



srini science mind



# National Means Cum Merit Scholarship



## Scholastic Aptitude Test



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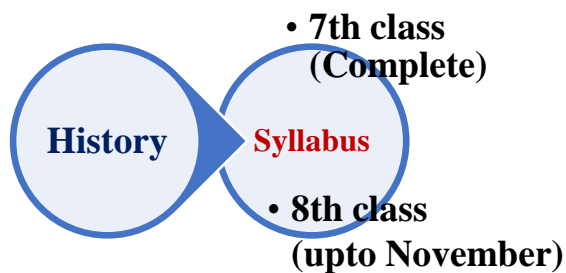


**SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST**

# History

**146 -155  
Questions**

**10 Marks**



**1. Who wrote *A History of British India*, in which Indian history was divided into the periods “Hindu, Muslim, British”?**

- A. James Mill      B. Thomas Babington Macaulay  
C. Warren Hastings      D. Lord Curzon

**Ans: A**

**2. What is the main problem with the periodisation proposed by James Mill?**

- A. It divides history based only on religion of rulers  
B. It excludes British rule entirely  
C. It gives too much weight to economic sources  
D. It uses modern-day dates incorrectly

**Ans: A**

**3. The British considered which of the following as important sources for administration and history?**

- A. Official documents      B. Mythological texts only  
C. Oral stories exclusively      D. Fictional literature

**Ans: A**

**4. Which of the following do official records not tell us about?**

- A. What people felt about certain policies  
B. Instructions given by British administrators  
C. Census data about population  
D. Details about administrative decisions

**Ans: A**

**5. How often are census operations held in India (as per British practice, which continues today)?**

- A. Every 5 years      B. Every 7 years  
C. Every 10 years      D. Every 12 years

**Ans: C**

**6. Which institution was established by the British to preserve old official documents and make them accessible?**

- A. Museums      B. Archives  
C. Gram panchayats      D. Schools

**Ans: B**

**7. Periodisation means dividing history into different periods. Which of these is NOT a standard period used in Indian history?**

- A. Ancient      B. Medieval      C. Colonial      D. Futuristic

**Ans: D**

**8. What is a survey in the historical context, as used in this chapter?**

- A. An assessment of land for building roads  
B. A detailed mapping or record-keeping activity by the British administration  
C. Asking people what their favourite food is  
D. Only a scientific measurement of heights and lengths

**Ans: B**

**9. Which of the following is a problem with saying “Hindu period” or “Muslim period”?**

- A. All rulers were either Hindu or Muslim strictly during those periods  
B. It ignores that many people of different faiths lived

in those times

- C. It is based entirely on cultural achievements  
D. It does not consider geography

**Ans: B**

**10. Why do historians use old newspapers as sources?**

- A. They are always unbiased  
B. They only record official documents  
C. They provide varied viewpoints and details of everyday life  
D. They replace all official records

**Ans: C**

**11. Which of these is true about police reports compared to old newspapers?**

- A. Police reports often carry opinions of citizens  
B. Police reports are usually neutral and factual from administrative viewpoint  
C. Police reports are published daily like newspapers  
D. Police reports focus on entertainment value

**Ans: B**

**12. The British felt that surveying was important because:**

- A. It was a pastime for British officers  
B. It helped in administration, taxation, mapping, understanding the land and people  
C. It was for religious conversion purposes  
D. It was only to satisfy curiosity

**Ans: B**

**13. What kind of records would you consult to find out about people’s experiences during colonial rule, that are not part of official documents?**

- A. Autobiographies and diaries      B. Census returns only  
C. Revenue records only  
D. Official correspondence only

**Ans: A**

**14. Which of the following is correct about “archives”?**

- A. Places where old newspapers are burned  
B. Places where old documents are stored and preserved  
C. Museums for displaying ancient paintings only  
D. Schools of history teaching only colonial history

**Ans: B**

**15. The British used printing presses and newspapers. One consequence was:**

- A. More people got to see only religious texts  
B. Public debate and spread of ideas increased  
C. They replaced all oral traditions  
D. Only British opinions were allowed

**Ans: B**

**16. Which date marks the publication of *A History of British India* by James Mill?**

- A. 1773      B. 1817      C. 1857      D. 1901

**Ans: B**

**17. Who was the first Governor-General of British India?**

- A. Warren Hastings      B. Lord Cornwallis



C. Lord Wellesley

D. Lord Mountbatten

**Ans: A****18. The idea of “colonial period” often refers to:**

- A. The time before any foreign contacts
- B. The period under British domination, when British political, cultural, economic institutions shaped Indian society
- C. Only the period of Mughal rule
- D. A time of total peace and prosperity according to all historians

**Ans: B****19. What does the phrase “modern period” often borrowed from Western historiography assume?**

- A. Existence of democracy, liberty, equality, reason and science
- B. Total absence of religion or cultural practices
- C. That societies never changed
- D. That colonial rule improved everything

**Ans: A****20. Which of the following would not be considered a “survey” activity by the colonial administration?**

- A. Census of population
- B. Botanical survey of plants
- C. Market surveys about taste preferences in clothing among youth today
- D. Revenue surveys in villages

**Ans: C****21. What kind of information might an advertisement from British India give historians?**

- A. Government revenue details only
- B. How tastes, consumer goods, new products were being introduced, cultural influences etc.
- C. Political treaties only
- D. Military strategies only

**Ans: B****22. According to this chapter, what role do museums play in history?**

- A. They are just for entertainment
- B. They preserve artefacts and old objects that give us clues about the past lives of people
- C. Only for showing royal possessions
- D. Not considered important in serious historical study

**Ans: B****23. In what way is periodisation useful for historians?**

- A. It helps in ignoring unwanted sources
- B. It helps in giving coherence to history, grouping events, seeing changes over time
- C. It allows writing history without dates
- D. It makes history only about rulers and kings

**Ans: B****24. Official documents often include which of the following?**

- A. Census returns, land revenue records, administrative correspondence
- B. Poems and fictional stories
- C. Legends without any factual basis
- D. Songs and folk tales

**Ans: A****25. What is meant by “colonial” in the term “colonial administration”?**

- A. Administration run only by Indian kings
- B. Rule by a foreign power, bringing political, economic, social changes, often to benefit the foreign power
- C. Administration without any bureaucracy
- D. Rule without any change in society’s institutions

**Ans: B****Matching****1. Dates & Events**

Column A	Column B
a) 1857	1) First War of Independence
b) 1600	2) East India Company received Royal Charter
c) 1947	3) India got Independence
d) 1757	4) Battle of Plassey

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A****2. Sources of History → Nature**

Column A	Column B
a) Official records	1) Government orders, reports, memos
b) Diaries of people	2) Personal experiences
c) Newspapers	3) Current events & opinions
d) Paintings	4) Visual representation of life

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**3. British Administrators → Role**

Column A	Column B
a) James Mill	1) Wrote <i>A History of British India</i>
b) Warren Hastings	2) First Governor-General of Bengal
c) Thomas Babington Macaulay	3) Introduced English education
d) Charles Metcalfe	4) Known as “Liberator of the Press”

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**4. Reasons to Study History → Explanation**

Column A	Column B
a) Understand past	1) Know how people lived, worked, ruled
b) Learn from mistakes	2) Avoid repeating errors
c) Appreciate heritage	3) Respect monuments, culture
d) Know present better	4) Past helps explain today's society

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**5. Chronology of Events**

Column A	Column B
a) Charter Act giving Company trade monopoly	1) 1600
b) Regulating Act	2) 1773
c) Queen Victoria's Proclamation	3) 1858
d) Indian National Congress founded	4) 1885

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A

**Chapter: From Trade to Territory — The Company Establishes Power****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS**

**1. Which one was not a European trading company in India?**

- A) The Portuguese                      B) The Dutch  
C) The French                              D) The Japanese

**Ans: D**

**2. What was *farmān*?**

- A) A royal dress                              B) A royal order  
C) A royal food                                D) A royal procession

**Ans: B**

**3. Who became the Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan?**

- A) Murshid Quli Khan                      B) Tipu Sultan  
C) Siraj-ud-Daulah                              D) Mir Qasim

**Ans: C**

**4. Who led the Company's army against Siraj-ud-Daulah at the Battle of Plassey?**

- A) Robert Clive                              B) Lord Hastings  
C) Edmund Burke                              D) Lord Dalhousie

**Ans: A**

**5. Which Governor-General introduced the policy of "paramountcy"?**

- A) Lord Hastings                              B) Lord Dalhousie  
C) Warren Hastings                              D) Lord Bentinck

**Ans: A**

**6. Which one of these states was annexed under Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse?**

- A) Punjab    B) Awadh    C) Satara    D) Hyderabad

**Ans: C**

**7. Which Governor-General was impeached by the British Parliament?**

- A) Lord Dalhousie                              B) Lord Mountbatten  
C) Warren Hastings                              D) Lord Hastings

**Ans: C**

**8. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Buxar    B) Panipat    C) Plassey    D) Wandiwash

**Ans: C**

**9. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were rulers of \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Hyderabad                                      B) Mysore  
C) Maratha territory                              D) Punjab

**Ans: B**

**10. Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Paramountcy                                      B) Subsidiary Alliance  
C) Lapse    D) Non-interference

**Ans: C**

**11. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in which part of India?**

- A) North-eastern                                      B) South-eastern  
C) South-western                                      D) North-western

**Ans: C**

**12. The term "Diwani" refers to the right to \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Collect land revenue                              B) Maintain an army  
C) Establish factories                                      D) Trade freely

**Ans: A**

**13. Who was the "Tiger of Mysore"?**

- A) Haidar Ali                                      B) Tipu Sultan  
C) Peshwa Bajirao I                                      D) Nana Phadnavis

**Ans: B**

**14. The British territories in India were broadly divided into administrative units called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Diwans    B) Presidencies  
C) Zamindaris    D) Provinces

**Ans: B**

**15. Who were *Nabobs*?**

- A) Indian rulers who fought the British  
B) Company officials who made large fortunes and returned to Britain  
C) Native merchants  
D) Governors appointed by the Company

**Ans: B**

**16. What is the "subsidiary alliance"?**

- A) A treaty for foreign trade rights  
B) An agreement in which Indian rulers accepted to be protected by the Company and maintain a British force  
C) A financial aid scheme  
D) An alliance among Indian rulers themselves

**Ans: B**

**17. Which treaty ended the First Anglo-Maratha War?**

- A) Treaty of Bassein                                      B) Treaty of Salbai  
C) Treaty of London                                      D) Treaty of Allahabad

**Ans: B**

**18. What happened when an Indian ruler died without a male heir under the Doctrine of Lapse?**

- A) The ruler's lands were divided among nobles  
B) The territory would lapse and be taken over by the Company  
C) The ruler's daughter would succeed automatically  
D) The ruler's closest relative would govern

**Ans: B**

**19. Who replaced Siraj-ud-Daulah as the Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey?**

- A) Murshid Quli Khan                                      B) Mir Qasim  
C) Mir Jafar    D) Alivardi Khan

**Ans: C**

**20. In which year did the Company take over Awadh?**

- A) 1854                      B) 1856                      C) 1848                      D) 1861

**Ans: B**

**21. What was the prime objective of the East India Company when it came to India originally?**

- A) Building forts                                      B) Colonizing the country  
C) Trade and profit                                      D) Introducing British laws

**Ans: C**

**22. Who was the ruler of England in 1600 when the East India Company was founded?**

- A) King James I                                      B) Queen Elizabeth I  
C) King Charles I                                      D) Queen Victoria

**Ans: B**

**23. Why did the East India Company want a puppet ruler in Bengal?**

- A) To make war easy    B) To spread Christianity  
C) To ensure trade concessions and privileges  
D) To reduce the power of Mughal emperor only

**Ans: C**

**24. What marked the real beginning of political control of the Company in Bengal?**

- A) The treaty with Mysore    B) The Battle of Plassey  
C) The switching of trade from Dutch to British  
D) The arrival of Warren Hastings

**Ans: B**

**25. What was the outcome of the Battle of Plassey (1757)?**

- A) Company lost all trade in Bengal  
B) Company got the Diwani rights in Bengal  
C) Siraj-ud-Daulah defeated the British  
D) Tipu Sultan became ruler

**Ans: B**

**26. Which of the following statements is true?**

- A) The British East India Company was the only European company that traded with India.  
B) The East India Company bought goods with silver and gold.  
C) Indian rulers freely controlled British commercial activities in their territories.  
D) The French never competed in trade with the Company.

**Ans: B**

**27. What were the “Presidencies” in British India?**

- A) Administrative units under Indian princes  
B) Regions governed directly by the East India Company with its own governor  
C) Military camps  
D) Trade posts only

**Ans: B**

**28. The Title of Governor-General was first adopted by \_\_\_\_**

- A) Lord Hastings    B) Warren Hastings  
C) Lord Dalhousie    D) Lord Cornwallis

**Ans: B**

**29. Which Nawab was defeated in the Battle of Buxar (1764)?**

- A) Shuja-ud-Daullah    B) Siraj-ud-Daulah  
C) Mir Qasim    D) Alivardi Khan

**Ans: C**

**30. What was the significance of the Battle of Buxar for the Company?**

- A) It gave the Company judicial powers in India  
B) It led to British decline in Bengal  
C) It secured authority over revenue and judicial matters through Mughal emperor's farmans  
D) It ended the Mughal empire

**Ans: C**

**31. Which administrative post was responsible for collecting revenue in a district under Company rule?**

- A) Collector    B) Zamindar    C) Sepoy    D) Resident

**Ans: A**

**32. What did the British term “Residents” refer to in princely states?**

- A) Local governors of Company territories  
B) British political agents in Indian courts who monitored rulers' affairs  
C) Indian rulers who accepted Company's control  
D) Officers in the Company's army

**Ans: B**

**33. Which ruler stopped local merchants from trading with the Company and allied with the French?**

- A) Mir Qasim    B) Tipu Sultan  
C) Siraj-ud-Daulah    D) Haidar Ali

**Ans: B**

**34. Tipu Sultan died in which year?**

- A) 1799    B) 1782    C) 1802    D) 1817

**Ans: A**

**35. Which of the following territories was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?**

- A) Satara    B) Nagpur    C) Awadh    D) Jhansi

**Ans: C**

**36. Which war ended in 1782 between British and Marathas?**

- A) Second Anglo-Maratha War  
B) First Anglo-Maratha War  
C) Third Anglo-Maratha War  
D) Fourth Anglo-Maratha War

**Ans: B**

**37. What was one key cause of conflicts between Siraj-ud-Daulah and the Company?**

- A) The Company refusing to trade at all in Bengal  
B) The Company building forts without permission  
C) The Company accepting all taxes from Nawab  
D) The Company giving respect to local customs

**Ans: B**

**38. Where was British forge a settlement first in Bengal?**

- A) Calcutta (Kalikata)    B) Dacca  
C) Murshidabad    D) Chittagong

**Ans: A**

**39. The Company's right to collect revenues in Bengal (Diwani) was officially granted after which battle?**

- A) Battle of Buxar    B) Battle of Panipat  
C) Battle of Plassey    D) Battle of Wandiwash

**Ans: A**

**40. Which of these Indian states did not fight the British in the conflicts discussed in this chapter?**

- A) Mysore    B) Maratha states  
C) Punjab    D) Bengal under Mir Qasim

**Ans: C**

**41. What was the relationship between the Company and Mughal Emperor after the Battle of Buxar?**

- A) Emperor had total sovereignty over Bengal  
B) Company took judicial powers and Diwani through farmans, though Emperor remained titular  
C) Emperor was removed from throne by Company



D) Emperor regained full power

**Ans: B**

**42. Which one of these changes did the Company effect in administration after assuming territorial control?**

- A) Introduction of uniform laws
- B) No interference with local rulers
- C) Only trade, no revenue collection
- D) Allowed Indian rulers full autonomy

**Ans: A**

**43. What is “paramountcy” in the context of the East India Company’s power?**

- A) The Company’s trade treaties with Europe
- B) The idea that the Company’s authority was supreme over Indian states
- C) The religious dominance of Britishers
- D) A kind of alliance among Indian rulers only

**Ans: B**

**44. Who was Mir Qasim?**

- A) Nawab who followed Mir Jafar
- B) French ally to Tipu Sultan
- C) British Resident in Maratha court
- D) Mughal governor of Bengal

**Ans: A**

**45. What change in the Company’s army is mentioned in the chapter?**

- A) Increase of cavalry over infantry
- B) Use of European style weapons and uniform drills
- C) Only English soldiers were employed
- D) No Indian soldiers were allowed

**Ans: B**

**46. Which of the following is correct about the British army in India under the Company?**

- A) It was entirely made of British officers and soldiers
- B) It ignored local languages and customs
- C) It recruited large numbers of Indian sepoys under British command
- D) It did not have any training or uniforms

**Ans: C**

**47. Under the Subsidiary Alliance system, who maintained the military forces?**

- A) Indian ruler himself fully
- B) Company, but the ruler paid for them
- C) Jointly by ruler and Company
- D) By local zamindars alone

**Ans: B**

**48. Which Indian ruler is associated with resisting Company power and siding with the French?**

- A) Murshid Quli Khan
- B) Tipu Sultan
- C) Mir Jafar
- D) Rani Channamma

**Ans: B**

**49. Which of these was a direct result of the Company’s assumption of Diwani rights?**

- A) Decline in Company’s revenue
- B) The Company could finance its army and its trade without remittances from Britain
- C) Indian rulers regained many powers
- D) The Company lost influence among Indian states

**Ans: B**

**50. Who was the Nawab of Bengal when the Battle of Plassey was fought?**

- A) Alivardi Khan
- B) Mir Jafar
- C) Siraj-ud-Daulah
- D) Murshid Quli Khan

**Ans: C**

## Matching

### 1. Battles & Years

Column A	Column B
a) Battle of Plassey	1) 1757
b) Battle of Buxar	2) 1764
c) Anglo-Mysore War (Tipu Sultan killed)	3) 1799
d) Third Anglo-Maratha War	4) 1817–1818

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

### 2. Personalities → Roles

Column A	Column B
a) Robert Clive	1) Led British at Plassey
b) Mir Jafar	2) Nawab of Bengal installed by British
c) Siraj-ud-Daulah	3) Opposed Company at Plassey
d) Warren Hastings	4) First Governor-General of Bengal

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**



**3. Policies / Systems → Purpose**

Column A	Column B
<b>a) Subsidiary Alliance</b>	1) Indian rulers kept British troops, paid for them
<b>b) Doctrine of Lapse</b>	2) Annexed states without male heirs
<b>c) Diwani Rights</b>	3) Right to collect revenue of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
<b>d) Residents</b>	4) British officers posted at Indian courts

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

**Ans: A****4. Indian Rulers → Kingdom / Area**

Column A	Column B
<b>a) Tipu Sultan</b>	1) Mysore
<b>b) Marathas</b>	2) Central & Western India
<b>c) Nawabs of Awadh</b>	3) Lucknow region
<b>d) Siraj-ud-Daulah</b>	4) Bengal

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**5. Company Expansion → Region**

Column A	Column B
<b>a) Bombay Presidency</b>	1) Taken from Portuguese in 1661 (via marriage treaty)
<b>b) Madras Presidency</b>	2) Fort St. George base
<b>c) Bengal Presidency</b>	3) Gained after Plassey & Buxar
<b>d) Assam &amp; Northeast</b>	4) Annexed after Treaty of Yandabo (1826)

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3



**Chapter: Ruling the Countryside****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS**

**1. The Company obtained the right to collect revenue (Diwani) in Bengal after the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Plassey B) Buxar C) Wandiwash D) Panipat

**Ans: B**

**2. The system in which zamindars were recognised as proprietors and were made responsible for paying a fixed revenue to the Company is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Ryotwari B) Mahalwari  
C) Permanent Settlement D) Subsidiary Alliance

**Ans: C**

**3. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_ (year).**

- A) 1773 B) 1793 C) 1813 D) 1857

**Ans: B**

**4. Which region was the main area for the Permanent Settlement?**

- A) Madras Presidency B) Bombay Presidency  
C) Bengal (and parts of Bihar & Orissa) D) Punjab

**Ans: C**

**5. Under the Ryotwari system the \_\_\_\_\_ were recognised as the proprietors of land.**

- A) Zamindars B) Ryots (cultivators)  
C) British collectors D) Village headmen only

**Ans: B**

**6. Ryotwari assessments were mainly implemented in:**

- A) Bengal B) Bombay and Madras Presidencies  
C) North-Western Provinces D) Punjab

**Ans: B**

**7. Mahalwari system involved settlement of revenue with:**

- A) Individual ryots only  
B) Village community or village officials (the mahal)  
C) British zamindars only D) European planters

**Ans: B**

**8. Which of the following was a direct effect of high revenue demands by the Company?**

- A) Decrease in cultivation area  
B) Increase in artisan crafts only  
C) Rise in indebtedness among peasants  
D) Immediate industrialisation of villages

**Ans: C**

**9. Which person was mainly responsible for collecting revenue in a district under Company administration?**

- A) Sepoy B) Collector C) Nawab D) Zamindar alone

**Ans: B**

**10. The term 'ryot' refers to:**

- A) A zamindar's representative B) A peasant/cultivator  
C) A British official D) A trader

**Ans: B**

**11. Under the Permanent Settlement, zamindars who failed to pay revenue could lose their estates through \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Auction B) Inheritance  
C) Adoption D) Marriage alliances

**Ans: A**

**12. Which of these groups often provided loans to cultivators and took mortgages on land?**

- A) Moneylenders (mahajans/banias)  
B) British clerks only C) Village headmen only  
D) Missionaries only

**Ans: A**

**13. The famines during the 19th century in India were made worse by:**

- A) Excessive rainfall only  
B) High taxes, market exports and poor relief measures  
C) Universal government food distribution  
D) Complete absence of any crop failure

**Ans: B**

**14. The indigo planters' exploitative system led to a major peasant uprising known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolt.**

- A) Indigo Revolt B) Peasant's Revolt of 1857  
C) Kisan Sabha Movement  
D) Non-Cooperation Movement

**Ans: A**

**15. Which of these is NOT a feature of the Ryotwari system?**

- A) Direct relationship between individual cultivator and the government  
B) Settlement with zamindars as proprietors  
C) Periodic re-assessment of land revenue  
D) Implemented in Madras presidency

**Ans: B**

**16. The British preference for zamindars under Permanent Settlement was mainly because:**

- A) Zamindars were the original owners of the land always  
B) It suited the Company's need for a fixed regular revenue and easy administration  
C) It reduced revenue to zero  
D) It increased the power of village assemblies

**Ans: B**

**17. A major consequence of the commercialization of agriculture in the 19th century was:**

- A) Complete elimination of markets  
B) Increased production of food crops only  
C) Growth of market crops for export and occasional food scarcity  
D) Nationalisation of land

**Ans: C**

**18. What was a 'Ryotwari settlement'?**

- A) Permanent grant of zamindari to Britishers  
B) Assessment and settlement of revenue directly with individual cultivators  
C) A military treaty D) A plan for industrial towns

**Ans: B**

**19. Which institution preserved old revenue records and maps used by British administrators?**

- A) Archives B) Post offices  
C) Temples D) Village wells

**Ans: A**

**20. Which of these statements about zamindars after Permanent Settlement is correct?**

- A) They always used the land for improving agriculture
- B) Some became absentee landlords who extracted rent and grew wealthy, while many struggled to pay fixed revenue
- C) They all lost their land immediately
- D) They were all replaced by ryots immediately

**Ans: B**

**21. The term 'subinfeudation' in the context of village land relations refers to:**

- A) The handing over of land rights to lower level intermediaries by zamindars
- B) The direct payment of revenue by ryots to the Company
- C) The establishment of British schools
- D) The process of crop rotation

**Ans: A**

**22. Which of the following was a common method for peasants to raise cash when in debt?**

- A) Selling or mortgaging land
- B) Earning by postal services      C) Working as judges
- D) Receiving direct government salary

**Ans: A**

**23. What was the role of 'patwari' or village revenue official?**

- A) Military commander
- B) Maintaining records of cultivated land and collecting revenue information
- C) British Governor-General      D) Temple priest only

**Ans: B**

**24. The sale of land in auction for non-payment of revenue affected which group the most?**

- A) Moneylenders only
- B) Small cultivators and tenants — many became landless
- C) British planters only      D) Forest officers only

**Ans: B**

**25. Which crop's export to Europe increased pressure on peasants to grow cash crops in 19th century India?**

- A) Rice for local consumption only
- B) Indigo, cotton, opium and jute
- C) Only vegetables      D) Millet only

**Ans: B**

**26. The Mahalwari system remained dominant in which kind of area?**

- A) Tribal forests only
- B) Parts of North India where villages had communal rights (for example Punjab and parts of the North-West)
- C) Entire Madras Presidency only
- D) Only port towns

**Ans: B**

**27. Which one of these was a village-level institution that sometimes mediated disputes and organized irrigation?**

- A) Collectorate      B) Panchayat (village council)

C) Presidency

D) Mint

**Ans: B**

**28. The British brought in new surveying and mapping methods mainly to:**

- A) Decorate villages
- B) Measure and record land precisely for revenue assessment
- C) Create tourist maps only
- D) Teach farmers new techniques directly

**Ans: B**

**29. Which of the following was NOT a typical consequence of commercialization of agriculture?**

- A) Increase in cash-crop production for markets
- B) Greater dependence on moneylenders in bad years
- C) Complete disappearance of village trade networks immediately
- D) Increased vulnerability to price fluctuations

**Ans: C**

**30. The term 'zamindari system' under the Company essentially transformed zamindars into:**

- A) Judges only
- B) Revenue collectors and landlords with responsibility to pay fixed revenue to the Company
- C) Religious leaders only      D) Military generals only

**Ans: B**

**31. The 'permanent' in Permanent Settlement meant:**

- A) Revenue demands would be reassessed every year
- B) The revenue to be paid by zamindars was fixed in perpetuity (not frequently changed by Company)
- C) Zamindars were permanently banned from land
- D) Peasants would be permanently free from taxes

**Ans: B**

**32. Which term describes peasants who cultivated land owned by someone else and paid a portion of the produce as rent?**

- A) Zamindars      B) Tenants or sharecroppers
- C) Collectors      D) Planters

**Ans: B**

**33. Which of the following aggravated peasant distress during crop failure?**

- A) Easy availability of free food from Company
- B) High interest on loans and foreclosure of mortgages
- C) Free irrigation facilities everywhere
- D) Abundance of local jobs always

**Ans: B**

**34. The Indigo Revolt took place largely in which province?**

- A) Bombay      B) Madras      C) Bengal      D) Punjab

**Ans: C**

**35. Which of the following actions did some zamindars take to increase income under the Permanent Settlement?**

- A) Improve irrigation for small farmers only
- B) Demand higher rents, evict tenants, and sometimes



subdivide land for sale

- C) Abolish all rents voluntarily  
D) Hand over land to ryots freely

**Ans: B**

**36. The Company's officials who supervised the implementation of revenue policies in districts were commonly called:**

- A) Transfer Officers B) Collectors or district collectors  
C) Magistrates only in England D) Village clerks only

**Ans: B**

**37. Which is true about the relationship between village artisans and the commercialization of agriculture?**

- A) Artisans always benefited equally from commercialization  
B) Demand for some goods increased, but artisans also faced competition and decline in other areas as villages reoriented to cash crops  
C) Artisans became zamindars  
D) Artisans had no relationship with agriculture

**Ans: B**

**38. Which of these best describes a 'moneylender' in the rural context?**

- A) A person who gave loans at interest to peasants, often taking land as mortgage if debts were not repaid  
B) A British soldier collecting revenue  
C) An agricultural implement manufacturer only  
D) A government salary disbursing officer only

**Ans: A**

**39. Why were Company revenue demands sometimes disastrous during bad harvest years?**

- A) Because revenue was waived every year automatically  
B) Because the demand did not fall even when harvests failed, forcing peasants to borrow and sell assets  
C) Because peasants got more relief from Company in bad years always  
D) Because peasants were paid by Company during famines

**Ans: B**

**40. The cadastral maps made by British surveyors were important because they:**

- A) Were decorative paintings only  
B) Recorded precise measurements of plots for revenue and legal purposes  
C) Were used only for military conquest planning and not revenue  
D) Were destroyed immediately after creation

**Ans: B**

**41. Which of the following statements about sharecropping is correct?**

- A) Sharecroppers own the land they cultivate absolutely  
B) Sharecroppers give a fixed share of produce to the landlord for cultivating the land  
C) Sharecropping was banned by the Company everywhere  
D) Sharecropping means paying rent in cash only

always

**Ans: B**

**42. Which of these measures sometimes helped peasants during distress in some places?**

- A) Reduction of wages in towns only  
B) Local charitable relief, some public works (limited) and community support of grain distribution  
C) Forcing all peasants to move to towns permanently  
D) Complete closure of markets

**Ans: B**

**43. Which of the following groups often opposed planters (like indigo planters) and helped organise resistance?**

- A) Urban merchants only  
B) Peasants and small cultivators  
C) British collectors only  
D) Zamindars only, never peasants

**Ans: B**

**44. Which feature distinguished Mahalwari settlements from Permanent Settlement?**

- A) Mahalwari settled revenue with village communities rather than fixing revenue permanently with zamindars as proprietors  
B) Mahalwari abolished all taxes immediately  
C) Mahalwari applied only to coastal areas for fishing rights  
D) Mahalwari had no involvement of the state at all

**Ans: A**

**45. What was one reason the Company preferred fixed revenue systems like Permanent Settlement?**

- A) They wanted to encourage scientific agriculture only  
B) Predictable, stable income for the Company and lower administrative cost of collection  
C) They wanted to give power to village assemblies only  
D) They wanted to abolish markets

**Ans: B**

**46. Which of the following was a long-term social effect of the changes in rural land relations?**

- A) Strengthening of all small farmers equally everywhere  
B) Creation of a class of landless labourers and increased rural inequality in many areas  
C) Immediate industrial prosperity for peasants  
D) Elimination of moneylenders entirely

**Ans: B**

**47. Which of the following is TRUE about the role of merchants in rural economy during Company rule?**

- A) Merchants were entirely absent from village life  
B) Merchants linked villages to wider markets, providing credit, supplies and marketing produce  
C) Merchants only worked for the Company in city ports and never entered villages  
D) Merchants replaced zamindars as revenue officers immediately

**Ans: B**

**48. Which of the following statements is true about famine relief under the Company in many early famines?**

- A) Relief was always immediate and sufficient everywhere
- B) Relief efforts were often limited, delayed, or inadequate in scale — contributing to hardship
- C) The Company provided permanent jobs to all victims
- D) Famine never occurred under Company rule

**Ans: B**

**49. A villager's lands recorded in the British revenue records was called:**

- A) Jamabandi or revenue record (local term may vary)
- B) Census only
- C) Gazetteer only
- D) None of the above

**Ans: A**

**50. Which of the following best summarises "Ruling the Countryside"?**

- A) It describes how the Company ignored rural administration completely
- B) It examines how the British introduced new land revenue systems, the role of zamindars, ryots and moneylenders, commercialization of agriculture, and the social and economic effects on rural people
- C) It focuses only on urban industrial progress and ignores villages
- D) It is only a book about forest management

**Ans: B**

### Matching

#### 1. Revenue Systems → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Permanent Settlement	1) Introduced in Bengal in 1793, fixed revenue, Zamindars as owners
b) Mahalwari System	2) Revenue fixed for a period, collected through village headmen
c) Ryotwari System	3) Agreement directly with cultivators
d) Zamindari	4) Landlords collected revenue from peasants

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2      D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 2. Crops & Regions under Company Rule

Column A	Column B
a) Indigo	1) Bengal & Bihar planters
b) Opium	2) Bihar & Central India for China trade
c) Cotton	3) Deccan region
d) Tea	4) Assam & Darjeeling plantations

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3      D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 3. Key Terms → Meanings

Column A	Column B
a) Ryot	1) Peasant cultivating the land
b) Nij cultivation	2) Indigo grown on planter's own land
c) Satta	3) Agreement between ryot & planter
d) Planter	4) European who invested in cash-crop farming

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 4. British Officials / Reports → Contributions

Column A	Column B
a) Thomas Munro	1) Introduced Ryotwari system in Madras
b) Holt Mackenzie	2) Designed Mahalwari settlement
c) Cornwallis	3) Introduced Permanent Settlement
d) Indigo Commission (1860)	4) Investigated peasants' grievances against planters

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2      C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 5. Causes → Effects (Indigo Revolt & Revenue)

Column A	Column B
a) High revenue demand	1) Peasants left fields or fell into debt
b) Forcing ryots to grow indigo	2) Led to Blue Rebellion of 1859
c) Low prices for cash crops	3) Farmers' earnings decreased
d) Indigo Commission report	4) Recommended contracts on fair terms

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**Chapter: Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. The term 'tribal' in this chapter refers to**

- A) Only nomadic herders  
 B) Communities living in forests, hills, often outside mainstream caste society  
 C) Urban merchants  
 D) Zamindars

**Ans: B****2. Who were called Dikus by tribal communities?**

- A) Other tribes only  
 B) Outsiders such as moneylenders, traders, government officials  
 C) Village panchayat members  
 D) Only Europeans

**Ans: B****3. Jhum cultivation means**

- A) Ploughing fields with tractors  
 B) Cultivating the same plot year after year  
 C) Shifting cultivation: clearing a patch, burning vegetation, sowing, then leaving it fallow  
 D) Farming only on river banks

**Ans: C****4. What was the main occupation of Baigas of central India?**

- A) Mining  
 B) Practising shifting cultivation & hunting  
 C) Indigo planting  
 D) Working as clerks

**Ans: B****5. Which group was known as the "lords of the jungle"?**

- A) Bhils  
 B) Baigas  
 C) Gonds  
 D) Santhals

**Answer: B****6. The Birsa Movement is also called**

- A) Indigo revolt  
 B) Ulgulan (The Great Tumult)  
 C) Munda Mahasabha  
 D) Civil Disobedience

**Ans: B****7. Birsa's followers were known as**

- A) Bhils  
 B) Baigas  
 C) Mundas  
 D) Santhals

**Ans: C****8. According to Birsa, a "Golden Age" meant**

- A) Adoption of British farming methods  
 B) Returning to an age of freedom before Dikus and missionaries; land belonging to tribes  
 C) Giving up all cultivation  
 D) Rule by zamindars

**Ans: B****9. Which British law restricted shifting cultivation and declared forests as state property?**

- A) Permanent Settlement Act  
 B) Forest Acts (from 1865 onwards)  
 C) Rowlatt Act  
 D) Indian Councils Act

**Ans: B****10. "Dikus" harmed tribal people mainly by**

- A) Helping them get loans easily  
 B) Exploiting them through taxes, loans, rent, forest restrictions  
 C) Giving free food  
 D) Building only schools

**Ans: B****11. Santhals cleared forests mainly to**

- A) Build forts  
 B) Settle and cultivate plough fields

C) Hunt elephants

D) Dig canals

**Ans: B****12. Tribal groups in Assam were recruited by the British for**

- A) Weaving  
 B) Tea plantations  
 C) Printing presses  
 D) Ship building

**Ans: B****13. What did tribal pastoralists do when grazing grounds were closed by forest rules?**

- A) Became zamindars  
 B) Paid fines, migrated to new areas, or worked as labourers  
 C) Bought European estates  
 D) Abandoned animals completely

**Ans: B****14. Tribal artisans like weavers and iron-smelters suffered because**

- A) New forest laws and imports reduced their access to raw materials & markets  
 B) They earned too much profit  
 C) They refused to work  
 D) They were given government salaries

**Ans: A****15. Name the tax imposed on forest produce collected by tribals.**

- A) Export duty  
 B) Forest rent/royalty  
 C) Income tax  
 D) Sales tax

**Ans: B****16. One major reason tribals took loans from moneylenders was**

- A) To buy radios  
 B) To meet revenue demands or buy seeds after crops failed  
 C) To build forts  
 D) For charity

**Ans: B****17. Shifting cultivators moved to new patches because**

- A) Soil fertility declined after a few years  
 B) The British ordered them annually  
 C) They disliked forests  
 D) Rainfall stopped completely

**Ans: A****18. Paharias lived mainly in**

- A) Himalayan slopes  
 B) Rajmahal Hills  
 C) Western Ghats  
 D) Nilgiris

**Ans: B****19. Gonds were known for**

- A) Trade in indigo only  
 B) Settled cultivation and small kingdoms in central India  
 C) Seafaring  
 D) Brick-making

**Ans: B****20. The British encouraged cultivation of which cash crop by tribals in Chotanagpur?**



A) Indigo B) Cotton C) Tea D) Coffee

**Ans: A**

**21. The Santhal rebellion of 1855-56 was led by**

- A) Birsa Munda B) Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu  
C) Tania Bhil D) Alluri Sitarama Raju

**Ans: B**

**22. Main cause of Santhal rebellion was**

- A) Forest loss only  
B) Oppression by moneylenders, landlords & revenue officials  
C) High price of tea D) Demand for new schools

**Ans: B**

**23. Birsa's movement urged people to give up**

- A) Liquor and witchcraft, follow purity, and fight Dikus  
B) Agriculture C) Hunting D) All festivals

**Ans: A**

**24. The slogan "Gaon chhoro, jungle chhoro, dikus bhagao" belonged to**

- A) Santhals B) Birsa Munda's followers  
C) Bhils D) Mundas and Kharias jointly

**Ans: B**

**25. Which group sometimes revolted against British forest guards?**

- A) Tea planters B) Tribal hunters and herders  
C) Zamindars D) European merchants

**Ans: B**

**26. Birsa was arrested in \_\_\_\_\_ (year).**

- A) 1857 B) 1895 C) 1901 D) 1919

**Ans: B**

**27. Birsa died in Ranchi jail in**

- A) 1897 B) 1900 C) 1885 D) 1911

**Ans: B**

**28. Which community joined Birsa's Ulgulan in large numbers?**

- A) Paharias B) Mundas and Oraons  
C) Parsis D) British planters

**Ans: B**

**29. The Munda revolt mainly aimed to end**

- A) British education  
B) Beth Begari (unpaid labour) and landlordism introduced by Dikus  
C) All forest use D) Migration to Assam

**Ans: B**

**30. A common feature of tribal uprisings was**

- A) Demand for British citizenship  
B) Efforts to protect land, forest rights and traditional culture  
C) Wish to abolish all cultivation  
D) Import of machines

**Ans: B**

**31. The Forest Department wanted to control**

- A) Fishing only  
B) Timber and forest produce for railways, ships, revenue  
C) Tribal festivals D) British tea parties

**Ans: B**

**32. Under colonial rule, many forests were declared**

- A) Community grazing grounds  
B) Reserved forests (no shifting cultivation/hunting allowed)  
C) Tax-free zones D) Botanical gardens for all

**Ans: B**

**33. Which was a result of forest reservation?**

- A) More land for jhum  
B) Tribals lost access to forest products & grazing, had to work for wages  
C) Free hunting licences D) Increased tribal autonomy

**Ans: B**

**34. The British recruited some tribal groups as soldiers because**

- A) They were thought to be brave, accustomed to harsh life  
B) They were always loyal  
C) They demanded it D) They were zamindars

**Ans: A**

**35. One colonial policy that hurt forest-dwellers' crafts was**

- A) Support for iron smelting  
B) Ban on shifting cultivation and control over wood supply for smelters  
C) Subsidy to blacksmiths  
D) Free charcoal for everyone

**Ans: B**

**36. Moneylenders gained influence because**

- A) Tribes disliked cash  
B) They gave loans at high interest when tribals needed to pay rent or revenue  
C) They distributed free gifts  
D) They reduced debt voluntarily

**Ans: B**

**37. To make tribals produce cash crops, the British sometimes**

- A) Offered training & cheap seeds  
B) Imposed taxes payable only in cash, forcing sale of crops  
C) Provided free irrigation  
D) Paid for shifting cultivation losses

**Ans: B**

**38. Which group collected forest produce for sale to contractors?**

- A) Ryots B) Zamindars C) Sepoys only  
D) Tribal labourers under moneylenders or officials

**Ans: B**

**39. The term Beth Begari means**

- A) Paid service  
B) Forced unpaid labour demanded by landlords or officials  
C) Free schooling D) A tribal festival

**Ans: B**

**40. After Birsa's movement, the British passed laws recognising**

- A) Tribal customary rights in land in Chotanagpur

- B) Free trade for Europeans C) Abolition of all taxes  
D) Peasants' right to indigo plantations

**Ans: A**

**41. Which statement is correct about tribal religions described here?**

- A) Worship of nature, ancestral spirits, sacred groves formed the core  
B) They strictly followed one book  
C) They were identical to all Hindu sects  
D) They rejected every ritual

**Ans: A**

**42. Birsa's reforms combined**

- A) Christian teaching and Islamic law  
B) Traditional Munda beliefs with ideas of purity & anti-missionary resistance  
C) British administrative law D) Urban industrial ideas

**Ans: B**

**43. The spread of missionaries among tribals led to**

- A) Full equality between tribals & British  
B) Conversion of some tribals to Christianity and new schools  
C) End of agriculture D) Free trade licences

**Ans: B**

**44. Which of these best explains why tribals opposed Dikus?**

- A) Dikus helped them cultivate  
B) Dikus imposed rents, restricted forest use, exploited labour  
C) Dikus taught songs D) Dikus improved soil fertility

**Ans: B**

**45. The story of Birsa Munda shows that**

- A) Tribal leaders could develop a blend of religious & political message against colonial exploitation  
B) Only zamindars could rebel  
C) Tribals never had vision for change  
D) All tribals supported forest rules

**Ans: A**

**46. Why did many tribals migrate to plantations or mines?**

- A) To avoid high taxes and earn cash wages  
B) Because they loved cities only  
C) Because British forced them always  
D) They wanted to become zamindars

**Ans: A**

**47. The term Ulgulan literally means**

- A) Forest tax B) The Great Tumult or rebellion  
C) A sacred dance D) New cultivation

**Ans: B**

**48. Which event happened first chronologically?**

- A) Birsa's arrest B) Santhal rebellion  
C) Passage of Forest Acts D) Indigo revolt in Bengal

**Ans: B**

**49. After tribal uprisings, colonial rulers sometimes**

- A) Returned land, recognised rights, but kept control over forest produce  
B) Left India immediately  
C) Gave up revenue entirely D) Removed all officials

**Ans: A**

**50. The main theme of "Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age" is**

- A) Only about forests in Europe  
B) The lives, economy, resistance and aspirations of tribal communities under British rule  
C) Industrial development of Calcutta  
D) Spread of Mughal architecture

**Ans: B**

### Matching

#### 1. Tribal Communities → Occupations

Column A	Column B
a) Santhals	1) Settled cultivators of rice & cotton
b) Gonds	2) Shifting cultivators & hunters
c) Baigas	3) Practised "bewar" (shifting cultivation) in forests
d) Mundas	4) Reared cattle & worked as labourers

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

**Ans: A**

#### 2. Tribal Leaders → Movements

Column A	Column B
a) Birsa Munda	1) Led Ulgulan against dikus
b) Sidhu & Kanhu	2) Santhal rebellion (1855–56)
c) Alluri Sitarama Raju	3) Rampa revolt in Andhra forests
d) Titu Mir	4) Revolt against British indigo planters in Bengal

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A**

## 3. Terms → Meanings

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Dikus</b>	1) Outsiders like moneylenders, traders, officials
b) <b>Ulgulan</b>	2) Birsa's "Great Tumult" movement
c) <b>Bewar</b>	3) Shifting cultivation in Madhya Pradesh
d) <b>Jhum</b>	4) Shifting cultivation in north-east India

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A**

## 4. British Policies → Impact on Tribals

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Forest laws</b>	1) Banned shifting cultivation & hunting
b) <b>Reservation of forests</b>	2) Limited grazing, timber access
c) <b>Recruitment for plantations</b>	3) Tribals taken as tea/coffee estate labour
d) <b>Traders &amp; moneylenders</b>	4) Exploited tribals through loans & unfair prices

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

**Ans: A**

## 5. Birsa Munda's Vision → Aims

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Free land from dikus</b>	1) Expel outsiders & landlords
b) <b>Revive Munda religion</b>	2) Worship of Singbonga (supreme god)
c) <b>Establish new society</b>	3) Equal, just rule for tribals
d) <b>End forced labour</b>	4) Stop begar & bonded work

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**



**Chapter: Delhi Sultanate****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Who founded the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 CE?**

- A) Alauddin Khalji B) Iltutmish  
C) Qutbuddin Aibak D) Balban

**Ans: C****2. Qutbuddin Aibak was earlier a slave of**

- A) Iltutmish B) Ghiyasuddin Balban  
C) Muhammad Ghori D) Alauddin Khalji

**Ans: C****3. Qutbuddin Aibak is known as the founder of which dynasty?**

- A) Slave dynasty B) Tughlaq dynasty  
C) Khalji dynasty D) Sayyid dynasty

**Ans: A****4. Iltutmish is credited with**

- A) Building Qutub Minar's first storey  
B) Completing Qutub Minar and issuing silver tanka  
C) Establishing Khalji rule  
D) Starting market control measures

**Ans: B****5. Which ruler introduced the silver tanka and copper jital coins?**

- A) Razia Sultana B) Iltutmish  
C) Alauddin Khalji D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

**Ans: B****6. Razia Sultana ruled from**

- A) 1206–1210 CE B) 1236–1240 CE  
C) 1266–1287 CE D) 1290–1296 CE

**Ans: B****7. Razia Sultana was removed because**

- A) She became unpopular with nobles for being a woman ruler  
B) She lost battles to Mongols  
C) She shifted the capital D) She changed religion

**Ans: A****8. Balban strengthened the Sultanate by**

- A) Introducing "Blood & Iron" policy  
B) Encouraging poetry C) Reducing army size  
D) Building new mosques only

**Ans: A****9. Which group of nobles helped early Sultans in administration?**

- A) Chahalgani (group of forty) B) Rajputs  
C) Khaljis D) Sayyids

**Ans: A****10. The Slave dynasty ended in**

- A) 1286 CE B) 1290 CE C) 1320 CE D) 1351 CE

**Ans: B****11. Who founded the Khalji dynasty?**

- A) Balban B) Alauddin Khalji  
C) Jalaluddin Khalji D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

**Ans: C****12. Alauddin Khalji is famous for**

- A) Silver tanka B) Building Hauz Khas only  
C) Land revenue reforms & market control

D) Shifting capital to Daulatabad

**Ans: C****13. Which Mongol leader repeatedly attacked India during Alauddin's reign?**

- A) Genghis Khan B) Timur  
C) Chaghe Khan's successors D) Kublai Khan

**Ans: C****14. Alauddin's market reforms fixed prices of**

- A) Horses B) Food grains  
C) Cloth & slaves D) All of these

**Ans: D****15. Who established the Tughlaq dynasty in 1320 CE?**

- A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
C) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq D) Balban

**Ans: C****16. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted the capital from Delhi to**

- A) Lahore B) Agra  
C) Daulatabad (Devagiri) D) Gulbarga

**Ans: C****17. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's token currency was made of**

- A) Iron and tin B) Silver  
C) Copper and brass D) Gold

**Ans: C****18. Which Tughlaq ruler built canals and new towns?**

- A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq  
C) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq D) Nasiruddin Mahmud

**Ans: B****19. Firoz Shah Tughlaq established**

- A) Hospitals & rest houses B) Irrigation canals  
C) Madrasas (schools) D) All of these

**Ans: D****20. Who invaded Delhi in 1398 and looted it?**

- A) Babur B) Chengiz Khan  
C) Timur (Tamerlane) D) Sher Shah

**Ans: C****21. The Sayyid dynasty ruled Delhi from**

- A) 1206–1290 CE B) 1290–1320 CE  
C) 1414–1451 CE D) 1526–1556 CE

**Ans: C****22. Who founded the Lodi dynasty?**

- A) Sikandar Lodi B) Bahlol Lodi  
C) Ibrahim Lodi D) Alauddin Lodi

**Ans: B****23. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in**

- A) Battle of Khanwa B) First Battle of Panipat (1526)  
C) Second Battle of Panipat D) Battle of Talikota

**Ans: B****24. The Delhi Sultanate ended in**

- A) 1451 CE B) 1498 CE C) 1526 CE D) 1556 CE

**Ans: C**

**25. The highest civil and military official under the Sultan was**

- A) Kotwal B) Ariz-i-Mumalik C) Qazi D) Wazir

**Ans: D**

**26. The Kotwal was responsible for**

- A) Market price control  
B) City administration and law & order  
C) Land revenue D) Army recruitment only

**Ans: B**

**27. Revenue was assessed mainly on**

- A) Crops produced B) Number of houses  
C) Trade profits D) Livestock

**Ans: A**

**28. The iqta system meant**

- A) Grant of land to officers in return for service  
B) Cash payment of salaries  
C) Collection of toll tax D) Trade monopoly

**Ans: A**

**29. The chief judge of the Sultanate was called**

- A) Qazi-ul-Mamalik B) Diwan-i-Arz  
C) Amir-i-Akbari D) Sultan-ul-Adl

**Ans: A**

**30. Persian became the official language under**

- A) Iltutmish B) Alauddin Khalji  
C) Balban D) Qutbuddin Aibak

**Ans: A**

**31. Delhi Sultans built many mosques, madrasas, and forts because**

- A) They loved only art  
B) To show power & spread Islam  
C) To store treasure D) To keep people busy

**Ans: B**

**32. Qutub Minar was started by Aibak and completed by**

- A) Balban B) Iltutmish  
C) Alauddin Khalji D) Sher Shah

**Ans: B**

**33. Alai Darwaza was built by**

- A) Alauddin Khalji B) Firoz Tughlaq  
C) Balban D) Razia Sultana

**Ans: A**

**34. Hauz Khas in Delhi is linked with**

- A) Firoz Tughlaq B) Alauddin Khalji  
C) Iltutmish D) Timur

**Ans: B**

**35. The Siri Fort in Delhi was constructed by**

- A) Alauddin Khalji B) Balban  
C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq D) Babur

**Ans: A**

**36. Important travellers like Ibn Battuta visited Delhi during the reign of**

- A) Iltutmish B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
C) Alauddin Khalji D) Sikandar Lodi

**Ans: B**

**37. Amir Khusrau was a famous**

- A) Historian and poet at Delhi court

- B) Merchant C) Sultan D) Traveller

**Ans: A**

**38. “Ziyauddin Barani” is remembered as a**

- A) Musician B) Historian of Delhi Sultanate  
C) Army officer D) Tax officer

**Ans: B**

**39. The language that evolved in Delhi Sultanate blending Persian & Hindi was**

- A) Sanskrit B) Urdu C) Arabic D) Bengali

**Ans: B**

**40. “Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi” is a historical work on**

- A) Iltutmish's reign B) Firoz Tughlaq's reign  
C) Babur's life D) Timur's invasion

**Ans: B**

**41. Main reason for decline of Delhi Sultanate was**

- A) Weak rulers after Firoz & rise of regional kingdoms  
B) Too many forts C) Excess irrigation  
D) Religious tolerance

**Ans: A**

**42. Babur defeated which Sultan to establish Mughal rule**

- A) Alauddin Khalji B) Ibrahim Lodi  
C) Nasiruddin Mahmud D) Bahlol Lodi

**Ans: B**

**43. Mongol attacks on Delhi were faced successfully by**

- A) Razia B) Balban & Alauddin Khalji  
C) Babur D) Firoz Shah

**Ans: B**

**44. Why did Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's capital shift fail?**

- A) Shortage of funds  
B) Harsh climate & distance to Daulatabad  
C) Rebellion in Bengal D) Mongol invasion

**Ans: B**

**45. Which dynasty was called “Mamluk” dynasty?**

- A) Slave dynasty B) Khalji dynasty  
C) Tughlaq dynasty D) Sayyid dynasty

**Ans: A**

**46. The Delhi Sultanate lasted roughly from**

- A) 1100–1500 CE B) 1206–1526 CE  
C) 1000–1300 CE D) 1300–1700 CE

**Ans: B**

**47. Which Sultan promoted irrigation by building canals?**

- A) Iltutmish B) Firoz Shah Tughlaq  
C) Balban D) Sher Shah

**Ans: B**

**48. The Delhi Sultanate encouraged trade with**

- A) Europe only B) Central Asia, Persia, Arabia  
C) East Asia only D) None

**Ans: B**

**49. A new military strategy using standing army and branding horses was by**

- A) Balban B) Alauddin Khalji  
C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq D) Sikandar Lodi

**Ans: B**

**50. Legacy of Delhi Sultanate includes**

- A) Indo-Islamic architecture & Urdu language

- B) Only forts  
D) Nothing significant

- C) Only Persian literature

**Ans:** A

### Matching

#### 1. Dynasties → Founder

Column A	Column B
a) Slave Dynasty	1) Qutbuddin Aibak
b) Khilji Dynasty	2) Jalaluddin Khilji
c) Tughlaq Dynasty	3) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
d) Sayyid Dynasty	4) Khizr Khan

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

- B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

- C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

- D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

**Ans:** A

#### 2. Rulers → Achievements

Column A	Column B
a) Iltutmish	1) Completed Qutub Minar, introduced "Iqta" system
b) Alauddin Khilji	2) Market control & price regulation
c) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq	3) Shifted capital to Daulatabad, token currency
d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq	4) Built canals, founded towns like Firozabad

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

- B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

- C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

- D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A

#### 3. Administrative Terms → Meaning

Column A	Column B
a) Iqta	1) Land assignment to officials in lieu of salary
b) Muqti	2) Holder of iqta (responsible for law & revenue)
c) Khalisa land	3) Land under direct control of Sultan
d) Diwan-i-Arz	4) Department of army & military affairs

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

- B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

- C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

- D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans:** A

#### 4. Monuments → Builders

Column A	Column B
a) Qutub Minar (completion)	1) Iltutmish
b) Siri Fort	2) Alauddin Khilji
c) Tughlaqabad Fort	3) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
d) Hauz Khas tank	4) Alauddin Khilji (renovated)

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

- B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

- C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

- D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

#### 5. Battles / Events → Sultan

Column A	Column B
a) End of Mongol threat	1) Alauddin Khilji
b) Attack on Devagiri	2) Alauddin Khilji
c) Transfer of capital to Daulatabad	3) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
d) Timur's invasion of Delhi	4) During rule of Nasiruddin Mahmud (Sayyid dynasty began after Timur left Khizr Khan)

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

- B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

- C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

- D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A



**Chapter: Kakatiya Kingdom****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS**

**1. The early Kakatiyas served as feudatories to which rulers?**

- A) Cholas and Pandyas  
B) Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas  
C) Delhi Sultanate  
D) Vijayanagara Empire

**Ans: B**

**2. Prola II was known for being the first Kakatiya ruler who was:**

- A) A great temple builder only  
B) A subordinate to Delhi Sultanate  
C) A sovereign, i.e. independent ruler  
D) Known for maritime conquests only

**Ans: C**

**3. During whose reign was the capital shifted to Orugallu (Warangal)?**

- A) Prola II  
B) Rudradeva  
C) Ganapati Deva  
D) Prataparudra

**Ans: B**

**4. Which one among the following was a female ruler of the Kakatiya dynasty?**

- A) Rudrama Devi  
B) Tikkana  
C) Padma Devi  
D) None of the above

**Ans: A**

**5. The reign of Ganapati Deva is regarded as significant mainly because:**

- A) He abolished all taxes  
B) He expanded territory & strengthened administration  
C) He was the last ruler  
D) He retired early

**Ans: B**

**6. Prataparudra was the last ruler of the Kakatiya dynasty and his reign ended in:**

- A) 1323 AD  
B) 1400 AD  
C) 1289 AD  
D) 1350 AD

**Ans: A**

**7. Which of these was an important port under the Kakatiyas for overseas trade?**

- A) Motupalli  
B) Madras  
C) Calicut  
D) Surat

**Ans: A**

**8. Kakatiya kings also called themselves:**

- A) Nayakas  
B) Andhra Rajas  
C) Mauryas  
D) Cholas

**Answer: B**

**9. Which one of these architectural monuments is attributed to the Kakatiya period?**

- A) Ramappa Temple  
B) Brihadeeswara Temple  
C) Khajuraho Temples  
D) Sun Temple at Konark

**Ans: A**

**10. The Thousand Pillar Temple belongs to which dynasty?**

- A) Cholas  
B) Kakatiyas  
C) Gupta  
D) Maurya

**Ans: B**

**11. What was one of the main sources of income for the Kakatiya kingdom?**

- A) Sea trade only  
B) Land revenue from agriculture  
C) Printing money  
D) Mining only

**Ans: B**

**12. Under the Kakatiyas, revenue could be collected in:**

- A) Kind and cash  
B) Cash only  
C) Kind only  
D) Gold only

**Ans: A**

**13. Which administrative system involved military chiefs in controlling territories for the Kakatiyas?**

- A) Mansabdari system  
B) Nayankara /Nayaka system  
C) Zamindari system  
D) Feudal ties to Vijayanagara only

**Ans: B**

**14. Which language(s) did the Kakatiyas use in court inscriptions?**

- A) Persian  
B) Sanskrit and Telugu  
C) Tamil only  
D) Arabic

**Ans: B**

**15. The Kakatiya rulers tried to unite three Telugu-speaking regions. Which were they?**

- A) Coastal Andhra, Telangana, Rayalaseema  
B) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha  
C) Delhi, Gujarat, Malwa  
D) Bengal, Bihar, Odisha

**Ans: A**

**16. The rulers were known for constructing many tanks (reservoirs) for:**

- A) Trade  
B) Irrigation and agriculture  
C) Palaces  
D) Defense walls

**Ans: B**

**17. Which ruler built the large fort at Warangal?**

- A) Prataparudra  
B) Rudradeva  
C) Ganapati Deva  
D) Prola II

**Ans: B**

**18. The capital of the Kakatiyas was Orugallu, which is now called:**

- A) Hyderabad  
B) Warangal  
C) Vijayawada  
D) Amaravati

**Ans: B**

**19. Rudrama Devi declared herself king, not queen, showing the title used by her:**

- A) Maharaja  
B) Mahadeva  
C) Maharani  
D) Rani Devi

**Ans: A**

**20. Telugu regional consciousness was promoted by:**

- A) Insisting on Persian as court language  
B) Using Telugu inscriptions and calling themselves Andhra Rajas  
C) Only worship rituals  
D) Naming of the king after northern rulers

**Ans: B**

**21. The earliest Kakatiya rulers had smaller territories and were subordinate to:**

- A) The Delhi Sultanate  
B) Rashtrakutas / Western Chalukyas  
C) Maratha Empire  
D) Vijayanagara Empire

**Ans: B**

**22. Which of the following is NOT associated with the Kakatiya architecture?**

- A) Thousand Pillar Temple    B) Ramappa Temple  
C) Lotus Temple    D) Fort walls at Warangal

**Ans: C**

**23. Which river regions came under Kakatiya territory?**

- A) Krishna and Godavari delta areas  
B) Ganga and Yamuna  
C) Indus and Sutlej    D) Brahmaputra only

**Ans: A**

**24. Which tax was *not* typically levied under Kakatiyas?**

- A) Land tax    B) Market duties  
C) Pollution tax (modern concept)  
D) Customs on trade

**Ans: C**

**25. Warangal Fort had walls and four gates facing:**

- A) East, West, North, South    B) Only East and West  
C) Only North and South  
D) Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest only

**Ans: A**

**26. Which famous traveler visited Rudrama Devi's court?**

- A) Ibn Battuta    B) Marco Polo  
C) Megasthenes    D) Fa Hien

**Ans: B**

**27. Kakatiya inscriptions are an important source of history. They are found in:**

- A) Stone only    B) Copper plates and stone  
C) Papyrus    D) Metal plates only

**Ans: B**

**28. The dynasty under which Kakatiya rose to prominence after the decline of the Western Chalukyas.**

- A) Pandyas    B) Cholas  
C) Western Chalukyas    D) Vijayanagara Empire

**Ans: C**

**29. The social system under Kakatiyas allowed women to:**

- A) Never participate in administration  
B) Have some rights in property and status; rulers like Rudrama Devi rose to power  
C) Only be warriors    D) Serve only as temple dancers

**Ans: B**

**30. Which of the following was a challenge for the Kakatiya kingdom near its end?**

- A) Invasions by Delhi Sultanate    B) Floods only  
C) Internal rebellions only    D) Trade collapse only

**Ans: A**

**31. Which lake is significant among those built during Kakatiya rule?**

- A) Hussain Sagar    B) Pakala Lake  
C) Chilika Lake    D) Dal Lake

**Ans: B**

**32. The term *samantha* under Kakatiyas referred to:**

- A) Envoys of foreign kings  
B) Subordinate chiefs given land and military duties  
C) Temple priests    D) Farmers only

**Ans: B**

**33. Kakatiya temple architecture is characterized by smooth carvings and use of:**

- A) Marble only  
B) Black basalt and finely carved stones  
C) Wood exclusively    D) Glass

**Ans: B**

**34. Which deity's temple was located at the centre of Warangal as per city plan?**

- A) Vishnu temple    B) Svayambhu Siva temple  
C) Surya temple    D) Ganesha temple

**Ans: B**

**35. The treasury of the king was supplied also by taxes on**

- A) Only agriculture  
B) Trades, herds, slaves, markets etc.  
C) Only foreign imports    D) Only forest produce

**Ans: B**

**36. The dynasty left a legacy in all of following except:**

- A) Telugu literature promotion  
B) Unique temple architecture  
C) Establishing universities like Nalanda  
D) Irrigation system via tanks

**Ans: C**

### Matching

#### 1. Kakatiya Rulers → Contributions

Column A	Column B
a) Prola II	1) Expanded kingdom, built forts
b) Rudradeva (Prataparudra I)	2) Wrote <i>Sanskrit Nitisara</i> & strengthened rule
c) Ganapati Deva	3) Improved irrigation, promoted trade
d) Rudrama Devi	4) First woman ruler, completed Warangal Fort

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

**Ans: A**

**2. Monuments → Builders / Features**

Column A	Column B
a) Thousand Pillar Temple	1) Built by Rudradeva at Hanamkonda
b) Ramappa Temple	2) Kakatiya art, “floating bricks” in roof
c) Warangal Fort	3) Completed by Rudrama Devi & Prataparudra II
d) Pakhal Lake	4) Artificial lake constructed by Kakatiyas

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

**Ans:** A**3. Administration → Features**

Column A	Column B
a) Nayankara system	1) Land given to warriors for services
b) Village assemblies	2) Settled local disputes, managed irrigation
c) Trade & ports	3) Motupalli famous for horse trade
d) Taxes	4) Collected on crops, trade, artisans

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans:** A**4. Foreign Contacts → Details**

Column A	Column B
a) Marco Polo	1) Visited Kakatiya court, praised administration
b) Motupalli port	2) Centre of horse trade with Arabs
c) Ganapati Deva's rule	3) Encouraged foreign merchants
d) Rudrama Devi	4) Welcomed overseas traders to Warangal

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**5. Decline of Kakatiyas → Causes**

Column A	Column B
a) Successors of Rudrama Devi	1) Faced rebellions & weak leadership
b) Attacks by Delhi Sultanate	2) Malik Kafur invaded in 1309 CE
c) Internal feuds	3) Nobles fought among themselves
d) Fall of Warangal	4) 1323 CE, captured by Muhammad bin Tughlaq

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

**Ans:** A

**Chapter: Vijayanagara Empire****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS**

**1. The Vijayanagara Empire was founded in 1336 CE by Harihara I and Bukka Raya I.**

- A) 1236 B) 1336 C) 1436 D) 1536

**Ans: B**

**2. The capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire was known as Vijayanagara, which is now called Hampi.**

- A) Kanchipuram B) Hampi  
C) Mysore D) Penukonda

**Ans: B**

**3. Which two brothers founded the Vijayanagara Empire?**

- A) Harihara and Bukka B) Harihara and Deva Raya  
C) Bukka and Krishnadeva Raya  
D) Bukka and Achyuta Deva Raya

**Ans: A**

**4. The empire at its height stretched from the river Krishna in the north to the extreme south of the peninsula.**

- A) East to West only B) North to South  
C) Only within Karnataka  
D) Only within Telugu regions

**Ans: B**

**5. The empire was ruled by how many main dynasties?**

- A) Two B) Three C) Four D) Five

**Ans: C**

**6. Which is *not* one of those four main dynasties?**

- A) Sangama B) Saluva C) Tuluva D) Maratha

**Ans: D**

**7. Under which dynasty did Krishnadeva Raya rule?**

- A) Saluva B) Sangama C) Tuluva D) Aravidu

**Ans: C**

**8. The Battle of Talikota (1565) resulted in:**

- A) The consolidation of Vijayanagara's power  
B) The defeat and ruination of the city of Vijayanagara  
C) The founding of a new dynasty  
D) No significant change

**Ans: B**

**9. Which of the following travellers visited Vijayanagara and recorded its splendour?**

- A) Marco Polo B) Ibn Battuta  
C) Domingo Paes D) Megasthenes

**Ans: C**

**10. What is the meaning of "Vijayanagara"?**

- A) City of Victory B) City of Peace  
C) City of Kings D) City of Trade

**Ans: A**

**11. Which ruler is known for his patronage of arts and literature and also for having the "Ashtadiggajas" (the eight scholars) in his court?**

- A) Harihara I B) Bukka Raya I  
C) Krishnadeva Raya D) Achyuta Raya

**Ans: C**

**12. The Amara Nayakas in Vijayanagara were:**

- A) Priests in temples

- B) Military chiefs with administrative duties over regions  
C) Foreign ambassadors D) Teachers in universities

**Ans: B**

**13. Which dynasty succeeded the Saluva dynasty?**

- A) Aravidu B) Tuluva C) Sangama D) Kakatiya

**Ans: B**

**14. What was the administrative language(s) used in Vijayanagara?**

- A) Persian only B) Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit  
C) Tamil only D) Hindi only

**Ans: B**

**15. Krishna Deva Raya expanded his empire into:**

- A) Only present Karnataka  
B) Odisha (Gajapati region) and parts beyond  
C) Only Tamil Nadu D) Only Kerala

**Ans: B**

**16. The Virupaksha Temple in Hampi is associated with which empire?**

- A) Mughal Empire B) Vijayanagara Empire  
C) Chola Empire D) Gupta Empire

**Ans: B**

**17. Hampi was rediscovered in the early 19th century by:**

- A) British soldiers B) Local peasants  
C) Colonel Colin Mackenzie D) Portuguese travellers

**Ans: C**

**18. The empire's fiercest defeat came at Talikota where the Sultanates joined forces under:**

- A) Vijayanagara's internal strife  
B) The combined Deccan Sultanates  
C) Bahmani alone D) European mercenaries only

**Ans: B**

**19. Krishnadeva Raya's empire included which of these regions?**

- A) Northern Punjab B) Entire Indian subcontinent  
C) Divisions in South India including Raichur Doab  
D) Only coast of Kerala

**Ans: C**

**20. Which feature was *not* typical of Vijayanagara city (Hampi)?**

- A) Fortification walls B) Massive temples  
C) Mughal style gardens D) Royal halls and mandapas

**Ans: C**

**21. What role did the sacred centre play in the layout of Vijayanagara?**

- A) It was a marketplace only  
B) Center of religious shrines and temples  
C) Military headquarters only  
D) No religious buildings there

**Ans: B**

**22. Which ruler is known to have built canals, water tanks and given special emphasis to irrigation?**

- A) Bukka Raya I B) Deva Raya II  
C) Krishnadeva Raya D) All of them

**Ans: C**



**23. Which dynasty was ruling during the battle of Talikota?**

- A) Sangama B) Tuluva C) Aravidu D) Saluva

**Ans: B**

**24. After the fall of Vijayanagara city, which dynasty continued as rulers (though reduced in power)?**

- A) Chola dynasty B) Aravidu dynasty  
C) Mughal dynasty D) None

**Ans: B**

**25. Which of the following was a significant foreign interaction during Vijayanagara – in trade or diplomacy?**

- A) Trade with Portuguese B) Only with Arabs  
C) Only with China D) Only with Sultanate of Bengal

**Ans: A**

**26. “Ashtadiggajas” refers to:**

- A) Eight types of temples  
B) Eight scholars in Krishnadeva Raya’s court  
C) Eight forts built by the empire  
D) Eight festivals of the capital

**Answer: B**

**27. The Portuguese traveler Domingo Paes visited Vijayanagara during whose reign?**

- A) Harihara I B) Krishnadeva Raya  
C) Bukka Raya I D) Rama Raya

**Ans: B**

**28. Vijayanagara empire’s fall caused:**

- A) Continuation of its power unaffected  
B) Rapid decline and eventual desertion of the city  
C) Immediate takeover by Mughal Empire  
D) Total collapse without any successor

**Ans: B**

**29. Which king is known as the “abhinava Bhoja” in local traditions?**

- A) Harihara I B) Bukka Raya I  
C) Krishnadeva Raya D) Deva Raya II

**Ans: C**

**30. Which of these neighboring kingdoms did Vijayanagara compete with?**

- A) Bahmani Sultanate B) Gajapati of Odisha  
C) Reddy kingdoms D) All of the above

**Ans: D**

**31. After the fall of Vijayanagara city, which dynasty continued as rulers (though reduced in power)?**

- A) Chola dynasty B) Aravidu dynasty  
C) Mughal dynasty D) None

**Ans: B**

**32. Which of the following was a significant foreign interaction during Vijayanagara – in trade or diplomacy?**

- A) Trade with Portuguese B) Only with Arabs  
C) Only with China D) Only with Sultanate of Bengal

**Ans: A**

**33. What are the languages in which inscriptions and literary works are found from the Vijayanagara period?**

- A) Only Sanskrit  
B) Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil  
C) Only Kannada and Telugu  
D) Only Tamil and Sanskrit

**Ans: B**

**34. What was the role of women in Vijayanagara as reported by foreign travellers?**

- A) No role in public life  
B) Some women were trained & involved in music, arts etc.  
C) Only domestic roles, no education  
D) Full participation in administration

**Ans: B**

**35. Which king carried out reforms to curb the power of Nayakas in his later reign?**

- A) Krishnadeva Raya B) Achyuta Deva Raya  
C) Sadasiva Raya with Rama Raya influence  
D) Bukka Raya I

**Ans: C**

**36. What is the significance of the “Mahanavami Dibba” in Vijayanagara?**

- A) It was a granary  
B) It was a platform used for festival processions & royal audience  
C) It was a tomb D) It was the king’s stable

**Ans: B**

**37. The architecture of Vijayanagara is known for:**

- A) Use of concrete  
B) Gopurams, pillared halls, large mandapas and elevated outer gateways  
C) Mud walls only D) Wood only structures

**Ans: B**

**38. The economy of Vijayanagara greatly depended on:**

- A) Imports only B) Agriculture, trade, markets, taxes  
C) Mining of oil D) Fishing only

**Ans: B**

**39. The division of the empire into regions administered by Nayakas helps in:**

- A) Weakening the king deliberately  
B) Efficient local governance & military strength  
C) Cutting off trade completely  
D) Isolating regions permanently

**Ans: B**

**40. Which ruler is known for the peak prosperity of Vijayanagara?**

- A) Harihara I B) Krishnadeva Raya  
C) Saluva Narasimha D) Virupaksha Raya II

**Ans: B**

**41. The railway or roads entering Hampi now pass near which feature that was part of Vijayanagara?**

- A) Elephant Stables B) Virupaksha Temple  
C) Lotus Mahal D) Water reservoirs and stepped tanks

**Ans: D**

**42. The empire’s decline after Talikota was also due to**

- A) Strong line of succession  
B) Weak rulers and internal conflicts, Nayaka rebellions

- C) Improved economy with trade  
D) Discovery of new territories

**Ans: B**

**43. What was “Kamduli” or similar term associated with Vijayanagara? (Check local variant: “Amara-Nayaka”, “Nayakas” etc.)**

- A) Local festivals  
B) Military chiefs known as Nayakas / Amara Nayakas  
C) Traditional textile workers  
D) Sculptors only

**Ans: B**

**44. Which river flows near the capital Vijayanagara and helped in its irrigation and geography?**

- A) Godavari  
B) Tungabhadra  
C) Krishna only  
D) Cauvery only

**Ans: B**

**45. Which of these is a temple tank or water infrastructure in Vijayanagara?**

- A) Pushakarani  
B) Stepwell in Madhya Pradesh  
C) Taj Mahal pond  
D) Champapuri tank

**Ans: A**

**46. The famous Vitthala Temple in Hampi is known especially for its:**

- A) Golden dome  
B) Musical pillars  
C) Minaret towers like mosques  
D) Large stupas

**Ans: B**

**47. The Vijayanagara rulers adopted which of the following titles to emphasize their sovereignty and their association with deity?**

- A) Sultan  
B) Hindu Suratrana  
C) Emperor of Persia  
D) Maharaja of Delhi

**Ans: B**

**48. Which of the following is *not* true about the ruins of Hampi?**

- A) The city had several concentric fortification walls  
B) It had agricultural lands within fortifications  
C) Mortar was extensively used in wall construction  
D) Beautiful mandapas and pillared halls existed

**Ans: C**

**49. What helped historians reconstruct the history of Vijayanagara?**

- A) Only oral legends  
B) Only foreign accounts  
C) Inscriptions, foreign travellers' writings, local literature & archaeological remains  
D) Only modern novels

**Ans: C**

### Matching

#### 1. Rulers → Achievements

Column A	Column B
a) Harihara I	1) Founded the Vijayanagara kingdom (1336 CE)
b) Bukka Raya I	2) Spread the kingdom, encouraged trade
c) Krishnadeva Raya	3) Wrote <i>Amuktamalyada</i> , built irrigation works
d) Achyuta Raya	4) Successor of Krishnadeva Raya

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4  
B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2  
C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4  
D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

#### 2. Important Sites → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Hampi	1) Capital on the banks of Tungabhadra
b) Hazara Rama Temple	2) Wall panels narrating Ramayana
c) Virupaksha Temple	3) Oldest shrine still in worship
d) Lotus Mahal	4) Pavilion with Indo-Islamic arches

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4  
B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2  
C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4  
D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

**Ans: A**

#### 3. Economy & Trade → Details

Column A	Column B
a) Cotton & spices	1) Main export items
b) Diamonds of Krishna-Tungabhadra	2) Famous for gems & jewellery
c) Horses	3) Imported from Arabia & Persia
d) Inland markets	4) Bustling bazaars near temples

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4  
B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2  
C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2  
D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

**Ans: A**

**4. Administration → Aspects**

Column A	Column B
a) Amara-nayaka system	1) Military chiefs granted revenue villages
b) Village panchayats	2) Managed irrigation & local issues
c) Land revenue	3) Collected in cash or kind
d) Royal council	4) Guided the king in major affairs

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

**Ans:** A**5. Decline → Causes**

Column A	Column B
a) After Achyuta Raya	1) Internal disputes among nobles
b) Battle of Talikota	2) 1565 CE, alliance of Deccan Sultanates
c) Destruction of Hampi	3) City ruined after defeat
d) Weakened empire	4) Provinces declared independence

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

**Ans:** A

## Chapter: Mughal Empire

7<sup>th</sup> CLASS

## 1. Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?

- A) Babur B) Akbar C) Humayun D) Sher Shah Suri

Ans: A

## 2. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in which battle?

- A) Panipat (1526) B) Khanwa
- 
- C) Haldighati D) Chausa

Ans: A

3. Which Mughal ruler wrote *Tuzuk-i-Baburi*?

- A) Akbar B) Babur C) Humayun D) Jahangir

Ans: B

## 4. Babur's successor was

- A) Akbar B) Sher Shah C) Humayun D) Jahangir

Ans: C

## 5. Humayun lost his kingdom to Sher Shah Suri at

- A) Panipat B) Chausa & Kannauj
- 
- C) Talikota D) Plassey

Ans: B

## 6. Akbar came to the throne at the age of

- A) 12 B) 13 C) 14 D) 15

Ans: B

## 7. Who was Akbar's regent in his early years?

- A) Man Singh B) Bairam Khan
- 
- C) Todar Mal D) Jahangir

Ans: B

## 8. Which ruler built Fatehpur Sikri?

- A) Humayun B) Akbar C) Jahangir D) Shah Jahan

Ans: B

## 9. Akbar defeated Rana Pratap at the Battle of

- A) Talikota B) Haldighati C) Khanwa D) Plassey

Ans: B

10. Akbar's court historian who wrote *Akbarnama* was

- A) Abul Fazl B) Birbal C) Tansen D) Todar Mal

Ans: A

## 11. Akbar's policy towards other religions is called

- A) Sulh-i-kul (peace with all) B) Jaziya
- 
- C) Din-i-Ilahi D) Mansabdari

Ans: A

## 12. Which system fixed ranks and salaries of Mughal officers?

- A) Jagirdari B) Iqta C) Mansabdari D) Zamindari

Ans: C

## 13. Revenue system introduced by Todar Mal under Akbar was

- A) Dahsala B) Ryotwari C) Mahalwari D) Zamindari

Ans: A

## 14. Who among Akbar's courtiers was famous for wit and wisdom?

- A) Tansen B) Todar Mal C) Birbal D) Abul Fazl

Ans: C

## 15. Din-i-Ilahi was started by

- A) Babur B) Humayun C) Akbar D) Jahangir

Ans: C

## 16. The main source of state income under the Mughals was

- A) Customs duty

- B) Land revenue

- C) Salt tax

- D) Jizya

Ans: B

## 17. The Mughal official in charge of revenue collection was called

- A) Qazi B) Subedar C) Diwan D) Mansabdar

Ans: C

## 18. Which court musician of Akbar was a master of Hindustani music?

- A) Tansen

- B) Baiju Bawra

- C) Gopal Nayak

- D) Amir Khusrau

Ans: A

## 19. Who among the following was not in Akbar's "Navratnas"?

- A) Birbal B) Tansen C) Todar Mal D) Aurangzeb

Ans: D

## 20. The Mughal empire reached its greatest territorial extent under

- A) Akbar B) Shah Jahan C) Aurangzeb D) Jahangir

Ans: C

## 21. Which Mughal ruler was known for a chain of justice?

- A) Babur B) Jahangir C) Akbar D) Aurangzeb

Ans: B

## 22. Shah Jahan is famous for building

- A) Taj Mahal

- B) Red Fort (Delhi)

- C) Jama Masjid

- D) All of these

Ans: D

## 23. Taj Mahal was built in memory of

- A) Mumtaz Mahal

- B) Nur Jahan

- C) Jahanara Begum

- D) Ruqaiya Begum

Ans: A

## 24. Which Mughal emperor shifted capital from Agra to Shahjahanabad?

- A) Babur B) Jahangir C) Shah Jahan D) Aurangzeb

Ans: C

## 25. Aurangzeb reimposed which tax on non-Muslims?

- A) Pilgrim tax B) Jizya C) Salt tax D) Khiraj

Ans: B

## 26. Which ruler banned music and other court amusements?

- A) Babur B) Akbar C) Aurangzeb D) Jahangir

Ans: C

## 27. Who built Moti Masjid and Peacock Throne?

- A) Shah Jahan

- B) Aurangzeb

- C) Humayun

- D) Babur

Ans: A

## 28. Treaty of Purandar (1665) was signed between Shivaji and

- A) Akbar

- B) Aurangzeb

- C) Jai Singh (on behalf of Aurangzeb)

- D) Jahangir

Ans: C



**29. Aurangzeb's long war in the Deccan was mainly against**

- A) Marathas B) Afghans C) Rajputs D) Portuguese

**Ans: A**

**30. After Aurangzeb's death, the empire**

- A) Became stronger B) Declined gradually  
C) Expanded to Europe D) United under Marathas

**Ans: B**

**31. Mughal miniature paintings flourished during**

- A) Babur B) Akbar & Jahangir  
C) Sher Shah D) Aurangzeb only

**Ans: B**

**32. Mughal architecture blended**

- A) Persian, Indian & Timurid styles  
B) Greek & Roman styles  
C) Chinese & Japanese styles D) Only Persian style

**Ans: A**

**33. Humayun's tomb in Delhi was built by**

- A) Babur B) Akbar C) Haji Begum D) Jahangir

**Ans: C**

**34. Red Fort in Delhi was built by**

- A) Babur B) Akbar C) Shah Jahan D) Aurangzeb

**Ans: C**

**35. Mughal gardens were laid out mainly in**

- A) Circular style B) Persian "Charbagh" style  
C) English style D) Mughal-Dravidian mix

**Ans: B**

**36. Decline of Mughals started after**

- A) Babur B) Akbar C) Shah Jahan D) Aurangzeb

**Ans: D**

**37. Which European trading companies became active during Mughal rule?**

- A) Portuguese, Dutch, English, French  
B) Americans only  
C) Greeks only D) Italians only

**Ans: A**

**38. Mughal empire finally ended after the revolt of**

- A) 1707 B) 1757 C) 1857 D) 1947

**Ans: C**

**39. The last Mughal emperor was**

- A) Bahadur Shah Zafar B) Shah Alam II  
C) Akbar II D) Alamgir II

**Ans: A**

**40. Which among the following best describes Mughal rule?**

- A) Short & unstable  
B) Long, centralised and culturally rich  
C) Only military conquest  
D) Local tribal administration

**Ans: B**

### Matching

#### 1. Mughal Rulers → Achievements

Column A	Column B
a) Babur	1) Founded Mughal empire, won First Battle of Panipat
b) Humayun	2) Lost empire to Sher Shah, regained it later
c) Akbar	3) Policy of Sulh-i-kul, built Fatehpur Sikri
d) Aurangzeb	4) Extended empire to Deccan, imposed Jizya

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 2. Administration → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Mansabdars	1) Officials ranked by numbers for military & revenue duties
b) Jagirdars	2) Collected revenue from assigned lands
c) Subedars	3) Governors of provinces
d) Qazi	4) Judge who interpreted Islamic law

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 3. Architecture → Builders

Column A	Column B
a) Humayun's Tomb	1) Built by Humayun's widow, early Mughal style
b) Fatehpur Sikri	2) Akbar's capital & palaces
c) Taj Mahal	3) Shah Jahan, memorial for Mumtaz Mahal
d) Red Fort, Delhi	4) Shah Jahan's fort & palace complex

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A**

## 4. Battles → Outcomes

Column A	Column B
a) First Battle of Panipat (1526)	1) Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi
b) Battle of Khanwa (1527)	2) Babur defeated Rana Sanga
c) Battle of Haldighati (1576)	3) Akbar defeated Rana Pratap
d) Battle of Samugarh (1658)	4) Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

**Ans:** A

## 5. Policies → Description

Column A	Column B
a) Sulh-i-kul	1) Policy of universal peace under Akbar
b) Din-i-Ilahi	2) Ethical code blending best of all religions
c) Zabt system	3) Revenue system introduced by Todar Mal
d) Jizya	4) Tax on non-Muslims, reimposed by Aurangzeb

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

**Ans:** A

**Chapter: Bakthi – Sufi****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. The word Bhakti means**

- A) Knowledge B) Devotion to God  
C) Charity D) Meditation

**Ans: B****2. The Sufi saints belonged mainly to which religion?**

- A) Buddhism B) Jainism C) Islam D) Christianity

**Ans: C****3. The Bhakti movement emphasised**

- A) Rituals only B) Devotion and love for God  
C) Sacrifices and yajnas D) Idol worship only

**Ans: B****4. Sufi teachings stressed**

- A) Love for God and all human beings  
B) Strict rituals C) Accumulation of wealth  
D) Political power

**Ans: A****5. “Silsilas” in Sufism refers to**

- A) Temples B) Chains or orders of saints and disciples  
C) Poems written by saints D) Festivals

**Ans: B****6. Bhakti and Sufi movements became popular between**

- A) 2nd–5th century CE B) 8th–18th century CE  
C) 1st century BCE D) 19th century CE

**Ans: B****7. The Sufi place of gathering and worship is called**

- A) Khutba B) Dargah or Khanqah  
C) Matha D) Stupa

**Ans: B****8. Bhakti and Sufi saints often composed their teachings in**

- A) Sanskrit only B) Persian & local languages  
C) Latin D) Greek

**Ans: B****9. A common message of Bhakti and Sufi traditions was**

- A) Love and equality among all humans  
B) War and conquest  
C) Sacrifice of animals D) Building forts

**Ans: A****10. Which Mughal emperor was known for supporting Sufis?**

- A) Babur B) Akbar C) Aurangzeb D) Shah Jahan

**Ans: B****11. Which saint popularised Bhakti in Tamil Nadu through Alvar hymns?**

- A) Appar B) Andal C) Nammalvar D) All of these

**Ans: D****12. Nayanars were devotees of**

- A) Vishnu B) Shiva C) Brahma D) Buddha

**Ans: B****13. Alvars were devotees of**

- A) Vishnu B) Shiva C) Krishna only D) Buddha

**Ans: A****14. Basavanna was a saint from**

- A) Maharashtra B) Karnataka(Veerashaiva movement)

C) Tamil Nadu

D) Gujarat

**Ans: B****15. The Kannada language vachanas were composed by**

- A) Ramanuja B) Basavanna and his followers  
C) Kabir D) Guru Nanak

**Ans: B****16. Ramanuja taught that salvation could be attained through**

- A) Sacrifices B) Bhakti to Vishnu  
C) Meditation only D) Fasting

**Ans: B****17. Who criticised caste distinctions and preached one God?**

- A) Kabir B) Akbar C) Tulsidas D) Guru Arjan

**Ans: A****18. Kabir’s verses are collected in**

- A) Bijak B) Adi Granth  
C) Gita Govinda D) Rigveda

**Ans: A****19. Tulsidas composed**

- A) Ramcharitmanas B) Mahabharata  
C) Panchatantra D) Jataka Tales

**Ans: A****20. Mirabai was a devotee of**

- A) Shiva B) Krishna C) Buddha D) Ganesha

**Ans: B****21. The founder of the Chishti order in India was**

- A) Baba Farid B) Muinuddin Chishti  
C) Nizamuddin Auliya D) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

**Ans: B****22. Nizamuddin Auliya was associated with**

- A) Suhrawardi order B) Qadiri order  
C) Chishti order D) Shattari order

**Ans: C****23. Baba Farid wrote in which language?**

- A) Persian B) Punjabi C) Arabic D) Urdu

**Ans: B****24. Sufis expressed love for God through**

- A) War B) Qawwali and poetry  
C) Tax collection D) Farming only

**Ans: B****25. The term “Zikr” in Sufi practice means**

- A) Charity B) Repeating God’s name in devotion  
C) Meditation on stars D) Writing scriptures

**Ans: B****26. Sufis believed that true love of God meant**

- A) Renouncing society B) Serving humanity  
C) Performing rituals only D) Collecting wealth

**Ans: B****27. The Sufi shrine of Muinuddin Chishti is located at**

- A) Ajmer B) Delhi C) Lahore D) Agra

**Ans: A****28. Which Sufi saint’s tomb is in Delhi?**

- A) Baba Farid B) Nizamuddin Auliya

C) Khwaja Banda Nawaz D) Mir Dard

**Ans: B**

**29. Langar or free kitchen was started by**

- A) Nizamuddin Auliya  
B) Guru Nanak & supported by Sufis  
C) Shankaracharya D) Tulsidas

**Ans: B**

**30. Sufis and Bhakti saints encouraged the use of**

- A) Only Sanskrit B) Local languages for devotion  
C) Latin D) French

**Ans: B**

**31. Bhakti and Sufi movements opposed**

- A) Equality  
B) Casteism and religious orthodoxy  
C) Use of music in devotion D) Farming

**Ans: B**

**32. They helped in the growth of which languages?**

- A) Only Sanskrit  
B) Regional languages like Hindi, Tamil, Punjabi  
C) Greek D) Latin

**Ans: B**

**33. Which idea did Bhakti and Sufi movements share with Guru Nanak?**

- A) Worship of many deities  
B) Belief in one God and equality  
C) Performing yajnas D) Idol worship only

**Ans: B**

**34. Bhakti and Sufi saints believed that God is**

- A) Only in temples B) Only in mosques  
C) Present everywhere and within hearts  
D) Only in books

**Ans: C**

**35. The Bhakti-Sufi teachings emphasised**

- A) Religious tolerance B) Warfare  
C) Taxation D) Astrology only

**Ans: A**

**36. Which Sufi tradition is famous for Qawwali songs?**

- A) Chishti B) Shattari  
C) Naqshbandi D) Suhrawardi

**Ans: A**

**37. The philosophy of Advaita (oneness of soul & God) was reinterpreted by**

- A) Shankaracharya B) Ramanuja  
C) Kabir D) Baba Farid

**Ans: B**

**38. The Bhakti and Sufi traditions taught people to reject**

- A) Service to humanity  
B) Blind ritualism and empty formalities  
C) Love for God D) Kindness

**Ans: B**

**39. Which Mughal court encouraged translations of Sufi texts into Hindi?**

- A) Babur's B) Akbar's  
C) Aurangzeb's D) Humayun's

**Ans: B**

**40. The main contribution of Bhakti and Sufi movements to Indian culture was**

- A) Promotion of religious unity and regional literature  
B) Division among communities  
C) Support of only kings D) Restriction of music and art

**Ans: A**

### Matching

#### 1. Saints → Region / Contribution

Column A	Column B
a) Kabir	1) Varanasi; criticised ritualism, promoted devotion to one God
b) Mirabai	2) Rajasthan; devotion to Krishna, composed poems & bhajans
c) Guru Nanak	3) Punjab; founded Sikhism, stressed equality & devotion
d) Chaitanya	4) Bengal/Orissa; devotion to Krishna, congregational singing

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 2. Sufi Saints → Teachings

Column A	Column B
a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti	1) Ajmer; love & service to humanity
b) Nizamuddin Auliya	2) Delhi; emphasized devotion over rituals
c) Baba Farid	3) Punjab; simple living, meditation, spiritual poetry
d) Salim Chishti	4) Fatehpur Sikri; blessing rulers & commoners alike

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

**Ans: A**



## 3. Concepts → Meanings

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Bhakti</b>	1) Devotion to God through love & worship
b) <b>Sufism</b>	2) Mystical Islam emphasizing inner purity & devotion
c) <b>Nirguna</b>	3) Worship of God without form
d) <b>Saguna</b>	4) Worship of God with form (deity image)

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A

## 4. Literary Works → Authors

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Bijak</b>	1) Kabir
b) <b>Bhaktamal</b>	2) Nabhadas (compiled hagiographies)
c) <b>Sikh Granth</b>	3) Guru Nanak & Sikh Gurus
d) <b>Poems on Krishna devotion</b>	4) Mirabai

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

**Ans:** A

## 5. Teachings / Messages → Key Ideas

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Equality</b>	1) No discrimination based on caste, religion, or gender
b) <b>Love &amp; devotion</b>	2) Bhakti & Sufi focus, surrender to God
c) <b>Service to humanity</b>	3) Helping others considered a path to God
d) <b>Simplicity</b>	4) Lead a life of moderation and detachment

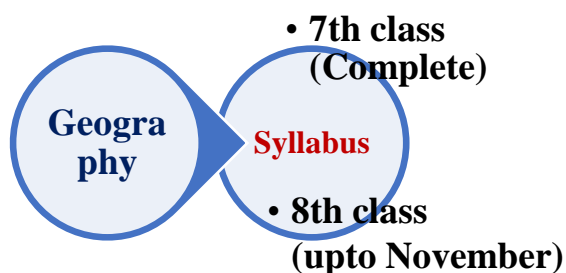
A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A

**SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST****Geography****156 -165  
Questions****10 Marks**

## Chapter: Resources

8<sup>th</sup> CLASS**1. What is meant by the term resource?**

- A) Anything that satisfies human needs and is technologically accessible, economically feasible, and culturally acceptable
- B) Anything found in nature, whether useful or not
- C) Only man-made materials
- D) Goods bought in a market

**Ans: A****2. Which of these is a natural resource?**

- A) Roads    B) Wind    C) Schools    D) Machinery

**Ans: B****3. Human beings are considered a/an \_\_\_\_ resource.**

- A) Abiotic    B) Man-made    C) Human    D) Stock

**Ans: C****4. Resources that can be renewed or replenished naturally are called**

- A) Non-renewable    B) Potential
- C) Renewable    D) Reserves

**Ans: C****5. Which of these is a non-renewable resource?**

- A) Forests    B) Coal    C) Air    D) Solar energy

**Ans: B****6. The three important factors that help convert a substance into a resource are**

- A) Colour, shape, weight
- B) Technology, time, human needs
- C) Rain, soil, forests    D) Price, advertisement, roads

**Ans: B****7. Water becomes a resource only when**

- A) Found in oceans
- B) Used for agriculture, industry, drinking etc.
- C) Present underground    D) Present in clouds

**Ans: B****8. The classification of resources based on origin is**

- A) Renewable & Non-renewable
- B) Natural & Human-made
- C) Abiotic & Biotic    D) Ubiquitous & Localised

**Ans: C****9. A resource which is available everywhere is called**

- A) Localised    B) Ubiquitous    C) Potential    D) Reserve

**Ans: B****10. Which one of the following is not a biotic resource?**

- A) Animals    B) Plants    C) Minerals    D) Fisheries

**Ans: C****11. Soil is classified as**

- A) Human resource    B) Abiotic natural resource
- C) Man-made resource    D) Stock

**Ans: B****12. Technology is an example of**

- A) Abiotic resource    B) Human-made resource
- C) Renewable resource    D) Stock resource

**Ans: B****13. Potential resources are those which**

- A) Are not yet fully developed or utilised

- B) Can never be used    C) Are exhausted completely
- D) Are available everywhere

**Ans: A****14. Which of the following is a stock resource?**

- A) Coal    B) Water in rivers
- C) Hydrogen in water (when we don't yet have suitable technology to use it)    D) Solar energy

**Ans: C****15. Petroleum is also known as**

- A) White gold    B) Black gold
- C) Liquid silver    D) Green gold

**Ans: B****16. Forests are often called green gold because**

- A) They contain only gold mines
- B) They are valuable for timber, oxygen, biodiversity
- C) They have no economic use
- D) They give colour to hills

**Ans: B****17. Human skill that helps turn substances into valuable resources is called**

- A) Labour resource    B) Resource planning
- C) Human resource development    D) Technology

**Ans: D****18. A reserve is**

- A) A resource whose entire quantity is usable now
- B) A part of a resource that can be used with current technology but is kept for future needs
- C) A resource that is destroyed
- D) A resource which is renewable only

**Ans: B****19. The term sustainable development means**

- A) Development at any cost
- B) Using resources carefully so future generations are not deprived
- C) Stopping the use of resources
- D) Exploiting non-renewable resources quickly

**Ans: B****20. "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" relates to**

- A) Resource classification    B) Conservation strategies
- C) Industrial growth    D) Forest clearance

**Ans: B****21. Planting trees and protecting existing forests is called**

- A) Afforestation    B) Mining
- C) Deforestation    D) Urbanisation

**Ans: A****22. A method to check overgrazing and allow grass to grow back is**

- A) Jhum cultivation    B) Mixed farming
- C) Controlled grazing    D) Logging

**Ans: C****23. Which of the following is an example of sustainable resource use?**

- A) Cutting all trees in a forest
- B) Mining coal without safety measures

- C) Harvesting fish with limits so that stock regenerates  
D) Burning petroleum wastefully

**Answer: C**

**24. The phrase “resource planning” means**

- A) Using resources blindly  
B) Judicious use and management of resources for present & future needs  
C) Studying only natural disasters  
D) Preparing annual budgets only

**Ans: B**

**25. Why is human resource considered the most important among all resources?**

- A) They are available everywhere  
B) Only humans can develop technology and make other resources useful  
C) They cost nothing  
D) They are not part of the environment

**Ans: B**

**Matching**

**1. Types of Resources → Examples**

Column A	Column B
a) Renewable resources	1) Solar energy, wind energy, water
b) Non-renewable resources	2) Coal, petroleum, natural gas
c) Biotic resources	3) Forests, plants, animals
d) Human-made resources	4) Roads, buildings, machinery

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**2. Land Use → Purpose**

Column A	Column B
a) Arable land	1) Cropland for growing crops
b) Pasture land	2) Grazing livestock
c) Forest land	3) Trees for timber, fuel, ecology
d) Land for habitation	4) Building houses, towns, infrastructure

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**3. Conservation Measures → Examples**

Column A	Column B
a) Afforestation	1) Planting trees to prevent soil erosion
b) Water harvesting	2) Storing rainwater for future use
c) Recycling	3) Reusing materials to reduce waste
d) Sustainable agriculture	4) Using eco-friendly methods to maintain soil fertility

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**



**Chapter: Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Land is a \_\_\_\_\_ resource.**

- A) Renewable B) Non-renewable  
C) Flow D) Biotic

**Ans: A****2. About how much of the earth's surface is covered by land?**

- A) 51% B) 30% C) 70% D) 45%

**Ans: B****3. The uneven distribution of population on land is mainly due to**

- A) Political boundaries  
B) Physical features, climate, soil, resources  
C) Industrialisation only D) Transport alone

**Ans: B****4. Which of the following is not a major land-use category?**

- A) Forests B) Waste land C) Fisheries D) Pastures

**Ans: C****5. The process of restoring degraded land by planting trees is called**

- A) Mining B) Afforestation C) Erosion D) Urbanisation

**Ans: B****6. Land degradation can be caused by**

- A) Overgrazing, deforestation, mining, over-irrigation  
B) Only rainfall C) Afforestation D) Crop rotation

**Ans: A****7. What percentage of land is used for agriculture globally (approx.)?**

- A) 11% B) 50% C) 30% D) 25%

**Ans: C****8. Terrace farming is practised in**

- A) Deserts B) Hilly areas  
C) Coastal plains D) Wetlands

**Ans: B****9. Contour ploughing helps in**

- A) Increasing erosion  
B) Reducing water flow and conserving soil  
C) Leveling land for cities D) Increasing grazing land

**Ans: B****10. Which practice leads to desertification?**

- A) Shelter belt planting B) Overgrazing  
C) Crop rotation D) Mulching

**Ans: B****11. Soil is formed by the process of**

- A) Weathering of rocks and organic matter accumulation  
B) Floods only  
C) Human construction D) Tidal waves

**Ans: A****12. Which of the following is not a factor of soil formation?**

- A) Relief B) Parent rock  
C) Vegetation D) Population size

**Ans: D****13. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the earth's surface is**

- A) Sand B) Soil C) Gravel D) Clay

**Ans: B****14. Which soil is rich in humus and very fertile?**

- A) Laterite B) Alluvial  
C) Desert soil D) Mountain soil

**Ans: B****15. Black soil is best suited for growing**

- A) Tea B) Cotton C) Coconut D) Rice

**Ans: B****16. Laterite soil develops in areas with**

- A) Very little rainfall  
B) High temperature & heavy rainfall  
C) Cold deserts D) Snowfall only

**Ans: B****17. The cutting of trenches across slopes to reduce erosion is**

- A) Strip cropping B) Contour barriers  
C) Terrace farming D) Shelter belts

**Ans: B****18. Sheet erosion refers to**

- A) Soil removed uniformly by running water  
B) Large gullies cutting deep into soil  
C) Wind carrying away sand  
D) Soil washed only from riverbanks

**Ans: A****19. Soil conservation means**

- A) Removing topsoil  
B) Preventing loss of soil fertility and topsoil  
C) Expanding deserts D) Burning humus

**Ans: B****20. Which soil is mainly found in deserts and is sandy with low organic content?**

- A) Alluvial B) Desert soil C) Black soil D) Laterite

**Ans: B****21. Freshwater makes up about \_\_\_\_\_ of the total water on Earth.**

- A) 3% B) 10% C) 25% D) 50%

**Ans: A****22. Out of freshwater, the largest portion is stored in**

- A) Lakes B) Ice caps and glaciers  
C) Rivers D) Groundwater

**Ans: B****23. Which of these is not a freshwater source?**

- A) Rivers B) Seas C) Lakes D) Groundwater

**Ans: B****24. Overuse and pollution of water bodies lead to**

- A) Afforestation B) Water scarcity  
C) Flooding always D) Increase in fish population

**Ans: B****25. Drip irrigation helps to**

- A) Increase evaporation  
B) Reduce water wastage by delivering water to plant roots

C) Cause waterlogging

D) Salt the soil

**Ans: B**

**26. Which activity causes water pollution?**

A) Rainwater harvesting

B) Industrial waste disposal into rivers

C) Afforestation

D) Building bunds

**Ans: B**

**27. Multipurpose river valley projects provide**

A) Only electricity

B) Irrigation, power, flood control, recreation

C) Fishing only

D) Drinking water only

**Ans: B**

**28. Which practice helps conserve water?**

A) Leaving taps running

B) Planting drought-resistant crops

C) Polluting streams D) Washing cars with hosepipes

**Ans: B**

**29. The process of collecting rainwater for future use is**

A) Drip irrigation

B) Rainwater harvesting

C) Sprinkler irrigation

D) Watershed erosion

**Ans: B**

**30. Over-irrigation may lead to**

A) Salinisation of soil

B) Afforestation

C) Improved soil structure always D) Deforestation

**Ans: A**

**31. Natural vegetation refers to**

A) Plants grown by humans

B) Plants that grow naturally without human help

C) Crops only

D) Nursery plants

**Ans: B**

**32. Tropical evergreen forests grow in areas of**

A) Low rainfall

B) Heavy rainfall & high temperature

C) Cold, dry climates

D) Moderate rainfall only

**Ans: B**

**33. Tropical deciduous forests are also called**

A) Monsoon forests

B) Rain forests

C) Coniferous forests

D) Scrubs

**Ans: A**

**34. Thorny bushes are found in regions of**

A) High rainfall

B) Deserts and semi-arid regions

C) Mountains

D) River deltas

**Ans: B**

**35. Which trees are typical of mangrove forests?**

A) Sal and teak

B) Pines

C) Sundari

D) Deodar

**Ans: C**

**36. Coniferous forests are located in**

A) Tropical plains

B) Hot deserts

C) Cool mountainous regions

D) Coastal wetlands

**Ans: C**

**37. A protected area where no human interference is allowed is**

A) Reserve forest

B) National park

C) Wildlife sanctuary

D) Open scrubland

**Ans: B**

**38. Growing trees to create a protective wall against wind is called**

A) Shelter belt

B) Contour ploughing

C) Mulching

D) Gully plugging

**Ans: A**

**39. Which of the following is a threat to natural vegetation?**

A) Afforestation

B) Overgrazing, deforestation, forest fires

C) Forest conservation

D) Social forestry

**Ans: B**

**40. Which forest type is commercially most valuable for timber?**

A) Tropical evergreen

B) Tropical deciduous

C) Thorn forests

D) Mangroves

**Ans: B**

**41. The variety of plant and animal life on Earth is called**

A) Ecosystem

B) Biosphere

C) Biodiversity

D) Habitat

**Ans: C**

**42. Which of the following is an endangered species in India?**

A) Cow

B) Tiger

C) Goat

D) Hen

**Ans: B**

**43. A protected area where animals live in natural surroundings and limited human activity is allowed is**

A) National park

B) Wildlife sanctuary

C) Biosphere reserve

D) Reserve forest

**Ans: B**

**44. A biosphere reserve aims to**

A) Conserve biodiversity, research, education, tourism

B) Promote hunting

C) Cut forests for mining

D) Build only dams

**Ans: A**

**45. Which project was launched to protect tigers in India?**

A) Tiger Force

B) Project Tiger

C) Save the Jungle

D) Tiger Watch

**Ans: B**

**46. Poaching means**

A) Legal farming of deer B) Illegal hunting of animals

C) Animal domestication D) Forest management

**Ans: B**

**47. Which practice harms wildlife most?**

A) Poaching and habitat destruction

B) Wildlife photography

C) Watching animals in sanctuaries

D) Building waterholes

**Ans: A**

**48. The Chipko movement was related to**

A) Saving wildlife

B) Protection of forests by hugging trees

C) Soil erosion control only

D) Pollution control

**Ans: B**

**49. Which organisation maintains the “Red Data Book” of endangered species?**

- A) WHO  
B) IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)  
C) UNDP  
D) FAO

**Ans: B**

**50. Why is conservation of land, soil, water, vegetation & wildlife important?**

- A) They have no link with our survival  
B) They ensure ecological balance & meet present and future needs  
C) Only to earn profit  
D) They cannot be depleted

**Ans: B**

### Matching

#### 1. Types of Soil → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Alluvial soil	1) Fertile, found in river plains, ideal for crops
b) Black soil	2) Retains moisture, suitable for cotton
c) Red soil	3) Rich in iron, found in plateaus
d) Laterite soil	4) Rich in iron & aluminium, formed in high rainfall areas

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 2. Types of Forests → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Tropical evergreen	1) Dense, high rainfall, tall trees
b) Deciduous	2) Shed leaves in dry season, teak & sal
c) Thorn	3) Dry regions, scattered vegetation, cacti
d) Montane	4) Found in high altitude, coniferous trees

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 3. Water Bodies → Uses

Column A	Column B
a) Rivers	1) Irrigation, transport, hydropower
b) Lakes	2) Fishing, local water supply
c) Groundwater	3) Drinking water, irrigation, wells
d) Seas & oceans	4) Transport, trade, fisheries

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

**Ans: A**

#### 4. Wildlife → Habitats

Column A	Column B
a) Tigers	1) Tropical forests, grasslands
b) Camels	2) Desert areas, sparse vegetation
c) Snow leopard	3) Mountainous, alpine regions
d) Elephants	4) Evergreen forests, moist areas

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 5. Landforms → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Mountains	1) High elevation, steep slopes
b) Plains	2) Flat land, fertile soil, agriculture
c) Plateaus	3) Elevated flat land, rich in minerals
d) Deserts	4) Sandy, dry, sparse vegetation

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

**Ans: A**

**Chapter: Agriculture****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Agriculture is the practice of**

- A) Catching fish                      B) Rearing animals only  
C) Growing crops and rearing animals      D) Mining

**Ans: C****2. Which of the following is a primary activity?**

- A) Manufacturing                      B) Agriculture  
C) Transport                              D) Banking

**Ans: B****3. Farming carried out to meet the needs of the farmer's family is called**

- A) Commercial farming                      B) Mixed farming  
C) Subsistence farming                      D) Plantation

**Ans: C****4. Growing crops mainly for sale in the market is called**

- A) Subsistence farming                      B) Commercial farming  
C) Nomadic herding                              D) Shifting cultivation

**Ans: B****5. Which is not a type of farming?**

- A) Subsistence                              B) Commercial  
C) Nomadic herding                              D) Import farming

**Ans: D****6. Slash and burn cultivation is also called**

- A) Plantation                              B) Shifting cultivation  
C) Intensive farming                              D) Mixed farming

**Ans: B****7. 'Jhumming' is a local name for**

- A) Nomadic herding in deserts  
B) Shifting cultivation in North-East India  
C) Tea plantation in Assam      D) Dairy farming in Punjab

**Ans: B****8. Growing two or more crops together on the same field is**

- A) Plantation                              B) Mixed cropping  
C) Intensive farming                              D) Organic farming

**Ans: B****9. Which type of farming is labour intensive and produces high yield per hectare?**

- A) Extensive commercial farming  
B) Intensive subsistence farming  
C) Nomadic herding                              D) Organic farming only

**Ans: B****10. Large estates where a single crop is grown for sale are called**

- A) Plantations                              B) Cooperative farms  
C) Mixed farms                              D) Organic farms

**Ans: A****11. Which of the following is a food crop?**

- A) Cotton      B) Wheat      C) Jute      D) Coffee

**Ans: B****12. Which crop is known as the "golden fibre"?**

- A) Jute      B) Tea      C) Rubber      D) Rice

**Ans: A****13. Cotton grows best in**

- A) Sandy soil with low rainfall

B) Black soil with moderate rainfall

C) Clayey soil with heavy rainfall

D) Saline soil

**Ans: B****14. Tea requires**

- A) Hot and dry climate  
B) Cool climate, high rainfall, well-drained soil  
C) Desert conditions                              D) Low humidity

**Ans: B****15. Rice cultivation needs**

- A) Plenty of water, high temperature, fertile alluvial soil  
B) Cold climate      C) Rocky soil      D) Low rainfall

**Ans: A****16. Which of these is an example of agricultural activity other than crop production?**

- A) Mining                                      B) Poultry farming  
C) Ship building                              D) Call centres

**Ans: B****17. Nomadic herding is mostly practised in**

- A) Urban areas  
B) Dry regions of Central Asia and Sahara  
C) Equatorial rainforests                              D) River deltas

**Ans: B****18. Dairy farming is most developed in**

- A) India                                      B) Australia                              C) Brazil  
D) New Zealand, Denmark, Netherlands

**Ans: D****19. Which activity combines crop cultivation and animal rearing?**

- A) Plantation                                      B) Mixed farming  
C) Shifting cultivation                              D) Mining

**Ans: B****20. Which one is an example of a plantation crop?**

- A) Wheat      B) Maize      C) Rubber      D) Gram

**Ans: C****21. Agricultural development refers to**

- A) Stopping crop production  
B) Improving methods to increase farm production  
C) Destroying forests for land                              D) Urbanisation

**Ans: B****22. Which of these is a measure to conserve soil in agricultural land?**

- A) Overgrazing                                      B) Contour ploughing  
C) Removing vegetation  
D) Shifting cultivation everywhere

**Ans: B****23. Use of HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation are features of**

- A) Organic farming  
B) Green Revolution / modern agriculture  
C) Nomadic herding                              D) Shifting cultivation

**Ans: B**



**24. Organic farming means**

- A) Using only chemical fertilisers  
 B) Growing crops without chemicals, using natural manure  
 C) Growing crops in laboratories      D) Hydroponics

**Ans:** B**25. Why is agriculture called the backbone of the Indian economy?**

- A) It uses all the country's money  
 B) Provides employment, raw material, food, and supports industries  
 C) Because industries don't exist  
 D) It controls the weather

**Ans:** B**Matching****1. Crops → States / Regions**

Column A	Column B
a) Rice	1) West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh
b) Wheat	2) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh
c) Cotton	3) Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana
d) Tea	4) Assam, West Bengal (Darjeeling)

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**2. Types of Farming → Features**

Column A	Column B
a) Subsistence farming	1) Food crops mainly for family consumption
b) Commercial farming	2) Crops grown for sale in markets
c) Shifting cultivation	3) Cleared forest land, short-term cultivation
d) Plantation farming	4) Cash crops like tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**3. Agricultural Practices → Purpose**

Column A	Column B
a) Irrigation	1) Provide water to crops in dry season
b) Crop rotation	2) Maintain soil fertility by alternating crops
c) Use of fertilizers	3) Supply essential nutrients to crops
d) Use of pesticides	4) Protect crops from pests & diseases

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

**Ans:** A

**Chapter: Industries****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Industry refers to**

- A) Only agriculture
- B) Economic activity concerned with processing raw materials & manufacturing goods
- C) Hunting animals
- D) Transporting goods

**Ans: B****2. Which of the following is a secondary activity?**

- A) Mining
- B) Fishing
- C) Manufacturing
- D) Forestry

**Ans: C****3. Based on size, industries are classified into:**

- A) Small scale, Large scale, Cottage
- B) Private and Public
- C) Heavy and Light only
- D) Urban and Rural

**Ans: A****4. Cottage industries are generally**

- A) Located in big cities
- B) Using simple tools, family labour, in homes
- C) Fully mechanised units
- D) Mining-based

**Ans: B****5. The industry which uses raw materials in their natural form is**

- A) Agro-based
- B) Mineral-based
- C) Marine-based
- D) Forest-based

**Ans: A****6. Which industry depends on forest produce?**

- A) Cotton textiles
- B) Plywood and paper
- C) Iron & steel
- D) Oil refining

**Ans: B****7. The “marine-based” industries use raw materials from**

- A) Land animals
- B) Seas and oceans
- C) Forests
- D) Rocks

**Ans: B****8. Mineral-based industries obtain raw materials from**

- A) Agriculture
- B) Forests
- C) Mining
- D) Fishing

**Ans: C****9. The most important factor influencing the location of industries is**

- A) Raw material and power supply
- B) Television facilities
- C) Only roads
- D) Tourist spots

**Ans: A****10. Industries using weight-losing raw materials are usually located near**

- A) Markets
- B) Raw material source
- C) Seaports only
- D) Airports

**Ans: B****11. Which of these is not a factor for industrial location?**

- A) Climate
- B) Raw material
- C) Labour
- D) Sports facilities

**Ans: D****12. Why are iron and steel plants often located near coal and iron ore mines?**

- A) Cheap land is available there
- B) Raw materials are bulky and heavy to transport

C) Close to markets D) Labour is abundant everywhere

**Ans: B****13. Which factor has recently become important in deciding industrial location?**

- A) Easy availability of raw material only
- B) Good climate
- C) Presence of animals
- D) Availability of skilled labour and IT support

**Ans: D****14. Which of the following is a footloose industry?**

- A) Software industry
- B) Iron & steel
- C) Aluminium smelting
- D) Sugar industry

**Ans: A****15. Transport and communication facilities are important because**

- A) They reduce industrial pollution
- B) Help in movement of raw materials and finished goods
- C) Change soil fertility
- D) Cause rainfall

**Ans: B****16. Which is the basic industry providing raw material for other industries?**

- A) Sugar
- B) Iron and steel
- C) Paper
- D) Silk weaving

**Ans: B****17. The first modern cotton textile mill in India was set up in 1854 at**

- A) Kanpur
- B) Ahmedabad
- C) Mumbai
- D) Surat

**Ans: C****18. Manchester of India refers to**

- A) Delhi
- B) Ahmedabad
- C) Kolkata
- D) Coimbatore

**Ans: B****19. Which is not an agro-based industry?**

- A) Jute
- B) Sugar
- C) Woollen textile
- D) Petroleum refining

**Ans: D****20. The “Golden fibre” industry is related to**

- A) Jute
- B) Silk
- C) Cotton
- D) Coir

**Ans: A****21. Which is an example of a mineral-based industry?**

- A) Sugar
- B) Iron and steel
- C) Dairy
- D) Rubber

**Ans: B****22. Aluminium smelting requires large amounts of**

- A) Water only
- B) Skilled labour
- C) Electricity
- D) Fertilisers

**Ans: C****23. Which city is known as the “Silicon Valley of India”?**

- A) Hyderabad
- B) Chennai
- C) Bengaluru
- D) Pune

**Ans: C****24. The IT industry depends mainly on**

- A) Heavy machinery
- B) Highly skilled workforce and communication
- C) Agriculture
- D) Ports

**Ans: B****25. The oldest industrial region in India is**

- A) Mumbai-Pune
- B) Hugli region (West Bengal)
- C) Chotanagpur plateau
- D) Delhi-NCR

Ans: B

26. Which is not an industrial region of the world?

- A) Ruhr (Germany) B) Chotanagpur (India)  
C) Amazon basin (Brazil) D) Great Lakes (USA)

Ans: C

27. Environmental pollution caused by industries includes

- A) Air, water, land and noise pollution  
B) Only air pollution  
C) Only water pollution D) None

Ans: A

28. The main cause of water pollution by industries is

- A) Untreated industrial effluents B) Rainwater mixing  
C) Agriculture D) Sunlight

Ans: A

29. Which of the following reduces industrial pollution?

- A) Treating effluents before release  
B) Dumping waste into rivers  
C) Cutting trees D) Burning plastic openly

Ans: A

30. Shifting of polluting industries to less populated areas is called

- A) Pollution prevention B) Industrial relocation  
C) Plantation drive D) Recycling

Ans: B

31. Which of these is a tertiary activity supporting industries?

- A) Banking and transport B) Weaving  
C) Mining D) Farming

Ans: A

32. Small-scale industries are important because

- A) They waste raw materials  
B) Provide employment and utilise local resources  
C) Only for export earnings D) Need huge capital

Ans: B

33. Why is the iron & steel industry called a “basic” industry?

- A) It produces only utensils  
B) Provides raw material for other industries  
C) Needs forests D) Provides power

Ans: B

34. Public sector industries are owned and operated by

- A) Private individuals B) Government  
C) Foreign companies only D) Cooperatives only

Ans: B

35. Which is a major challenge for Indian industries?

- A) Abundant skilled labour  
B) Irregular power supply, outdated machinery, infrastructure gaps  
C) Good transport networks D) Growing IT sector

Ans: B

### Matching

#### 1. Types of Industries → Examples

Column A	Column B
a) Agro-based industries	1) Sugar, jute, cotton textiles
b) Mineral-based industries	2) Iron & steel, cement, aluminum
c) Small-scale industries	3) Handloom, handicrafts, pottery
d) Large-scale industries	4) Steel, automobile, heavy machinery

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

Ans: A

#### 2. Industrial Regions → States

Column A	Column B
a) Jamshedpur	1) Jharkhand – Tata Steel
b) Durgapur	2) West Bengal – Steel & Engineering
c) Mumbai-Pune	3) Maharashtra – Textile & Automobile
d) Kanpur	4) Uttar Pradesh – Leather & Textile

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

Ans: A

#### 3. Factors Influencing Industries → Examples

Column A	Column B
a) Raw material	1) Jute mills near Hooghly river
b) Power	2) Thermal & hydro-electric energy sources
c) Transport	3) Industries near ports, railways, roads
d) Labour	4) Labour-intensive industries like textiles, handlooms

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

Ans: A

**Chapter: The Universe and the Earth****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. The universe is**

- A) A small part of Earth  
 B) The vast space containing stars, planets, galaxies and all matter  
 C) Only our Solar System      D) Only the Milky Way

**Ans: B****2. A group of stars forming a pattern is called**

- A) Meteor      B) Constellation  
 C) Galaxy      D) Satellite

**Ans: B****3. The galaxy in which our Solar System is located is**

- A) Andromeda      B) Milky Way  
 C) Black Eye      D) Whirlpool

**Ans: B****4. The brightest star in the night sky is**

- A) Vega      B) Sirius      C) Betelgeuse      D) Polaris

**Ans: B****5. The North Star is also called**

- A) Sirius      B) Pole Star      C) Mars      D) Comet

**Ans: B****6. Meteors are also known as**

- A) Shooting stars      B) Planets  
 C) Satellites      D) Nebulae

**Ans: A****7. Asteroids mainly lie between**

- A) Earth and Mars      B) Mars and Jupiter  
 C) Jupiter and Saturn      D) Sun and Mercury

**Ans: B****8. A collection of billions of stars, dust and gas bound by gravity is a**

- A) Meteor      B) Galaxy      C) Satellite      D) Constellation

**Ans: B****9. The universe originated about**

- A) 2 million years ago      B) 13.8 billion years ago  
 C) 5000 years ago      D) 50 billion years ago

**Ans: B****10. The theory explaining the origin of the universe is**

- A) Plate Tectonic Theory      B) Big Bang Theory  
 C) Evolution Theory      D) Nebular Hypothesis

**Ans: B****11. The Sun is a**

- A) Planet      B) Satellite      C) Star      D) Asteroid

**Ans: C****12. How many planets are there in our Solar System?**

- A) 7      B) 8      C) 9      D) 6

**Ans: B****13. Which is the largest planet?**

- A) Earth      B) Jupiter      C) Saturn      D) Neptune

**Ans: B****14. Which planet is called the “Red Planet”?**

- A) Mars      B) Venus      C) Mercury      D) Jupiter

**Ans: A****15. Which planet is nearest to the Sun?**

- A) Earth      B) Mercury      C) Venus      D) Mars

**Ans: B****16. Earth is also known as**

- A) Red Planet      B) Blue Planet  
 C) Morning Star      D) Evening Star

**Ans: B****17. Venus is often called**

- A) Morning and Evening Star      B) Giant Planet  
 C) Ice Planet      D) Shooting Star

**Ans: A****18. Saturn is unique because**

- A) It has rings around it      B) It has no moons  
 C) It is closest to Sun      D) It is smallest planet

**Ans: A****19. The smallest planet in the Solar System is**

- A) Mercury      B) Mars      C) Pluto      D) Venus

**Ans: A****20. The planet known for its strong winds is**

- A) Neptune      B) Saturn      C) Jupiter      D) Uranus

**Ans: A****21. The shape of Earth is**

- A) Perfect sphere      B) Flat  
 C) Geoid (slightly flattened at poles)      D) Cone

**Ans: C****22. The Earth's axis is tilted by**

- A)  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$       B)  $45^\circ$       C)  $15^\circ$       D)  $10^\circ$

**Ans: A****23. The spinning of Earth on its axis is called**

- A) Revolution      B) Rotation      C) Orbit      D) Tilt

**Ans: B****24. Rotation of Earth causes**

- A) Seasons      B) Day and night  
 C) Tides only      D) Equinox

**Ans: B****25. The movement of Earth around the Sun is called**

- A) Rotation      B) Revolution  
 C) Orbiting      D) Revolution and rotation both

**Ans: B****26. Revolution of Earth causes**

- A) Day and night      B) Seasons  
 C) Earthquakes      D) Tides only

**Ans: B****27. The path Earth takes around the Sun is its**

- A) Orbit      B) Galaxy      C) Axis      D) Constellation

**Ans: A****28. The time Earth takes to rotate once is**

- A) 365 days      B) 12 hours      C) 24 hours      D) 30 days

**Ans: C****29. Earth takes about \_\_\_\_ days to revolve around the Sun.**

- A) 180      B) 200      C)  $365\frac{1}{4}$       D) 400

**Ans: C****30. The natural satellite of Earth is**

- A) Mars      B) Moon      C) Sun      D) Neptune

**Ans: B**



**31. The changing shapes of the Moon are called**

- A) Moon storms                      B) Phases of the Moon  
C) Lunar winds                      D) Moon dust

**Ans: B****32. The Moon completes one revolution around Earth in about**

- A) 7 days    B) 15 days    C)  $27\frac{1}{3}$  days    D) 60 days

**Ans: C****33. When the Moon is between the Earth and Sun, we see a**

- A) Full Moon                                      B) New Moon  
C) Half Moon                                      D) Crescent

**Ans: B****34. The day when the Moon is fully visible is called**

- A) New Moon    B) Full Moon    C) Eclipse    D) Equinox

**Ans: B****35. An eclipse occurs when**

- A) Stars disappear  
B) One celestial body casts shadow on another  
C) Planets explode                                      D) Comets fall

**Ans: B****36. Spring tides occur when**

- A) Sun, Moon, and Earth are in a line  
B) Only the Sun pulls water  
C) There is no Moon                                      D) Earth tilts on its axis

**Ans: A****37. Neap tides occur when**

- A) Sun and Moon pull at right angles  
B) Sun and Moon are together  
C) Only Sun acts                                      D) Moon is absent

**Ans: A****38. Lunar eclipse happens when**

- A) Earth comes between Sun and Moon  
B) Moon comes between Sun and Earth  
C) Sun comes between Moon and Earth  
D) Stars block the Sun

**Ans: A****39. Solar eclipse happens when**

- A) Earth blocks Sun's light on Moon  
B) Moon comes between Sun and Earth  
C) Sun hides behind Earth                                      D) Moon disappears

**Ans: B****40. The side of the Moon facing Earth**

- A) Changes daily                                      B) Is always the same  
C) Rotates every 2 days                                      D) Never faces Earth

**Ans: B****Matching****1. Celestial Bodies → Features**

Column A	Column B
a) Sun	1) Star at the center of the solar system
b) Moon	2) Natural satellite of Earth
c) Planets	3) Revolve around the Sun, include Earth, Mars, Jupiter
d) Comets	4) Icy bodies with bright tails orbiting the Sun

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4                      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3                      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2                      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****2. Layers of the Earth → Characteristics**

Column A	Column B
a) Crust	1) Outermost layer, solid rock
b) Mantle	2) Thick layer of hot, semi-solid rock
c) Outer core	3) Liquid layer, mainly iron & nickel
d) Inner core	4) Solid, dense, mainly iron & nickel

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4                      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3                      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2                      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****3. Movements of Earth → Effects**

Column A	Column B
a) Rotation	1) Causes day and night
b) Revolution	2) Causes seasons and changes in the length of days
c) Tilt of axis	3) Responsible for variation in temperature and climate
d) Precession	4) Slow wobble of Earth's axis over long period

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4                      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3                      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2                      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**Chapter: Forests****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Forests are important because they**

- A) Increase desert area  
 B) Maintain ecological balance and provide resources  
 C) Stop rainfall  
 D) Reduce biodiversity

**Ans: B****2. Tropical Evergreen forests occur mainly in**

- A) Heavy rainfall areas near the equator  
 B) Deserts  
 C) Polar regions  
 D) Steppe grasslands

**Ans: A****3. Teak and sal grow in**

- A) Tropical deciduous forests  
 B) Thorn forests  
 C) Coniferous forests  
 D) Tundra

**Ans: A****4. Thorn forests are common in**

- A) Rajasthan & Gujarat  
 B) Assam & Kerala  
 C) Odisha & Bihar  
 D) Kashmir & Himachal

**Ans: A****5. Coniferous forests are also called**

- A) Rainforests  
 B) Taiga forests  
 C) Scrublands  
 D) Grasslands

**Ans: B****6. Trees in tropical evergreen forests are**

- A) Short and stunted  
 B) Tall with broad leaves, remain green all year  
 C) Leafless in summer  
 D) Only conifers

**Ans: B****7. Deciduous forests shed leaves in**

- A) Summer  
 B) Rainy season  
 C) Winter  
 D) Early spring

**Ans: A****8. Mediterranean forests grow in regions with**

- A) Hot dry summers and mild rainy winters  
 B) Continuous snow  
 C) Heavy equatorial rains  
 D) Strong monsoons only

**Ans: A****9. Mangrove forests grow mainly in**

- A) Mountain slopes  
 B) River deltas and coastal wetlands  
 C) Deserts  
 D) Plateau tops

**Ans: B****10. The Sundarbans are famous for**

- A) Polar bears  
 B) Royal Bengal Tigers and mangroves  
 C) Penguins  
 D) Kangaroos

**Ans: B****11. Forests supply timber, fuelwood, fruits, resins and**

- A) Radioactive minerals  
 B) Paper pulp, medicinal plants, honey  
 C) Petroleum  
 D) Coal

**Ans: B****12. Bamboo is widely used for**

- A) Making steel  
 B) Paper, furniture, baskets  
 C) Plastic  
 D) Cement

**Ans: B****13. Forests check soil erosion by**

- A) Making soil hard  
 B) Binding soil with roots and breaking rain impact  
 C) Removing roots  
 D) Flooding the soil

**Ans: B****14. Forests act as carbon sinks because**

- A) They release carbon dioxide  
 B) They absorb CO<sub>2</sub> during photosynthesis  
 C) They emit methane  
 D) They produce smoke

**Ans: B****15. Which forest provides softwood for paper and match industry?**

- A) Evergreen  
 B) Coniferous  
 C) Thorn  
 D) Desert shrubs

**Ans: B****16. Resin and turpentine are obtained from**

- A) Pine trees in coniferous forests  
 B) Cacti  
 C) Sal trees  
 D) Bamboo

**Ans: A****17. Forests influence rainfall by**

- A) Blocking clouds permanently  
 B) Helping in formation of water vapour and condensation  
 C) Absorbing all moisture  
 D) Preventing monsoons

**Ans: B****18. A minor forest produce is**

- A) Teak timber  
 B) Rubber latex, honey, gums  
 C) Coal  
 D) Petroleum

**Ans: B****19. Forests provide habitat to**

- A) Only herbivores  
 B) Countless species of plants, animals, birds, insects  
 C) Only humans  
 D) Only reptiles

**Ans: B****20. Forest soil fertility is increased by**

- A) Excess salt  
 B) Humus from decayed leaves and animals  
 C) Overgrazing  
 D) Plastic waste

**Ans: B****21. Deforestation means**

- A) Planting more trees  
 B) Clearing forests for agriculture, mining, settlements  
 C) Protecting forests  
 D) Sustainable harvesting

**Ans: B****22. A main cause of deforestation is**

- A) Afforestation  
 B) Large-scale logging and shifting cultivation  
 C) Soil conservation  
 D) Eco-tourism

**Ans: B****23. Cutting trees on steep slopes may cause**

- A) Earthquake  
 B) Landslides and floods  
 C) Volcano  
 D) Snowfall

**Ans: B****24. One method of forest conservation is**

- A) Overgrazing  
 B) Social forestry and afforestation

- C) Open burning D) Mining in reserves

**Ans: B**

**25. Reserved forests are**

- A) Open for free cutting  
B) Protected by law; exploitation is restricted  
C) Only for industries D) Degraded lands

**Ans: B**

**26. Community forests are managed by**

- A) Only forest department  
B) Local people for sustainable use  
C) Private companies D) Tourists

**Ans: B**

**27. Chipko movement was related to**

- A) Mining B) Protecting trees from felling  
C) Building dams D) Urbanisation

**Ans: B**

**28. Forest fires destroy**

- A) Soil fertility and biodiversity B) Air pollution only  
C) Only tall trees D) None of these

**Ans: A**

**29. Wildlife sanctuaries protect**

- A) Domestic cattle B) Natural habitats of wild species  
C) Only trees D) Only rivers

**Ans: B**

**30. The practice of planting trees to restore forests is called**

- A) Afforestation B) Overgrazing  
C) Quarrying D) Slash and burn

**Ans: A**

**31. Forests moderate climate by**

- A) Increasing heat islands  
B) Controlling temperature and rainfall locally  
C) Stopping winds D) Spreading deserts

**Ans: B**

**32. National parks are meant for**

- A) Tourism only  
B) Protection of entire ecosystems, flora & fauna  
C) Settlements D) Mining projects

**Ans: B**

**33. Biosphere reserves aim to**

- A) Build cities  
B) Conserve biodiversity and traditional lifestyles  
C) Increase logging D) Grow crops only

**Ans: B**

**34. The layer of decaying leaves and organic matter in forests is called**

- A) Sand B) Humus C) Clay D) Silt

**Ans: B**

**35. Forests regulate water cycle by**

- A) Blocking rivers  
B) Allowing infiltration & reducing run-off  
C) Evaporation only D) Making land dry

**Ans: B**

**36. Sustainable forest management means**

- A) Cutting all trees quickly  
B) Using forest resources without harming ecosystem balance  
C) Allowing fires D) Ban on planting

**Ans: B**

**37. Medicinal plants like neem and tulsi grow in**

- A) Forest ecosystems B) Deserts  
C) Oceans D) Glaciers

**Ans: A**

**38. Sacred groves preserved by local communities are examples of**

- A) Overuse B) Traditional conservation practices  
C) Deforestation D) Mining areas

**Ans: B**

**39. Indian Forest Act and Forest Conservation Act were passed to**

- A) Encourage logging  
B) Regulate forest use and protect resources  
C) Privatised forests D) Remove tree cover

**Ans: B**

**40. The slogan "Save Trees, Save Earth" emphasises**

- A) Industrial growth  
B) Importance of trees for life and environment  
C) Urban sprawl D) Plastic use

**Ans: B**

**Matching**

**1. Types of Forests → Features**

Column A	Column B
a) Tropical Evergreen	1) Dense forests, heavy rainfall, tall trees
b) Tropical Deciduous	2) Shed leaves in dry season, teak & sal
c) Thorn Forest	3) Found in arid areas, cacti & thorny shrubs
d) Montane Forest	4) High altitude, coniferous trees, cooler climate

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**2. Forest Products → Uses**

Column A	Column B
a) Timber	1) Construction, furniture
b) Bamboo	2) Paper, handicrafts, scaffolding
c) Gum & resin	3) Medicinal, industrial use
d) Medicinal plants	4) Herbal medicines & remedies

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**3. Animals → Forest Type**

Column A	Column B
a) Tiger	1) Tropical forests, grasslands
b) Camel	2) Desert / thorn forests
c) Snow Leopard	3) Alpine / montane forests
d) Elephant	4) Evergreen & deciduous forests

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans:** A**4. Threats to Forests → Examples**

Column A	Column B
a) Deforestation	1) Large-scale cutting of trees
b) Overgrazing	2) Livestock damage saplings & soil
c) Forest fires	3) Accidental or intentional burning of vegetation
d) Mining	4) Land degradation, loss of forest cover

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A



**Chapter: Learning through Maps****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. A map is**

- A) A photograph of the Earth  
 B) A drawing of the Earth's surface on a flat sheet, to scale  
 C) A globe  
 D) A satellite image

**Ans: B****2. Which instrument shows the entire Earth most accurately?**

- A) Sketch      B) Map      C) Globe      D) Atlas

**Ans: C****3. An atlas is a collection of**

- A) Photographs      B) Maps in book form  
 C) Weather charts only      D) Satellite pictures

**Ans: B****4. Which one of the following is not a type of map?**

- A) Physical map      B) Political map  
 C) Thematic map      D) Weathercock

**Ans: D****5. A political map shows**

- A) Relief features      B) Distribution of forests  
 C) Boundaries of countries, states, cities  
 D) Rainfall zones

**Ans: C****6. A physical map mainly shows**

- A) Rivers, mountains, plains, plateaus  
 B) Roads only      C) Towns only      D) Temperature

**Ans: A****7. Thematic maps focus on**

- A) Only landforms  
 B) One specific theme such as rainfall, crops, population  
 C) All details together      D) Political boundaries only

**Ans: B****8. A sketch is**

- A) An accurate scale drawing  
 B) A rough drawing without scale  
 C) A printed map      D) A satellite image

**Ans: B****9. A plan is used to**

- A) Show large areas with general details  
 B) Show a small area (like a room) accurately to scale  
 C) Depict oceans      D) Show forest cover

**Ans: B****10. Which is larger in area representation?**

- A) Plan      B) Map      C) Globe      D) Sketch

**Ans: C****11. The four main directions are called**

- A) North, South, East, West      B) NE, SE, NW, SW  
 C) North, West, South-West, South-East  
 D) North-East only

**Ans: A****12. Intermediate directions include**

- A) East & West      B) NE, SE, NW, SW  
 C) North only      D) South only

**Ans: B****13. An arrow with letter N on a map indicates**

- A) South      B) East      C) North direction      D) Scale

**Ans: C****14. Conventional symbols are used to**

- A) Decorate maps  
 B) Represent features like roads, bridges, settlements in simple signs  
 C) Mark random points      D) Draw globes

**Ans: B****15. The colour blue on maps is generally used for**

- A) Mountains      B) Water bodies  
 C) Forests      D) Plains

**Ans: B****16. Green colour in a map usually shows**

- A) Sandy desert      B) Forest or vegetation cover  
 C) Oceans      D) Ice caps

**Ans: B****17. Brown colour is used for**

- A) Hills & plateaus      B) Water  
 C) Roads      D) Agricultural land



**Ans: A****18. International boundaries on maps are usually shown by**

- A) Dots and dashes (— · —)      B) Blue lines  
 C) Yellow patches      D) Arrows

**Ans: A****19. A red cross on a map symbolises**

- A) Railway station      B) Post office  
 C) Hospital/health centre      D) Bridge

**Ans: C****20. Which symbol indicates a post office?**

- A)       B)       C)       D) ★

**Ans: B****21. Scale on a map shows**

- A) Height of mountains  
 B) Ratio between map distance and ground distance  
 C) Depth of oceans      D) Direction of rivers

**Ans: B****22. Which scale is most suitable for showing continents?**

- A) Large scale      B) Small scale  
 C) Plan scale      D) Sketch scale

**Ans: B****23. Large-scale maps show**

- A) Small area with detailed information  
 B) Whole world with little detail  
 C) Continents only      D) Oceans only

**Ans: A****24. Distance between two towns is 5 km. On map it is 1 cm. Scale is**

- A) 1 cm = 5 km      B) 1 km = 5 cm  
 C) 1 cm = 2 km      D) 1 km = 1 cm

**Ans: A**

**25. When scale is expressed as a statement, it is called**

- A) Graphic scale                      B) Verbal scale  
C) Ratio scale                        D) Fraction scale

**Ans: B**

**26. Representative Fraction (RF) expresses scale as**

- A) Words    B) Drawing    C) Ratio    D) Diagram only

**Ans: C**

**27. If a map's scale is 1:50,000, then 1 cm on map equals**

- A) 50,000 cm on ground                      B) 5 km  
C) 500 m    D) 50 km

**Ans: A** (which is 500 m)

**28. A scale line printed on a map is called**

- A) Verbal scale                      B) Graphic scale  
C) Ratio scale                        D) Symbol scale

**Ans: B**

**29. Small-scale maps are used for**

- A) Villages                                  B) Detailed city plans  
C) World & continent maps                  D) Building design

**Ans: C**

**30. Maps drawn without scale are called**

- A) Plans    B) Sketches    C) Atlases    D) Globes

**Ans: B**

**31. Contour lines on a map join points of**

- A) Same rainfall                      B) Same temperature  
C) Same height above sea level                  D) Same population

**Ans: C**

**32. Closely spaced contours indicate**

- A) Flat land                                  B) Steep slope  
C) Gentle slope                                  D) Plateau top

**Ans: B**

**33. Evenly spaced contours represent**

- A) Gentle slope                      B) Vertical cliff  
C) Valley bottom                                  D) Ridge only

**Ans: A**

**34. Blue lines on a topographic map usually represent**

- A) Roads                                      B) Railways  
C) Rivers/streams                                  D) Settlement

**Ans: C**

**35. The network of latitude and longitude on maps is called**

- A) Time grid                                  B) Map grid or graticule  
C) Scale bar    D) Legend

**Ans: B**

**36. Latitude lines run**

- A) North–South                      B) East–West, parallel to Equator  
C) Diagonally                                  D) Along meridians

**Ans: B**

**37. Longitude lines run**

- A) East–West                                  B) Diagonally  
C) North–South, meeting at poles  
D) Parallel to Tropic of Cancer

**Ans: C**

**38. The Prime Meridian passes through**

- A) Delhi    B) Greenwich (UK)  
C) New York    D) Cape Town

**Ans: B**

**39. The key or legend on a map explains**

- A) Scale size                                  B) Symbols and colours used  
C) Contour interval                                  D) Names of cities

**Ans: B**

**40. One advantage of maps over globes is that maps**

- A) Cannot show detail                      B) Are difficult to carry  
C) Are easy to handle and show large/small areas with detail  
D) Show Earth exactly without distortion

**Ans: C**

## Matching

### 1. Map Elements → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Compass	1) Shows directions (North, South, East, West)
b) Scale	2) Represents distance on map in relation to ground
c) Symbols	3) Represent features like river, mountain, city
d) Legend / Key	4) Explains meaning of symbols used

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4                      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3                      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2                      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

### 2. Types of Maps → Purpose

Column A	Column B
a) Political map	1) Shows states, countries, boundaries
b) Physical map	2) Shows mountains, rivers, plains
c) Thematic map	3) Focuses on a particular theme like rainfall, population
d) Topographical map	4) Shows relief, elevation, natural & man-made features

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4                      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3                      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2                      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**3. Latitudes & Longitudes → Features**

Column A	Column B
a) Equator	1) 0° latitude, divides Earth into Northern & Southern Hemispheres
b) Tropic of Cancer	2) 23½° N, passes through India
c) Tropic of Capricorn	3) 23½° S, in Southern Hemisphere
d) Prime Meridian	4) 0° longitude, passes through Greenwich, London

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**4. Directions → Uses**

Column A	Column B
a) North	1) Top of map, used for navigation
b) South	2) Bottom of map
c) East	3) Right side of map
d) West	4) Left side of map

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A

**SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST**

# Political Science

**166 -175  
Questions**

**10 Marks**

**Political  
Science**

**Syllabus**

• 7th class  
(Complete)

• 8th class  
(upto November)



**Chapter: The Indian Constitution****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. A Constitution is**

- A) A book of poems  
 B) A set of fundamental principles guiding a country's government  
 C) A collection of stories  
 D) A plan for buildings

**Ans: B****2. Why do we need a Constitution?**

- A) To limit the powers of government and protect citizens' rights  
 B) To decorate the parliament  
 C) Only to describe festivals  
 D) For sports rules

**Ans: A****3. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of the Constitution?**

- A) Prevent misuse of power  
 B) Define powers of government  
 C) Describe citizens' rights  
 D) Make weather reports

**Ans: D****4. The Constitution also ensures that**

- A) Majority community cannot dominate others  
 B) Government may act without any limits  
 C) Only rich people get rights  
 D) No elections are held

**Ans: A****5. Who makes the Constitution?**

- A) Judges  
 B) Constituent Assembly  
 C) Prime Minister alone  
 D) President alone

**Ans: B****6. The Indian Constitution came into effect on**

- A) 15 August 1947  
 B) 26 January 1950  
 C) 2 October 1947  
 D) 26 November 1949

**Ans: B****7. The Preamble of the Constitution declares India as**

- A) Dictatorship  
 B) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic  
 C) Monarchy  
 D) Federal Kingdom

**Ans: B****8. The word "Preamble" means**

- A) Ending of a book  
 B) Introduction to the Constitution stating its aims  
 C) Law passed by Parliament  
 D) Judgment by courts

**Ans: B****9. Which statement is correct about a Constitution?**

- A) It can never be changed  
 B) It is a living document, can be amended  
 C) It is a religious text only  
 D) It is secret and cannot be read

**Ans: B****10. A country without a Constitution may face**

- A) Order and stability  
 B) Misuse of power, no rights protection  
 C) More cultural programmes  
 D) Peace always

**Ans: B****11. India is described in the Preamble as a \_\_\_\_ state.**

- A) Secular  
 B) Religious

C) Dictatorial

D) Monarchic

**Ans: A****12. "Justice – social, economic and political" is promised by**

- A) Fundamental Rights  
 B) Preamble  
 C) Directive Principles  
 D) Election Commission

**Ans: B****13. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are borrowed from the Constitution of**

- A) USA  
 B) UK  
 C) France  
 D) Japan

**Ans: C****14. Universal Adult Franchise means**

- A) Only men can vote  
 B) Citizens above 18 years can vote, irrespective of caste, gender or religion  
 C) Only rich can vote  
 D) Only officials can vote

**Ans: B****15. Which feature shows India is a secular state?**

- A) Government promotes one religion  
 B) Equal respect to all religions, no state religion  
 C) Only majority religion is allowed  
 D) Priests run the government

**Ans: B****16. Federalism means**

- A) Rule by kings  
 B) Division of powers between central and state governments  
 C) Rule by one person  
 D) Military rule

**Ans: B****17. Parliamentary form of government means**

- A) President is supreme in all matters  
 B) Executive is accountable to the legislature  
 C) No elections are held  
 D) Army controls the Parliament

**Ans: B****18. Rule of Law means**

- A) Law is only for poor people  
 B) Everyone, including government, is subject to law  
 C) Rulers are above law  
 D) Only judges follow law

**Ans: B****19. Which part of the Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights?**

- A) Part III  
 B) Preamble  
 C) Directive Principles  
 D) Schedules

**Ans: A****20. Fundamental Rights are**

- A) Ordinary laws  
 B) Basic rights protected by the Constitution  
 C) Rules for offices  
 D) Guidelines for elections

**Ans: B****21. Right to Equality is granted under Articles**

- A) 12–35  
 B) 14–18  
 C) 19–22  
 D) 29–30

**Ans: B**

**22. Abolition of untouchability is in Article**

- A) 15      B) 17      C) 21      D) 25

**Ans: B**

**23. Freedom of speech and expression belongs to**

- A) Right to Equality      B) Right to Freedom  
C) Cultural and Educational Rights  
D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

**Ans: B**

**24. Which right allows you to approach courts for protection of rights?**

- A) Right to Equality      B) Right to Education  
C) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
D) Right against Exploitation

**Ans: C**

**25. Right against Exploitation prohibits**

- A) Writing exams  
B) Child labour, human trafficking, forced labour  
C) Free education      D) Voting

**Ans: B**

**26. Cultural and Educational Rights protect**

- A) Farmers only      B) Traders      C) Soldiers  
D) Minorities to conserve culture and establish institutions

**Ans: D**

**27. The Right to Education (RTE) is for children of ages**

- A) 3–10      B) 6–14      C) 10–18      D) 5–12

**Ans: B**

**28. Fundamental Duties were added by**

- A) Original Constitution  
B) 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976  
C) 44th Amendment      D) Preamble

**Ans: B**

**29. One of the Fundamental Duties is**

- A) To destroy property  
B) To safeguard public property and abjure violence  
C) To spread hatred      D) To avoid paying taxes

**Ans: B**

**30. How many Fundamental Duties are there at present?**

- A) 5      B) 10      C) 11      D) 12

**Ans: C**

**31. Directive Principles aim to**

- A) Provide enforceable rights only  
B) Guide government to establish social & economic democracy  
C) Punish criminals      D) Restrict education

**Ans: B**

**32. Uniform Civil Code is mentioned in**

- A) Fundamental Rights      B) Directive Principles  
C) Fundamental Duties      D) Preamble

**Ans: B**

**33. Which amendment lowered voting age from 21 to 18?**

- A) 42nd      B) 44th      C) 61st      D) 73rd

**Ans: C**

**34. The Constitution of India is described as**

- A) Rigid only      B) Flexible only

C) Combination of rigid and flexible      D) Temporary

**Ans: C**

**35. The longest written Constitution in the world is**

- A) USA      B) UK      C) India      D) Canada

**Ans: C**

**36. Emergency provisions of the Constitution are borrowed from**

- A) France      B) Germany (Weimar)  
C) USA      D) Ireland

**Ans: B**

**37. Right to Property is now a**

- A) Fundamental Right  
B) Legal right under Article 300A  
C) Directive Principle      D) Duty

**Ans: B**

**38. Which schedule lists languages recognised by the Constitution?**

- A) First      B) Eighth      C) Ninth      D) Tenth

**Ans: B**

**39. Panchayati Raj was given constitutional status by**

- A) 42nd Amendment      B) 44th Amendment  
C) 73rd Amendment      D) 86th Amendment

**Ans: C**

**40. Which article deals with special provisions for SCs, STs and OBCs in services and education?**

- A) 14      B) 15(4)      C) 19      D) 30

**Ans: B**

**41. Who is regarded as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru      B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
C) Mahatma Gandhi      D) Sardar Patel

**Ans: B**

**42. The Constitution of India was adopted on**

- A) 26 November 1949      B) 15 August 1947  
C) 26 January 1950      D) 2 October 1949

**Ans: A**

**43. Indian Constitution provides a system of**

- A) Presidential government      B) Parliamentary government  
C) Dictatorship      D) Military rule

**Ans: B**

**44. India is described as a Republic because**

- A) King is head of state  
B) President is elected, not hereditary  
C) There is no head of state      D) Parliament is supreme

**Ans: B**

**45. The Constitution guarantees Right to Constitutional Remedies to**

- A) Only government servants      B) Every citizen  
C) Only minorities      D) Only judges

**Ans: B**

**46. Which body interprets the Constitution finally?**

- A) President      B) Parliament  
C) Supreme Court of India      D) Prime Minister

**Ans: C**

**47. In India, single citizenship means**

- A) Only rich people are citizens
- B) Indians are citizens of India, not of individual states
- C) Everyone has two citizenships
- D) Citizenship depends on religion

**Ans: B**

**48. Which article is called the “heart and soul” of the Constitution by Ambedkar?**

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 32
- D) Article 370

**Ans: C**

**49. “Secularism” was added to the Preamble by**

- A) 44th Amendment
- B) 42nd Amendment, 1976
- C) 73rd Amendment
- D) Original text

**Ans: B**

**50. One main objective of the Constitution is**

- A) Concentrate power in one person
- B) Secure justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for all
- C) Remove democracy
- D) Support only majority community

**Ans: B**

## Matching

### 1. Fundamental Rights → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Right to Equality	1) No discrimination on religion, caste, gender, etc.
b) Right to Freedom	2) Freedom of speech, expression, assembly, movement
c) Right against Exploitation	3) Protection from forced labor & child labor
d) Cultural & Educational Rights	4) Preserve culture, language, and minority education

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

### 2. Organs of Government → Functions

Column A	Column B
a) Legislature	1) Makes laws (Parliament & State Legislatures)
b) Executive	2) Implements laws & policies
c) Judiciary	3) Interprets laws & ensures justice
d) Election Commission	4) Conducts free & fair elections

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

### 3. Principles of Secularism → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Freedom of Religion	1) All religions treated equally
b) Separation of Religion & State	2) State does not favor any religion
c) Tolerance & Respect	3) People respect beliefs of others
d) Non-discrimination	4) No person is discriminated based on religion

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

### 4. Amendments → Features

Column A	Column B
a) Fundamental Rights Amendment	1) Expanded & protected citizens' rights
b) Directive Principles Amendment	2) Guidelines to make India more welfare-oriented
c) Secularism & Equality	3) Emphasized equality, justice, and religious freedom
d) Judiciary Power	4) Empowered courts to review laws for constitutionality

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

### 5. Constitutional Bodies → Purpose

Column A	Column B
a) President	1) Head of State, guardian of Constitution
b) Prime Minister	2) Head of Government, leader of executive
c) Parliament	3) Makes laws, represents people
d) Supreme Court	4) Guardian of Constitution, resolves disputes

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**Chapter: Understanding Secularism****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Secularism means**

- A) Government is run only by priests
- B) Equal respect to all religions or none by the State
- C) Rulers must belong to majority religion
- D) Only one religion allowed

**Ans: B****2. The Indian Constitution declares India as a \_\_\_\_ state.**

- A) Religious
- B) Secular
- C) Theocratic
- D) Monarchic

**Ans: B****3. Why is it important to separate religion from the State?**

- A) To favour one religion
- B) To protect freedom to practise any faith & maintain equality
- C) To increase conflicts
- D) To control schools only

**Ans: B****4. A secular state ensures**

- A) Domination of one religious group
- B) Equal treatment of all religions by government
- C) Only religious laws apply
- D) Taxes collected by priests

**Ans: B****5. In India, citizens have freedom**

- A) To follow, change, or not follow any religion
- B) Only to follow their birth religion
- C) To impose their religion on others
- D) To break laws in the name of faith

**Ans: A****6. The word 'Secular' was added to the Preamble by**

- A) 42nd Amendment, 1976
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 73rd Amendment
- D) Original Constitution

**Ans: A****7. A country where the ruler supports one official religion is called a**

- A) Secular state
- B) Theocracy
- C) Democracy
- D) Republic

**Ans: B****8. Which is an example of religious discrimination?**

- A) Hiring teachers from different communities
- B) Denying admission because of one's religion
- C) Celebrating national festivals together
- D) Allowing equal prayer time

**Ans: B****9. The Indian model of secularism**

- A) Totally ignores religion
- B) Allows state to intervene to ensure equality & reform
- C) Forces people to follow one faith
- D) Bans festivals

**Ans: B****10. "Freedom to practise, profess and propagate religion" is guaranteed by**

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 25
- D) Article 45

**Ans: C****11. Which Fundamental Right protects secularism in India?**

- A) Right to Equality and Right to Freedom of Religion
- B) Right against Exploitation only
- C) Right to Property
- D) Right to Education only

**Ans: A****12. Secularism safeguards citizens from**

- A) Elections
- B) Domination of one group based on religion
- C) Paying taxes
- D) Studying in schools

**Ans: B****13. The Indian State may intervene in religion to**

- A) Promote majority religion
- B) End unfair practices and ensure equality
- C) Force conversion
- D) Stop all religious practices

**Ans: B****14. Laws banning untouchability or child marriage show**

- A) Government favours one group
- B) Secularism protects people from harmful customs
- C) Religion controls law
- D) Courts can't act

**Ans: B****15. Which of these is NOT allowed in a secular democracy?**

- A) Equal funding of schools run by different communities
- B) Government giving special rights to only one religion
- C) Freedom of citizens to celebrate festivals
- D) Neutral behaviour of State in disputes

**Ans: B****16. The right to equality before law is given under**

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 17
- C) Article 25
- D) Article 32

**Ans: A****17. Which Commission ensures no discrimination in government jobs on religion?**

- A) National Commission for Women
- B) Union Public Service Commission
- C) Minorities Commission
- D) Election Commission

**Ans: C****18. Separation of State and religion is essential for**

- A) Democracy and equality
- B) One-party rule
- C) Strengthening only temples
- D) Dictatorship

**Ans: A****19. Example of state neutrality:**

- A) Funding only majority religious schools
- B) Organising national festivals for all
- C) Allowing police to favour one group
- D) Banning minority languages

**Ans: B****20. A secular government treats religion as**

- A) Personal matter of citizens
- B) Basis of laws for all
- C) Property of rulers
- D) Tool for punishment

**Ans: A**



**21. Which of these countries follows a theocratic government?**

- A) India B) Saudi Arabia C) France D) USA

**Ans: B**

**22. In USA, separation of religion and State is called**

- A) Secular principle B) Wall of separation  
C) Religious monopoly D) Federalism

**Ans: B**

**23. Secularism helps in**

- A) Reducing religious conflicts & maintaining peace  
B) Imposing one faith  
C) Stopping elections D) Ignoring citizens' rights

**Ans: A**

**24. Government holidays on festivals of different religions show**

- A) Partiality to one religion  
B) Respect to diversity and equality  
C) Promotion of conversion D) Ban on secularism

**Ans: B**

**25. The right to manage religious institutions is part of**

- A) Directive Principles  
B) Freedom of Religion (Articles 26-28)  
C) Preamble D) Legal Rights only

**Ans: B**

**26. Which is a secular action by the government?**

- A) Paying salary only to priests  
B) Organising inter-faith cultural events  
C) Forcing religious study in all schools  
D) Punishing people for eating special food

**Ans: B**

**27. In India, no religious instruction can be given in**

- A) Private schools  
B) Government educational institutions  
C) Minority-run institutions D) Homes

**Ans: B**

**28. Which value is NOT linked with secularism?**

- A) Tolerance B) Freedom of conscience  
C) Domination of one faith D) Respect for diversity

**Ans: C**

**29. How does secularism strengthen democracy?**

- A) By giving power only to majority  
B) By protecting rights of all communities equally  
C) By allowing unequal laws D) By banning elections

**Ans: B**

**30. Key challenge to secularism is**

- A) Equal citizenship  
B) Religious discrimination & communalism  
C) Scientific education D) Gender equality

**Ans: B**

### Matching

#### 1. Features of Secularism → Explanation

Column A	Column B
a) Freedom of religion	1) Citizens can follow any faith or none
b) Separation of State and religion	2) Government does not favor any religion
c) Equal treatment	3) All religions treated alike before law
d) Right to propagate religion	4) Citizens can spread their religion peacefully

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 2. Examples of State Intervention → Reasons

Column A	Column B
a) Ban on untouchability	1) To ensure equality among citizens
b) Laws against dowry	2) To protect women's rights
c) Temple entry laws	3) To allow all castes into places of worship
d) Abolition of child marriage	4) To safeguard children's rights

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 3. Countries → Nature of Secularism

Column A	Column B
a) India	1) Equal respect to all religions
b) USA	2) Complete separation of religion and State
c) France	3) Strict restrictions on religious symbols in public institutions
d) Pakistan	4) State religion is Islam, not fully secular

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

#### 4. Principles of Indian Secularism → Practice

Column A	Column B
a) No state religion	1) India does not declare any religion as official
b) Equal access	2) Public places open to all religions
c) Government funding to minority institutions	3) Support for preserving culture and education
d) Religious freedom	4) Citizens free to practice their beliefs

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

**Ans: A**

**Chapter: Parliament and the Making of laws****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Parliament consists of**

- A. Lok Sabha only                      B. Rajya Sabha only  
C. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
D. President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

**Ans: D****2. The Rajya Sabha is also called**

- A. House of People                      B. House of States  
C. Council of States                      D. People's Assembly

**Ans: C****3. How many members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha?**

- A. 10                      B. 12                      C. 15                      D. 20

**Ans: B****4. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha as provided by the Constitution is**

- A. 543                      B. 552                      C. 545                      D. 550

**Ans: B****5. Which House is called the "House of the People"?**

- A. Rajya Sabha                      B. Lok Sabha  
C. Vidhan Sabha                      D. Legislative Assembly

**Ans: B****6. Which of the following is true about Rajya Sabha?**

- A. It can be dissolved  
B. One-third of its members retire every two years  
C. It meets only after dissolution of Lok Sabha  
D. All members are nominated

**Ans: B****7. Who is the Chairman (Ex-officio) of Rajya Sabha?**

- A. President                      B. Speaker of Lok Sabha  
C. Vice President of India                      D. Prime Minister

**Ans: C****8. Which of the following can introduce a money bill in Parliament?**

- A. Rajya Sabha                      B. Lok Sabha  
C. Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha                      D. Only President

**Ans: B****9. Which House has the power to reject a money bill?**

- A. Lok Sabha                      B. Rajya Sabha  
C. Either House                      D. None can reject

**Ans: D****10. A bill must be passed by both Houses of Parliament and then sent to the President for**

- A. debate                      B. signature  
C. dissolution                      D. amendment

**Ans: B****11. If the President does not give assent to a bill or returns it (other than money bill) with suggestions, the bill goes back to**

- A. Only Lok Sabha                      B. Only Rajya Sabha  
C. Both Houses                      D. Supreme Court

**Ans: C****12. What is a joint sitting of Parliament?**

- A. Meeting of two houses separately  
B. Meeting of both Houses together

C. Meeting of only Lok Sabha

D. Meeting of only Rajya Sabha

**Ans: B****13. When can a joint sitting be called?**

- A. If Rajya Sabha rejects a bill  
B. If Lok Sabha rejects a bill  
C. If both Houses disagree on a bill  
D. Only for money bills

**Ans: C****14. Which of the following is not required for a bill to become a law?**

- A. Passage in both Houses                      B. President's assent  
C. Judicial review                      D. Introduction in either House

**Ans: C****15. Who can suggest new laws (propose bills) in Parliament, besides Lok Sabha?**

- A. President                      B. Rajya Sabha  
C. The public                      D. Judiciary

**Ans: B****16. Parliament's role in finances includes**

- A. approving taxes                      B. controlling expenditures  
C. authorising borrowing                      D. all of the above

**Ans: D****17. Which type of bill must be introduced in Lok Sabha and cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha?**

- A. Ordinary Bill                      B. Money Bill  
C. Constitutional Amendment Bill                      D. Private Bill

**Ans: B****18. The President can withhold assent to a bill. This is called**

- A. Veto                      B. Rejection                      C. Suspension                      D. Overruling

**Ans: A****19. Who presides over the Lok Sabha?**

- A. President                      B. Vice President  
C. Speaker                      D. Prime Minister

**Ans: C****20. Which House is more powerful in financial matters?**

- A. Rajya Sabha                      B. Lok Sabha  
C. Both are equal                      D. President's Council

**Ans: B****21. What is meant by "quoting of motions" in Parliament?**

- A. Introducing bills                      B. Asking questions  
C. Short speeches                      D. Debates on proposals

**Ans: D****22. How can the public influence law-making?**

- A. By petitioning                      B. By lobbying MPs  
C. By public debates and media                      D. All of the above

**Ans: D****23. The process in which a bill is sent by President back to Parliament (other than money bill) is called**

- A. Rejection                      B. Resubmission  
C. Veto with reconsideration                      D. Ratification

**Ans: C**

**24. What happens if the President neither gives assent nor returns the bill within 14 days?**

- A. Bill lapses      B. Bill becomes law automatically  
C. Bill is cancelled      D. Bill goes to Supreme Court

**Ans: B**

**25. Which of the following can withdraw a bill before it is passed?**

- A. Prime Minister      B. The member who introduced it  
C. President      D. The opposition

**Ans: B**

**26. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- A. Rajya Sabha can amend money bills  
B. Lok Sabha must accept any recommendations of Rajya Sabha on money bill  
C. Rajya Sabha can delay a money bill by 14 days  
D. Lok Sabha cannot override Rajya Sabha on money bills

**Ans: C**

**27. How many houses does the Indian Parliament have?**

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

**Ans: B**

**28. What is the term (duration) of the Lok Sabha?**

- A. 4 years      B. 5 years      C. 6 years      D. Permanent

**Ans: B**

**29. What is the function of the Opposition in Parliament?**

- A. Support government always  
B. Criticise policies and put alternative views  
C. Control judiciary      D. None

**Ans: B**

**30. The power to impeach the President of India lies with**

- A. Lok Sabha      B. Rajya Sabha  
C. Both Houses      D. Supreme Court

**Ans: C**

**31. What is the first stage of a bill in Parliament?**

- A. Introduction (First Reading)      B. Committee stage  
C. Second Reading      D. President's assent

**Ans: A**

**32. What is the committee which examines a bill clause by clause called?**

- A. Joint Committee      B. Standing Committee  
C. Select Committee      D. Public Accounts Committee

**Ans: C**

**33. Who decides the time allocation for a bill's discussion in Lok Sabha?**

- A. President      B. Leader of Opposition  
C. Rules Committee      D. Speaker

**Ans: D**

**34. If Lok Sabha passes a bill and Rajya Sabha rejects, which next step can be taken?**

- A. Bill drops      B. President intervenes  
C. Hold joint sitting      D. Supreme Court orders

**Ans: C**

**35. How long can Rajya Sabha delay a non-money bill introduced in Lok Sabha?**

- A. 1 month      B. 3 months      C. 6 months      D. No delay

**Ans: B**

**36. The system by which Parliament keeps a check on the Executive is called**

- A. Judicial review      B. Legislative oversight  
C. Separation of powers      D. Federalism

**Ans: B**

**37. The term "Executive" in India includes**

- A. President      B. Prime Minister & Ministers  
C. Civil servants      D. All of the above

**Ans: D**

**38. Which of these is *not* a limitation on Parliament's power to make law?**

- A. Fundamental rights      B. Federal structure  
C. Presidential veto  
D. Supreme Court can strike it down

**Ans: C**

**39. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with Parliament?**

- A. Article 79      B. Article 110  
C. Article 368      D. Article 311

**Ans: A**

**40. Which article deals with money bills?**

- A. Article 105      B. Article 109  
C. Article 110      D. Article 75

**Ans: C**

**41. A constitutional amendment bill must be passed by**

- A. Simple majority in both Houses  
B. Special majority in both Houses  
C. Simple majority in one House only  
D. President's decree

**Ans: B**

**42. The President can return a non-money bill with recommendations, but if Parliament passes it again with or without changes, the President must**

- A. Give assent      B. Reject  
C. Refer to Supreme Court      D. Veto again

**Ans: A**

**43. The system under which ministers must have support of majority in Lok Sabha is called**

- A. Presidential system      B. Parliamentary system  
C. Federal system      D. Judicial system

**Ans: B**

**44. Which body can remove the Prime Minister?**

- A. Supreme Court      B. Rajya Sabha  
C. Through vote of no confidence in Lok Sabha  
D. President arbitrarily

**Ans: C**

**45. The term "pressure groups" in context of Parliament refers to**

- A. Political parties  
B. Public interest organisations that try to influence laws  
C. Ministries      D. Judiciary

**Ans: B**

**46. Private member's bills are introduced by**

- A. Prime Minister      B. Ministers  
C. MPs who are not ministers      D. President

**Ans: C****47. The power to create new States by Parliament is given under**

- A. Ordinary law      B. Constitutional amendment  
C. Presidential order      D. State Legislature decision

**Ans: A****48. Bills related to judiciary changes must be passed by**

- A. Simple majority      B. Special majority  
C. Only Rajya Sabha      D. Only Lok Sabha

**Ans: B****49. Which one is *not* a stage in the passage of a bill?**

- A. First reading      B. Second reading  
C. Referendum      D. Third reading

**Ans: C****50. Which of these is a way public opinion can reach Parliament?**

- A. Petitions      B. Protests  
C. Media campaigns      D. All of the above

**Ans: D****Matching****1. Stages of Law-Making → Description**

Column A	Column B
a) First Reading	1) Introduction of the Bill in Parliament
b) Second Reading	2) Detailed discussion, debate, amendments
c) Third Reading	3) Final approval and voting on the Bill
d) President's assent	4) Bill becomes an official law

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****2. Types of Bills → Examples**

Column A	Column B
a) Money Bill	1) Related to taxation, government expenditure
b) Ordinary Bill	2) Related to general subjects like education, health
c) Constitutional Amendment Bill	3) Related to changes in Constitution
d) Private Member's Bill	4) Introduced by MP who is not a minister

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****3. Role of Institutions → Function**

Column A	Column B
a) Lok Sabha	1) House of the People, directly elected
b) Rajya Sabha	2) Council of States, reviews Bills
c) President	3) Final assent to Bills
d) Parliament Committees	4) Examine Bills in detail before approval

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****4. Importance of Laws → Example**

Column A	Column B
a) Child Labour (Prohibition) Act	1) Protects children from exploitation
b) Dowry Prohibition Act	2) Prevents dowry system and harassment
c) Right to Education Act	3) Provides free & compulsory education for children
d) Right to Information Act	4) Ensures transparency in government

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4      C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1      D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

**Ans: A**



**Chapter: Judiciary****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. The judiciary is the branch of government that**

- A) Enforces laws
- B) Interprets laws and delivers justice
- C) Makes laws
- D) Prepares budgets

**Ans: B****2. In a democracy, the judiciary ensures**

- A) Protection of citizens' rights
- B) Laws are implemented arbitrarily
- C) Police rule
- D) Unlimited power to the legislature

**Ans: A****3. The term "Judiciary" refers to**

- A) Entire Parliament
- B) All courts of law in a country
- C) Only Supreme Court
- D) Only lawyers

**Ans: B****4. Why do we need an independent judiciary?**

- A) To allow government control
- B) To settle disputes impartially & protect Fundamental Rights
- C) To support only the ruling party
- D) To make police powerful

**Ans: B****5. Which of these is NOT a function of the judiciary?**

- A) Resolving disputes
- B) Reviewing laws
- C) Passing the annual budget
- D) Safeguarding Fundamental Rights

**Ans: C****6. The highest court in India is the**

- A) High Court
- B) Supreme Court
- C) District Court
- D) Lok Adalat

**Ans: B****7. "Rule of Law" means**

- A) Rulers are above law
- B) Everyone is equal before the law
- C) Only police can make rules
- D) Laws apply only to poor people

**Ans: B****8. The judiciary maintains balance among the three organs through**

- A) Popularity
- B) Checks and balances
- C) Taxation
- D) Elections

**Ans: B****9. Disputes between Union and States are resolved by**

- A) Lok Sabha
- B) Supreme Court
- C) Rajya Sabha
- D) President only

**Ans: B****10. A judge gives a verdict based on**

- A) Personal opinion
- B) Evidence, law, and Constitution
- C) Wishes of ruling party
- D) Pressure from police

**Ans: B****11. Which of these is the correct order of Indian courts (highest to lowest)?**

- A) High Court → Supreme Court → District Court

B) District Court → High Court → Supreme Court

C) Supreme Court → High Court → Subordinate/District Court

D) Subordinate Court → Supreme Court → High Court

**Ans: C****12. India has a single integrated judiciary, meaning**

- A) Each state has its own Supreme Court
- B) There is one system of courts for entire country
- C) Separate courts for villages only
- D) British courts still work

**Ans: B****13. The head of the Supreme Court is called**

- A) President
- B) Chief Justice of India
- C) Speaker
- D) Advocate General

**Ans: B****14. Which court hears appeals from District and Subordinate courts?**

- A) Supreme Court
- B) High Court
- C) Village Panchayat
- D) Gram Sabha

**Ans: B****15. District Courts are headed by a**

- A) District Collector
- B) District Judge
- C) MLA
- D) Police Commissioner

**Ans: B****16. Subordinate courts mainly deal with**

- A) Constitutional disputes
- B) Civil & criminal cases at local level
- C) National elections
- D) Appointment of judges

**Ans: B****17. The Supreme Court is located in**

- A) Mumbai
- B) Kolkata
- C) New Delhi
- D) Chennai

**Ans: C****18. Lok Adalats are meant for**

- A) Speedy and low-cost settlement of disputes
- B) Passing laws
- C) Electing judges
- D) Drafting the Constitution

**Ans: A****19. The High Court controls**

- A) Only criminal courts
- B) All courts in the state under its jurisdiction
- C) Parliament
- D) Municipal bodies

**Ans: B****20. Gram Nyayalayas deal with**

- A) Minor civil and criminal cases in rural areas
- B) International disputes
- C) Only company laws
- D) Tax laws

**Ans: A****21. The Supreme Court's power to declare a law unconstitutional is called**

- A) Review
- B) Judicial Review
- C) Advisory opinion
- D) Investigation

**Ans: B****22. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) means**

- A) Case filed by government only

B) Case filed for the benefit of society/public

C) Appeal in High Court only D) Police complaint

**Ans: B**

**23. Who can file a PIL in Supreme Court/High Court?**

A) Only victims B) Any citizen/public-spirited person

C) Only lawyers D) Only MPs

**Ans: B**

**24. Judiciary acts as a guardian of**

A) Government orders B) Fundamental Rights

C) Political parties D) All elections

**Ans: B**

**25. The Supreme Court can give advice to the President under**

A) Advisory jurisdiction (Article 143)

B) Original jurisdiction only

C) Special leave petition D) Writ jurisdiction

**Ans: A**

**26. When two states fight over river water, which court hears the case first?**

A) District Court B) High Court

C) Supreme Court D) Village Nyaya Panchayat

**Ans: C**

**27. Protection of Fundamental Rights is ensured through**

A) Elections B) Judicial remedies (writs)

C) Governor's orders D) Parliamentary debates

**Ans: B**

**28. "Judicial activism" means**

A) Judges taking initiative to protect rights and improve justice

B) Police enforcing strict laws

C) Parliament making quick laws

D) Lawyers joining politics

**Ans: A**

**29. The Supreme Court is also known as**

A) Guardian of Constitution

B) Upper House of Parliament

C) Head of Executive D) Election Commission

**Ans: A**

**30. Which case allowed filing of PIL for environment, rights, etc.?**

A) Keshavananda Bharati B) Hussainara Khatun

C) Maneka Gandhi D) None

**Ans: B**

**31. Which writ orders a public authority to do its duty?**

A) Habeas Corpus

B) Mandamus

C) Certiorari

D) Quo warranto

**Ans: B**

**32. The writ used to free an unlawfully detained person is**

A) Mandamus

B) Habeas Corpus

C) Certiorari

D) Prohibition

**Ans: B**

**33. Judicial independence is maintained through**

A) Life-long election

B) Security of tenure and fixed salaries of judges

C) Political control

D) Police appointment

**Ans: B**

**34. Which of these is a criminal case?**

A) Property dispute

B) Theft of jewellery

C) Land ownership dispute

D) Divorce case

**Ans: B**

**35. A civil case example is**

A) Murder trial

B) Road accident compensation claim

C) Robbery

D) Smuggling

**Ans: B**

**36. High Court judges are appointed by**

A) Chief Minister

B) Governor & President

C) Prime Minister alone

D) Speaker

**Ans: B**

**37. Who is the final interpreter of the Constitution?**

A) Parliament

B) President

C) Supreme Court

D) Prime Minister

**Ans: C**

**38. Which type of dispute is NOT usually decided by courts?**

A) Family disputes

B) Sports tournament results

C) Property disputes

D) Violation of Fundamental Rights

**Ans: B**

**39. Which Article gives Supreme Court power to enforce Fundamental Rights?**

A) 32

B) 370

C) 356

D) 110

**Ans: A**

**40. The independence of judiciary helps in**

A) Protecting democracy & rights

B) Controlling media

C) Strengthening only ruling party

D) Avoiding elections

**Ans: A**

### Matching

#### 1. Levels of Courts → Functions

Column A	Column B
a) Supreme Court	1) Highest court of appeal in India
b) High Court	2) Highest court at state level
c) District Court	3) Deals with civil & criminal cases in districts
d) Lok Adalat	4) Quick and low-cost justice for small disputes

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**2. Types of Cases → Examples**

Column A	Column B
a) Civil case	1) Property disputes, divorce, land cases
b) Criminal case	2) Murder, theft, robbery
c) Fundamental rights violation	3) Can be taken directly to Supreme Court
d) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)	4) Case filed in interest of public welfare

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**3. Judicial Principles → Meaning**

Column A	Column B
a) Independence of Judiciary	1) Judiciary works free from influence of legislature/executive
b) Rule of Law	2) All citizens are equal before law
c) Separation of powers	3) Division of powers among Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
d) Judicial review	4) Judiciary can declare laws unconstitutional

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**4. Important Judicial Terms → Explanation**

Column A	Column B
a) Appellate jurisdiction	1) Authority to hear appeals against lower court decisions
b) Original jurisdiction	2) Authority to hear cases first-hand (e.g., disputes between states)
c) Writs	3) Orders issued by Supreme Court/High Court to protect rights
d) Public Prosecutor	4) Lawyer who represents the State in criminal cases

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A

**Chapter: Understanding Marginalisation****8<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. "Marginalisation" means**

- A) Equal participation of all  
 B) Being pushed to the edge of society and denied equal opportunities  
 C) Becoming rich D) Joining government service

**Ans: B****2. Groups at risk of marginalisation are called**

- A) Majority groups B) Dominant communities  
 C) Vulnerable communities D) Parliamentarians

**Ans: C****3. Which of the following is not a cause of marginalisation?**

- A) Social prejudice and discrimination  
 B) Unequal access to resources  
 C) Equality before law D) Economic exploitation

**Ans: C****4. One consequence of marginalisation is**

- A) Better education for all  
 B) Loss of dignity and low self-esteem  
 C) Political empowerment D) Economic prosperity

**Ans: B****5. Which communities in India often face marginalisation?**

- A) Dalits, Adivasis, Muslims, women  
 B) Only government officers  
 C) Industrialists D) Political leaders

**Ans: A****6. Social exclusion means**

- A) Bringing everyone together  
 B) Denying people participation in society  
 C) Sharing resources equally D) Joining cooperatives

**Ans: B****7. Discrimination is when people are**

- A) Treated equally  
 B) Treated unfairly because of identity  
 C) Supported by the state D) Given scholarships

**Ans: B****8. Adivasis often face displacement mainly because of**

- A) Construction of dams, mines, industries, wildlife sanctuaries  
 B) School expansion only C) Computer training  
 D) Cultural festivals

**Ans: A****9. Dalits face marginalisation mainly due to**

- A) Untouchability and caste-based prejudice  
 B) Equal opportunity policies  
 C) Urbanisation D) Government reservations

**Ans: A****10. When people feel powerless and isolated, it is called**

- A) Empowerment B) Alienation  
 C) Leadership D) Privilege

**Ans: B****11. "Adivasi" literally means**

- A) Forest destroyer B) Original inhabitant

C) Migrant

D) Cultivator

**Ans: B****12. Which region has the largest concentration of Adivasis in India?**

- A) Desert of Rajasthan  
 B) Central India belt (Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, etc.)  
 C) Coastal plains D) Western Ghats only

**Ans: B****13. British forest laws affected Adivasis by**

- A) Protecting their culture  
 B) Restricting their access to forests and livelihood  
 C) Granting equal land rights  
 D) Encouraging tribal festivals

**Ans: B****14. Shifting cultivation is also called**

- A) Plantation farming  
 B) Jhumming or slash-and-burn agriculture  
 C) Terrace farming D) Drip irrigation

**Ans: B****15. Dams and mining projects displace Adivasis because**

- A) They damage tribal crafts  
 B) They take over forest and land where Adivasis live  
 C) They increase literacy D) They protect tribal land

**Ans: B****16. Loss of forest access has forced many Adivasis to work as**

- A) Engineers B) Agricultural labourers and miners  
 C) Doctors D) Teachers only

**Ans: B****17. Adivasis have rich knowledge of**

- A) Forest plants, herbs, and environment  
 B) Space technology  
 C) Computer science D) Aviation

**Ans: A****18. Main religion followed by most Adivasi groups traditionally is**

- A) Hinduism only B) Islam only  
 C) Animism/nature worship D) Christianity only

**Ans: C****19. Which constitutional Schedule lists Adivasi communities?**

- A) First Schedule B) Fifth Schedule  
 C) Tenth Schedule D) Ninth Schedule

**Ans: B****20. Denial of forest rights leads to**

- A) Economic stability B) Migration and poverty  
 C) Better education D) Political strength

**Ans: B****21. Dalits are also known as**

- A) Scheduled Castes B) Scheduled Tribes  
 C) Backward Tribes D) Minorities

**Ans: A****22. Untouchability was abolished under which Article?**

- A) Article 17 B) Article 14



C) Article 21

D) Article 32

**Ans: A**

**23. Safai Karamcharis often face marginalisation due to**

- A) Being educated
- B) Association with sanitation work and caste stigma
- C) Owning property
- D) Migration abroad

**Ans: B**

**24. Dalit organisations fight for**

- A) Separate kingdoms
- B) Equality, dignity, and social justice
- C) Higher taxes
- D) Private businesses

**Ans: B**

**25. The law that prevents atrocities against Dalits and STs is**

- A) Forest Act
- B) Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989
- C) Wildlife Protection Act
- D) Environment Act

**Ans: B**

**26. Manual scavenging persists due to**

- A) Social stigma and poverty
- B) High literacy
- C) Urban planning
- D) Modern technology only

**Ans: A**

**27. Minorities like Muslims sometimes face exclusion in**

- A) Housing and jobs
- B) Sports only
- C) Literature
- D) Higher judiciary only

**Ans: A**

**28. Reservation in education and jobs aims to**

- A) Encourage inequality
- B) Provide level playing field to SC/ST/OBC
- C) Reduce literacy
- D) Exclude Adivasis

**Ans: B**

**29. "Dalit" means**

- A) Broken or oppressed
- B) Warrior
- C) Teacher
- D) Ruler

**Ans: A**

**30. Education for marginalised groups helps to**

- A) Increase prejudice
- B) Reduce discrimination and promote dignity
- C) Encourage untouchability
- D) Push them out of society

**Ans: B**

**31. Article 46 directs the State to promote**

- A) Interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections
- B) Business profits
- C) Tourism
- D) Foreign trade

**Ans: A**

**32. The reservation policy is an example of**

- A) Discrimination
- B) Positive/affirmative action
- C) Tax rebate
- D) Economic penalty

**Ans: B**

**33. Minorities are protected under**

- A) Articles 29 & 30
- B) Article 14 only
- C) Directive Principles only
- D) Article 370

**Ans: A**

**34. The law banning bonded labour is**

- A) Equal Remuneration Act
- B) Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976

C) RTI Act

D) Forest Conservation Act

**Ans: B**

**35. Midday Meal Scheme helps marginalised children by**

- A) Charging extra fees
- B) Providing free lunch and encouraging attendance
- C) Stopping studies
- D) Promoting untouchability

**Ans: B**

**36. Which body monitors implementation of safeguards for SC/ST?**

- A) Supreme Court only
- B) National Commissions for SCs & STs
- C) Cabinet Secretariat
- D) Panchayat

**Ans: B**

**37. Reservation in Panchayati Raj for SC/ST promotes**

- A) Monopoly
- B) Political empowerment
- C) Displacement
- D) Exploitation

**Ans: B**

**38. Equality before law is guaranteed by**

- A) Article 12
- B) Article 14
- C) Article 19
- D) Article 370

**Ans: B**

**39. Protecting rights of minorities is necessary for**

- A) Strengthening democracy & social justice
- B) Maintaining inequality
- C) Supporting majority only
- D) Economic monopoly

**Ans: A**

**40. The "Right to Equality" is a**

- A) Directive Principle
- B) Fundamental Right
- C) Fundamental Duty
- D) Taxation right

**Ans: B**

**41. Tribal communities in North-East India are often marginalised because of**

- A) Rich resources but limited political voice
- B) High industrialisation
- C) Strong military
- D) Desert climate

**Ans: A**

**42. Land alienation means**

- A) Getting land rights
- B) Loss of land to outsiders
- C) Planting trees
- D) Gaining forests

**Ans: B**

**43. Special schools like Ashram schools aim to**

- A) Teach only English
- B) Provide residential education to Adivasi children
- C) Exclude Dalits
- D) Train in army

**Ans: B**

**44. Article 15 prohibits**

- A) Employment
- B) Discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth
- C) Study tours
- D) Agricultural reforms

**Ans: B**

**45. Protecting cultural practices of minorities helps**

- A) Reduce diversity
- B) Preserve India's pluralism and identity
- C) Limit democracy
- D) Encourage violence

**Ans: B****46. Economic marginalisation occurs when**

- A) People have no access to jobs, land, or resources  
 B) People gain equal wages  
 C) Everyone is rich  
 D) Workers form unions

**Ans: A****47. Social justice means**

- A) Exploiting weaker sections  
 B) Fair distribution of opportunities and resources  
 C) Ignoring minorities  
 D) Removing equality

**Ans: B****48. Celebrating tribal festivals in schools promotes**

- A) Awareness and respect for diversity  
 B) Displacement  
 C) Prejudice  
 D) Exploitation

**Ans: A****49. Constitutional rights and government schemes are meant to**

- A) Push groups away  
 B) Help marginalised people gain equality & dignity  
 C) Increase prejudice  
 D) Encourage child labour

**Ans: B****50. Empowerment of marginalised groups depends mainly on**

- A) Awareness, education, legal protection, and social support  
 B) Discrimination and isolation  
 C) Exploitation of forests  
 D) Privileges for majority only

**Ans: A****Matching****1. Marginalised Groups → Examples**

Column A	Column B
a) Adivasis	1) Indigenous tribal communities of India
b) Dalits	2) Faced caste-based discrimination
c) Muslims	3) Minorities often stereotyped in society
d) Women	4) Faced gender discrimination & inequalities

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****2. Causes of Marginalisation → Explanation**

Column A	Column B
a) Social stigma	1) Negative labelling of groups (e.g., untouchability)
b) Economic disadvantage	2) Poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities
c) Political exclusion	3) Denial of participation in decision-making
d) Cultural differences	4) Language, lifestyle or traditions seen as “inferior”

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

**Ans: A****3. Safeguards for Marginalised → Provided By**

Column A	Column B
a) Reservation in education & jobs	1) Protect Scheduled Castes & Tribes
b) Article 17 of Constitution	2) Abolishes untouchability
c) Minority Rights	3) Protect language, culture, education of minorities
d) Fundamental Rights	4) Guarantee equality & justice to all citizens

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

**Ans: A****4. Consequences of Marginalisation → Impact**

Column A	Column B
a) Loss of dignity	1) Communities feel inferior & excluded
b) Poverty	2) Limited access to resources and income
c) Low literacy	3) Lack of educational opportunities
d) Political weakness	4) Lesser representation in government bodies

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**Chapter: Indian Constituency – an introduction****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. The Constitution of India came into force on**

- A) 26 January 1947      B) 26 November 1949  
C) 26 January 1950      D) 15 August 1947

**Ans: C****2. The Constitution of India was adopted on**

- A) 26 January 1950      B) 26 November 1949  
C) 15 August 1947      D) 1 January 1950

**Ans: B****3. The Constitution is a set of**

- A) Customs  
B) Fundamental principles and laws of a country  
C) Religious books      D) Traditions

**Ans: B****4. Which is the supreme law of India?**

- A) Parliament      B) Supreme Court  
C) Constitution of India      D) President's order

**Ans: C****5. The Indian Constitution describes India as**

- A) Federal State      B) Monarchy      C) Unitary State  
D) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

**Ans: B****6. Who is called the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru      B) Mahatma Gandhi  
C) B. R. Ambedkar      D) Rajendra Prasad

**Ans: C****7. The Preamble begins with the words**

- A) “India is a Sovereign...”  
B) “We, the People of India...”  
C) “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”  
D) “Justice, Liberty, Equality”

**Ans: B****8. The Preamble declares India to be**

- A) A monarchy      B) A British colony  
C) A federation of kings  
D) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

**Ans: D****9. Which of the following is not mentioned in the Preamble?**

- A) Justice      B) Liberty  
C) Equality      D) Fundamental Duties

**Ans: D****10. The longest written Constitution in the world is of**

- A) USA      B) UK      C) India      D) France

**Ans: C****11. The Constituent Assembly was formed in**

- A) 1945      B) 1946      C) 1947      D) 1950

**Ans: B****12. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on**

- A) 9 December 1946      B) 15 August 1947  
C) 26 November 1949      D) 26 January 1950

**Ans: A****13. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?**

- A) B. R. Ambedkar      B) Rajendra Prasad

C) Jawaharlal Nehru

D) Sardar Patel

**Ans: B****14. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru      B) B. R. Ambedkar  
C) Rajendra Prasad      D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Ans: B****15. The Constituent Assembly took about**

- A) 1 year      B) 2 years  
C) 2 years 11 months 18 days      D) 5 years

**Ans: C****16. The Constitution provides for a**

- A) Parliamentary system of government  
B) Presidential system  
C) Dictatorship      D) Military rule

**Ans: A****17. Universal Adult Franchise means**

- A) Only men can vote      B) Only rich people can vote  
C) All adult citizens have the right to vote  
D) Only educated persons can vote

**Ans: C****18. The idea of the Preamble in India was inspired by the Constitution of**

- A) UK      B) USA      C) France      D) Ireland

**Ans: B****19. How many members signed the final draft of the Constitution?**

- A) 202      B) 284      C) 389      D) 100

**Ans: B****20. The Constitution provides Fundamental Rights to**

- A) All citizens only      B) Foreigners only  
C) Citizens & certain rights to foreigners      D) None

**Ans: C****21. India has a system of government that is**

- A) Federal with unitary bias      B) Completely unitary  
C) Monarchical      D) Tribal

**Ans: A****22. Secularism means**

- A) Equal respect for all religions  
B) Rule of one religion      C) No religion allowed  
D) Supporting only majority religion

**Ans: A****23. Justice in the Preamble refers to**

- A) Social, economic and political justice  
B) Only legal justice  
C) Religious justice      D) Educational justice

**Ans: A****24. Liberty in the Preamble includes**

- A) Freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship  
B) Only freedom of speech  
C) Freedom to earn money      D) Freedom to join army

**Ans: A****25. Equality in the Constitution means**

- A) Treating all citizens equally before law  
B) Equal property for all

C) Same salary for all jobs      D) Same religion

**Ans: A**

**26. Fraternity means**

- A) Brotherhood among all citizens  
B) Obedience to king  
C) Living separately      D) Fighting each other

**Ans: A**

**27. Fundamental Rights are described in which Part of the Constitution?**

- A) Part II      B) Part III      C) Part IV      D) Part V

**Ans: B**

**28. Directive Principles of State Policy aim to**

- A) Give punishments  
B) Guide the government to promote welfare  
C) Control elections      D) Limit courts

**Ans: B**

**29. Fundamental Duties were added by which Amendment?**

- A) 42nd Amendment, 1976      B) 44th Amendment, 1978  
C) 24th Amendment, 1971      D) 73rd Amendment, 1992

**Ans: A**

**30. The Indian Constitution is called a “living document” because**

- A) It is written on paper  
B) It can be amended to meet new needs  
C) It never changes      D) It is framed by living people

**Ans: B**

**31. India is described as a**

- A) Unitary Republic      B) Federal Republic  
C) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic  
D) Dictatorship

**Ans: C**

**32. The Constitution divides powers between**

- A) Prime Minister & President  
B) Centre & States  
C) Judiciary & Parliament only      D) Army & Police

**Ans: B**

**33. The highest judicial authority in India is**

- A) President      B) Parliament  
C) Supreme Court      D) Prime Minister

**Ans: C**

**34. Which part of the Constitution deals with Union–State relations?**

- A) Part I      B) Part II      C) Part XI      D) Part XII

**Ans: C**

**35. Which Article guarantees equality before law?**

- A) Article 14      B) Article 19  
C) Article 21      D) Article 32

**Ans: A**

**36. The right to constitutional remedies was called by Dr Ambedkar as**

- A) “The Heart and Soul of the Constitution”  
B) “A duty”      C) “Directive principle”  
D) “Supreme law”

**Ans: A**

**37. The Constitution guarantees Right to Freedom under**

- A) Article 12      B) Article 14  
C) Articles 19–22      D) Article 32

**Ans: C**

**38. Which Fundamental Right protects the cultural interests of minorities?**

- A) Right to Freedom      B) Right to Equality  
C) Cultural & Educational Rights      D) Right to Vote

**Ans: C**

**39. Which Article allows the Supreme Court to issue writs for Fundamental Rights?**

- A) Article 32      B) Article 14  
C) Article 51      D) Article 12

**Ans: A**

**40. The Right to Education is a part of**

- A) Directive Principles  
B) Fundamental Rights (Article 21-A)  
C) Fundamental Duties      D) Preamble

**Ans: B**

**41. The Constitution of India originally had how many Articles?**

- A) 395      B) 500      C) 250      D) 200

**Ans: A**

**42. Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Fundamental Rights from**

- A) UK      B) USA      C) Canada      D) Russia

**Ans: B**

**43. The Directive Principles were inspired by the Constitution of**

- A) France      B) Ireland      C) South Africa      D) Germany

**Ans: B**

**44. Single citizenship in India is adopted from**

- A) Canada      B) UK      C) USA      D) Australia

**Ans: B**

**45. The Constitution guarantees how many Fundamental Rights at present?**

- A) 5      B) 6      C) 7      D) 8

**Ans: B**

**46. Abolition of untouchability is mentioned in**

- A) Article 14      B) Article 15  
C) Article 17      D) Article 21

**Ans: C**

**47. Who enforces Fundamental Rights?**

- A) Parliament      B) Supreme Court & High Courts  
C) Prime Minister      D) President only

**Ans: B**

**48. India became a Republic on**

- A) 15 August 1947      B) 26 January 1950  
C) 26 November 1949      D) 1 January 1950

**Ans: B**

**49. Which schedule of the Constitution lists official languages?**

- A) First      B) Sixth      C) Eighth      D) Ninth

**Ans: C**



**50. The idea of Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was inspired from**

- A) American Revolution      B) French Revolution  
C) Russian Revolution      D) Industrial Revolution

**Ans:** B**Matching****1. Features of the Indian Constitution → Descriptions**

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Written Constitution</b>	1) Document with rules & laws in one place
b) <b>Lengthy Constitution</b>	2) Contains many detailed provisions
c) <b>Federal System</b>	3) Power divided between Centre & States
d) <b>Secular</b>	4) No religion is given special status

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**2. Organs of Government → Functions**

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Legislature</b>	1) Makes laws (Parliament & State Legislatures)
b) <b>Executive</b>	2) Implements laws & policies
c) <b>Judiciary</b>	3) Interprets laws, ensures justice
d) <b>Election Commission</b>	4) Conducts free & fair elections

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**3. Fundamental Rights → Purpose**

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Right to Equality</b>	1) No discrimination on religion, caste, gender, etc.
b) <b>Right to Freedom</b>	2) Freedom of speech, expression, assembly, movement
c) <b>Right against Exploitation</b>	3) Protection from forced labor & child labor
d) <b>Cultural &amp; Educational Rights</b>	4) Preserve culture, language, and minority education

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**4. Preamble → Key Features**

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Sovereign</b>	1) Independent, free from external control
b) <b>Socialist</b>	2) Strives to reduce economic inequality
c) <b>Secular</b>	3) No religion is given preference
d) <b>Democratic</b>	4) Government chosen by people, for people

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**5. Constitution → Characteristics**

Column A	Column B
a) <b>Flexible &amp; Rigid</b>	1) Can be amended by Parliament; some provisions need special procedure
b) <b>Lengthy</b>	2) Detailed rules for various subjects
c) <b>Federal</b>	3) Division of powers between Centre & States
d) <b>Democratic</b>	4) People elect representatives, power with citizens

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A

**Chapter: State Government****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. Who is the head of a State in India?**

- A) Chief Minister                      B) Governor  
C) President                              D) Prime Minister

**Ans: B****2. Who is the real executive authority in a state?**

- A) Governor                              B) Chief Minister  
C) President                              D) Speaker

**Ans: B****3. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by**

- A) The Governor                      B) People of the state  
C) Chief Minister                      D) Judges

**Ans: B****4. The number of MLAs in a state depends on**

- A) Area of the state                      B) Population of the state  
C) Size of cabinet                      D) Literacy rate

**Ans: B****5. The Governor of a state is appointed by**

- A) Chief Minister                      B) Prime Minister  
C) President of India                      D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

**Ans: C****6. The tenure of a Governor is generally**

- A) 3 years    B) 5 years    C) 6 years    D) No fixed term

**Ans: B****7. The minimum age to become an MLA is**

- A) 18 years    B) 21 years    C) 25 years    D) 30 years

**Ans: B****8. The elected representatives in a state form the**

- A) Judiciary                              B) Executive  
C) Legislature                              D) Cabinet Secretariat

**Ans: C****9. The upper house of the state legislature (if present) is called**

- A) Rajya Sabha  
B) Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)  
C) Gram Sabha                      D) Zilla Parishad

**Ans: B****10. Which state has a Legislative Council?**

- A) Tamil Nadu                      B) Kerala  
C) Maharashtra                      D) Haryana

**Ans: C****11. The Chief Minister is appointed by the**

- A) Speaker of the Assembly                      B) Governor  
C) President                              D) People

**Ans: B****12. The Chief Minister holds office as long as**

- A) Governor wishes  
B) He/she enjoys majority in the Assembly  
C) 5 years unconditionally  
D) Till resignation is accepted by President

**Ans: B****13. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to**

- A) Governor                              B) Chief Minister  
C) Legislative Assembly                      D) Legislative Council

**Ans: C****14. The Chief Minister is the link between**

- A) Centre and people  
B) Governor and Council of Ministers  
C) Supreme Court and High Court  
D) President and Assembly

**Ans: B****15. Who prepares the policies and programmes for the state?**

- A) Chief Minister & Council of Ministers  
B) Governor    C) MLAs only    D) Judiciary

**Ans: A****16. The oath of office to the Chief Minister is administered by**

- A) President                              B) Chief Justice of High Court  
C) Governor                              D) Speaker

**Ans: C****17. The executive head of the state is**

- A) Governor (nominal)                      B) Chief Minister (real)  
C) President                              D) High Court Chief Justice

**Ans: B****18. The Governor's discretionary power is mainly used when**

- A) Budget is passed  
B) No party gets majority in Assembly  
C) Laws are made                      D) Ordinances are issued

**Ans: B****19. Which body advises the Governor?**

- A) Assembly                              B) High Court  
C) Council of Ministers headed by CM  
D) Prime Minister

**Ans: C****20. The Chief Minister can be removed if**

- A) He/she resigns    B) Governor withdraws support  
C) Loses majority in Assembly    D) All of the above

**Ans: D****21. A bill becomes a law in a state after approval by**

- A) Only Governor                      B) Assembly & Governor  
C) President                              D) Supreme Court

**Ans: B****22. Money Bills in a state can be introduced only in**

- A) Legislative Council                      B) Legislative Assembly  
C) High Court                              D) Parliament

**Ans: B****23. Who presents the state budget in the Assembly?**

- A) Governor                              B) Finance Minister of state  
C) Chief Secretary                      D) Speaker

**Ans: B****24. The annual statement of income and expenditure of a state is called**

- A) Appropriation Bill                      B) Vote-on-Account  
C) Budget                              D) Finance Act

**Ans: C**

**25. The judiciary of a state is headed by**

- A) Chief Justice of High Court      B) Supreme Court  
C) Law Minister      D) Advocate-General

**Ans: A**

**26. Laws passed by the Assembly become acts after**

- A) Voting by people      B) Approval of Governor  
C) Approval of CM      D) Gazette publication

**Ans: B**

**27. The Advocate-General of a state is appointed by**

- A) Chief Minister      B) Governor  
C) President      D) High Court

**Ans: B**

**28. State laws cannot violate the**

- A) Governor's wishes      B) High Court rules  
C) Constitution of India      D) CM's advice

**Ans: C**

**29. The High Court of a state is appointed by**

- A) Governor      B) Chief Minister  
C) President of India      D) Prime Minister

**Ans: C**

**30. Which organ implements laws in a state?**

- A) Legislature      B) Executive  
C) Judiciary      D) People

**Ans: B**

**31. The minimum number of MLAs required to form a government is called**

- A) Quorum      B) Majority      C) Ordinance      D) Bill

**Ans: B**

**32. If the Assembly is dissolved, who runs the administration?**

- A) Chief Justice      B) Governor with advisors  
C) Prime Minister      D) MLAs themselves

**Ans: B**

**33. An ordinance issued by the Governor remains valid for**

- A) 3 months      B) 6 months      C) 1 year  
D) Until revoked by President

**Ans: B**

**34. The State Election Commission conducts elections to**

- A) Lok Sabha      B) Rajya Sabha  
C) Panchayati Raj & urban local bodies  
D) Supreme Court

**Ans: C**

**35. The ceremonial head of a state is**

- A) Chief Minister      B) Speaker  
C) Governor      D) President

**Ans: C**

**36. The real head of the state government is**

- A) Chief Minister      B) Governor  
C) Speaker      D) Advocate-General

**Ans: A**

**37. The Governor submits reports about the state's administration to**

- A) Supreme Court      B) President of India  
C) Prime Minister      D) Chief Minister

**Ans: B**

**38. The Governor can recommend President's Rule under**

- A) Article 352      B) Article 356  
C) Article 370      D) Article 368

**Ans: B**

**39. A session of the State Legislature is convened by**

- A) Governor      B) Chief Minister  
C) Speaker      D) President

**Ans: A**

**40. The head of the bureaucracy in a state is called**

- A) Chief Secretary      B) District Collector  
C) Home Secretary      D) Chief Justice

**Ans: A**

### Matching

#### 1. Organs of State Government → Functions

Column A	Column B
<b>a) Governor</b>	1) Head of State, appoints Chief Minister & ministers
<b>b) Chief Minister</b>	2) Head of State Government, leads executive
<b>c) State Legislature</b>	3) Makes laws at state level
<b>d) State Judiciary</b>	4) Interprets laws, ensures justice

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**2. State Legislature → Types & Composition**

Column A	Column B
<b>a) Legislative Assembly</b>	1) Elected representatives, lower house
<b>b) Legislative Council</b>	2) Upper house (in some states), partly nominated
<b>c) Governor</b>	3) Summons and prorogues legislature
<b>d) Speaker</b>	4) Presides over Legislative Assembly

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**3. State Government Functions → Sectors**

Column A	Column B
<b>a) Education</b>	1) Running schools, colleges, literacy programs
<b>b) Health</b>	2) Hospitals, vaccination programs
<b>c) Police &amp; Law</b>	3) Maintaining law and order, public safety
<b>d) Public Works</b>	4) Roads, bridges, irrigation projects

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A**4. State Executive → Key Positions**

Column A	Column B
<b>a) Governor</b>	1) Constitutional head of the state
<b>b) Chief Minister</b>	2) Political head of government, executive powers
<b>c) Council of Ministers</b>	3) Assist Chief Minister in administration
<b>d) Advocate General</b>	4) Chief legal advisor to the state government

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans:** A



**Chapter: Road Safety****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS****1. The main purpose of road safety rules is to**

- A) Collect toll tax  
B) Reduce road accidents and save lives  
C) Increase traffic  
D) Help vehicle companies

**Ans: B****2. Which side of the road should vehicles move on in India?**

- A) Right side  
B) Left side  
C) Centre of road  
D) Any side

**Ans: B****3. The colour of the traffic light that means STOP is**

- A) Green  
B) Yellow  
C) Red  
D) White

**Answer: C****4. A yellow traffic light means**

- A) Stop immediately  
B) Go fast  
C) Get ready / Slow down  
D) Park vehicle

**Ans: C****5. A green traffic signal means**

- A) Stop  
B) Wait  
C) Go  
D) Blow horn

**Ans: C****6. What is the main purpose of a zebra crossing?**

- A) Parking vehicles  
B) Pedestrians crossing safely  
C) Place for zebra animals  
D) Speeding vehicles

**Ans: B****7. Wearing a seat belt while driving is**

- A) Optional  
B) Compulsory by law  
C) Only for long drives  
D) Only for front passengers

**Ans: B****8. While walking on a road without footpath, one should walk on**

- A) Right side, facing traffic  
B) Left side, with traffic  
C) Middle of the road  
D) Any side

**Ans: A****9. Over-speeding is dangerous because**

- A) It saves fuel  
B) It increases control on vehicle  
C) It reduces driver's reaction time  
D) It helps traffic move faster

**Ans: C****10. What is the emergency helpline number for road accidents in India?**

- A) 108  
B) 100  
C) 102  
D) 104

**Ans: A****11. A triangular traffic sign usually indicates**

- A) Mandatory instruction  
B) Caution / Warning  
C) Direction guide  
D) Speed limit only

**Ans: B****12. A circular traffic sign with red border indicates**

- A) Prohibition / Restriction  
B) Only direction  
C) Parking  
D) Tourist spot

**Ans: A****13. The blue circular sign with an arrow means**

- A) Warning  
B) Mandatory direction  
C) Stop  
D) Hospital

**Ans: B****14. The sign showing a red cross over horn means**

- A) Blow horn continuously  
B) Horn prohibited  
C) Emergency only  
D) Honk near school

**Ans: B****15. A sign with a "P" crossed by red line indicates**

- A) Parking area  
B) No parking zone  
C) Pedestrian zone  
D) Petrol pump

**Ans: B****16. A "School Ahead" sign is generally**

- A) Round blue board  
B) Yellow diamond  
C) Red triangle with children figure  
D) Square white board

**Ans: C****17. A white line drawn in the middle of the road shows**

- A) Lane separation / divider  
B) Parking limit  
C) Footpath  
D) Pedestrian zone

**Ans: A****18. Reflectors on roads are used for**

- A) Decoration  
B) Road strength  
C) Night visibility  
D) Controlling speed

**Ans: C****19. The colour used for warning signs is usually**

- A) Green  
B) Blue  
C) Yellow or red  
D) White only

**Ans: C****20. A sign with petrol pump picture indicates**

- A) Garage  
B) Fuel station ahead  
C) Toll gate  
D) Parking

**Ans: B****21. Using mobile phones while driving is**

- A) Allowed in slow speed  
B) Not allowed, it is an offence  
C) Allowed with earphones  
D) Allowed if road is empty

**Ans: B****22. Two-wheeler riders must wear**

- A) Cap  
B) Helmet  
C) Sunglasses  
D) Any headgear

**Ans: B****23. The minimum age to get a learner's licence for two-wheelers in India is**

- A) 14 years  
B) 16 years (with gearless  $\leq 50$ cc)  
C) 18 years  
D) 20 years

**Ans: B****24. When an ambulance is behind you with siren on, you should**

- A) Drive faster  
B) Stop your vehicle on left side and give way  
C) Block its way  
D) Ignore it

**Ans: B****25. Before turning your vehicle, you should**

- A) Blow horn loudly  
B) Switch on indicator or hand signal  
C) Stop in middle of road  
D) Speed up

**Ans: B**

**26. Drunken driving is prohibited because**

- A) It damages engine      B) It slows driver's reflexes  
C) It increases fuel      D) It saves time

**Ans: B****27. If a signal is not working, the driver should**

- A) Cross quickly      B) Wait and move cautiously  
C) Speed up to escape      D) Stop permanently

**Ans: B****28. Dippers in vehicles are used**

- A) During rain only  
B) To change between high & low beam at night  
C) To check tyres      D) To stop engine

**Ans: B****29. To overtake a vehicle safely, you must**

- A) Use horn continuously      B) Overtake from left  
C) Overtake from right after signal      D) Cross zig-zag

**Ans: C****30. Speed limits on roads are fixed to**

- A) Collect fines      B) Reduce accidents & ensure safety  
C) Increase traffic      D) Test drivers

**Ans: B****31. While crossing railway tracks, a pedestrian should**

- A) Jump barriers  
B) Cross only at manned crossing after checking  
C) Walk along track      D) Ignore signal

**Ans: B****32. While walking at night on roads, you should**

- A) Wear dark clothes  
B) Wear bright / reflective clothes  
C) Switch off torch      D) Walk in middle

**Ans: B****33. Before boarding a bus, one must**

- A) Run towards it while moving  
B) Wait till it stops completely  
C) Stand on road      D) Jump from back

**Ans: B****34. The safest place for children in a moving car is**

- A) Front seat without belt  
B) Back seat with belt/child seat  
C) Driver's lap      D) Door side

**Ans: B****35. Road rage can be avoided by**

- A) Arguing with others      B) Staying calm & patient  
C) Honking always      D) Driving very fast

**Ans: B****36. Cyclists should always ride**

- A) On right side with speed      B) On left side of road  
C) In middle      D) Opposite to traffic

**Ans: B****37. The best way to avoid accidents in foggy weather is**

- A) Drive with full speed      B) Use high beam and horn  
C) Slow speed with fog lamps      D) Stop on road

**Ans: C****38. If you see a road accident, you should**

- A) Ignore      B) Give first aid / call 108  
C) Take photos only      D) Leave scene quickly

**Ans: B****39. Which body issues driving licences in India?**

- A) Police station      B) Transport Department / RTO  
C) Supreme Court      D) Gram Panchayat

**Ans: B****40. Which day is observed as "National Road Safety Week" in India?**

- A) First week of January      B) Second week of April  
C) Last week of July      D) Third week of October

**Ans: A****Matching****1. Traffic Signs → Meaning**

Column A	Column B
a) Stop sign	1) Vehicle must come to a complete stop
b) No entry	2) Vehicles are not allowed to enter
c) Speed limit	3) Maximum speed allowed on road
d) Pedestrian crossing	4) Area where pedestrians can safely cross

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****2. Road Safety Rules → Purpose**

Column A	Column B
a) Wear helmet	1) Protect head while riding two-wheelers
b) Seat belt	2) Protect passengers in case of accidents
c) Follow traffic signals	3) Prevent collisions at intersections
d) Avoid speeding	4) Reduce chance of accidents & injuries

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**3. Common Causes of Accidents → Examples**

Column A	Column B
a) Drunk driving	1) Loss of control, high risk of accidents
b) Over-speeding	2) Unable to stop in time, collisions
c) Not following traffic signals	3) Red-light jumping, crashes at intersections
d) Poor road conditions	4) Potholes, slippery roads, poor visibility

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****4. Safety Devices → Use**

Column A	Column B
a) Helmet	1) Protect head during motorcycle riding
b) Seat belt	2) Protect occupants in cars & buses
c) Reflective jackets	3) Make pedestrians & workers visible at night
d) Road markings	4) Guide drivers and pedestrians on lanes & crossings

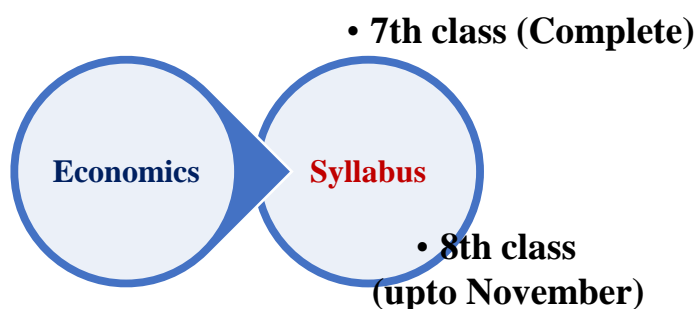
A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST****Economics****176 - 180  
Questions****5 Marks**



## Chapter: Market Around Us

7<sup>th</sup> CLASS

**1. Which of the following is an example of a weekly market?**

- A) Supermarket B) Malls  
C) Friday bazaar in a town D) Online store

**Ans: C**

**2. Weekly markets are usually held on**

- A) All days B) One fixed day of the week  
C) Only on weekends D) Alternate months

**Ans: B**

**3. A permanent shop located in a fixed building is called a**

- A) Hawker's shop B) Neighbourhood shop  
C) Temporary shop D) Pavement stall

**Ans: B**

**4. Which type of market has the highest variety of goods at bargain prices?**

- A) Supermarket B) Weekly market  
C) Online store D) Departmental store

**Ans: B**

**5. Shops near our homes selling groceries and daily needs are called**

- A) Weekly markets B) Wholesale shops  
C) Neighbourhood shops D) Malls

**Ans: C**

**6. The main advantage of neighbourhood shops is**

- A) Fixed low prices B) Easy access and home delivery  
C) Huge discounts only D) Selling only branded goods

**Ans: B**

**7. Which of these is not a feature of a weekly market?**

- A) Open only one day B) Variety of goods  
C) Permanent building D) Low prices

**Ans: C**

**8. A mall is a place where**

- A) Only vegetables are sold  
B) Many shops are under one roof  
C) Only hawkers sell goods D) Wholesale trade only

**Ans: B**

**9. Why are goods cheaper in weekly markets?**

- A) Rent is high  
B) Middlemen are absent and expenses low  
C) Shops are permanent D) Customers are few

**Ans: B**

**10. "Markets Around Us" mainly teaches about**

- A) Traffic safety B) How goods and services reach us  
C) School rules D) Agriculture only

**Ans: B**

**11. Buying and selling in large quantities is called**

- A) Retail trade B) Wholesale trade  
C) Bargaining D) Auction

**Ans: B**

**12. Who sells goods directly to consumers?**

- A) Wholesaler B) Retailer  
C) Producer only D) Factory owner

**Ans: B**

**13. Which of these is a wholesale market?**

- A) Vegetable mandi B) Mobile showroom  
C) Mall D) Neighbourhood shop

**Ans: A**

**14. A retailer usually buys from**

- A) Farmers directly B) Wholesalers or producers  
C) Only malls D) Panchayats

**Ans: B**

**15. Departmental stores are located mainly in**

- A) Villages B) Small weekly markets  
C) Urban areas D) Bus stops

**Ans: C**

**16. "Chain of markets" refers to**

- A) Only malls in a city  
B) Series of markets through which goods pass  
C) Roadside hawkers D) Farmers' fields

**Ans: B**

**17. Who is at the beginning of the chain of markets?**

- A) Retailer B) Producer / farmer  
C) Customer D) Wholesaler

**Ans: B**

**18. The last person in the chain of markets is**

- A) Wholesaler B) Producer  
C) Retailer D) Consumer

**Ans: D**

**19. Why do goods cost more in malls than in weekly markets?**

- A) Rent and electricity costs are higher  
B) Fewer customers  
C) Poor quality D) Goods are unbranded

**Ans: A**

**20. Which shop sells goods at one price, self-service basis?**

- A) Weekly bazaar B) Departmental store  
C) Pavement shop D) Street cart

**Ans: B**

**21. Buying goods through the internet is called**

- A) Street shopping B) Online or e-commerce  
C) Pavement shopping D) Wholesale buying

**Ans: B**

**22. One advantage of online shopping is**

- A) No delivery available  
B) Time and place convenience  
C) Physical inspection of goods only  
D) Always lowest prices

**Ans: B**

**23. One disadvantage of online shopping is**

- A) Limited goods  
B) Need for cash only  
C) Risk of fraud or wrong delivery D) Lack of variety

**Ans: C**

**24. Which of these is an online marketplace?**

- A) Amazon / Flipkart B) Local kirana shop  
C) Weekly bazaar D) Mall food court

**Ans: A**

**25. In which market do customers see goods in person before buying?**

- A) Online B) Mail order  
C) Physical market D) None

**Ans: C**

**26. A shop that has brand outlets of different companies in one place is called**

- A) Hawker shop B) Shopping mall  
C) Wholesaler D) Weekly market

**Ans: B**

**27. Which statement about online markets is true?**

- A) They always give free products  
B) They require internet & device  
C) They work only in cities D) They sell only food

**Ans: B**

**28. Electronic payments in online shopping are made through**

- A) Cash only B) Digital wallets, cards, UPI  
C) Cheques only D) Barter system

**Ans: B**

**29. Which is a challenge for e-commerce?**

- A) 24-hour availability  
B) Transportation and delivery to remote areas  
C) Variety of goods D) Home delivery

**Ans: B**

**30. The COVID-19 pandemic increased**

- A) Only wholesale shops  
B) Online shopping and home delivery  
C) Street hawking D) Physical mall visits

**Ans: B**

**31. Middlemen are people who**

- A) Produce goods B) Sell directly to consumers  
C) Link producers and consumers  
D) Inspect quality only

**Ans: C**

**32. Eliminating middlemen reduces**

- A) Cost of goods B) Quality of goods  
C) Variety D) Production

**Ans: A**

**33. Bargaining is common in**

- A) Weekly markets B) Departmental stores  
C) Malls D) Branded showrooms

**Ans: A**

**34. MRP stands for**

- A) Maximum Retail Price B) Minimum Rate Price  
C) Market Rate Purchase D) Main Retail Point

**Ans: A**

**35. Consumers must check \_\_\_\_ while buying packaged goods.**

- A) Brand only B) Expiry date & MRP  
C) Seller's name D) Bag colour

**Ans: B**

**36. The "right to information" of consumers helps them to**

- A) Increase costs  
B) Know details about goods & services  
C) Pay extra tax D) Ignore quality

**Ans: B**

**37. One duty of a good consumer is to**

- A) Never ask for bill B) Buy without checking  
C) Take proper bill/receipt D) Pay extra tips

**Ans: C**

**38. Why is labelling important on goods?**

- A) Decoration B) Provides product information  
C) To make goods heavy D) Increase price

**Ans: B**

**39. A fair price shop is also called**

- A) Mall B) Ration shop  
C) Departmental store D) Wholesale shop

**Ans: B**

**40. Ration shops mainly supply**

- A) Luxury goods  
B) Daily food grains at subsidised rates  
C) Electronics D) Medicines

**Ans: B**

**41. Goods sold directly by farmers to consumers in special markets are called**

- A) Wholesale B) Farmers' markets  
C) Pavement shops D) Hawkers

**Ans: B**

**42. Which of these is a temporary market?**

- A) Mall B) Weekly haat  
C) Supermarket D) Departmental store

**Ans: B**

**43. Permanent shops need to pay**

- A) No rent or tax  
B) Rent, electricity and staff salaries  
C) Only water charges D) Just licence fee

**Ans: B**

**44. Selling goods at people's doorsteps is done by**

- A) Hawkers / vendors B) Supermarkets  
C) Wholesalers D) Departmental stores

**Ans: A**

**45. When demand is high and supply low, prices usually**

- A) Remain same B) Fall sharply  
C) Rise D) Depend on quality only

**Ans: C**

**46. The "supply chain" means**

- A) A shop in the market  
B) Process from production to consumer  
C) Only transport vehicles D) Bank chain

**Ans: B**

**47. Why is credit facility offered by some sellers?**

- A) To help customers buy now & pay later  
B) To raise tax  
C) To reduce sales D) To avoid receipts

**Ans: A**

**48. Weekly markets are important for**

- A) Only rich customers  
 B) Local farmers, artisans & small traders  
 C) Malls  
 D) Exporters only

**Ans: B****49. Which group benefits most from “fair price shops”?**

- A) Wealthy people  
 B) Middle-income & poor families  
 C) Exporters  
 D) Luxury shop owners

**Ans: B****50. The study of “Markets Around Us” helps us understand**

- A) Only sellers' profits  
 B) The journey of goods & services and our role as consumers  
 C) Rules of sports  
 D) Road transport only

**Ans: B****Matching****1. Types of Markets → Characteristics**

Column A	Column B
a) Weekly market	1) Open one day a week, cheap prices
b) Neighbourhood shop	2) Permanent shop, home delivery
c) Mall	3) Many branded stores under one roof
d) Hawker/Vendor	4) Doorstep selling, small cart

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1      D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

**Ans: A****2. Chain of Markets → Order**

Column A	Column B
a) Producer	1) Buys in bulk, sells to retailers
b) Wholesaler	2) Makes goods
c) Retailer	3) Buys from wholesaler, sells to consumers
d) Consumer	4) Final buyer

- A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4      B) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3      C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4      D) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3

**Ans: A****3. Market Forms → Example**

Column A	Column B
a) Wholesale market	1) Ration shop
b) Departmental store	2) Big Bazaar / Reliance Fresh
c) Fair price shop	3) Vegetable mandi
d) Online market	4) Amazon / Flipkart

- A) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4      B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1      C) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4      D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

**Ans: A****4. Consumer Rights → Description**

Column A	Column B
a) MRP	1) Maximum price printed on goods
b) Bill/receipt	2) Proof of purchase
c) Expiry date	3) Safety & freshness of product
d) Right to Information	4) Know quality, price, ingredients

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1      D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

**Ans: A****5. Seller → Nature of Service**

Column A	Column B
a) Street vendor	1) Pushcart, sells at doorstep
b) Supermarket	2) Self-service, fixed price
c) Farmer in “haat”	3) Sells directly to consumers
d) Pavement shop	4) Temporary stall on footpath

- A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4      B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3      C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2      D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

**Chapter: Women change the World****7<sup>th</sup> CLASS**

**1. “Women Change the World” is a chapter from which subject?**

- A) Geography B) Civics C) History D) Economics

**Ans: B**

**2. Which of the following is a gender stereotype?**

- A) Men can cry B) Women cannot be good scientists  
C) Girls and boys can study equally  
D) All people can work

**Ans: B**

**3. What is meant by “stereotype”?**

- A) Pre-planned budget  
B) A fixed idea about a group of people  
C) A school timetable D) A law passed by Parliament

**Ans: B**

**4. The work that women do inside the home is often called**

- A) Domestic work / household work  
B) Outsourcing C) Official work D) Volunteer work

**Ans: A**

**5. Household work done by women is mostly**

- A) Paid and recognised B) Unpaid and undervalued  
C) Only done in offices D) Done by machines

**Ans: B**

**6. Which of these is an example of discrimination?**

- A) Allowing girls to go to school  
B) Giving only boys good facilities for study  
C) Sharing housework equally  
D) Encouraging all to play sports

**Ans: B**

**7. The belief that only boys should learn mathematics is an example of**

- A) Equality B) Stereotyping  
C) Support D) Co-operation

**Ans: B**

**8. A person who questions unfair treatment towards girls is showing**

- A) Prejudice B) Gender equality awareness  
C) Ignorance D) Hostility

**Ans: B**

**9. Which statement about gender roles is correct?**

- A) They are fixed by nature forever  
B) They are social ideas and can change  
C) They never change in society  
D) They are biological only

**Ans: B**

**10. Division of labour at home is often unequal because**

- A) Machines do all work  
B) Stereotypes expect women to do more  
C) Men insist on cooking D) Children refuse to study

**Ans: B**

**11. Earlier, many girls were not sent to school because**

- A) Teachers discouraged boys  
B) People thought education was not needed for girls  
C) Schools were overcrowded with girls  
D) Girls disliked reading

**Ans: B**

**12. According to the chapter, the main reason for women’s low literacy is**

- A) Shortage of water  
B) Traditional stereotypes and lack of opportunity  
C) Too many subjects D) High cost of books only

**Ans: B**

**13. The literacy rate means**

- A) Number of people watching TV  
B) Percentage of people who can read and write  
C) Number of people who go to market  
D) Share of people who travel abroad

**Ans: B**

**14. Literacy rates for women in India are generally**

- A) Higher than men B) Equal to men  
C) Lower than men D) Not measured

**Ans: C**

**15. Which of these is a programme for promoting girls’ education?**

- A) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao B) Clean India Mission  
C) Crop Insurance Scheme  
D) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

**Ans: A**

**16. The main aim of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is to**

- A) Provide free uniforms  
B) Give nutritious lunch and encourage attendance  
C) Train girls in cooking D) Pay teachers extra salary

**Ans: B**

**17. Who among these was a famous social reformer who worked for girls’ education?**

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Savitribai Phule  
C) Aryabhatta D) Bhagat Singh

**Ans: B**

**18. Savitribai Phule is remembered because she**

- A) Wrote the Indian Constitution  
B) Opened schools for girls in 19th century Maharashtra  
C) Invented printing press D) Started cricket in India

**Ans: B**

**19. The first woman teacher in India is often regarded as**

- A) Rani Lakshmibai B) Savitribai Phule  
C) Sarojini Naidu D) Annie Besant

**Ans: B**

**20. Increasing girls’ education helps society because**

- A) It delays progress  
B) It reduces social development  
C) It promotes equality & economic growth  
D) It only helps teachers

**Ans: C**

**21. Women who enter professions like engineering and medicine show**

- A) Stereotypes are breaking B) Only men can succeed  
C) Society dislikes change D) Rules against equality

**Ans: A**



**22. Which of these is an example of women excelling in science?**

- A) Kalpana Chawla in space research
- B) Milkha Singh in athletics
- C) Gandhi in politics
- D) Tendulkar in cricket

**Ans: A**

**23. Women participating in panchayats as sarpanches indicates**

- A) Lack of democracy
- B) Gender discrimination
- C) Women's political empowerment
- D) Caste system only

**Ans: C**

**24. Women are often paid less than men for similar work because of**

- A) Unfair wage practices
- B) More training for women
- C) Extra facilities for women
- D) Laws against women

**Ans: A**

**25. One way to reduce wage discrimination is**

- A) Reduce women's work hours
- B) Stop women from working
- C) Enforce equal pay laws
- D) Keep wages secret

**Ans: C**

**26. Which of the following professions has women breaking stereotypes?**

- A) Nurses only
- B) Test pilots and scientists
- C) Housekeeping only
- D) Tailoring alone

**Ans: B**

**27. Women's groups demanding safety in workplaces is related to**

- A) Freedom from violence & harassment
- B) Cost of transport
- C) Change of syllabus
- D) Closure of offices

**Ans: A**

**28. A positive impact of women joining different careers is**

- A) Reducing variety of work
- B) Encouraging equality & wider talent use
- C) Lowering productivity
- D) Making society traditional

**Ans: B**

**29. The Constitution of India grants women the right to**

- A) Free gifts only
- B) Equal pay, vote & work opportunities
- C) Rule schools only
- D) Get less salary

**Ans: B**

**30. Which sportsperson showed that women can excel in boxing?**

- A) M.S. Dhoni
- B) P.V. Sindhu
- C) Mary Kom
- D) Kapil Dev

**Ans: C**

**31. One important law for women's protection at work is**

- A) Law against ragging
- B) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act
- C) Income Tax Act
- D) Forest Act

**Ans: B**

**32. The Indian Constitution treats men and women as**

- A) Unequal in rights
- B) Equal citizens
- C) Dependent groups
- D) Separate communities

**Ans: B**

**33. Reservation of seats for women in local government is under**

- A) 73rd Constitutional Amendment
- B) Press Act
- C) Public Safety Act
- D) Ancient Laws

**Ans: A**

**34. Gender equality means**

- A) Only men working
- B) Giving boys and girls equal chances and respect
- C) Girls working alone
- D) Men ruling everywhere

**Ans: B**

**35. What is one key step to achieve gender equality in schools?**

- A) Allow only boys to use playground
- B) Provide equal facilities & encouragement to girls
- C) Stop co-education
- D) Keep girls away from computers

**Ans: B**

**36. Laws alone are not enough for equality because**

- A) Customs & attitudes must also change
- B) People ignore books
- C) Laws cannot be written
- D) Schools have no teachers

**Ans: A**

**37. Campaigns like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" aim to**

- A) Ban girl education
- B) Promote gender equality & protect girls
- C) Teach only sports
- D) Support only exams

**Ans: B**

**38. Why is celebrating women achievers important?**

- A) To create more stereotypes
- B) To discourage others
- C) To inspire society & break prejudices
- D) To stop education

**Ans: C**

**39. Women's equality is essential for**

- A) Balanced and inclusive development
- B) Reducing literacy
- C) Stopping reforms
- D) Ignoring rights

**Ans: A**

**40. The message of "Women Change the World" is**

- A) Women must stay indoors
- B) Change is not possible
- C) Women's education & equality help build a better world
- D) Only men bring progress

**Ans: C**

**Matching****1. Reformers & Contributions**

Column A	Column B
a) Savitribai Phule	1) First woman teacher, opened girls' schools
b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	2) Worked to abolish sati & child marriage
c) Sarojini Naidu	3) Freedom fighter, poet, political leader
d) Mary Kom	4) Boxing world champion

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

C) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2

D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

**Ans: A****2. Laws / Schemes → Purpose**

Column A	Column B
a) Equal Remuneration Act	1) Same pay for equal work
b) Mid-Day Meal Scheme	2) Increase school attendance
c) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act	3) Protect women from harassment
d) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	4) Promote education & safety of girls

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****3. Key Concepts → Meaning**

Column A	Column B
a) Stereotype	1) Fixed idea about people
b) Literacy rate	2) Percentage of people who can read & write
c) Discrimination	3) Unfair treatment based on gender/caste
d) Gender equality	4) Equal rights and opportunities for all genders

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****4. Women Achievers → Fields**

Column A	Column B
a) Kalpana Chawla	1) Space scientist / astronaut
b) P.V. Sindhu	2) Badminton
c) Indra Nooyi	3) Business leadership
d) Kiran Bedi	4) First woman IPS officer

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A****5. Barriers to Women's Education → Explanation**

Column A	Column B
a) Household chores	1) Girls kept home to help family
b) Early marriage	2) Stops girls from finishing school
c) Distance of school	3) Lack of nearby facilities
d) Poverty	4) Families cannot afford fees/books

A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

**Ans: A**

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# National Means Cum Merit Scholarship



## Scholastic Aptitude Test



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