



Social Science

7th Standard



**Based on the New Syllabus and
New Textbook for 2019-20**

Salient Features

- ✦ Term-wise Guide for the year 2019-20, Term-II.
- ✦ Complete Answers to Textbook Exercises.
- ✦ Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- ✦ Unit Test Question paper for each unit, with answer key



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Unit 1

History

VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the circumstances that led to the rise and expansion of Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms
- ❑ To familiarise ourselves with the administration, military organisation and the economic life during the time of their reign
- ❑ To know the contribution of Vijayanagar and Bahmani rulers to literature art and architecture



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who was the greatest ruler of Sangama Dynasty?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Bukka | (b) Devaraya II |
| (c) Harihara II | (d) Krishna Devaraya |

[Ans : (b) Devaraya II]

2. Which was the most common animal depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagara style?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Elephant | (b) Horse |
| (c) Cow | (d) Deer |

[Ans : (b) Horse]

3. Who was the last ruler of the Sangama Dynasty?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Rama Raya | (b) Tirumaladeva Raya |
| (c) Devaraya II | (d) Virupaksha Raya II |

[Ans : (d) Virupaksha Raya II]

4. Who ended the Sultanate in Madurai?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Saluva Narasimha | (b) Devaraya II |
| (c) Kumara Kampana | (d) Tirumaladeva Raya |

[Ans : (c) Kumara Kampana]





Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The _____ kingdom spread all over the Maharashtra region and partly over karnataka.
 (a) Bahmani (b) Chola
 (c) Chera (d) Vijayanagar [Ans : (a) Bahmani]
2. Harihara and Bukka belonged to the _____ dynasty.
 (a) Saluva (b) Sangama
 (c) Aravidu (d) Tuglaq [Ans : (b) Sangama]
3. After _____, the Vijayanagar empire went through a crisis.
 (a) Harihara II (b) Virupaksha Raja II
 (c) Devaraya II (d) Gajapathi [Ans : (c) Devaraya II]
4. _____ was the Gajapathi ruler of Odisha.
 (a) Saluva Narasimha (b) Bukka
 (c) Naras Nayaka (d) Prataparudra [Ans : (d) Prataparudra]
5. _____ was the minor who ascended the throne of Vijayanagar.
 (a) Achtyuda Raya (b) Sadasiva Raya
 (c) Venkata I (d) Rama Raya [Ans : (b) Sadasiva Raya]
6. The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river _____.
 (a) Krishna (b) Narmada
 (c) Godavari (d) Tungabhadra [Ans : (d) Tungabhadra]
7. _____ of the Aravidu dynasty moved to Chandragiri carrying all the treasures and wealth.
 (a) Rama Raya (b) Sadasiva Raya
 (c) Tirumaladeva Raya (d) Achtyda Deva Raya
 [Ans : (c) Tirumaladeva Raya]
8. Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by humerous _____ industries.
 (a) cottage-scale (b) large-scale
 (c) medium-scale (d) small-scale [Ans : (a) cottage-scale]
9. _____ succeeded Bahman shah.
 (a) Ala-ud-din Hasan (b) Muhammad bin Tughluq
 (c) Muhammad Shah I (d) Mujahid
 [Ans : (c) Muhammad Shah I]





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- _____ was the noteworthy ruler of the Bahmini kingdom who ruled for 19 years.
 - Muhammad III
 - Muhammad II
 - Maljahid
 - Muhammad shah
- The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river _____.
 - Krishna
 - Narmada
 - Godavari
 - Tungabhadra

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- Mahmud Gawan used _____ chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpowder.
- Ala-ud-din Hasan was also known as _____.
- Mahmud Gawan's world famous madrasa was in _____.

III. Match :

(4 × 1 = 4)

A			B
1.	Mandapam	–	a) Lord Ranganatha
2.	Aravidu dynasty	–	b) Districts
3.	Nadus	–	c) Tirumaladeva Raya
4.	Andal	–	d) Open pavilion

IV. True or False :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The contribution of Bahmani kings to architecture is evident in Hampi.
- Alasani Peddana was the greatest of all Astadiggajas.
- Kingship of Vijayanagar administration was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture.

V. Answer in one or two sentences

(4 × 2 = 8)

- Battle of Talikota.
- The five independent kingdoms of Deccan Sultanate.
- Name the cottage scale industries of the Vijayanagar kingdom.
- Why did Mahmud Gawan divide the Bahmani sultanate into eight provinces.





Unit 2

History

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To trace the foundation and establishment of Mughal Empire in India.
- ❑ To acquaint ourselves with the career and achievements of six great Mughal kings.
- ❑ To understand the administrative and religious policies of the Mughal rulers.
- ❑ To gain knowledge about the cultural contributions of Mughals.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Humayun | (b) Babur |
| (c) Jahangir | (d) Akbar |

[Ans : (b) Babur]

2. In which battle did Akbar defeat Rana Pratap?

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (a) Panipat | (b) Chausa |
| (c) Haldighati | (d) Kanauj |

[Ans : (c) Haldighati]

3. Whose palace in Delhi was destroyed by Sher Shah?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Babur | (b) Humayun |
| (c) Ibrahim Lodi | (d) Alam Khan |

[Ans : (b) Humayun]

4. Who introduced Mansabdari system?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Sher Sha | (b) Akbar |
| (c) Jahangir | (d) Shah Jahan |

[Ans : (b) Akbar]

5. Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Birbal | (b) Raja Bhagwan Das |
| (c) Raja Todarmal | (d) Raja Man Singh |

[Ans : (b) Raja Todarmal]





IX. Activity

Collect information about the scholars in Akbar's court and conduct a mock Ibadat khana in the class.

Ans. Scholars of Akbar's court

Tansen	-	Renowned Singer
Fakir Aziao Din	-	Religious Advisor and Minister
Faizi	-	Minister of education
Mulla - Do - Piyaza	-	Minister of affairs
Raja Birbal	-	Minister of foreign affairs
Raja Todar Mal	-	Finance Minister
Abu'l Fazl ibn Mubarak	-	Grand Vizier

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

- _____ was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
 (a) Humayun (b) Babur
 (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah **[Ans : (b) Babur]**
- Babur inherited _____, a small kingdom in central Asia.
 (a) Farghana (b) Chanderi
 (c) Agra (d) Delhi **[Ans : (a) Farghana]**
- Babur led his first expedition towards _____.
 (a) Kabul (b) China
 (c) India (d) Turkey **[Ans : (c) India]**
- Babur chose his eldest son, _____ as his heir.
 (a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah
 (c) Jahangir (d) Humayun **[Ans : (d) Humayun]**
- _____ started the rule of Sur dynasty at Agra.
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Muhammad Shah
 (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah **[Ans : (d) Sher Shah]**
- The memory of the gallant Rajput, _____ is treasured in Rajputara.
 (a) Rana Pratap (b) Rana Uday Singh
 (c) Prithiviraj Chauhan (d) Rana Sanga **[Ans : (a) Rana Pratap]**
- Akbar sent _____ of Jaipur as governor of Kabul once.
 (a) Rana Pratap (b) Raja Man Singh
 (c) Raja Todarmal (d) Rana Sanga **[Ans : (b) Raja Man Singh]**



**VII. Answer the following :****1. Given an account of the Religious policy of Akbar.**

- Ans.** (i) The Mughal emperors were the followers of Islam. Akbar was very liberal in his religious policy.
- (ii) In Akbar's court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites.
- (iii) Akbar tried to include the good principles in all religions and formulated them into one single faith called Din-I-Ilahi (divine faith).
- (iv) Jahangir and Shah Jahan also followed the policy of Akbar. Aurangzeb rejected the liberal views of his predecessors.
- (v) As we pointed out earlier, he re-imposed the jizya and pilgrim tax on the Hindus. His intolerance towards other religions made him unpopular among the people.

VIII. HOTS :**1. Name a few famous monuments built during Mughal rule in Delhi.**

- Ans.** Alai Darwaza, Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Safdarjung tomb, Humayun's tomb, Isa Khan's tomb.

**UNIT TEST**

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :**(2 × 1 = 2)**

- 1.** The famous monument of Sher Shah's reign was his mausoleum built at _____ in Bihar.
- (a) Gaya (b) Patna
- (c) Nalanda (d) Sasaram
- 2.** Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?
- (a) Birbal (b) Raja Bhagwan Das
- (c) Raja Todarmal (d) Raja Man Singh

II. Fill in the blanks :**(3 × 1 = 3)**

- 1.** _____ was a hall at Fatehpur Sikri where scholars of all religions met for a discourse.
- 2.** Babur was the great grandson of _____.
- 3.** _____ were tax-free lands given to scholars and religious institutions.

III. Match :**(4 × 1 = 4)**

1.	Wakil	-	a) In-charge of the army
2.	Wazir	-	b) Royal house hoed
3.	Mir Bhakshi	-	c) Prime Minister
4.	Mir Saman	-	d) In-charge of revenue



Unit 3

History

RISE OF MARATHAS AND PESHWAS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To trace the origin and the growth of Maratha kingdom with particular emphasis on the role played by Shivaji in strengthening it.
- ❑ To know about the administrative structure introduced by Shivaji.
- ❑ To examine how far the Marathas were responsible for the decline of the Mughals.
- ❑ To assess the role of Peshwas in carrying on Maratha power.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji?

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

[Ans : (a) Dadaji Kondadev]
2. How was the Prime Minister of Maratha kings known?

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

[Ans : (b) Peshwa]
3. Name the family priest of Shambhuji who influenced him in his day-to-day administration.

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

[Ans : (d) Kavi Kalash]
4. What was the backbone of Shivaji's army in the beginning?

(a) Artillery	(b) Cavalry
(c) Infantry	(d) Elephantry

[Ans : (c) Infantry]
5. Who proclaimed wars and freed Malwa and Gujarat from Mughal domination?

(a) Balaji Vishwanath	(b) Bajirao
(c) Balaji Bajirao	(d) Shahu

[Ans : (b) Bajirao]





IX. Map

1. Maratha Empire with prominent cities and forts.

Ans.



X. Student Activity

1. Match the responsibilities of Ashtapradhan

A	B
1. Amatya	- Foreign Minister
2. Waqia Navis	- Commander-in-Chief
3. Sumant	- Finance Minister
4. Senapati	- Interior Minister

Ans.

A	B
1. Amatya	- Finance Minister
2. Waqia Navis	- Interior Minister
3. Sumant	- Foreign Minister
4. Senapati	- Commander-in-Chief

2. Group Activity

Collect information about the Thanjavur Marathas with special reference to their contribution to education, art and architecture.

Ans.

Activity to be done by the students themselves



Unit 1

Geography

RESOURCES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the importance of resources
- ❑ To describe the renewable resources
- ❑ To understand the non-renewable resources
- ❑ To identify the fossil fuel resources



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following is renewable resource?

(a) Gold	(b) Iron
(c) Petrol	(d) solar energy

[Ans : (d) solar energy]
2. Where is the largest solar power project situated in India?

(a) Kamuthi	(b) Aralvaimozhi
(c) Muppandal	(d) Neyveli

[Ans : (a) Kamuthi]
3. Which is one of the first metals known and used by man?

(a) Iron	(b) Copper
(c) Gold	(d) Silver

[Ans : (b) Copper]
4. _____ is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics Industry.

(a) Limestone	(b) Mica
(c) Manganese	(d) Silver

[Ans : (b) Mica]
5. Electricity produced from coal is called _____.

(a) Thermal Power	(b) Nuclear power
(c) Solar power	(d) Hydel power

[Ans : (a) Thermal Power]





- (ii) About 10% of sedimentary rocks are limestones. Mostly limestone is made into crushed stone and used as a construction material.
- (iii) It is used for facing stone, floor tiles, stair treads, windows sills and many other purposes.
- (iv) Crushed limestone is used in smelting and other metal refining process. Portland cement is made from limestone.

3. What are the different types of fossil fuel resources? Explain them.

Ans. Fossil fuel resources :

- (i) Fossil fuel resources are normally formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.
- (ii) They are often referred to as fossil fuels and are formed from hydrocarbon.

Coal :

- (i) This is the most abundantly found fossil fuel that forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat.
- (ii) It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines to generate electricity.

Petroleum :

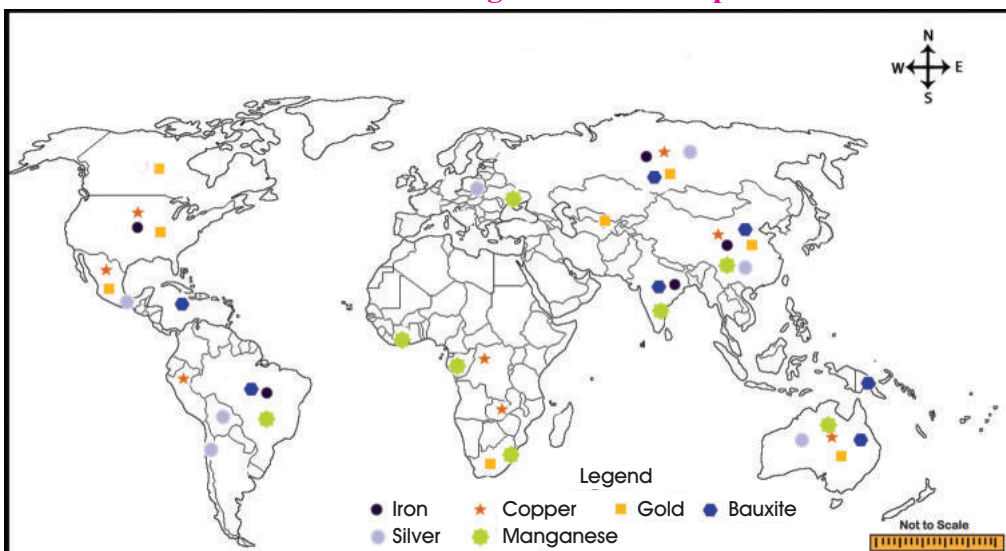
- (i) Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in Offshore and coastal areas.
- (ii) Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold as they are very valuable.

Natural gas :

- (i) Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
- (ii) It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

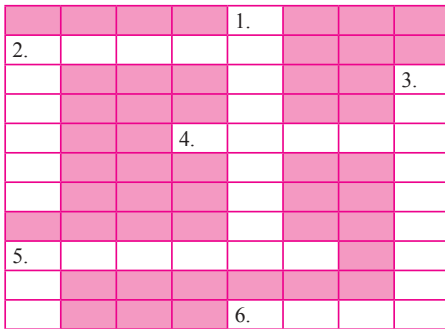
IX. Activity

1. Mark the metallic resources on the given outline map of the world.





2. Crossword puzzle



Across

2. The leading coal producers of the world
4. Considered as a great source of energy
5. Precious metal like gold
6. Used as an insulating material in electrical industry

Down

1. Used in making electrical batteries
2. Good conductor of heat and electricity
3. The largest producer of gold in India
5. Produces energy in the form of heat and light

				¹ M			
² C	H	I	N	A			
O				N			³ K
P				G			A
P			⁴ W	A	T	E	R
E				N			N
R				E			A
				S			T
⁵ S	I	L	V	E	R		A
U							K
N				⁶ M	I	C	A

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ are the non-living parts of an environment.
 - (a) Biotic resources
 - (b) Abiotic resources
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None
2. _____ is not harmful to the environment.
 - (a) Solar energy
 - (b) Wind energy
 - (c) Hydropower
 - (d) None of these
3. Kamuthi solar power project is situated in _____ district in Tamil Nadu.
 - (a) Madurai
 - (b) Tirunelveli
 - (c) Ramanathapuram
 - (d) Kancheepuram

[Ans : (b) Abiotic resources]

[Ans : (a) Solar energy]

[Ans : (c) Ramanathapuram]





2. Silver is also a precious metal like Gold.

Ans. Silver is also a precious metal like gold. It has a wider variety of uses than gold. It is used in making jewellery, dentistry, photographic goods, electroplating industry and in the manufacture of luxury goods.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Electricity produced from coal is called _____.
 (a) Thermal Power (b) Nuclear power
 (c) Solar power (d) Hydel power
2. _____ is considered as a great source of energy.
 (a) Air (b) Wind
 (c) Land (d) Water

II. Fill in the blanks :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. Iron ores found at _____ in Tamil Nadu.
2. The installed capacity of Kamuthi solar power project is _____ MW.
3. _____ is produced from bauxite ore.
4. _____ resources harvested and used rationally will not produce pollution.

V. Match :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1.	Gold	-	a) electrical batteries
2.	Silver	-	b) Black Gold
3.	Manganese	-	c) Mexico
4.	Petroleum	-	d) China

IV. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer
(2 × 1 = 2)

1. **Assertion (A) :** Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits.
Reason (R) : It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.
 (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
 (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A
 (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
 (d) Both A and R are incorrect





- 2. Assertion (A) :** Mica is used as an insulating material in electrical industry.
Reason (R) : Non-metallic resources are hard substances, and are good conductors of heat and electricity.
- A and R are correct and R explains A
 - A and R are correct but R does not explain A
 - A is incorrect but R is correct
 - Both A and R are incorrect

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

(4 × 2 = 8)

- Name the types of coal based on carbon content.
- Write a note on Kamuthi Solar Project.
- What are the types of Non-renewable resources
- Give a short note on Duralumin.

VII Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

- Briefly explain any four of the metallic resources.



Answer Key

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------|--------------------------------|
| I | 1) (a) Thermal Power | 2) (d) Water | |
| II | 1) Kanjamalai | 2) 648 | 3. Aluminium 4. Renewable |
| III | 1 -d; 2 -c; 3 -a; 4 -b; | | |
| V | 1) (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
2) (d) Both A and R are incorrect | | |
| VI | 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. V -4
2) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. V -3 (A)
3) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. V -6 (A)
4) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. V -5 | | |
| VII | 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. VI-2 (A) | | |





Unit 2

Geography

TOURISM

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Define the concept of tourism
- ❑ Appreciate the basic and geographical components of tourism
- ❑ Understand the types of tourism
- ❑ Identify the places of tourist attraction in India
- ❑ Explain the places of tourist attraction in Tamil Nadu



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The oldest type of tourism is _____
 (a) Religious (b) Historical
 (c) Adventure (d) Recreational [Ans : (a) Religious]
2. In which state is the Kaziranga national park located.
 (a) Rajasthan (b) West Bengal
 (c) Assam (d) Gujarat [Ans : (c) Assam]
3. Which one of the following is not a beach of India?
 (a) Goa (b) Cochin
 (c) Kovalam (d) Miami [Ans : (d) Miami]
4. Which of the following is not a bird sanctuary in India?
 (a) Nal sarovar in Gujarat (b) Koonthakulam in Tamil Nadu
 (c) Bharatpur in Rajasthan (d) Kanha in Madhya pradesh
 [Ans : (d) Kanha in Madhya pradesh]
5. In which district courtallam waterfalls is located?
 (a) Dharmapuri (b) Tirunelveli
 (c) Namakkal (d) Theni [Ans : (b) Tirunelveli]





VII. Distinguish between

1. International Tourism and Historical Tourism

Ans.

S. No.	International Tourism	Historical Tourism
1.	International tourism refers to tourism that crosses national borders	Historical tourism is primarily focused upon historical places.
2.	Globalization has made tourism a popular global leisure activity.	The individuals make visits to these places with the purpose of leisure as well as acquiring information.

2. Religious Tourism and Adventure Tourism

Ans.

S. No.	Religious Tourism	Adventure Tourism
1.	Religious tourism is one of the oldest type of tourism, wherein people travel individually or in groups for pilgrimage to a religious location such as temples, churches, mosques and other religious places.	Adventure tourism is a type of tourism involving travel to remote or exotic places in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities
2.	Religious tour to Kasi (Varanasi) by Hindus, to Jerusalem by Christians and to Mecca by Muslims are few of the examples for religious tourism.	For e.g. sky dive in Australia, Bungee jumping in New Zealand, mountaineering in the peaks of Himalayas, rafting in the Brahmaputra River at Arunachala Pradesh.

3. Attraction and Accessibility

Ans.

S. No.	Attraction	Accessibility
1.	Attractions mainly comprise of two types such as: Natural attraction Cultural attraction	Accessibility means reachability to a particular place of attraction through various means of transportation such as road, rail, water and air
2.	Natural attraction includes landscape, seascape, beaches, climatic condition and forests. Cultural attraction are historic monuments and other intellectual creations. Apart from this, cultural attractions also includes fairs and festivals.	Transport decides the cost of travel and the time consumed in reaching or accessing a specific attraction.



3. List any five reasons for travelling.

- Ans.** (i) We travel to learn, whether its learning a new language or learning about an area's history, travel allows us to learn so many different things.
- (ii) We travel to escape. Travel provides a momentary break from the humdrum of our daily lives.
- (iii) We travel to discover.
- (iv) We travel to make new friends.
- (v) We travel to experience.

X. Activity

- ❖ This activity should be done by students under the supervision of the subject teacher.
- ❖ The students are grouped with six members in a group.
- ❖ Each student will discuss in the group about their last tour. Each group will collect photographs and information.
- ❖ The information will be shared in the class as well as displayed on the notice board of the class room.

Ans.

Activity to be done by the students themselves



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ are historic monuments and other intellectual creations.

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

[Ans : (b) Cultural attraction]

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

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

[Ans : (a) Historical Tourism]

3. Gastronomy refers to an aspect of

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

[Ans : (b) Cultural tourism]

4. _____ attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds.

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

[Ans : (a) Bird sanctuaries]





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

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

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

2. _____ attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds.

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

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Expansion of TAAI _____.

2. _____ is a very important factor in tourism.

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

III. Match :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1.	Anamalai hills	-	a) Javadi
2.	Monkey falls	-	b) Top slip
3.	Darjeeling	-	c) Coimbatore
4.	Nature's Haven	-	d) West Bengal

IV. Circle the Odd one :

(2 × 1 = 2)

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

2. Corbett, Sundarbans, periyar, Mayani

V. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer : (1 × 1 = 1)

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

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

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



Unit 1

Civics

STATE GOVERNMENT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Recognise the difference between Parliament and State Legislature
- ❑ Understand the election procedures
- ❑ Know the powers and functions of Governor and Chief Minister
- ❑ Wonder how the Government works
- ❑ Identify the three main organs of the government – the legislative, executive, and judiciary



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the minimum age for becoming a member of the State Legislative Council?
 (a) 18 years (b) 21 years
 (c) 25 years (d) 30 years **[Ans : (d) 30 years]**
2. How many states does India have?
 (a) 26 (b) 27
 (c) 28 (d) 29 **[Ans : (d) 29]**
3. The word State government refers to
 (a) Government departments in the states
 (b) Legislative Assembly
 (c) both a and b
 (d) none of the above **[Ans : (c) both a and b]**
4. The overall head of the government in the state is the _____.
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Governor (d) Chief Minister **[Ans : (b) Prime Minister]**





The third thing, to which I shall devote my energy, is the education system. I shall raise its standard and make it based on merit and for all. The examination system will be over-hauled, so that there is no copying and the real merit of a student is readily discernible. Much more attention will be given to admission to professional colleges on the basis of merit. There will be reservation only on economic grounds and not on caste basis.

The fourth thing deserving my fullest attention will be the population control. Without it, our country will be ruined. Then I shall also take care of important and productive fields like agriculture, industry, oil production, mining, increase in exports etc. Above all, I shall try to raise the moral standard of the people and make them more patriotic. I shall also try to root out evils of terrorism, communalism, provincialism, drug-taking, dowry system, drinking etc.

- 3. Make a student Legislative body in your class. (allocate the departments and do periodical review).**

Ans.

Activity to be done by the students themselves



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. MLA's are elected by _____.
 (a) Children (b) People
 (c) Teachers (d) None of these [Ans : (b) People]
2. The Governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the _____.
 (a) State Government (b) Central Government
 (c) Both (d) None [Ans : (a) State Government]
3. The Governor is appointed by the President of India for the term of _____ years.
 (a) 3 (b) 5
 (c) 6 (d) 12 [Ans : (b) 5]
4. MLA or MLC should have completed _____ years of age.
 (a) 25 (b) 35
 (c) 30 (d) 40 [Ans : (c) 30]
5. _____ is an integral part of the state legislature.
 (a) MLA (b) MLC
 (c) Chief Minister (d) Governor [Ans : (d) Governor]
6. All the Ministers work as a team under the _____.
 (a) Chief Minister (b) Prime Minister
 (c) President (d) MLA [Ans : (a) Chief Minister]





Unit 2

Civics

MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Understand media and its classification
- ❑ Analyse the role of media in facilitating interaction between the government and citizen
- ❑ Know the ethic and responsibility of media
- ❑ Gain a critical sense of the impact of media on people's lives and choices.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following comes under print media?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Radio | (b) Television |
| (c) Newspaper | (d) Internet |

[Ans : (c) Newspaper]

2. Which one of the following is the broadcast media?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Magazines | (b) Journals |
| (c) Newspaper | (d) Radio |

[Ans : (d) Radio]

3. Which invention has brought the world closure?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Typewriter | (b) Television |
| (c) Telex | (d) None of these |

[Ans : (b) Television]

4. Which is mass media?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Radio | (b) Television |
| (c) Both a & b | (d) None of these |

[Ans : (c) Both a & b]

5. Why is it necessary for media to be independent?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) to earn money | (b) to encourage company |
| (c) to write balanced report | (d) none of these |

[Ans : (c) to write balanced report]



**Additional Questions****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. _____ are the examples of personal communication.
 (a) E-mail (b) T.V.
 (c) Radio (d) Newspapers [Ans : (a) E-mail]
2. _____ are the examples of Mass communication.
 (a) Letters (b) Telephone
 (c) Cell Phone (d) Newspapers [Ans : (d) Newspapers]
3. Which year printing press was invented?
 (a) 1450 (b) 1440
 (c) 1453 (d) 1457 [Ans : (c) 1453]
4. _____ are portrayed in many cinemas.
 (a) Social problems (b) Political problems
 (c) Economic problems (d) None of these
 [Ans : (a) Social problems]
5. Which one of the following comes under social medium?
 (a) Newspaper (b) Twitter
 (c) Radio (d) Seminar [Ans : (b) Twitter]
6. Which one of the following comes under Narrow cast media?
 (a) Cable Television (b) Films
 (c) Books (d) Posters [Ans : (a) Cable Television]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is generally the agency for inter-personal communication. [Ans : Media]
2. Media is the plural of the _____ medium. [Ans : word]
3. _____ are used for communicating with the masses.
 [Ans : Mass communication]
4. People depend on the media for various needs including _____ and _____.
 [Ans : entertainment, information]
5. The media has a massive responsibility in providing _____ coverage.
 [Ans : factual]
6. Media is the back bone of _____. [Ans : democracy]



**4. What are the fundamental objectives of media?**

Ans. The fundamental objectives of media are to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased and decent manner and language.

5. What is the meaning of democracy?

Ans. Democracy means rule by the people. It combines two Greek words. Demos refers to citizen. Kratos means either power or rule.

VI. Answer the following in detail**1. What is the importance of Media?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Media is very powerful entity on the earth.
 - (ii) It is a mirror which shows various social, political and economic activities around us.
 - (iii) Media keeps the people awakened and it has become one of the major instruments of social change.
 - (iv) It also advertises the various products produced by the private companies.
 - (v) It creates the awareness.
 - (vi) Media provide a balanced report on any matters.
 - (vii) It fights against the socio-political evils and injustice in our society while bringing empowerment to the masses and facilitating development.

**UNIT TEST**

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :**(4 × 1 = 4)****1. _____ are the examples of Mass communication.**

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

2. Which one of the following is the broadcast media?

- (a) Magazines
- (b) Journals
- (c) Newspaper
- (d) Radio

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

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

4. The Governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the _____.

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Both
- (d) None

