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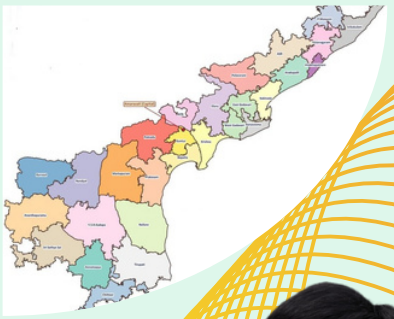
2026

Syllabus
7th class A.Y (2025 - 2026)
8th class A.Y (2026 - 2027)







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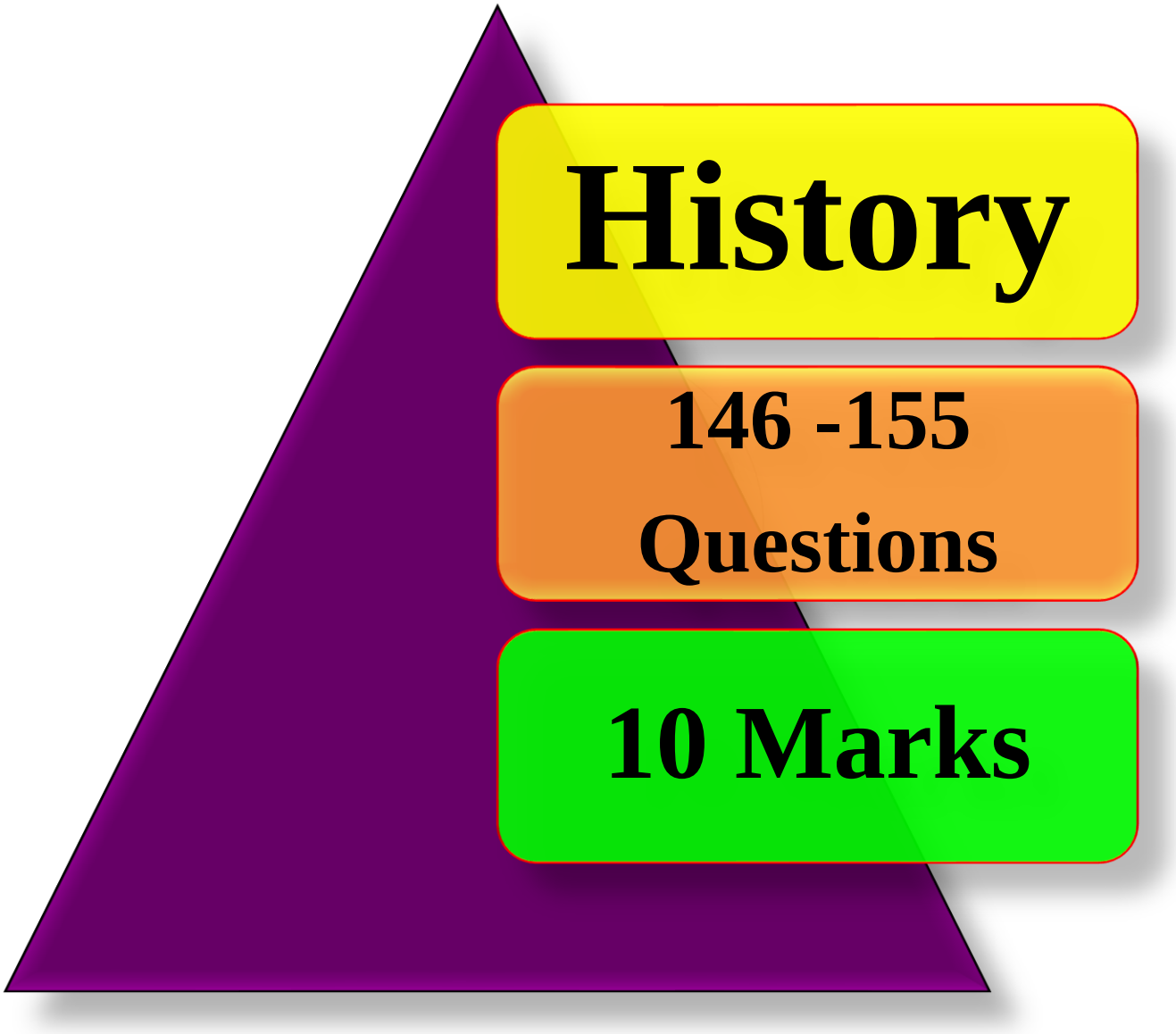

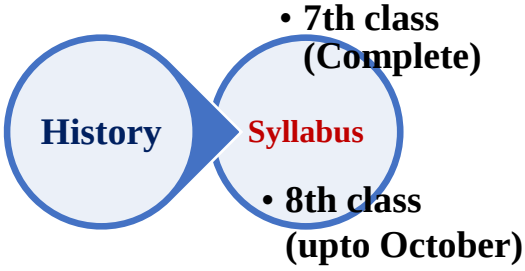

Chapter: Reshaping India's Political Map — 8th CLASS

1. According to this chapter, the period from which century to which century is referred to as the medieval period of Indian history?
A) 5th–10th centuries B) 8th–13th centuries
C) 11th–17th centuries D) 15th–19th centuries
Ans: C

2. Why is the term "medieval" used cautiously for Indian history?
A) India had no kingdoms during this period
B) Historians do not always agree on the exact period it covers in India
C) India had no contact with Europe
D) The period had no cultural developments
Ans: B

3. The Delhi Sultanate was established in
A) 1192 B) 1206 C) 1326 D) 1347
Ans: B

4. The Vijayanagara Empire was established in
A) 1206 B) 1326 C) 1336 D) 1398
Ans: C

5. The Bahmani Sultanate was established in
A) 1326 B) 1347 C) 1398 D) 1498
Ans: B

6. Timur attacked Delhi in
A) 1326 B) 1347 C) 1398 D) 1526
Ans: C

7. The Portuguese arrived in India in
A) 1398 B) 1498 C) 1526 D) 1556
Ans: B

8. The First Battle of Panipat took place in
A) 1498 B) 1526 C) 1556 D) 1576
Ans: B

9. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought in
A) 1526 B) 1556 C) 1565 D) 1576
Ans: B

10. The Battle of Talikota took place in
A) 1556 B) 1565 C) 1576 D) 1671
Ans: B

11. Many of the invaders who entered India from beyond the Hindu Kush were
A) Roman and Greek
B) Central Asian Turkic or Afghan
C) Chinese and Japanese D) African and European
Ans: B

12. The invaders were attracted to India mainly because of
A) Its cold climate
B) Its reputed riches and territorial ambitions
C) Its lack of kingdoms D) Its deserts
Ans: B

13. The Delhi Sultanate was formed after the defeat of
A) Rana Kumbha B) Prithviraj Chauhan
C) Krishnadevaraya D) Ibrahim Lodi
Ans: B

14. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated in
A) 1192 B) 1206 C) 1326 D) 1398
Ans: A

15. How many successive foreign dynasties ruled the Delhi Sultanate
A) Three B) Four C) Five D) Six
Ans: C

16. Which is the correct sequence of the five dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate?
A) Khiljis → Mamluks → Lodis → Tughlaqs → Sayyids
B) Mamluks → Khiljis → Tughlaqs → Sayyids → Lodis
C) Mamluks → Tughlaqs → Khiljis → Lodis → Sayyids
D) Sayyids → Lodis → Mamluks → Khiljis → Tughlaqs
Ans: B

17. The Mamluks are also known as the
A) Slave Dynasty B) Afghan Dynasty
C) Rajput Dynasty D) Sur Dynasty
Ans: A

18. A territory ruled by a ruler who adopted the title "Sultan" was called a
A) Jagir B) Sultanate C) Subah D) Mansab
Ans: B

19. Which kingdoms resisted the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate?
A) Eastern Gangas and Hoysalas
B) Mughals and Marathas
C) Ahoms and Sikhs D) Cholas and Mauryas
Ans: A

20. The Sultanate period was characterised by
A) Complete political stability
B) Political instability and territorial expansion
C) Absence of warfare D) Only peaceful trade
Ans: B

21. According to the textbook, approximately how many out of every three sultans seized power by eliminating their predecessor?
A) One B) Two C) Three D) None
Ans: B

22. The average reign of a Sultan was hardly more than
A) 5 years B) 9 years C) 15 years D) 25 years
Ans: B

23. Ala-ud-din Khilji called himself
A) The Great King B) Sikander-i-Sani
C) Alamgir D) Narapati
Ans: B

24. "Sikander-i-Sani" means
A) First King B) Second Alexander
C) Great Warrior D) Conqueror of India
Ans: B

25. Ala-ud-din Khilji successfully resisted invasions by
A) Portuguese B) Mongols C) Mughals D) Ahoms
Ans: B

26. Who was Ala-ud-din Khilji's slave-general who expanded the Sultanate southward?

A) Malik Kafur B) Bairam Khan
C) Abul Fazl D) Todar Mal

Ans: A

27. The wealth obtained from southern campaigns helped Ala-ud-din Khilji

A) Build ships only B) Finance his military apparatus
C) Establish the Sikh Empire
D) Establish Vijayanagara

Ans: B

28. Muhammad bin Tughlaq expanded the Delhi Sultanate to cover

A) Only northern India
B) Most of the Indian Subcontinent for a short period
C) Only southern India D) Only the Deccan

Ans: B

29. Muhammad bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to

A) Agra B) Lahore C) Daulatabad D) Fatehpur Sikri

Ans: C

30. Daulatabad was earlier known as

A) Devagiri B) Indraprastha
C) Vijayanagara D) Kannauj

Ans: A

31. Why did Muhammad bin Tughlaq shift the capital to Daulatabad?

A) It was near the sea
B) He thought its central location would provide better control
C) It had more forests
D) It was the capital of the Mughals

Ans: B

32. What happened after Muhammad bin Tughlaq's capital-transfer plan failed?

A) The capital remained at Daulatabad
B) The capital was shifted back to Delhi
C) The capital was shifted to Agra
D) The Sultanate ended immediately

Ans: B

33. Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced

A) Paper currency B) Token currency
C) Gold-only currency D) Foreign currency

Ans: B

34. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's token currency mainly consisted of

A) Copper coins given the value of silver or gold
B) Gold coins only C) Silver coins only D) Iron coins

Ans: A

35. One major problem with the token currency was

A) Nobody used coins B) Gold disappeared
C) People counterfeited the copper coins
D) Trade completely stopped throughout India

Ans: B

36. The Musunuri Nayakas were

A) Telugu chieftains B) Persian merchants
C) Mughal generals D) Portuguese traders

Ans: A

37. The Musunuri Nayakas expelled whose army from Warangal?

A) Babur's B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq's
C) Akbar's D) Aurangzeb's

Ans: B

38. The Bahmani Sultanate emerged in

A) Northern India B) Deccan
C) Bengal only D) Punjab

Ans: B

39. The Bahmani Sultanate was established in

A) 1206 B) 1326 C) 1347 D) 1498

Ans: C

40. The Mewar kingdom was re-established in

A) 1192 B) 1326 C) 1347 D) 1526

Ans: B

41. The Aravalli Hills served as an important stronghold for

A) Mewar rulers B) Portuguese rulers
C) Delhi Sultans only D) Ahom rulers

Ans: A

42. Who founded the kingdom that developed into the Vijayanagara Empire?

A) Harihara and Bukka B) Babur and Humayun
C) Akbar and Jahangir D) Ala-ud-din and Malik Kafur

Ans: A

43. Harihara and Bukka had initially served as

A) Portuguese governors
B) Governors under Muhammad bin Tughlaq
C) Rajput kings D) Bahmani generals

Ans: B

44. The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was

A) Delhi B) Hampi/Vijayanagara
C) Daulatabad D) Agra

Ans: B

45. Vijayanagara became a major

A) Centre of power in southern India
B) European colony C) Buddhist monastery
D) Persian trading centre only

Ans: A

46. The celebrated ruler under whom Vijayanagara reached its peak was

A) Krishnadevaraya B) Ibrahim Lodi
C) Sher Shah D) Balban

Ans: A

47. Krishnadevaraya patronised scholars in

A) Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada B) Persian only
C) Arabic only D) Greek and Latin

Ans: A

48. Krishnadevaraya composed the Telugu work

A) Ain-i-Akbari B) Amuktamalyada
C) Baburnama D) Akbarnama

Ans: B

49. Krishnadevaraya provided grants to temples including

A) Tirupati and Vitthala temple
B) Qutub Minar and Red Fort
C) Sanchi and Nalanda D) Somnath and Ajanta only
Ans: A

50. Foreign travellers visited Vijayanagara mainly in connection with
A) Trade and observation of the city
B) Establishing the Delhi Sultanate
C) Founding the Bahmani Sultanate
D) Defeating the Ahoms
Ans: A

51. Which traveller left a detailed record of his stay at Vijayanagara?
A) Domingo Paes B) Marco Polo
C) Ibn Battuta D) Megasthenes
Ans: A

52. The Battle of Talikota was fought in
A) 1526 B) 1556 C) 1565 D) 1576
Ans: C

53. One major consequence of the Battle of Talikota was
A) Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate
B) Destruction/sacking of Vijayanagara city
C) Formation of the Khalsa
D) Arrival of the Portuguese
Ans: B

54. Who founded the Mughal Empire in India?
A) Akbar B) Babur C) Humayun D) Aurangzeb
Ans: B

55. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the
A) First Battle of Panipat B) Second Battle of Panipat
C) Battle of Haldighati D) Battle of Talikota
Ans: A

56. The First Battle of Panipat was fought in
A) 1498 B) 1526 C) 1556 D) 1565
Ans: B

57. Akbar's decisive victory in the Second Battle of Panipat occurred in
A) 1526 B) 1556 C) 1576 D) 1605
Ans: B

58. Akbar's policy towards different groups included
A) Alliances and accommodation
B) Complete isolation
C) Ending all regional alliances
D) Abolition of administration
Ans: A

59. Akbar expanded and stabilised the Mughal Empire partly through
A) Military campaigns, diplomacy and alliances
B) Only sea trade
C) Only religious institutions D) Only agriculture
Ans: A

60. Akbar founded/built the city of
A) Fatehpur Sikri B) Daulatabad
C) Hampi D) Warangal
Ans: A

61. Which Mughal emperor was known for patronage of art and architecture after Akbar?
A) Jahangir B) Ibrahim Lodi C) Balban D) Timur
Ans: A

62. Which Mughal ruler ruled for almost 49 years?
A) Babur B) Humayun C) Aurangzeb D) Akbar
Ans: C

63. Aurangzeb was particularly known in the chapter for
A) Extensive military campaigns, especially in the South
B) Founding Vijayanagara
C) Establishing the Bahmani Sultanate
D) Arriving as a Portuguese trader
Ans: A

64. The Battle of Haldighati was fought in
A) 1526 B) 1556 C) 1576 D) 1671
Ans: C

65. Who resisted Mughal suzerainty at Haldighati?
A) Maharana Pratap B) Akbar
C) Babur D) Krishnadevaraya
Ans: A

66.The Ahoms migrated to the Brahmaputra Valley from
A) Present-day Myanmar B) Persia
C) Afghanistan D) Portugal
Ans: A

67. The Battle of Saraighat was fought in
A) 1565 B) 1576 C) 1671 D) 1699
Ans: C

68. In the Battle of Saraighat, the Ahoms defeated
A) The Portuguese B) The Mughals
C) The Vijayanagara army D) The Delhi Sultanate
Ans: B

69. The Khalsa was formed in
A) 1576 B) 1671 C) 1699 D) 1799
Ans: C

70. Who founded the Khalsa?
A) Guru Nanak B) Guru Arjan
C) Guru Gobind Singh D) Maharana Pratap
Ans: C

Matching

1. Match the following – Important Dates and Events

Column–I: Year	Column–II: Event
A. 1206	1. Establishment of Vijayanagara
B. 1336	2. Establishment of Delhi Sultanate
C. 1347	3. Establishment of Bahmani Sultanate
D. 1526	4. First Battle of Panipat and establishment of Mughal Empire

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–3, B–1, C–2, D–4 D) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

2. Match the following – Delhi Sultanate Dynasties

Column–I	Column–II
A. Mamluks	1. Fourth dynasty
B. Khiljis	2. First dynasty
C. Tughlaqs	3. Fifth dynasty
D. Sayyids	4. Second dynasty
E. Lodis	5. Third dynasty

A) A–2, B–4, C–5, D–1, E–3 B) A–2, B–4, C–5, D–3, E–1 C) A–4, B–2, C–5, D–1, E–3 D) A–2, B–5, C–4, D–1, E–3

Ans: A) A–2, B–4, C–5, D–1, E–3

3. Match the following – Rulers and Their Contributions/Events

Column–I	Column–II
A. Ala-ud-din Khilji	1. Introduced token currency
B. Muhammad bin Tughlaq	2. Called himself “the second Alexander”
C. Harihara and Bukka	3. Established the Vijayanagara kingdom
D. Krishnadevaraya	4. Composed *Amuktamalyada*

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 D) A–4, B–1, C–3, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

4. Match the following – Major Battles

Column–I	Column–II
A. First Battle of Panipat	1. 1565
B. Second Battle of Panipat	2. 1556
C. Battle of Haldighati	3. 1526
D. Battle of Talikota	4. 1576

A) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 B) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1 C) A–3, B–4, C–2, D–1 D) A–4, B–2, C–3, D–1

Ans: A) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1

5. Match the following – Important Kingdoms, Leaders and Events

Column–I	Column–II
A. Vijayanagara Empire	1. Guru Gobind Singh
B. Mughal Empire	2. Harihara and Bukka
C. Khalsa	3. Babur
D. Sikh Empire	4. Established in 1799

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–1, D–4 C) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 D) A–4, B–3, C–1, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

Chapter: The Rise of the Marathas

8th CLASS

1. The Marathas were mainly native to which region?
A) Indo-Gangetic Plain B) Deccan Plateau
C) Eastern Himalayas D) Bengal Delta
Ans: B

2. The Marathas are particularly associated with which language?
A) Persian B) Kannada C) Marathi D) Bengali
Ans: C

3. Marathi has had a rich and continuous literary history since approximately the
A) 8th century B) 10th century
C) 12th century D) 16th century
Ans: C

4. During the 13th century, most of Maharashtra was ruled by the
A) Yadava dynasty B) Khilji dynasty
C) Mughal dynasty D) Holkar dynasty
Ans: A

5. What was the capital of the Yadava dynasty?
A) Pune B) Devagiri C) Raigad D) Satara
Ans: B

6. Which movement provided an important cultural foundation for the later rise of the Marathas?
A) Sufi Movement B) Bhakti Movement
C) Swadeshi Movement D) Reform Movement
Ans: B

7. Which of the following was a prominent Bhakti saint of Maharashtra?
A) Tukaram B) Akbar C) Bairam Khan D) Jai Singh
Ans: A

8. The Bhakti saints generally composed devotional songs and poetry in
A) Only Persian B) Languages of the masses
C) Only Sanskrit D) Greek
Ans: B

9. Which group of saints is correctly associated with Maharashtra's Bhakti tradition?
A) Dnyaneshwar, Namdev, Tukaram and Ramdas
B) Akbar, Birbal, Todar Mal and Abul Fazl
C) Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir
D) Shivaji, Sambhaji, Rajaram and Shahu
Ans: A

10. The Bhakti saints helped make important philosophical texts accessible to people by
A) Translating them into Marathi
B) Translating them into Persian
C) Destroying the original texts
D) Restricting them to royal courts
Ans: A

11. Shivaji was born in
A) 1620 B) 1630 C) 1640 D) 1650
Ans: B

12. Shivaji belonged to the
A) Holkar clan B) Bhonsle clan
C) Scindia clan D) Gaekwad clan
Ans: B

13. Who were Shivaji's parents?
A) Shahji and Jijabai B) Sambhaji and Tarabai
C) Shahu and Ahilyabai D) Rajaram and Jijabai
Ans: A

14. Shivaji grew up in his father's jagir at
A) Delhi B) Pune C) Agra D) Thanjavur
Ans: B

15. At what age did Shivaji begin his military campaigns?
A) 12 B) 16 C) 20 D) 25
Ans: B

16. Shivaji's vision of a sovereign kingdom was known as
A) Sulh-i-kul B) Swarjya C) Mansabdari D) Chauth
Ans: B

17. In the early stage of his career, Shivaji consolidated his control mainly by
A) Capturing and strengthening forts
B) Building universities
C) Establishing overseas colonies
D) Making alliances with the British
Ans: A

18. Which geographical feature greatly helped Shivaji's military strategy?
A) Dense forests and mountainous terrain
B) Desert plains
C) Himalayan glaciers D) Coastal islands alone
Ans: A

19. Shivaji's method of using small groups, speed, surprise and knowledge of terrain was called
A) Naval warfare B) Guerrilla warfare
C) Trench warfare D) Siege warfare
Ans: B

20. Shivaji fought Afzal Khan at the foot of
A) Raigad Fort B) Pratapgad Fort
C) Sindhudurg Fort D) Purandar Fort
Ans: B

21. Which weapon associated with Shivaji was shaped like a tiger's claw?
A) Katar B) Wagh nakh C) Chakram D) Bhala
Ans: B

22. Afzal Khan was sent by the
A) Mughal Empire B) Bijapur Sultanate
C) Portuguese D) British
Ans: B

23. Shivaji used a daring night raid against the camp of
A) Afzal Khan B) Shaista Khan
C) Jai Singh D) Aurangzeb
Ans: B

24. Shivaji's raid on Shaista Khan's camp demonstrated the effectiveness of
A) Guerrilla tactics B) Naval blockade
C) Open-field battle only D) Diplomatic negotiations
Ans: A

25. Shivaji sacked which wealthy Mughal port city?
A) Surat B) Calicut C) Masulipatnam D) Madras
Ans: A

26. After the conflict with Jai Singh, Shivaji had to enter into a treaty after conceding defeat at
A) Pratapgad B) Purandar
C) Raigad D) Sindhudurg
Ans: B

27. Shivaji was placed under house arrest at
A) Delhi B) Agra C) Pune D) Bijapur
Ans: B

28. How did Shivaji and Sambhaji escape from Agra according to the textbook?
A) Through a secret tunnel
B) Hidden in baskets containing gifts
C) By crossing the Yamuna D) Disguised as soldiers
Ans: B

29. Shivaji was crowned at
A) Pune B) Raigad C) Agra D) Gingee
Ans: B

30. Shivaji's coronation took place in
A) 1666 B) 1670 C) 1674 D) 1680
Ans: C

31. After his coronation, Shivaji assumed the formal title
A) Alamgir B) Shri Raja Shiva Chhatrapati
C) Sultan-i-Hind D) Peshwa Maharaj
Ans: B

32. Shivaji's southern conquest was known as
A) Dakshina-digvijaya B) Uttar-digvijaya
C) Deccan Shaka D) Rajyabhisheka
Ans: A

33. During his southern campaign, Shivaji forbade the Dutch from
A) Building forts B) Trading slaves
C) Selling horses D) Using ships
Ans: B

34. Who succeeded Shivaji as Chhatrapati immediately after his death?
A) Rajaram B) Sambhaji C) Shahu D) Bajirao I
Ans: B

35. After Sambhaji, who became Chhatrapati?
A) Rajaram B) Shahu C) Nanasaheb D) Madhavrao I
Ans: A

36. Rajaram moved to which place during the Mughal-Maratha conflict?
A) Delhi B) Gingee C) Surat D) Indore
Ans: B

37. The Peshwa was originally a Persian term meaning
A) Military commander B) Prime Minister
C) Chief judge D) Treasurer
Ans: B

38. Which Peshwa played an important role in the pan-Indian expansion of the Marathas?
A) Bajirao I B) Balban C) Jai Singh D) Afzal Khan
Ans: A

39. Who was the son of Peshwa Bajirao I and also important in Maratha expansion?
A) Nanasaheb Peshwa B) Rajaram
C) Sambhaji D) Ekoji
Ans: A

40. The Marathas suffered a major defeat in the Battle of Panipat in
A) 1754 B) 1761 C) 1771 D) 1818
Ans: B

41. Who led the Marathas in the recovery after the setback at Panipat?
A) Madhavrao I B) Shivaji C) Rajaram D) Tarabai
Ans: A

42. Under whose leadership did the Marathas recapture Delhi in 1771?
A) Kanhoji Angre B) Mahadji Shinde
C) Ahilyabai Holkar D) Nana Phadnavis
Ans: B

43. How many Anglo-Maratha Wars were fought between 1775 and 1818?
A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four
Ans: C

44. The end of Maratha political power occurred in
A) 1761 B) 1771 C) 1799 D) 1818
Ans: D

45. Shivaji's council of eight ministers was known as
A) Ashta Pradhana Mandala B) Navaratna Sabha
C) Mansabdari D) Iqta Council
Ans: A

46. Shivaji's administration was characterised by
A) Hereditary posts and unpaid officials
B) Centralised administration and salaried officials
C) Rule only by military chiefs
D) Complete absence of government officials
Ans: B

47. The Maratha armed forces were divided into
A) Infantry, cavalry and navy
B) Infantry, elephants and chariots
C) Navy, artillery and elephants only
D) Cavalry, artillery and police
Ans: A

48. Which statement correctly describes bargirs and shiledars?
A) Bargirs paid for their own horses; shiledars were paid by the state
B) State provided horses/equipment for bargirs; shiledars provided their own
C) Both groups were naval soldiers
D) Both groups were ministers
Ans: B

49.Which tax was equal to 25% according to the chapter?
A) Sardeshmukhi B) Chauth C) Jizya D) Hundi
Ans: B

50. Which statement correctly matches the Maratha contribution?

A) Kanhoji Angre — naval power; Panchayat — local justice; Ahilyabai Holkar — public works and restoration
B) Kanhoji Angre — literature; Panchayat — navy; Ahilyabai — taxation
C) Kanhoji Angre — agriculture; Panchayat — cavalry; Ahilyabai — coinage
D) Kanhoji Angre — Bhakti saint; Panchayat — Peshwa council; Ahilyabai — Mughal governor

Ans: A

Matching

1. Match the following: Important Years and Events

Column–I	Column–II
A. 1630	1. Shivaji's coronation at Raigad
B. 1646	2. Birth of Shivaji
C. 1666	3. Beginning of Shivaji's rule
D. 1674	4. Imprisonment at and escape from Agra

A) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1 B) A–3, B–2, C–1, D–4 C) A–2, B–4, C–3, D–1 D) A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1

2. Match the following: Persons and Their Contributions

Column–I	Column–II
A. Jijabai	1. Important Maratha naval leader
B. Peshwa Bajirao I	2. Mother of Shivaji
C. Kanhoji Angre	3. Instrumental in pan-Indian Maratha expansion
D. Ahilyabai Holkar	4. Governed the Holkar kingdom and promoted public works

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 C) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 D) A–4, B–3, C–1, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

3. Match the following: Bhakti Saints and Related Facts

Column–I	Column–II
A. Dnyaneshwar	1. Bhakti saint of Maharashtra
B. Namdev	2. Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra
C. Tukaram	3. Helped make devotional philosophy accessible to Marathi-speaking people
D. Ramdas	4. Associated with the Bhakti tradition that helped create a cultural foundation

A) A–3, B–4, C–1, D–2 B) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4 C) A–2, B–1, C–4, D–3 D) A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1

Ans: B) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

4. Match the following: Maratha Expansion and Events

Column–I	Column–II
A. 1754	1. Battle of Panipat
B. 1761	2. Beginning of Maratha control over Delhi
C. 1775–1782	3. Third Anglo-Maratha War; end of Maratha power
D. 1818	4. First Anglo-Maratha War

A) A–2, B–1, C–4, D–3 B) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4 C) A–2, B–4, C–1, D–3 D) A–3, B–1, C–4, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–4, D–3

5. Match the following: Maratha Contributions

Column–I	Column–II
A. Forts	1. Strengthened Maratha control of the west coast
B. Navy	2. Important centres for defence and guerrilla warfare
C. Panchayat	3. Local body involved in delivering justice
D. Modi script	4. Main script used for Maratha correspondence

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–3, B–1, C–2, D–4 D) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

Chapter: The Colonial Era in India

1. What is meant by colonialism?
A) Exchange of goods between countries
B) One country taking control of another region and imposing its political, economic and cultural systems
C) Formation of a federation
D) Peaceful cultural exchange
Ans: B

2. The Age of Colonialism usually refers to European expansion from the
A) 10th century B) 12th century
C) 15th century D) 19th century
Ans: C

3. Which of the following was NOT an important motivation for European colonial expansion mentioned in the chapter?
A) Natural resources B) New markets
C) New trade routes
D) Promoting local self-government
Ans: D

4. Political competition among European powers resulted in
A) A race for territorial expansion
B) The end of international trade
C) The decline of European powers
D) The isolation of Europe
Ans: A

5. Which of the following was another motivation for European expansion?
A) Scientific inquiry B) Village self-government
C) Industrial labour rights D) Universal suffrage
Ans: A

6. According to the chapter, India's economic prosperity made it
A) Unimportant to Europeans
B) An attractive target for European colonial ambitions
C) Dependent on Europe D) Isolated from world trade
Ans: B

7. Which of the following was a highly demanded Indian commodity?
A) Spices B) Snow C) Coal only D) Petroleum
Ans: A

8. Which European powers established colonies in different parts of the world?
A) Portugal, Spain, Britain, France and Netherlands
B) India, China and Japan
C) Russia, India and China only
D) Greece, Rome and Persia
Ans: A

9. Who arrived at Kappad near Kozhikode in May 1498?
A) Robert Clive B) Vasco da Gama
C) Dupleix D) Marthanda Varma
Ans: B

10. Vasco da Gama's arrival marked the beginning of
A) British Raj B) European colonisation in India
C) Mughal rule D) Maratha rule
Ans: B

11. Which Indian coastal town became the capital of the Portuguese colony in India?
A) Surat B) Goa C) Madras D) Calcutta
Ans: B

12. The Portuguese captured Goa in
A) 1498 B) 1510 C) 1560 D) 1674
Ans: B

13. What was the Portuguese cartaz system?
A) Land-revenue system
B) A system requiring ships to purchase Portuguese navigation permits
C) Education system D) Judicial system
Ans: B

14. The cartaz system helped the Portuguese to
A) Promote Indian agriculture
B) Monopolise the spice trade
C) Develop village councils
D) End European competition
Ans: B

15. The Portuguese established the Inquisition at Goa in
A) 1498 B) 1510 C) 1560 D) 1741
Ans: C

16. Which ruler resisted repeated Portuguese attempts to capture Ullal?
A) Rani Abbakka I B) Rani Lakshmibai
C) Ahilyabai Holkar D) Tarabai
Ans: A

17. Rani Abbakka's story is remembered through
A) Kathakali B) Yakshagana
C) Bharatanatyam D) Kuchipudi
Ans: B

18. The Dutch came to India mainly for
A) Commercial dominance, particularly in the spice trade
B) Agricultural reform
C) Education D) Social reform
Ans: A

19. Which was a Dutch trading centre on the east coast?
A) Nagapattinam B) Delhi C) Pune D) Agra
Ans: A

20. The Dutch were defeated by Travancore at the Battle of
A) Plassey B) Colachel C) Panipat D) Buxar
Ans: B

21. The Battle of Colachel took place in
A) 1612 B) 1674 C) 1741 D) 1757
Ans: C

22. Who led Travancore against the Dutch?
A) Marthanda Varma B) Robert Clive
C) Dupleix D) Siraj-ud-daulah
Ans: A

23. The French established their first trading post in India at
A) Surat B) Bombay C) Calcutta D) Goa
Ans: A

24. The French established their trading post at Pondicherry in
A) 1498 B) 1560 C) 1674 D) 1741
Ans: C

25. Who was the French Governor-General of French India from 1742 to 1754?
A) Robert Clive B) Dupleix
C) Warren Hastings D) Lord Dalhousie
Ans: B

26. Dupleix trained Indian soldiers in
A) European military techniques
B) Traditional village administration
C) Sanskrit literature D) Agricultural methods
Ans: A

27. The disciplined Indian soldiers trained in European military techniques were called
A) Zamindars B) Sepoys
C) Mansabdars D) Jagirdars
Ans: B

28. The Carnatic Wars were fought mainly between
A) British and Dutch B) British and French
C) Portuguese and Dutch D) French and Portuguese
Ans: B

29. The Carnatic Wars occurred during
A) 1498–1510 B) 1612–1690
C) 1746–1763 D) 1857–1858
Ans: C

30. The French eventually lost ground to the British and were reduced mainly to
A) Goa and Surat
B) Pondicherry and a few smaller enclaves
C) Bengal and Bihar D) Delhi and Agra
Ans: B

31. The English East India Company was originally established as a
A) Military organisation B) Trading company
C) Religious organisation D) Political party
Ans: B

32. The English East India Company received a royal charter from
A) Queen Victoria B) Queen Elizabeth I
C) King George III D) King Charles II
Ans: B

33. One special power granted to the English East India Company was the power to
A) Raise a private army B) Elect the British Parliament
C) Appoint Indian kings D) Abolish all taxes
Ans: A

34. Which group correctly represents some of the Company's early trading posts?
A) Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta
B) Delhi, Agra, Pune and Jaipur
C) Patna, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Mysore
D) Kashmir, Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi
Ans: A

35. The British takeover of India was described in the chapter as
A) Sudden and accidental B) Gradual and calculated
C) Completely peaceful D) Entirely religious
Ans: B

36. The Company's strategy of exploiting rivalries among Indian rulers was known as
A) Subsidiary Alliance B) Divide and rule
C) Doctrine of Lapse D) Permanent Settlement
Ans: B

37. The Battle of Plassey took place in
A) 1741 B) 1757 C) 1761 D) 1857
Ans: B

38. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey?
A) Mir Jafar B) Siraj-ud-daulah
C) Bahadur Shah Zafar D) Nana Saheb
Ans: B

39. Who led the East India Company forces at Plassey?
A) Robert Clive B) Dupleix
C) Marthanda Varma D) Warren Hastings
Ans: A

40. Who was the military commander of Siraj-ud-daulah who entered into a conspiracy with Robert Clive?
A) Nana Saheb B) Mir Jafar
C) Bahadur Shah Zafar D) Mangal Pandey
Ans: B

41. At Plassey, Mir Jafar's forces
A) Defeated the British
B) Stood aside and helped ensure a British victory
C) Joined the French completely D) Captured Calcutta
Ans: B

42. The term "Mir Jafar" came to be associated in India with
A) A great administrator B) A traitor
C) A social reformer D) A poet
Ans: B

43. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced in the
A) 16th century B) 17th century
C) 19th century D) 20th century
Ans: C

44. According to the Doctrine of Lapse, a princely state could be annexed when
A) The ruler travelled abroad
B) The ruler died without a natural male heir
C) The ruler increased taxes D) The ruler built a fort
Ans: B

45. The Doctrine of Lapse disregarded which traditional practice of Indian royal families?
A) Pilgrimage B) Adoption as a means of succession
C) Trade D) Military training

Ans: B

46. A princely state was a region ruled by

A) Only a British officer
B) An Indian prince, maharaja or nawab under British protection and guidance
C) The French Governor
D) The Portuguese Governor

Ans: B

47. The Subsidiary Alliance required Indian rulers to

A) Maintain British troops at their own expense
B) Close all markets C) Stop agriculture
D) Abolish their armies completely without conditions

Ans: A

48. Under the Subsidiary Alliance, Indian rulers had to conduct foreign relations

A) Through France B) Through Britain
C) Through Portugal D) Through the Dutch

Ans: B

49. Which Indian state was among the first to enter into a Subsidiary Alliance?

A) Hyderabad B) Bengal C) Punjab D) Jhansi

Ans: A

50. Hyderabad entered the Subsidiary Alliance in

A) 1757 B) 1770 C) 1798 D) 1857

Ans: C

51. After Plassey, the East India Company secured the right to collect revenue in

A) Bengal, Bihar and Odisha
B) Punjab, Sindh and Kashmir
C) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan
D) Tamil Nadu and Kerala only

Ans: A

52. The Great Bengal Famine referred to in the chapter occurred during

A) 1746–1763 B) 1770–1772
C) 1829–1833 D) 1857–1858

Ans: B

53. The famine of 1770–1772 was worsened by

A) Harsh revenue collection B) Excessive rainfall only
C) Industrial development D) Increased food production

Ans: A

54. According to the chapter, approximately what fraction of Bengal's population died in the famine?

A) One-tenth B) One-fourth
C) Nearly one-third D) Nearly all

Ans: C

55. The concept of the "drain of wealth" refers to

A) Movement of wealth from Britain to India
B) Transfer of India's wealth and resources out of India
C) Growth of Indian industries
D) Expansion of village industries

Ans: B

56. Which Indian economic thinker is strongly associated with the drain-of-wealth argument?

A) Dadabhai Naoroji B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ans: A

57. According to the chapter, an estimate for wealth extracted from India between 1765 and 1938 is about

A) 4.5 billion US dollars
B) 45 trillion US dollars in today's value
C) 450 million US dollars D) 450 billion US dollars

Ans: B

58. British colonial economic policy transformed India primarily into:

A) A supplier of raw materials and a market for British goods
B) A completely independent industrial economy
C) A closed economy
D) A European manufacturing centre

Ans: A

59. Before the colonial period, India was particularly famous for

A) Cotton textiles B) Automobile manufacturing
C) Aircraft production D) Petroleum refining

Ans: A

60. British policy harmed Indian textile industries by

A) Giving Indian textiles unlimited access to Britain
B) Imposing heavy duties on Indian textiles entering Britain
C) Providing free machinery to Indian weavers
D) Increasing Indian textile exports

Ans: B

61. One major consequence for Indian artisans was

A) Increased prosperity for all artisans
B) Poverty and a return to subsistence agriculture for many
C) Migration to Europe in large numbers
D) Complete independence from agriculture

Ans: B

62. India's share of world GDP, according to the chapter, fell to about what level by Independence?

A) 25% B) 15% C) 10% D) 5%

Ans: D

63. Before British colonisation, village councils commonly

A) Managed community affairs and resolved disputes
B) Collected British taxes
C) Controlled European armies
D) Conducted overseas trade

Ans: A

64. The British replaced many indigenous governance structures with

A) Centralised bureaucracy B) Village republics
C) Tribal councils D) Merchant guilds

Ans: A

65. The British codes of law often

A) Preserved every customary practice
B) Disregarded customary laws and practices
C) Eliminated courts D) Used only Sanskrit

Ans: B

66. Macaulay's famous Minute on Indian Education was issued in

A) 1757 B) 1798 C) 1835 D) 1858

Ans: C

67. One major objective of the new colonial education system was to create

A) A class of Indians who could serve British administrative interests

B) Independent Indian rulers

C) Indian naval commanders D) Village chiefs

Ans: A

68. The British railway network in India was designed primarily to

A) Serve only passenger tourism

B) Move raw materials to ports, distribute British goods and move armies quickly

C) Promote only village markets D) Replace all waterways

Ans: B

69. Most of the cost of constructing railways and the telegraph network was ultimately borne through

A) Indian tax revenue B) French loans

C) Portuguese donations D) Dutch companies

Ans: A

70. Which sequence correctly represents important resistance movements discussed in the chapter?

A) Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion → Santhal Rebellion → Indigo Revolt → Great Rebellion of 1857

B) Plassey → Carnatic Wars → Indigo Revolt → Sannyasi Rebellion

C) Battle of Colachel → Plassey → Santhal Rebellion → Carnatic Wars

D) Vellore Mutiny → Plassey → Battle of Colachel → Santhal Rebellion

Ans: A

Matching

1. Match the European Powers with Their Important Events

Column–I	Column–II
A. Portuguese	1. Battle of Colachel
B. Dutch	2. Vasco da Gama's arrival at Calicut
C. French	3. Trading post at Surat and later Pondicherry
D. British	4. Trading posts at Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 D) A–4, B–1, C–3, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

2. Match the Following: European Powers and Places

Column–I	Column–II
A. Vasco da Gama	1. Pondicherry
B. Portuguese	2. Calicut
C. French	3. Goa
D. English East India Company	4. Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 C) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 D) A–4, B–3, C–1, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

3. Match the Following: Important Battles and Events

Column–I	Column–II
A. Battle of Colachel	1. 1757
B. Carnatic Wars	2. 1741
C. Battle of Plassey	3. 1746–1763
D. Third Anglo-Maratha War ends	4. 1818

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 C) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 D) A–4, B–3, C–1, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

4. Match the Following: British Expansion and Policies

Column–I	Column–II
A. English East India Company	1. Traders gradually became rulers
B. Divide and rule	2. Political relationships with local rulers
C. Trading posts	3. Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta
D. Colonialism	4. One country takes control of another region

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–3, D–1

Ans: A) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

5. Match the Following: Resistance Movements

Column–I	Column–II
A. Sannyasi-Fakir Rebellion	1. Bengal, after the famine of 1770
B. Rani Lakshmibai	2. Resistance at Jhansi
C. Begum Hazrat Mahal	3. Defence of Lucknow
D. Tantia Tope	4. Continued fighting until early 1859

A) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4 B) A–2, B–1, C–4, D–3 C) A–1, B–3, C–2, D–4 D) A–4, B–2, C–3, D–1

Ans: A) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

Chapter: THE KAKATIYA KINGDOM 8th CLASS

1. Which dynasty brought the Telugu-speaking people under one political rule during the medieval period?
A) Cholas B) Kakatiyas C) Pandyas D) Hoyasalas
Ans: B

2. Which of the following was one of the five important kingdoms of South India mentioned in the chapter?
A) Kakatiyas B) Mughals C) Marathas D) Lodis
Ans: A

3. The Kakatiyas mainly ruled which broad region?
A) Eastern Deccan B) Northern India
C) Western Rajasthan D) Punjab
Ans: A

4. The Kakatiya kingdom included parts of present-day
A) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, eastern Karnataka and southern Odisha
B) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
C) Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa only
D) Kerala and Tamil Nadu only
Ans: A

5. The region controlled by the Kakatiyas was also referred to as
A) Aryavarta B) Trilingadesam
C) Magadha D) Dakshinapatha
Ans: B

6. The Kakatiyas were initially feudatories of the
A) Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas
B) Mughals and Marathas
C) Pandyas and Cholas D) Delhi Sultans and Lodis
Ans: A

7. The Kakatiya Kingdom emerged after the fall of the
A) Eastern Chalukyas B) Western Chalukyas
C) Rashtrakutas D) Pandyas
Ans: B

8. Who founded the Kakatiya dynasty
A) Rudra Deva B) Gundyana
C) Ganapathi Deva D) Prataparudra
Ans: B

9. What was the early capital of the Kakatiyas?
A) Orugallu B) Hanumakonda
C) Vijayawada D) Motupalli
Ans: B

10. Which Kakatiya ruler shifted the capital from Hanumakonda to Orugallu?
A) Prola II B) Rudra Deva
C) Ganapathi Deva D) Rudrama Devi
Ans: B

11. The present name of Orugallu is
A) Amaravati B) Warangal
C) Kurnool D) Nellore
Ans: B

12. The ancient name of Orugallu was
A) Ekasilanagaram B) Trilinganagaram
C) Dhanyakataka D) Vijayapuri
Ans: A

13. Prola II ruled during
A) 1015–1057 CE B) 1115–1157 CE
C) 1158–1195 CE D) 1199–1262 CE
Ans: B

14. Prola II became important because he
A) Defeated the Delhi Sultan
B) Threw off Chalukya lordship and established an independent kingdom
C) Founded the Vijayanagara Empire
D) Established Motupalli port
Ans: B

15. Rudra Deva ruled during
A) 1115–1157 CE B) 1158–1195 CE
C) 1199–1262 CE D) 1262–1289 CE
Ans: B

16. Rudra Deva extended his dominion up to the banks of the
A) Krishna River B) Godavari River
C) Pennar River D) Tungabhadra River
Ans: B

17. Which book was written by Rudra Deva in Sanskrit?
A) Basavapuranam B) Neetisara
C) Prataparudreeyamu D) Sivatatva Saaram
Ans: B

18. Which famous temple was built by Rudra Deva at Hanumakonda?
A) Ramappa Temple B) Thousand Pillar Temple
C) Lepakshi Temple D) Amaralingeswara Temple
Ans: B

19. Ganapathi Deva ruled during
A) 1158–1195 CE B) 1199–1262 CE
C) 1262–1289 CE D) 1323–1340 CE
Ans: B

20. Ganapathi Deva ruled for approximately
A) 13 years B) 33 years C) 63 years D) 83 years
Ans: C

21. Which title was associated with Ganapathi Deva?
A) Mahamandaleswara B) Chhatrapati
C) Sultan D) Maharana
Ans: A

22. Which inscription issued during Ganapathi Deva's reign gives information about taxation and foreign trade?
A) Bayyaram inscription B) Motupalli inscription
C) Allahabad inscription D) Nasik inscription
Ans: B

23. Ganapathi Deva promoted agriculture mainly by
A) Destroying forests
B) Constructing reservoirs and digging tanks
C) Closing irrigation systems D) Stopping cultivation
Ans: B

24. Ganapathi Deva strengthened relations with neighbouring kingdoms through
A) Religious conversion B) Matrimonial alliances

C) Trade restrictions D) Forced migration

Ans: B

25. Motupalli was important mainly as a

A) Military fort B) International seaport
C) Capital city D) Centre of agriculture only

Ans: B

26. According to the chapter, Marco Polo visited Motupalli during the

A) 10th century B) 11th century
C) 13th century D) 16th century

Ans: C

27. During Rudrama Devi's period, Motupalli was known for the export of

A) Coal and petroleum B) High-quality cloth
C) Iron machinery D) Tea and coffee

Ans: B

28. Who succeeded Ganapathi Deva as the famous woman ruler of the Kakatiya dynasty?

A) Rudrama Devi B) Rani Abbakka
C) Razia Sultan D) Tarabai

Ans: A

29. Rudrama Devi came to the throne in

A) 1199 CE B) 1230 CE C) 1262 CE D) 1323 CE

Ans: C

30. Which Yadava ruler invaded the Kakatiya kingdom during Rudrama Devi's reign?

A) Mahadeva B) Devagiri Rama
C) Krishnadevaraya D) Malik Kafur

Ans: A

31. Rudrama Devi successfully resisted the challenge of her feudatory

A) Ambadeva B) Mir Jafar C) Malik Kafur D) Prola II

Ans: A

32. Who visited Rudrama Devi's court and praised her administrative abilities?

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

Ans: B

33. Rudrama Devi declared _____ as her next heir-apparent.

A) Mahadeva B) Pratapa Rudra
C) Prola II D) Ambadeva

Ans: B

34. The Kakatiya administration was organised mainly on a

A) Religious basis B) Military basis
C) Democratic basis D) Tribal basis

Ans: B

35. The military chiefs to whom territories were assigned were known as

A) Mansabdars B) Nayankaras
C) Zamindars D) Jagirdars

Ans: B

36. The major source of income of the Kakatiya kingdom was A) Sea trade B) Land revenue
C) Mining D) Temple donations

Ans: B

37. Which of the following was an important Kakatiya irrigation tank?

A) Pakala B) Dal Lake
C) Pushkar Lake D) Hussain Sagar

Ans: A

38. Which religious tradition became particularly popular during the Kakatiya period?

A) Veerasaivism B) Buddhism alone
C) Jainism alone D) Zoroastrianism

Ans: A

39. Which pair is correctly matched?

A) Palkuriki Somanatha — Basavapuranam
B) Rudra Deva — Amuktamalyada
C) Jayapa Senani — Kalingattuparani
D) Nannechoda — Prataparudreeyamu

Ans: A

40. Which statement correctly describes the end of the Kakatiya dynasty?

A) It ended after the Battle of Plassey
B) Ulugh Khan invaded in 1323 CE and captured Prataparudra II
C) Ganapathi Deva voluntarily ended the dynasty
D) Rudra Deva surrendered to the Vijayanagara Empire

Ans: B

Matching

1. Match the Kakatiya Rulers with Their Important Contributions

Column – I	Column – II
A. Prola II	1. Built Thousand Pillar Temple
B. Rudra Deva	2. Started independent rule from Hanumakonda
C. Ganapathi Deva	3. Issued Motupalli inscription
D. Rudrama Devi	4. Developed foreign trade and built tanks

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–3, B–1, C–2, D–4 D) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

2. Match the Places with Their Historical Names/Importance

Column – I	Column – II
A. Orugallu	1. Present name – Warangal
B. Hanumakonda	2. Earlier Kakatiya capital
C. Ekasilanagaram	3. Ancient name associated with Orugallu
D. Motupalli	4. Important port for foreign trade

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–2, C–3, D–1

Ans: A) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

3. Match the Kakatiya Administration/Economy Terms

Column – I	Column – II
A. Nayankara	1. Military chiefs
B. Land revenue	2. Major source of income
C. Tanks and reservoirs	3. Irrigation and agriculture
D. Motupalli	4. Foreign trade

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

4. Match the Literary Personalities with Their Works

Column – I	Column – II
A. Palkuriki Somanatha	1. Basavapuranam
B. Nannechoda	2. Kumarasambhavam
C. Vidyanatha	3. Prataparudreeyamu
D. Jayapa Senani	4. Geetha Ratnavali / Nrutya Ratnavali

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

5. Match the Heritage Sites/Features with Their Descriptions

Column – I	Column – II
A. Thousand Pillar Temple	1. Built by Rudra Deva at Hanumakonda
B. Ramappa Temple	2. Near Palampet in Warangal area
C. Ramappa Temple pillars	3. Some produce Saptaswaras
D. Kakatiya heritage	4. UNESCO World Heritage recognition

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

Chapter: Delhi Sultanate

7th 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) Changez 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 C) Only Persian literature
D) Nothing significant
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

7th 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 *Sanskrit Nitisara* & 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 — 7th 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 ordiplomacy?
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 *Amuktamalyada*, 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

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Chapter: Mughal Empire

7th 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

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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) Zabti 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

7th 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) Bhakti	1) Devotion to God through love & worship
b) Sufism	2) Mystical Islam emphasizing inner purity & devotion
c) Nirguna	3) Worship of God without form
d) Saguna	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) Bijak	1) Kabir
b) Bhaktamal	2) Nabhadas (compiled hagiographies)
c) Sikh Granth	3) Guru Nanak & Sikh Gurus
d) Poems on Krishna devotion	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) Equality	1) No discrimination based on caste, religion, or gender
b) Love & devotion	2) Bhakti & Sufi focus, surrender to God
c) Service to humanity	3) Helping others considered a path to God
d) Simplicity	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

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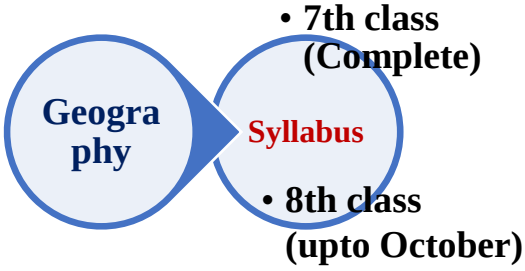
SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

Geography

156 -165 Questions

10 Marks



Chapter: Natural Resources and Their Use — 8th CLASS

1. When does an element of Nature become a resource?
A) When it exists naturally
B) When humans value and use it
C) When it is found underground
D) When it becomes expensive
Ans: B

2. Which of the following is an essential condition for an entity to be considered a resource?
A) It must be imported
B) It must be technologically accessible
C) It must be manufactured
D) It must be privately owned
Ans: B

3. For exploitation of a natural resource to be feasible, it should be:
A) Economically feasible and culturally acceptable
B) Politically controlled only
C) Very expensive D) Available only in cities
Ans: A

4. Which of the following is a natural resource?
A) Plastic chair B) Computer
C) Water D) Cement building
Ans: C

5. Which example best illustrates Nature becoming a resource?
A) A wild tree remaining untouched
B) Wood from a tree being converted into furniture
C) A mountain remaining unused
D) Rain falling in a forest
Ans: B

6. Natural resources are best described as:
A) Only minerals found underground
B) Materials and substances occurring in Nature and valuable to humans
C) Only manufactured materials
D) Only sources of energy
Ans: B

7. Which three broad uses are mentioned for categorising natural resources?
A) Food, clothing and shelter B) Life, materials and energy
C) Agriculture, industry and transport
D) Soil, water and minerals
Ans: B

8. Which resource is essential for breathing?
A) Coal B) Air C) Gold D) Iron
Ans: B

9. Which of the following is primarily a resource for materials?
A) Wood B) Wind C) Sunlight D) Flowing water
Ans: A

10. Which of the following is a source of energy mentioned in the chapter?
A) Marble B) Gold C) Wind D) Timber
Ans: C

11. Which one is a renewable resource?
A) Coal B) Petroleum C) Solar energy D) Gold
Ans: C

12. Which one is a non-renewable resource?
A) Wind energy B) Solar energy
C) Flowing water D) Petroleum
Ans: D

13. Which pair consists entirely of renewable resources?
A) Coal and petroleum B) Solar energy and wind energy
C) Iron and copper D) Gold and coal
Ans: B

14. Which pair consists entirely of non-renewable resources?
A) Wind and sunlight B) Flowing water and timber
C) Coal and petroleum D) Forests and sunlight
Ans: C

15. Why can a renewable resource become depleted?
A) It is always underground
B) It is used faster than its natural regeneration rate
C) It has no economic value D) It cannot be transported
Ans: B

16. A forest is considered renewable only when:
A) All trees are cut quickly
B) Timber is harvested faster than trees grow
C) Its regeneration is allowed to continue
D) Forest land is converted into buildings
Ans: C

17. Which process represents restoration?
A) Creating new life from nothing
B) Returning something damaged to its original healthy state
C) Extracting minerals D) Burning fossil fuels
Ans: B

18. Regeneration refers to:
A) Only repairing damaged objects
B) Nature's ability to create new life and conditions for thriving
C) Mining underground minerals
D) Manufacturing products
Ans: B

19. Which of the following can disturb the renewable nature of a resource?
A) Sustainable management B) Natural regeneration
C) Excessive harvesting D) Conservation
Ans: C

20. Which resource takes millions of years to form?
A) Wind B) Coal C) Sunlight D) Flowing water
Ans: B

21. Natural resources are distributed
A) Equally everywhere B) Unevenly across the Earth
C) Only in rural areas D) Only near oceans
Ans: B

22. Uneven distribution of resources can influence:
A) Human settlements and trade B) Only rainfall
C) Only temperature D) Only population growth
Ans: A

23. Industries are often located near natural resources because:
A) Resources can provide raw materials
B) Cities cannot develop there
C) Transportation is impossible
D) Resources have no economic value
Ans: A

24. Industries located near natural resources can create
A) Employment opportunities B) Only pollution
C) Only migration abroad D) No economic activity
Ans: A

25. What may happen when development projects require resource-rich land?
A) People may be displaced
B) Resources disappear immediately
C) Trade stops permanently D) No social impact occurs
Ans: A

26. The sharing of river water between different states demonstrates that
A) Natural resources always follow political boundaries
B) Nature does not pay attention to political boundaries
C) Rivers belong only to one state
D) Water cannot be shared
Ans: B

27. Which river-water sharing example
A) Kaveri B) Narmada only
C) Yamuna only D) Mahanadi only
Ans: A

28. The Kaveri River water is shared among:
A) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry
B) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
C) Maharashtra and Gujarat only
D) Andhra Pradesh and Odisha only
Ans: A

29. According to the chapter, unequal resource distribution may contribute to
A) Trade and conflicts B) Only rainfall
C) Only forest growth D) Only soil formation
Ans: A

30. The combination of natural resources with human knowledge and skills can produce
A) Unique products B) Only agricultural waste
C) No economic activity D) Only raw materials
Ans: A

31. What happens when industrial waste is discharged untreated into rivers?
A) It always improves water quality
B) It can make rivers poisonous and unable to support life
C) It increases biodiversity automatically
D) It regenerates the river immediately
Ans: B

32. A forest that naturally filters water, prevents soil erosion and provides animal habitat demonstrates
A) Ecosystem functions B) Non-renewable resources
C) Resource curse D) Industrialisation
Ans: A

33. Benefits humans receive from natural processes are called
A) Mineral deposits B) Ecosystem services
C) Industrial products D) Resource extraction
Ans: B

34. Which is an example of an ecosystem service?
A) Clean water provided through natural filtration
B) Mining iron ore
C) Manufacturing cement D) Burning coal
Ans: A

35. Nature's cycles generally operate through:
A) Waste accumulation only
B) Restoration and regeneration
C) Resource destruction D) Industrial pollution
Ans: B

36. Commercialisation of fishing can result in:
A) Over-fishing B) More forest regeneration
C) Increased groundwater D) Soil formation
Ans: A

37. The chapter uses tuna as an example of:
A) Over-fishing and decline in fish population
B) Mineral depletion
C) Soil erosion D) Cement pollution
Ans: A

38. Which human activities are identified as disturbing Nature's cycles?
A) Fossil-fuel-driven industrialisation and cutting forests
B) Rainfall and snowfall
C) Seed germination and decomposition
D) Natural regeneration
Ans: A

39. Why is groundwater being depleted in many areas?
A) Extraction is greater than the rate of replenishment
B) Groundwater is increasing rapidly
C) Rainfall has no connection with groundwater
D) Farmers never use groundwater
Ans: A

40. Which traditional practice can help raise groundwater levels?
A) Water harvesting B) Excessive pumping
C) Over-irrigation D) Increasing chemical fertilisers
Ans: A

41. Which is another strategy for conserving groundwater?
A) Wasteful consumption of water
B) Reusing processed water
C) Increasing groundwater extraction
D) Ignoring ponds and tanks
Ans: B

42. Traditional farming practices mentioned for soil management include:
A) Cow dung, mulching and multi-cropping
B) Only chemical fertilisers
C) Excessive pesticides D) Continuous monocropping only

Ans: A

43. The Green Revolution in Punjab involved increased cultivation of

A) Wheat and paddy B) Tea and coffee
C) Cotton and jute only
D) Sugarcane and tobacco only

Ans: A

44. High-yielding varieties introduced during the Green Revolution generally required

A) More water B) No water
C) Less sunlight D) No irrigation

Ans: A

45. Free power contributed to groundwater depletion because it encouraged

A) Over-pumping of groundwater
B) Rainwater harvesting
C) Forest regeneration D) Organic farming

Ans: A

46. About what percentage of Punjab's area is classified as overexploited in the chapter?

A) 20% B) 40% C) 60% D) 80%

Ans: D

47. In large parts of Punjab, groundwater has become inaccessible to depths of approximately

A) 3 metres B) 10 metres C) 30 metres D) 100 metres

Ans: C

48. Excessive use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides can cause

A) Soil degradation and groundwater contamination
B) Only forest growth C) More natural regeneration
D) Complete elimination of pollution

Ans: A

49. In the Sikkim caselet, Pema's family adopted which practice?

A) Organic farming using compost and natural pest repellents
B) Increased use of chemical fertilisers
C) Complete dependence on pesticides
D) Single-crop farming throughout the year

Ans: A

50. Which statement best represents the overall message of the chapter?

A) Natural resources should be used as quickly as possible
B) Renewable resources can never be exhausted
C) Resources should be used responsibly, with restoration, regeneration and sustainability in mind
D) Only non-renewable resources are useful

Ans: C

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Matching

1. Match the following: Types of Natural Resources

Column–I	Column–II
A. Resources essential for life	1. Coal
B. Resources for materials	2. Air, water and food
C. Resources for energy	3. Wood and marble
D. Non-renewable resources	4. Sunlight and wind

A) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1 B) A–3, B–2, C–1, D–4 C) A–2, B–4, C–3, D–1 D) A–1, B–3, C–4, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1

2. Match the following: Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

Column–I	Column–II
A. River water	1. Gold
B. Timber, when allowed to regenerate	2. Renewable resource
C. Coal	3. Renewable resource under sustainable use
D. Iron	4. Non-renewable resource

A) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1 B) A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1 C) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 D) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1

3. Match the following: Sustainable Use of Resources

Column–I	Column–II
A. Water harvesting	1. Soil management
B. Rejuvenation of ponds and tanks	2. Raising groundwater levels
C. Cow dung and natural fertilisers	3. Water conservation
D. Multi-cropping	4. Holistic soil management

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 C) A–3, B–2, C–1, D–4 D) A–4, B–1, C–2, D–3

Ans: C) A–3, B–2, C–1, D–4

4. Match the following: Resource Distribution and Its Implications

Column–I	Column–II
A. Uneven distribution of natural resources	1. Groundwater depletion
B. Green Revolution in Punjab	2. Shapes human settlements and trade
C. Kaveri River	3. Shared by several states/regions
D. Excessive extraction of groundwater	4. High-yielding wheat and paddy

A) A–2, B–4, C–3, D–1 B) A–3, B–4, C–2, D–1 C) A–2, B–3, C–4, D–1 D) A–1, B–4, C–3, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–4, C–3, D–1

5. Match the following: Responsible Use of Natural Resources

Column–I	Column–II
A. Restoration	1. Decline in variety of life
B. Regeneration	2. Returning something to its original healthy state
C. Biodiversity loss	3. Creating new life and conditions for thriving
D. Stewardship	4. Responsible and judicious use of resources

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 C) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 D) A–4, B–3, C–1, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

Chapter: The Universe and the Earth — 7th 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) 23½° B) 45° C) 15° D) 10°
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) 365¼ 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) 27⅓ 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

7th 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_2 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) Privatise 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

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Chapter: Learning through Maps — 7th 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

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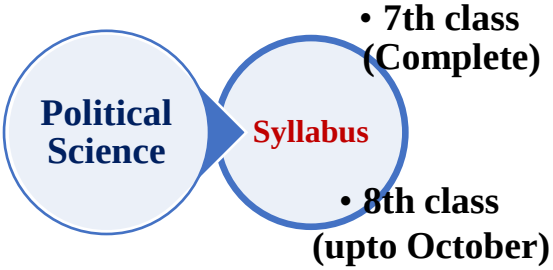
SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

Political Science

166 -175 Questions

10 Marks



Chapter: Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System — 8th CLASS

1. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?
A) Only educated citizens can vote
B) Every adult citizen has the right to vote
C) Only taxpayers can vote
D) Only government employees can vote
Ans: B

2. According to the chapter, every Indian citizen aged _____ and above has the right to vote.
A) 16 years B) 18 years C) 21 years D) 25 years
Ans: B

3. All votes in universal adult franchise have
A) Different values B) Equal value
C) Value according to income
D) Value according to education
Ans: B

4. Which of the following does NOT determine a citizen's voting right under universal adult franchise?
A) Religion B) Gender
C) Education D) All of the above
Ans: D

5.India changed the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 in
A) 1976 B) 1985 C) 1988 D) 1991
Ans: C

6. Universal franchise is based on which Article of the Constitution mentioned in the chapter?
A) Article 14 B) Article 19
C) Article 326 D) Article 370
Ans: C

7. Which of the following elections are based on universal franchise?
A) Lok Sabha elections
B) State Legislative Assembly elections
C) Local elections D) All of the above
Ans: D

8. To exercise the right to vote, a citizen must
A) Own property
B) Be registered as a voter in the constituency
C) Be a government employee
D) Have a university degree
Ans: B

9. What is a constituency?
A) An area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body
B) A political party
C) A polling machine D) An election office
Ans: A

10. Before Independence, approximately what percentage of Indians were allowed to vote
A) 13% B) 25% C) 50% D) 75%
Ans: A

11. Which organisation organises elections in India at the national and state levels discussed in the chapter?
A) Parliament B) Election Commission of India
C) Supreme Court D) Ministry of Home Affairs
Ans: B

12. India is described in the chapter as a
A) Presidential democracy B) Parliamentary democracy
C) Military democracy D) Monarchical democracy
Ans: B

13. The lower house of the Parliament is
A) Rajya Sabha B) Lok Sabha
C) Legislative Council D) Vidhan Parishad
Ans: B

14. The representatives elected to the Lok Sabha are called
A) MLAs B) MPs C) MLCs D) Mayors
Ans: B

15. The representatives elected to a State Legislative Assembly are called
A) MPs B) MLAs C) MLCs D) Sarpanches
Ans: B

16. Which electoral system is used for Lok Sabha elections in India?
A) Proportional Representation only
B) First-Past-the-Post C) Two-round system
D) Direct majority system
Ans: B

17. Under the First-Past-the-Post system, the winner is the candidate who
A) Receives more than 75% of votes
B) Receives exactly 50% of votes
C) Receives the most votes in the constituency
D) Is nominated by the largest party
Ans: C

18. A candidate can win a constituency under the First-Past-the-Post system even if the candidate receives
A) Less than 50% of the votes B) No votes
C) Exactly 100% of the votes D) No valid nomination
Ans: A

19. According to the chapter, India is divided into how many constituencies for Lok Sabha elections?
A) 245 B) 543 C) 545 D) 552
Ans: B

20. If three candidates receive 12, 11 and 10 votes respectively, who wins under First-Past-the-Post?
A) Candidate receiving 10 votes
B) Candidate receiving 11 votes
C) Candidate receiving 12 votes
D) All three candidates
Ans: C

21. The Election Commission of India is a/an
A) Private organisation
B) Independent constitutional body
C) Political party D) Judicial body
Ans: B

22. The Election Commission of India was established in
A) 1947 B) 1950 C) 1952 D) 1960
Ans: B

23. The first general elections in independent India were held in
A) 1947–48 B) 1949–50 C) 1951–52 D) 1955–56
Ans: C

24. Which of the following elections does the ECI conduct?
A) Lok Sabha B) Rajya Sabha
C) President and Vice President D) All of the above
Ans: D

25. Elections to Gram Panchayats and urban local bodies are managed by
A) Election Commission of India
B) State Election Commissions
C) Parliament D) Union Cabinet
Ans: B

26. Which of the following is an important objective of the ECI?
A) Conducting free and fair elections
B) Forming political parties
C) Selecting ministers D) Making the Union Budget
Ans: A

27. What is the purpose of a secret ballot?
A) To allow voters to vote more than once
B) To keep the voter's choice confidential
C) To allow candidates to see votes immediately
D) To eliminate constituencies
Ans: B

28. What does NOTA stand for?
A) None of the Above B) National Option to All
C) New Option to All D) None of the Alternatives
Ans: A

29. What does NOTA allow a voter to do?
A) Vote for two candidates
B) Reject all the listed candidates
C) Cancel an election D) Vote without registration
Ans: B

30. What is the main purpose of VVPAT?
A) To register new voters
B) To provide a physical paper record of the vote
C) To count political parties
D) To prepare the electoral roll
Ans: B

31. VVPAT stands for
A) Voter Verified Political Audit Technology
B) Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
C) Voter Verification Polling and Testing
D) Voting Verification Paper and Technology
Ans: B

32. Which device is used for electronic voting in Indian elections?
A) EVM B) ATM C) GPS D) VCR
Ans: A

33. VVPAT can provide a backup for
A) Verification and recounting in case of disputes
B) Candidate nomination
C) Voter registration only D) Campaigning
Ans: A

34. The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) provides
A) Rules for election campaign behaviour
B) Rules for school examinations
C) Rules for Parliament sessions
D) Rules for taxation
Ans: A

35. The Model Code of Conduct was adopted in
A) Kerala in 1960 B) Andhra Pradesh in 1950
C) Delhi in 1975 D) Maharashtra in 1990
Ans: A

36. From which year did the ECI become proactive in ensuring observance of the MCC?
A) 1960 B) 1962 C) 1988 D) 1991
Ans: D

37. T.N. Seshan became Chief Election Commissioner in
A) 1980 B) 1988 C) 1990 D) 1995
Ans: C

38. How are members of the Rajya Sabha generally elected
A) Directly by all citizens
B) By elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
C) By the President alone D) By the Prime Minister
Ans: B

39. The President of India is elected by
A) All citizens directly
B) Members of Lok Sabha alone
C) Members of Rajya Sabha alone
D) An electoral college of elected representatives
Ans: D

40. The Vice President of India is elected by
A) All citizens directly B) Elected MLAs only
C) Elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
D) Members of the Supreme Court
Ans: C

Matching

1. Match the Terms with Their Correct Meanings

Column – I	Column – II
A. Universal Adult Franchise	1. Right of every adult citizen to vote
B. Franchise	2. Right granted by Constitution or government
C. Constituency	3. Area whose voters elect a representative
D. Suffrage	4. Synonym of franchise

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

2. Match the Institution/Election with the Correct Description

Column – I	Column – II
A. Election Commission of India	1. Conducts and oversees major elections
B. Lok Sabha election	2. Direct election by citizens
C. Rajya Sabha election	3. Indirect election
D. State Election Commission	4. Manages elections to local bodies

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–3, D–2

Ans: A) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

3. Match the Election with Its Electoral Method/College

Column – I	Column – II
A. Lok Sabha	1. Direct election
B. President of India	2. Electoral College + Single Transferable Vote
C. Vice President of India	3. Elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
D. Rajya Sabha	4. Indirect election by an electoral college

A) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4 B) A–4, B–1, C–2, D–3 C) A–2, B–4, C–1, D–3 D) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1

Ans: A) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

4. Match the Election Process Terms with Their Functions

Column – I	Column – II
A. Secret Ballot	1. Keeps the voter's choice private
B. NOTA	2. None of the Above
C. Voter Registration	3. Enables an eligible citizen to vote
D. Election Officer	4. Helps ensure fair conduct of election

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

5. Match the Election Commission Facts with the Correct Information

Column – I	Column – II
A. ECI established	1. 1950
B. First general elections in independent India	2. 1951–52
C. Model Code of Conduct adopted	3. Kerala, 1960
D. T.N. Seshan became Chief Election Commissioner	4. 1990

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

Chapter: The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive 8th CLASS

1. What is the main theme of the Parliamentary System?
A) The Colonial Economy
B) The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive
C) Natural Resources D) India's Electoral System
Ans: B

2. The new Parliament building is located in
A) Mumbai B) Hyderabad C) New Delhi D) Kolkata
Ans: C

3. The new Parliament building has a design that is described as
A) Circular B) Square C) Triangular D) Rectangular
Ans: C

4. The three-sided design of the new Parliament building reflects
A) Power and wealth only
B) Balance, inclusivity and purpose
C) Military strength D) Economic development only
Ans: B

5. The new Parliament building uses green construction that reduces electricity use by approximately
A) 10% B) 20% C) 30% D) 50%
Ans: C

6. Which of the following is represented in the decorative features of the new Parliament building?
A) Peacocks B) Lotuses
C) Tribal art D) All of the above
Ans: D

7. The Ashoka emblem seen in the Parliament building represents
A) India's historical and national heritage
B) A political party
C) A state government D) A judicial institution
Ans: A

8. The quotation at the beginning of the chapter was given by
A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar D) B. R. Ambedkar
Ans: C

9. Universal Adult Franchise means
A) Only educated adults can vote
B) All adult citizens have the right to vote
C) Only taxpayers can vote
D) Only government employees can vote
Ans: B

10. Universal Adult Franchise guarantees voting rights irrespective of
A) Social background B) Economic background
C) Gender, race or religion D) All of the above
Ans: D

11. The people of India directly elect their representatives to
A) Lok Sabha B) Rajya Sabha
C) Supreme Court D) Union Cabinet
Ans: A

12. The elected representatives of the Lok Sabha help in forming
A) The government B) The judiciary
C) The Election Commission D) The Supreme Court
Ans: A

13. The Parliament is described in the chapter as the
A) Supreme judicial body
B) Supreme legislative body of the country
C) Election authority D) Administrative body
Ans: B

14. The Parliament primarily
A) Makes laws
B) Controls and guides the work of government
C) Represents the people D) All of the above
Ans: D

15. The first Lok Sabha was constituted in
A) 1947 B) 1950 C) 1952 D) 1956
Ans: C

16. According to the chapter, the 18th Lok Sabha was constituted in
A) May 2023 B) June 2024
C) January 2025 D) August 2024
Ans: B

17. The Indian Parliament consists of
A) Lok Sabha only B) Rajya Sabha only
C) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
D) President and Supreme Court
Ans: C

18. A legislature having two houses is called
A) Unicameral B) Bicameral
C) Federal D) Presidential
Ans: B

19. The Lok Sabha is also known as the
A) Council of States B) House of the People
C) House of Elders D) Upper House
Ans: B

20. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the
A) House of the People B) Council of States
C) Lower House D) People's Council
Ans: B

21. The Lok Sabha is the
A) Upper House B) Lower House
C) Permanent House D) State House
Ans: B

22. The Rajya Sabha is the
A) Lower House B) Upper House
C) People's House D) State Assembly
Ans: B

23. Members of the Lok Sabha are chosen through
A) Direct election B) Indirect election
C) Nomination only D) Appointment by the President
Ans: A

24. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected
A) Directly by all citizens

B) Indirectly through an electoral college
C) Only by the President D) By the Supreme Court
Ans: B

25. The maximum number of Lok Sabha members envisaged by the Constitution
A) 500 B) 550 C) 543 D) 552
Ans: B

26. The parliamentary system adopted by India was inspired in part by
A) Britain B) Japan C) China D) Russia
Ans: A

27. Indian parliamentary traditions were also influenced by
A) Ancient republics B) Village panchayats
C) Experiences of colonial governance
D) All of the above
Ans: D

28. Federalism refers to
A) Power being concentrated in one government
B) Distribution of power among Centre, States and local governments
C) Rule by the judiciary D) Rule by political parties
Ans: B

29. One important purpose of federalism is to balance
A) National unity and local interests
B) Army and police
C) Agriculture and industry D) Judiciary and media
Ans: A

30. Who presides over the Lok Sabha?
A) President B) Prime Minister
C) Speaker D) Vice President
Ans: C

31. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by
A) The President B) The members of the Lok Sabha
C) The Rajya Sabha D) The Prime Minister
Ans: B

32. One important function of the Speaker is to
A) Conduct Lok Sabha sessions
B) Appoint the Prime Minister
C) Appoint Governors D) Conduct elections
Ans: A

33. The Speaker also
A) Maintains discipline in the House
B) Allows members to speak
C) Ensures rules are followed D) All of the above
Ans: D

34. The Rajya Sabha is presided over by
A) Speaker B) Vice President of India
C) Prime Minister D) President
Ans: B

35. The Vice President acts as the _____ of the Rajya Sabha.
A) Speaker B) Chairperson
C) Prime Minister D) Leader of Opposition
Ans: B

36. Which of the following is a legislative function of Parliament?
A) Making laws B) Implementing laws
C) Conducting court trials D) Running schools directly
Ans: A

37. Which is NOT one of the four broad categories of legislative functions discussed?
A) Constitutional functions B) Law making
C) Executive accountability D) Conducting judicial trials
Answer: D

38. Which principle is supported by Parliament's constitutional functions?
A) Universal adult suffrage B) Separation of powers
C) Federalism D) All of the above
Ans: D

39. Parliament helps uphold Fundamental Rights by
A) Framing laws and policies B) Conducting elections
C) Running courts D) Appointing judges directly
Ans: A

40. A Bill is
A) A final law B) A draft of a proposed law
C) A court judgment D) A government department
Ans: B

41. A Bill becomes an Act after
A) Only being introduced
B) Parliamentary approval and the required constitutional process
C) Being discussed by citizens only
D) Being approved by a political party
Ans: B

42. A Bill may be referred to a
A) Standing Committee B) Election Commission
C) Police station D) District Collector
Ans: A

43. A Standing Committee consists of
A) Judges only B) MPs
C) Governors only D) Civil servants only
Ans: B

44. A Standing Committee is generally
A) A temporary election body
B) A permanent committee structure
C) A court D) A political party
Ans: B

45. Which is an important stage in the law-making process?
A) Reading of the Bill B) Clause-by-clause discussion
C) Voting D) All of the above
Ans: D

46. After being passed in one House, the Bill generally goes through the process in
A) The other House B) The Supreme Court
C) The Election Commission D) A State Assembly
Ans: A

47. After parliamentary approval, a Bill requires
A) Presidential assent B) Approval by the Chief Justice

C) Approval by the Election Commission
D) Approval by all State Assemblies

Ans: A

48. After Presidential assent, the law is officially announced through

A) Gazette notification B) Election manifesto
C) Newspaper advertisement only D) Court order

Ans: A

49. The official government publication announcing legal documents is called

A) Gazette B) Bulletin C) Manifesto D) Journal

Ans: A

50. The Right to Education Act applies to children in the age groups

A) 3–6 years B) 6–14 years
C) 14–18 years D) 5–10 years

Ans: B

51. A Money Bill deals mainly with

A) Financial matters B) Foreign languages
C) Judicial appointments D) Local elections

Ans: A

52. A Money Bill can be introduced only in

A) Rajya Sabha B) Lok Sabha
C) Supreme Court D) State Legislative Council

Ans: B

53. The introduction of a Money Bill requires prior recommendation of the

A) Prime Minister B) President
C) Speaker D) Vice President

Ans: B

54. Parliament approves and monitors government expenditure through

A) Annual budget B) Election manifesto
C) Judicial review D) Census

Ans: A

55. Why does Parliament monitor government expenditure?

A) Government spends public money
B) Parliament appoints teachers
C) Parliament controls private companies
D) Parliament conducts elections

Ans: A

56. The Union Executive consists of

A) President, Vice President and Council of Ministers
B) Parliament only
C) Supreme Court and High Courts
D) Election Commission only

Ans: A

57. The Council of Ministers is headed by

A) President B) Vice President
C) Prime Minister D) Speaker

Ans: C

58. The President is the

A) Head of State B) Nominal head of the Executive
C) Both A and B D) Head of Lok Sabha

Ans: C

59. The de facto executive authority at the Centre is

A) President B) Prime Minister
C) Speaker D) Vice President

Ans: B

60. The President appoints

A) Prime Minister B) Other ministers
C) Both A and B D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans: C

61. The Prime Minister normally belongs to

A) The majority party or coalition in Lok Sabha
B) The Supreme Court C) The Election Commission
D) The Rajya Sabha only

Ans: A

62. Which of the following is a function of the Prime Minister?

A) Leading the Council of Ministers
B) Advising the President
C) Coordinating ministries D) All of the above

Ans: D

63. The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to

A) Rajya Sabha B) Lok Sabha
C) Supreme Court D) President alone

Ans: B

64. Civil servants primarily help the government by

A) Implementing laws and policies
B) Conducting elections as political candidates
C) Making constitutional amendments
D) Acting as judges

Ans: A

65. The Question Hour helps Parliament

A) Hold the Executive accountable B) Elect the President
C) Make court judgments D) Appoint civil servants

Ans: A

66. During Question Hour, MPs can ask ministers about

A) Government policies B) Government activities
C) Decisions and actions D) All of the above

Ans: D

67. The Judiciary is primarily responsible for

A) Interpreting and applying laws
B) Conducting elections
C) Making the annual budget D) Selecting ministers

Ans: A

68. The Judiciary is described in the chapter as the

A) Executive authority
B) Custodian of the Constitution
C) Legislative authority D) Election authority

Ans: B

69. Which principle ensures that no single organ of government becomes too powerful?

A) Separation of powers and checks and balances
B) Universal taxation
C) Direct democracy only D) Centralisation

Ans: A

70. Which statement correctly describes the relationship among the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary?

A) Legislature makes laws, Executive implements them, and Judiciary checks their constitutional validity

B) Judiciary makes all laws and Executive conducts elections

C) Executive makes all laws without Parliament

D) Legislature conducts court trials

Ans: A

Matching

1. Match the Parts of Parliament with Their Description

Column – I	Column – II
A. President	1. House of the People
B. Lok Sabha	2. Council of States
C. Rajya Sabha	3. Part of the Parliament
D. Parliament	4. Consists of President and two Houses

A) A–3, B–1, C–2, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4 C) A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1 D) A–2, B–1, C–4, D–3

Ans: A) A–3, B–1, C–2, D–4

2. Match the Parliamentary Terms with Their Correct Meaning

Column – I	Column – II
A. Lok Sabha	1. Upper House
B. Rajya Sabha	2. Lower House
C. Bicameral	3. Legislature having two Houses
D. Federalism	4. Distribution of power between Centre and States

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–3, B–4, C–1, D–2 D) A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

3. Match the Office with Its Function

Column – I	Column – II
A. Speaker of Lok Sabha	1. Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
B. Vice President	2. Presides over Lok Sabha
C. Prime Minister	3. Leads the Council of Ministers
D. President	4. Head of State and nominal head of Executive

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–3, B–4, C–1, D–2 D) A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

4. Match the Functions of Parliament with Their Correct Description

Column – I	Column – II
A. Law Making	1. Making laws for the country
B. Executive Accountability	2. Holding the Executive accountable
C. Financial Accountability	3. Dealing with financial matters
D. Constitutional Functions	4. Upholding constitutional values and functions

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

5. Match the Executive Members with the Correct Information

Column – I	Column – II
A. President	1. Head of the Council of Ministers
B. Vice President	2. Head of State
C. Prime Minister	3. Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
D. Council of Ministers	4. Collectively responsible to Lok Sabha

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–3, B–4, C–2, D–1 D) A–4, B–1, C–3, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

Chapter: Indian Constituency – an introduction

7th 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 lengthiest 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) Written Constitution	1) Document with rules & laws in one place
b) Lengthy Constitution	2) Contains many detailed provisions
c) Federal System	3) Power divided between Centre & States
d) Secular	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) 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. Fundamental Rights → Purpose

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

4. Preamble → Key Features

Column A	Column B
a) Sovereign	1) Independent, free from external control
b) Socialist	2) Strives to reduce economic inequality
c) Secular	3) No religion is given preference
d) Democratic	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) Flexible & Rigid	1) Can be amended by Parliament; some provisions need special procedure
b) Lengthy	2) Detailed rules for various subjects
c) Federal	3) Division of powers between Centre & States
d) Democratic	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

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
a) Governor	1) Head of State, appoints Chief Minister & ministers
b) Chief Minister	2) Head of State Government, leads executive
c) State Legislature	3) Makes laws at state level
d) State Judiciary	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
a) Legislative Assembly	1) Elected representatives, lower house
b) Legislative Council	2) Upper house (in some states), partly nominated
c) Governor	3) Summons and prorogues legislature
d) Speaker	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
a) Education	1) Running schools, colleges, literacy programs
b) Health	2) Hospitals, vaccination programs
c) Police & Law	3) Maintaining law and order, public safety
d) Public Works	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
a) Governor	1) Constitutional head of the state
b) Chief Minister	2) Political head of government, executive powers
c) Council of Ministers	3) Assist Chief Minister in administration
d) Advocate General	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

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Chapter: Road Safety — 7th 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 ≤50cc)
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

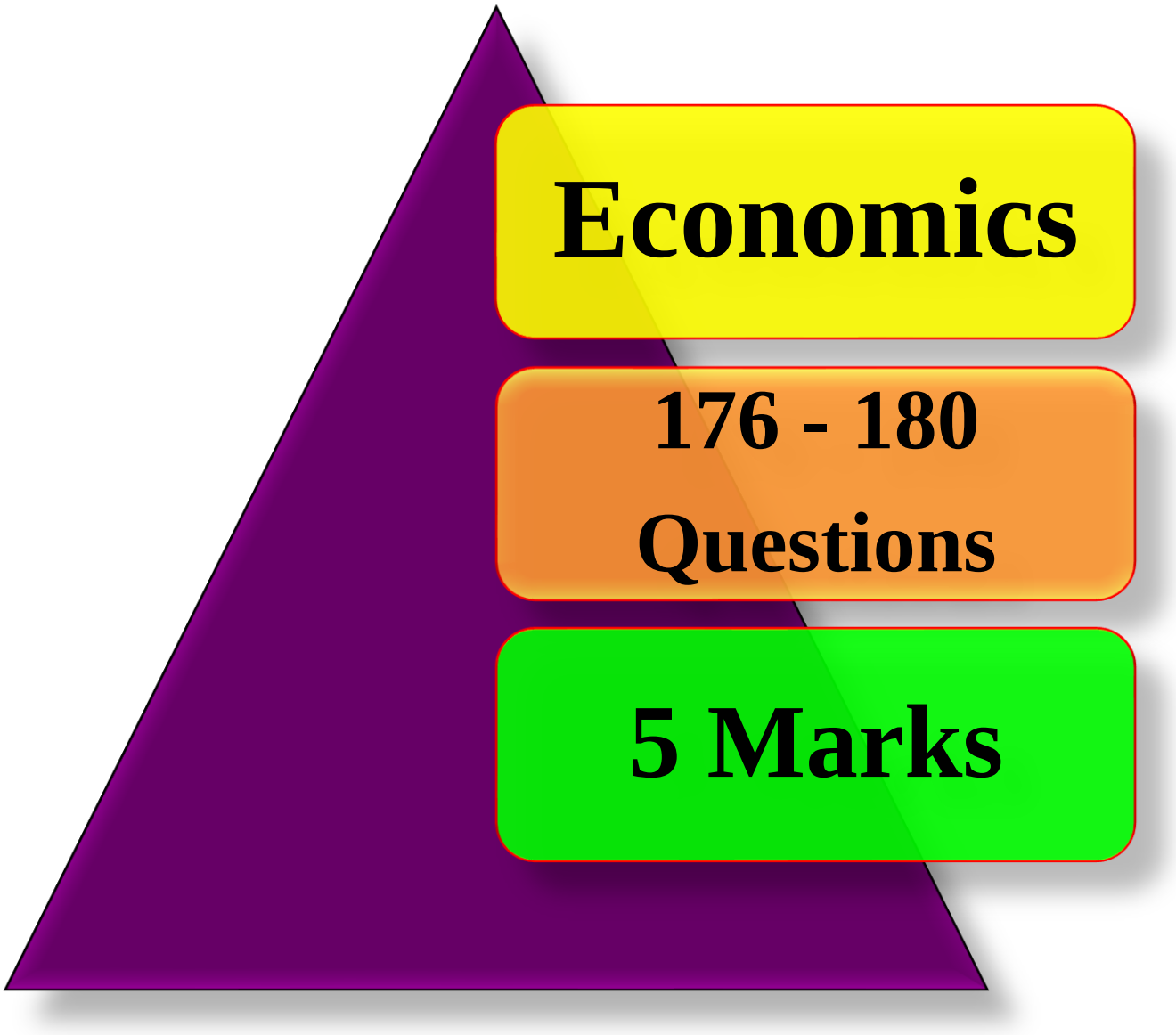
4. Safety Devices → Use

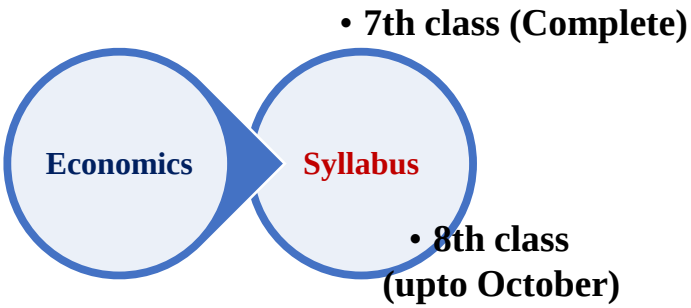
Column A	Column B
a) Helmet	1) Protect head during motorcycle riding
b) Seat belt	2) Protect occupants in cars & buses
c) Reflective jackets	3) Make pedestrians & workers visible at night
d) Road markings	4) Guide drivers and pedestrians on lanes & crossings

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





Chapter: FACTORS OF PRODUCTION 8th CLASS

1. What are the resources or inputs used in producing goods and services called?
A) Consumer goods B) Factors of production
C) Finished products D) Market goods
Ans: B

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the four factors of production mentioned in the chapter?
A) Land B) Labour C) Capital D) Consumption
Ans: D

3. The four factors of production are
A) Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship
B) Money, machines, markets and consumers
C) Land, money, trade and transport
D) Labour, population, markets and technology
Ans: A

4. Technology is described in the chapter as
A) A consumer product B) A natural resource only
C) A facilitator and crucial enabler of production
D) A type of labour
Ans: C

5. Businesses combine various inputs mainly to
A) Reduce population B) Create goods and services
C) Stop economic activities
D) Increase consumption only
Ans: B

6. Which of the following is an example of a business?
A) A factory B) A shop
C) A firm D) All of the above
Ans: D

7. A business can create opportunities for people to
A) Engage in economic activities B) Avoid work
C) Reduce production D) Stop trade
Ans: A

8. Which factor includes resources provided by nature?
A) Labour B) Land C) Capital D) Entrepreneurship
Ans: B

9. In economics term 'The Land' includes
A) Only agricultural fields B) Only buildings
C) Natural resources D) Only urban land
Ans: C

10. Which of the following is included under land as a factor of production?
A) Sunlight B) Minerals
C) Water D) All of the above
Ans: D

11. Which one is a natural resource included under the economic meaning of land?
A) Computer B) Natural gas
C) Tractor D) Factory
Ans: B

12. A business may obtain land by
A) Purchasing it or paying rent
B) Borrowing it from workers
C) Producing it itself D) Receiving it as labour
Ans: A

13. Which of the following best represents the factor 'land' in agriculture?
A) Farmer B) Tractor C) Fertile soil D) Entrepreneur
Ans: C

14. Labour refers to
A) Only physical strength B) Only mental ability
C) Physical and mental effort used in production
D) Natural resources
Ans: C

15. Which of the following is an example of labour?
A) Farmer B) Soil C) Machinery D) Building
Ans: A

16. Which professional mainly uses specialised knowledge and skills?
A) Chemical engineer B) Natural gas
C) Soil D) Machinery
Ans: A

17. Human beings are considered a resource because they
A) Only consume goods
B) Apply knowledge, skills and decision-making abilities
C) Only own land D) Only provide money
Ans: B

18. Which of the following is an example of human contribution to production?
A) A scientist inventing a technology
B) A police officer maintaining law and order
C) A chef developing new recipes D) All of the above
Ans: D

19. Skill is best defined as
A) Money invested in business
B) Ability to do an activity or job well through practice and training
C) Ownership of land D) A natural resource
Ans: B

20. Which of the following workers primarily contributes through specialised skills?
A) Software developer B) River
C) Mineral D) Factory building
Ans: A

21. Human capital refers mainly to
A) Machines owned by people
B) Knowledge, skills, experience and abilities of individuals
C) Natural resources D) Buildings and factories
Ans: B

22. Human capital improves the
A) Quality and efficiency of labour B) Quantity of land
C) Availability of minerals D) Size of factories
Ans: A

23. Which of the following is a facilitator of human capital?
A) Education B) Training
C) Healthcare D) All of the above
Ans: D

24. Education helps people to
A) Gain knowledge and develop expertise
B) Reduce their skills C) Avoid economic activity
D) Reduce productivity
Ans: A

25. Training mainly helps an individual to
A) Learn the skills required for a job or activity
B) Acquire natural resources
C) Purchase land D) Become a consumer only
Ans: A

26. Healthcare contributes to human capital because good health
A) Reduces productivity
B) Supports cognitive development and enables people to work effectively
C)Eliminates the need for education D)Reduces skills
Ans: B

27. A healthy worker is generally able to:
A) Do more work in a shorter period
B) Avoid all forms of work
C) Reduce production D) Replace all capital
Ans: A

28. Which combination best develops human capital?
A) Education + training + healthcare
B) Land + minerals only C) Money + buildings only
D) Machines + vehicles only
Ans: A

29. A civil engineer learning design principles and construction techniques is developing:
A) Natural resources B) Human capital
C) Physical land D) Financial capital
Ans: B

30. The chapter uses the Japanese concept of Kaizen, which means
A) Rapid industrialisation B) Continuous improvement
C) Maximum profit D) Complete automation
Ans: B

31. According to the chapter, Germany's work culture is associated with
A) Punctuality and attention to detail and quality
B) Avoidance of technology
C) Dependence only on natural resources
D) Reduction of skills
Ans: A

32. Productivity means
A) Ability to do more in a particular time period
B) Amount of land owned
C) Total population D) Amount of money saved
Ans: A

33. Adult literacy rate refers to the percentage of people aged
A) 5 years and above B) 10 years and above
C) 15 years and above who can read and write with understanding
D) 21 years and above only
Ans: C

34. Capital in economics means
A) Only cash B) Only land C) Only labour
D) Any physical or financial asset used to produce goods and services
Ans: D

35. Which of the following is an example of physical capital?
A) Machinery B) Skills
C) Natural gas D) Entrepreneurial idea
Ans: A

36. Which of the following can be considered capital?
A) Tools B) Equipment
C) Vehicles D) All of the above
Ans: D

37. Capital is essential for
A) Manufacturing and service-sector enterprises
B) Only farming C) Only households
D) Only government offices
Ans: A

38. When Ratna needed additional funds to start her business, she obtained
A) A bank loan B) Free land
C) Free machinery D) Natural resources
Ans: A

39. A borrower pays the lender an additional amount for using money for a specified period. This is called
A) Dividend B) Interest C) Salary D) Rent
Ans: B

40. A company may raise financial capital from the public through
A) Stock market B) Forest
C) Labour market only D) Agricultural land
Ans: A

41. A stock market is a market where
A) Shares are bought and sold B) Land is cultivated
C) Labour is trained D) Natural gas is produced
Ans: A

42. The amount paid regularly by a company to shareholders out of profits is called
A) Interest B) Rent C) Dividend D) Salary
Ans: C

43. Which can be an initial source of funds for a person starting a business?
A) Personal savings B) Family
C) Friends D) All of the above
Ans: D

44. Entrepreneurship means
A) Only working for wages
B) Starting a business or creating something new to solve a problem
C) Buying natural resources
D) Consuming goods
Ans: B

45. An entrepreneur primarily
A) Combines factors of production
B) Only provides labour
C) Only owns land D) Only consumes goods
Ans: A

46. Which is an important characteristic of an entrepreneur?
A) Taking calculated risks B) Avoiding all decisions
C) Depending entirely on others
D) Refusing innovation
Ans: A

47. An entrepreneur's vision can help
A) Bring innovative products and services to the market
B) Reduce employment
C) Stop production D) Eliminate technology
Ans: A

48. Entrepreneurship can create
A) Employment opportunities B) Livelihood opportunities
C) Innovative products and services D) All of the above
Ans: D

49. A startup is
A) A large government department
B) An entrepreneurial venture with limited resources aiming at rapid growth and expansion while leveraging technology
C) A natural resource D) A type of labour
Ans: B

50. J. R. D. Tata is presented in the chapter as an example of
A) Entrepreneur B) Farmer
C) Scientist only D) Government officer
Ans: A

51. J. R. D. Tata started India's first airline,
A) Indian Airlines B) Tata Airlines
C) Bharat Airlines D) National Airlines
Ans: B

52. Tata Airlines later became:
A) Air India B) Indigo C) Vistara D) SpiceJet
Ans: A

53. Technology means
A) Application of scientific knowledge
B) Use of only traditional tools
C) Only computer programming
D) Only machinery
Ans: A

54. Which technology allows people to make digital payments quickly?
A) GPS B) UPI C) SWAYAM D) NCS
Ans: B

55. Farmers can use technology to obtain
A) Advance weather information
B) Only bank loans
C) Factory machinery D) Stock dividends
Ans: A

56. GPS is useful for
A) Finding suitable routes for transporting goods
B) Training workers
C) Producing natural gas D) Providing healthcare
Ans: A

57. Which statement about technology is correct?
A) Only new technologies are useful
B) Some old technologies continue to be useful
C) Technology has no role in production
D) Technology replaces every worker
Ans: B

58. Which pair is correctly matched?
A) UPI — digital payments
B) GPS — route identification
C) SWAYAM — online learning
D) All of the above
Ans: D

59. SWAYAM provides
A) Online learning opportunities B) Bank loans
C) Agricultural land D) Factory machinery
Ans: A

60. The National Career Service helps people
A) Find job opportunities B) Purchase land
C) Manufacture machines D) Obtain minerals
Ans: A

61. Which statement best describes the relationship among factors of production?
A) They are completely independent
B)They complement and are interconnected with one another
C) Only land is necessary D) Only capital is necessary
Ans: B

62. Agriculture, construction and handicrafts are generally more
A) Capital-intensive B) Labour-intensive
C) Technology-free D) Resource-free
Ans: B

63. Semiconductor chips require relatively more
A) Specialised machinery and capital
B) Only manual labour
C) Only land D) Only entrepreneurship
Ans: A

64. An activity that depends relatively more on labour is called
A) Capital-intensive B) Labour-intensive
C) Land-intensive D) Resource-free
Ans: B

65. If an important factor of production is missing or misused
A) Production may become inefficient or stop
B) Production always increases
C) Costs always become zero D) No effect occurs
Ans: A

66. Increased use of machines in agriculture can
A) Increase dependence on manual labour
B) Lower dependence on labour

C) Eliminate all production D) Eliminate capital

Ans: B

67. A supply chain is

A) A network involved in production and sale of goods
B) Only a road network
C) Only a financial market D) Only a group of workers

Ans: A

68. A major disruption in a supply chain can

A) Halt production B) Always increase production
C) Eliminate demand D) Increase natural resources

Ans: A

69. Which of the following is a responsibility of producers towards natural resources?

A) Reduce waste and pollution
B) Use resources irresponsibly
C) Ignore environmental damage
D) Increase unnecessary waste

Ans: A

70. According to the chapter, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) includes

A) Reducing pollution
B) Supporting the well-being of local communities
C) Treating employees and customers with respect
D) All of the above

Ans: D

1. Match the Factors of Production with Their Meaning

Column – I	Column – II
A. Land	1. Wages
B. Labour	2. Rent
C. Capital	3. Interest
D. Entrepreneurship	4. Organiser and Profit

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3 C) A–3, B–4, C–1, D–2 D) A–4, B–3, C–2, D–1

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

2. Match the Resource with the Correct Example

Column – I	Column – II
A. Land	1. Farmer's physical effort
B. Labour	2. Soil and water
C. Human Capital	3. Knowledge and specialised skills
D. Technology	4. A method that helps produce more with the same or fewer inputs

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 C) A–1, B–4, C–2, D–3 D) A–4, B–3, C–1, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

3. Match the Human Capital Facilitators with Their Role

Column – I	Column – II
A. Education	1. Supports physical and mental well-being
B. Training	2. Provides knowledge
C. Healthcare	3. Develops skills for a particular job
D. Human Capital	4. Specialised skills, knowledge and expertise

A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4 B) A–3, B–2, C–4, D–1 C) A–1, B–4, C–2, D–3 D) A–4, B–1, C–3, D–2

Ans: A) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

4. Match the Entrepreneurial Activities with Their Meaning

Column – I	Column – II
A. Entrepreneur	1. Creates innovative products or services
B. Risk-taking	2. Accepts uncertainty involved in business
C. Organising resources	3. Brings together factors of production
D. Innovation	4. Finds new solutions to problems

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) A–1, B–2, C–3, D–4

5. Match the Factors with Their Role in Production

Column – I	Column – II
A. Land	1. Human effort and skills
B. Labour	2. Natural resources
C. Capital	3. Financial and productive resources
D. Technology	4. Helps increase production efficiency

A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4 B) A–1, B–3, C–2, D–4 C) A–4, B–2, C–1, D–3 D) A–3, B–4, C–2, D–1

Ans: A) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

Chapter: Market Around Us — 7th 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 — 7th 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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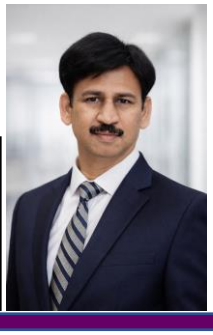

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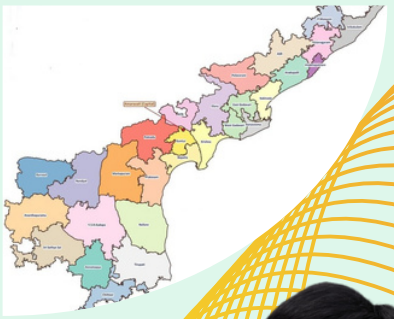
2026

Syllabus
7th class A.Y (2025 - 2026)
8th class A.Y (2026 - 2027)







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