission.

29) Recognition of a political party is accorded by

- a) President
- b) Governor
- c) **Election Commission**
- d) Parliament

Explanation: Recognition of a political party is accorded by Election Commission.

30) The party which gets second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the

- a) Ally Party
- b) **Opposition Party**
- c) Second Party
- d) None of above

Explanation: The party which gets second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the Opposition party.

31) The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of a

- a) MLA
- b) **Cabinet Minister**
- c) MP
- d) Speaker

Explanation: The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister.

32) When a single party sometimes may not secure the majority required to form the government.

In such a case, some parties join together to form the government. Such government is called

- a) Ally Government
- b) Group Government
- c) Bi Government
- d) **Coalition Government**

Explanation: In a Multiparty system a single party sometimes may not secure the majority required to form the government. In such a case, some parties join together to form the government. Such government is called Coalition Government.

33) _____ is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party.

- a) **Electoral symbol**
- b) Poll symbol
- c) Party symbol
- d) None of above

Explanation: An electoral symbol is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party.

34) The Election commission has stopped allotting symbols of

- a) **Animals**
- b) Bird
- c) Fruits
- d) None of above

Explanation: The Election commission has stopped allotting animals as symbols. The only exceptions are the lion and the elephant.

35) Consider the Following and find the false statement

- a) State parties are allotted to certain symbols that no other party can use the symbol in that particular state but which different parties in different states can use the same symbol
- b) **The symbol of nationally recognized parties is not standard throughout India.**
- c) That symbol will not be allotted to any other party or individual.
- d) None of above.

Explanation: The symbol of nationally recognized parties is standard throughout India. That symbol will not be allotted to any other party or individual.

7th Social Science Lesson 8 Questions in English

8. Production

- 1) The two main activities in an economy are production and _____
- Distribution
 - Consumption**
 - Savings
 - Fabrication

Explanation: There are two main activities in an economy, production and consumption. Similarly there are two kinds of people, producers and consumers.

- 2) Which is the process of changing the raw materials into finished product?
- Production**
 - Fabrication
 - Machining
 - Completion

Explanation: Production is the process of changing the raw materials into finished product.

- 3) Production in economics refers to the creation of those goods and services which have
- Money Value
 - Exchange Value
 - Ergonomics
 - Expiration Value

Explanation: Production in economics refers to the creation of those goods and services which have exchange value. It means the creation of utilities.

- 4) Which of the Following is not a type of a utility?
- Form Utility
 - Product Utility**
 - Place Utility
 - Time utility

Explanation: Utility means want satisfying power of a product. Utilities are in the nature of form utility, time utility and place utility.

- 5) Cotton increases, if it is converted into clothes it is a example for
- Form utility**
 - Product utility
 - Place utility
 - Time utility

Explanation: Form utility If the physical form of a commodity is changed, its utility may increase. Eg. Cotton increases, if it is converted into clothes.

- 6) If a commodity is transported from one place to another, its utility may increase it is called
- Transport Utility
 - Place utility**
 - Time Utility
 - Product Utility

Explanation: Place utility If a commodity is transported from one place to another, its utility may increase. Eg. If rice transported to Tamilnadu to Kerala, its utility will be more.

- 7) If the commodity is stored for future usage, its utility may increase. It is called
- Transport Utility
 - Time Utility**
 - Place Utility
 - Form Utility

Explanation: If the commodity is stored for future usage, its utility may increase. Eg. Agricultural commodities like Paddy, Wheat, etc. are stored for the regular uses of consumers throughout the year.

- 8) Indian Economy is a
- Mixed Economy**
 - capitalist Economy
 - Private Economy
 - Public Economy

Explanation: Indian Economy is a Mixed Economy. Private and Public Sector are existing together

- 9) Which is carried out by 'extractive' industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction?
- Primary Production**
 - Secondary Production
 - Tertiary Production
 - A and B

Explanation: Primary production is carried out by 'extractive' industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction.

- 10) Which Production includes production in manufacturing industry, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw materials?
- Primary
 - Secondary**
 - Tertiary

d) Mixed

Explanation: Secondary Production This includes production in manufacturing industry, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw materials and intermediate goods, conversion of flour into bread or iron ore into finished steel.

- 11) The banking, insurance, transport and communications comes under the
- Secondary
 - Primary
 - Tertiary**
 - Basic

Explanation: Industries in the tertiary sector produce all those services which enable the finished goods to be put in the hands of consumers. In fact, these services are supplied to the firms in all types of industry and directly to consumers. Examples cover distributive traders, banking, insurance, transport and communications. Government services, such as law, administration, education, health and defence, are also included.

- 12) The most to the Gross Domestic Product of our country is contributed by
- Primary Sector
 - Tertiary sector**
 - Private sector
 - Secondary sector

Explanation: The most to the Gross Domestic Product of our country is contributed by the tertiary sector.

- 13) Which of the Following is factors of production?
- Primary Factors
 - Tertiary Factors
 - Derived factors
 - Both a and C**

Explanation: Factors of production 1. Primary Factors and 2. Derived Factors.

- 14) Which of the Following is not a Primary Factor?
- Captial**
 - Land
 - Labour
 - All the above

Explanation: Primary factors are land and labour. These are naturally given and without them no goods can be produced.

- 15) Which of the Following is Derived Factors?
- Land and Product

- b) **Capital and Organisation**
- c) Labour and Capital
- d) None

Explanation: Derived factors are Capital and Organization.

- 16) The derived factors, when combined with the primary factors of production, raise
- a) Capital
 - b) **Total Production**
 - c) Product Value
 - d) Labour

Explanation: These derived factors, when combined with the primary factors of production, raise total production.

- 17) The entrepreneur is also called as
- a) Agent
 - b) **Organiser**
 - c) Capitalist
 - d) Mediator

Explanation: The entrepreneur is also called 'Organizer'. In, modern times, an entrepreneur is called 'the changing agent of the society'.

- 18) Which of the Following is not a Characteristics of Entrepreneur?
- a) Deciding the reward payment
 - b) Making innovations
 - c) **Making Production strategies**
 - d) Identifying profitable investible opportunities

Explanation: Characteristics of Entrepreneur • Identifying profitable investible opportunities • Deciding the location of the production unit • Making innovations • Deciding the reward payment • Taking risks and facing uncertainties

- 19) _____ is a person who combines the different factors of production (land, labour and capital), in the right proportion to initiate production process.
- a) CEO
 - b) **Entrepreneur**
 - c) Labour
 - d) None above

Explanation: An entrepreneur is a person who combines the different factors of production (land, labour and capital), in the right proportion and initiates the process of production and also bears the risk involved in it.

20) _____ as a factor of production refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature which are provided free to man.

- a) **Land**
- b) Labour
- c) Capital
- d) Organisation

Explanation: Land as a factor of production refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature which are provided free to man.

21) Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) In any kind of production process, we have to start with land
 - 2) It cannot be transported from one place to another
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation: In any kind of production process, we have to start with land. For example, in industries, it helps to provide raw materials, and in agriculture, crops are produced on land. It cannot be transported from one place to another. For instance, no portion of India's surface can be transported to some other country.

22) Regarding land _____ may be varied but it cannot be destroyed completely

- a) **Fertility**
- b) Water
- c) Resource
- d) None

Explanation: There are some original and indestructible powers of land, which a man cannot destroy. Its fertility may be varied but it cannot be destroyed completely.

23) Who defined labour as, 'the use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work'?

- a) **Alfred Marshall**
- b) Abdul Kalam
- c) Amartya Sen
- d) Adam Smith

Explanation: Labour is the human input into the production process. Alfred Marshall defines labour as, 'the use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work.'

24) _____ is known as Father of Economics and his Economics is wealth Economics

- a) Alfred Marshall
- b) Adam smith**
- c) Abdul Kalam
- d) Ambedkar

Explanation : Adam smith is known as Father of Economics and his Economics is wealth Economics.He wrote two classic works, "The Theory of Moral sentiments(1759)",and "An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations (1776)".

25) Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Labour is more perishable than other factors of production.
- 2) The labour of an unemployed worker is lost forever for that day when he does not work
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None**

Explanation: Labour is more perishable than other factors of production. It means labour cannot be stored. The labour of an unemployed worker is lost forever for that day when he does not work. Labour can neither be postponed nor accumulated for the next day. It will perish. Once time is lost, it is lost forever.

26) _____ is an active factor of production.

- a) Capital
- b) Labour**
- c) Land
- d) All the above

Explanation: Labour is an active factor of production. Neither land nor capital can yield much without labour.

27) Which of the following are features of Labour?

- a) Skill and dexterity vary from person to person.
- b) Labour cannot be separated from the labourer.
- c) Labour is not homogeneous.
- d) All the above**

Explanation: Labour is not homogeneous. Skill and dexterity vary from person to person. Labour cannot be separated from the labourer. Labour is mobile. Man moves from one place to another from a low paid occupation to a high paid occupation

28) Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Individual labour has only limited bargaining power.
- 2) when workers combine to form trade unions, the bargaining power of labour increases
 - a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation: Individual labour has only limited bargaining power. He cannot fight with his employer for a rise in wages or improvement in work-place conditions. However, when workers combine to form trade unions, the bargaining power of labour increases.

29) Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) The Theory of Moral sentiments – 1769
 - 2) An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations – 1776
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation: Adam Smith is known as Father of Economics and his Economics is wealth Economics. He wrote two classic works, "The Theory of Moral sentiments(1759)", and "An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations (1776)".

30) The concept 'Division of Labour' was introduced by the Adam Smith in his_____ book

- a) **An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations**
- b) The Theory of Moral sentiments
- c) Poverty and Un-British rule
- d) None

Explanation: The concept 'Division of Labour' was introduced by the Adam Smith in his book 'An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations'.

31) . Which of the following is/are the merit of division of labour?

- a) **It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats doing the same tasks.**
- b) Narrow specialization reduces the possibility of labour to find alternative avenues of employment.
- c) Reduce the growth of handicrafts
- d) All the above

Explanation: Merits of division of labour • It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats doing the same tasks. • Facilitates the use of machinery in production, resulting in inventions. Ex. More's Telegraphic Codes. • Time and Materials are put to the best and most efficient use.

32) _____ is the man-made physical goods used to produce other goods and services

- a) Land
- b) Labour
- c) **Capital**
- d) All the above

Explanation: Capital is the man-made physical goods used to produce other goods and services. In the ordinary language, capital means money.

33) According to Marshall, 'Capital consists of those kinds of wealth other than free gifts of nature, which yield income'.

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Alfred Marshall**
- c) Sen
- d) Gupta

Explanation: According to Marshall, 'Capital consists of those kinds of wealth other than free gifts of nature, which yield income'.

34) Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) In economics, capital refers to that part of man-made wealth which is used for the further production of wealth.
- 2) All wealth is not capital but all capital is wealth.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation: In economics, capital refers to that part of man-made wealth which is used for the further production of wealth. All wealth is not capital but all capital is wealth.

35) Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Physical Capital – Machinery
- 2) Money capital – securities
- 3) Human capital - Investments in education
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2, 3**
 - d) 2, 3

Explanation: Forms of capital : 1. Physical Capital or Material Resources Ex. Machinery, tools, buildings, etc. 2. Money capital or Monetary resources Ex. Bank deposits, shares and securities, etc. 3. Human capital or Human Resources Ex. Investments in education, training and health

36) Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The entrepreneur is also called 'Organizer'.
- 2) He is not only responsible for producing the socially desirable output but also to increase the social welfare.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**

- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation: The entrepreneur is also called 'Organizer'. In, modern times, an entrepreneur is called 'the changing agent of the society'. He is not only responsible for producing the socially desirable output but also to increase the social welfare.

37) Which of the following are the Characteristics of Entrepreneur?

- 1) Making innovations
 - 2) Deciding the reward payment
 - 3) Making risks and facing uncertainties
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation: Characteristics of Entrepreneur :• Identifying profitable investible opportunities • Deciding the location of the production unit • Making innovations • Deciding the reward payment • Taking risks and facing uncertainties.

7th Social Science Lesson 9 Questions in English**9. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms**

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The political condition of India in the fourteenth century provided great opportunities for the rise of new kingdoms in the south
- 2) The repressive measures of the temperamental Muslim king Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq led to the rise of many new independent states
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The political condition of India in the fourteenth century provided great opportunities for the rise of new kingdoms in the south. The repressive measures of the temperamental Muslim king Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq led to the rise of many new independent states. In the south, Vijayanagar and Gulbarga or Bahmani emerged as two great kingdoms.

2. Which of the following states is/are covered in Bahmani kingdom?

- 1) Tamil Nadu
- 2) Andhra Pradesh
- 3) Telangana
- 4) Maharashtra
- 5) Karnataka
 - a) 1, 2, 5
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 3, 5
 - d) 4, 5

Explanation

The Bahmani kingdom spread all over the Maharashtra region and partly over Karnataka. Ruled by 18 monarchs, it lasted for nearly 180 years.

3. The term Vijayanagara means_____

- a) Vijayan nagaram
- b) **city of victory**
- c) city of gold
- d) none

Explanation

Vijayanagara, the 'city of victory', was established in southern Karnataka by two brothers named Harihara and Bukka.

4. Who among the following established Vijayanagar empire?

- 1) Harihara
- 2) Bukka
- 3) Devaraya
- 4) Devaraya II
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2**
 - c) 2
 - d) 1, 4

Explanation

Vijayanagara, the 'city of victory', was established in southern Karnataka by two brothers named Harihara and Bukka. According to one tradition, Vidyanaraya, head of the Saivite Sringeri mutt, instructed them to abandon their service to the Tughluqs and rescue the country from Muslim authority.

5. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The new kingdom was called Vidyanagara for a time in honour of the spiritual teacher Vidyanaraya, before it came to be called Vijayanagara
- 2) Early in the sixteenth century, Bahmani kingdom collapsed and split into five sultanates – Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bombay and Berar
 - a) 1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Early in the sixteenth century, it collapsed and split into five sultanates – Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bidar and Berar. The new kingdom was called Vidyanagara for a time in honour of the spiritual teacher Vidyanaraya, before it came to be called Vijayanagara.

6. Which of the following is in Chronological order?

- a) Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva, Aravidu
- b) Aravidu, Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva
- c) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu

d) Sangama, Aravidu, Saluva, Tuluva

Explanation

Four dynasties, namely Sangama (1336–1485), Saluva (1485–1505), Tuluva (1505–1570) and Aravidu (1570–1646), ruled Vijayanagar kingdom

7. Which among the following zones were in conflict between Vijayanagar and Bahmani?

- a) Krishna and Tungabhadra
- b) Krishna and Godavari
- c) Narmada and Tapti
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

The fertile regions between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and the Krishna and Godavari delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, Bahmani and Odisha.

8. Who among the following is the father of Bukka I?

- a) **Kumara Kampana**
- b) Harihara
- c) Devaraya
- d) Krishna Devaray

Explanation

Bukka I's son Kumara Kampana ended the sultanate in Madurai and succeeded in establishing Nayak kingdom there.

9. Who wrote the book Madura Vijayam?

- a) Kumara Kamapana
- b) Bukka I
- c) Harihara
- d) **Gangadevi**

Explanation

The conquest of the Madurai Sultanate by the Vijayanagara empire is described in detail in the poem Madura Vijayam composed by Kumara Kamapana's wife Gangadevi.

10. Who among the following is the son of Bukka?

- a) Kumara Kamapana
- b) Devaraya II

- c) Devaraya I
- d) **Harihara II**

Explanation

When King Bukka died, he had left behind a large territory to his son Harihara II to rule. Harihara II's impressive achievement was securing Belgaum and Goa from the Bahmani kingdom.

11. Who among the following defeated Gajapati kings of Odisha?

- a) **Devaraya I**
- b) Harihara II
- c) Harihara
- d) Bukka I

Explanation

Harihara II's impressive achievement was securing Belgaum and Goa from the Bahmani kingdom. Harihara's son Devaraya I defeated Gajapati kings of Odisha.

12. Who among the following is the greatest ruler of Sangama age?

- a) Harihara II
- b) Harihara I
- c) **Devaraya II**
- d) Devaraya I

Explanation

Devaraya I successor Devaraya II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty. He began the practice of recruiting Muslim fighters to serve him and to train him in the new methods of warfare.

13. Who among the following is the founder of Saluva dynasty?

- a) Devaraya I
- b) **Saluva Narasimha**
- c) Saluva Narayana
- d) Virupaksha Raya II

Explanation

After Devaraya II, the Vijayanagar Empire went through a crisis. The able commander of the Vijayanagar army, Saluva Narasimha, making use of the situation declared himself the emperor, after murdering the last ruler of Sangama dynasty, Virupaksha Raya II.

14. Who is the last ruler of sangama dynasty?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Saluva Narasimha
- c) Virupaksha Raya I
- d) **Virupaksha Raya II**

Explanation

After Devaraya II, the Vijayanagar Empire went through a crisis. The able commander of the Vijayanagar army, Saluva Narasimha, making use of the situation declared himself the emperor, after murdering the last ruler of Sangama dynasty, Virupaksha Raya II.

15. Which among the following statement is correct?

- 1) Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha came to an end with his death
 - 2) Naras Nayaka, his able general, seized power, it ushered in the Tuluva dynasty
-
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha came to an end with his death. When Naras Nayaka, his able general, seized power, it ushered in the Tuluva dynasty.

16. Who is the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar empire?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) **Krishnadevaraya**
- c) Devaraya I
- d) Bukka I

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya who reigned for 20 years was the most illustrious rulers of the Vijayanagar empire. His first step after ascending the throne was to bring under control the independent chieftains in the Tungabhadra river basin.

17. Which among the following Mughal ruler was freed by Krishnadevaraya?

- a) **Mahmud Shah**
- b) Mahmud Akbar
- c) Mahmud Babur
- d) None

Explanation

The Bahmani sultan, Mahmud Shah, had been overthrown and kept in imprisonment by his minister. Krishnadevaraya freed the sultan and restored him to the throne.

18. Which ruler offered his daughter for to marry off his daughter to Krishnadevaraya?

- a) **Prataparudra**
- b) Mahmud Shah
- c) Mahmud Akbar
- d) Sherfoji

Explanation

Similarly, Krishnadevaraya forced a war on Prataparudra, the Gajapati ruler of Odisha. Prataparudra negotiated for peace and offered to marry off his daughter to him. Accepting the offer, Krishnadevaraya returned the territory he had conquered from Prataparudra.

19. With help of whom Krishnadevaraya easily defeat the Sultan of Golconda?

- a) Nayakas of Tanjore
- b) **Portuguese gunners**
- c) Mughals
- d) Dutch gunners

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya, with the assistance of the Portuguese gunners, could easily defeat the Sultan of Golconda and subsequently take over Raichur from the ruler of Bijapur.

20. Who among the following built Vithalaswamy temple?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Devaraya I
- c) **Krishnadevaraya**
- d) Bukka II

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vithalaswamy in the capital city of Hampi.

21. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater.
- 2) He distributed the wealth he gained in wars to all major temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple gateways (gopura), called 'Rayagopuram,' in his honour.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater. He distributed the wealth he gained in wars to all major temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple gateways (gopura), called 'Rayagopuram,' in his honour.

22. Who's court was adorned with astadiggajas?

- a) **Krishnadevaraya**
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Devaraya I
- d) Harihara

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as astadiggajas adorned his court.

23. Who among the following were present in the court of Krishnadevaraya?

- 1) Alasani Peddana
 - 2) Tenali Ramakrishna
 - 3) Birbal
- a) 1, 3
 - b) **1, 2**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as astadiggajas adorned his court. Alasani Peddana was the greatest of them all. Another notable figure was Tenali Ramakrishna.

24. Which among the following statement is incorrect about Krishnadevaraya?

- 1) He imported large number of horses from Arabia and Iran, which came in ships to Vijayanagar ports on the west coast.
 - 2) He had good friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Persian traders, which increased the Empire's income through customs
- a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya recruited a large army and built many strong forts. He imported large number of horses from Arabia and Iran, which came in ships to Vijayanagar ports on the west coast. He had good friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arabian traders, which increased the Empire's income through customs.

25. Who among the following succeeded Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Achtyuda Deva Raya
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Krishnadevaraya II
- d) Devaraya I

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his younger brother Achtyuda Deva Raya. After the uneventful reigns of Achtyuda Deva Raya and his successor Venkata I, Sadasiva Raya, a minor, ascended the throne.

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) After the uneventful reigns of Achtyuda Deva Raya and his successor Venkata I, Sadasiva Raya, a minor, ascended the throne
 - 2) His regent Rama Raya, the able general of the kingdom, continued as a de facto ruler, even after Sadasiva Raya attained the age for becoming the king.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his younger brother Achtyuda Deva Raya. After the uneventful reigns of Achtyuda Deva Raya and his successor Venkata I, Sadasiva Raya, a minor, ascended the throne. His regent Rama Raya, the able general of the kingdom, continued as a de facto ruler, even after Sadasiva Raya attained the age for becoming the king.

27. In which year battle of Talikota took place?

- a) 1565
- b) 1556

- c) 1655
- d) 1575

Explanation

The sultans of Deccan kingdoms succeeded in forming a league to fight the Vijayanagar Empire. The combined forces of the enemies met at Talikota in 1565. In the ensuing battle, known as Rakasa Tangadi (Battle of Talikota), Vijayanagar was defeated.

28. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in eastern Telangana is now called Hampi
 - 2) Hampi is in ruins and the UNESCO has declared it a heritage site.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in eastern Karnataka is now called Hampi. Hampi is in ruins and the UNESCO has declared it a heritage site.

29. Who began the rule of Aravidu dynasty?

- a) Sadasiva Raya
- b) Rama Raya
- c) **Tirumaladeva Raya**
- d) Krishnadevaraya

Explanation

Rama Raya was killed on the battlefield and his brother Tirumaladeva Raya managed to escape along with the king Sadasiva Raya. Tirumaladeva Raya moved to Chandragiri carrying all the treasures and wealth that could be salvaged. There he began the rule of Aravidu dynasty.

30. Which dynasty built a new capital at Penukonda?

- a) Sangama
- b) Saluva
- c) Tuluva
- d) **Aravidu**

Explanation

The Aravidu dynasty built a new capital at Penukonda and kept the empire intact for a time. Internal dissensions and the intrigues of the sultans of Bijapur and Golconda, however, led to the final collapse of the empire about 1646.

31. In which year the Vijayanagar empire collapsed?

- a) 1646
- b) 1664
- c) 1466
- d) 1566

Explanation

Internal dissensions and the intrigues of the sultans of Bijapur and Golconda, however, led to the final collapse of the empire about 1646.

32. Which of the following statement is true about Vijayanagar Administration?

- 1) Kingship was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture
 - 2) The reigning rulers, in order to ensure peaceful succession, nominated their successors
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Kingship was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture. But in some instances, the reigning rulers, in order to ensure peaceful succession, nominated their successors.

33. Which of the following is/are matched correctly?

- 1) Mandalams – provinces
 - 2) Nadus – districts
 - 3) Sthalas – villages
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

The empire was divided into different mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (taluks) and finally into gramas (villages).

34. Each province was administered by a governor called_____

- a) Mandalesvara
- b) Vishaypati
- c) Gramini
- d) Dasyas

Explanation

The empire was divided into different mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (taluks) and finally into gramas (villages). Each province was administered by a governor called Mandalesvara.

35. Who among the following is the village headmen in Vijayanagar administration?

- a) Gauda
- b) Vishaypati
- c) Gramini
- d) Mandalesvara

Explanation

The empire was divided into different mandalams (provinces), nadus (districts), sthalas (taluks) and finally into gramas (villages). Each province was administered by a governor called Mandalesvara. Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village.

36. Which of the following statement is correct during Vijayanagar Administration?

- 1) The lowest unit of the administration was the village
- 2) Each village had a grama sabha
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The lowest unit of the administration was the village. Each village had a grama sabha. Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village.

37. Which of the following were present in the army of Vijayanagar empire?

- 1) Infantry
- 2) Cavalry
- 3) elephant corps
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 1, 2, 3

d) 2, 3

Explanation

The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephant corps. The army was modernised and Vijayanagar army began using firearms. The combination of firearm and cavalry made them one of the most feared armies in India.

38. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Vijayanagar Empire was one of the richest states then known to the world
 - 2) The emperors issued a large number of gold coins called Varahas
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Vijayanagar Empire was one of the richest states then known to the world. Several foreign travellers, who visited the empire during the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries, left behind glowing accounts of its splendour and wealth. The emperors issued a large number of gold coins called Varahas.

39. Who among the following Persian visited Krishnadevaraya's Court?

- a) **Abdur Razzaq**
- b) Ibn Battuha
- c) Hiseun tsang
- d) It -Sing

Explanation

Abdur Razzaq, the visiting Persian emissary to Krishnadevaraya's Court, records the huge tank built with the help of Portuguese masons. Channels were constructed to supply water from the tank to different parts of the city. The city was well stocked with a variety of agricultural goods.

40. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by numerous cottage-scale industries
 - 2) The most important of them were textile, mining and metallurgy.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by numerous cottage-scale industries. The most important of them were textile, mining and metallurgy.

41. Who made reference to separate guild for each group of tradesmen and craftsmen?
- Nuniz
 - Abdur Razzaq**
 - Alasani Peddana
 - Tenali Ramakrishna

Explanation

Abdur Razzaq, the makes a reference to separate guild for each group of tradesmen and craftsmen.

42. Which of the following are matched correctly regarding trade of Vijayanagar empire?
- silks from China
 - spices from the Malabar region
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2**
 - None

Explanation

During the Vijayanagar Empire, inland, coastal and overseas trade flourished in goods such as silks from China, spices from the Malabar region and precious stones from Burma (Myanmar).

43. Who among the following wrote Amuktamalyada?
- Krishnadeva Raya**
 - Devaraya
 - Buka
 - Ganagadevi

Explanation

Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam.

44. Which of the following are correctly matched?
- Amuktamalyada – Telugu
 - Jambavati Kalyanam – Tamil
- 1 alone**

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam.

45. Who authored Pandurangamahatyam?

- a) Buka
- b) Alasani Peddana
- c) **Tenali Ramakrishna**
- d) Jakkama

Explanation

Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalyanam. Tenali Ramakrishna authored Pandurangamahatyam.

46. Who among the following translated Sanskrit and Prakrit works into Telugu?

- a) Srinatha
- b) Pothana
- c) Jakkama
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Scholars like Srinatha, Pothana, Jakkama and Duggana translated Sanskrit and Prakrit works into Telugu.

47. _____ is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature

- a) **Amuktamalyada**
- b) Jambavati Kalyanam
- c) Pandurangamahatyam
- d) None

Explanation

Amuktamalyada is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature. Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada, an epic in Telugu.

48. Which literature speaks about Andal?

- a) Jambavati Kalyanam
- b) Amuktamalyada**
- c) Pandurangamahatyam
- d) All the above

Explanation

Amuktamalyada is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature. It relates the story of the daughter of Periazhvar, Goda Devi (Andal), who used to wear the garlands intended for Lord Ranganatha before they were offered to the deity, and hence the name Amuktamalyada who wears and gives away garlands.

49. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The temple building activity of the Vijayanagar rulers produced a new style called the Vijayanagara style.
- 2) Prominence of pillars and piers, in large numbers, and the manner in which they were sculptured are hallmarks of the Vijayanagara style
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

The temple building activity of the Vijayanagar rulers produced a new style called the Vijayanagara style. Prominence of pillars and piers, in large numbers, and the manner in which they were sculptured are hallmarks of the Vijayanagara style.

50. _____ was the most common animal to be depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagar Architecture

- a) Elephant
- b) Horse**
- c) Boar
- d) Dragon

Explanation

Horse was the most common animal to be depicted on the pillars. The structures have a mandapam (open pavilion) with a raised platform, generally meant for seating the deity on special occasions. These temples also have a marriage hall with elaborately carved pillars.

51. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Ala-ud-din Hasan, also known as Hasan Gangu, seized Daulatabad and declared himself sultan under the title of Bahman Shah in 1347.

- 2) In his effort, this Turkish officer of Daulatabad (Devagiri) was supported by other military leaders in rebellion against the sultan of Delhi, Muhammad bin Tughluq.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Ala-ud-din Hasan, also known as Hasan Gangu, seized Daulatabad and declared himself sultan under the title of Bahman Shah in 1347. In his effort, this Turkish officer of Daulatabad (Devagiri) was supported by other military leaders in rebellion against the sultan of Delhi, Muhammad bin Tughluq.

52. In which year capital of Bahmani was shifted to Bidar?

- a) **1429**
- b) 1333
- c) 1347
- d) 1439

Explanation

In two years, Alaud-din Hasan Bahman Shah shifted his capital to Gulbarga. His successors found it difficult to organise a stable kingdom even around Gulbarga. So the capital was again shifted to Bidar in 1429. There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty.

53. What was the capital of Bahmani before Bidar?

- a) **Gulbarga**
- b) Berar
- c) Devagiri
- d) Ahmednagar

Explanation

Muhammad bin Tughluq. In two years, Alaud-din Hasan Bahman Shah shifted his capital to Gulbarga. His successors found it difficult to organise a stable kingdom even around Gulbarga. So the capital was again shifted to Bidar in 1429. There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty.

54. How many years does Bahman shah ruled?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) **11**
- d) 15

Explanation

Ala-ud-din Hasan ruled for 11 years. His attempt to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warangal, the Reddi kingdoms of Rajahmundry and Kondavidu, led to frequent wars.

55. Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into_____ territorial divisions

- a) 10
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 3

Explanation

Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into four territorial divisions called taraf. A governor was appointed for each province.

56. Which of the following is correct regarding Bahmani kingdom?

- 1) A governor was appointed for each province.
 - 2) He commanded an army, was solely responsible for its administration and for the collection of the revenue
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

A governor was appointed for each province. He commanded an army, was solely responsible for its administration and for the collection of the revenue. The system worked well under a powerful king, but its dangers became apparent during the reign of a weak ruler.

57. _____ succeeded Bahman Shah.

- a) **Muhammad shah I**
- b) Shah Alam
- c) Nazuridin
- d) Bahaman Shah II

Explanation

Muhammad shah I succeeded Bahman Shah. He waged two wars with Vijayanagar but couldn't gain from it.

58. Which attack earned fortress of Golconda to Muhammad shah I?

- a) **attack on Warangal**
- b) attack on Vijayanagar
- c) attack on Pandyas
- d) attack on Mughals

Explanation

Muhammad shah I succeeded Bahman Shah. He waged two wars with Vijayanagar but couldn't gain from it. But his attack on Warangal in 1363 earned him a large property and wealth, including the important fortress of Golconda and his treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.

59. Which of the statement is true about Turquoise?

- 1) Turquoise is a semi-precious stone Red in colour.
- 2) Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Turquoise is a semi-precious stone sky blue in colour. Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.

60. Who among the following laid a solid foundation for the Bahmani kingdom?

- a) Bahaman Shah
- b) Muhammad Shah**
- c) Muhammad Shah II
- d) Shah Alam

Explanation

Muhammad Shah laid a solid foundation for the kingdom. His system of government continued even after the Bahmani kingdom disintegrated into five sultanates.

61. How many mosques at Gulbarga was/were built by Muhammad Shah I?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 2**
- d) 5

Explanation

Muhammad Shah built two mosques at Gulbarga. One, the great mosque, completed in 1367, measures 216 by 16 feet and has a roofed courtyard.

62. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) A large number of Arabs, Turks and notably Persians began to immigrate to the Deccan, many of them at the invitation of Sultan Muhammad I
- 2) They had a strong influence on the development of Muslim culture during subsequent generations.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

A large number of Arabs, Turks and notably Persians began to immigrate to the Deccan, many of them at the invitation of Sultan Muhammad I and there they had a strong influence on the development of Muslim culture during subsequent generations.

63. The Golconda Fort is located near_____

- a) Vizag
- b) **Hyderabad**
- c) Tirpathi
- d) Berar

Explanation

The Golconda Fort is located about 11 kilometres from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters height. The fort is popular for its acoustic architecture.

64. What is the height of Golconda Fort in meters?

- a) 140
- b) **120**
- c) 132
- d) 149

Explanation

The Golconda Fort is located about 11 kilometres from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters height

65. The highest point of the Golconda fort is_____

- a) **Bala Hissar**
- b) Bala Hymn

- c) Bala Nama
- d) Bala Nushar

Explanation

The Golconda Fort is located about 11 kilometres from Hyderabad on a hill 120 meters height. The fort is popular for its acoustic architecture. The highest point of the fort is Bala Hissar. It is believed that there is a secret underground tunnel, which leads from the Durbar Hall to one of the palaces at the foot of the hills.

66. Who succeeded Muhammad shah?

- a) Muhammad shah II
- b) Mujahid**
- c) Bahaman Shah
- d) Bahaman Shah II

Explanation

Mujahid, the son of Muhammad shah, ascended the throne. However, on his return to Gulbarga from the expedition against Vijayanagar, he was assassinated.

67. In which year uncle Muhammad was enthroned to Bahmani kingdom?

- a) 1378**
- b) 1365
- c) 1388
- d) 1334

Explanation

Mujahid, the son of Muhammad shah, ascended the throne. However, on his return to Gulbarga from the expedition against Vijayanagar, he was assassinated and the nephew of the conspirator, Daud, the uncle of Muhammad, was enthroned in 1378 as Muhammad II.

68. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) There were constant wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers over the fertile Tungabhadra–Krishna region.
 - 2) The threat also came from the north, especially from Malwa and Gujarat
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

There were constant wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers over the fertile Tungabhadra–Krishna region. The threat also came from the north, especially from Malwa and Gujarat.

69. The noteworthy ruler after eight and a half decades (1377 to 1463) was_____

- a) **Muhammad III**
- b) Muhammad II
- c) Muhammad I
- d) Bahaman Shah

Explanation

The noteworthy ruler after eight and a half decades (1377 to 1463) was Muhammad III (1463–1482). Muhammad III reigned for 19 years. For most of these years, the lieutenant of the kingdom was Mahmud Gawan, the most notable personality of the time.

70. Vakil-us-saltan means_____

- a) **lieutenant of the kingdom**
- b) lieutenant of the village
- c) Judicial head
- d) Foreign ministry

Explanation

Vakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign.

71. Who among the following associated the Vakil-us-saltana?

- a) **Peshwa**
- b) Amir-i-jumla
- c) Kotwal
- d) None

Explanation

Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom. Vakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign.

72. Which among the following is incorrectly matched?

- a) Amir-i-jumla - minister of finance
- b) Nazir - assistant minister for finance
- c) Wasir-i-ashraf - minister of foreign affair
- d) **Kotwal - chief justice**

Explanation

1. Wakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign. 2. Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom; 3. Waziri-kull who supervised the work of all other ministers; 4. Amir-i-jumla, minister of finance; 5. Nazir, assistant minister for finance; 6. Wasir-i-ashraf, minister of foreign affairs; 7. Kotwal or chief of police and city magistrate in the capital; and 8. Sadr-i-jahan or chief justice and minister of religious affairs and endowments.

73. Mahmud Gawan was ___ by birth

- a) **Persian**
- b) Arab
- c) Turk
- d) Hindu

Explanation

A Persian by birth, Mahmud Gawan was well-versed in Islamic theory, Persian and Mathematics.

74. Who among the following recruited Mahmud Gawan Bahmani kingdom?

- a) **Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah**
- b) Muhammad III
- c) Muhammad II
- d) Muhammad I

Explanation

Mahmud Gawan was also a poet and a prose writer. The Bahmani king Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah greatly impressed by his wisdom and military genius, recruited him. He served with great distinction as the Prime Minister under Muhammad III and contributed extensively to the development of the Bahmani kingdom.

75. Which of the following is true about Gawan?

- 1) Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms.
 - 2) He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms. He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder.

76. In Gawan's war against the Vijayanagar kings in_____, he used gunpowder.

- a) Bidar
- b) Berar
- c) **Belgaum**
- d) Devagiri

Explanation

Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms. He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder. In his war against the Vijayanagar kings in Belgaum, he used gunpowder.

77. Which of the following statement is correct about Gawan?

- 1) In order to tighten the administration and to curb the power of provincial governors, who often functioned as virtual kings
 - 2) Gawan divided the existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into 20 provinces so as to limit the area under the rule of each governor
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In order to tighten the administration and to curb the power of provincial governors, who often functioned as virtual kings, Gawan divided the existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into eight provinces so as to limit the area under the rule of each governor and to make the provincial administration more manageable.

78. Who among the following become were affected mostly by Gawan?

- a) **Deccanis**
- b) Pradesis
- c) Both
- d) None

Explanation

The administrative reforms introduced by Gawan improved the efficiency of the government, but curtailed the powers of the provincial chiefs, who were mostly Deccanis. So, the already existing

rivalry among nobles such as Deccanis and Pradesis (foreigners) further intensified and conflicts broke out.

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

- a) 1513
- b) 1518**
- c) 1540
- d) 1534

Explanation

Gawan's execution prompted several of the foreign nobles who were considered the backbone of the state to leave for their provinces. After Sultan Muhammad III's death, Mahmud or Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in 1518.

80. Finally the Bahmani kingdom broke into_____ independent Deccan kingdoms

- a) 10
- b) 4
- c) 5**
- d) 2

Explanation

After Sultan Muhammad III's death, Mahmud or Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in 1518. His long rule is noted for the beginnings of the process of disintegration. After him, four of his successors on the throne were kings only in name. During this period, the Sultanate gradually broke up into five independent Deccan kingdoms: Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.

81. Alaud-din Hasan Shah was educated at_____

- a) Nalanda
- b) Taxila
- c) Multan**
- d) None

Explanation

The founder of the Bahmani kingdom Alaud-din Hasan Shah was educated at Multan at the initiative of Zabar Khan, a general of Alaud-din Khalji.

82. Who opened institution for purpose of educating children of noble families?

- a) Muhammad I**

- b) Bahaman Shah
- c) Sultan Firoz
- d) None

Explanation

Muhammad I was a patron of learning. He opened institutions for the purpose of educating the children of noble families in the art of soldiery.

83. Which Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet?

- a) Muhammad I
- b) Bahaman shah
- c) **Sultan Firoz**
- d) None

Explanation

Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet. Later his successors founded schools in Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad and Kandahar.

84. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Muhammad I, world famous madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts
- 2) Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet. Later his successors founded schools in Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad and Kandahar. Boarding and lodging at the king's expenses were provided in these schools. Mahmud Gawan's world famous madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts, is illustrative of the importance given to scholarship and education by Gawan.

7th Social Science Lesson 10 Questions in English

10. The Mughal Empire

1. Who among the following is the founder of Mughal Empire in India?

- a) Mohammed Ghori
- b) Mohammed Ghazni
- c) Qutu-budin Aibak
- d) **Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur**

Explanation

Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur, popularly known as Babur, was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.

2. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The term 'Mughal' can be traced to Babur's ancestors
 - 2) Babur was the great grandson of Timur (on his mother's side) and descent of Chengiz Khan on father's side
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The term 'Mughal' can be traced to Babur's ancestors. Babur was the great grandson of Timur (on his father's side). On his mother's side, his grandfather was Yunus Khan of Tashkent, who was known as the Great Khan of the Mongols and the thirteenth in the direct line of descent of Chengiz Khan.

3. In which year Babur born?

- a) 1493
- b) 1498
- c) **1483**
- d) 1526

Explanation

Babur was born on 14 February 1483. He was named Zahir-ud-din (Defender of Faith) Muhammad.

4. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Babur?

- 1) He inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia, when he was 12 years old.

- 2) But he was soon driven out from Farghana by Europeans
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Babur inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia, when he was 12 years old. But he was soon driven out from there by Uzbeks. After 10 years of adversity, Babur established himself as the ruler of Kabul.

5. Who's memory reminded Babur set his sights eastward to India?

- a) Timur**
- b) Chengiz Khan
- c) Alexander
- d) Akbar

Explanation

After 10 years of adversity, Babur established himself as the ruler of Kabul. In Kabul, Babur set his sights eastward, reminded by the memory of Timur's Indian invasion

6. In which year Babur led his first expedition towards India?

- a) 1505**
- b) 1526
- c) 1510
- d) 1556

Explanation

In 1505, the very year after he took Kabul, Babur led his first expedition towards India. Yet he was preoccupied with the Central Asian affairs.

7. Till 1524 Babur did not have any ambition beyond_____

- a) Lahore
- b) Multan
- c) Punjab**
- d) Taxila

Explanation

In 1505, the very year after he took Kabul, Babur led his first expedition towards India. Yet he was preoccupied with the Central Asian affairs. He did not have any ambition beyond Punjab till 1524.

8. Who among the following seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power?

- 1) Dilawar Khan
- 2) Alam Khan
- 3) Prithviraj Chauhan
 - a) 2, 3
 - b) 1, 2**
 - c) 1 alone
 - d) 1, 2

Explanation

Dilawar Khan, who was Daulat Khan Lodi's son, and Alam Khan, who was the uncle of Sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.

9. In which battle Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi?

- a) Battle of Talikota
- b) Battle of Panipat**
- c) Battle of Chausa
- d) Battle of Khanwa

Explanation

Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526 and occupied Delhi and Agra.

10. What was the capital city of Babur in India?

- a) Delhi
- b) Agra**
- c) Lahore
- d) Peshawar

Explanation

Following Babur's victory in this battle, Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with Agra as its capital.

11. In which battle Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies?

- a) Khanwa in 1527**
- b) Khanwa in 1526
- c) Chanderi in 1528
- d) Chanderi in 1527

Explanation

Following Babur's victory in this battle, Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with Agra as its capital. Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies at Khanwa in 1527.

12. Babur won the war against the chief of Chanderi in_____

- a) 1527
- b) 1528**
- c) 1529
- d) 1536

Explanation

Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies at Khanwa in 1527. He won the war against the chief of Chanderi in 1528 and prevailed over the Afghan chiefs of Bengal and Bihar in 1529.

13. Which of the following statement is correct about Babur?

- 1) Babur died in 1540 before he could consolidate his victories
 - 2) Babur was a scholar in Turkish and Persian language
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Babur died in 1530 before he could consolidate his victories. Babur was a scholar in Turkish and Persian languages.

14. Tuzuki-Baburi was written by_____

- a) Humayun
- b) Babur**
- c) Abdul Razak
- d) Akbar

Explanation

Babur recorded his impressions about Hindustan, its animals, plants and trees, flowers and fruits in his autobiography Tuzuki-Baburi.

15. Following who's tradition Babur chose his favourite and eldest son as successor?

- a) Timur
- b) Chengiz Khan**
- c) Khisuru Khan
- d) Ibrahim Lodi

Explanation

Following the tradition set by Chengiz Khan, who nominated the most deserving among his sons as his heir, Babur chose his favourite and eldest son, Humayun, as his heir.

16. Who among the following succeeded Babur?

- a) **Humayun**
- b) Kamran
- c) Hindal
- d) Akbar

Explanation

Humayun, on his accession to the throne, divided his inheritance as per his father's will and accordingly his brothers, Kamran, Hindal and Askari, got a province each.

17. Who among the following is/are Humayun's brother?

- a) Askari
- b) Kamran
- c) Hindal
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Humayun, on his accession to the throne, divided his inheritance as per his father's will and accordingly his brothers, Kamran, Hindal and Askari, got a province each.

18. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Battle of Chausa – 1539
 - 2) Battle of Kanauj – 1556
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Humayun also had other rivals and notable among them was the Afghan Sher Shah Sur, the ruler of Bihar and Bengal. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and again at Kanauj (1540).

19. After getting defeated by Sher Shah Sur Humayun flee to_____

- a) Iraq
- b) **Iran**

- c) China
- d) South India

Explanation

Humayun also had other rivals and notable among them was the Afghan Sher Shah Sur, the ruler of Bihar and Bengal. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and again at Kanauj (1540). Humayun, defeated and overthrown, had to flee to Iran.

20. In which year Humayun recaptured the Delhi throne?

- a) 1556
- b) 1555**
- c) 1545
- d) 1540

Explanation

With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555. But he died in 1556 when he fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi.

21. Humayun died in_____

- a) Battle of Chausa, 1540
- b) While playing Horse Polo, 1556
- c) fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi, 1556**
- d) none

Explanation

With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty, Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1555. But he died in 1556 when he fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi.

22. Which among the following statement is correct?

- 1) Sher Shah was the son of the Afghan noble Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar.
 - 2) After overthrowing Humayun, Sher Shah started the rule of Sur dynasty at Lahore.
- a) 1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Sher Shah was the son of the Afghan noble Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar. After overthrowing Humayun, Sher Shah started the rule of Sur dynasty at Agra. During his brief reign, he built an empire stretching from Bengal to the Indus, excluding Kashmir.

23. Which of the following is true about Suri?

- 1) He introduced an efficient land revenue system.
- 2) He built many roads, and standardised coins, weights and measures.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Sher Shah also introduced an efficient land revenue system. He built many roads, and standardised coins, weights and measures.

24. At what age Akbar was Crowned as King?

- a) 14
- b) 18
- c) 17
- d) 10

Explanation

After the death of Humayun in 1556, his 14-year-old son Akbar was crowned the King. Humayun's trusted general Bairam Khan became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor.

25. Who became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor?

- a) **Bairam Khan**
- b) Sher Khan
- c) Malik Kafur
- d) Khan Shaib

Explanation

After the death of Humayun in 1556, his 14-year-old son Akbar was crowned the King. Humayun's trusted general Bairam Khan became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor.

26. What was the reign of Akbar?

- a) **1556–1605**
- b) 1540–1545
- c) 1540–1555
- d) 1556 – 1610

Explanation

Akbar (1556–1605), After the death of Humayun in 1556, his 14-year-old son Akbar was crowned the King. Humayun's trusted general Bairam Khan became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor.

27. Who among the following captured Delhi in 1556?

- a) Malik Kafur
- b) Hemu**
- c) Bairam Khan
- d) Sher Khan

Explanation

Hemu, a general of Sur dynasty, soon captured Agra and Delhi in 1556. In the same year, Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the battle at Panipat (Second Battle of Panipat, 1556).

28. In Which battle Hemu and Bairam Khan fought?

- a) 1st battle of Panipat
- b) 2nd battle of Panipat**
- c) 3rd battle of Panipat
- d) None

Explanation

Hemu, a general of Sur dynasty, soon captured Agra and Delhi in 1556. In the same year, Bairam Khan defeated and killed Hemu in the battle at Panipat (Second Battle of Panipat, 1556).

29. Where Bairam Khan was murdered?

- a) In 1st battle of Panipat
- b) In 2nd battle of Panipat
- c) In 3rd battle of Panipat
- d) Gujarat**

Explanation

As Bairam Khan was murdered in Gujarat, allegedly at the instance of Akbar who could not tolerate his dominance in day-to-day governance of the kingdom, Akbar assumed full control of the government. Akbar brought most of India under his control through conquests and alliances.

30. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India.

- 2) His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated, since the brave Rani did him no harm
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India. His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated, since the brave Rani did him no harm. Yet urged by his ambition to build an empire, Akbar had no consideration for the good nature of the ruler.

31. Which among the following are incorrectly matched?

- 1) Rani Durgavati- Central Province
 - 2) Rani Chand Bibi – Ahmednagar
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India. His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated. Similarly, another woman ruler Akbar had to confront in South India was the famous Rani Chand Bibi, regent of Ahmednagar.

32. Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in__

- a) **1568**
- b) 1558
- c) 1598
- d) 1576

Explanation

Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in 1568 and then Ranthambore in 1569.

33. Battle of Haldighati was between_____

- a) **Rana Pratap and Akbar**
- b) Rana Pratap and Jahangir
- c) Rana Pratap and Humayun
- d) Rana Pratap and Bairam Khan

Explanation

Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in 1568 and then Ranthambore in 1569. In 1576, he won over Uday Singh's son Rana Pratap at the Battle of Haldighati.

34. Which of the following statement is correct about Rana Pratap?

- 1) Rana Pratap is Uday Singh's son
- 2) Though defeated in Battle of Haldighati, Rana Pratap escaped on his horse, Chetak, and continued his fight, leading a life in the jungle
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in 1568 and then Ranthambore in 1569. In 1576, he won over Uday Singh's son Rana Pratap at the Battle of Haldighati. Though defeated, Rana Pratap escaped on his horse, Chetak, and continued his fight, leading a life in the jungle.

35. Which place captured by Akbar helped him to establish control over trade with the Arabs and the Europeans?

- a) Kochi
- b) Gujarat**
- c) Goa
- d) Calcutta

Explanation

Akbar's conquest of Gujarat helped him to establish control over Gujarat's overseas trade with the Arabs and the Europeans.

36. Which of the following empire was/were added Akbar?

- 1) Kandahar
- 2) Kashmir
- 3) Kabul
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3**
 - d) None

Explanation

Among other conquests of Akbar, the important were the campaigns he launched in the North–West of India. Akbar added Kandahar, Kashmir and Kabul to the Mughal Empire.

37. Which of the following is incorrect about Akbar?

- 1) Akbar battles in the Deccan led to the annexation of Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar
- 2) Under Akbar, the Mughal Empire extended from Kashmir in the north to Godavari in the south, and from Kandahar in the west to Bengal in the east
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Akbar battles in the Deccan led to the annexation of Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar. Under Akbar, the Mughal Empire extended from Kashmir in the north to Godavari in the south, and from Kandahar in the west to Bengal in the east.

38. In which year Akbar died?

- a) **1605**
- b) 1610
- c) 1598
- d) 1620

Explanation

Akbar died in 1605 and his mortal remains were buried at Sikandra near Agra. Among other conquests of Akbar, the important were the campaigns he launched in the North–West of India.

39. Who among the following abolished jizya?

- a) Jahangir
- b) **Akbar**
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Explanation

Akbar, realising that the gains of affection would be more enduring than the gains of the sword, made all out efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindu nobles and the Hindu masses. He abolished the jizya (poll tax) on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims.

40. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Akbar married a girl of a noble Rajput family
- 2) Raja Man Singh of Jaipur was sent as governor of Kabul once
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Akbar appointed Rajput nobles to important and top positions in his Empire. Raja Man Singh of Jaipur was sent as governor of Kabul once. He also married a girl of a noble Rajput family.

41. Which Sikh guru received Akbar's utmost respect and regard?

- a) **Guru Ramdas**
- b) Guru Nanak
- c) Guru Gobind singh
- d) Guru Angad

Explanation

Akbar treated all the religious groups fairly with generosity of spirit. The Sufi saint Salim Chishti and the Sikh Guru Ramdas received Akbar's utmost respect and regard.

42. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Guru Ramdas was gifted a plot of land in Amritsar, where the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built
- 2) In Ibadat Khana, a hall in the new Fatehpur Sikri city, constructed by Akbar, scholars of all religions met for a discourse.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Guru Ramdas was gifted a plot of land in Amritsar, where the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built. In Ibadat Khana, a hall in the new Fatehpur Sikri city, constructed by Akbar, scholars of all religions met for a discourse.

43. How many manuscripts does Akbar personal library had?

- a) 4000

- b) 3000
- c) 2500
- d) 5000

Explanation

Akbar was a great patron of learning. His personal library had more than four thousand manuscripts. He patronised scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.

44. Who among the following author were extended benevolence by Akbar?

- a) Birbal
- b) Abul Faizi
- c) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Akbar extended his benevolence to authors such as Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi and Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, the great storyteller Birbal, competent officials like Raja Todar Mal, Raja Bhagwan Das and Raja Man Singh.

45. Who among the following Musician was present in Akbar's court?

- a) Birbal
- b) Khan-i-Khanan
- c) Raja Man Singh
- d) **Tansen**

Explanation

Akbar was a great patron of learning. The great composer and musician Tansen and artist Daswant adorned Akbar's court as well.

46. What was the original name of Jahangir?

- a) **Salim**
- b) Kasim
- c) Khan Shahi
- d) None

Explanation

Akbar was succeeded by Prince Salim, his son through a Rajput wife, who was also named Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (Conqueror of the World).

47. The meaning of Jahangir means_____

- a) **Conqueror of the World**
- b) Conqueror of the Hindustan
- c) King of the Universe
- d) King of World

Explanation

Akbar was succeeded by Prince Salim, his son through a Rajput wife, who was also named Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir (Conqueror of the World).

48. Who was known as Nur Jahan?

- a) **Mehr-un-nisa**
- b) Rani Durga
- c) Nazeerat Begam
- d) Fathima Begam

Explanation

Jahangir's wife, Mehr-un-nisa, known as Nur Jahan, was the real power behind the throne. Jahangir carried on to some extent his father's traditions. The toleration of religions of Akbar's time continued in Jahangir's time.

49. Which Sikh guru ordered for killing by Jahangir?

- a) Guru Nanak
- b) **Guru Arjun**
- c) Guru Angad
- d) Guru Gobind

Explanation

Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan) for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne.

50. Who was the rebellious son of Jahangir?

- a) **Khusrau**
- b) Khisuru
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Aurangzeb

Explanation

But Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan) for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne. This resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals

51. Which of the following is true about Jahangir?

- 1) The loss of Kandahar exposed India to invasions from the North-West
 - 2) Killing of Guru Gobind Singh resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

But Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun (or Arjan) for helping his rebellious son Khusrau, who contested for the throne. This resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals. As a result of this confrontation, the Mughals had to lose control over the trade routes to Afghanistan, Persia and Central Asia. The loss of Kandahar exposed India to invasions from the North-West.

52. Which European got permission that paved way for British establishing their first factory?

- a) Portuguese
- b) **British**
- c) Danish
- d) Dutch

Explanation

Jahangir granted trading rights to the Portuguese and later to the English. Thomas Roe, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in Surat.

53. Where does British built their 1st factory?

- a) Bombay
- b) **Surat**
- c) Calcutta
- d) Madras

Explanation

Jahangir granted trading rights to the Portuguese and later to the English. Thomas Roe, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in Surat.

54. Who was sent as representative by King James I of England?

- a) Thomas Munro
- b) Thomas Roe**
- c) Hector Munro
- d) James II

Explanation

Thomas Roe, a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court and this agreement paved the way for the British establishing their first factory in Surat.

55. Shah Jahan's early name was_____

- a) Khurram**
- b) Khusuru
- c) Khisuru Khan
- d) None

Explanation

Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as Shah Jahan (King of the World). Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

56. Shah Jahan means_____

- a) Conqueror of the World
- b) King of the World**
- c) Conqueror of the Universe
- d) King of Universe

Explanation

Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as Shah Jahan (King of the World). Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

57. Shah Jahan ruled for_____ years

- a) 30**
- b) 45
- c) 25
- d) 15

Explanation

Prince Khurram, after a struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir as Shah Jahan (King of the World). Shah Jahan ruled for thirty years.

58. In which year Shah Jahan led a campaign against Ahmednagar?

- a) 1632
- b) 1643
- c) 1562
- d) 1623

Explanation

Shah Jahan led a campaign against Ahmednagar and annexed it in 1632. Bijapur and Golconda were also conquered later.

59. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Some Maratha warriors, notably Shahji Bhonsle (Shivaji's father), entered the services of the Deccan kingdoms and trained bands of Maratha soldiers to fight against the Mughals
 - 2) Shah Jahan was tolerant towards other religions than Islam.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Shahji Bhonsle (Shivaji's father), entered the services of the Deccan kingdoms and trained bands of Maratha soldiers to fight against the Mughals. So there was a sustained resistance in the Deccan to the Mughals from the Marathas too. Shah Jahan was intolerant towards other religions than Islam.

60. In which year Shah Jahan fell ill and a war of succession broke out among his four sons?

- a) 1657
- b) 1667
- c) 1647
- d) 1676

Explanation

Shah Jahan fell ill in 1657 and a war of succession broke out among his four sons. Shah Jahan passed the last eight years of his life as a prisoner in the Shah Burj of the Agra Fort.

61. Who among the following is/are the son of Shah Jahan?

- a) Dara
- b) Shuja
- c) Murad
- d) All the above

Explanation

Shah Jahan fell ill in 1657 and a war of succession broke out among his four sons. Aurangzeb emerged successful after killing his three brothers, Dara, Shuja and Murad.

62. How many years does shah Jahan passed his life as prisoner?

- a) 4
- b) 8**
- c) 6
- d) 9

Explanation

Shah Jahan passed the last eight years of his life as a prisoner in the Shah Burj of the Agra Fort.

63. Who among the following is known as Alamgir?

- a) Aurangzeb**
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Akbar
- d) Babur

Explanation

Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father. He assumed the title Alamgir (the Conqueror of the World).

64. Alamgir reigned lasted for ___

- a) 30
- b) 48**
- c) 38
- d) 40

Explanation

Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father. He assumed the title Alamgir (the Conqueror of the World). He reigned for 48 years.

65. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Aurangzeb was no lover of art like his grandfather Jahangir and architecture like his father Shah Jahan
- 2) Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**

d) None

Explanation

Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father. He was no lover of art like his grandfather Jahangir and architecture like his father Shah Jahan.

66. Who among the following re-imposed jizya?

- a) Jahangir
- b) Akbar
- c) **Aurangzeb**
- d) Babur

Explanation

Aurangzeb tolerated no religion excepting Islam. He re-imposed the jizya tax on Hindus and excluded them from office as far as possible.

67. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Between 1658 and 1681, Aurangzeb remained in the North and suppressed the revolt of Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs.
 - 2) Aurangzeb's expansion in the North-East resulted in a war with the Ahoms of Kamarupa (Assam).
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Between 1658 and 1681, Aurangzeb remained in the North and suppressed the revolt of Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs. Aurangzeb's expansion in the North-East resulted in a war with the Ahoms of Kamarupa (Assam). The kingdom came under repeated attacks of the Mughals, but it could not be subdued totally.

68. Who among the following was rebellious son of Aurangzeb?

- a) **Akbar II**
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Shah Alan

Explanation

Aurangzeb's hostility towards Rajputs led to prolonged wars with them. To make matters worse, his rebellious son, Prince Akbar II, joined the forces of Rajputs and created troubles to him.

69. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Prince Akbar II entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan.
- 2) Aurangzeb had to march to the Deccan in 1679
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Prince Akbar II entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan. So, Aurangzeb had to march to the Deccan in 1689.

70. In which year Shivaji carved out a kingdom?

- a) 1774
- b) 1674**
- c) 1647
- d) 1664

Explanation

In the Deccan, Aurangzeb brought Bijapur and Golconda into submission. Shivaji had carved out a kingdom, proclaiming himself the Emperor of Maratha State (1674).

71. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Aurangzeb could not stop the rise of Shivaji in the southwest.
- 2) But he vanquished Shivaji's son and successor Shambuji, who was captured and executed by him.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Aurangzeb could not stop the rise of Shivaji in the southwest. But he vanquished Shivaji's son and successor Shambuji, who was captured and executed by him. Aurangzeb remained in the Deccan until his death in 1707, at the age of nearly 90.

72. In which year Aurangzeb died?

- a) 1707
- b) 1709
- c) 1757
- d) 1764

Explanation

Aurangzeb remained in the Deccan until his death in 1707, at the age of nearly 90. In the Deccan, Aurangzeb brought Bijapur and Golconda into submission.

73. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) By the end of Aurangzeb's rule, the British had firmly established their trade centres at Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai)
 - 2) The French had their main trade centre in Pondicherry (Puducherry).
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

By the end of Aurangzeb's rule, the British had firmly established their trade centres at Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai). The French had their main trade centre in Pondicherry (Puducherry).

74. Who among the following is the final dispenser of justice during Mughal period?

- a) Wazir
- b) Wakil
- c) **Emperor**
- d) None

Explanation

The Mughals provided a stable administration in larger parts of India. The Emperor was the supreme head of the Mughal administrative system. He was the law maker, the chief executive, the commander-in-chief of the army and the final dispenser of justice.

75. Which of the following are matched correctly?

- 1) Wakil - in charge of the revenue and expenditure
 - 2) Wazir - Prime Minister
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2

d) None

Explanation

The most important officials were the Wakil (Prime Minister) and Wazir or diwan (in charge of the revenue and expenditure).

76. ____ was in- charge of the army

- a) Mir Bhakshi
- b) Mir Saman
- c) Qazi
- d) None

Explanation

Mir Bhakshi was in-charge of the army. The Mir Saman looked after the royal household. The Qazi was the Chief Judge. Sadr-us-Sudr was minister for enforcing Islamic law (Sharia).

77. Arrange the following in descending order?

- 1) Subhas
 - 2) Sarkars
 - 3) Parganas
 - 4) Gramas
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - b) 2, 3, 4, 1
 - c) 1, 2, 4, 3
 - d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Explanation

The empire was divided into several Subhas (provinces). Each Subha was under the control of an officer called Subedar. The Subhas were further divided into districts called Sarkars. The Sarkars were subdivided into Parganas. A group of villages (Gramas) formed a Pargana.

78. The towns and cities were administered by ____

- a) Kotwals
- b) Panchayatdars
- c) Subedar
- d) None

Explanation

The towns and cities were administered by Kotwals. Kotwals maintained law and order. The administration of villages was left in the hands of local village panchayats (informal institution of justice in villages). The Panchayatdars (jury) dispensed justice.

79. Which of the following was not in the fleet of Mughal?

- a) war elephants
- b) artillery
- c) cavalry
- d) **Naval**

Explanation

The Mughal army comprised infantry, cavalry, war elephants and artillery. The Emperor maintained a large number of trained and well-armed bodyguards and palace guards.

80. Who among the following introduced Mansabdari system?

- a) **Akbar**
- b) Babur
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shahjahan

Explanation

Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. According to this system, the nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service.

81. The salary of Mansabdar ranges from_____

- a) **10 to 10,000**
- b) 1000 to 10,000
- c) 100 to 10,000
- d) 10 to 1000

Explanation

Salary was fixed on the basis of the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000.

82. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Sawar was the number of horses and horsemen he had to maintain
- 2) Before receiving the salary, a Mansabdar had to present his horsemen for inspection.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2

d) None

Explanation

Before receiving the salary, a Mansabdar had to present his horsemen for inspection. A Mansabdar was a holder of such a rank. Mansabdar rank was dependent on Zat and Sawar. The former indicated one's status. Sawar was the number of horses and horsemen he had to maintain.

83. After who's period Mansabdar became hereditary?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Babur

Explanation

The Emperor could use the troops maintained by a Mansabdar whenever he wished. The rank of Mansabdar was not hereditary during Akbar's time. After him, it became hereditary.

84. Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of_____

- a) Babur
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) Jahangir
- d) Akbar

Explanation

Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of Akbar. Raja Todar Mal, Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah.

85. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Todar Mal's zabt system was put in place in the north and north-western provinces.
 - 2) According to this system, after a survey, lands were classified according to the nature and fertility of the soil.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of Akbar. Raja Todar Mal, Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah. Todar Mal's zabt system was put in place in the north and north-western provinces.

86. The share of the state was fixed at_____ of the average produce

- a) $2/3^{\text{rd}}$
- b) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$**
- c) $1/2$
- d) $4/5^{\text{th}}$

Explanation

The share of the state was fixed at one-third of the average produce for 10 years. During the reign of Shah Jahan, the zabt or zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

87. The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it_____

- a) Zabt
- b) Zabti
- c) Jagir**
- d) Jizya

Explanation

The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it jagir. It is a land tenure system developed during the period of Delhi Sultanate.

88. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Every Mansabdar was a Jagirdar if he was not paid in cash
 - 2) The Jagirdar collected the revenue through his own officials
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Under the system, the collection of the revenue of an area and the power of governing it were bestowed upon a military or civil official now named Jagirdar. Every Mansabdar was a Jagirdar if he was not paid in cash. The Jagirdar collected the revenue through his own officials.

89._____ court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites.

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar**
- d) Jahangir

Explanation

The Mughal emperors were the followers of Islam. Akbar was very liberal in his religious policy. In Akbar's court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites.

90. _____ tried to include good principles in all religions, formulated them into single faith

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

Explanation

Akbar tried to include the good principles in all religions and formulated them into one single faith called Din-I-Ilahi (divine faith).

91. Who among the following the policies of Akbar?

- 1) Shah Jahan
 - 2) Jahangir
 - 3) Aurangzeb
- a) **1, 2**
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Mughal emperors were the followers of Islam. Akbar was very liberal in his religious policy. In Akbar's court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites. Akbar tried to include the good principles in all religions and formulated them into one single faith called Din-I-Ilahi (divine faith). Jahangir and Shah Jahan also followed the policy of Akbar.

92. _____ introduced the Persian style of architecture to India by building many structures

- a) Akbar
- b) **Babur**
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Humayun

Explanation

Babur introduced the Persian style of architecture to India by building many structures at Agra, Biana, Dholpur, Gwalior and Kiul (Aligarh), but only a few of them exist today.

93. Purana Qila Was built by_____

- a) Babur

- b) Akbar
- c) **Sher Shah Sur**
- d) Aurangzeb

Explanation

Humayun's palace in Delhi, Din-i-Panah, was probably destroyed by Sher Shah Sur who built the Purana Qila in its place.

94. Sasaram is located in_____

- a) Bengal
- b) **Bihar**
- c) UP
- d) Delhi

Explanation

The most prominent monument of Sher Shah's reign was his mausoleum built at Sasaram in Bihar.

95. Diwan-i-Am was built during the time of_____

- a) **Akbar**
- b) Babur
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Jahangir

Explanation

The Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Panch Mahal (pyramidal structure in five stories), Rang Mahal, Salim Chishti's Tomb and Buland Darwaza were built during Akbar's time.

96. Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at_____

- a) Agra
- b) Delhi
- c) **Sikandara**
- d) Sasaram

Explanation

Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandara and the beautiful building containing the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, father of Nur Jahan, at Agra.

97. Itmad-ud-daula was_____

- a) **father of Nur Jahan**
- b) father of Jahangir

- c) father of Shah Jahan
- d) father of Babur

Explanation

Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at Sikandara and the beautiful building containing the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula, father of Nur Jahan, at Agra.

98. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour.
- 2) The famous peacock throne, covered with expensive jewels, was made for the Emperor to sit on.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour. The famous peacock throne, covered with expensive jewels, was made for the Emperor to sit on.

99. Pearl mosque is located at_____

- a) Agra
- b) Delhi
- c) Lucknow
- d) Calcutta

Explanation

Shah Jahan built the Moti Masjid, the pearl mosque at Agra, the great Jama Masjid of Delhi and the Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Am in his palace in Delhi.

100. Shah Jahan palace is located in_____

- a) Delhi
- b) Agra
- c) Kabul
- d) Lahore

Explanation

Shah Jahan built the Moti Masjid, the pearl mosque at Agra, the great Jama Masjid of Delhi and the Diwan-i-Khas and Diwan-i-Am in his palace in Delhi.

101. Which of the of the following statement is correct?

- 1) During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage
- 2) The Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad, a mausoleum built by his son Prince Azam Shah
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage. The Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad, a mausoleum built by his son Prince Azam Shah as a loving tribute to his mother in the late seventeenth century, is, however, worth mentioning.

102. _____ also called Lal Qila

- a) Red fort
- b) Taj Mahal
- c) Moti Masjid
- d) None

Explanation

Red Fort, also called Lal Qila, in Delhi was the residence of the Mughal emperors. The Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone.

103. In which year red fort was built?

- a) 1639
- b) 1693
- c) 1664
- d) 1657

Explanation

Red Fort, also called Lal Qila, in Delhi was the residence of the Mughal emperors. Constructed in 1639 by Emperor Shah Jahan as the palace of his fortified capital Shajahanabad. The Red Fort is named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone.

7th Social Science Lesson 11 Questions in English

11. Rise Of Marathas

- 1) The Rise of Maratha empire Posed threat to which empire?
- Vijayanagar
 - Mughal**
 - Bahmani
 - Gurkhas

Explanation: The rising power of the Marathas in the south-west posed the real danger to the Mughal Empire.

- 2) Who was the father of shivaji?
- Shaji Bhonsle**
 - Tukka Ram
 - Shaji Golkhar
 - None of above

Explanation: Shahji Bhonsle, Shivaji's father, an officer of the Ahmednagar State and later Bijapur, proved to be a thorn in the flesh of the Mughals, even in Shah Jahan's period.

- 3) The prime minister of Maratha rulers, called as
- Schindias
 - Golkhars
 - Bhonsle
 - Peshwas**

Explanation: The prime minister of Maratha rulers, called the Peshwas from the time of Shahu, held real power.

- 4) How long the Marataha supremacy lasted under peshwas?
- 1679
 - 1700
 - 1761**
 - 1812

Explanation: Under the aegis of Maratha power, the Peshwas continued their supremacy until 1761.

- 5) Which Proved to be the advantage for Marathas during war by invaders?
- Knowledge of Terrains
 - Rocky mountains
 - Both and B
 - B only**

Explanation: The rocky and mountainous terrain gave protection to the Marathas from invaders. It proved to be advantageous in guerrilla warfare for Marathas.

- 6) Which of the following people had considerable influence on the life of Shivaji?
- a) Guru Nanak
 - b) Tukka Ram**
 - c) Ramanujar
 - d) Kabir

Explanation: Eknath, Tukaram and Ramdas were the noted Bhakti saints. Tukaram and Ramdas had considerable influence on the life of Shivaji.

- 7) Who influenced Shivaji with stories from the Hindu epics, Ramayana and the Mahabharatha?
- a) Tukka Ram
 - b) Dhadaji Konda dev
 - c) Shaji Bhonsle
 - d) Jijabai**

Explanation: Shivaji, born in 1627, grew up under the care of his mother, Jijabai, who influenced him with stories from the Hindu epics, Ramayana and the Mahabharatha.

- 8) Who Trained Shivaji in the art of horse riding, warfare and state administration?
- a) Ramdas
 - b) Shaji Bhonsle
 - c) Dhdaji Kondadev**
 - d) Jijabai

Explanation: Shivaji's teacher and guardian, Dadaji Kondadev, trained him in the art of horse riding, warfare and state administration.

- 9) Shivaji Captured the Fort of Kondana in the Year
- a) 1675
 - b) 1645**
 - c) 1664
 - d) 1684

Explanation: At the age of eighteen in 1645, when he had just entered the military career, he successfully captured Kondana, a fort near Poona. The following year, he took the fort of Torna. Then he succeeded in conquering Raigarh, which was rebuilt by him.

- 10) Shivaji became totally independent in the year
- a) 1647
 - b) 1649**
 - c) 1653
 - d) 1660

Explanation: Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian Kondadev (1649). He also got his father's jagir transferred to him, which was earlier looked after by Kondadev.

11) Which Fort was captured by Shivaji from the Mughals?

- a) **Purandhar**
- b) Agra
- c) Torna
- d) Kondana

Explanation: Shivaji captured Puranthar from the Mughals.

12) Which ruler held Shivaji's father as captive?

- a) Humayun
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) **Sultan of Bijapur**
- d) Nawab of Hyderabad

Explanation: Shivaji's military raids angered the Sultan of Bijapur. He held Shivaji's father captive and released him only after Shivaji promised to suspend his military raids. Shivaji kept his word and remained at peace with Bijapur from then on till his father Shahji's death. During this period he toned up his administration.

13) Shivaji Conquered Javali after the death of his Father in the year?

- a) 1661
- b) **1656**
- c) 1666
- d) 1670

Explanation: Shivaji resumed his raids after his father's death and conquered Javali (1656) from the Maratha chief Chandrarao More. He also reduced all the lesser Maratha chiefs around Pune to subordination.

14) Shivaji Killed a General of Bijapur named

- a) Afzal Haq
- b) **Afzal Khan**
- c) Shaheed Khan
- d) None of above

Explanation: In 1659 Shivaji killed Afzal Khan, a notable general of Bijapur.

15) Who was wounded and chased by Shivaji away in 1663?

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Shaeed Khan
- c) **Shahista Khan**
- d) Raja Jai Singh

Explanation: In 1663 he wounded and chased away the Mughal general and Aurangzeb's uncle Shaista Khan.

16) Surat was plundered by Shivaji in the year

- a) **1664**
- b) 1665
- c) 1667
- d) 1669

Explanation: To cap his bold acts, Shivaji audaciously directed his soldiers to plunder Surat (1664), the major Mughal port on the Arabian Sea.

17) Aurangzeb sent an army under whom to destroy Shivaji and annex Bijapur?

- a) Shahista Khan
- b) Shaid Khan
- c) **Raja Jai Singh**
- d) Todar Mal

Explanation: After Shivaji plundered Surat, Aurangzeb swung into action. An army under the command of a Rajput general, Raja Jai Singh, was ordered to destroy Shivaji and annex Bijapur. Shivaji finally sought peace, yielded the fortresses he had seized and accepted service as a mansabdar in the Mughal service for the conquest of Bijapur.

18) Shivaji crowned himself by assuming the title of Chhtrapati in the year

- a) 1671
- b) 1673
- c) **1674**
- d) 1680

Explanation: In 1674, Shivaji crowned himself by assuming the title of Chhtrapati and the coronation of Shivaji was celebrated with great splendour at Raigarh, as the occasion was the founding of a new kingdom and a new dynasty.

19) Shivaji died in the year

- a) 1679
- b) **1680**
- c) 1692
- d) 1691

Explanation: Shivaji spent his last years trying to bring his son Shambhuji into his ways as he had defected to the Mughals. He fell ill with fever and dysentery and died in 1680.

20) Shivaji's political system consisted of how many circles?

- a) 2
- b) 1

- c) 3
- d) 4

Explanation: Shivaji's political system consisted of three circles. At the centre was the swaraj. Shivaji was caring and would not allow the people to be harassed in any way.

- 21) Shivaji claimed suzerainty in which of his Political Circle
- a) 1
 - b) 2**
 - c) 3
 - d) 4

Explanation: In Second Circle Shivaji claimed suzerainty, but he did not administer them himself. He protected the people from loot and plunder for which they were required to pay Chauth (one-fourth of the revenue as protection money) and Sardeshmukhi (an extra one-tenth, as the chieftain's due). In the **third circle, Shivaji's only objective was plunder.**

- 22) Who held sway over rural regions and their control was over between twenty and hundred villages?
- a) Peshwa
 - b) Desmukhs**
 - c) Holkars
 - d) Patils

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

- 23) Each Village had Headmen called
- a) Peshwa
 - b) Patil**
 - c) Schindia
 - d) None

Explanation: Each village had a powerful headman (Patil), who was assisted by a village accountant of a keeper of records (Kulkarni).

- 24) Shivaji designated eight ministers each holding important portfolio and called as
- a) Astadiggjas
 - b) Astapradhan**
 - c) Navaratnas
 - d) None of above

Explanation: Shivaji designated eight ministers as the Ashtapradhan, each holding an important portfolio.

- 25) Who was the equivalent of a modern prime minister in the Maratha Empire?

- a) Desmukh
- b) Peshwas**
- c) Kulkarni
- d) Patil

Explanation: Peshwa was the equivalent of a modern prime minister in the Maratha Empire.

26) Which of the following are matched correctly?

- 1) Peshwa – Secretary
 - 2) Mazumdar - Finance Minister
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

- Pantpradhan / Peshwa - Prime Minister
- Amatya / Mazumdar - Finance Minister
- Shurunavis/Sacheev – Secretary

27) Panditrao means_____

- a) Commander-inChief
- b) Foreign Minister
- c) High Priest**
- d) Chief Justice

Explanation

- Waqia-Navis Interior Minister
- Sar-i-Naubat / Senapati Commander-inChief
- Sumant / Dubeer Foreign Minister
- Nyayadhish Chief Justice
- Panditrao High Priest

28) Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Waqia-Navis - Interior Minister
 - 2) Sumant / Dubeer - Foreign Minister
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

- Waqia-Navis Interior Minister
- Sar-i-Naubat / Senapati Commander-inChief

- Sumant / Dubeer Foreign Minister
- Nyayadhish Chief Justice
- Panditrao High Priest

29) _____succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with Anaji Datto

- a) Sarfoiji
- b) Shambhuji**
- c) Hyder Ali
- d) Tipu Sultan

Explanation

Shambhuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with Anaji Datto. There were family feuds splintering the Maratha kingdom. Durgadas of Rathore Marwar and Aurangzeb's rebel son Akbar arrived in Maharashtra and took shelter in Shambhuji's court.

30) Aurangzeb himself arrived in the Deccan in_____

- a) 1891
- b) 1681**
- c) 1861
- d) 1620

Explanation

Aurangzeb viewed these developments very seriously and took all out efforts to finish off Shambhuji. Marathas under Shambhuji were in no position to resist the Mughals. Aurangzeb himself arrived in the Deccan in 1681.

31) Aurangzeb's main goal was the annexation of_____

- a) Bijapur and Golconda**
- b) Madurai and Travancore
- c) Mysore and Golconda
- d) None

Explanation

Aurangzeb's main goal was the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda. These two sultanates fell to Aurangzeb by 1687. In little over a year, Shambhuji was captured by the Mughals and, after torture, put to death.

32) In which year Bijapur and Golconda fell to Aurangzeb?

- a) 1687
- b) 1691
- c) 1681**
- d) 1661

Explanation

Aurangzeb himself arrived in the Deccan in 1681. Aurangzeb's main goal was the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda. These two sultanates fell to Aurangzeb by 1687. In little over a year, Shambhuji was captured by the Mughals and, after torture, put to death.

33) Shambhuji was under the wicked influence of his family priest_____

- a) Kautaliya
- b) Chanayka
- c) Hsien Tsang
- d) **Kavi Kalash**

Explanation

Shambhuji was under the wicked influence of his family priest Kavi Kalash. Kavi Kalash was the caretaker of Shambhuji in Varanasi during Shivaji's flight from Agra. He later brought Shambhuji safely to Raigarh.

34) Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Shivaji's grandson Shahu means honest, originally a name given by Aurangzeb to contrast his character with that of Shivaji) ruled from 1708 to 1749.
 - 2) During the first half of the eighteenth century, consolidation of royal power was achieved through conferment of royal entitlements upon those who served Shahu.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Shivaji's grandson Shahu means honest, originally a name given by Aurangzeb to contrast his character with that of Shivaji) ruled from 1708 to 1749. During the first half of the eighteenth century, consolidation of royal power was achieved through conferment of royal entitlements upon those who served Shahu.

35) In which year Balaji Vishwanath became a Peshwa?

- a) **1713**
- b) 1683
- c) 1687
- d) 1700

Explanation

Balaji Vishwanath (1713–1720) began his career as a small revenue official and became Peshwa in 1713. Much against the advice from his close circles, Shahu appointed 20-year-old Viswanath's eldest son Bajirao to occupy the office of Peshwa.

36) Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Bajirao decided to launch a major Maratha onslaught against the Mughals and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- 2) He was wise in his choice of commanders for these campaigns.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Bajirao decided to launch a major Maratha onslaught against the Mughals and the Nizam of Hyderabad. He assumed the powers of the commander-in-chief. He was wise in his choice of commanders for these campaigns. Instead of relying on the traditional elite group, namely Deshmukhs, he gave commands to the Gaikwad, Holkar and Shinde or Scindhia families who had been loyal to the emperor Shahu, his father Balaji Viswanath and to him.

37) Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Gaikwad at Baroda
- 2) Holkar at Indore
- 3) Peshwa at Pune
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Prominent Maratha families • Gaikwad at Baroda • Bhonsle at Nagpur • Holkar at Indore • Shinde or Scindhia at Gwalior • Peshwa at Pune.

38) Bajirao succeeded in getting the recognition of Shahu as the king of_____

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

Explanation

Bajirao proclaimed wars against Malwa and Gujarat and freed them from Mughal domination. The Mughal army and the troops of the Nizam that intervened on behalf of the Mughals were defeated.

Bajirao succeeded in getting the recognition of Shahu as the king of Maharashtra and overlord of the rest of the Deccan, from which the tribute of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi could be legally collected by the Maratha officials.

39) Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The Maratha army, which consisted of no more than 5000 horsemen and no artillery, had by 1920 had doubled in its size.
- 2) The success of Marathas against the Mughals was mainly due to the weakness of the latter.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Maratha army, which consisted of no more than 5000 horsemen and no artillery had by 1720 had doubled in its size. Yet they were no match for the Mughals and the Nizam. The success of Marathas against the Mughals was mainly due to the weakness of the latter. The Maratha dominance in the Deccan is also attributed to the qualities of Maratha officials and generals who grew up under Shahu and the Peshwas.

40) Emperor Shahu died in_____

- a) 1749
- b) 1790
- c) 1739
- d) 1746

Explanation

When Balaji Bajirao was the Peshwa, Emperor Shahu died (1749). A possible succession struggle among factions of the royal family was averted, thanks to the timely intervention of Balaji Bajirao.

41) During the period of the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao, the northern frontiers of the Maratha state were rapidly touching_____

- 1) Rajasthan
- 2) Delhi
- 3) Punjab
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 2, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

During the period of the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao, the northern frontiers of the Maratha state were rapidly touching Rajasthan, Delhi and the Punjab. At some point, the Maratha tributary regime extended itself to within fifty miles of Delhi.

- 42) Between ___ and ___ plundering expeditions were launched yearly by the Maratha chieftain Rahuji Bhonsle.
- 1745, 1751
 - 1751, 1754
 - 1754, 1769
 - 1769, 1770

Explanation

Between 1745 and 1751 plundering expeditions were launched yearly by the Maratha chieftain Rahuji Bhonsle.

- 43) The revenue administration of Peshwas was headed by a key official called _____
- Kamavisdar
 - Narishko
 - Jashidam
 - Damkingo

Explanation

The revenue administration of Peshwas was headed by a key official called the Kamavisdar. He was appointed by the Peshwa.

- 44) Which of the following statement is correct?
- A small staff of clerks and servants were employed to maintain the revenue records.
 - A prospective tax or revenue collector who won the contract was expected to have a reputation for wealth and probity
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None

Explanation

A small staff of clerks and servants were employed to maintain the revenue records. These records were randomly checked by the office of the Peshwa. The contracts for revenue collection was auctioned annually after the revenue for a particular place was estimated by the Peshwa's civil servants, based on previous years' yields. A prospective tax or revenue collector who won the contract was expected to have a reputation for wealth and probity.

- 45) Abdali invaded _____ times before finally marching onto Delhi.

- a) 9
- b) 3
- c) 8
- d) 12

Explanation

Abdali invaded eight times before finally marching onto Delhi. The Marathas were now divided among several commanders, who approached the battle with different tactics. Artillery decided the battle in January 1761.

- 46) The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at_____
- a) Jaisalmer
 - b) **Panipat**
 - c) Plassey
 - d) Buxar

Explanation

The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at Panipat near Delhi in 1761. The Marathas' attempt to extend their domain beyond Punjab was checked by the king of the Afghans, Ahmad Shah Abdali.

- 47) The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended in_____
- a) 1526
 - b) 1556
 - c) 1671
 - d) **1761**

Explanation

The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at Panipat near Delhi in 1761. The Marathas' attempt to extend their domain beyond Punjab was checked by the king of the Afghans, Ahmad Shah Abdali.

7th Social Science Lesson 12 Questions in English**12. Resources**

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Anything which can be used for satisfying the human needs is called resource
- 2) Natural resources are resources that exist without action of humankind.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Anything which can be used for satisfying the human needs is called resource. Natural resources are resources that exist without action of humankind. Natural resources are obtained from environment.

2. Based on the origin resources can be classified into_____

- a) **Biotic and Abiotic resources**
- b) Renewable and Non - renewable resources
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

On the basis of origin, resources may be divided into two types. They are:

1. Biotic resources 2. Abiotic resources

3. Which of the following is not a biotic resource?

- a) Birds
- b) Fishes
- c) **Sunlight**
- d) Forests

Explanation

Biotic resources are found in the biosphere which are obtained from living and organic materials. It includes forests, crops, birds, animals, fishes, man and materials that can be obtained from them.

4. Which of the following is included in biotic resource?

- a) Air

- b) Water
- c) Petroleum**
- d) None

Explanation

Biotic resources are found in the biosphere which are obtained from living and organic materials. Fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter.

5. Metal ores are included in which category?

- a) Abiotic resources**
- b) Biotic resources
- c) Renewable resources
- d) None

Explanation

Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment. Examples of abiotic resources include land, water, air, sunlight and heavy metals including ores such as gold, iron, copper, silver etc.

6. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) On the basis of renewability, resources can be divided into two types
- 2) Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment. On the basis of renewability, resources can be divided into two types. They are: 1. Renewable resources 2. Non - renewable resources.

7. _____ resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally.

- a) Renewable**
- b) Biotic
- c) Abiotic
- d) Non-renewable

Explanation

A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally. Renewable resources harvested and used rationally will not produce pollution.

8. Which of the following is not a renewable resource?

- a) Solar energy
- b) wind energy
- c) hydropower
- d) none

Explanation

A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally. Example: solar energy, wind energy, and hydropower.

9. Photovoltaic devices or solar cells_____

- a) **directly convert solar energy into electricity**
- b) directly convert solar energy into magnetic energy and then into electricity
- c) directly convert solar energy into thermal energy
- d) directly convert solar energy into EMF

Explanation

The sun produces energy in the form of heat and light. Solar energy is not harmful to the environment. Photovoltaic devices or solar cells, directly convert solar energy into electricity.

10. Individual solar cell in group panel can perform in_____

- a) calculator
- b) watch batteries
- c) power residential dwellings
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

Individual solar cell in group panel can perform small applications from charging calculator, watch batteries, to large such as to power residential dwellings.

11. Which of the following country is/are major utilizers of solar energy?

- a) Japan
- b) China
- c) India
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Photovoltaic power plants and concentrating solar power plants are the largest solar applications covering acres. India, China, Japan, Italy and States of America are major utilizers of solar energy in the world.

12. _____ solar power project is one of the largest solar power projects in the world

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Lahore
- c) **Kamuthi**
- d) Theni

Explanation

Kamuthi solar power project is one of the largest solar power projects in the world. It is situated in Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu.

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

- a) **648**
- b) 748
- c) 548
- d) 348

Explanation

The Kamuthi solar power project was completed on 21st September 2016. Investment of this project is around 4,550 Crores. The installed capacity of this project is 648 MW.

14. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Wind power is clean energy since wind turbines does not produce any emissions
 - 2) In recent years, wind energy has become one of the most economical and renewable energy technologies
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Wind power is clean energy since wind turbines does not produce any emissions. In recent years, wind energy has become one of the most economical and renewable energy technologies.

15. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The Classic Dutch windmill harnessed the wind's energy hundreds of years ago.

- 2) Modern wind turbines with three blades dot the landscape today, turning wind into electricity.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The Classic Dutch windmill harnessed the wind's energy hundreds of years ago. Modern wind turbines with three blades dot the landscape today, turning wind into electricity.

16. Major wind energy producing countries is/are_____

- a) United States
- b) China
- c) India
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Major wind energy producing countries are United States, China, Germany, Spain, India, United Kingdom, Canada and Brazil.

17. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Muppandal - Tamil Nadu
 - 2) Dhalgaon – Rajasthan
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Muppandal – Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu with a wind farm capacity of 1,500MW

Dhalgaon – Sangli, Maharashtra with a wind farm capacity of 278MW

18. What is the installed capacity of Jaisalmer Wind farm (MW)?

- a) **1,064**
- b) 1500
- c) 528
- d) 99

Explanation

Jaisalmer wind farm is located in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan with an installed wind farm capacity of 1,064MW

19. Which of the following is cheapest and most versatile source of energy out?

- a) Solar
- b) Wind farm
- c) **Hydroelectric**
- d) Nuclear

Explanation

Hydroelectricity power is the cheapest and most versatile source of energy out of all the known energy.

20. _____ is the largest producer of hydro-electricity

- a) India
- b) **China**
- c) Russia
- d) USA

Explanation

China is the largest producer of hydro-electricity. Hydroelectricity is generated from moving water with high velocity and great falls with the help of turbines and dynamos.

21. Which of the following country is/are producing hydroelectricity?

- a) Russia
- b) Norway
- c) Japan
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Hydroelectric power is a renewable resource. China, Canada, Brazil, United States of America, Russia, India, Norway and Japan are some countries producing hydroelectricity.

22. Tehri Dam is located in_____

- a) **Uttarakhand**
- b) Gujarat
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kerala

Explanation

Tehri Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 2400 MW is located in Uttarakhand.

23. Which of the following dam is located in Maharashtra?

- a) Idukki dam
- b) Koyna Dam**
- c) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- d) Srisaillam Dam

Explanation

Koyna Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 1960 MW is located in Maharashtra.

24. What is the installed capacity of Mettur dam (MW)?

- a) 120**
- b) 400
- c) 360
- d) 1000

Explanation

Mettur Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 120 MW is located in Tamil Nadu.

25. Bhakra Nangal Dam is located in _____

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) Punjab**
- c) Gujarat
- d) Maharashtra

Explanation

Bhakra Nangal Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 1,325 MW is located in Punjab. Sardar Sarovar Dam is located in Gujarat.

26. _____ is the largest hydroelectricity project in the world.

- a) Xiluodu Dam
- b) Guri Dam
- c) Three gorges Dam**
- d) Tehri Dam

Explanation

Three Gorges Dam in China is the largest hydroelectricity project in the world with an installed capacity of 22,000MW.

27. Which of the following dam is located in China?

- a) Tucurui Dam
- b) Xiluodu Dam**
- c) Guri Dam
- d) Itaipu Dam

Explanation

Xiluodu Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 13,860 MW is located in china across Jinsha river.

28. In which year Three Gorges Dam construction completed?

- a) 2012**
- b) 2013
- c) 2002
- d) 2003

Explanation

Three Gorges Dam construction started in 1994 and ended in 2012. The installed capacity of the dam is 22,000MW.

29. Guri Dam is constructed across_____ river

- a) Jinsha
- b) Caroni**
- c) Tocantins
- d) Yangtze

Explanation

Guri Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 10,235 MW is located in Venezuela across Caroni river.

30. Which dam is present is Brazil and Paraguay?

- a) Tucurui Dam
- b) Itaipu Dam**
- c) Xiluodu Dam
- d) Three gorges Dam

Explanation

Itaipu Dam is installed with Hydro - electricity project with an Installed Capacity of 14,000 MW is located in Brazil and Paraguay across Parana river.

31. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Natural resources that once consumed and cannot be replaced is called non-renewable resources.
- 2) Continuous consumption of non-renewable resources ultimately leads to exhaustion.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Natural resources that once consumed and cannot be replaced is called non-renewable resources. Continuous consumption of non-renewable resources ultimately leads to exhaustion.

32. Which of the following is/are an example of non-renewable resource?

- a) Copper
- b) Coal
- c) Bauxite
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Examples of non-renewable resources include fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and mineral resources such as iron, copper, bauxite, gold, silver and others.

33. Which of the following is/are type of non-renewable resources?

- a) Metallic resources
- b) Non - Metallic resources
- c) Fossil fuel resources
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Non-renewable resources can be divided into three types. They are: ⌘ Metallic resources ⌘ Non - Metallic resources ⌘ Fossil fuel resources.

34. Which of the following is an example of Metallic resources?

- a) Limestone
- b) Mica
- c) **Manganese**

d) Dolomite

Explanation

Metallic resources are the type of resources that are composed of metals. These are hard substances, which are the good conductors of heat and electricity. Example for metallic resources are iron, copper, gold, bauxite, silver, manganese, etc.

35._____ is fourth most common element in Earth's crust and the most widely available metal

- a) Iron
- b) Copper
- c) Carbon
- d) Silver

Explanation

Iron is the fourth most common element in the Earth's crust and the most widely available metal.

36. Which of the following is an ore of iron?

- a) Magnetite
- b) Bauxite
- c) Chromite
- d) All the above

Explanation

Iron is the fourth most common element in the Earth's crust and the most widely available metal. Magnetite and hematite are the common ore for iron, which occurs normally in the rocks of the crust.

37. _____ % of the iron ore extracted is used to make Steel

- a) 45
- b) 98
- c) 89
- d) 68

Explanation

Iron ore is the key raw material in making steel and 98% of the iron ore extracted is used to make Steel.

38. Pure iron's strength can be increased by adding_____

- a) Carbon and manganese
- b) Copper and manganese

- c) Carbon and monazite
- d) None

Explanation

Pure iron ore is very soft, but its strength is increased many folds by adding small amount of carbon and manganese.

39. In how many countries iron ore is mined?

- a) 50
- b) 100
- c) 35
- d) 25

Explanation

Iron ore is mined in about 50 countries. It's low cost and high earth strength makes it usable in engineering applications, such as the construction of machinery and machine tools, automobiles, construction of large ships, structural components of building, bridges etc.

40. Which state/s account for over 95 per cent of the total reserves of Iron in India?

- a) Goa
- b) Karnataka
- c) Jharkhand
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Goa account for over 95 per cent of the total reserves of India.

41. Iron ores found at_____ in Tamil Nadu

- a) Kodumanal
- b) **Kanjamalai**
- c) Madurai
- d) Arikumedu

Explanation

Iron ores found at Kanjamalai in Tamil Nadu. Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Goa account for over 95 per cent of the total reserves of India.

42. Which is the first metals known and used by man?

- a) Iron

- b) **Copper**
- c) Silver
- d) Gold

Explanation

Copper is one of the first metals known and used by man. About three quarters of copper is used to make electrical wires, telecommunication cables and electronics.

43. Which metal ranks third most consumed industrial metal in the world?

- a) Iron
- b) Aluminium
- c) **Copper**
- d) Silver

Explanation

Copper ranks as the third most consumed industrial metal in the world after Iron and Aluminium.

44. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Copper is good conductor of heat and electricity
 - 2) About three quarters of copper is used to make electrical wires, telecommunication cables and electronics.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Copper is good conductor of heat and electricity. About three quarters of copper is used to make electrical wires, telecommunication cables and electronics.

45._____ is the world's number one country in the production of copper

- a) India
- b) China
- c) **Chile**
- d) USA

Explanation

Chile is the world's number one country in the production of copper. Other copper producing countries are Peru, China, United States, Congo and Australia.

46. _____ regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth

- a) Iron
- b) Aluminium
- c) **Gold**
- d) Silver

Explanation

Gold was used for minting coins, but now it is used for making ornaments and in dentistry. It is regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth.

47. _____ is the world's largest producer of gold.

- a) India
- b) **China**
- c) UAE
- d) USA

Explanation

China is the world's largest producer of gold. Also, Australia, Russia, United States, South Africa and Canada are the major producers of gold.

48. _____ has 9500 tons reserve of gold ore and is world leading country in gold ore reserves

- a) China
- b) **Australia**
- c) India
- d) USA

Explanation

Among other countries, Australia has 9500 tons reserves of gold ore and it is world's leading country in gold ore reserves.

49. _____ is produced from bauxite ore.

- a) Copper
- b) Carbon
- c) **Aluminium**
- d) Silver

Explanation

Aluminium is produced from bauxite ore. There are several ores that contain aluminium but bauxite contains more aluminium.

50. _____ is light in weight, tough and cheaper which makes it for constructional purpose

- a) Iron
- b) Aluminium**
- c) Copper
- d) Silver

Explanation

Aluminium has wide range of uses compared to other metals. Aluminium is light in weight, tough and cheaper, which makes it popular metal for constructional purpose. It is mainly used in the construction of aircrafts, ship, automobiles, railway coaches and etc.

51. _____ is the largest producer of gold in India

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

Explanation

Karnataka is the largest producer of gold in India. Kolar Gold Field is one of the deepest mines of the world.

52. Duralumin is an alloy of_____

- a) Copper
- b) Silver
- c) Aluminium**
- d) Iron

Explanation

By the addition of small quantities of other metals to aluminium, it creates superior alloy than pure aluminium. E.g: Duralumin

53. _____ is the world's leading bauxite producer.

- a) Australia**
- b) China
- c) India
- d) UAE

Explanation

Australia is the world's leading bauxite producer. Apart from that, China, Brazil, India, Guinea, Jamaica and Russia also play an important role in bauxite production.

54. One fourth of the bauxite mineral deposits found in_____

- a) India
- b) China
- c) **Guinea**
- d) Australia

Explanation

One fourth of the bauxite mineral deposits found in Guinea alone. Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh are the main bauxite producing states in India.

55. In Tamil Nadu Bauxite is found in_____

- a) Madurai
- b) **Salem**
- c) Coimbatore
- d) Erode

Explanation

The bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Shervaroy hills of Salem district, Tamil Nadu.

56. About two-third of silver is used for_____

- a) Jewellery
- b) Dentistry
- c) Electroplating
- d) **monetary purpose**

Explanation

Silver is also a precious metal like gold. It has a wider variety of uses than gold. About two-third of silver is used for monetary purposes. Like gold, silver also resists corrosion.

57. _____ is the world's leading silver producer

- a) USA
- b) **Mexico**
- c) Guinea
- d) China

Explanation

Mexico is the world's leading silver producer. Following Mexico, Peru, China, Russia, Australia and Chile produce more silver. More than 50% of silver is found only in South American countries.

58. Which of the following is the ore of Manganese?

- a) Psilomelane
- b) Pyrolusite Manganese
- c) Rhodochrosite
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Manganese is a steel-grey, hard, shiny and brittle metal. The common ores of manganese are Pyrolusite Manganese, Psilomelane and Rhodochrosite.

59. _____ used as colouring material in bricks, pottery, floor tiles

- a) Iron
- b) **Manganese**
- c) Copper
- d) Bronze

Explanation

Manganese is used in making electrical batteries. It is also used as colouring material in bricks, pottery, floor tiles. Manganese compounds are used in making disinfecting liquids, bleaching powder, fertilizers etc.

60. _____ a is the world's leading producer of manganese.

- a) **South Africa**
- b) USA
- c) India
- d) China

Explanation

South Africa is the world's leading producer of manganese. The significant producers of manganese in the world are China, Australia, Gabon, Brazil and India. All these producers have large reserves of manganese and are significant exporters in the world.

61. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals
- 2) These are not hard substances, and are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone

- c) 1, 2
- d) **None**

Explanation

Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals. These are not hard substances, and are not good conductors of heat and electricity. Example for non-metallic resources are mica, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, etc

62. Which among the following is ore of Mica?

- a) **Muscovite**
- b) Dolomite
- c) Bauxite
- d) Monosite

Explanation

Muscovite and Biotite are the common ores of Mica. It is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics industry.

63. _____ is the world's top producer of mica.

- a) **China**
- b) India
- c) Bangladesh
- d) USA

Explanation

China is the world's top producer of mica. Russia, Finland, United States, Turkey and Republic of Korea also play a major role in the production of mica.

64. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) About 95 per cent of India's mica is found in Tamil Nadu
 - 2) In powder form, it is used for making lubricating oils and decorative wallpapers.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

About 95 per cent of India's mica is found in just three states of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. It is used as an insulating material in electrical industry. In powder form, it is used for making lubricating oils and decorative wallpapers.

65. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly by skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera and molluscs
- 2) About 10% of sedimentary rocks are limestones.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly by skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera and molluscs. About 10% of sedimentary rocks are limestones. Mostly limestone is made into crushed stone and used as a construction material.

66. _____ cement is made from limestone

- a) Calcium aluminate
- b) **Portland**
- c) Pozzolan
- d) None

Explanation

Crushed limestone is used in smelting and other metal refining process. Portland cement is made from limestone.

67. _____ produces more than half of limestone production in the world.

- a) Brazil
- b) **China**
- c) Chile
- d) India

Explanation

China produces more than half of limestone production in the world. Beside this, United States, India, Russia, Brazil and Japan also produce more Limestone.

68. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu Produce over three-fourths of the total limestone of India
- 2) In Tamil Nadu, Large scale limestone reserve found in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Ariyalur, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai districts.
 - a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) **None**

Explanation

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu Produce over three-fourths of the total limestone of India. In Tamil Nadu, Large scale limestone reserve found in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Ariyalur, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai districts.

69. How many types of coal are there based on Carbon content?

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

Explanation

Coal is classified into four types based on carbon content. They are: 1. Anthracite 2. Bituminous 3. Lignite 4. Peat

70. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat
- 2) It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines to generate electricity.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat. It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines to generate electricity. Electricity produced from coal is called Thermal Power.

71. The leading coal producers of the world is_____

- a) **China**
- b) India
- c) Chile
- d) Argentina

Explanation

The leading coal producers of the world is China. Beside this, India, USA, Australia, Indonesia and Russia also produce more coal.

72. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Bokaro in Jharkhand
 - 2) Raniganj in West Bengal
 - 3) Dhanbad in Jharkhand
- a) 1, 3
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) **1, 2, 3**
 - d) None

Explanation

The coal producing areas of India are Raniganj in West Bengal, Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, Jharia, Dhanbad, and Bokaro in Jharkhand.

73. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in Offshore and coastal areas.
 - 2) This is sent to refineries which process crude oil and produce variety of products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in Offshore and coastal areas. This is sent to refineries which process crude oil and produce variety of products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants.

74. _____ is called as Black gold

- a) Coal
- b) **Petrol**
- c) Copper
- d) Iron

Explanation

Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold as they are very valuable.

75. Which of the following is leading Petroleum producers in India?

- a) Digboi
- b) Bombay High
- c) deltas of Krishna and Godavari
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

The chief petroleum producing countries are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Qatar. The other major producers are USA, Russia, Venezuela, Kuwait, UAE and Algeria. The leading producers in India are Digboi in Assam, Bombay High in Mumbai and the deltas of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

76. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
 - 2) It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface. It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

77. In which area natural gas is found in India?

- a) Krishna and Godavari Delta
- b) Assam
- c) Gujarat
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

More than 50% of the global natural gas reserves are found in United States of America, Russia, Iran and Qatar. In India, Krishna and Godavari Delta, Assam, Gujarat and some areas of offshore in Mumbai have natural gas resources.

7th Social Science Lesson 13 Questions in English**13. Tourism**

1. Which of the following statement is correct about tourism?

- 1) The word tourist was derived from an old English word "tourian" which refers to a person who travels out of his usual environment for not more than one year and less than 24 hours
- 2) The purpose of travel may be religious, recreation, business, historical and cultural.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The word tourist was derived from an old English word "tourian" which refers to a person who travels out of his usual environment for not more than one year and less than 24 hours. The purpose of travel may be religious, recreation, business, historical and cultural.

2. Which among the following is the main component of tourism?

- a) Attraction
- b) Accessibility
- c) Amenities
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The three main components of tourism are Attraction, Accessibility, Amenities. These three components are together known as A3 concept.

3. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Transport decides the cost of travel and the time consumed in reaching or accessing a specific attraction
- 2) Natural attraction includes landscape, seascape, beaches, climatic condition and forests.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Natural attraction includes landscape, seascape, beaches, climatic condition and forests. Cultural attraction are historic monuments and other intellectual creations. Apart from this, cultural

attractions also includes fairs and festivals. Accessibility means reachability to a particular place of attraction through various means of transportation such as road, rail, water and air. Transport decides the cost of travel and the time consumed in reaching or accessing a specific attraction.

4. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Jerusalem – Christians
 - 2) Hindus – Mecca
 - 3) Muslims – Varanasi
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Religious tour to Kasi (Varanasi) by Hindus, to Jerusalem by Christians and to Mecca by Muslims are few of the examples for religious tourism.

5. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Angkorwat of Indonesia
 - 2) Tajmahal of India
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Historical Tourism focuses on visiting historically important places like museums, monuments, archaeological areas, forts, temples and so on. Angkorwat of Cambodia, Tajmahal of India and Pyramids of Egypt are some of the examples to quote for Historical Tourism.

6. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of_____

- a) Religious tourism
- b) **Cultural tourism**
- c) Eco-Tourism
- d) Historical tourism

Explanation

Tourism can be divided on the basis of nature, utility, time and distance. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of cultural tourism.

7. African forest safari comes under_____

- a) Historical tourism
- b) Cultural tourism
- c) **Eco-Tourism**
- d) Recreational tourism

Explanation

Eco tourism typically involves travel to destinations where plants and animals thrive in a naturally preserved environment. Amazon rain forest, African forest safari, trekking in the slopes of Himalayas are the famous incredible Eco-friendly attractions.

8. Which among the following is an example of Adventure Tourism?

- a) rafting in the Brahmaputra River at Arunachala Pradesh
- b) mountaineering in the peaks of Himalayas
- c) Bungee jumping in New Zealand
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Adventure tourism is a type of tourism involving travel to remote or exotic places in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities. For e.g. sky dive in Australia, Bungee jumping in New Zealand, mountaineering in the peaks of Himalayas, rafting in the Brahmaputra River at Arunachala Pradesh.

9. Which among the following is/are attractive spots for recreational tourism?

- a) Waterfalls
- b) Beaches
- c) amusement parks
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

This type of tourism aims at enjoyment, amusement or pleasure are mainly for 'fun activity'. Waterfalls, hill stations, beaches, and amusement parks are the attractive spots for recreational tourism.

10. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- 1) Inbound Tourism: Touring Outside the native country
 - 2) Outbound Tourism: Touring in foreign countries
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone

- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Inbound Tourism: Touring within the native country. Outbound Tourism: Touring in foreign countries.

11. Which of the following is a type of visa?

- a) Tourist VISA
- b) Student VISA
- c) Medical VISA
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Tourist VISA - Recreation sight-seeing Student VISA – Higher education Employment VISA – Work in a country Medical VISA – Medical treatment in a reputed hospital of a country.

12. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Passport is a document issued to a person (or) a stamp marked on the Visa of a person who wants to visit other country
 - 2) International tourism is undertaken to visit the places of international importance and to gather knowledge about international culture and customs
- a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

International tourism is undertaken to visit the places of international importance and to gather knowledge about international culture and customs. For this, there are certain travel forms and formalities to be fulfilled by the tourists, such as passport, Visa, Foreign Currency, Air ticket, Travel insurance, and other immigration details.

VISA – A document issued to a person (or) a stamp marked on the passport of a person who wants to visit other country.

13. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) India is a country known for its gentle hospitality with spicy food and culture.
- 2) All types of land form, varied climate, rich resources for eco and adventure tourism are the versatile specialty of India.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

India is a country known for its gentle hospitality with spicy food and culture. Visitor friendly traditions with varied life style, culture, heritage, colourful fairs and festivals are abiding attractions for the tourists. All types of land form, varied climate, rich resources for eco and adventure tourism are the versatile specialty of India.

14. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Saranath – Uttarpradesh
 - 2) St. Francis Xavier Cathedral – Chennai
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Most famous religious spots of India are as follows: Rameswaram - Tamil Nadu, Kanchipuram - Tamil Nadu, Varanasi(Kasi) – Uttarpradesh, Saranath – Uttarpradesh, Vaishnavadevi temple - Jammu & Kashmir, St. Francis Xavier Cathedral – Goa, Amritsar – Punjab, Monasteries of Ladakh - Jammu & Kashmir

15. How many principle mountain ranges are there in Indian Sub- continent?

- a) 7
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 2

Explanation

The Indian sub-continent has seven principal mountains ranges and the largest of all is the Himalayas that lie in the northern part of India.

16. In which of the following states Himalayas hill stations are not present?

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) West Bengal
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

Explanation

Most of the Himalayan hill stations in India are located in states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

17. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Nainital - Sikkim
- 2) Shillong – Uttarakhand
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The beautiful hill stations in India Kodaikanal, Ooty - Tamil Nadu Nainital, Mussoorie - Uttarakhand Darjeeling - West Bengal Gulmarg - Jammu & Kashmir Shillong - Meghalaya Shimla, Manali - Himachal Pradesh Munnar - Kerala Gangtok – Sikkim

18. What is the full-form of IATA?

- a) **International Air Transport Association**
- b) Indian Air Transport Association
- c) International Airbase Traffic Association
- d) None

Explanation

ITC – Inclusive Tour Charter IATA – International Air Transport Association IATO – Indian Association of Tour Operators TAAI - Travel Agents Association of India TTTHA - Tamil Nadu Tour Travel and Hospitality Association TTDC – Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

19. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Among the waterfalls in India, some are seasonal, while some are perennial
- 2) Season brings lot of tourists to these bubbling waterfall sites
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

In India there are many spectacular and wonderful waterfalls covered by dense forest, huge walls of rock and lush green trees. Among these waterfalls, some are seasonal, while some are perennial.

Few of the amazing waterfalls are in swing during the monsoon season. This season brings lot of tourists to these bubbling waterfall sites.

20. What is the type of Thalaiyar waterfalls?

- a) **Horse tail**
- b) Segmented
- c) Plunge
- d) S type

Explanation

Thalaiyar waterfalls is Horse tail type located in Dindugul district of Tamil Nadu in India

21. Which of the following waterfalls is located in Kerala?

- a) Talakona
- b) Nohkalikai
- c) **Aathirappally**
- d) Thalaiyar

Explanation

Aathirappally waterfalls is the Niagara of India, which is located in Thrissur district of Kerala.

22. Talakona waterfalls is located in_____

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Telangana
- d) **Andhra Pradesh**

Explanation

Talakona waterfalls is the highest waterfall in Andhra Pradesh. A lot of medicinal herbs are seen around the region.

23. Which among the following is water falls is located in East khasi hill?

- a) Jog water falls
- b) **Nohkalikai waterfalls**
- c) Talakona waterfalls
- d) Thalaiyar waterfalls

Explanation

Nohkalikai waterfalls is the Tallest plunge type of waterfall situated in the East khasi hill district of Meghalaya.

24. Which water falls is located in Shimogo district?

- a) Thalaiyar waterfalls
- b) Jog water falls**
- c) Nohkalikai waterfalls
- d) Talakona waterfalls

Explanation

Jog water falls is Segmented waterfall (Raja, Rani and thunder) located in Shimogo district of Karnataka.

25. Assertion(A): India possesses a wide range of forests and grasslands.

Reason(R): Diversity of lands makes it one of the hot-spot for flora and fauna

- a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- b) A and R are correct**
- c) A is correct and R is wrong
- d) A is wrong and R is correct

Explanation

India possesses a wide range of forests and grasslands. Diversity of these lands makes it one of the hot-spot for flora and fauna.

26. Which of the following Fauna is/are found in India?

- a) Royal Bengal Tigers
- b) Rhinoceros
- c) Leopard
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The dense and dark forest of Indian States provides suitable habitat for a wide and an unique variety of animals and birds. Royal Bengal Tigers, Indian Lions, Elephants, Rhinoceros, Indian leopard and Reptiles are the major tourist attractions.

27. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Diverse range of climate of India invite birds from remote places to feed, breed and to nurture their young ones in the Indian bird sanctuaries
 - 2) Bird sanctuaries attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**

d) None

Explanation

Bird sanctuaries attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds. Diverse range of climate of India invite birds from remote places to feed, breed and to nurture their young ones in the Indian bird sanctuaries.

28. Which among the following is the pull factor in Tourism?

- a) Prestige
- b) Amenities**
- c) Both
- d) None

Explanation

Push factors in Tourism are Prestige Pull factors in Tourism are Amenities.

29. Which of the following Wildlife sanctuary is located in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary**
- b) Kaziranga National Park
- c) Kanha National Park
- d) All the above

Explanation

Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary is located in Tamil Nadu. The animals found are Tiger, Elephant, Bison, Deer.

30. Kanha National Park is located in_____

- a) Gujarat
- b) Madhya Pradesh**
- c) Karnataka
- d) Uttarakhand

Explanation

Kanha National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh. The animal found here is Swamp Deer.

31. Ranthambor National Park is located in_____

- a) Assam
- b) Rajasthan**
- c) Gujarat
- d) Kerala

Explanation

Ranthambor National Park is located in Rajasthan and the animal found here is Tiger. Kanha National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh. The animal found here is Swamp Deer.

32. Periyar National Park is located in_____

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala**
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation

Periyar National Park is located in Kerala and the animals found here are Elephant, Deer.

33. Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is located in_____

- a) Kerala
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Karnataka**
- d) Rajasthan

Explanation

Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Karnataka and the animals found here are Bison, Leopard and Gaur.

34. Which of the following bird Sanctuary located in Rajasthan?

- a) Koonthankulam bird sanctuary
- b) Kumarakom bird sanctuary
- c) Mayani bird sanctuary
- d) Bharatpur bird sanctuary**

Explanation

Bharatpur bird sanctuary is locate in Rajasthan. Mayani bird sanctuary is located in Maharashtra.

35. Uppalapadu bird sanctuary is located in_____

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Kerala
- c) Gujarat
- d) Andhra Pradesh**

Explanation

Uppalapadu bird sanctuary is located in Andhra Pradesh. Kumarakom bird sanctuary is located in Kerala.

36. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Nawabganj bird sanctuary - Uttar Pradesh
 - 2) Nal Sarovar bird sanctuary – Gujarat
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Nal Sarovar bird sanctuary is located in Gujarat. Nawabganj bird sanctuary is located in Uttar Pradesh.

37. India is a country with_____ km long coastline

- a) 1076
- b) **7517**
- c) 7770
- d) 8788

Explanation

India is a country with 7517 km long coastline comprising the most beautiful beaches bounded by Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal. Indian beaches are enriched with diverse coastal land forms filled with aquatic flora and fauna.

38. Which among the following the Geographical features of Dhanushkodi?

- a) **Turquoise blue sea water**
- b) Sea Cliffs for wonderful sunset views
- c) Coral reefs and marine adventure
- d) All the above

Explanation

Dhanushkodi is located in Tamil Nadu. It is famous for its Turquoise blue sea water Geographical feature.

39. Which of the following beach has Coral reefs and marine adventure?

- a) Varkala Beach
- b) **Tarkarli Beach**
- c) Marari Beach

d) Marina beach

Explanation

Tarkarli Beach is located in Maharashtra with Coral reefs and marine adventure as its Geographical features.

40. Which of the following beach is located in Kerala?

- a) **Varkala Beach**
- b) OM Beach
- c) Aguda Beach
- d) Marina beach

Explanation

Varkala Beach is located in Kerala with Sea Cliffs for wonderful sunset views as its Geographical features.

41. Which of the following beach is located in Goa?

- a) **Aguda Beach**
- b) OM Beach
- c) Tarkarli Beach
- d) Marari Beach

Explanation

Aguda Beach is located in Goa with huge hill dominates the southern side of the beach as its Geographical features.

42. OM beach is located in_____

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) **Karnataka**
- d) Telangana

Explanation

OM Beach is located in Karnataka. Two semi-circular caves that join together forming the inverted symbol of OM.

43. Hammock is found in_____

- a) **Marari Beach**
- b) Tarkarli Beach
- c) Varkala Beach

d) Marina Beach

Explanation

Marari Beach is located in Kerala with Saddle like rock(Hammock) Beach as its Geographical features.

44. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Tamil Nadu earns the largest share of income from tourism in India.
- 2) The Government of Tamil Nadu has recognized the importance of tourism long ago and facilitated its development in desired directions.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Government of Tamil Nadu has recognized the importance of tourism long ago and facilitated its development in desired directions. Exploring new avenues like medical tourism and adventure tourism in the past decades have helped Tamil Nadu tourism to achieve more than twenty percent annual growth. Tamil Nadu earns the largest share of income from tourism in India.

45. Which state is popularly known as land of Temples?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Telangana

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is a state popularly known as land of Temples and has been the greatest source for spiritual rejuvenation for travellers all over the world.

46. Which of the following statement is correct about Tamil Nadu?

- 1) The state is home to around 33,000 ancient temples that mainly belongs to Dravidian style of architecture.
- 2) Rameswaram Ramanathaswami temple is an important religious centre
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The state of Tamil Nadu is home to around 33,000 ancient temples that mainly belongs to Dravidian style of architecture. Some of the World -renowned religious destinations are as follows: Thanjavur Big temple, Madurai Meenakshi temple, Rameswaram Ramanathaswami temple, Temples of Kancheepuram, Velankanni Madha church and Nagore Dargah.

47. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Ooty - Queen of Hills
- 2) Yercaud - Lake forest (Poor Man's Ooty)
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Ooty - Queen of Hills

Yercaud - Lake forest (Poor Man's Ooty).

48. Which of the following is not a hill in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kalrayan
- b) Yelagiri
- c) Sirumalai
- d) Coorg

Explanation

Tamil Nadu being situated in the Southern end of the Western and Eastern Ghats, is the home for several hill stations. Popular among them are Udagamandalam (Ooty), Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Coonoor, Valparai, Yelagiri, Sirumalai, Kalrayan Hills and Palani Hills, Shevroy hills and Cardamom Hills.

49. How hairpin bends are there in Yelagiri?

- a) 10
- b) 21
- c) 14
- d) 23

Explanation

Yelagiri - 14 hairpin bends

Kodaikanal - Princess of Hill Stations

Kotagiri - Green Hills

50. How many hairpin bends are there in Kolli Hills?

- a) 70
- b) 99
- c) 23
- d) 45

Explanation

Kolli Hills - motor able terrain with 70 hairpin bends

Anaimalai Hills - Top slip

Meghamalai - High wavy mountains

51. Which of the following are incorrectly matched?

- 1) Javadi - Nature's Heaven
 - 2) Velliangiri Hills - Kailash of the South
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Kotagiri - Green Hills

Velliangiri Hills - Kailash of the South

Javadi - Nature's Heaven

52. _____ is a beautiful waterfall located in Dharmapuri district

- a) Hogenakal
- b) Kumbakkarai
- c) Monkey falls
- d) Killiyur falls

Explanation

Hogenakal falls: It is a beautiful waterfall located in Dharmapuri district. It is the part where Cauvery enters Tamil Nadu.

53. Which river cascades to form Kumbakkarai fall?

- a) Cauvery
- b) Noyal
- c) **Pambar**
- d) Palar

Explanation

River Pambar cascades to form Kumbakkarai fall at the foot hills of Kodaikanal in Theni district.

54. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Monkey falls - shervarayon hill
 - 2) Killiyur falls - Anaimalai hills
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Monkey falls This waterfall lies on Anaimalai hills range in Coimbatore surrounded by Evergreen forests. Killiyur falls Situated in the shervarayon hill ranges of the Eastern Ghat.

55. In which district Courtallam falls in located?

- a) Kanniyakumari
- b) Cuddalore
- c) Tanjore
- d) **Tirunelveli**

Explanation

Courtallam waterfalls is located in Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu. It is known for medical spa.

56. Agaya Gangai is located in_____

- a) **Eatern Ghats**
- b) Western ghats
- c) At the joining point of a and b
- d) None

Explanation

Agaya Gangai is a waterfall in Puliacholai on Kolli Hills in Eatern Ghats of Namakkal district.

57. Which of the following waterfalls is located in Meghamalai falls?

- a) Courtallam

- b) Agaya Gangai
- c) Suruli Falls**
- d) None

Explanation

Suruli Falls is also called as Cloud Land falls (or) Meghamalai falls. It is located in Theni district.

58. Which of the following statement correct?

- 1) Wildlife sanctuary in Tamil Nadu includes Bird sanctuaries and National Parks.
 - 2) Tamil Nadu is also well known for the diverse natural heritage that it possesses.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Wildlife sanctuary in Tamil Nadu includes Bird sanctuaries and National Parks. Tamil Nadu is also well known for the diverse natural heritage that it possesses. Hence tourists are highly excited about the wildlife tour across the state.

59. _____ % of the land area of Tamil Nadu comprises of thick forests.

- a) 21.1
- b) 17.6**
- c) 23.7
- d) 36.9

Explanation

The total area of Tamil Nadu is approximately 130,058 sq.km. 17.6% of the land area comprises of thick forests. Visitors will get to watch a smooth blend of wet evergreen forest, dry and wet deciduous forests, grasslands, sholas, mangroves and thorny scrubs.

60. Which if the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary – Nilgiris
 - 2) Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary – Nagercoil
- a) 1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

1. Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary Nilgiris 2. Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary Tirunelveli 3. Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary Nagapattinam 4. Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary Coimbatore 5. Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary Tirunelveli

61. Which of the following Birds Sanctuary is located in Ariyalur?

- a) Vettangudi birds Sanctuary
- b) Karaivetti birds Sanctuary**
- c) Vellode birds Sanctuary
- d) Vedanthangal birds Sanctuary

Explanation

1. Vettangudi birds Sanctuary Sivagangai 2. Karaivetti birds Sanctuary Ariyalur 3. Vellode birds Sanctuary Erode 4. Vedanthangal birds Sanctuary Kancheepuram

62. Which of the following bird Sanctuary is located in Erode?

- a) Vellode birds Sanctuary**
- b) Karaivetti birds Sanctuary
- c) Vettangudi birds Sanctuary
- d) Vedanthangal birds Sanctuary

Explanation

1. Vettangudi birds Sanctuary Sivagangai 2. Karaivetti birds Sanctuary Ariyalur 3. Vellode birds Sanctuary Erode 4. Vedanthangal birds Sanctuary Kancheepuram

63. What is the name of national park located in Coimbatore?

- a) Indira Gandhi National Park**
- b) Mukurthi National Park
- c) Mudumalai National Park
- d) Gulf of Mannar Marine Park

Explanation

1. Guindy National Park Chennai 2. Gulf of Mannar Marine Park Ramanathapuram 3. Indira Gandhi National Park Coimbatore 4. Mukurthi National Park Nilgiris 5. Mudumalai National Park Nilgiris

64. Gulf of Mannar Marine Park is located in_____

- a) Chennai
- b) Nagapatinam
- c) Ramanathapuram**
- d) Nilgiris

Explanation

1. Guindy National Park Chennai 2. Gulf of Mannar Marine Park Ramanathapuram 3. Indira Gandhi National Park Coimbatore 4. Mukurthi National Park Nilgiris 5. Mudumalai National Park Nilgiris

65. Which of the among the following is the geographical feature of Kanyakumari Beach?

- a) Small fishing village
- b) Beautiful beach active in day & night
- c) **Multi-coloured sand**
- d) Architectural and Archeological beach

Explanation

1. Kovalam Beach Kanchipuram Small fishing village 2. Marina Beach Chennai Second longest urban beach 3. Kanyakumari Beach Multi-coloured sand

66. Which of the following is a wave less beach?

- a) **Rameshwaram Beach**
- b) Elliot Beach Chennai
- c) Silver Beach Cuddalore
- d) Muttukadu Beach Kanchipuram

Explanation

- 1) Rameshwaram Beach Waveless beach
- 2) Elliot Beach Chennai Beautiful beach active in day & night
- 3) Mahabalipuram Beach Kanchipuram Architectural and Archeological beach

67. Which of the following beach has water sport entertainment?

- a) **Silver Beach Cuddalore**
- b) Muttukadu Beach Kanchipuram
- c) Kanyakumari Beach
- d) Kovalam Beach Kanchipuram

Explanation

- 1) Silver Beach Cuddalore - Water sports is the entertainment
- 2) Muttukadu Beach - Kanchipuram Calm and Shallow

7th Social Science Lesson 14 Questions in English**14. State Government**

1. Which of the following fort was built 1st in India by British?

- a) fort St. George
- b) fort St. Williams
- c) fort St. Joseph
- d) fort St. Mathew

Explanation

Fort St. George is a fort in Chennai. First English fortress in India. The fort currently houses the Tamil Nadu legislative assembly and Secretariat of Tamil Nadu.

2. The system of administration in India is___ types

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 1

Explanation

The system of administration in India is 3 types. India has separate system of administration for the Union, States and Union territories.

3. Which of the following is the system of administration in India?

- 1) Union
 - 2) States
 - 3) Union territories
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 2, 3

Explanation

The system of administration in India is 3 types. India has separate system of administration for the Union, States and Union territories.

4. Power in centre and separate government for states is_____ system

- a) Unitary
- b) Federal

- c) Quasi Unitary
- d) Quasi Federal

Explanation

Power in India is divided between two sets of governments one at the central in Delhi and separate governments for all the states. This is called as federal system.

5. Who among the following is the head of the Indian union?

- a) **President**
- b) Prime minister
- c) Chief Justice
- d) Governor

Explanation

India is a Parliamentary democratic republic where the President of India is the Head of Indian Union and the Prime Minister and all the Ministers are responsible for smooth running of the government. This is called central government.

6. Who among the following is responsible for smooth running of government?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Council of Ministers
- d) **Both b and c**

Explanation

India is a Parliamentary democratic republic where the President of India is the Head of Indian Union and the Prime Minister and all the Ministers are responsible for smooth running of the government. This is called central government.

7. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) All the states and union territories have separate governments to run its own administration
- 2) Governor, Chief Minister and all the ministers constitute the Central Government.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

All the states and union territories have separate governments to run its own administration. Governor, Chief Minister and all the ministers constitute the State Government.

8. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The member of the Parliament is called MP whereas the member of the Legislative Assembly is called MLA
- 2) Both the Central and State Governments work according to our constitution
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The member of the Parliament is called MP whereas the member of the Legislative Assembly is called MLA. Both the Central and State Governments work according to our constitution.

9. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) For election, the entire state is divided into several constituencies on the basis of the population
- 2) They are elected by the people through general election
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

MLAs are not appointed. They are elected by the people through general election. These political parties play a vital role in election. For election, the entire state is divided into several constituencies on the basis of the population.

10. People residing in that constituency who has completed_____ years of age cast their vote.

- a) 21
- b) 20
- c) 18
- d) 16

Explanation

Political parties nominate their candidates to each constituency. All the people residing in that constituency who has completed 18 years of age cast their vote.

11. Who among the following conducts and monitors state election?

- a) State election commissioner
- b) Election Commission of India**
- c) CJI
- d) Governor

Explanation

The candidate who gets more number of votes is declared as elected and becomes MLA. The Election Commission of India conducts and monitors the elections.

12. _____ calls the leader of the majority party to form the state government

- a) President
- b) Governor**
- c) Assembly Speaker
- d) State Election commissioner

Explanation

After the election the party which gets the more number of MLAs is declared as the majority party. The Governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the state government.

13. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) party which gets the total number of seats next to the majority party, acts as an opposition party in the legislature
 - 2) But all the MLAs of other political parties who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition party
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

Party which gets the total number of seats next to the majority party, acts as an opposition party in the legislature. But all the MLAs of other political parties who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition party.

14. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) party whose MLAs has won more than half the number of constituencies in the state are called ruling party**
- b) party whose MLAs has won $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of constituencies in the state are called ruling party

- c) party whose MLAs has won 1/3rd number of constituencies in the state are called ruling party
- d) none

Explanation

The Governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the state government. In simple words a party whose MLAs has won more than half the number of constituencies in the state are called ruling party.

15. Who among the following appoints Governor?

- a) **President**
- b) Chief Justice
- c) Prime Minister
- d) None

Explanation

The Governor, the Chief Minister, Council of Ministers. The Governor is appointed by the president of India for the term of five years.

16. What is the term of office of Governor?

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

Explanation

The Governor, the Chief Minister, Council of Ministers. The Governor is appointed by the president of India for the term of five years.

17. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The leader of the majority party is appointed as the Chief Minister by the Governor
 - 2) The Chief minister in consultation with the Governor, constitutes a cabinet which includes members of his party as ministers
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The Chief minister in consultation with the Governor, constitutes a cabinet which includes members of his party as ministers. The term of the office is five years.

18. What is the minimum age for MLC and MLA?

- a) 21, 25
- b) 25, 30
- c) **30, 25**
- d) 25, 21

Explanation

To become a Chief Minister, you should have completed 25 years of age and should be an MLA or in case of an MLC should have completed 30 years of age.

19. What is the minimum age for Governor?

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) **35**
- d) 45

Explanation

To become a Governor, one should be the citizen of India and should have completed 35 years of age and should have sound mind. And should not hold any public office of profit.

20. How many houses is/are there in state Legislature?

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) **2**

Explanation

Usually a state Legislature has two houses. Upper House and Lower House. This is called Bi-cameral Legislature

21. Upper House is called as_____

- a) **Legislative Council**
- b) Legislative Assembly
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) None

Explanation

Usually a state Legislature has two houses. Upper House and Lower House. This is called Bi-cameral Legislature. Upper House is called Legislative Council.

22. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The members are called MLCs and they are not elected directly by the people.
- 2) The Lower House is called Legislative Assembly. The members are called MLAs.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Usually a state Legislature has two houses. Upper House and Lower House. This is called Bi-cameral Legislature. Upper House is called Legislative Council. The members are called MLCs and they are not elected directly by the people. The Lower House is called Legislative Assembly. The members are called MLAs.

23. How many House are there in Tamil Nadu state legislature?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 1
- d) 4

Explanation

In India some of the states have two houses in their state legislature. But in Tamil Nadu we have Lower House only. This is called unicameral Legislature.

24. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature.
- 2) Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature. Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers. All the administration is carried on in his name.

25. Who is the chancellor of Government universities in the state?

- a) President
- b) Governor**
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Home minister

Explanation

The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature. Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers. All the administration is carried on in his name. He is the chancellor of Government universities in the state. All bills become law only after his assent.

26. Who among the following is appointed by Governor?

- a) Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission
- b) State Election Commissioner
- c) Vice chancellors of state universities
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The Governor appoints important officials of the state government such as advocate General, Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice chancellors of state universities etc.

27. Who among the following is not appointed by Governor?

- a) CJI of Supreme court**
- b) advocate General
- c) State Election Commissioner
- d) Vice chancellors of state universities

Explanation

The Governor appoints important officials of the state government such as advocate General, Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice chancellors of state universities etc.

28. _____ is the real executive head of the state administration

- a) Governor
- b) Chief Minister**
- c) President
- d) CJI of High Court

Explanation

The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration. He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.

29. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Governor allocates the portfolios among the ministers
- 2) The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration. He allocates the portfolios among the ministers. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature. All the ministers work as a team under the Chief Minister.

30. _____ formulates programmes and policies for the welfare of the people of the state

- a) Chief Minister**
- b) Home Minister
- c) Education Minister
- d) Governor

Explanation

The Chief Minister formulates programmes and policies for the welfare of the people of the state. The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state.

31. Which of the following is/are main organ of government?

- a) Legislative
- b) Executive
- c) Judiciary
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The three main organs of government are the legislative, executive and judiciary. The legislative branch makes laws, the executive branch enforces the laws, and the judiciary interprets the laws.

32. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The High courts are the highest judicial organ at the State level.
- 2) It is an independent body

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2**
- d) None

Explanation

The High courts are the highest judicial organ at the State level. It is an independent body. As per the constitution there shall be a High Court in each state.

33. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The state high court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges.
- 2) The number of Judges in the high court is uniform and fixed.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The state high court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges. The number of Judges in the high court is not uniform and fixed.

34. Who appoints the Chief Justice of High Court?

- a) Governor
- b) President**
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Chief Justice of India

Explanation

The state high court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges. The number of Judges in the high court is not uniform and fixed. President appoints the Chief Justice and can hold the office until he completes the age of 62 years.

35. What is the maximum age of Chief Justice of high court?

- a) 65
- b) 62**
- c) 58
- d) 60

Explanation

The state high court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges. The number of Judges in the high court is not uniform and fixed. President appoints the Chief Justice and can hold the office until he completes the age of 62 years.

36. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Apart from High court there are district courts and tribunals. They ensure justice to the people without any bias.
- 2) Lok Adalat (people's court) also have been established by the Government of India to settle dispute through conciliation and compromise
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Apart from High court there are district courts and tribunals. They ensure justice to the people without any bias. Apart from this, Family Courts are established to settle the disputes relating to marriages and family affairs. Lok Adalat (people's court) also have been established by the Government of India to settle dispute through conciliation and compromise.

7th Social Science Lesson 15 Questions in English

15. Media and Democracy

1. Which of the following is traditional religious media?

- 1) Harikatha
- 2) Koothu
- 3) Radio
 - a) 1, 3
 - b) 1, 2**
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 2, 3

Explanation

Traditionally, India has many folk forms of communicating with people in rural areas. Harikatha, and koothu are originally a religious media from in which the stories were propagated.

2. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Religious media is a collective form of music, dance, speech, storytelling with comic interludes.
- 2) It has tremendous effect in communicating the messages straight into the hearts of the people
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Harikatha, and koothu are originally a religious media from in which the stories were propagated. It is a collective form of music, dance, speech, storytelling with comic interludes. It has tremendous effect in communicating the messages straight into the hearts of the people.

3. Modern methods to address small and medium gatherings include _____

- a) Seminars
- b) Workshops
- c) Public meetings
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Modern methods to address small and medium gatherings include seminars, dramas, public meetings and workshops etc.

4. Which of the following has been referred to as Peoples University?

- a) Seminars
- b) Dramas
- c) **Print media**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Print media has been referred to as Peoples University because they perform the role of public informer, educate and custodian of public interest.

5. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) An individual interacts through the media to reach other individual and institutions.
- 2) Media is generally the agency for inter-personal communication.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Every individual person is a medium of expression. An individual interacts through the media to reach other individual and institutions. Media is generally the agency for inter-personal communication.

6. Which of the following is/are included in media?

- 1) Broadcasting
- 2) Narrowcasting
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Media includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium. Media is the plural of the word medium. Such a medium or media allows to communicate messages, thoughts, ideas, views, etc.

7. Which of the following are matched correctly?

- 1) Web Media – Twitter

- 2) Social Media - Google website
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Web Media - Google website and Blogs

Social Media - Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram

8. Which of the following are included in Broadcast Media?

- a) **Television**
- b) Direct mail
- c) Seminar
- d) Books

Explanation

Narrowcast - Media Cable Television, Direct mail, Seminar

Broadcast Media - Films, Television, Radio

Print - Media Newspapers, Magazine, Journals, Books, Posters, Reports

9. Which of the following is incorrect statement?

- 1) Personal communication – these are meant for personal use, like letters, telephone, cell phone, E-mail and fax
- 2) Mass communication – these are used for communicating with the masses. Newspapers, Radio, TV Collectively they are termed as media.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Personal communication – these are meant for personal use, like letters, telephone, cell phone, E-mail and fax

Mass communication – these are used for communicating with the masses. Newspapers, Radio, TV Collectively they are termed as media.

10. In which year printing press was invented?

- a) 1453
- b) 1543
- c) 1354
- d) 1435

Explanation

Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in 1453

Print Media - Newspapers, Magazine, Journals, Books, Posters, Reports

11. Which of the following are the pillars of democracy?

- 1) Legislature
 - 2) Executive
 - 3) Judiciary
 - 4) Media
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 2, 4
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The four pillars of democracy are Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, and Media. Media ensures the transparency in the working of all the above three systems.

12. Which of the following is the fourth pillar of the constitution?

- a) Legislature
- b) Executive
- c) Judiciary
- d) **Media**

Explanation

Media ensures the transparency in the working of all the above three systems. This fourth pillar of democracy ensures that all people living in far off areas of country are aware of what's happening in rest of the country.

13. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Media is very powerful entity on the earth.
 - 2) It is a mirror which shows various social, political and economic activities around us.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone

- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

Media is very powerful entity on the earth. It is a mirror which shows various social, political and economic activities around us. People depend on the media for various needs including entertainment and information.

14. Which among the following is/are the role of media?

- a) Media keeps the people awakened and it has become one of the major instruments of social change
- b) Media not only bring out the day to day happenings in the world, but also exposes the strength and weakness of the government
- c) It also advertises the various products produced by the private companies.
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Media keeps the people awakened and it has become one of the major instruments of social change. Media not only bring out the day to day happenings in the world, but also exposes the strength and weakness of the government. It also advertises the various products produced by the private companies. It creates the awareness.

15. Which of the following statement is correct regarding media?

- 1) Media provide a balanced report on any matters.
 - 2) It fights against the socio-political evils and injustice in our society while bringing empowerment to the masses and facilitating development
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

All the TV channels broadcasts national and international news. Social problems are portrayed in many cinemas. Media provide a balanced report on any matters. It fights against the socio-political evils and injustice in our society while bringing empowerment to the masses and facilitating development.

16. All in Radio was launched in_____

- a) 1956
- b) **1936**

- c) 1947
- d) 1950

Explanation

All India Radio (AIR) Officially known as Akashvani since 1956 (voice from the sky) is the radio broadcaster of the Government of India launched in 1936.

17. From Which year All India Radio is known as Akashvani?

- a) 1956
- b) 1936
- c) 1947
- d) 1950

Explanation

All India Radio (AIR) Officially known as Akashvani since 1956 (voice from the sky) is the radio broadcaster of the Government of India launched in 1936.

18. Which of the following is incorrect related to Media and public opinion?

- 1) The newspaper reflects the response of the people to the government policies.
- 2) Print media and electronic media helps the people to express their opinion on important social issues
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The mass media play a significant role in providing honest, intelligent and usually unbiased accounts of events. The newspaper reflects the response of the people to the government policies. Thus, print media and electronic media helps the people to express their opinion on important social issues.

19. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Ethics is a code of values which govern our lives.
- 2) In the context of media ethics may be described as a set of moral principles.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Ethics is a code of values which govern our lives. So they are very essential for moral and healthy life. In the context of media ethics may be described as a set of moral principles.

20. Democracy means _____

- a) **Rule by people**
- b) Rule by king
- c) Rule by minister
- d) None

Explanation

Democracy means rule by the people. It combines two Greek words. Demos refers to citizen. Kratos means either power or rule.

21. why is it necessary for media to be independent?

- a) to earn money
- b) to encourage company
- c) **to write balanced report**
- d) all the above

Explanation

The media should be independent in showing their views of public opinion and things happening in and around the country to the people and also to write a balanced report.

22. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The media, in the contemporary world of information and technology plays a very significant role in educating masses.
 - 2) The media should always keep in mind, that it should not publish anything which corrupts the public mind and disturbs social peace.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The media, in the contemporary world of information and technology plays a very significant role in educating masses. The media should always keep in mind, that it should not publish anything which corrupts the public mind and disturbs social peace. For healthy society sharing of views, free flow of information, free communication and expression plays a crucial role.

23. _____ have made the world smaller and closer

- a) **Mass media**
- b) Drama
- c) Workshop
- d) All the above

Explanation

Media, being powerful and important instruments of expression have got lot to contribute. Mass media have made the world smaller and closer.

24. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Media not only reports but acts as a bridge between the state and public.
 - 2) The media acts as a watch day of the democratic government
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Media not only reports but acts as a bridge between the state and public. Thus the media acts as a watch day of the democratic government.

25. Which form of government can flourish only under the watchful eyes of media?

- a) **Parliamentary democracy**
- b) Presidential democracy
- c) Monarchy
- d) None

Explanation

Parliamentary democracy can flourish only under the watchful eyes of media. Media not only reports but acts as a bridge between the state and public.

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) A democracy without media is like vehicle without wheel.
 - 2) Media educates masses in rural areas
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Media reminds the government of its unfulfilled promises to the public. It educates masses in rural areas. A democracy without media is like vehicle without wheel.

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7th Social Science Lesson 16 Questions in English

16. New Religious Ideas and Movements

1. The devotional poetry relating to medieval India were based on

- a) Hindu
- b) Muslim
- c) **Based on all religions**
- d) Christians

Explanation

Medieval India saw an extraordinary production of devotional poetry, which were not restricted to one particular religion but inspired by different religious movements. The exponents of these movements held the view that total devotion (bhakti) to God could save man from the pitfalls of life and earn him salvation.

2. What was proposed superior in Bhagavat gita?

- a) **Bhaktimarga (the path of bhakti)**
- b) The path of knowledge (jnana)
- c) The path of rituals and good works (karma)
- d) All the above

Explanation

God is omnipresent and resides inside every human. The Bhagavad Gita proposed that the path of bhaktimarga (the path of bhakti) is superior to the two other religious approaches, namely, the path of knowledge (jnana) and the path of rituals and good works (karma), providing inspiration to the exponents of Bhakti cult.

3. When was the bhakthi movement started in Tamil nadu?

- a) 3rd century BC
- b) 2nd century AD
- c) **7th century AD**
- d) 5th century BC

Explanation

The Bhakti movement, or the resurgence of devotional practices, started in Tamil Nadu around seventh century A.D.

4. What does Bhakthi movement in Tamil nadu include?

- a) Reciting the name of the God or Goddess
- b) Singing hymns in their praise
- c) Wearing religious marks or carrying identity emblems
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Bhakti movement, or the resurgence of devotional practices, started in Tamil Nadu around seventh century A.D. It included reciting the name of the God or Goddess, singing hymns in their praise, wearing religious marks or carrying identity emblems, and undertaking pilgrimages to sacred places associated with the deity. It emphasised the mutual emotional attachment and love of a devotee towards a personal God and of the God for the devotee.

5. Which religion appeared as a reaction against worldliness of the early Islam?

- a) Hinduism
- b) Saivism
- c) **Sufism**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

This view was also preached by Sufism, which appeared as a reaction against worldliness of the early Islam. Sufis believed that realisation of God can be achieved only through passionate devotion to God and intense meditation.

6. Sufis argued that doing what would liberate the devotee from all worldly bonds and help them become one with God?

- a) Rituals
- b) Saying mantras
- c) Doing hymns
- d) **Meditation**

Explanation

Sufis were of the view that this type of meditation would enable the devotee to understand the true nature of God. They argued that doing so would liberate the devotee from all worldly bonds and help them become one with God.

7. Who said that, 'There is only one god, though Hindus and Muslims call him by different names'?

- a) Kabir
- b) **Haridasa**
- c) Gandhi
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Several mystical religious movements, in both Hinduism and Islam, had no hesitation to freely include elements of different faiths in their teachings. 'There is only one god, though Hindus and Muslims call him by different names', stated Haridasa.

8. Poems to Siva and Vishnu, particularly to Krishna, were composed in which language

- a) Tamil
- b) Telugu
- c) Kannada
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Azhwars, the Vaishnavite Bhakti sages and the originators of Bhakti cult, and the Nayanmars, the worshipers of Siva or the Saivites, composed devotional hymns in Tamil language, dedicated to their respective gods. Siva-bhakti is associated with Siva's manifestations on earth. Poems to Siva and Vishnu, particularly to Krishna, were composed in Tamil and other South Indian languages such as Kannada and Telugu.

9. Who was the author of Thiruvaimozhi?

- a) Thirunavukarasar
- b) Appar
- c) Sundarar
- d) **Nammazhvar**

Explanation

Vishnu-bhakti or Vaishnavism is based on Vishnu's avatars (incarnations), particularly Krishna and Rama. The 12 Tamil Azhwars are chiefly known for their immortal hymns. Two Azhwars stand out distinctly for their contribution to the promotion of the Bhakti movement. Nammazhwar's fame lies in his 1,102-stanza Tiruvaimozhi.

10. Who collected the 4,000 poems of Nammazhwar, in the form of Divya Prabandham?

- a) Thirunavukarasar
- b) Appar
- c) Sundarar
- d) **Nathamuni**

Explanation

Nammazhwar's fame lies in his 1,102-stanza Tiruvaimozhi. Nathamuni collected the 4,000 poems of Nammazhwar, in the form of Divya Prabandham.

11. Who was the only female azhwar?

- a) Avvaiyar
- b) Appar
- c) **Andal**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Andal, the only female Azhwar, is another. Periyazhwar, who was earlier known as Vishnu Chittar, made lots of songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda.

12. Who is said to have found Andal as a baby in the tulsi garden at Srivilliputhur temple and adopted her?

- a) Nammazhvar
- b) Perudevanar
- c) **Periyazhvar**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Periyazhvar is said to have found Andal as a baby in the tulsi garden at Srivilliputhur temple and adopted her. She grew up in the temple town of Srivilliputhur and became known as Andal-she who ruled.

13. From the following find the works of Andal?

- a) Thiruppavai
- b) Nachiyar thirumozhi
- c) Ayyavazhi
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

The Thiruppavai (The Path to Krishna) and the Nachiyar Thirumozhi (The Sacred Songs of the Lady) are celebrated works of Andal. Her poems expressing her love for Ranganatha, the incarnation of Vishnu worshiped at a temple at Srirangam, are used in Vaishnava wedding ceremonies in Tamil Nadu.

14. From the following find the who is one of the 3 Azhwars?

- a) **Poigai Azhwar**
- b) Thirumalisai Azhwar
- c) Nammazhwar
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Three Muthal Azhwars: Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar and Pei Azhwar. Other Azhwars: Thirumalisai Azhwar, Periyazhwar, Thondaradippodi Azhwar, Thirumangai Azhwar, Thiruppanazhwar, Kulasekara Azhwar, Nammazhwar, Mathurakavi Azhwar and Andal.

15. Who among the following are legendry nayanmars?

- a) Gnanasampandar
- b) Appar
- c) Sundarar
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

There are 63 legendary Nayanmars. Among them, Gnanasamandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called "the trio") are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples.

16. Which period does Adi shankara belong to?

- a) 150-100 BC
- b) 750-850 AD
- c) **700-750 AD**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Adi Shankara or Shankarachariar (c. 700–750 A.D.) preached the Advaita philosophy. The essence of this philosophy is that the soul (atma) unites with the universal soul (brahma) through the attainment of knowledge.

17. Who set up mathas (mutts), centres of learning and worship, at Badrinath, Puri, Dwarka and Sringeri?

- a) Ramanuja
- b) **Adi shankara**
- c) Nithyasekara
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Adi Shankara or Shankarachariar set up mathas (mutts), centres of learning and worship, at Badrinath, Puri, Dwarka and Sringeri. These places have become prominent pilgrim centres today. Shankara enthusiastically endeavoured to restore the orthodox Vedic tradition without paying attention to the Bhakti movement of his time.

18. _____ is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars that form the basis of Tirumurai, the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon.

- a) Appar
- b) Sundarar
- c) **Nambiyandar nimbi**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Nambi Andar Nambi (1000 A.D.) is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars that form the basis of Tirumurai, the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon. It consists of 12 books, and 11 of them were assembled by Nambi. The 12th book is Sekkizhar's Periyapuranam.

19. Who is the author of philosophy Vishistadvaita?

- a) Adi shankara
- b) Shankarachariar
- c) **Ramanuja**

d) All the above

Explanation

Ramanuja, a 11th century Vaishnava saint, was the most influential thinker of Vaishnavism. His philosophy, known as vishistadvaita, proclaims that the soul retains its identity even after uniting with brahma.

20. Where did Ramanuja settle after a long pilgrimage?

- a) Thirunelveli
- b) Thanjavur
- c) Thirupathi
- d) **Srirangam**

Explanation

Ramanuja, a 11th century Vaishnava saint, was the most influential thinker of Vaishnavism. His philosophy, known as vishistadvaita, proclaims that the soul retains its identity even after uniting with brahma.

21. Where did vadakalai vaishnavism flourished?

- a) Delhi
- b) **Kanchipuram**
- c) Vellore
- d) Thiruvaiyyar

Explanation

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Vaishnavism spread across India. The Vadakalai Vaishnavism originally flourished around Kanchipuram, which was a popular centre for Sanskrit learning.

22. Thenkalai vaishnavism was centered in

- a) Delhi
- b) **Kanchipuram**
- c) Vellore
- d) Srirangam

Explanation

Thenkalai Vaishnavism centred on Srirangam. Vadakalai sect focused on Vedic literature, which is written in Sanskrit. The Thenkalai sect stressed the importance of Divya Prabandhams, written by the 12 Azhwars in Tamil.

23. Who were the founders of new sects that are included in the movement in Bengal, associated with Chaitanya deva?

- a) Kabir

- b) Guru nanak
- c) Tulsidas
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

While dealing with the religious movements of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in northern India, one has to keep in mind the two very different attitudes which Hindu religious leaders had towards Islam. One group accepted what was best in Islam; the other adopted a few elements in order to prevent conversion to Islam. Both reacted to Islam, but one was sympathetic while the other was hostile. Kabir and Guru Nanak, and other founders of new sects are included in the first group, while the movement in Bengal, associated with Chaitanya deva, or Chaitanya Mahaprabu, belongs to the latter tendency.

24. Who spread the Bhakti ideology in northern India where it became a mass movement?

- a) Vallabacharya
- b) Ramanuja
- c) **Ramananda**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

It was Ramananda who spread the Bhakti ideology in northern India where it became a mass movement.

25. _____a Telugu philosopher, built a temple for Lord Krishna on the Govardhan Hills near Mathura.

- a) **Vallabacharya**
- b) Ramanuja
- c) Ramananda
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Vallabhacharya, a Telugu philosopher, built a temple for Lord Krishna on the Govardhan Hills near Mathura.

26. Who is a blind poet and musician, was associated with this temple as well as that of Agra?

- a) Govardan
- b) Meera bai
- c) **Surdas**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Surdas, a blind poet and musician, was associated with this temple as well as that of Agra. His famous collection of poetry is called Sursagar. Meera Bai, wife of the crown prince of Mewar, was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna. She was a disciple of Ravidas.

27. Who gained popularity through her bhajans?

- a) **Meera bai**
- b) Ravi das
- c) Sursagar
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Meera Bai gained popularity through her bhajans. Chaitanyadeva popularised Krishna worship through ecstatic songs and dancing that had a profound effect on Vaishnavism in Bengal.

28. _____, a 17th century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs (abangas or kirtanas).

- a) **Tukaram**
- b) Vithoba
- c) Panduranga
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Tukaram, a 17th century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs (abangas or kirtanas), devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna. There is a Vitthoba/Panduranga temple at Pantharpur or Pandaripuram in Sholapur district, Maharashtra. What is Chaitanyadeva to Bengal is Tukaram to Maharashtra.

29. When did Sufism gained prominence in India?

- a) **Delhi sultanates**
- b) Mughal emperor
- c) Mauryan empire
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The advent of Sufis to India dates back to the Arab conquest of Sind. It gained prominence in the 10th and 11th centuries during the reign of the Delhi Sultans. Sufism adopted many native Indian concepts such as yogic postures, music and dance. Sufism found adherents among both Muslims and Hindus.

30. The word Sufi takes its origin from suf, it means

- a) Skin
- b) Meditation
- c) Music

d) Wool**Explanation**

The word Sufi takes its origin from suf, meaning wool. The Sufis wore coarse garments made of wool and hence they were called Sufis. Sufism was basically Islamic but was influenced by Hindu and Buddhist (Mahayana) ideas.

31. How does the Sufis accept Ulemas?

- a) Accepted wholeheartedly
- b) With certain modification
- c) **Never accepted**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Sufism was basically Islamic but was influenced by Hindu and Buddhist (Mahayana) ideas. It rejected the stringent conduct code of the ulemas. Sufis lived in hermitages akin to monasteries and functioned outside society.

32. From the following find out the major orders of Sufism?

- a) Chisti
- b) Suhrawardi
- c) Firdausi
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Sufis in medieval India were divided into three major orders. They were Chisti, Suhrawardi and Firdausi. Moinuddin Chishti made Chisti order popular in India. He died in Ajmer (1236) and his resting place is in the Ajmer Sharif Dargah in Ajmer, Rajasthan.

33. One of its distinguished followers of Nizamuddin Auliya is

- a) Kabir
- b) **Amir khusru**
- c) Firdausi
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the Chishti order, who had a large number of followers among the ruling class in Delhi. Poet Amir Khusru was one of its distinguished followers. Suhrawardi order was founded by an Iranian Sufi Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib. The Firdausi order was a branch of Suhrawardi order and its activities were confined to Bihar.

34. Who tried to reconcile Hinduism and Islam under the influence of Varanasi-based Saint Ramananda?

- a) Amir khusru
- b) Kabir**
- c) Wahid
- d) None of the above

Explanation

As a Muslim, Kabir came under the influence of Varanasi-based Saint Ramananda. He accepted some Hindu ideas and tried to reconcile Hinduism and Islam. However, it was the Hindus, and particularly those of the lower classes, to whom his message appealed.

35. Kabir's verses were composed in which of the following languages?

- a) Urdu
- b) Bengali
- c) Bhojpuri
- d) Both a and c**

Explanation

Kabir believed that God is one and formless, even though different religious sects give him different names and forms. He opposed discrimination on the basis of religion, caste and wealth. He also condemned meaningless rituals. Kabir's verses were composed in Bhojpuri language mixed with Urdu. The Kabir's Granthavali and the Bijak contain collections of Kabir's verses.

36. Guru nanak was born in 1469 at which place?

- a) Punjab
- b) Lahore**
- c) Delhi
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Guru Nanak, born in a village near Lahore in 1469, showed interest in religious discussions with other saints right from his early childhood. His parents were keen to involve him in worldly life. But he was inclined towards spiritualism.

37. Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is located in

- a) India
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Pakistan**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Guru Nanak visited many holy places and finally settled in Kartarpur near Lahore. He died there in 1539. To mark the 550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak, a corridor is being constructed by the Indian government that will link the Nanak shrine in Gurdaspur with Gurudwara Darbar Sahib at Kartarpur in Pakistan.

38. Who is considered as first guru among Sikhs?

- a) Guru harbind
- b) Guru nanak
- c) **Guru govind singh**
- d) None

Explanation

Guru Nanak preached that God is without form and wanted his followers to practice meditation upon the name of God for peace and ultimate salvation. He is considered the first guru by the Sikhs.

39. Guru Nanak and his successors' teachings are collected in the

- a) **Guru Granth Sahib**
- b) Guru keerth Sahib
- c) Guru henth Sahib
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The teachings of Guru Nanak formed the basis of Sikhism, a new religious order, founded in the late 15th century. His and his successors' teachings are collected in the Guru Granth Sahib, which is the holy book of the Sikhs.

40. Guru Nanak's teachings were spread through the group singing of hymns, called

- a) Peetans
- b) **Kirtan**
- c) Hedras
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Guru Nanak's teachings were spread through the group singing of hymns, called kirtan. The devotees gathered in (rest houses), which became gurudwaras in course of time.

41. Guru Nanak nominated Whom as his disciple to succeed him as the guru?

- a) Guru hargobind
- b) Hartal
- c) **Luhna**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Guru Nanak nominated his disciple Lehna to succeed him as the guru. Following this precedent, the successors are named by the incumbent Sikh Guru. At the time of Guru Gobind Singh, the custom of pahul (baptism by sweetened water stirred with a dagger) was introduced.

42. Those who got baptised became members of a disciplined brotherhood known as the

- a) Kahna
- b) Khalsa**
- c) Kangha
- d) None

Explanation

Guru Gobind Singh, the custom of pahul (baptism by sweetened water stirred with a dagger) was introduced. Those who got baptised became members of a disciplined brotherhood known as the Khalsa (meaning the pure). The men were given the title Singh (lion).

43. What is Kesh and kangha?

- a) Comb and uncut hair
- b) Uncut hair and comb**
- c) Swords
- d) Steel bangle

Explanation

Every member of the Khalsa had to have five distinctive things on his person. These were kesh (uncut hair), kangha (comb), kirpan (dagger), kada (steel bangle) and kachera (underpants). After Guru Gobind Singh, the holy book Guru Granth Sahib is considered the guru and its message is spread by the Khalsa.

44. Which of the following does bhakthi movement brought?

- a) It used the language of the common people for its devotional literature.
- b) Opened up space for Indian languages to grow. It stimulated literary activity in regional languages
- c) Caste system and social disparities came to be criticised.
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Vedic Hinduism was regenerated and thus saved from the onslaught of Islam. The Islamic tenets – unity of God and universal brotherhood – emphasised by the saints promoted harmony and peace. Bhakti was a movement of the common people; it used the language of the common people for its devotional literature. Bhakti movement opened up space for Indian languages to grow. It stimulated literary activity in regional languages. What sustained Sanskrit, despite its decline during this period, was the support extended by the rulers of Hindu kingdoms.

45. ____ was the only ancient Indian language remained vibrant during this period.

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Hindi
- c) **Tamil**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Tamil was the only ancient Indian language remained vibrant during this period. But the ethos of Tamil literature in medieval time had changed. In the classical period, it had secular literature depicting the everyday life, its joys and sorrows, but under the influence of devotional cults, its emphasis shifted to religion and religious literature.

7th Social Science Lesson 17 Questions in English**17. Art and architecture of Tamil nadu**

1. Rock-cut shrines at Mahabalipuram dates back to

- a) 8th century
- b) 7th century**
- c) 10th century
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Dravidian architecture is of indigenous origin. It advanced over time by a process of evolution. The earliest examples of the Tamil Dravidian architectural tradition were the 7th century rock-cut shrines at Mahabalipuram.

2. The later chola epoch dates back to

- a) 900 AD
- b) 1000 AD
- c) 1100 AD**
- d) 1600 AD

Explanation

In Tamil Nadu, the evolution of temple architecture took place in five stages: (1) The Pallava Epoch (A.D. 600 to 850); (2) Early Chola Epoch (A.D. 850 to 1100); (3) Later Chola Epoch (A.D. 1100 to 1350); (4) Vijayanagara/ Nayak Epoch (A.D. 1350 to 1600); and (5) Modern Epoch (After A.D. 1600).

3. The pallavan architecture was

- a) Wood temples
- b) Rock cut**
- c) Caves
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Pallava epoch witnessed a transition from rock-cut to free-standing temples. Rock-cut temples were initially built by carving a rock to the required design and then rocks were cut to build temples.

4. Which pallavan king was pioneer in rock cut architecture?

- a) Brihadatta
- b) Pallavarman
- c) **Mahendravarman**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Pallava king Mahendravarman was a pioneer in rock-cut architecture. Mandagapattu temple was the first rock-cut temple built by him. The rock-cut cave structure has two pillars in the front that hold it.

5. The shore temple in Mahabalipuram is known as

- a) Beach temple
- b) Sivan lord temple
- c) **Seven pagodas**
- d) Both a and c

Explanation

The Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram, also called the Seven Pagodas, was built by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman II. It is the oldest structural temple in South India.

6. Which of the following Ruler is also known as Rajasimha?

- a) Brihadatta
- b) Narasimhavarman I
- c) **Narasimhavarman II**
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

The structural temples were built using blocks of rock instead of a whole block as earlier. Narasimhavarman II, also known as Rajasimha, built the Kanchi Kailasanatha temple.

7. The Vaikuntha Perumal temple at Kanchipuram was built by

- a) Narasimhavarman
- b) Mahendravarman
- c) **Nandivarman II**
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Vaikuntha Perumal temple at Kanchipuram was built by Nandivarman II. Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram) is built of cut stones rather than carved out of caves. It has two shrines, one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu.

8. Pancha pandava rathas consists of

- a) Draupadi ratha
- b) Arjuna ratha
- c) Nagula sahadewa ratha
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Tamil Dravida tradition is exemplified by rock-cut monuments such as Pancha Pandava Rathas, namely Draupadi ratha, Dharmaraja ratha, Bheema ratha, Arjuna ratha and Nagula-Sahadeva ratha.

9. The outer walls of the rathas, especially of Arjuna, Bhima and Dharmaraja, are decorated with

- a) Garlands
- b) Niches
- c) Motifs
- d) **Both c and b**

Explanation

The outer walls of the rathas, especially of Arjuna, Bhima and Dharmaraja, are decorated with niches and motifs.

10. The niches have the sculptures of

- a) Goddesses
- b) Monarchs
- c) Scenes from mythology.
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The niches have the sculptures of gods, goddesses, monarchs and scenes from mythology. The Arjuna's Penance, carved on the face of a granite boulder, is a magnificent relief, measuring approximately 100 ft long by 45 ft high.

11. The Mamallapuram monuments and temples, including the Shore Temple complex, were notified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in

- a) 2000
- b) 1984**
- c) 2011
- d) 1994

Explanation

The Mamallapuram monuments and temples, including the Shore Temple complex, were notified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984.

12. Who were the contemporary of pallavas in architecture?

- a) Early cholas
- b) Kalabhras
- c) Early pallavas**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Early Pandyas were the contemporaries of the Pallavas. Unlike the Pallavas, Pandyas installed deities in the sanctums in their cave temples. More than fifty cave temples have been found in different parts of the Pandyan Empire.

13. Where were the early pandyan architecture temples found?

- a) Mayiladikurichi
- b) Anaimalai
- c) Tiruparankundram
- d) All the above**

Explanation

More than fifty cave temples have been found in different parts of the Pandyan Empire. The most important of them are found in Malaiyadikurichi, Anaimalai, Tiruparankundram and Trichirappali.

14. The cave temples were dedicated to

- a) Siva
- b) Vishnu
- c) Brahma
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The caves were dedicated to Siva, Vishnu and Brahma. In the Siva temple of Pandyas, the linga is carved out of the mother rock. The figure of Nandhi is also carved out of the rock.

15. Which of the following are placed either side of sanctum?

- a) Vinayagar
- b) Murugan
- c) **Dwarapalas**
- d) All the above

Explanation

The back side walls are divided into four niches on which the bas-relief images of Siva, Vishnu, Durga, Ganapathy, Subramanya, Surya, Brahma and Saraswathi are carved out. The dwarapalas figure on either side of sanctum.

16. The illustrious example for rock-cut style of Pandyan architecture is located in?

- a) Thiruparakundram
- b) Thirunelveli
- c) **Kazhugumalai**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Rock-cut and structural temples are significant part of the Pandya architecture. The illustrious example for rock-cut style is unfinished Kazhugumalai Vettuvankoil temple. The Vettuvankoil, a monolithic temple at Kazhugumalai, is hewn out of a huge boulder on four sides. At the top of the temple, sculptures of Uma Maheswarar, Dakshinamoorthy, Vishnu and Brahma are found.

17. From the following find out the examples of pandyan architectural style?

- a) Meenakshi amman temple
- b) Nellaiappar temple
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Meenakshi Amman Temple in Madurai and Nellaiappar Temple in Tirunelveli represent examples of Pandyas' architectural style.

18. Which of the following have the bas relief of many deities: Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, Parvathi, Subramanya, Ganapathi and Dakshinamoorthy?

- a) Tiruparankundram
- b) Anaimalai
- c) Kazhugumalai
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Tiruparankundram, Anaimalai and Kazhugumalai have the bas relief of many deities: Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, Parvathi, Subramanya, Ganapathi and Dakshinamoorthy. These are some remarkable images of the cave temples. Many early Pandya images unearthed from Madurai and its surrounding areas are now in Tirumalai Nayakkar museum at Madurai.

19. How many kilometers is sittanavasal from pudukkottai?

- a) 19
- b) **15**
- c) 20
- d) 25

Explanation

Caves at Sittanavasal, 15 kilometres away from Pudukkottai, and at Tirumalapuram in Sankarankovil taluk, Tirunelveli district, have outstanding early Pandya paintings.

20. How was the painting in sittanavasal done by Jain monks?

- a) Digital
- b) Brushed
- c) Resco
- d) **Fresco**

Explanation

Sittanavasal was a residential cave of the Jain monks. They painted the walls with fresco painting. Unfortunately, we have lost many of those paintings. Among the surviving ones, the lotus pond is notable for its excellent execution of colours and exposition of the scene.

21. Which of the following things are found in paintings of Sittanavasal?

- a) Lotus
- b) Leaves
- c) Man
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Among the surviving ones, the lotus pond is notable for its excellent execution of colours and exposition of the scene. The image of lotus flowers, leaves spread all over the pond, animals, elephants, buffalos, swans and a man who plucks the flowers look brilliant.

22. The Sittanavasal paintings have similarities with the

- a) Bodh gaya
- b) Jataka paintings
- c) **Ajantha paintings**
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Sittanavasal paintings have similarities with the Ajantha paintings. Tirumalaipuram, from where we get early Pandya paintings, are in a damaged condition.

23. Whose period the Chola became the limelight?

- a) Raja raja cholan
- b) Rajendra cholan
- c) **Vijayalaya cholan**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Cholas came to limelight in A.D. 850 under Vijaylaya Chola and continued to govern the region for about four hundred years. For the Early Chola epoch, the temple at Dadapuram, near Tindivanam in TamilNadu, is worth mentioning.

24. The early Chola architecture followed the style of

- a) Ajantha paintings
- b) Chozhian
- c) **Sembiyan madhevi**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The early Chola architecture followed the style of Sembiyan Mahadevi. Temples with the increased number of devakoshta (niche) figures can be classified as belonging to the Sembiyan style.

25. _____ is an illustrious example of early temple that was re-fashioned in the days of Sembiyan Mahadevi.

- a) Tiruvannamalai

- b) Villupuram
- c) Tiruppurambiyam**
- d) Both a and c

Explanation

Tiruppurambiyam is an illustrious example of early temple that was re-fashioned in the days of Sembiyan Mahadevi.

26. Which of the following temples shows the epoch of later cholas?

- a) Thanjavur temple
- b) Gangaikonda cholapuram temple
- c) Thirumalainayakar temple
- d) Both a and b**

Explanation

The maturity attained by Chola architecture is reflected in the two magnificent temples of Thanjavur and GangaikondaCholapuram. The magnificent Thanjavur Big Temple dedicated to Siva, completed around A.D.1009, is a fitting memorial to the material achievements of the time of Rajaraja.

27. _____is one among the tallest man-made shikaras of the world.

- a) Thanjavur temple**
- b) Gangaikonda cholapuram temple
- c) Airavateshwar temple
- d) None of the above

Explanation

At the time the Big Temple of Thanjavur was constructed, it was a huge temple complex. The 216 feet vimana (structure over the garbhagriha) is notable as it is one among the tallest man-made shikaras of the world. Due to its massive height, the shikara is called the Dakshina Meru. The huge bull statue (Nandi) measures about 16 feet long and 13 feet height and is carved out of a single rock.

28. Gangaikonda Cholapuram served as the Chola capital for about

- a) 300 years
- b) 250 years**
- c) 100 years
- d) 350 years

Explanation

Gangaikonda Cholapuram served as the Chola capital for about 250 years, until the decline of the Cholas and the rise of the Pandyas. The Brihadeeshwara temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram, built by Rajendra Chola, is undoubtedly as worthy a successor to the Brihadeeshwara temple of Thanjavur.

29. The height of Brihadeeshwara temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram is

- a) 30 m
- b) 55m**
- c) 333m
- d) 88m

Explanation

The height of the temple is 55 metres. The sanctum has two storeys as in the big temple at Thanjavur. The outer wall has many projections with niches and recesses on three sides. In the niches there are the images of Siva, Vishnu and other gods.

30. Which of the following shrines were found in Brihadeeshwara temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram?

- a) Chandeeswarar
- b) Ganesa
- c) Mahishasura Mardhini
- d) All the above**

Explanation

The outer wall has many projections with niches and recesses on three sides. In the niches there are the images of Siva, Vishnu and other gods. This temple complex has the shrines of Chandeeswarar, Ganesa and Mahishasura Mardhini.

31. Dharasuram, Airavateshwar temple is found in

- a) Tanjore
- b) Kumbakonam**
- c) Jayankondam
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Dharasuram, near Kumbakonam, is a Later Chola period temple, rich in architectural splendour, dedicated to Iravatheswara (Siva as god of lord Indira's elephant).

32. Who constructed the temple of Airavateshwar temple in kumbakonam?

- a) Raja raja cholan
- b) Rajendra cholan
- c) **Raja raja II**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Rajaraja II constructed this temple. This temple is another landmark of the Chola architecture. The Mahamandapam is an elaborate structure. The entire structure looks like a ratha because it has four wheels at the Mahamandapam.

33. The pillayarpatti temple belongs to

- a) 11th century
- b) **13th century**
- c) 15th century
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The contribution of Later Pandyas to South Indian art was significant. A case in point is the cave temple at Pillayarpatti (near Karaikudi, TamilNadu) belonging to 13th century. This temple is important both for its sculptures and for an inscription.

34. The specialty of pillayarpatti temple is

- a) It has many gopurams
- b) One big tower
- c) Two vinayaga statue
- d) **Cave temple**

Explanation

A beautiful Ganesha is carved facing the entrance. The importance of the figure, referred to Desivinayaga in the cave inscription, is that there are two arms with the trunk turning to the right.

35. Which of the following construction emerged during Vijayanagar Epoch?

- a) **Constructing mandapas**
- b) Big sanctum
- c) Naturally constructed
- d) None of the above

Explanation

During the Vijayanagara epoch, a new form of construction emerged. It is the mandapam (pavilion) to where the gods are carried every year. Pillared outdoor mandapams are meant for public rituals with the ones in the east serving as the waiting room for devotees, which adorn the large temples.

36. Which of the following sculptures are found in pillars of mandapas during Vijayanagara epoch?

- a) Horses
- b) Lions
- c) The gods
- d) All the above

Explanation

These mandapams attract attention for its monolithic pillars. On these pillars are sculptured horses, lions and the gods.

37. Jalagandeshwar temple is found in

- a) Kanchipuram
- b) **Vellore**
- c) Chennai
- d) Kanchipuram

Explanation

The kalyana mandapam at Kanchipuram (Varadaraja Perumal temple) and at Vellore (Jalagandeshwar temple) are notable examples. The most celebrated of these mandapams in temple of Madurai is the Pudumandapam.

38. Massive gopurams at the four sides of temple are specialization of

- a) **Vijayanagar epoch**
- b) Chola epoch
- c) Pandya epoch
- d) None

Explanation

The main features of the Vijayanagar and Nayak architecture are decorated mandapas, ornamental pillars, life-size images, gopuras, prakaras, music pillars, floral works and stone windows during the 15th to 17th centuries. Tanks are attached to the temples. Gateways to temple are constructed from four directions with massive gopurams.

39. Alakiya nimbi temple is found in

- a) Tiruppur district
- b) Thiruvannamalai district
- c) **Tirunelveli district**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The practice of fitting the niches with sculptures continued during the Nayak period. There was an increased use of major sculpted figures (relief sculpture) as found at the Alakiya Nambi temple at Tirukkurungudi (Tirunelveli district) and the Gopalakrishna temple in the Ranganatha temple complex at Srirangam. The southern festival mandapam of Adinatha temple at Azhwar Tirunagari and the porch of the Nellaiyappar temple at Tirunelveli are other notable examples.

40. The 1000 pillar mandapam is found in

- a) All temples
- b) **Meenakshi temple**
- c) Varatharaja temple
- d) None of the above

Explanation

In TamilNadu, the image of deities attached to composite columns gradually freed themselves from the core column. The 1000-pillar mandapam of the Meenakshi- Sundaeswarar temple, Pudumandapam at Madurai, Rathi Mandapam at Tirukkurungudi and Vanamamalai Temple at Nanguneri are illustrious examples for the mandapam architecture of this period.

41. Which of the pillars are found in Vijayanagar epoch?

- a) Yazhi pillars
- b) Horse pillars
- c) Peacock pillars
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

The pillars of this period are more decorative than the previous period. Monolithic gigantic yazhi pillars, horse pillars with life-size portraits of mythological and royal family members, common folk, animals and floral works were made. Musical pillars were the peculiar feature of this time.

42. Which of the following is common feature in pillars of mandapas?

- a) Sitting elephant
- b) **Sitting lion**

- c) Sitting goddess
- d) None of the above

Explanation

A sitting lion at the top of the pillars is a common feature in the mandapams. The windows are carved out on the walls of the sanctum and mandapams.

43. The Subramanya shrine in the Big Temple is constructed by

- a) Cholas
- b) Pandyas
- c) Cheras
- d) **Vijayangar empire**

Explanation

The Jalagandeshwara temple at Vellore, the temples at Thadikompu near Dindugal and Krishnapuram near Tirunelveli and the Subramanya shrine in the Big Temple Thanjavur are most remarkable edifices of Vijayanagar epoch.

44. Vijayanagar and Nayak paintings are found in

- a) Tiruvellarai
- b) Azhaharkoil
- c) Tiruvannamalai
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Vijayanagar and Nayak paintings are seen at Varadharaja Perumal temple at Kanchipuram, Kudalazhagar Temple at Madurai and the temples of Srivilliputhur, Tiruvellarai, Azhaharkoil, Tiruvannamalai and Srirangam. The paintings mostly have the stories from Ramayana, palace scenes and mythological stories.

45. Who were the feudatories of Madurai Nayaks, ruled Ramanathapuram and contributed to the Ramanathaswamy temple architecture?

- a) Pandiyans
- b) Sheshtras
- c) **Sethupathi**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Sethupathis, as the feudatories of Madurai Nayaks, ruled Ramanathapuram and contributed to the Ramanathaswamy temple architecture. In the temple of Rameswaram, the predominance of corridors is striking. It is claimed that this temple has the longest set of corridors in the world.

46. Which temple has the longest set of corridors in the world?

- a) Rameswaram
- b) Madurai
- c) Tirunelveli
- d) None of the above

Explanation

In the temple of Rameswaram, the predominance of corridors is striking. It is claimed that this temple has the longest set of corridors in the world. The temple has three sets of corridors. The outer set of the temple's corridors has a height of almost 7 metres and stretches for about 120 metres in both the eastern and western directions. The corridors to the north and to the south, on the other hand, are about 195 metres in length. The outer corridor is also remarkable for the number of pillars that support it, which is over 1200 in number. Moreover, many of these pillars are decorated by ornate carvings. The innermost set of corridors is the oldest of the three.

7th Social Science Lesson 18 Questions in English

18. Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika Philosophy in Tamil Nadu

1. According to whom, there was 62 different philosophical and religious schools flourished in India in 6th century BCE?

- a) Ajivikas
- b) Herbontt
- c) **Bigha Nitaya**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

During the 6th century B.C. (BCE), according to the Bigha Nitaya (an ancient Buddhist tract), as many as 62 different philosophical and religious schools flourished in India.

2. Which of following religious sect survived till late medieval period?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) **Ajivikas**
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Among numerous sects, only the Ajivikas survived till the late medieval times. But Jainism and Buddhism continued to flourish until the modern times. Buddha and Mahavira, the founders of these two faiths, based their ethical teachings against the sacrificial cult of the Vedic religion. Their teachings were preserved and passed on through monks, who were drawn from various social groups.

3. How was Mahavira's teachings transmitted by his followers?

- a) Documents
- b) **Orally**
- c) In sculptures
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Mahavira's preaching was orally transmitted by his disciples over the course of about one thousand years. In the early period of Jainism, monks strictly followed the five great vows of Jainism. Even religious scriptures were considered possessions and therefore knowledge of the religion was never documented.

4. What does nirvana mean in Jainism?

- a) Without clothes
- b) Without possessions

- c) **Death**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Two hundred years after the attainment of nirvana (death) of Mahavira, Jain scholars attempted to codify the canon by convening an assembly at Pataliputra. It was the first Jain council to debate the issue, but it ended as a failure because the council could not arrive at a unanimous decision in defining the canon.

5. Where does the 2nd Jain council held in?

- a) Allahabad
- b) **Vallabhi**
- c) Pataliputra
- d) Srinagar

Explanation

A second council held at Vallabhi, in the 5th century A.D., was, however, successful in resolving the differences. This enabled the scholars of the time to explain the principles of Jainism with certainty.

6. What does Acharya mean in Jainism?

- a) Student
- b) **Teacher**
- c) God
- d) Jainist

Explanation

Around 500 A.D. (CE) the Jain acharyas (teachers) realised that it was extremely difficult to keep memorising the entire Jain literature compiled by the many scholars of the past and present.

7. From the following, find out the one that does not belong to five great vows of Jainism?

- a) Ahimsa
- b) Celibacy
- c) Aparigraha
- d) **None of the above**

Explanation

Five Great Vows of Jainism: 1. Non-violence – Ahimsa; 2. Truth – Satya; 3. Non-stealing – Achaurya; 4. Celibacy/Chastity – Brahmacharya; 5. Non-possession – Aparigraha.

8. When there was a split in Jainism occurred?

- a) 3rd century BC

- b) 2nd century AD
- c) **1st century BC**
- d) 2nd century BC

Explanation

A major split occurred in Jainism (1st century B.C.), giving rise to two major sects, namely Digambaras and Svetambaras. Both the Digambaras and the Svetambaras generally acknowledge the Agama Sutras to be their early literature, while they do differ with regard to their content and interpretation.

9. In which language was the Agama sutras were written?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) **Ardha-magadhi**
- c) Tamil
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Agama Sutras consists of many sacred books of the Jain religion. They have been written in the Ardha-magadhi Prakrit language.

10. Which of the following Agama sutra was lost?

- a) 10th
- b) 11th
- c) 5th
- d) **12th**

Explanation

Containing the direct preaching of Mahavira, consisting of 12 texts, they were originally compiled by immediate disciples of Mahavira. The 12th Agama Sutra is said to have been lost.

11. Non agama literatures were compiled by

- a) Gods
- b) Ascetics
- c) Scholars
- d) **Both b and c**

Explanation

Non-Agama literature includes commentary and **Explanation** of Agama Sutras, and independent works, compiled by ascetics and scholars.

12. In which of the following languages were the non Agama literatures written?

- a) Tamil

- b) German
- c) English
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Non-Agama literature are written in many languages such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, old Marathi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, German and English.

13. How many Maha bhasyas written in Jainism?

- a) 33
- b) 84
- c) 2
- d) 1

Explanation

Recognition was given to 84 books, and among them, there are 41 sutras, 12 commentaries and one Maha Bhasya or great commentary. The 41 sutras include 11 Angas (scriptures followed by Swetambaras), 12 Upangas (instructions manuals), five Chedas (rules of conduct for the monks), five Mulas (basic doctrine of Jainism) and eight miscellaneous works, such as Kalpasutra of Bhadrabahu. It is believed that the Panchatantra has a great amount of Jain influence.

14. _____ is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras.

- a) Sivaka sinthamani
- b) **Jainacharitha**
- c) Holkars
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Jainacharitha of Kalpa Sūtra is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras, notably Parshvanatha, founder of Jainism as well as the first Tirthankara, and Mahavira, the last and the 24th Tirthankara. This work is ascribed to Bhadrabahu, who along with Chandragupta Maurya migrated to Mysore (about 296 B.C.) and settled there.

15. _____ are those who have attained nirvana and made a passage from this world to the next.

- a) Deekshiths
- b) Gardinas
- c) **Tirthankaras**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Tirthankaras are those who have attained nirvana and made a passage from this world to the next.

16. In which of the following languages were the Jain texts written?

- a) Hindi
- b) Tamil
- c) Kannada
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Jain texts composed in Indian vernacular languages such as Hindi, Tamil and Kannada. Jivaka Chintamani, a Tamil epic poem, is a good example, composed in the tradition of Sangam literature by a Jain saint named Tiruthakkathevar.

17. _____ narrates the life of a pious king who rose to prominence by his own merit only to become an ascetic in the end.

- a) Silapathigaram
- b) **Jivaka chinthamani**
- c) Kundalakesi
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Jivaka Chintamani by a Jain saint named Tiruthakkathevar narrates the life of a pious king who rose to prominence by his own merit only to become an ascetic in the end. Another scholarly work in Tamil, Naladiyar, is also attributed to a Jain monk. Thirukkural was composed by Tiruvalluvar, believed to be a Jain scholar.

18. There is evidence that Jains have moved to kongu region from this place?

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra
- c) **Karnataka**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

There is a clear evidence of the movements of the Jains from Karnataka to the Kongu region (Salem, Erode and Coimbatore areas), to the Kaveri Delta (Tiruchirapalli) southwards into Pudukkottai region (Sittannavasal) and finally into the Pandya kingdom (Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts).

19. Which of the following sect of Jainism does tamil Jains come under

- a) Svetambaras
- b) **Digambaras**
- c) Both
- d) None

Explanation

Tamils broadly come under Digambara sect. It is believed that the Kalabhras were the patrons of Jainism.

20. Sittanavasal cave in Pudukkottai district is located on a prominent rock that stands ____m above the ground.

- a) 140
- b) 1000
- c) 70
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Sittanavasal cave in Pudukkottai district is located on a prominent rock that stands 70 m above the ground. It has a natural cavern, known as Eladipattam, at one end, and a rock-cut cave temple at the other.

21. How many bedrocks were found behind the fenced cavern in sittanavasal cave?

- a) 221
- b) 21
- c) 17
- d) 55

Explanation

Sittanavasal cave in Pudukkottai district is located on a prominent rock that stands 70 m above the ground. It has a natural cavern, known as Eladipattam, at one end, and a rock-cut cave temple at the other. Behind the fenced cavern, there are 17 rock beds marked on the floor. The stone berths aligned in rows are believed to have served as a Jain shelter.

22. The temple that lies west off the hillock is named as

- a) **Arivar koil**
- b) Paranjothi koil
- c) Artha mandapam
- d) None

Explanation

The Sittanavasal cave temple, named Arivar Koil, lies on the west off the hillock. The facade of the temple is simple, with four rock-cut columns. Constructed in the early Pandya period, in the 7th century A.D. , it has a hall in the front called the Ardha-mandapam and a smaller cell at the rear, which is the garbha graha (sanctum sanctorum).

23. The murals in the temple resemble the frescoes of which paintings?

- a) Ellora
- b) **Ajantha**
- c) Kakatiya

d) None of the above

Explanation

The murals in the temple resemble the frescoes of the famous Ajanta caves. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) took over the caves only in 1958. Thereafter it took two decades to cover the cave and regulate the entry of visitors. There are the bas-relief figures of Tirthankaras on the left wall of the hall and acharyas on the right before one enters the inner chamber, the sanctum sanctorum.

24. Which of the following reign does Jainism flourished?

- a) Chola
- b) Pandya
- c) **Pallava**
- d) None

Explanation

Jainism flourished during the Pallava reign. In his writings, Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang has mentioned about the presence of a large number of Buddhists and Jains during his visit to the Pallava country in 7th century A.D.

25. Trilokyanatha Jinaswamy Temple is located in

- a) Thiruvallur
- b) Thanjavur
- c) Uraiyur
- d) **Tiruparuttikunram**

Explanation

Most of the Pallava rulers were Jains. Mahendravarman was a Jain initially. The two Jain temples in Kanchipuram are Trilokyanatha Jinaswamy Temple at Tiruparuttikunram, on the banks of the river Palar, and the Chandra Prabha temple dedicated to the Tirtankara named Chandraprabha. The architecture of these temples is in Pallava style, but it has deteriorated in due course of time.

26. Who expanded the Trilokyanatha Temple by adding the Sangeetha mandapa?

- a) **Irugappa**
- b) Deva raya
- c) Narasimhavarman
- d) None of the above

Explanation

During the Vijayanagar rule (1387), Irugappa, a disciple of Jaina-muni Pushpasena; and a minister of Vijayanagar King Harihara II (1377-1404), expanded the Trilokyanatha Temple by adding the Sangeetha mandapa. The grand murals were added only at this time.

27. How many percentage of Jains were present in 2011 census in Tamilnadu?

- a) 0.12
- b) 0.21
- c) 2
- d) 1.33

Explanation

In the Kanchipuram district, apart from Tiruparuttikunram, Jain vestiges have been found over the years in many villages across the state. The total population of Jains in Tamil Nadu is 83,359 or 0.12 per cent of the population as per the 2011 census.

28. The kahugumalai temple in kovilpatti belongs to

- a) 10th century AD
- b) 2nd century
- c) **8th century AD**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The 8th century Kazhugumalai temple in Kovilpatti taluk in Thoothukudi district marks the revival of Jainism in Tamil Nadu. This cave temple was built by King Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan of the Pandyan kingdom.

29. The term 'Yaksha' in Jainism means

- a) Female attendant
- b) **Male attendant**
- c) God
- d) None

Explanation

Polished rock-cut cave beds, popularly known as Panchavar Padukkai at Kazhugumalai cavern host the figures of not only the Tirtankaras but also the figures of yakshas and yakshis (Male and Female attendants respectively).

30. The fourteen jain monk beds found in bharavamalai is located in

- a) Kanchipuram
- b) Chennai
- c) Tirunelveli
- d) **Vellore**

Explanation

Fourteen Jain monk beds, dating back to the 5th century A.D., have been excavated inside three caverns on top of a hill in Vellore district. The beds are found at the Bhairavamalai in Latheri, Katpadi taluk, Vellore district.

31. The bed rests found in which cavern had no head rests?

- a) Kazhugumalai
- b) Karnataka
- c) **Bhairavamalai**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Of the three caverns in bhairavamalai, two of them house beds. One houses four rock beds while the other houses one bed. Unlike many rock beds found elsewhere, these ones have no head-rest.

32. _____ is a Jain temple in a cave complex located near Arni town in Tiruvannamalai district in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Kazhugumalai
- b) Bhairavamalai
- c) **Thirumalai**
- d) None

Explanation

Thirumalai is a Jain temple in a cave complex located near Arni town in Tiruvannamalai district in Tamil Nadu.

33. Who is the 22nd tirthankara of Jainism?

- a) Mahavira
- b) **Neminatha**
- c) Deekshith
- d) All the above

Explanation

The complex, dated to the 12th century A.D., includes three Jain caves, two Jain temples and a 16-metre-high sculpture of Neminatha, the 22nd Tirthankara. This image of Neminatha is considered to be the tallest Jain image in Tamil Nadu.

34. Kizha Kuyil Kudi is found in

- a) **Madurai**
- b) Theni
- c) Dindugal
- d) Vellore

Explanation

There are 26 caves, 200 stone beds, 60 inscriptions and over 100 sculptures in and around Madurai. The Kizha Kuyil Kudi is a striking example. This hillock is 12 kilometres west of Madurai, on the Madurai–Theni Highway.

35. Which of the following sculptures are found in Kizha Kuyil Kudi cave?

- a) Mahavira
- b) Parshvanath
- c) Bahubali
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The sculptures are assigned to the period of Parantaka Veera Narayana Pandyan who ruled from A.D. 860 to 900. There are eight sculptures. The images of Rishab Nath or Adinath, Mahavira, Parshvanath and Bahubali are found here.

36. _____ is an educational centre of Jains.

- a) Svethams
- b) Digams
- c) **Palli**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Jaina monasteries and temples also served as seats of learning. Education was imparted in these institutions to the people irrespective of caste and creed. The Jainas propagated their doctrines and proved to be a potential media of mass education. The Bhairavamalai we have mentioned earlier is situated near a small village called Kukkara Palli. 'Palli' is an educational centre of Jains and villages bearing the suffix of Palli are common in many places in Tamil Nadu.

37. What was Buddha's original name?

- a) Gautama Buddha
- b) Gautama siddhartha
- c) **Siddhartha Sakya- muni Gautama**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Buddha's original name, Siddhartha Sakya- muni Gautama, if translated into English, would mean Gautama who belongs to the Sakya tribe and who has reached the goal of perfection. Gautama Buddha was a contemporary of Mahavira. His father ruled the tribe of Sakya in a region near the present-day Nepal.

38. Under which tree, Buddha attained enlightenment?

- a) Peach
- b) **Sarnath**

- c) **Bodhi**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The religions proclaimed that the only way to salvation was through living the life of an ascetic. But despite practicing asceticism, Gautama could not arrive anywhere near the truth. And one night, as he sat under a bodhi-tree struggling with his doubt and his loneliness, a great peace descended on him. He was no longer Gautama, the sceptic, but became Buddha, the Enlightened.

39. Which of the following does not include in Eight fold path of Buddha teachings?

- a) Right thought
- b) Right speech
- c) Right action
- d) **None of the above**

Explanation

Asserting that both the king (passion for pleasures) and the hermit (self-mortifications) were wrong, he discovered the middle path. The middle path is based on 'an eight-fold path' of Right understanding, Right thought, Right speech, Right action, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness, Right concentration.

40. What does Buddha stressed on?

- a) Glory of God
- b) **Power of love**
- c) Nothing
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Buddha taught not the glory of God but the power of love. He held the view that all men are born to an 'equality of rights'. He undertook long journeys and carried his message far and wide. Buddha preached his teachings in Prakrit.

41. From the following find the four noble truth?

- a) Life includes pain, getting old, disease, and ultimately death.
- b) Suffering is caused by craving and aversion.
- c) Suffering can be overcome and happiness attained.
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Buddha preached his teachings in Prakrit. His four noble truths are as follows:

1. Life includes pain, getting old, disease, and ultimately death.

2. Suffering is caused by craving and aversion.
3. Suffering can be overcome and happiness attained.
4. True happiness and contentment are possible, if one pursues the eight-fold path.

42. When was Buddha's teachings reduced to writings?

- a) 100 AD
- b) 80 AD
- c) **80 BC**
- d) 120 BC

Explanation

Buddha's teachings for a long time were transmitted through the memory of teachers and disciples. They were reduced to writing by 80 B.C. and were written in the Pali language. The Pali canon Tripitaka has three divisions, also known as the Threefold Basket. They include Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

43. _____ contains the rules of the order of Buddhist monks, which must be observed for achieving purity of conduct.

- a) Sutta Pitaka
- b) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- c) Jatakas
- d) **Vinaya Pitaka**

Explanation

Vinaya Pitaka contains the rules of the order of Buddhist monks, which must be observed for achieving purity of conduct. Sutta Pitaka lays down the principles of religion by citing discourses as evidence.

44. _____ is the latest of the Tripitaka. It deals with ethics, philosophy and meta-physics.

- a) Sutta Pitaka
- b) **Abhidhamma Pitaka**
- c) Jatakas
- d) Vinaya Pitaka

Explanation

Abhidhamma Pitaka is the latest of the Tripitaka. It deals with ethics, philosophy and meta-physics. Other prominent canonical literary works in Buddhism include: Jatakas – various stories of the lives of the Buddha found in Buddhist literature.

45. Which of the following is a legend in verse, containing a narration of the life and activities of the 24 Buddhas who are believed to have preceded Gautama?

- a) **Buddhavamsa**
- b) Mahavamsa
- c) Dipavamsa
- d) All the above

Explanation

Buddhavamsa – A legend in verse, containing a narration of the life and activities of the 24 Buddhas who are believed to have preceded Gautama. Apart from the above canonical literature, there is a long series of non- canonical literature in Pali.

46. Which of the following was originally return in Sanskrit?

- a) Buddhavamsa
- b) Mahavamsa
- c) Dipavamsa
- d) **Milindapanha**

Explanation

Milindapanha – which means 'questions of Milinda'. It contains a dialogue between Milinda, the Graeco-Bactrian king, and the monk Nagasena over some problems that faced Buddhism. It was originally written in Sanskrit.

47. Which of the following is a Ceylonese chronicles?

- a) Mahavamsa
- b) Dipavamsa
- c) Milindavamsa
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

The two famous Ceylonese chronicles are Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa. The former deals with the royal dynasties of the Indian subcontinent including Sri Lanka, while the latter deals with the arrival of the Buddha's teachings and preachers in Sri Lanka.

48. Who is the first Buddhist commentator?

- a) Brihadatta
- b) Buddha
- c) **Buddhagosa**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Buddhagosa's Visuddhimagga is a later work. He is the first Buddhist commentator. Sanskrit literature became prominent in Buddhism with the rise of Mahayana Buddhism. However, some of the Sanskrit works were produced by the Hinayana school as well.

49. Which of the following is written by Asvaghosa, is an epic style Sanskrit work?

- a) Gautamacharitra
- b) Buddhacharitra**
- c) Harischaritra
- d) Both a and c

Explanation

Buddhacharita, written by Asvaghosa, is an epic style Sanskrit work. It tells the life history of Gautama Buddha.

50. Buddhism is believed to have spread to the Tamil country by

- a) Buddha himself
- b) Chandragupta
- c) Ceylonese missionaries**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Buddhism is believed to have spread to the Tamil country by the Ceylonese missionaries. The evidence in support of this is some monuments of the Pandya country, which are assigned to the 3rd century B.C. (BCE). The monuments are in caverns known as Pancha Pandava Malai.

51. On whose travel to tamilnadu, Buddhism was almost on the decline?

- a) Fahein
- b) Hieun Tsang**
- c) Tiang lang
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

The Thevaram hymns of Saiva saints and the Nalayira Divyaprabandam of Vaishnava Azhwars provided evidence to the challenges Buddhism faced in Tamil country. When Hieun Tsang, the Chinese traveller, visited south India in the 7th century, Buddhism was almost on the decline.

52. Where does the sculptures of Buddha is found in Tamil nadu?

- a) Villianur
- b) Thirukavalur
- c) Thiyaganur**
- d) None

Explanation

The presence of Virasozhiyam (a 11th century Later Chola period grammar text, composed by a Buddhist) and the discovery of 13th century Buddhist bronzes in Nagapattinam testify to the

presence of Buddhism in later periods. The sculptures of Buddha in Thiyaganur village in Salem district strengthen this conclusion.

53. Which of the following kingdom supported Buddhism for political reasons?

- a) Pallava
- b) Chera
- c) Pandya
- d) **Cholas**

Explanation

Though Buddhism faced challenges from Saiva and Vaishnava sects from the Pallava period onwards. One of the exceptions was Nagapattinam, which was supported by Chola kings, not for religious but for political reasons.

54. Chudamani Vihara of Nagapattinam was constructed by the

- a) **Srivijaya king**
- b) Rajaraja Chola
- c) Rajendra cholan
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Chudamani Vihara of Nagapattinam was constructed by the Srivijaya king with the patronage of Rajaraja Chola. This vihara has been since destroyed. The Tamil epic, Manimekalai, written by Kulavanigan Sithalai Sattanar, is considered a typical representation of Tamil Buddhism. Sattanar indigenised Buddhism into Tamil Buddhism by communicating a large set of Buddhist terms in Tamil, as translations from Sanskrit and Pali.

55. Which Buddhist monk left the Pallava court for China?

- a) Nandivarman
- b) **Vajrabodhi**
- c) Vajra bhoga
- d) None

Explanation

There is a record about a Buddhist monk named Vajrabodhi, who was skilled in tantric rituals, but this monk left the Pallava court for China. Mahendrarvarman's Mattavilāsa Prahāsana describes Buddhism as a religion in decay.

56. Which of the following served as centres of learning in Buddhism?

- a) Sanghas
- b) Viharas
- c) Mandapas
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

In the field of education, Buddhist Sanghas and Viharas served as centres of education. Students from various parts of the world came here to receive education.

57. Which of the following was centre of learning in Buddhism?

- a) Nalanda
- b) Taxila
- c) Vikramshila
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramshila gained reputation as great educational centres. They were originally Buddhist Viharas. Students from Tibet and China were influenced by Buddhism and they took effective steps to spread Buddhism.

58. Vihara in Buddhism means

- a) Dwelling
- b) House
- c) Educational centres
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

A Vihara in Sanskrit means 'dwelling' or 'house'. Originally, viharas were dwelling places used by wandering monks during the rainy season. Later they transformed into centres of learning through the donations of wealthy lay Buddhists. Royal patronage allowed pre-Muslim India to become a land of many viharas that imparted university education and were treasure troves of sacred texts. Many viharas, such as Nalanda were world famous.

59. Buddha statue in 'padmasana' pose is found in

- a) Kaveripoompattinam
- b) **Tirunattiyattankudi**
- c) Poompuhar
- d) None

Explanation

Excavations of Buddhist Vihara and a temple at Kaveripoompattinam and hundreds of stone and bronze sculptures by ASI from over 125 sites have proved the spread of the religion in the state. A 1.03 metre Buddha statue in 'padmasana' pose in remote Tirunattiyattankudi village in Tiruvarur district was unearthed when digging a tank in a field.

60. _____believed in the doctrine of karma, transmigration of the soul and determinism.

- a) Hindus

- b) Buddhists
- c) Jains
- d) **Ajivikas**

Explanation

The Ajivikas believed in the doctrine of karma, transmigration of the soul and determinism. The head of Ajivika sect was Gosala Mankhaliputta.

61. Which of the following religion does not have any literature?

- a) Hinduism
- b) Jainism
- c) **Ajivikas**
- d) Buddhism

Explanation

The Ajivikas practiced asceticism of a severe type. The Ajivika religious order and school of philosophy is known from the Vedic hymns, the Brahmanas, the Aryankas and other ancient Sanskrit compilations and treatises of the pre-Jaina and pre-Buddhist age. Gosala's ideas live on in other religions, though no Ajivika literature has survived.

62. Which of the following empire patronized Ajivikas?

- a) Asokha
- b) Dasaratha
- c) Kaniska
- d) **Both a and b**

Explanation

Gosala was closely associated with Mahavira for six years and then they parted company. The Mauryan emperor Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha patronised the Ajivikas. After the collapse of the Mauryan Empire, the sect declined in northern India, but had by then spread into southern India where it continued to exist for many centuries.

63. The Ajivikas is believed to be absorbed in

- a) Saivism
- b) **Vaishnavism**
- c) Christians
- d) None

Explanation

Throughout history, Ajivikas had to face persecution everywhere. Village communities under Pallavas, Cholas and Hoysalas imposed special taxes on them. Despite such obstacles, Ajivikas continued to have influence along the Palar river in the modern states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

(Vellore, Kanchipuram and Tiruvallur districts) till about the 14th century. In the end, they seemed to have been absorbed into Vaishnavism.

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7th Social Science Lesson 19 Questions in English

19. Natural Hazards – Understanding of Disaster Management in Practice

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Natural hazards are natural phenomenon that might have negative impact on human or the environment.
- 2) Natural hazards are classified into two broad categories: Geophysical and biological.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Natural hazards are natural phenomenon that might have negative impact on human or the environment. Natural hazards are classified into two broad categories: Geophysical and biological.

2. Hazards are termed_____ when they cause widespread destruction of property, human lives

- a) **Disaster**
- b) Dismissal
- c) Hurricane
- d) None

Explanation

Hazards are termed as Disasters when they cause widespread destruction of property and human lives.

3. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Hurricane is a natural hazard. It develops at sea
- 2) When it reaches land and destroys buildings and kills people, it can be described as a disaster
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Hurricane is a natural hazard. It develops at sea. When it reaches land and destroys buildings and kills people, it can be described as a disaster.

4. Which of the following may be a reason for earthquake?

- a) tectonic plates
- b) mass wasting
- c) landslides
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

A sudden movement (or) trembling of the earth crust is called as earthquake. The movement of the tectonic plates, mass wasting, landslides, surface fault, etc., causes earthquake.

5. Which of the following is/are the effect of earthquake?

- 1) Due to a strong earthquake, loss of lives, buildings, roads, bridges and dams are damaged.
- 2) It may change the course of a river too.
- 3) Earthquake cause floods, tsunamis
 - a) 1, 3
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

Due to a strong earthquake, loss of lives, buildings, roads, bridges and dams are damaged. Earthquake cause floods, tsunamis, landslides, fires, breakdown of water supply and electrical lines. It may change the course of a river too.

6. Which of the following statement is/are correct?

- 1) On 2nd to 3rd May 2018 a high velocity dust storms swept across the parts of North India and more than 125 people died and over 200 were injured.
- 2) The wind downed more than 8000 electricity posts and uprooted hundreds of trees.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

On 2nd to 3rd May 2018 a high velocity dust storms swept across the parts of North India and more than 125 people died and over 200 were injured. In Uttar Pradesh 43 died in the city of Agra and about 30 died other parts of the state. In neighbourhood of Rajasthan state 35 people died and over 200 were injured. The wind downed more than 8000 electricity posts and uprooted hundreds of trees.

7. After 2004 tsunami_____ is the worst natural disaster to hit Tamil Nadu

- a) Cyclone Gaja
- b) Flood
- c) Volcanic eruption
- d) All the above

Explanation

After 2004 tsunami, cyclone Gaja is the worst natural disaster to hit Tamilnadu. It left a trail of destruction in several coastal districts and took a toll on agriculture to a serious extent.

8. What is the reason behind Tsunami?

- a) Earthquake in ocean floor
- b) Flood
- c) Cyclone
- d) All the above

Explanation

When earthquake jolts the ocean floor, the sudden dislocation of the sea bed occurs and the resulting displacement of water can produce one or more huge, destructive waves, known collectively as a Tsunami. The sea waves rise to several meters and may reach the coast within a few minutes.

9. The word "Tsunami" is derived from the _____ word

- a) Greek
- b) Roman
- c) Japanese
- d) Chinese

Explanation

The word "Tsunami" is derived from the Japanese word. "Tsu" means harbour and "nami" means waves.

10. The term Tsu means _____

- a) Harbour
- b) Waves
- c) High waves
- d) Water

Explanation

The word "Tsunami" is derived from the Japanese word. "Tsu" means harbour and "nami" means waves.

11. Which of the following may be the reason for Flood?

- a) dam burst
- b) cyclone
- c) melting of snow
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

Sudden overflow of water(flood) in a large amount caused due to heavy rainfall, cyclone, melting of snow, Tsunami or a dam burst.

12. Which of the following statement about cyclone is true?

- 1) A low-pressure area which is encircled by high pressure wind is called a cyclone.
 - 2) A high-pressure area which is encircled by low pressure wind is called a cyclone.
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

A low-pressure area which is encircled by high pressure wind is called a cyclone.

13. Which of the following is/are the reason for cyclone?

- a) large storm surges near landfall
- b) tornadoes
- c) strong wind
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

The main effects of tropical cyclone include heavy rain, strong wind, large storm surges near landfall and tornadoes.

14. In which year Gaja cyclone hit coasts of Tamilnadu and Puducherry?

- a) **2018**
- b) 2019
- c) 2017
- d) 2016

Explanation

"Severe cyclonic storm Gaja crossed the coasts of Tamilnadu and Puducherry around Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam in the early hours of November 10, 2018 Friday with wind speed gusting of around 120 (Kmph)" reported the Indian Meteorological Department.

15. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The term stampede is a sudden rush of a crowd of people, usually resulting in injuries and death from suffocation and trampling
- 2) It is believed that most major crowd disasters can be prevented by simple crowd management strategies
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The term stampede is a sudden rush of a crowd of people, usually resulting in injuries and death from suffocation and trampling. It is believed that most major crowd disasters can be prevented by simple crowd management strategies. Human stampedes can be prevented by organization and traffic control, such as barriers, following queues and by avoiding mass gathering.

16._____ disaster management phases that have been used in the concept of disaster cycle

- a) Six
- b) Seven
- c) Five
- d) Four

Explanation

The six disaster management phases that have been used in the concept of disaster cycle are as follows Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Early Warning, The Disaster Impact.

17. Which of the following is the first stage action of any calamity?

- a) Response
- b) Development
- c) Rehabilitation
- d) None

Explanation

Response refers to the first stage action of any calamity, which include setting up control rooms, putting the contingency plan in action, issue warning, action for evacuation, taking people to safer areas, rendering medical aid to the needy etc.,

18. The Post- Disaster Phase can be arranged in_____

- 1) Recovery
 - 2) Rehabilitation
 - 3) Reconstruction
 - 4) Development
- a) 1, 2, 4, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4, 1
 - c) **1, 2, 3, 4**
 - d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Explanation

The Post- Disaster Phase includes Recovery, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, Development.

19. Which of the following are early warning system in the Indian Ocean?

- a) Department of Science and Technology
- b) Department of Space
- c) CSIR Laboratories
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Department of Science and Technology (DST) Department of Space (DOS) and CSIR Laboratories have set up early warning system for tsunami and storm surges in the Indian Ocean.

20. NDMA can be abbreviated as_____

- a) **National Disaster Management Authority**
- b) National Disaster Management Academy
- c) National Dismissing Management Authority
- d) National Disaster Management Accordance authority

Explanation

National Disaster Management Authority, abbreviated as NDMA, is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose primary purpose is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disasters and for capacity-building in disaster resiliency and crisis response.

21. NDMA was established in_____

- a) **23rd December 2005**
- b) 23rd December 2015
- c) 23rd December 2006
- d) 23rd December 2010

Explanation

NDMA was established through the Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India on 23rd December 2005.

22. NDRF can be abbreviated as_____

- a) **National Disaster Response Force**
- b) National Defence Response Force
- c) National Disaster management Response Force
- d) National Development Response Force

Explanation

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a specialized force constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

23. Disaster Management Act was passed in_____

- a) 2010
- b) **2005**
- c) 1995
- d) 1999

Explanation

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a specialized force constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

24. NIDM can be abbreviated as_____

- a) **National Institute of Disaster Management**
- b) National Information centre of Disaster Management
- c) National Institute of Disaster Management
- d) National Institute of Developmental Management

Explanation

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is a premier institute for training and capacity development programs for managing natural disasters in India, on a national as well as regional basis.

25. TNSDMA can be abbreviated as_____

- a) **Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority**

- b) Telangana State Disaster Management Authority
- c) Tamil Nadu State Development Management Authority
- d) Telangana State Development Management Authority

Explanation

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) is responsible for all measures for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are undertaken under the guidance and supervision of the Authority.

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Tamil Nadu State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted with a strength of 8000 Police Personnel.
- 2) They have been trained in disaster management and rescue operations in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted with a strength of 80 Police Personnel. They have been trained in disaster management and rescue operations in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

27. DDMA can be abbreviated as_____

- a) District Development Management Authority
- b) District Disaster Management Authority**
- c) Developmental and Disaster Management Authority
- d) None

Explanation

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is responsible for Disaster Management at district level.

28. The perspective plan_____ prepared by Revenue and Disaster Management Department

- a) 2018 -2030**
- b) 2016 -2030
- c) 2010 -2030
- d) 2018 -2040

Explanation

State Disaster Management plan – The perspective plan – 2018 -2030 prepared by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

29. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The perspective plan – 2016 -2030 prepared by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department
- 2) Wireless radio network with both high frequency and very high frequency are also available in the State.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

State Disaster Management plan – The perspective plan – 2018 -2030 prepared by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department. Hot line between Indian Meteorological Department and the State Emergency Operation Centre is established and mitigation in the District is done through telephone, fax and IP phones also available which connect the State with District Head Quarters, Taluks and Blocks of the State. Wireless radio network with both high frequency and very high frequency are also available in the State.

7th Social Science Lesson 20 Questions in English

20. Women Empowerment

1. "To call Women the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to Women" said by_____

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Narendra Modi

Explanation

"You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a Women; you educate a generation". "To call Women the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to Women" –Mahatma Gandhi

2. Which of the following statement is true?

- 1) Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country
 - 2) The empowerment and autonomy of Women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The empowerment and autonomy of Women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself. In addition, it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

3. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) In sociology, we make a distinction between sex and gender
 - 2) Sex is the biological trait that societies use to assign people into the category of either male or female.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In sociology, we make a distinction between sex and gender. Sex is the biological trait that societies use to assign people into the category of either male or female.

4. _____ gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions.

- a) **Education**
- b) Gender Discrimination
- c) Gender Equality
- d) None

Explanation

Education: Education gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions. Gender Discrimination: A Society which discriminates between the two genders can never be empowered.

5. "The future must not belong to those who bully Women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons." These words were uttered by _____

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) **Barack Obama**

Explanation

The sustainability and progress of all regions depend on the success of Women across the globe. As the former President Barrack Obama said while addressing the United Nations General Assembly in 2012, "the future must not belong to those who bully Women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons."

6. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Gender involves social norms, attitudes and activities that society views as more appropriate for one sex over another
 - 2) The sociology of gender examines how society influences our understandings and perception of differences between masculinity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a "man") and femininity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a "Women")
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Gender involves social norms, attitudes and activities that society views as more appropriate for one sex over another. Gender is also determined by what an individual feels and does. The sociology of gender examines how society influences our understandings and perception of differences between masculinity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a “man”) and femininity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a “Women”).

7. Of the illiterate youth across the globe, nearly ____ percent are female

- a) 47
- b) 63**
- c) 73
- d) 90

Explanation

Of the illiterate youth across the globe, nearly 63 percent are female. Offering all children education will prop up literacy rates, pushing forward development in struggling regions.

8. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Women are most vulnerable to trafficking when they are undereducated and poor, according to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking.
 - 2) Through providing young girls with opportunities and fundamental skills, Human Trafficking can be significantly undermined
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Women are most vulnerable to trafficking when they are undereducated and poor, according to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking. Through providing young girls with opportunities and fundamental skills, Human Trafficking can be significantly undermined.

9. According to the_____, children of educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of five

- a) UNDP
- b) WHO
- c) United Nations Girls' Education Initiative**
- d) UNESCO

Explanation

According to the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, children of educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of five.

10. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Across the globe, Women are under represented as voters and restricted from political involvement
- 2) The United Nations Women's Programmes on Leadership and Participation suggest that civic education, training and all around empowerment will reduce this gap.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Across the globe, Women are under represented as voters and restricted from political involvement. The United Nations Women's Programmes on Leadership and Participation suggest that civic education, training and all around empowerment will reduce this gap.

11. In a region where a girl receives seven or more years of education, wedding date is delayed by_____ years.

- a) 10
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 3

Explanation

As suggested by the United Nations Population Fund, in underdeveloped countries, one in every three girls is married before reaching the age of 18. In a region where a girl receives seven or more years of education, the wedding date is delayed by four years.

12. According to UNESCO a single year of primary education has shown to increase a girl's wages later in life by___ percent.

- a) 50
- b) 90
- c) 20
- d) 60

Explanation

Education also increases a Women 's earning capabilities. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (UNESCO) a single year of primary education has shown to increase a girl's wages later in life by 20 percent.

13. When 10 percent more Women attend school, GDP increases by_____ percent on average

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 8
- d) 12

Explanation

Gross Domestic Product also rises when both girls and boys are being offered educational opportunities. When 10 percent more Women attend school, GDP increases by three percent on average.

14. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Increased earning power leads to reduction in poverty level
- 2) When Women are provided with equal rights and equal access to education, they go on to participate in economic activity
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

When Women are provided with equal rights and equal access to education, they go on to participate in economic activity. Increased earning power leads to reduction in poverty level.

15. Who among the following is first female teacher at the first girls' school?

- a) **Savitribai Phule**
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- d) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

Explanation

Savitribai Phule as a tradition breaker, the first female teacher at the first girls' school. when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of Women's education in India.

16. when we talk about girls' education only___ is remembered as the champion of Women's

education in India.

- a) Savitribai Phule
- b) Jyotirao Phule**
- c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- d) Mother Teresa

Explanation

when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of Women's education in India.

17. In which year first school for Women was opened in India?

- a) 1884
- b) 1848**
- c) 1853
- d) 1856

Explanation

Jyotirao Phule along with his wife Savitribai Phule, opened the first school for girls in 1848. when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of Women's education in India.

18. Who among the following is the 1st Women Prime Minister in the World?

- a) Sirimavo Bandaranaike**
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Pratibha Patil
- d) Annie Besant

Explanation

Sirimavo Bandaranaike is the First Women Prime Minister in the World. She become the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in the year in 1960

19. Who among the following is the first Women went to Space?

- a) Valentina Tereshkova**
- b) Junko Tabei
- c) Sunita Williams
- d) Kalpana Chawal

Explanation

Valentina Tereshkova is the first Women in the World to go to Space. She belongs to United States of Soviet Russia (USSR)

20. First Women to scale Mt Everest was_____

- a) Valentina Tereshkova
- b) Junko Tabei**
- c) Charlotte Cooper
- d) Bachendri Pal

Explanation

Junko Tabei first in the World to scale Mt Everest. She belongs to Japan.

21. Who among the following is the 1st Women to win Olympic Gold?

- a) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
- b) Valentina Tereshkova
- c) Junko Tabei
- d) Charlotte Cooper**

Explanation

Charlotte Cooper is the first Women in the World to win the Olympic gold. She belongs to England.

22. In which year Women's 1st university was opened?

- a) 1996
- b) 1916**
- c) 1926
- d) 1936

Explanation

First Women's University Maharshi Karve starts SNDT University in Pune in India with five students in 1916.

23. Who among the following is the 1st Women to hold Union Cabinet post in India?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman
- b) Kiran Bedi
- c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit**
- d) Meira Kumar

Explanation

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is the first Women in India to hold a Union Cabinet post.

24. Who among the following is the 1st Women to hold a Union Foreign Minister?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman
- b) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- c) **Sushma Swaraj**
- d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Explanation

Sushma Swaraj is the first Women in India to hold a Union Foreign Minister. She became Foreign Minister in 2014.

25. In which year 1st Women Foreign minister took her office?

- a) 2019
- b) **2014**
- c) 2009
- d) 2005

Explanation

Sushma Swaraj is the first Women in India to hold a Union Foreign Minister. She became Foreign Minister in 2014.

26. Who among the following is the 1st youngest minister in a state?

- a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- b) **Sushma Swaraj**
- c) Kiran Bedi
- d) Nirmala Sitharaman

Explanation

First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old).

27. At what age 1st youngest cabinet minister of state took office?

- a) 29
- b) **25**
- c) 21
- d) 30

Explanation

First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old).

28. In Which state 1st youngest cabinet minister took office?

- a) **Haryana**
- b) Punjab
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation

First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old).

29. Who among the following is the 1st Women governor of Independent India?

- a) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- b) Annie Besant
- c) **Sarojini Naidu**
- d) Arundhati Roy

Explanation

Sarojini Naidu is the first Women to be a governor of state in Independent India. She became the governor of United province.

30. At which state 1st Women governor took Office?

- a) Madras
- b) **United Province**
- c) Delhi
- d) Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation

Sarojini Naidu is the first Women to be a governor of state in Independent India. She became the governor of United province.

31. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women president of UN General Assembly?

- a) **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit**
- b) Sushma Swaraj
- c) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- d) Sucheta Kripalani

Explanation

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is the first Indian Women to be a president of UN General Assembly. She took her office in 1953.

32. In Which year 1st Indian Women become the president of Un General Assembly?

- a) 1993
- b) 2003
- c) **1953**
- d) 1973

Explanation

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is the first Indian Women to be a president of UN General Assembly. She took her office in 1953.

33. Who among the following is the 1st Women Prime Minister?

- a) **Indira Gandhi**
- b) Pratibha Patil
- c) Arundhati Roy
- d) Nirmala Sitharaman

Explanation

Indira Gandhi is the first Indian women Prime Minister. She became the Prime Minister in the year 1966.

34. In Which year 1st Indian Women Prime Minister took Office?

- a) **1966**
- b) 1976
- c) 1967
- d) 1977

Explanation

Indira Gandhi is the first Indian women Prime Minister. She become the Prime Minister in the year 1966.

35. Who among the following is the 1st Indian women to win noble peace prize?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) **Mother Teresa**
- c) Meira Kumar
- d) Bachendri Pal

Explanation

Mother Teresa is the first Indian Women to win Noble peace prize. She Won the prize in 1979.

36. In Which year the First Indian Women won noble peace prize?

- a) 1999
- b) 1979**
- c) 1959
- d) 1995

Explanation

Mother Teresa is the first Indian Women to win Noble peace prize. She Won the prize in 1979.

37. Who among the following is the first Indian women to climb Mt. Everest?

- a) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- b) Arundhati Roy
- c) Bachendri Pal**
- d) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

Explanation

Bachendri Pal is the first Indian Women to climb mount Everest. She climbed the mount Everest in 1984.

38. In which year the first Indian Women climbed Mt. Everest?

- a) 1984**
- b) 1994
- c) 2004
- d) 1990

Explanation

Bachendri Pal is the first Indian Women to climb mount Everest. She climbed the mount Everest in 1984.

39. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women to win Booker Prize?

- a) Arundhati Roy**
- b) Mother Teresa
- c) Meira Kumar
- d) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

Explanation

Arundhati Roy is the first Indian Women to win Booker prize. She won the booker prize in 1997.

40. In Which year 1st Indian women won booker prize?

- a) 1996
- b) 1997**

- c) 1979
- d) 1990

Explanation

Arundhati Roy is the first Indian Women to win Booker prize. She won the booker prize in 1997.

41. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women president?

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Kiran Bedi
- c) Meira Kumar
- d) **Pratibha Patil**

Explanation

Pratibha Patil is the first Indian Women President. She became Indian President in the year 2007.

42. In which year the 1st Indian women became President of India?

- a) 2000
- b) **2007**
- c) 2002
- d) 2012

Explanation

Pratibha Patil is the first Indian Women President. She became Indian President in the year 2007.

43. Who among the following is the 1st Women Lok Sabha Speaker?

- a) **Meira Kumar**
- b) Fatima Bibi
- c) Nirmala Sitharaman
- d) Bhattacharya

Explanation

Meira Kumar became the 1st Women to be a speaker of Lok Sabha. She became Lok Sabha speaker in the year 2009.

44. In Which year the 1st Indian women became Lok Sabha speaker?

- a) 2007
- b) **2009**
- c) 2011
- d) 2005

Explanation

Meira Kumar became the 1st Women to be a speaker of Lok Sabha. She became Lok Sabha speaker in the year 2009.

45. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Supreme Court Judge?

- a) **Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi**
- b) Indu Malhotra
- c) Ruma Pal
- d) Indira Banerjee

Explanation

Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi is the first women judge of Indian Supreme Court. She is the first Muslim to be selected as such higher judiciary in the Country.

46. Who among the following is the 1st Women President of INC?

- a) Pratibha Patil
- b) **Annie Besant**
- c) Sarojini Naidu
- d) Mother Teresa

Explanation

Annie Besant is the first Women to be elected as the President of Indian National Congress. She become the president in the year 1917 at Calcutta session.

47. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women president of INC?

- a) Annie Besant
- b) Sucheta Kripalani
- c) **Sarojini Naidu**
- d) Pratibha Patil

Explanation

Sarojini Naidu is the first Indian Women to be elected as the President of Indian national Congress. She became the President in 1925 in Kanpur Session.

48. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women Chief Minister of a state?

- a) **Sucheta Kripalani**
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
- c) Arundhati Roy
- d) Jayalalitha

Explanation

Sucheta Kripalani is the first Indian Women Chief Minister of state.

49. Who among the following is the first women DGP in India?

- a) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya**
- c) Kiran Bedi
- d) Annie Besant

Explanation

Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya is the first Women Director General of Police (DGP) in India. She belongs to 1973 batch IPS officer.

50. Who among the following is the first Women Defence Minister in India?

- a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- b) Sushma Swaraj
- c) Nirmala Sitharaman**
- d) Smriti Irani

Explanation

Nirmala Sitharaman is the first women Defence minister in India. She is also the first women finance minister.

51. Who among the following is the first women finance minister of India?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman**
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary
- c) Sushma Swaraj
- d) Smriti Irani

Explanation

Nirmala Sitharaman is the first women Defence minister in India. She is also the first women finance minister.

52. Who among the following is the first Women IPS officer?

- a) Kiran Bedi**
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
- c) Sucheta Kripalani
- d) Vijaya Lakshmi

Explanation

Kiran Bedi is the First Women IPS officer in India. She belongs to 1972 IPS batch. She is the current Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry Union territory.

53. In which year 1st women IPS officer was chosen?

- a) 1973
- b) 1972**
- c) 1974
- d) 1970

Explanation

Kiran Bedi is the First Women IPS officer in India. She belongs to 1972 IPS batch. She is the current Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry Union territory.

54. What is the overall literacy rate of India in 2011?

- a) 70.11
- b) 74.04**
- c) 78.09
- d) 79.09

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

55. What is the overall literacy rate of Women in 2011 census?

- a) 53.67
- b) 65.46**
- c) 74.04
- d) 59.09

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

56. What is the overall literacy rate of men in 2011 census?

- a) 74.04
- b) 82.14**
- c) 65.46
- d) 53.67

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

57. What is the literacy gap between male and female in 2011 census?

- a) 21.59
- b) 16.68**
- c) 26.62
- d) 10.09

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

58. Between 1951-2011 census when was the male-female literacy gap was 2nd minimum?

- a) 1951
- b) 1991
- c) 2011
- d) 2001

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

59. Between 1951-2011 census when was the male-female literacy gap was minimum?

- a) 1991
- b) 2001
- c) 2011
- d) 1961

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

60. Between 1951-2011 census when was the male-female literacy gap was maximum?

- a) 2001
- b) 1961
- c) 1981
- d) 1951

Explanation**Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011**

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

61. Which among the following are the Factors Responsible for Poor Female Literacy Rate?

- 1) Gender based inequality
 - 2) Low enrolment of girls in schools.
 - 3) Low retention rate and high dropout rate
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3

- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Factors Responsible for Poor Female Literacy Rate

1. Gender based inequality. 2. Social discrimination and economic exploitation. 3. Occupation of girl child in domestic chores. 4. Low enrolment of girls in schools. 5. Low retention rate and high dropout rate.

62. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Importance of women's economic empowerment in society is inevitable.
- 2) Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Importance of women's economic empowerment in society is inevitable. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.

63. _____ is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

- 1) Women's empowerment
- 2) Achieving gender equality
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

64. Which among the following is not true about Economic Empowerment of Woman?

- a) Women's economic empowerment is central to realising women's rights and gender equality
- b) **When more women work, economies slows down**

- c) It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organisational performance.
- d) Increasing women's and girls' educational attainment contributes to women's economic empowerment and more inclusive economic growth.

Explanation

Benefits of Economic Empowerment of Woman

1. Women's economic empowerment is central to realising women's rights and gender equality. 2. Empowering women in the economy and bridging gender gaps in the world of work are key to achieving the agenda for Sustainable Development 3. When more women work, economies grow. 4. Increasing women's and girls' educational attainment contributes to women's economic empowerment and more inclusive economic growth. 5. It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organisational performance.

65. Which of the following is correct?

- 1) Gender differences in laws affect both developing and developed economies, and women in all regions.
- 2) Women remain less likely to participate in the labour market than men around the world.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Gender differences in laws affect both developing and developed economies, and women in all regions. Women remain less likely to participate in the labour market than men around the world.

66. Which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) Globally, women are paid less than men.
- 2) Women are over-represented in informal and vulnerable employment.
- 3) Men are more likely to be unemployed than Women.
 - a) 1, 3
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1 alone

Explanation

Women are more likely to be unemployed than men. Women are over-represented in informal and vulnerable employment. Globally, women are paid less than men.

67. Which of the following is correct?

- a) Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work.
- b) Unpaid care work is essential to the functioning of the economy, but often goes uncounted and unrecognised
- c) Women are less likely than men to have access to financial institutions or have a bank account
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Women are less likely than men to have access to financial institutions or have a bank account. Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work. Unpaid care work is essential to the functioning of the economy, but often goes uncounted and unrecognised. Women are less likely to be entrepreneurs and face more disadvantages starting businesses.

68. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Social inequality also prevails in Indian society which has given birth of weaker section of society which is as diverse as Indian society itself, women, Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, children, poor, landless farmers are considered as weaker sections.
 - 2) They have faced socio-economic and political discrimination in hands of dominating section since ancient time and their fight for rights and access to justice is almost as old as the discrimination against these marginalised and weaker group.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Indian society is known for its unity in diversity. Social inequality also prevails in this society which has given birth of weaker section of society which is as diverse as Indian society itself, women, Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, children, poor, landless farmers are considered as weaker sections. They have faced socio-economic and political discrimination in hands of dominating section since ancient time and their fight for rights and access to justice is almost as old as the discrimination against these marginalised and weaker group.

7th Social Science Lesson 21 Questions in English

21. Market and Consumer Protection

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Economists described a market as coming together of the buyers and sellers, i.e. an arrangement where buyers and sellers come in direct or indirect contact to sell/buy goods and services.
- 2) A set up where two or more parties engaged in exchange of goods, services and information is called a market.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Economists described a market as coming together of the buyers and sellers, i.e. an arrangement where buyers and sellers come in direct or indirect contact to sell/buy goods and services. For example, the market for books will constitute all the sellers and buyers of books in an economy. It does not necessarily refer to a geographic location. A set up where two or more parties engaged in exchange of goods, services and information is called a market.

2. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The two parties involved in a transaction are called seller and buyer.
- 2) There has to be only one buyer and seller for the market to be competitive
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The two parties involved in a transaction are called seller and buyer. The seller sells goods and services to the buyer in exchange of money. There has to be more than one buyer and seller for the market to be competitive.

3. Which of the following are the features of market?

- 1) not restricted to one physical or geographical location
- 2) covers a general wide area
- 3) covers demand and supply of the region.
 - a) 1, 2

- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) 1, 2

Explanation

A market is also not restricted to one physical or geographical location. It covers a general wide area and the demand and supply forces of the region.

4. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) There must be a group of buyers and sellers of the commodity to constitute a market.
 - 2) Relations between these sellers and buyers must be business relations
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

There must be a group of buyers and sellers of the commodity to constitute a market. And the relations between these sellers and buyers must be business relations.

5. Which of the following is/are the classification of markets?

- 1) product market
 - 2) factor market
 - 3) digital market
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 2, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

Broadly there are two classifications of markets – the product market and the factor market.

6. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) At any given time only one price can be prevalent in the market for the goods and services
 - 2) This is only possible in the existence of perfect competition
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

At any given time only one price can be prevalent in the market for the goods and services. This is only possible in the existence of perfect competition.

7. Which of the following is/are related to factor market?

- 1) Land
 - 2) Capital
 - 3) Labour
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Broadly there are two classifications of markets – the product market and the factor market. The factor market refers to the market for the buying and selling of factors of production like land, capital, labour, etc.

8. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Both the sellers and buyers must have access to knowledge about the market
 - 2) There should be an awareness of the demand for products, consumer choices, and preferences, fashion trends, etc
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Both the sellers and buyers must have access to knowledge about the market. There should be an awareness of the demand for products, consumer choices, and preferences, fashion trends, etc.

9. Which of the following are true about local market?

- 1) In such a market the buyers and sellers are limited to the local region or area
 - 2) They usually sell perishable goods of daily use
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In such a Local market the buyers and sellers are limited to the local region or area. They usually sell perishable goods of daily use since the transportation of such goods can be expensive.

10. When a product is limited to one specific country it is called as_____

- a) International Market
- b) National Market**
- c) Regional Markets
- d) Local market

Explanation

National Market is where the demand for the goods is limited to one specific country. Or the government may not allow the trade of such goods outside national boundaries.

11. Which of the following is true about International Market?

- 1) When the demand for the product is international
 - 2) Goods are also traded internationally in bulk quantities, we call it as an international market.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

When the demand for the product is international and the goods are also traded internationally in bulk quantities, we call it as an international market.

12. Which of the following are example of Very Short Period Market?

- a) Fruit
- b) Flower
- c) Vegetable
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Very Short Period Market is when the supply of the goods is fixed, and so it cannot be changed instantaneously. Say for example the market for flowers, vegetables. Fruits etc. The price of goods will depend on demand.

13. In which market supply of goods is fixed and so it cannot be changed instantaneously?

- a) Very Short Period Market**
- b) Short Period Market
- c) Long Period Market

d) All the above

Explanation

Very Short Period Market is when the supply of the goods is fixed, and so it cannot be changed instantaneously. Say for example the market for flowers, vegetables. Fruits etc. The price of goods will depend on demand.

14. In which of the following market price of goods depends on demand?

- a) Long Period Market
- b) Very Short Period Market**
- c) Short Period Market
- d) None

Explanation

Very Short Period Market is when the supply of the goods is fixed, and so it cannot be changed instantaneously. Say for example the market for flowers, vegetables. Fruits etc. The price of goods will depend on demand.

15. In which of the following market supply can be slightly adjusted?

- a) Short Period Market**
- b) Long Period Market
- c) Very Short Period Market
- d) All the above

Explanation

In Short Period market is slightly longer than the previous one. Here the supply can be slightly adjusted.

16. In which of the following the market will determine its equilibrium price in time?

- a) Long Period Market**
- b) Short Period Market
- c) Very Short Period Market
- d) All the above

Explanation

Long Period Market: Here the supply can be changed easily by scaling production. So, it can change according to the demand of the market. So, the market will determine its equilibrium price in time.

17. Which of the following is true about Long Period Market?

- 1) Here the supply can be changed easily by scaling production
- 2) It can change according to the demand of the market
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Long Period Market: Here the supply can be changed easily by scaling production. So, it can change according to the demand of the market. So, the market will determine its equilibrium price in time.

18. Which of the following comes under Regional market?

- a) District
- b) cluster of few smaller states
- c) **both a and b**
- d) villages

Explanation

Regional Markets: These markets cover a wider area than local markets like a district, or a cluster of few smaller states.

19. On the Basis of Nature of Transaction market can be classified as_____

- 1) Spot Market
- 2) Future Market
- 3) Regulated Market
 - a) **1, 2**
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

On the basis of nature of transaction the markets can be classified into two types. They are Spot market and Future market.

20. In which of the following there is no system of credit?

- a) **Spot market**
- b) Future market
- c) Regulated market
- d) Unregulated market

Explanation

Spot Market: This is where spot transactions occur, that is the money is paid immediately. There is no system of credit.

21. In which of the following market money is paid immediately?

- a) **Spot market**
- b) Future market
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

Spot Market: This is where spot transactions occur, that is the money is paid immediately. There is no system of credit.

22. In which of the following the transactions are credit transaction?

- a) Spot market
- b) **Future market**
- c) Regulated market
- d) None

Explanation

Future Market is where the transactions are credit transactions. There is a promise to pay the consideration sometime in the future.

23. Which of the following is true about Future market?

- 1) There is no system of credit.
- 2) There is a promise to pay the consideration sometime in the future.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Future Market is where the transactions are credit transactions. There is a promise to pay the consideration sometime in the future.

24. On the basis of regulation market can be classified into ___ types?

- a) 3
- b) **2**
- c) 4
- d) 5

Explanation

On the basis of regulation, market can be classified into two types. They are Regulated market and Unregulated market.

25. The stock market is a_____ market

- a) Regulated
- b) Unregulated
- c) Spot
- d) None

Explanation

Regulated Market: In such a market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities. This is to ensure there are no unfair trade practices in the market. Such markets may refer to a product or even a group of products. For example, the stock market is a highly regulated market.

26. In_____ market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities

- a) Regulated
- b) Unregulated
- c) Spot
- d) None

Explanation

Regulated Market: In such a market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities. This is to ensure there are no unfair trade practices in the market. Such markets may refer to a product or even a group of products. For example, the stock market is a highly regulated market.

27. Which of the following is true about Regulated market?

- 1) In such a market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities.
 - 2) Such markets may refer to a product or even a group of products
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Regulated Market: In such a market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities. This is to ensure there are no unfair trade practices in the market. Such markets may refer to a product or even a group of products. For example, the stock market is a highly regulated market.

28. Which of the following is an absolutely free market?

- a) Regulated
- b) Unregulated**
- c) Spot
- d) Future

Explanation

Unregulated Market: This is an absolutely free market. There is no oversight or regulation, the market forces decide everything.

29. Which of the following is not true about Unregulated Market?

- 1) In such a market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities
 - 2) There is no oversight or regulation, the market forces decide everything
- a) 1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

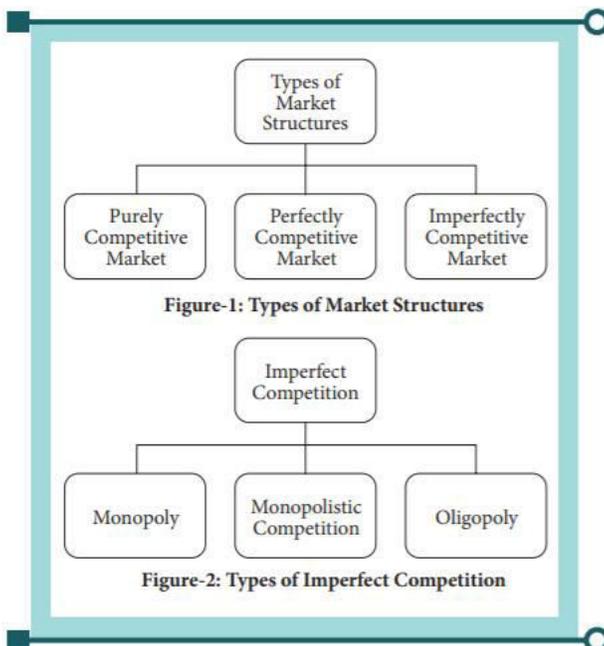
Explanation

Unregulated Market: This is an absolutely free market. There is no oversight or regulation, the market forces decide everything.

30. Which of the following are types of market structure?

- 1) Purely competitive market
 - 2) Perfectly competitive market
 - 3) Imperfectly competitive market
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3**
 - d) 1, 3

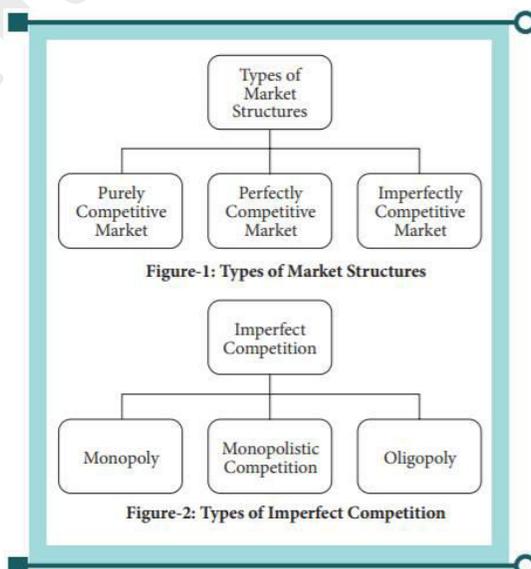
Explanation



31. Which of the following are types of imperfect competition?

- 1) Monopoly
- 2) Monopolistic competition
- 3) Oligopoly
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 2, 3

Explanation



32._____ refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market

- a) **Monopoly**
- b) Monopolistic competition
- c) Oligopoly
- d) None

Explanation

Monopoly refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market. This single seller deals in the products that have no close substitutes.

33. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Monopolistic Competition refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market.
- 2) This single seller deals in the products that have no close substitutes.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Monopoly refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market. This single seller deals in the products that have no close substitutes.

34. The term monopolistic competition was given by_____

- a) **Edward H. Chamberlin**
- b) Adam Smith
- c) Amiritiya Sen
- d) Mark Zavala

Explanation

The term monopolistic competition was given by Prof Edward H. Chamberlin of Harvard University in 1933 in his book Theory of Monopolistic Competition.

35. The term monopolistic competition was given in_____ book

- a) **Theory of Monopolistic Competition**
- b) Monopolistic Competition and market
- c) Monopolistic Competition of market
- d) Monopolistic Competition and its effect

Explanation

The term monopolistic competition was given by Prof Edward H. Chamberlin of Harvard University in 1933 in his book Theory of Monopolistic Competition.

36. In which year the book containing the term Monopolistic Competition is was released?

- a) 1996
- b) 1933**
- c) 1993
- d) 1936

Explanation

The term monopolistic competition was given by Prof Edward H. Chamberlin of Harvard University in 1933 in his book Theory of Monopolistic Competition.

37. The term monopolistic competition represents the combination of_____

- 1) Monopoly
 - 2) Perfect competition
 - 3) Oligopoly
- a) 1, 2**
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

The term monopolistic competition represents the combination of monopoly and perfect competition.

38. Which of the following is correct about Monopolistic competition?

- 1) Monopolistic competition refers to a market situation in which there are a large number of buyers and sellers of products.
 - 2) However, the product of each seller is different in one aspect or the other.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Monopolistic competition refers to a market situation in which there are a large number of buyers and sellers of products. However, the product of each seller is different in one aspect or the other.

39. The term oligopoly has been derived from two _____ words

- a) Latin
- b) Greek**
- c) French
- d) German

Explanation

The term oligopoly has been derived from two Greek words, Oligoi means few and poly means control.

40. The term Oligoi means____

- a) Few**
- b) Many
- c) Control
- d) Uncontrolled

Explanation

The term oligopoly has been derived from two Greek words, Oligoi means few and poly means control.

41. The term poly in oligopoly means_____

- a) Many
- b) Few
- c) Control**
- d) Uncontrolled

Explanation

The term oligopoly has been derived from two Greek words, Oligoi means few and poly means control.

42. _____ refers to a market form in which there are few sellers dealing either in homogenous or differentiated products.

- a) Monopoly
- b) Monopolistic Competition
- c) Oligopoly**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Greek words, Oligoi means few and poly means control. Therefore, oligopoly refers to a market form in which there are few sellers dealing either in homogenous or differentiated products.

43. Which of the following are the consideration of a customer?

- a) Paid
- b) Promised
- c) Partly paid and partly promised
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

A Consumer is a person who purchases a product or avails a service for a consideration, either for his personal use or to earn his livelihood by means of self-employment. The consideration may be:

✓ Paid ✓ Promised ✓ Partly paid and partly promised.

44. Which of the following is not true?

- 1) A Consumer is a person who purchases a product or avails a service for a consideration either for his personal use or to earn his livelihood by means of self-employment.
- 2) It also includes a beneficiary of such goods/services when such use is made with the approval of such person
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

A Consumer is a person who purchases a product or avails a service for a consideration, either for his personal use or to earn his livelihood by means of self-employment. The consideration may be:

✓ Paid ✓ Promised ✓ Partly paid and partly promised. It also includes a beneficiary of such goods/services when such use is made with the approval of such person.

45. Who among the following is not a Consumer if he/she is/are?

- a) Purchases any goods or avails any service free of charge
- b) Purchases a good or hires a service for commercial purpose
- c) Avails any service under contract of service.
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

A person is not a consumer if he/she: ✓ Purchases any goods or avails any service free of charge; ✓ Purchases a good or hires a service for commercial purpose; ✓ Avails any service under contract of service.

46. Which of the following is/are the unfair trade practice?

- 1) False representation
- 2) When goods and services are not of stated standard, quality or grade
- 3) When second hand, renovated goods are sold as new ones
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

An “unfair trade practice” means a trade practice, which, for the purpose of promoting any sale, use or supply of any goods or services, adopts unfair method, or unfair or deceptive practice. Some of these practices include: ω False representation ω When goods and services are not of stated standard, quality or grade; ω When second hand, renovated goods are sold as new ones.

47. Which is not an Unfair Trade Practice?

- a) False and misleading advertisement of selling at bargain price.
- b) When products / services have the claimed warranty/guarantee**
- c) When the price of product or service is misleading.
- d) Offering gifts, prizes, etc. to lure customers with no intention of providing them.

Explanation

An “unfair trade practice” means ω When goods and services do not have the claimed use, usefulness or benefit; ω When products / services do not have the claimed warranty / guarantee; ω When the price of product or service is misleading. ω False and misleading advertisement of selling at bargain price. ω Offering gifts, prizes, etc. to lure customers with no intention of providing them.

48. Which of the following is an unfair trade practice?

- a) Hoardings goods in greater number with the intention of raising the cost
- b) Destroying goods in greater number with the intention of raising the cost
- c) offering spurious goods
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Hoardings or destroying goods with the intention of raising the cost of these or similar goods manufactured in greater number so as to manipulate higher prices is an Unfair trade practice. Manufacturing or offering spurious goods or adopting deceptive practices in the provision of services.

49. Which of the following amounts to Unfair Trade Practice and does not carry any legal

Weight?

- a) Goods once sold will not be taken back
- b) No exchange
- c) No refund under any circumstances
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

“Goods once sold will not be taken back” or “No exchange”, or “No refund under any circumstances” It amounts to Unfair Trade Practice and does not carry any legal weight.

50. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Consumer protection is a group of laws enacted to protect the rights of consumers, fair trade, competition and accurate information in the market place.
- 2) The laws are designed to prevent the businesses that engage in unfair practices from gaining an advantage over competitors.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Consumer protection is a group of laws enacted to protect the rights of consumers, fair trade, competition and accurate information in the market place. The laws are designed to prevent the businesses that engage in unfair practices from gaining an advantage over competitors.

51. IRDAI can be abbreviated as_____

- a) **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India**
- b) Indian Regulatory and Development Authority of Insurance
- c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of Iran
- d) Insurance Regulatory and Development autonomy of India

Explanation

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India – TRAI. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India – IRDAI.

52. TRAI can be abbreviated as_____

- a) Telephone Regulatory Authority of India
- b) **Telecom Regulatory Authority of India**
- c) Telecom Regulating Authority of India

d) Telephone Regulating Authority of India

Explanation

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India – TRAI. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India – IRDAI.

53. How many basic rights does Consumers have?

- a) 8
- b) 7
- c) 5
- d) 10

Explanation

The Eight Basic Consumer Rights 1. The Right to Basic Needs. 2. The Right to Safety. 3. The Right to Information. 4. The Right to Choose. 5. The Right to Representation. 6. The Right to Redress. 7. The Right to Consumer Education. 8. The Right to a Healthy Environment.

54. Which of the following is not a basic consumer right?

- a) Right to Basic Needs
- b) Right to Choose
- c) **Right to Life**
- d) Right to Consumer Education

Explanation

The Eight Basic Consumer Rights 1. The Right to Basic Needs. 2. The Right to Safety. 3. The Right to Information. 4. The Right to Choose. 5. The Right to Representation. 6. The Right to Redress. 7. The Right to Consumer Education. 8. The Right to a Healthy Environment.

55. COPRA can be abbreviated as_____

- a) **Consumer Protection Act**
- b) Consumer Protection Amendment
- c) Consumer Privacy Protection Act
- d) Consumer Operations Protection Act

Explanation

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA). This Act enacted in 1986 in the Parliament of India to protect the interests of consumers.

56. In which year COPRA was enacted?

- a) 1996
- b) 1986**
- c) 1976
- d) 1953

Explanation

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA). This Act enacted in 1986 in the Parliament of India to protect the interests of consumers.

57. When was COPRA passed in Assembly?

- a) October 1986**
- b) October 1976
- c) October 1953
- d) October 1996

Explanation

The COPRA act was passed in Assembly in October 1986 and came into force on December 24, 1986.

58. When did COPRA come into force?

- a) December 24, 1986
- b) December 14, 1986**
- c) December 24, 1996
- d) December 14, 1976

Explanation

The COPRA act was passed in Assembly in October 1986 and came into force on December 24, 1986.

59. Which of the following is correct?

- 1) COPRA is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' in the field of consumer protection for checking unfair trade practices, 'defects in goods' and 'deficiencies in services' as far as India is concerned
 - 2) It has led to the establishment of a widespread network of consumer forums and appellate courts all over India
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

COPRA is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' in the field of consumer protection for checking unfair trade practices, 'defects in goods' and 'deficiencies in services' as far as India is concerned. It has led to the establishment of a widespread network of consumer forums and appellate courts all over India. It has significantly impacted how businesses approach consumer complaints and has empowered consumers to a great extent.

60. Consumer Protection Council/s are established at__ level to increase consumer awareness

- a) Central
- b) State
- c) District
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Consumer Protection Councils are established at the national, state and district level to increase consumer awareness. To increase the awareness of consumers, there are many consumer organisations and NGOs that have been established.

61. NCDRC can be abbreviated as_____

- a) National Customer Disputes and Redressal Commission of India
- b) National Consumer Department for Remedy Commission
- c) National Consumer Department for Redressal Commission
- d) **National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission**

Explanation

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC): Established by the Central Government. It deals with matters of more than 10 million.

62. NCDRC is established by_____

- a) **Central Government**
- b) State Government
- c) District Collector
- d) All the above

Explanation

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC): Established by the Central Government. It deals with matters of more than 10 million.

63. SCDRC can be abbreviated as_____

- a) **State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission**

- b) State Customer Disputes Redressal Commission
- c) Secondary Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
- d) State Consumer Disputes Redressal Committee

Explanation

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC): Also known as the "State Commission" established by the State Government in the State. It is a state level court that takes up cases valuing less than ₹10 million.

64. SCDRC is established by_____

- a) Central government
- b) State government**
- c) District collector
- d) All the above

Explanation

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC): Also known as the "State Commission" established by the State Government in the State. It is a state level court that takes up cases valuing less than ₹10 million.

65. DCDRF can be abbreviated as_____

- a) District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum**
- b) District Customer Disputes Redressal Forum
- c) District Consumer Disputes resolving Redressal Forum
- d) None

Explanation

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF): Also known as the "District Forum" established by the State Government in each district of the State. The State Governments may establish more than one District Forum in a district. It is a district level court that deals with cases valuing up to ₹2 million.

66. DCDRF is also known as_____

- a) District Forum**
- b) Collector Forum
- c) Deputy Forum
- d) Digital Forum

Explanation

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF): Also known as the "District Forum" established by the State Government in each district of the State. The State Governments may establish more than one District Forum in a district. It is a district level court that deals with cases valuing up to ₹2 million.

67. Which of the following is correct?

- 1) The State Governments may establish more than one District Forum in a district
 - 2) It is a district level court that deals with cases valuing up to ₹10 million.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF): Also known as the "District Forum" established by the State Government in each district of the State. The State Governments may establish more than one District Forum in a district. It is a district level court that deals with cases valuing up to ₹2 million.

68. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Indian Parliament, in August 2019, passed the landmark Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 which aims to provide the timely and effective administration and settlement of consumer disputes in this Digital Age.
 - 2) The New Act will come into force on such date as the Central Government may so notify
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Indian Parliament, in August 2019, passed the landmark Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 which aims to provide the timely and effective administration and settlement of consumer disputes in this Digital Age. The New Act will come into force on such date as the Central Government may so notify.

69. Consumer protection Act of 2019 replaced_____

- a) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
- b) Consumer Protection Act, 1976
- c) Consumer Protection Act, 1956
- d) Consumer Protection Act, 1996

Explanation

Indian Parliament, in August 2019, passed the landmark Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 which aims to provide the timely and effective administration and settlement of consumer disputes in this Digital Age. The New Act seeks to replace more than 3 (three) decades old Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (Act).

70. Which among the following is/are the feature of Consumer protection Act of 2019?

- a) The New Act has widened the definition of 'consumer'.
- b) The definition now includes any person who buys any goods, whether through offline or online
- c) Buying goods electronic means, teleshopping, direct selling or multi-level marketing
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The New Act has widened the definition of 'consumer'. The definition now includes any person who buys any goods, whether through offline or online transactions, electronic means, teleshopping, direct selling or multi-level marketing.

71. According to new act of 2019, district forum can now entertain consumer complaints

where the value of goods or services paid does not exceed _____

- a) **INR 10,000,000**
- b) \$10,000,000
- c) INR 1,000,000
- d) \$ 1,000,000

Explanation

Revised pecuniary limits have been fixed under the New Act. Accordingly, the district forum can now entertain consumer complaints where the value of goods or services paid does not exceed INR 10,000,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Million).

72. State Commission can entertain disputes value ranging between _____

- a) \$ 10,000,000 to \$ 100,000,000
- b) **INR 10,000,000 to INR 100,000,000**
- c) INR 1,000,000 to INR 10,000,000
- d) \$ 10,000,000 to \$ 100,000,000

Explanation

State Commission can entertain disputes where such value exceeds INR 10,000,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Million) but does not exceed INR 100,000,000 (Indian Rupees One Hundred Million), and the National Commission can exercise jurisdiction where such value exceeds INR 100,000,000 (INR One Hundred Million).

73. National Commission can exercise jurisdiction where such value exceeds_____

- a) **INR 100,000,000**
- b) \$ 100,000,000
- c) INR 10,000,000
- d) \$ 10,000,000

Explanation

National Commission can exercise jurisdiction where such value exceeds INR 100,000,000 (INR One Hundred Million).

74. Which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) The New Act contains enabling provisions for consumers to file complaints electronically and for hearing and/or examining parties through video-conferencing.
- 2) The CCPA will have an investigation wing, headed by a Director General, which may conduct inquiry or investigation into consumer law violations.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The New Act contains enabling provisions for consumers to file complaints electronically and for hearing and/or examining parties through video-conferencing. The New Act proposes the establishment of a regulatory authority known as the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), with wide powers of enforcement. The CCPA will have an investigation wing, headed by a Director General, which may conduct inquiry or investigation into consumer law violations.

75. CCPA can abbreviated as_____

- a) **Central Consumer Protection Authority**
- b) Civil Customer Protection Authority
- c) Criminal Consumer Protection Authority
- d) Central Customer Protection Authority

Explanation

The New Act proposes the establishment of a regulatory authority known as the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), with wide powers of enforcement.

76. The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to _____ on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a

false or misleading advertisement

- a) INR 1,000,000
- b) \$ 1,000,000
- c) INR 10,000,000
- d) \$ 10,000,000

Explanation

The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR 1,000,000 on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement. The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment for up to two years for the same.

77. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR 1,000,000 on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement.
- 2) The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment for up to two years for the same.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR 1,000,000 on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement. The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment for up to two years for the same.

78. In case of a subsequent offence, the fine may extend to _____

- a) INR 5,000,000 and imprisonment of up to five years
- b) INR 5,000,000
- c) \$ 5,000,000 and imprisonment of up to five years
- d) INR 5,000,000 and imprisonment of up to 10 years

Explanation

The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR 1,000,000 on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement. The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment for up to two

years for the same. In case of a subsequent offence, the fine may extend to INR 5,000,000 and imprisonment of up to five years.

79. For every subsequent offence, the period of prohibition may extend to_____ years.

- a) 5
- b) 3**
- c) 2
- d) 6

Explanation

The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR 1,000,000 on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement. The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment for up to two years for the same. In case of a subsequent offence, the fine may extend to INR 5,000,000 and imprisonment of up to five years. The CCPA can also prohibit the endorser of a misleading advertisement from endorsing that particular product or service for a period of up to one year. For every subsequent offence, the period of prohibition may extend to three years.

80. Which of the following is the highest appellate body of Consumer Court?

- a) **NCDRC**
- b) SCDRC
- c) DCDRF
- d) All the above

Explanation

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC): A national level court works for the whole country and deals compensation claimed exceeds rupees one core. The National Commission is the Apex body of Consumer Courts; it is also the highest appellate court in the hierarchy.

81. NCDRC head office is located in_____

- a) Mumbai
- b) Kolkata
- c) Chennai
- d) Delhi**

Explanation

The National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission (NCDRC), is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. Its head office is in New Delhi. The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

82. SCDRC is a_____ commission

- a) Judicial
- b) quasi-judicial**
- c) non- Judicial
- d) none

Explanation

The National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission (NCDRC), is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. Its head office is in New Delhi. The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

83. In which year NCDRC was setup?

- a) 1988
- b) 1986**
- c) 1996
- d) 1999

Explanation

The National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission (NCDRC), is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. Its head office is in New Delhi. The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

84. The National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission is headed by_____

- a) Sitting judge of the Supreme Court of India
- b) President of India
- c) retired judge of the Supreme Court of India
- d) both a and c**

Explanation

The National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission (NCDRC), is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. Its head office is in New Delhi. The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

85. A state level court works at the state level with cases where compensation claimed is_____

- a) above 20 lakhs but up to one Core**
- b) above 5 lakhs but up to 10 Crore
- c) above 10 lakhs but up to 5 Crore
- d) above 2 lakhs but up to 50 Lakhs

Explanation

A state level court works at the state level with cases where compensation claimed is above 20 lakhs but up to one core. The State Commission also has the appellate jurisdiction over the District Forum.

86. SCDRC has_____

- 1) Original Jurisdiction
 - 2) appellate jurisdiction over the District Forum
 - 3) appellate jurisdiction over the National forum
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 2 alone

Explanation

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC): A state level court works at the state level with cases where compensation claimed is above 20 lakhs but up to one core. The State Commission also has the appellate jurisdiction over the District Forum.

87. A district level court works at the district level with cases where the compensation claimed is up to_____

- a) 20 lakhs
- b) 50 lakhs
- c) 2 lakhs
- d) 10 lakhs

Explanation

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF): A district level court works at the district level with cases where the compensation claimed is up to 20 lakhs.

88. Which of the following acts are correctly matched?

- 1) Commodities Act, 1989
 - 2) The Legal Metrology Act, 2009
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Important Acts ✓ The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ✓ The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 ✓ The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 ✓ The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ✓ The prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential ✓ Commodities Act, 1980.

89. The Essential Commodities Act was enacted in_____

- a) 1976
- b) 1955**
- c) 1966
- d) 1989

Explanation

Important Acts ✓ The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ✓ The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 ✓ The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 ✓ The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ✓ The prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential ✓ Commodities Act, 1980.

90. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act was enacted in_____

- a) 1976
- b) 1986**
- c) 1996
- d) 2009

Explanation

Important Acts

✓ The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ✓ The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 ✓ The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 ✓ The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ✓ The prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential ✓ Commodities Act, 1980

91. Mixing other extraneous material of inferior quality with a superior quality material is

Called_____

- a) Purification
- b) Refinement
- c) Adulteration**
- d) Alteration

Explanation

Mixing other extraneous material of inferior quality with a superior quality material is called Adulteration.

7th Social Science Lesson 22 Questions in English

22. Road Safety

1. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Road safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent road users from being killed or seriously injured.
- 2) It is a saddening fact that India is the world's largest contributor to road accidents.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

We need to be safe on the roads. Road safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent road users from being killed or seriously injured. It is a saddening fact that India is the world's largest contributor to road accidents.

2. India accounts for about ___ % of road accident fatalities at worldwide

- a) 20
- b) 10
- c) 30
- d) 50

Explanation

India accounts for about 10% of road accident fatalities at worldwide. Road crashes have a threatening impact on Indian lives, growth and economy.

3. Which of the following statement about Road Accidents is correct?

- 1) Distracted driving is the distraction of the driver, engaging in any other activity while driving
- 2) It may be talking over the mobile phone or texting message or engaging in any activities with attention diverted from driving.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Distracted driving is the distraction of the driver, engaging in any other activity while driving. It may be talking over the mobile phone or texting message or engaging in any activities with attention diverted from driving.

4. _____ is defined as the mental state in which driver purposely disregard rules of the road

- a) Night driving
- b) Tailgating
- c) **Reckless driving**
- d) None

Explanation

Reckless driving is a major traffic violation of rules. It is defined as the mental state in which the driver purposely disregard rules of the road.

5. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Night Driving?

- 1) An extra alertness is not needed while driving at night
 - 2) The uncontrolled sleep, tiredness due to long drive, poor lighting on the road can cause fatal accidents
- a) **1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

An extra alertness is needed while driving at night. The uncontrolled sleep, tiredness due to long drive, poor lighting on the road can cause fatal accidents.

6. _____ refers to a condition where a driver drives behind another vehicle without leaving

sufficient distance between them

- a) Reckless driving
- b) Distracted driving
- c) Night driving
- d) **Tailgating**

Explanation

Tailgating refers to a condition where a driver drives behind another vehicle without leaving sufficient distance between them. In this condition, if the vehicle in front of him, stops suddenly, his own vehicle will crash with it.

7. Which of the following statement is correct about Tailgating?

- 1) In this condition, if the vehicle in front of him, stops suddenly, his own vehicle will crash with it
- 2) Distracted driving is also known as Tailgating
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Tailgating refers to a condition where a driver drives behind another vehicle without leaving sufficient distance between them. In this condition, if the vehicle in front of him, stops suddenly, his own vehicle will crash with it.

8. _____ on the road create heavy traffic jam and cause more pollution.
- a) Reckless driving
 - b) Distracted driving
 - c) Night driving
 - d) **Increase of vehicles**

Explanation

Increase of vehicles on the road create heavy traffic jam and cause more pollution.

9. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) Road expansion is very slow when compared to the expansion of vehicles
 - 2) Avoiding the use of helmets for two wheelers and seat belts for four wheelers lead to unwanted happenings
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Avoiding the use of helmets for two wheelers and seat belts for four wheelers lead to unwanted happenings. Road expansion is very slow when compared to the expansion of vehicles.

10. Which of the following causes accidents?
- a) Drunken driving
 - b) jumping red light over speeding
 - c) unmanned railway crossings
 - d) **all the above**

Explanation

Drunken driving, jumping red light over speeding and unmanned railway crossings cause great damage to valuable lives. Due to this, many families lose their breadwinners.

11. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Every country has same road safety rules and regulations for the best interests of its citizens
- 2) India also has designed road safety rules for protecting the road users from meeting with accidents and injury.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Every country has its own road safety rules and regulations for the best interests of its citizens. India also has designed road safety rules for protecting the road users from meeting with accidents and injury.

12. As per Indian law, one should be eligible to get a driving license at ___ age

- a) 21
- b) 20
- c) 18**
- d) 16

Explanation

As per the Indian law, one should be eligible to get a driving license at the age of 18.

13. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) While driving use of mobile phone is prohibited
- 2) Sound horn is prohibited near a hospital or a school zone
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

As per the Indian law, one should be eligible to get a driving license at the age of 18. While driving use of mobile phone is prohibited. Sound horn is prohibited near a hospital or a school zone.

14. Right of Way comes under_____

- a) Rule 11
- b) Rule 12
- c) Rule 34
- d) Rule 1

Explanation

10 GOLDEN RULES FOR ROAD SAFETY

<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>STOP OR SLOW DOWN Allow Pedestrians to cross first at uncontrolled zebra crossing. They have the Right of Way (Rule 11)¹</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>BUCKLE UP So that your family and you are safe in the car (Section 138 (3))² Seat Belts reduce chances of death of a car occupant in accident by over 60%.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>OBEDIENCE OBEDIENCE TRAFFIC RULES AND SIGNS To prevent road accidents (Section 119)³.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>50 OBEDIENCE SPEED LIMITS For your own safety and that others (Section 112)³. In residential area and market places, that ideal speed is 20 kmph and the limit is 30 kmph.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>KEEP VEHICLE FIT To prevent frequent breakdowns and difficulty in controlling vehicle which may lead to accidents on road (Section 190)²</p> </div>	<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER USE MOBILE WHILE DRIVING To avoid distraction that lead to accidents (Section 184)³.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>WEAR HELMET To protect your head while riding a two wheeler (Section 129)². A good quality helmet reduces the chances of severe head injury by over 70%.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER DRIVE DANGEROUSLY To ensure your own safety and that of other road user (Section 184)³.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>BE COURTEOUS Share the road with all and be considerate. Never range on the road. It is dangerous for your and other road users.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER MIX DRINKING AND DRIVING Be Responsible... Don't drink and Drive (Section 185)³.</p>  </div>
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1. Rules of Road Regulations 1989 2. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules. 1989 3. The Motor Vehicle Act 1968.

15. Buckle up of seat belt comes under which section?

- a) 138(3)
- b) 130(3)
- c) 128(2)
- d) 120(2)

Explanation

10 GOLDEN RULES FOR ROAD SAFETY

<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>STOP OR SLOW DOWN Allow Pedestrians to cross first at uncontrolled zebra crossing. They have the Right of Way (Rule 11)¹</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>BUCKLE UP So that your family and you are safe in the car (Section 138 (3))² Seat Belts reduce chances of death of a car occupant in accident by over 60%.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC RULES AND SIGNS To prevent road accidents (Section 119)³.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>OBEDIENCE TO SPEED LIMITS For your own safety and that of others (Section 112)³. In residential area and market places, that ideal speed is 20 kmph and the limit is 30 kmph.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>KEEP VEHICLE FIT To prevent frequent breakdowns and difficulty in controlling vehicle which may lead to accidents on road (Section 190)²</p> </div>	<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER USE MOBILE WHILE DRIVING To avoid distraction that lead to accidents (Section 184)³.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>WEAR HELMET To protect your head while riding a two wheeler (Section 129)². A good quality helmet reduces the chances of severe head injury by over 70%.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER DRIVE DANGEROUSLY To ensure your own safety and that of other road user (Section 184)³.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>BE COURTEOUS Share the road with all and be considerate. Never range on the road. It is dangerous for you and other road users.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER MIX DRINKING AND DRIVING Be Responsible... Don't drink and Drive (Section 185)³.</p>  </div>
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1. Rules of Road Regulations 1989 2. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 3. The Motor Vehicle Act 1968.

16. Obey traffic rules and signs comes under which section?

- a) 119
- b) 129
- c) 139
- d) 99

17. Which section speaks about fitness of vehicle?

- a) 190
- b) 119
- c) 90
- d) 19

18. NEVER USE MOBILE WHILE DRIVING is said under _____ section

- a) 184
- b) 84
- c) 174
- d) 104

Explanation

10 GOLDEN RULES FOR ROAD SAFETY

<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>STOP OR SLOW DOWN Allow Pedestrians to cross first at uncontrolled zebra crossing. They have the Right of Way (Rule 11)¹</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>BUCKLE UP So that your family and you are safe in the car (Section 138 (3))² Seat Belts reduce chances of death of a car occupant in accident by over 60%.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC RULES AND SIGNS To prevent road accidents (Section 119)³.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>OBEDIENCE TO SPEED LIMITS For your own safety and that of others (Section 112)³. In residential area and market places, that ideal speed is 20 kmph and the limit is 30 kmph.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>KEEP VEHICLE FIT To prevent frequent breakdowns and difficulty in controlling vehicle which may lead to accidents on road (Section 190)²</p> </div>	<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER USE MOBILE WHILE DRIVING To avoid distraction that lead to accidents (Section 184)³.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>WEAR HELMET To protect your head while riding a two wheeler (Section 129)². A good quality helmet reduces the chances of severe head injury by over 70%.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER DRIVE DANGEROUSLY To ensure your own safety and that of other road user (Section 184)³.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>BE COURTEOUS Share the road with all and be considerate. Never range on the road. It is dangerous for you and other road users.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>NEVER MIX DRINKING AND DRIVING Be Responsible... Don't drink and Drive (Section 185)³.</p>  </div>
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1. Rules of Road Regulations 1989 2. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 3. The Motor Vehicle Act 1968.

19. Wearing of helmet is said under_____ section

- a) 129
- b) 190
- c) 139
- d) 122

20. Ensuring the own safety is said under section_____

- a) 184
- b) 194
- c) 185
- d) 199

21. Drunk and drive is dealt under section_____

- a) 184
- b) 182
- c) 185
- d) 190

22. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Rules of Road Regulations – 1989
- 2) The Central motor vehicle rules – 1999
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

1. Rules of Road Regulations 1989 2. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules. 1989 3. The Motor Vehicle Act 1968

23. In which year motor vehicle act was passed?

- a) **1968**
- b) 1978
- c) 1998
- d) 2008

Explanation

1. Rules of Road Regulations 1989 2. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules. 1989 3. The Motor Vehicle Act 1968

24. Which ministry should take steps for reducing the number of road accidents?

- a) **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**
- b) Human Resource Ministry
- c) Ministry of Home Affairs
- d) Defence Ministry

Explanation

Through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India has taken earnest steps for reducing the number of road accidents.

25. Which of the following is the steps taken by GOI in controlling accidents?

- 1) Taking steps for the rectification of accident black spots and improvement of road engineering.
- 2) Installation of CCTV cameras to record high speed offences which can detect the offenders
- 3) Prohibiting the act of digging or hoarding soil from roads
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) **1, 2, 3**
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

Through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India has taken earnest steps for reducing the number of road accidents. i) Taking steps for the rectification of accident black spots and improvement of road engineering ii) Ensuring the good functioning of the traffic signals and road signs at busy crossing roads. iii) Constructing proper roads both in urban and rural areas. iv) Installation of CCTV cameras to record high speed offences which can detect the offenders. v) Prohibiting the act of digging or hoarding soil from roads.

26. _____ can result in crucial collisions

- a) Brake failure
- b) Engine failure
- c) Clutch failure
- d) Tyre puncher

Explanation

Brake failure can result in crucial collisions. So, the vehicle should be in good condition and serviced at regular intervals.

27. Which of the following are compulsory for driving a vehicle?

- 1) driving license
 - 2) registration certificate of the vehicle
 - 3) Insurance certificate
 - 4) fitness certificate and permit
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - d) 1, 3, 4

Explanation

One who drives a vehicle should have undergone the training and tests to obtain a driving license. It is compulsory to have the following documents – driving license, registration certificate of the vehicle, Insurance certificate, Taxation certificate, fitness certificate and permit.

28. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) To avoid accidents because of potholes and road humps, users can opt to use the Raksha safe drive device
 - 2) It is attached with velcro to the car and alerts the driver about road humps, bad roads and on crossing the speed limits
- a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

Explanation

To avoid accidents because of potholes and road humps, users can opt to use the Raksha safe drive device. It is attached with velcro to the car and alerts the driver about road humps, bad roads and on crossing the speed limits.

29. _____ is the sharing of car journeys so that more than one person travels in car

- a) Raksha safe drive
- b) **Carpooling**
- c) Car daging
- d) None

Explanation

Carpooling is the sharing of car journeys so that more than one person travels in car, and prevents the need for more cars to the same location.

30. Which of the following are available in Raksha safe drive?

- 1) automatic crash detection
 - 2) two – way call connectivity
 - 3) GPS tracking
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) **1, 2, 3**
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

Raksha safe drive is a device capable of automatic crash detection, two – way call connectivity, GPS tracking, engine health monitoring and smart panic button.

31. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Carpooling will reduce the number of vehicles on the road
 - 2) It will pave way for a cordial relationship and better understanding among the fellowmen.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Carpooling will reduce the number of vehicles on the road. Many people use one vehicle and so fuel, money and time are saved. It will pave way for a cordial relationship and better understanding among the fellowmen.

32. On_____45th birthday, Mumbai police has released his video to create awareness among the motorists

- a) **Sachin Tendulkar**
- b) Sharukh khan
- c) Salman Khan
- d) Amitha Batchan

Explanation

On Sachin Tendulkar's 45th birthday, Mumbai police has released his video to create awareness among the motorists. "The little master set great records wearing a helmet! How about simply following his footsteps.

33._____ act as silent conductors of the traffic on the road

- a) **Traffic signs**
- b) Traffic police
- c) NGO's
- d) None

Explanation

Traffic signs act as silent conductors of the traffic on the road. Some traffic signs are mandatory like stop, speed limit, turn right, no left turn etc. Some signs are cautionary, which warn the driver about the danger ahead like steep ascent or descent, narrow bend.

34. 'Road Safety Week' is observed in Which month?

- a) July
- b) May
- c) June
- d) **January**

Explanation

The Government of India observes 'Road Safety Week' awareness during January, in every year.

35. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Road Safety Week is a national event which aims at promoting public awareness about traffic rules and to reduce casualties due to road accidents.

- 2) Educational banners, safety posters, leaflets, and pocket guides related to road safety are distributed to the public.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Road Safety Week is a national event which aims at promoting public awareness about traffic rules and to reduce casualties due to road accidents. It is observed annually. It is celebrated with great joy and enthusiasm. A variety of programmes related to road safety is conducted. Educational banners, safety posters, leaflets, and pocket guides related to road safety are distributed to the public.

36. Road Safety Week is Observed by_____

- a) **Government of India**
- b) Tamil Nadu Government
- c) Kerala Government
- d) Karnataka Government

Explanation

The Government of India observes 'Road Safety Week' awareness during January, in every year.

7th Social Science Lesson 23 Questions in English

23. Tax and its Importance

1. The principal sources of the revenue of Government are_____

- 1) Taxes
 - 2) special assessment
 - 3) Raffle Scheme
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The principal sources of the revenue are taxes, fees, prices, special assessment and Raffle Scheme. Like any other country, taxes form the most important part of revenue of India.

2. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) For the welfare of the society, the government has to perform various functions so it requires revenue
 - 2) Modern governments have a single of source of revenue
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

For the welfare of the society, the government has to perform various functions so it requires revenue. Modern governments have a wider variety of sources of revenue.

3. Who among the following is the taxing authority?

- a) Government
- b) Private company
- c) United Nations
- d) All the above

Explanation

Taxation is a term for when a taxing authority, usually a government, levies or imposes a tax.

4. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The term 'taxation' applies to all types of involuntary levies, from income to capital gains to estate taxes.
- 2) Though taxation can be a noun or verb, it is usually referred to as an act; the resulting revenue is usually called 'taxes'.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The term 'taxation' applies to all types of involuntary levies, from income to capital gains to estate taxes. Though taxation can be a noun or verb, it is usually referred to as an act; the resulting revenue is usually called 'taxes'.

5. Who defined tax as a compulsory contribution from a person to the government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all without reference to special benefits conferred?
- a) Adam Smith
 - b) Alfred Marshal
 - c) **Prof. Seligman**
 - d) Amartya Sen

Explanation

According to Prof. Seligman, taxes are defined as a compulsory contribution from a person to the government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all without reference to special benefits conferred.

6. Taxes are compulsory payments to government without expectations of_____ to taxpayers.
- a) Direct
 - b) Return
 - c) Benefit
 - d) **a or b or c**

Explanation

Taxes are compulsory payments to the government without expectations of direct or return or benefit to the taxpayers.

7. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- 1) Everybody is obliged by law to pay taxes.

- 2) Total Tax money goes to RBI
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Everybody is obliged by law to pay taxes. Total Tax money goes to government exchequer.

8._____ decides how are taxes to be spent and how the budget is to be organized

- a) RBI
- b) Supreme Court
- c) Government**
- d) UPSC

Explanation

The government decides how much taxes to be spent and how the budget is to be organized according to the amount.

9. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Tax payment is optional.
 - 2) An individual has to pay tax if any income comes under the income tax slab.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Tax payment is not optional. An individual has to pay tax if any income comes under the income tax slab.

10. Principles or cannons of taxation was said by_____

- a) Adam Smith**
- b) Amartya Sen
- c) Alfred Marshal
- d) Prof. Seligman

Explanation

Adam Smith's principles or cannons of taxation still form the basis of the tax structure of a modern state.

11. How many principles or cannons of taxation are there?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 3
- d) 2

Explanation

Adam Smith's principles or cannons of taxation still form the basis of the tax structure of a modern state:

Adam Smith's four Canons of Taxation: 1. Canon of Equality 2. Canon of Certainty 3. Canon of Convenience 4. Canon of Economy

12. Which of the following is not a Canons of Taxation?

- a) Canon of Equality
- b) Canon of Certainty
- c) Canon of Convenience
- d) **Canon of Comfort**

Explanation

Adam Smith's four Canons of Taxation: 1. Canon of Equality 2. Canon of Certainty 3. Canon of Convenience 4. Canon of Economy

13. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Government should impose taxes in such a way that people have to pay according to their ability
- 2) It does not mean equal amount of tax but it means that the burden of a tax must be fair and just
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Canon of Equality: the government should impose taxes in such a way that people have to pay according to their ability. It does not mean equal amount of tax but it means that the burden of a tax must be fair and just.

14. _____ possible money should be spent in the collection of taxes.

- a) **Minimum**

- b) Maximum
- c) Equal
- d) None

Explanation

Minimum possible money should be spent in the collection of taxes. Collected amount should be deposited in the Government treasury.

15. According to Canon of Economy, collected amount should be deposited in_____

- a) **Government treasury**
- b) RBI
- c) Supreme Court
- d) All the above

Explanation

Minimum possible money should be spent in the collection of taxes. Collected amount should be deposited in the Government treasury.

16. Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that it provides a ____ of convenience to the taxpayers.

- a) **Maximum**
- b) Minimum
- c) Equal
- d) Unequal

Explanation

According to canon of Convenience, Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that it provides a maximum of convenience to the taxpayers. It should always be kept in view that the taxpayers suffer the least inconvenience in payment of the tax.

17. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Certainty creates confidence in the taxpayers cost of collection of taxes and increases economic welfare because it tends to avoid all economic waste
- 2) It should always be kept in view that the taxpayers suffer the maximum inconvenience in payment of the tax
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Canon of Certainty: Certainty creates confidence in the taxpayers cost of collection of taxes and increases economic welfare because it tends to avoid all economic waste

Canon of Convenience: Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that it provides a maximum of convenience to the taxpayers. It should always be kept in view that the taxpayers suffer the least inconvenience in payment of the tax.

18. How many types of taxation are there?

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

Explanation

There are three types of Taxation:

1. Proportional Tax
2. Progressive Tax
3. Regressive Tax

19. Which of the following is not a taxation type?

- a) Proportional Tax
- b) Progressive Tax
- c) Regressive Tax
- d) Reciprocal Tax**

Explanation

There are three types of Taxation:

1. Proportional Tax
2. Progressive Tax
3. Regressive Tax

20. _____ is a method, where the rate of tax is same regardless the size of the income.

- a) Proportional Tax**
- b) Reciprocal Tax
- c) Progressive Tax

d) Regressive Tax

Explanation

Proportional Taxation is a method, where the rate of tax is same regardless the size of the income. The tax amount realized will vary in the same proportion as that of income.

21. In Proportional Taxation, if tax rate is 5% on income and Mr. X gets an income of Rs.1,000, he will pay Rs.50, Mr. B gets an income Rs.5,000, he will pay tax of Rs.____

- a) 250
- b) 50**
- c) 500
- d) 200

Explanation

In Proportional Taxation, if tax rate is 5% on income and Mr. X gets an income of Rs.1,000, he will pay Rs.50, Mr. B gets an income Rs.5,000, he will pay tax of Rs.50. In short, proportional tax leaves the relative financial status of taxed persons unchanged.

22. _____ Taxation is a method by which the rate of tax will also increase with the increase of income of the person

- a) Progressive**
- b) Regressive
- c) Reciprocal
- d) Proportional

Explanation

Progressive Taxation is a method by which the rate of tax will also increase with the increase of income of the person.

23. If a person with Rs.1000 income per annum pays a tax of 10% (i.e) Rs.100, a person with an income of Rs.10,000 per annum pays a tax of 25% (i.e) Rs.2,500 and a person with income of 1 lakh per annum pays the tax of 50% that is Rs.50,000. This an example of____

- a) Progressive Taxation**
- b) Regressive Taxation
- c) Reciprocal Taxation
- d) Proportional Taxation

Explanation

Proportional Taxation is a method, where the rate of tax is same regardless the size of the income. The tax amount realized will vary in the same proportion as that of income. If tax rate is 5% on income and Mr. X gets an income of Rs.1,000, he will pay Rs.50, Mr. B gets an income Rs.5,000, he will pay tax of Rs.50. In short, proportional tax leaves the relative financial status of taxed persons unchanged.

24._____ is in opposition to a progressive tax

- a) Reciprocal
- b) Proportional
- c) **Regressive**
- d) None

Explanation

A regressive tax is a tax applied uniformly, taking a larger percentage of income from low income earners than from high income earners. It is in opposition to a progressive tax.

25._____ is a tax applied uniformly, taking a larger percentage of income from low income earners than from high income earners.

- a) Progressive tax
- b) **Regressive tax**
- c) Proportional tax
- d) Reciprocal tax

Explanation

A regressive tax is a tax applied uniformly, taking a larger percentage of income from low income earners than from high income earners. It is in opposition to a progressive tax.

26. Which of the following is correct about tax?

- 1) Without taxes, governments would be unable to meet the demands of their societies
- 2) Taxes are crucial because governments collect this money and use it to finance under the following social projects.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Without taxes, governments would be unable to meet the demands of their societies. Taxes are crucial because governments collect this money and use it to finance under the following social projects.

27. Taxes go to funding health services such as_____

- 1) social healthcare
 - 2) medical research
 - 3) social security
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

Without taxes, government contributions to the health sector would be impossible. Taxes go to funding health services such as social healthcare, medical research, social security, etc.

28. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Education could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money.
 - 2) Governments put a lot of importance in the development of human capital and education is central in this development
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Education could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money. Governments put a lot of importance in the development of human capital and education is central in this development.

29. _____ generally contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP) of a country.

- a) **Taxes**
- b) NGO
- c) Private Organisation
- d) None

Explanation

Taxes can affect the state of economic growth of a country. Taxes generally contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP) of a country.

30. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Taxes can affect the state of economic growth of a country
- 2) Some of the money is also channeled to fund projects such as pensions, unemployment benefits, childcare, etc
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Some of the money is also channeled to fund projects such as pensions, unemployment benefits, childcare, etc. Taxes can affect the state of economic growth of a country. Taxes generally contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP) of a country.

31. Central Board of Revenue Act_____

- a) 1953
- b) **1963**
- c) 1973
- d) 1993

Explanation

Central Board of Revenue bifurcated and a separate Board for Direct Taxes known as Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

32. Under the Central Board of Revenue Act, Central Board of Revenue was_____

- a) **Bifurcated**
- b) Trifurcated
- c) Quadrupled
- d) None

Explanation

Central Board of Revenue bifurcated and a separate Board for Direct Taxes known as Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

33. In modern times taxes are classified into_____ types

- a) **2**
- b) 5
- c) 9
- d) 7

Explanation

In modern times taxes are classified into two types.

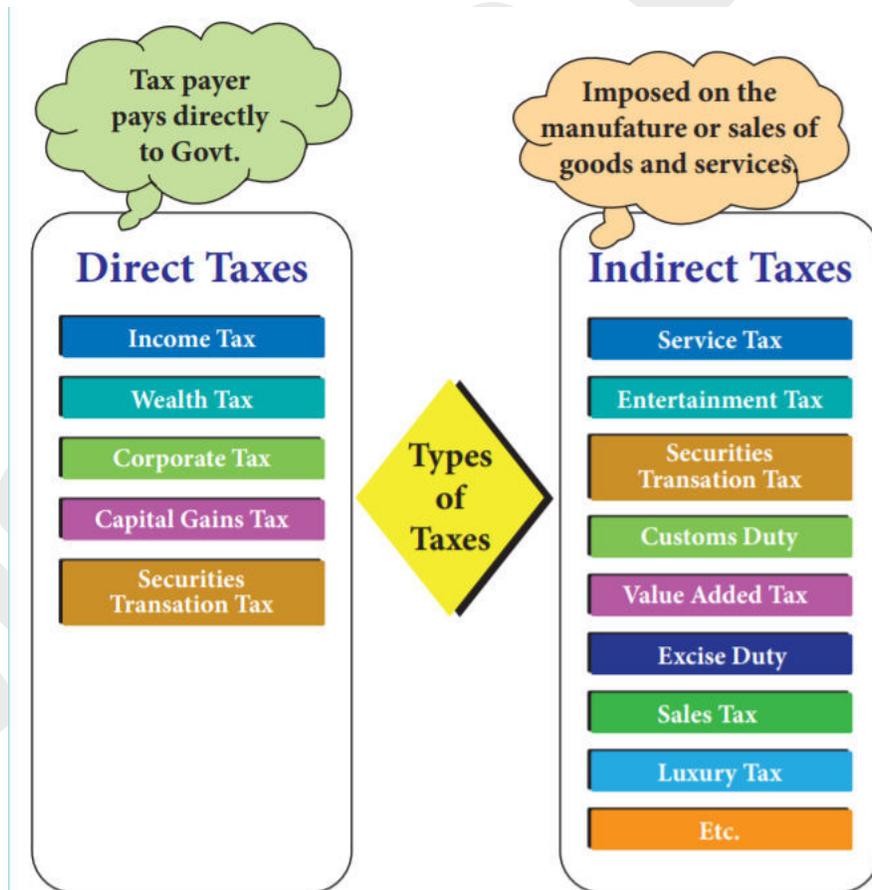
There are:

- 1. Direct Tax;
- 2. Indirect Tax

34. Find the odd one out?

- a) Income Tax
- b) Wealth Tax
- c) **Sales Tax**
- d) Capital Gains Tax

Explanation

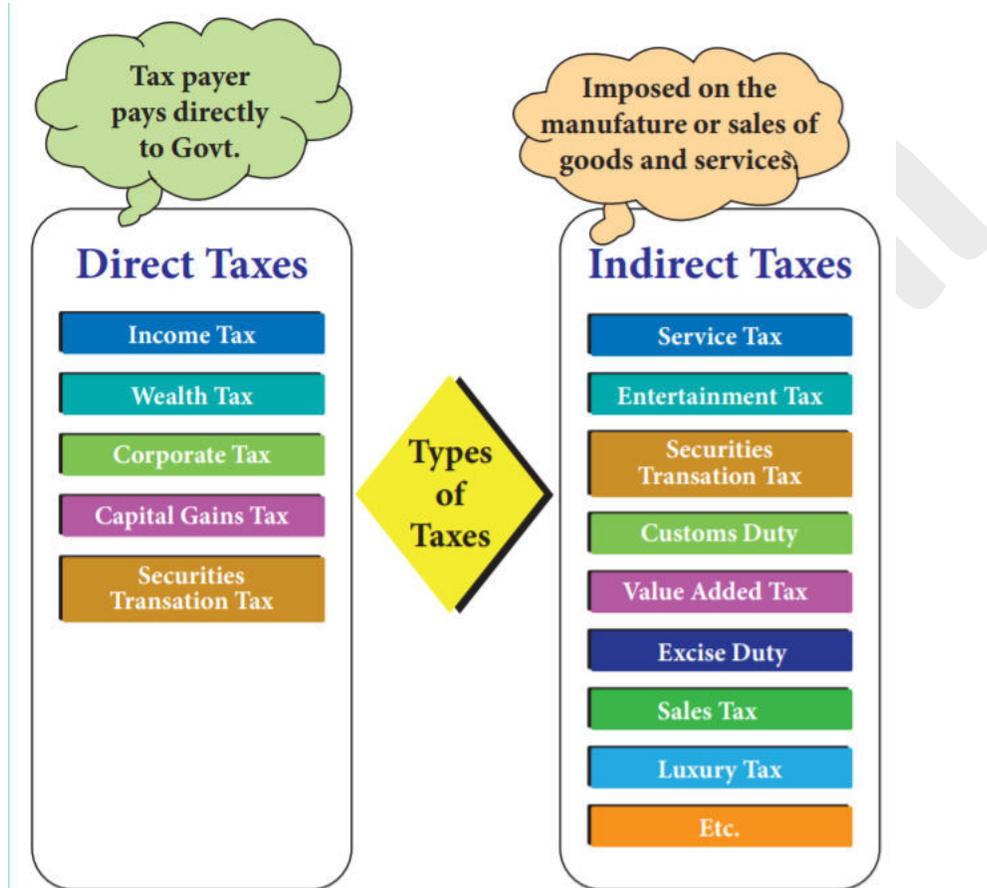


35. Which of the following is not an indirect Tax?

- a) Entertainment Tax
- b) Excise Duty

- c) Sales Tax
- d) All the above

Explanation



36. Which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) A Direct tax is paid directly by an individual or organisation to imposing entity
 - 2) Service Tax is a Direct Tax
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

A Direct tax is paid directly by an individual or organisation to imposing entity. Service tax is an Indirect tax.

37. Corporate tax is a/an_____ tax

- a) Indirect
- b) Direct**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

38. _____ is levied on profit of corporations and companies.

- a) Income Tax
- b) Service Tax
- c) Corporation Tax**
- d) Excise duty

Explanation

Corporation Tax is levied on profit of corporations and companies. It is charged on royalties, interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in India, fees for technical services and dividends.

39. Corporation Tax is charged on royalties, interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in_____

- a) India**
- b) Foreign Countries
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

Corporation Tax is levied on profit of corporations and companies. It is charged on royalties, interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in India, fees for technical services and dividends.

40._____ is imposed on property of individuals depending upon the value of property.

- a) Wealth Tax**
- b) Gift Tax
- c) Estate duty
- d) Corporation Tax

Explanation

Wealth Tax is imposed on property of individuals depending upon the value of property. The same property will be taxed every year on its current market value.

41. Property will be taxed___ on its current market value.

- a) Once in 2 years
- b) Once in 3 years**

- c) **Every Year**
- d) Twice a year

Explanation

Wealth Tax is imposed on property of individuals depending upon the value of property. The same property will be taxed every year on its current market value.

42. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Apart from social projects, governments also use money collected from taxes to fund sectors that are crucial for the wellbeing of their citizens such as security, scientific research, environmental protection, etc.
- 2) Good governance ensures that the money collected is utilized in a manner that benefits citizens of the country.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Governance is a crucial component in the smooth running of country affairs. Poor governance would have far reaching ramifications on the entire country with a heavy toll on its economic growth. Good governance ensures that the money collected is utilized in a manner that benefits citizens of the country. Apart from social projects, governments also use money collected from taxes to fund sectors that are crucial for the wellbeing of their citizens such as security, scientific research, environmental protection, etc.

43. Which of the following about Estate Duty is incorrect?

- 1) It is charged from successor of inherited property.
- 2) They are levied directly on income and property of persons, who pay directly to the government.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Estate Duty is charged from successor of inherited property. It is not desirable to avoid payment of taxes. They are levied directly on income and property of persons, who pay directly to the government.

44. _____ is a tax whose burden can be shifted to others.

- a) Direct tax
- b) Indirect tax**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

On the other hand when liability to pay a tax is on one person and the burden of that tax shifts on some other person, this type of tax is called an indirect tax. Indirect Tax is a tax whose burden can be shifted to others.

45. Service Tax is a ___ tax

- a) Direct
- b) Indirect**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

Service Tax is Indirect tax. It is raised on provision of Service. This tax is collected from the service recipients and paid to the Central Government.

46. Service tax is paid to_____

- a) State government
- b) Central government**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

Service Tax is Indirect tax. It is raised on provision of Service. This tax is collected from the service recipients and paid to the Central Government.

47. The burden of Sales Tax falls on_____

- a) Customer**
- b) Shopkeeper
- c) Government
- d) All the above

Explanation

Sales Tax or VAT is an indirect tax on sale of goods because liability to collect tax is that of shopkeeper but the burden of that tax falls on the customer. The shopkeeper realizes the tax amount from the customer by including it in the price of the commodity that he sells.

48. The liability to collect sales tax falls on_____

- a) Customer
- b) Shopkeeper**
- c) Government
- d) All the above

Explanation

Sales Tax or VAT is an indirect tax on sale of goods because liability to collect tax is that of shopkeeper but the burden of that tax falls on the customer. The shopkeeper realizes the tax amount from the customer by including it in the price of the commodity that he sells.

49. VAT is a/an_____ tax

- a) Direct
- b) Indirect**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

Sales Tax or VAT is an indirect tax on sale of goods because liability to collect tax is that of shopkeeper but the burden of that tax falls on the customer. The shopkeeper realizes the tax amount from the customer by including it in the price of the commodity that he sells.

50. Excise Duty is paid by the_____

- a) Customer
- b) Shopkeeper
- c) producer of goods**
- d) Government

Explanation

Excise Duty is paid by the producer of goods, who recovers it from wholesalers and retailers. This tax in India is levied by the Central Government.

51. Excise Duty is a/an_____ tax

- a) Direct
- b) Indirect**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

Excise Duty is paid by the producer of goods, who recovers it from wholesalers and retailers. This tax in India is levied by the Central Government.

52. Excise duty is levied by_____

- a) **Central government**
- b) State government
- c) RBI
- d) None

Explanation

Excise Duty is paid by the producer of goods, who recovers it from wholesalers and retailers. This tax in India is levied by the Central Government.

53. Who among the following charges Entertainment Tax?

- a) **State Government**
- b) Central Government
- c) RBI
- d) None

Explanation

The state governments charge Entertainment tax on every transaction related to entertainment.

54. Entertainment Tax is_____ tax

- a) Direct
- b) **Indirect**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

The state governments charge Entertainment tax on every transaction related to entertainment. It is an Indirect tax.

55. Which of the following is an example of Entertainment tax?

- a) amusement parks
- b) sports-related activities
- c) video game arcades
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

The state governments charge Entertainment tax on every transaction related to entertainment. It is an Indirect tax.

Some examples are movie tickets, video game arcades, stage shows, exhibitions, amusement parks, and sports-related activities.

56. Goods and Services Tax is a kind of tax imposed on_____

- 1) sale
 - 2) manufacturing
 - 3) usage of goods and services
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Goods and Services Tax is a kind of tax imposed on sale, manufacturing and usage of goods and services.

57. Which of the following is correct about GST?

- 1) Goods and Services Tax is a kind of tax imposed on services alone
 - 2) This tax is applied on services and goods at a national level with a purpose of achieving overall economic growth.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Goods and Services Tax is a kind of tax imposed on sale, manufacturing and usage of goods and services. This tax is applied on services and goods at a national level with a purpose of achieving overall economic growth.

58. GST is particularly designed to replace the_____ taxes

- a) Direct
- b) Indirect
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Explanation

GST is particularly designed to replace the indirect taxes imposed on goods and services by the Central and State.

59. GST is imposed on goods and services by_____

- a) State Government
- b) RBI
- c) Central Government
- d) Both a and c

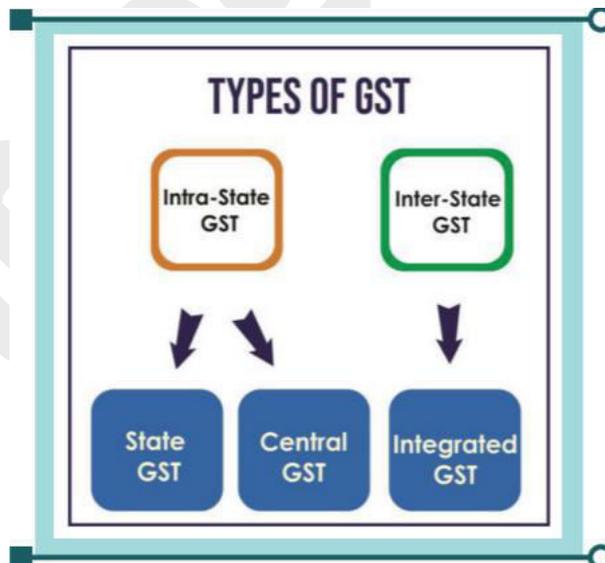
Explanation

GST is particularly designed to replace the indirect taxes imposed on goods and services by the Central and State.

60. Intra-state GST can be classified into_____ types

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 3

Explanation

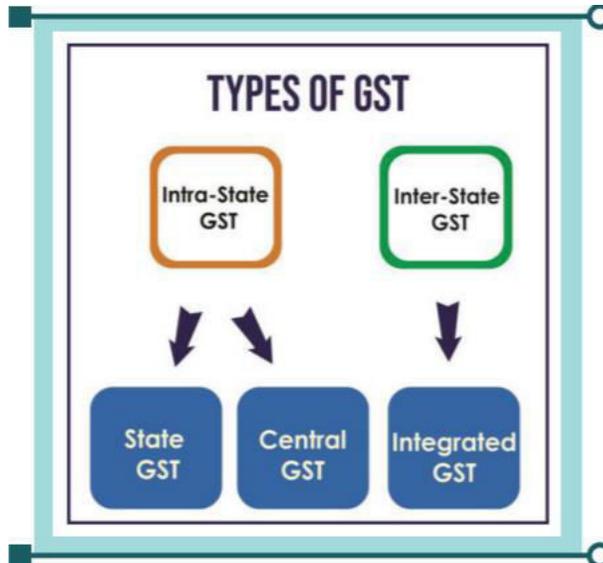


61. Which of the following is/are Intra state GST?

- 1) State GST
 - 2) Central GST
 - 3) Integrated GST
- a) 1, 3
 - b) 1, 2

- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) 2, 3

Explanation



62. Which of the following is Inter State GST?

- 1) State GST
 - 2) Integrated GST
 - 3) Central GST
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 2 alone

Explanation

63. Which of the following book speaks about ancient time taxes were levied and collected in both cash and kind?

- a) Arthshastra
- b) Rig Veda
- c) Harshacharita
- d) Manusmiriti

Explanation

The history of Indian taxation goes back to ancient period. According to Arthshastra, the book written by Kautilya, in ancient time taxes were levied and collected in both cash and kind.

64. Arthshastra was written by___

- a) Chanakya
- b) Sudraka
- c) Kalhana
- d) **Kautilya**

Explanation

The history of Indian taxation goes back to ancient period. According to Arthshastra, the book written by Kautilya, in ancient time taxes were levied and collected in both cash and kind.

65. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The modern history of Indirect taxes starts from the early 20th century when Central Excise Duty was imposed on Salt, Sugar, Motor Spirit, etc.
 - 2) At the time of independence, the system of Central Excise Duty at the national level and the Sales Tax at the State level was prevailing
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The modern history of Indirect taxes starts from the early 20th century when Central Excise Duty was imposed on Salt, Sugar, Motor Spirit, etc. Gradually the base of Excise duties was widened. At the time of independence, the system of Central Excise Duty at the national level and the Sales Tax at the State level was prevailing.

66. In Which year VAT was introduced in 1st state?

- a) 2000
- b) **2003**
- c) 2001
- d) 2010

Explanation

After prolonged efforts and amendments, VAT was introduced first in Indian State of Haryana in 2003 and thereafter in 24 States/UTs including Punjab, Chandigarh, HP, J&K and Delhi in 2005.

67. In which year VAT was 1st introduced?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Gujarat

- c) Haryana
- d) Delhi

Explanation

After prolonged efforts and amendments, VAT was introduced first in Indian State of Haryana in 2003 and thereafter in 24 States/UTs including Punjab, Chandigarh, HP, J&K and Delhi in 2005.

68. In 2005, VAT was introduced in_____ State/UT

- a) 31
- b) **24**
- c) 30
- d) 21

Explanation

After prolonged efforts and amendments, VAT was introduced first in Indian State of Haryana in 2003 and thereafter in 24 States/UTs including Punjab, Chandigarh, HP, J&K and Delhi in 2005.

69. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) VAT was a major improvement over the pre-existing direct Tax regime
 - 2) Goods and Services Tax (GST) is indeed a remarkable improvement and the next logical step towards realising perfection in taxation system in the country
- a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

If the VAT was a major improvement over the pre-existing Sales Tax regime, then the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is indeed a remarkable improvement and the next logical step towards realising perfection in taxation system in the country.

70. GST tax regime has been finally implemented from_____

- a) **1st July, 2017**
- b) 13th July, 2017
- c) 1st January, 2017
- d) 1st July, 2016

Explanation

GST tax regime has been finally implemented from 1st July, 2017 across India. With thus there is an economic union of the country with ONE TAX, ONE MARKET AND ONE NATION.

71. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Initially, it was proposed that there would be a single and national level GST
 - 2) With thus there is an economic union of the country with ONE TAX, ONE MARKET AND ONE NATION
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Initially, it was proposed that there would be a single and national level GST. However, the GST tax regime has been finally implemented from 1st July, 2017 across India. With thus there is an economic union of the country with ONE TAX, ONE MARKET AND ONE NATION.

72. How many parts are there in Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 5
- d) 7

Explanation

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a tax on all the goods and services that we buy. It has two parts, the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and State Goods and Services Tax (SGST). It is a transparent tax.

73. GST is_____ tax

- 1) Direct
 - 2) Indirect
 - 3) Transparent
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a tax on all the goods and services that we buy. It has two parts, the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and State Goods and Services Tax (SGST). It is a transparent and Indirect tax.

74. Which of the following is not a slab of GST?

- a) 0%
- b) 5%
- c) **14%**
- d) 18%

Explanation

The tax is divided into five slabs - 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent, and 28 per cent.

75. How many tax slabs are there in GST?

- a) 3
- b) **5**
- c) 6
- d) 7

Explanation

The tax is divided into five slabs - 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent, and 28 per cent.

76. Which of the following are exempted from GST?

- 1) Vegetables
 - 2) food grains
 - 3) Electronic Items
- a) **1, 2**
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) None

Explanation

Although GST is collected by the central government, taxes on petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, electricity are separately collected by the state government and almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

77. Tax on petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, electricity are collected by_____

- a) **State**
- b) Centre
- c) RBI
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

The tax is divided into five slabs - 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent, and 28 per cent. Although GST is collected by the central government, taxes on petroleum products, alcoholic

drinks, electricity are separately collected by the state government and almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

78. If a seller in Tamil Nadu sells a commodity to a buyer in other state (for example

Karnataka), it is called_____

- a) **Inter-state trade**
- b) Intra-state trade
- c) International trade
- d) All the above

Explanation

If a seller in Tamil Nadu sells a commodity to a buyer in other state (for example Karnataka), it is called inter-state trade.

79.If a GST is 18% the share between state and centre will be_____

- a) **9, 9**
- b) 10, 8
- c) 8, 10
- d) 12, 6

Explanation

In the bill, the GST is 18%, and it is divided equally as 9% for the Central and State Governments. Therefore, Rs 9 will go to Tamil Nadu Government and another Rs 9 will go to Central government.

80._____ is a tax you often pay to use any form of infrastructure developed by the government, example roads and bridges.

- a) Entertainment Tax
- b) **Toll Tax**
- c) Swachh Bharat Cess
- d) Excise Duty

Explanation

Toll tax is a tax you often pay to use any form of infrastructure developed by the government, example roads and bridges. The tax amount levied is rather negligible which is used for maintenance and basic upkeep of a particular project.

81. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Swachh Bharat Cess is a tax you often pay to use any form of infrastructure developed by the government, example roads and bridges.
- 2) Toll tax amount levied is rather negligible which is used for maintenance and basic upkeep of a particular project.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Toll tax is a tax you often pay to use any form of infrastructure developed by the government, example roads and bridges. The tax amount levied is rather negligible which is used for maintenance and basic upkeep of a particular project.

82. Swachh Bharat Cess is imposed by_____

- a) State Government
- b) Government of India**
- c) RBI
- d) All the above

Explanation

Swachh Bharat Cess is a cess imposed by the government of India and was started from 15 November 2015. This tax is applicable on all taxable services and the cess currently stands at 0.5%. Swachh Bharat cess is levied over and above the 14% service tax that is prevalent in the present times.

83. Swachh Bharat Cess imposed by the government of India and was started from_____

- a) 15 November 2015**
- b) 20 November 2015
- c) 15 November 2016
- d) 20 November 2016

84. Swachh Bharat Cess tax is applicable on all taxable services and the cess currently stands

at_____ %

- a) 5
- b) 0.5**
- c) 2
- d) 0.2

85. Swachh Bharat cess is levied over and above___ % service tax that is prevalent in the

present times.

- a) 14
- b) 28
- c) 5
- d) None

86. Which of the following is incorrect about Direct tax?

- 1) Direct tax has inflation pressure
 - 2) Direct tax is less elastic
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
Burden cannot be shifted by taxpayers	Easily be shifted to another person
Tax is imposed on personal income and corporate income	Taxes imposed on various goods and services
Direct tax has no inflation pressure	This tax has inflation pressure
The impact and incidence are the same in case of direct tax	The impact and incidence are different in case of indirect tax
Direct tax is less elastic	Indirect tax is more elastic

87. Which of the following has inflation Pressure?

- a) Direct tax
- b) **Indirect tax**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

88. Which of the following is more elastic?

- a) Direct tax
- b) **Indirect tax**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

89. Burden of which tax cannot be shifted to another person?

- a) **Direct**

- b) Indirect
- c) Both a and
- d) None

90. A government's ability to raise taxes is called its_____ Capacity

- a) Governing
- b) Fiscal**
- c) Qualitative
- d) None

Explanation

A government's ability to raise taxes is called its fiscal capacity. Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure like, transportation, sanitation, public safety, education, health-care systems, military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works, public insurance, etc.

91. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governing.
 - 2) States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governing. It helps alter prices in order to balance the affect of demand. States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions.

92. Which of the following are expenditures on economic infrastructure of Government?

- 1) Transportation
 - 2) Sanitation
 - 3) Education
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3**
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions. Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure like, transportation, sanitation, public safety, education, health-care systems, military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works, public insurance, etc.

93. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) When expenditures exceed tax revenue, a government accumulates debt
- 2) A portion of taxes may be used to serve past debts.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

When expenditures exceed tax revenue, a government accumulates debt. A portion of taxes may be used to serve past debts. Governments also use taxes to fund welfare and public services.

94. What is the purpose of taxation?

- 1) To maintain the stability of the currency
- 2) Express public policy regarding the distribution of wealth
- 3) Subsidizing certain industries or population groups
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 2, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

According to the proponents of the list theory of money creation, taxes are not needed for government revenue, as long as the government in question is able to issue fiat money. The purpose of taxation is to maintain the stability of the currency, express public policy regarding the distribution of wealth, subsidizing certain industries or population groups or isolating the costs of certain benefits, such as highways or social security.