

SOCIAL SCIENCE

VII
TERM 2

❖ **PREPARATION FOR TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT
SCHOOL STUDENTS**

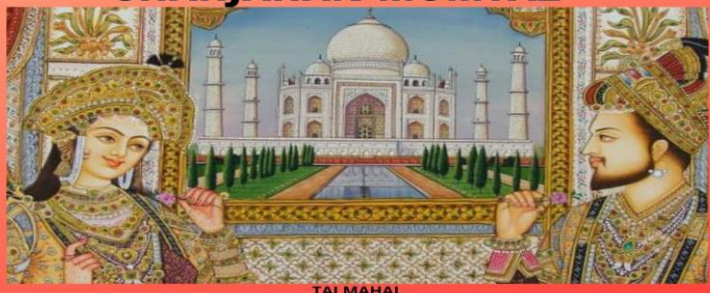
THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL PORUR CHENNAI – 116
B. ABIRAMA SUNDARI THIRUMAL M.A., M.A., B.ED., M.PHIL., DCA



Vijayanagar Empire



SHAHJAHAN-MUMTAZ



TAJ MAHAL

HISTORY 1. VIJAYA NAGAR AND BAHMINI KINGDOMS**VI. Answer in one or two sentences:****1. The four dynasties of the Vijayanagara kingdom with reference to prominent rulers of each dynasty.****Answer:**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sangama Dynasty – Devaraya II | 2. Saluva Dynasty – Saluva Narasimha |
| 3. Tuluva Dynasty – Krishnadevaraya | 4. Aravidu Dynasty – Tirumaladeva |

2. Battle of Talikota.**Answer:**

- The Sultans of Deccan kingdoms forming a league to fight against the Vijayanagar Empire
- The battle is known as 'Rakasa Tangadi' or 'Battle of Talikota'.
- They fought at Talikota in 1565 A.D. Vijayanagar was defeated.
- All the buildings, Palaces and temples were destroyed in the capital city Hampi.

3. The structure of governance in the Vijayanagar kingdom.**Answer:**

- The Vijayanagar empire was divided into different mandalams, nadus, sthalas and gramas.
- Each province was administered by Mandalesvara.
- Each village had a grama sabha.
- Gauda, village headman, looked after the affairs of the village.
- They maintained the army consisted of the infantry, cavalry with a firearm, and elephant corps.

4. The five independent kingdoms of Deccan Sultanate.**Answer:**

The five independent kingdoms of Deccan were Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.

5. The educational reforms of Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah.**Answer:**

1. Hasan Shah took special care in founding a school to educate his sons.
2. He opened institutions for the children of noble families in the art of soldiery.

VII. Answer in detail:**1. Discuss the career and achievements of Krishna Devaraya.****Answer:**

- (i) Krishnadevaraya ruled for 20 years. He was the most illustrious ruler of the Tuluva dynasty.
- (ii) He brought under control the independent chieftains in the Tungabhadra river basin.
- (iii) The Bahmani sultan, Mahmud Shah, had been overthrown and kept in imprisonment by his minister.
- (vi) Krishnadevaraya, with the assistance of the Portuguese gunners, could easily defeat the Sultan of Golconda and subsequently take over Raichur from the ruler of Bijapur.

A Great Builder:

- (i) Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rain water.
- (ii) He built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy,

Hazara Ramaswamy and Vithalaswamy in the capital city of Hampi.

- (iii) He distributed the wealth he gained in wars to all major temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple gateways (gopura), called 'Rayagopuram,' in his honour.
- (iv) He had good friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arabian traders, which increased the Empire's income through customs.
- (v) Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature.

Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as **Astadiggajas** adorned his court.

VIII. HOTs:

Question 1.

1. Discuss the causes for the decline of the Vijayanagar rule. To what extent the Bahmani sultans contributed to it?

- After Krishna Devaraya, the rulers were inefficient in the Vijayanagar empire.
- Making use of the situation the commanders declared independence.
- There were frequent wars between Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdom which made the country economically weak.
- Finally, the sultans of Deccan Kingdoms formed a league against Vijayanagar.
- The combined forces of the enemies defeated Vijayanagar in the Battle of Talikota in 1565 A.D.
- These sultans destroyed the buildings, palaces, temples and the capital city of Hampi.

HISTORY 2. THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

VII. Answer the following:

1. Write the circumstance that led to the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

Answer:

- Dilawar Khan, who was Daulat Khan Lodi's son, and Alam Khan, who was the uncle of Sultan of Delhi, arrived in Kabul.
- They went to seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power.
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the famous Battle of Panipat in 1526.

2. Mention did Humayun recapture the Delhi throne in 1555?

Answer:

- With the help of the Persian ruler Shah Tahmasp of the Safavid dynasty,
- Humayun recaptured the Delhi throne in 1555.

3. Write a note on the Mansabdari system.

Answer:

- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system.
- The nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service in this system.
- A Mansabdar, hold such a rank which was dependent on Zat and Sawar.

VIII. Answer the following:

1. Describe the land revenue administration of the Mughals.

Answer:

- Land Revenue was the main income source during the Mughal Period.
- It was toned up during the reign of Akbar.
- Raja Todar Mai, the Revenue Minister of Akbar, adopted and refined the system introduced by Sher Shah.

Zabt System:

- According to this system, after the survey, lands were classified based on the nature and fertility of the soil.
- The share of the state was 1/3 of average produce for 10 years.
- During the reign of Shah Jahan, the zabt system was extended to the Deccan provinces.

Jagir:

- The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it a 'Jagir'.
- The collection of revenue of an area and the power of governing were bestowed upon military or civil official named Jagirdar.
- The revenue collector was assisted by Potdar, Qanungo, the Patwari, and the Muqaddams.

Zamindars:

- Zamindars collected taxes and maintained law and order with the help of Mughal officials and soldiers.
- Thus, they maintained the land revenue system.

2. Estimate Akbar as a patron of learning.**Answer:**

- Akbar was a great patron of learning.
- He had a personal library that had more than 4000 manuscripts.
- He patronized scholars of all beliefs and all shades of opinions.
- He extended his benevolence to authors such as Abul Fazl, Abul Faizi, and
- Abdur Rahim khan-i-khanan and Birbal.

IX. HOTs:**1. Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour. Support this statement in comparison with the times of other Mughal rulers.****Answer:**

- Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour.
- Because the famous Peacock throne, Tajmahal, Moti Masjid, the Pearl Mosque, the great Jama Masjid, Diwan-i-Khas, and Diwan – i – am were built during the reign of Shah Jahan.
- Other Mughal rulers Babur, Akbar, and Jahangir also lovers of architecture.
- But after Shahjahan's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage.
- So in his reign came the climax of Mughal Splendour.

HISTORY 3. RISE OF MARATHAS AND PESHWAS**VI. Answer in one or two sentences:****1. The impact of the Bhakti movement on Marathas.****Answer:**

- The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people to develop consciousness of their identity and oneness.
- It promoted a feeling of unity and social equality among the Marathas.

2. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi**Answer:****Chauth:**

- It is one-fourth of the revenue collected as the protection money collected from the people by Shivaji.

Sardeshmukhi:

- It was an extra one-tenth, as the chieftain's due collected by Shivaji.

3. Role of Kamavisdar in Maratha revenue administration.**Answer:**

- The revenue administration of Peshwas was headed by Kamavisdar.
- He had to maintain a small body of soldiers to police the administrative area, from where they collected tribute or tax.

4. Execution of Shambhuji by Mughal Army.**Answer:**

- Shambhuji was in no position to resist the Mughals.
- But Aurangzeb himself arrived to Deccan and captured Shambhuji and after torture, hanged them put to death.

5. Battle of Panipat fought in 1761.**Answer:**

- The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at Panipat near Delhi in 1761.
- The king of the Afghans, Ahmad Shah Abdali, invaded eight times before finally marching onto Delhi.
- The mobile artillery of the Afghans proved lethal against both Maratha cavalry and infantry.

VII. Answer the following:**1. Examine the essential features of the Maratha administration under Shivaji.**

- **Answer:**
- **Village Administration:**
Deshmukh control twenty and a hundred villages.
Each village was administered by village headman 'Patil', who was assisted by village accountant 'Kulkarni'.
- **Military Administration:**
Shivaji gave utmost attention to his army and the training of its personnel.
Every soldier was selected by Shivaji.
Retired captains holding in charge of guarding the forts.
- **Ashtapradhan:**
Shivaji designated eight ministers as 'Ashtapradhan'.
Peshwa was the Prime minister and Amatya was the finance minister.
- **Revenue Administration:**
He collected Chauth and Sardeshmukhi taxes.
The assessments were made 3/5 left to the cultivator and 2/5 taken by the Government.
- **Judicial Administration:**
Civil cases decided by the Panchayat and village council.
Criminal laws were based on the shastras of Hindu law books.

VIII. HOTs:**1. Compare the revenue administration of the Peshwas with that of Shivaji.****Answer:**

- Peshwas appointed Kamavisdar to collect the tax.
- A small staff of clerks and servants were employed to maintain revenue records.
- The contract for revenue collection auctioned.

- A prospective tax or Revenue required to pay one third to one – half of the revenue. While Shivaji required to pay Chauth (1/4 of revenue) as protection money, and Sardeshmukhi (extra 1/10 of revenue) chieftain's due
- The assessment was made on three fifths (3/5) left to the cultivator and
- two fifths (2/5) taken by the government.

2. Group Activity

Question

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

Answer:

- Venkoji, a half-brother of great Maratha king Shivaji established the Maratha Kingdom at Tanjore in April 1674 A.D.
- Shahuji I, Serfoji I, Serfoji II were important rulers of Tanjore Maratha place,
- Saraswathi Mahal Library were important buildings built by them.
- They favoured, Sanskrit, and Telugu literature.
- Tanjore paintings are added beauty to their palaces.

GEOGRAPHY 1. RESOURCES

V. Answer the following:

1. Define Resource.

- **Answer:** The things which can be used for satisfying the human need is called resource.

2. What are the uses of iron?

- **Answer:** Iron is used to make steel.
- It is usable in engineering applications such as the construction of machinery and machine tools, automobiles, large ships, structural components of buildings, bridges etc.

3. What are the major utilizers of solar energy in the world?

- **Answer:** India, China, Japan, Italy and the United States of America are the major utilizers of
- solar energy in the world.

4. Name the types of coal-based carbon content.

- **Coal is classified into four types based on carbon content. They are:**
1. Anthracite 2. Bituminous 3. Lignite 4. Peat.

5. Give a short note on Duralumin.

- **Answer:** Duralumin is a strong, hard, lightweight alloy of aluminum widely used in aircraft construction.
- It is produced by the addition of small quantities of other metals to aluminium,
- it creates a superior Alloy than pure aluminium.

VI. Distinguish the following:

1. Biotic resources and abiotic resources

	Biotic resources	Abiotic resources
1.	Biotic resources are found in the biosphere which is obtained from living and organic materials.	Abiotic resources are the non-living parts of an environment.

2.	Biotic resources depend on abiotic resources for their survival.	Abiotic resources do not depend on biotic resources for their survival.
3.	Example: Plants, trees, animals, microorganisms etc.	Example: Sunlight, temperature, water, soil, air, etc.

2. Renewable resources and non-renewable resources

	Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
1.	Renewable resources can be used again and again throughout its life.	Non-renewable resources cannot be used again and again as it is limited which can be depleted one day.
2.	These resources are present in unlimited quantity.	These resources are present in a limited quantity only.
3.	These resources are pollution-free	These resources are not pollution-free.
	Example: Solar energy, wind energy, and hydropower.	Example: Fossil fuels, iron, copper, gold silver etc.

3. Metallic resources and non-metallic resources.

	Metallic resources:	Non-metallic resources
1.	Metallic resources are the types of resources that are composed of metals.	Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals.
2.	These are hard substances, which are good conductors of heat and electricity.	These are not hard substances and are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
3.	Examples of metallic resources are iron, copper, gold, bauxite, silver, manganese, etc.	Examples of non-metallic resources are mica, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, etc.

VII. Give reason:

1. Aluminium has a wide range of uses compared to other metals.

Answer:

- Aluminium is light in weight, tough and cheaper, which makes it popular metal for constructional purpose.
- It is mainly used in the construction of aircrafts, ship, automobiles, railway coaches and etc. So, Aluminium has wide range of use compared to other metals.

2. Water is considered a great source of energy.

Answer:

- At present, water is used for producing hydroelectric power.
- Hydroelectricity is generated from moving water with high velocity and great falls with the help of turbines and dynamos.
- So water is considered a great source of energy.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph:

1. Explain the different types of renewable resources.

Answer:

Solar energy:

- The sun produces energy in the form of heat and light. Solar energy is not harmful to the environment.

- Photovoltaic devices or solar cells, directly convert solar energy into electricity.
- India, China, Japan, Italy, and the States of America are major utilizers of solar energy in the world.

Hydropower:

- Hydroelectricity power is the cheapest and most versatile source of energy out of all the know energy.
- Hydroelectric power is a renewable resource.
- China, Canada, Brazil, the United States of America, Russia, India, Norway, and Japan are some countries producing hydroelectricity.
- China is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.

Wind energy :

- Wind power is clean energy since wind turbines do not produce any emission. In recent years, wind energy has become one of the most economical and renewable energy technologies.
- Major wind energy-producing countries are United States, China, Germany, Spain, India, United Kingdom, Canada and Brazil.

2. Describe the non-metallic resources.

Non-metallic resources:

- Non-metallic resources can be described as the resources that do not comprise of metals.
- These are not hard substances and are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
- Examples of non-metallic resources are mica, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, etc.

Mica:

- Muscovite and Biotite are the common ores of Mica.
- It is one of the indispensable minerals used in the electrical and electronics industry.
- In powder form, it is used for making lubricating oils and decorative wallpapers.

Limestone:

- Limestone is a sedimentary rock, composed mainly by skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral and mollusks.
- About 10% of sedimentary rocks are limestones.
- Mostly limestone is made into crushed stone and used as a construction material.
- It is used for facing stone, floor tiles, stair treads, windows sills, and many other purposes.
- 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.:

Fossil fuel resources:

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

Coal:

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

Petroleum:

- Petroleum is found between the layers of rocks and is drilled from oil fields located in

Offshore and coastal areas.

- Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold as they are very valuable.

Natural gas:

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

GEOGRAPHY 2. TOURISM

VI. Answer the following briefly:

1. Define Tourism.

Answer:

- Tourism is an essential part of the life of the society because of its direct impact on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of the nation and on their international relations too.

2. Write a short note on Eco-Tourism.

Answer:

- Ecotourism is travel to destinations where plants and animals thrive in a naturally preserved environment.
- Ex: Amazon rain forest, African forest safari.

3. What are the basic elements of Tourism?

Answer:

- The basic elements of tourism are
- Pleasant weather
- Scenic beauty
- Historical and cultural monuments.

4. Name any five hill stations in India.

Answer:

1. Kodaikanal 2. Darjeeling 3. Nainital 4. Mussoorie 4. Gulmarg, etc.

5. Name any five beaches in Tamil Nadu?

Answer:

1. Kovalam Beach 2. Marina Beach 3. Elliot Beach 4. Mahabalipuram Beach 5. Silver Beach.

VII. Distinguish between:

1. International Tourism and Historical Tourism.

	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.

	Religious Tourism	Adventure Tourism.
1.	Religious tourism is one of the oldest types of tourism, wherein people travel individually or in groups for a 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 tours to Kasi (Varanasi) by Hindus, Jerusalem by Christians, and Mecca by Muslims are a few of examples of religious tourism	For e.g. skydive in Australia, Bungee jumping in New Zealand, mountaineering in the peaks of the Himalayas, rafting in the Brahmaputra River at Arunachala Pradesh.
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3. Attraction and Accessibility

	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.	The natural attraction includes landscape, seascape, beaches, climatic condition and forests. Cultural attractions are historic monuments and other intellectual creations. Apart from this, cultural attractions also include fairs and festivals.	Transport decides the cost of travel and the time consumed in reaching or accessing a specific attraction.

VIII. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Explain the geographical components of tourism?

- **Answer:** There are seven geographical components of tourism
- They are Land forms: Mountains
- Water: Waterfalls, hot Springs, geysers
- Vegetation: Forest, grasslands, deserts
- Climate: Sunshine, clouds, snow
- Animal life: Game reserves, zoo, hunting and fishing
- The settlement features: Historical remains, monuments, towns
- Culture: Way of life, traditions, folklore, arts.

2. Write briefly about the waterfalls in Tamil Nadu?

Answer:

- Waterfalls in Tamil Nadu attracts many tourists.
- A trek amidst thick green trees steep hills and a bath in the gushing water is most rejuvenating.

The famous waterfalls of Tamil Nadu are:

- Hogenekal falls in Dharmapuri
- Kumbakkarai in Kodaikanal
- Monkey falls in Coimbatore
- Killiyur falls in Shervarayan hills
- Courtallam in Tirunelveli District
- Agaya Gangai in Puliancholai
- Suruli falls in Theni District.

3. Describe the environmental impact of tourism?

Answer:

- The tourism industry created several positive and negative impacts on the environment.

Positive Impacts:

- Direct financial contributions.
- Contributions to government revenues.
- Improved environmental management and planning.

- Increasing environmental awareness.
- Protection and preservation of the environment.
- Negative Impacts:
- Depletion of natural water local resources and land degradation.
- Air pollution, noise pollution, solid waste, littering, and sewage.
- Air, water, and soil destruction and alteration of eco-System.

IX.HOTs:

1. Why do we like sightseeing so much?

Answer:

1. Sightseeing is considered to be one of the most important activities a tourist chooses to take part in reaching a destination.
2. Sightseeing gives the tourist a chance to know a destination and experience it.
3. Some people like adventures and to escape their normal monotonous life.
4. So some people like sightseeing so much.

2. What are the ways to protect the sanctuaries?

Answer:

1. Adopt: From wild animals to wild places, there's an option for everyone.
2. Volunteer: if you don't have money to give, donate your time.
3. Visit zoos, aquariums, national parks, and wildlife refuges that are all home to wild animals.
4. Donate
5. Speak up
6. Buy responsibility
7. Pitch in
8. Recycle
9. Restore
10. Join

3. List any five reasons for travelling.

Answer:

- We travel to learn, whether it's learning a new language or learning about an area's history,
- travel allows us to learn so many different things.
- We travel to escape. Travel provides a momentary break from the humdrum of our daily lives.
- We travel to discover.
- We travel to make new friends.
- We travel to experience.

CIVICS

1 STATE GOVERNMENT

V. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. What are the qualifications to become the Governor of a state?

- **Answer:** A person to be eligible for the post of Governor should be:
- The Governor should be the citizen of India.
- They should have completed 35 years of age.
- The Governor should have a sound mind and should not hold any public office of profit.

2. Who are called oppositions?

- **Answer:** The party which gets the total number of seats next to the majority party was called the opposition party.

3. Write a note on Lok Adalat.

- **Answer:** Lok Adalat is the people's court established by the Government of India to settle disputes through conciliation and compromise.

4. What is a constituency?

- **Answer:**
- The constituency is the division in the state on the basis of the population.
- The entire state divided into several constituencies.

5. Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?

- **Answer:** The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers.

VI. Answer the following in detail.**1. Describe the powers of the Governor.**

- **Answer:**
- Governor is the head of the State executive.
- All the administration works are carried out by his name.
- All bills become law only after his assent.
- He appoints important officials of the State Government such as Advocate General, Chairman, State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities etc.

2. Who is an MLA?

- **Answer:**
- The Member of the Legislative Assembly is called MLA.
- They are elected by the people through general election.
- The candidate who gets the more number of votes becomes MLA.
- MLAs are the representatives of the people.

3. What is the role of the Chief Minister and other Council of Ministers at the state level?**Answer:**

- The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration.
 - He allocated the portfolios among the ministers.
 - The Chief Minister formulate programmes and policies for the welfare of the people of the state.
- Council of Ministers:**
- All the ministers work as a team under the Chief Minister.
 - The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislature and Legislative Assembly of state.

VII. HOTs.**1. Name some departments of the government.****Answer:**

- Some departments of the Government:
- Agriculture Department
- Energy Department

- Health and Family Welfare Department
- Industries Department
- Law Department
- Public works Department
- School Education Department
- Transport Department
- Youth Welfare and Sports Department
- Finance Department etc.

2. Tabulate: qualification, appointment and any two powers of Governor, Chief Minister and MLAs.

Answer:

	QUALIFICATION	APPOINTMENT	POWERS
GOVERNOR	1. 35 years of age 2. Citizen of India 3. Should not hold any public office or profit	Governor is appointed directly by president of India for a period of five years	Governor has certain executive, legislative and judicial power. He or she appoint Judges of the district courts.
CHIEF MINISTER	1. 25 years of age 2. Citizen of India 3. He or she should be a MLA	The chief minister is elected through a majority in the state legislative assembly	Head of the state council ministers. He or she has the power to remove any minister from office.
MLAs	1. 25 years of age 2. Candidate must be a citizen of India	Elected directly by the voters of constituency.	Implementation of welfare schemes of the people of the constituency. Has the power to discuss debate and seek changes in the state financial budget.

VIII. Write an essay on 'If you were the Chief Minister of the state'

Answer:

1. If I will be the Chief Minister of the state:
I would pass a strong law banning the cutting of trees.
For cutting every single tree he would be forced to plant 100 trees.
2. All the factory's manufacturing units would be forced to install smoke and effluent treatment plants.
3. I would implement anti-corruption law.

CIVICS 2. MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY

I . Answer in one or two sentences.

1. What is media?

- **Answer:**
- Media is the agency for inter-personal communication.
- It includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium.
- It allows communicating messages, thoughts, ideas, views, etc.

2. How does the public get the news about the decision that is taken in the Legislative Assembly?

- **Answer:**
- Media carry every report of the action of the Legislative Assembly.
- Based on the information the people can learn about the functioning of the government and the decision taken in the Legislative Assembly.

3. What is the importance of local media?

- **Answer:** Local Media in each locality gives importance to the local problem of the public.

4. Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Justify.

- **Answer:**
- The fourth pillar of democracy Media ensures that all the people should aware of happenings in the country.
- It also ensures transparency in the working of all the other three Pillars.

5. State any two responsibilities of media.

- **Answer:**
- The media has a massive responsibility in providing facts.
- The media should help people to express their opinion on important social issues.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. How can we classify media?

- **Answer:**
- **Classification of Media:**
- Narrowcast Media – Cable Television, Direct mail, Seminar
- Broadcast Media – Films, Television, Radio
- Print Media – Newspapers, Magazine, Journals, Books, Posters, Reports.
- Web Media – Google website and Blogs
- Social Media – Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram

2. In what ways does the media play an important role in a democracy?

- **Answer:**
- Media is the backbone of democracy.
- In our democratic society mass media is the driving force of public opinion
- Media strengthens democratic value. It enlightens and empowers people.
- It can educate the voters and ensures that government is transparently accountable.
- Media carry every report of the action of administration of the government
- Based on the information, the citizen can learn about the functioning of the government and day to day happenings taking place around them.

3. What are the advantages of media?

- **Answer:**
- People get the latest news in a very short time
- People get to bring out their hidden talents.
- Great in promoting mass consumer products.
- Serves as a good source of entertainment
- Media leads to the diffusion of different cultures.

VII. HOTs:**1. Is Media necessary? Why?**

- **Answer:**
- Yes, Media is necessary. In today's society, the use of social media has become necessary for daily social interaction and access to news and information and decision making.
- It is a valuable communication tool with others locally and worldwide, as well as to share, create and spread information.

2. What do you know about the term press conference?

- **Answer:**
- A press conference is an event organized to officially distribute information and answer questions from the media. Press conferences are held by corporations and other businesses, politicians, and other government officials.

3. In what ways media affects our daily lives?

- **Answer:**
- Media is considered as the best source to know about the happenings of the world.
- Newspaper, magazine, radio, television and the internet are the different types of media.
- It greatly affects our lives because media has the power to influence our thoughts.
- This influence is sometimes positive and sometimes negative.

4. Media is a boon or bane.

- **Answer:** The media can be both boon or bane, depending on our usage.
- If we use it intelligently, it will be useful in gaining knowledge and for the best impact.
- Also, some stunts in movies and television are copied by people, which leads to major accidents in our society.

5. Name Some Local Media of your locality.

- **Answer:**
- News Papers and magazine:
- Deccan Chronicle
- The Hindu
- Dinamalar
- Dina Thanthi
- Malai Malar
- Kumudam
- Ananda Vikadan etc.

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7 SOCIAL SCIENCE**TERM II****HISTORY****1. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms****I. Choose the correct answer:**

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

II. Fill in the blanks:

-was the capital of the Aravidu dynasty. **PENUKONDA**
- Vijayanagar emperor's issued a large number of gold coins called **VARAHA'S**
- Mahmud Gawan used chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpowder. **PERSIAN**
- In Vijayanagara administration looked after the affairs of villages. **GAUDA**

III. Match the following:**Answer:**

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Vijayanagara | d) City of victory |
| 2. Prataparudra | a) Ruler of Odisha |
| 3. KrishnaDevaraya | b) Astadiggajas |
| 4. Abdur Razzaq | e) Persian emissary |
| 5. Tenali Ramakrishna | c) Pandurangamahatya |

IV. Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

- 1. Assertion (A) : The Vijayanagar army was considered one of the feared armies in India.**
Reason (R) : Vijayanagar armies used both fire arms and cavalry.

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

2. Find out the wrong pair

- Silk – China
- Spices – Arabia
- Precious stone – Burma
- Madurai Vijayam – Gangade

vi Answer: b) Spices – Arabia

3. Find the odd one out

Harihara II, Muhammad I, Krishnadeva Raya, Devaraya I. **Answer: Muhammad I**

- I) Turquoise throne is one of the bejeweled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.
- II) The fertile regions between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and Krishna-Godavari delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, and Bahmani.
- III) Muhammad I was educated at Multan.
- IV) Mahmud Gawan served with great distinction as the Prime Minister under Muhammad III.

III. Match the following**Answer:**

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

IV. Write True or False :

1. Babur inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia. - **True**
2. Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1565. - **False**
3. Aurangzeb married a girl of a notable Rajput family. **False**
4. Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun for helping his son Khusrau. - **True**
5. During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture received much patronage. - **False**

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:**1. Assertion (A) : The British established their first factory at Surat.****Reason (R) : Jahangir granted trading rights to the English.**

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

2. Assertion (A) : Aurangzeb's intolerance towards other religions made him unpopular among people.**Reason (R) : Aurangzeb re-imposed the jizya and pilgrim tax on the Hindus.**

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

3. Find out the correct statements

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

4. Arrange the battles in chronological order.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| i) Battle of Khanwa | ii) Battle of Chausa | iii) Battle of Kanauj | iv) Battle of Chanderi |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

Answer: i), iv), ii), iii)**5. Arrange the following administrative divisions in descending order**

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| I) Sarkars | II) Parganas | III) Subhas | Answer: II), III), I) |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|

VI. Match the father and son.**Answer:**

- | Father | Son |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Akbar | e) Jahangir |
| 2. Daulat Khan Lodi | a) Dilawar Khan |
| 3. Hasan Suri | d) Sher Shah |
| 4. Babur | c) Humayun |
| 5. Uday Singh | b) Rana Pratap |

3. Rise of Marathas and Peshwas

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji?
a) **Dadaji Kondadev** b) Kavi Kalash c) Jijabai d) Ramdas
- How was the Prime Minister of Maratha kings known?
a) Deshmukh b) **Peshwa** c) Panditrao d) Patil
- Name the family priest of Shambhuji who influenced him in his day-to-day administration.
a) Shahu b) Anaji Datto c) Dadaji Kondadev d) **KaviKalash**
- What was the backbone of Shivaji's army in the beginning?
a) Artillery b) Cavalry c) **Infantry** d) Elephantry
- Who proclaimed wars and freed Malwa and Gujarat from Mughal domination?
a) Balaji Vishwanath b) **Bajirao** c) Balaji Bajirao d) Shahu

II. Fill in the blanks:

- The spread of the movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people to develop consciousness and oneness. **BHAKTI**
- was the key official of the revenue administration of Peshwa. **KAMVISDAR**
- The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at in 1761. **PANIPET**
- was the foreign minister in the Ashtapradhan. **SUMANT / DUBEER**
- Shambhuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with **ANAJI DATTO**

III. Match the following.

Answer:

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

IV. State true or false:

- The rocky and mountainous terrain gave protection to the Marathas from invaders. - **True**
- Hymns composed in Sanskrit by the Bhakti saints were sung by people of all castes and classes. - **False**
- Shivaji captured Puranthar from the Mughals. - **True**
- Deshmukhs held sway over rural regions and their control was over between twenty and a hundred villages. - **True**
- Abdali invaded ten times before finally marching on Delhi. - **False**

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

- Assertion (A) : Soldiers were to live in forts and towns far away from home
Reason (R) : Maratha soldiers were not permitted to retire from battlefields each year for the purpose of cultivating their land.
a) **R is correct explanation of A** b) R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is Wrong and R is correct d) A and R are wrong

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

Statement II: Artillery decided the battle at Panipat in 1761.

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

3. Find the odd one out

Shahji, Shivaji, Shambuji, Shahu, Rahuji Bhonsle

Answer: Rahuji Bhonsle**4. Find out the wrong pair**

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

Answer: 2. Peshwa – Nagpur**5. Arrange the events in chronological order**

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

Answer: I), III), IV), II)**X. Student Activity:****I. Match the responsibilities of Ashtapradhan****Answer:**

1. Amatya - Foreign Minister
2. Waqiad - Interior Minister
3. Sumantc - Finance Minister
4. Senapatib - Commander-in-chief

Geography 1 Resources**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which one of the following is renewable resource?

- a) Gold b) Iron c) Petrol **d) Solar energy**

2. Where is the largest solar power project situated in India?

- a) Kamuthi** b) Aralvaimozhi c) Muppandal d) Neyveli

3. Which is one of the first metals known and used by man?

- a) Iron **b) Copper** c) Gold d) Silver

4. is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics industry.

- a) Limestone **b) Mica** c) Manganese d) Silver

5. Electricity produced from coal is called

- a) Thermal Power** b) Nuclear power c) Solar power d) Hydel power

I I. Fill in the blanks:

1. is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.

CHINA

2. Iron ores found at.....in Tamil Nadu.

KANJAMALAI

3.is produced from bauxite ore.

ALUMINIUM

4. is used in making electrical batteries.

MANGANESE

5. Petroleum and its derivatives are called

BLACK GOLD**III. Match the following****Answer:**

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

IV. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer

1. Assertion (A) : Wind power is clean energy.

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Activity:

2. Crossword puzzle

Across

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

Down

1. Used in making electrical batteries. **Answer: Manganese**
2. Good conductor of heat and electricity. **Answer: Copper**
3. The largest producer of gold in India. **Answer: Karnataka**
5. Produces energy in the form of heat and light. **Answer: Sun**

2. TOURISM

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The oldest type of tourism is
a) **Religious** b) Historical c) Adventure d) Recreational
2. In which state is the Kaziranga national park located.
a) Rajasthan b) West Bengal c) **Assam** d) Gujarat
3. Which one of the following is not a beach of India?
a) Goa b) cochin c) Kovalam 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**
5. In which district Courtallam waterfalls is located?
a) Dharmapuri b) **Tirunelveli** c) Namakkal d) Theni

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The three main components of tourism together known as **A3 CONCEPT**
2. Gastronomy refers to an aspect oftourism. **CULTURAL**
3. Suruli falls is also called as..... **CLOUD LAND FALLS / MEGHAMALAI FALLS**
4. The second largest urban beach is ----- **MARIANA BEACH CHENNAI**
5. Expansion of TAAI ----- **TRAVEL AGENTS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.**

III. Circle the odd one:

1. **Transport**, Attraction, Accommodation, Amenities
2. Nainital, Shillong, Munnar, **Digha**
3. Corbett, Sundarbans, Periyar, **Mayani**
4. Hogenakal, Kumbakkarai, Suruli, **Kalakad**
5. Rishikesh, Ladakh, Gulmarg, **Kotagiri**

IV. Match the following:**Answer:**

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

V. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer:**1. Assertion (A) : Tourism is an essential activity for the life of the society.****Reason (R) : Its direct impact on social cultural, education and economic sector of the nation.**

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

2. Assertion (A) : One of the most popular beaches in Goa, Calangute is a treat for the adventure sports activities.**Reason (R) : Foreigners throng the beaches.**

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

CIVICS**1. STATE GOVERNMENT****I. Choose the correct answer:**

- 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
- How many states does India have?
a) 26 b) 27 c) 28 **d) 29**
- 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
- The overall head of the government in the state is the
a) President b) Prime Minister **c) Governor** d) Chief Minister
- Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?
a) President b) Prime Minister **c) Governor** d) Chief Minister
- Who becomes the Chief Minister?
a) Leader of the majority party b) Leader of the opposition party
c) Both d) None
- What are the three branches of the state Government?
a) Mayor, Governor, MLA b) Panchayat, Municipality, Corporation
c) Village, City, State **d) Legislative, Executive and Judiciary**

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The Governor is appointed by the **PRESIDENT**
- The leader of the majority party is appointed as in the State Assembly. **CHIEF MINISTER**
-is the highest judicial organ of the state. **HIGH COURT**
- MLA stands for **MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**
-is a particular area form were all the voters living there choose their representatives. **CONSTITUENCY**
- The elected representatives who are not the member of ruling party are called **OPPOSITION PARTY**

III. Match the following.**Answer:**

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. MLAs | d) Legislative Assembly |
| 2. Governor | c) Head of the State |
| 3. Chief Minister | e) Leader of the Majority party |
| 4. Union Territories | b) 75. |
| 5. Fort St. George | a) Chennai |

IV. Consider the following statement: Tick the appropriate answer.

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

To become a governor, one

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) Should be the citizen of India | b) Should have completed 25 years of age |
| c) Should have sound mind | d) Should not hold any office of profit, |
| i) A & b | ii) C & d |
| | iii) A |
| | iv) B |

2. Consider the following statements and state true or false

- a) MLAs are together responsible for the work of government. - **True**
- b) All the MLAs of other political party who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition. - **True**
- c) MLAs are not the representatives of people. - **False**

3. Find out the correct meaning of bicameral legislature

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

4. Assertion (A) : India has a federal system of government.**Reason (R) : According to our constitution the power is divided between central and state governments**

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

2. MEDIA DEMOCRACY**1. Choose the correct answer:**

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

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

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

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

3. Which invention has brought the world closure?

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

4. Which is mass media?

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

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 |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|

II. Fill in the blanks:

1.have made the world smaller and closer. **MASS MEDIA**
2. Every individual person is a medium of..... **EXPRESSION**
3. Printing press was invented by..... **JOHANNES GUTENBERG**
4.is a code of values which govern our lives. **ETHICS**
5.is the radio broadcast of the Government of India.

ALL INDIA RADIO (AKASHVANI)

III. Match the following:

Answer:

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

IV. Consider the following statements: Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A) : Print media has been referred to as people's university

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

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

2. Find the odd one

- a) newspapers b) magazine c) journals d) twitter e) posters

Answer: d) twitter

3. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a) Media is generally the agency for interpersonal communication.
 - b) Media is very powerful entity on the earth.
 - c) Media plays a prominent role in the formation of public opinion.
 - d) Media does not have any responsibility
- i) a, b and c are correct
 - ii) a, c and d are correct
 - iii) b, c and d are correct
 - iv) a, b and d are correct

Answer:i) a, b and c are correct

THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL PORUR CHENNAI – 116
B. ABIRAMA SUNDARI THIRUMAL M.A.,M.A.,B.ED. M.PHIL.,DCA

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7TH SOCIAL SCIENCE**TERM II****WORKSHEET****HISTORY****1. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms****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
2. Which was the most common animal depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagara style? -----
 a) Elephant b) Horse c) Cow d) Deer
3. Who was the last ruler of the Sangama Dynasty? -----
 a) Rama Raya b) Tirumaladeva Raya c) Devaraya II d) Virupaksha Raya II
4. Who ended the Sultanate in Madurai? -----
 a) Saluva Narasimha b) Devaraya II c) Kumara Kampana d) Tirumaladeva Raya
5. Name the Bahmani King who was a linguist and a poet.
 a) Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah b) Muhammad I c) Sultan Fir d) Mujahid -----

II. Fill in the blanks:

1.was the capital of the Aravidu dynasty. -----
2. Vijayanagar emperor's issued a large number of gold coins called -----
3. Mahmud Gawan used ----- chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpowder.
4. In Vijayanagara administration ----- looked after the affairs of villages. -----

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. Vijayanagara | a) Ruler of Odisha | ----- |
| 2. Prataparudra | b) Astadiggajas | ----- |
| 3. KrishnaDevaraya | c) Pandurangamahatya | ----- |
| 4. Abdur Razzaq | d) City of victory | ----- |
| 5. Tenali Ramakrishna | e) Persian emissary | ----- |

IV. Match the statement with the reason. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

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

Reason (R) : Vijayanagar armies used both fire arms and cavalry.

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

2. Find out the wrong pair

- a) Silk – Chinab) Spices – Arabi c) Precious stone – Burmad) Madurai Vijayam – Gangade

Answer: -----

3. Find the odd one out

Harihara II, Muhammad I, Krishnadeva Raya, Devaraya I. **Answer: -----**

4. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct.

- I) Turquoise throne is one of the bejeweled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.
- II) The fertile regions between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and Krishna-Godavari delta were the zones of conflict among the rulers of Vijayanagar, and Bahmani.
- III) Muhammad I was educated at Multan.
- IV) Mahmud Gawan served with great distinction as the Prime Minister under Muhammad III.
- a) i), ii) are correct b) i), ii), iii) are correct c) ii), iii), iv) are correct d) iii), iv) are correct

V. True or False:

- Harihara and Bukka were the founders of the Bahmani kingdom. - -----
- Krishnadeva Raya, who reigned for 20 years, was the most illustrious ruler of the Sangama dynasty. - -----
- Alasani Peddana was the greatest of all Astadiggajas. - -----
- Kingship of Vijayanagar administration was hereditary, based on the principle of primogeniture. - -----
- There were 18 monarchs of the Bahmani dynasty. -----

X. Answer Grid:

- Name the kingdom ruled by 18 monarchs which lasted for nearly 180 years.
Ans: -----
- Name the Bahmani Sultan who was restored to the throne by Krishna Devaraya?
Ans: -----
- Name the book written by Krishna Devaraya in Sanskrit. **Ans** -----
- Where did Hasan Bahman Shah shift his capital. **Ans:** -----

2. MUGHAL EMPIRE

I Choose the correct answer.

- Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India? -----
a) Humayun b) Babur c) Jahangir d) Akbar
- In which battle did Akbar defeat Rana Pratap? -----
a) Panipat b) Chausa c) Haldighati d) Kanauj
- Whose palace in Delhi was destroyed by Sher Shah? -----
a) Babur b) Humayun c) Ibrahim Lodi d) Alam Khan
- Who introduced Mansabdari system? -----
a) Sher Sha b) Akbar c) Jahangir d) Shah Jahan
- 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:

-was the name of the horse of Rana Pratap. -----
-was a hall at Fatehpur Sikri where scholars of all religions met for a discourse.
- The Sufi saint who received Akbar's utmost respect was

4. During the reign of -----, the Zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.
5. -----were tax-free lands given to scholars and religious institutions. -----

III. Match the following

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

IV. Write True or False :

1. Babur inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia. -----
2. Humayun succeeded in recapturing Delhi in 1565. - -----
3. Aurangzeb married a girl of a notable Rajput family. -----
4. Jahangir ordered the execution of Sikh leader Guru Arjun for helping his son Khurram. -----
5. During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture received much patronage. -----

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Find out the correct statements

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

4. Arrange the battles in chronological order.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| i) Battle of Khanwa | ii) Battle of Chausa | iii) Battle of Kanauj | iv) Battle of Chanderi |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
- Answer: i), iv), ii), iii)**

5. Arrange the following administrative divisions in descending order

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| I) Sarkars | II) Parganas | III) Subhas | Answer: ----- |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|

VI. Match the father and son.

- | Father | Son |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. Akbar | a) Dilawar Khan ----- |

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 2. Daulat Khan Lodi | b) Rana Pratap | ----- |
| 3. Hasan Suri | c) Humayun | ----- |
| 4. Babur | d) Sher Shah | ----- |
| 5. Uday Singh | e) Jahangir | ----- |

3. Rise of Marathas and Peshwas

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji? -----
a) Dadaji Kondadev b) Kavi Kalash c) Jijabai d) Ramdas
- How was the Prime Minister of Maratha kings known? -----
a) Deshmukh b) Peshwa c) Panditrao d) Patil
- Name the family priest of Shambhuji who influenced him in his day-to-day administration.
a) Shahu b) Anaji Datto c) Dadaji Kondadev d) KaviKalash -----
- What was the backbone of Shivaji's army in the beginning?
a) Artillery b) Cavalry c) Infantry d) Elephantry -----
- Who proclaimed wars and freed Malwa and Gujarat from Mughal domination?
a) Balaji Vishwanath b) Bajirao c) Balaji Bajirao d) Shahu -----

II. Fill in the blanks:

- The spread of the movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people to develop consciousness and oneness.
- was the key official of the revenue administration of Peshwa.
- The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at in 1761.
- was the foreign minister in the Ashtapradhan.
- Shambhuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with

III. Match the following.

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

IV. State true or false:

- The rocky and mountainous terrain gave protection to the Marathas from invaders. -----
- Hymns composed in Sanskrit by the Bhakti saints were sung by people of all castes and classes. -----
- Shivaji captured Puranthar from the Mughals. -----
- Deshmukhs held sway over rural regions and their control was over between twenty and a hundred villages. -----
- Abdali invaded ten times before finally marching on Delhi. -----

V. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

- Assertion (A) : Soldiers were to live in forts and towns far away from home**
Reason (R) : Maratha soldiers were not permitted to retire from battlefields each year for the purpose of cultivating their land.
a) R is correct explanation of A b) R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is Wrong and R is correct d) A and R are wrong

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

Statement II: Artillery decided the battle at Panipat in 1761.

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

3. Find the odd one out

Shahji, Shivaji, Shambuji, Shahu, Rahuji Bhonsle

Answer: -----

4. Find out the wrong pair

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

Answer: -----

5. Arrange the events in chronological order

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

Answer: -----

X. Student Activity:

I. Match the responsibilities of Ashtapradhan

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Amatya | - | Foreign Minister | ----- |
| 2. Waqia | - | Commander-in-chief | ----- |
| 3. Sumant | - | Finance Minister | ----- |
| 4. Senapatid | - | Interior Minister | ----- |

Geography

1 Resources

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following is renewable resource? -----
a) Gold b) Iron c) Petrol d) Solar energy
2. Where is the largest solar power project situated in India? -----
a) Kamuthi b) Aralvaimozhi c) Muppandal d) Neyveli
3. Which is one of the first metals known and used by man? -----
a) Iron b) Copper c) Gold d) Silver
4. is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics industry.
a) Limestone b) Mica c) Manganese d) Silver -----
5. Electricity produced from coal is called -----
a) Thermal Power b) Nuclear power c) Solar power d) Hydel power

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.
2. Iron ores found at in Tamil Nadu.
3. is produced from bauxite ore.
4. is used in making electrical batteries.
5. Petroleum and its derivatives are called

III. Match the following:

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

IV. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer

1. Assertion (A) : Wind power is clean energy.

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Activity:

2. Crossword puzzle

Across

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. The leading coal producers of the world. | Answer: ----- |
| 2. Considered as a great source of energy. | Answer: ----- |
| 3. Precious metal like gold. | Answer: ----- |
| 4. Used as an insulating material in the electrical industry. | Answer: ----- |

Down

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Used in making electrical batteries. | Answer: ----- |
| 2. Good conductor of heat and electricity. | Answer: ----- |
| 3. The largest producer of gold in India. | Answer: ----- |
| 4 . Produces energy in the form of heat and light. | Answer: ----- |

2. TOURISM

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The oldest type of tourism is -----
a) Religious b) Historical c) Adventure d) Recreational -----
- In which state is the Kaziranga national park located.
a) Rajasthan b) West Bengal c) Assam d) Gujarat -----
- Which one of the following is not a beach of India?
a) Goa b) cochin c) Kovalam d) Miami -----
- 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
- In which district Courtallam waterfalls is located?
a) Dharmapuri b) Tirunelveli c) Namakkal d) Theni -----

II. Fill in the blanks:

- The three main components of tourism together known as
- Gastronomy refers to an aspect oftourism.
- Suruli falls is also called as.....
- The second largest urban beach is -----
- Expansion of TAAI -----

III. Circle the odd one:

1. Transport, Attraction, Accommodation, Amenities -----
2. Nainital, Shillong, Munnar, Digha -----
3. Corbett, Sundarbans, Periyar, Mayani -----
4. Hogenakal, Kumbakkarai, Suruli, Kalakad -----
5. Rishikesh, Ladakh, Gulmarg, Kotagiri -----

IV. Match the following:

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

V. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

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

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

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

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

Reason (R) : Foreigners throng the beaches.

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

CIVICS

1. STATE GOVERNMENT

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 -----

2. How many states does India have?

- a) 26 b) 27 c) 28 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 | |

4. The overall head of the government in the state is the

- a) President b) Prime Minister c) Governor d) Chief Minister -----

5. Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?

- a) President b) Prime Minister c) Governor d) Chief Minister -----

6. Who becomes the Chief Minister?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| a) Leader of the majority party | b) Leader of the opposition party | ----- |
| c) Both | d) None | |

7. What are the three branches of the state Government?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------|
| a) Mayor, Governor, MLA | b) Panchayat, Municipality, Corporation | ----- |
| c) Village, City, State | d) Legislative, Executive and Judiciary | |

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Governor is appointed by the
2. The leader of the majority party is appointed asin the State Assembly.
3.is the highest judicial organ of the state.
4. MLA stands for

5.is a particular area form were all the voters living there choose their representatives.

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

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Consider the following statement: Tick the appropriate answer.

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

To become a governor, one

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) Should be the citizen of India | b) Should have completed 25 years of age |
| c) Should have sound mind | d) Should not hold any office of profit, |
| i) A & b | ii) C & d |
| iii) A | iv) B ----- |

2. Consider the following statements and state true or false

- a) MLAs are together responsible for the work of government. - -----
- b) All the MLAs of other political party who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition.

- c) MLAs are not the representatives of people. - -----

3. Find out the correct meaning of bicameral legislature

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

4. Assertion (A) : India has a federal system of government.

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

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

2. MEDIA DEMOCRACY

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following comes under print media?
a) Radio b) Television c) Newspaper d) Internet -----
2. Which one of the following is the broadcast media?
a) Magazines b) Journals c) Newspaper d) Radio -----
3. Which invention has brought the world closure?
a) Typewriter b) Television c) Telex d) none of these -----
4. Which is mass media?

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

II. Fill in the blanks:

1.have made the world smaller and closer.
2. Every individual person is a medium of.....
3. Printing press was invented by.....
4.-----is a code of values which govern our lives.
5.-----is the radio broadcast of the Government of India.

III. Match the following:

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

IV. Consider the following statements: Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A) : Print media has been referred to as people's university

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

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

Answer: -----

2. Find the odd one

- a) newspapers b) magazine c) journals d) twitter e) posters **Answer:** -----

3. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a) Media is generally the agency for interpersonal communication.
 - b) Media is very powerful entity on the earth.
 - c) Media plays a prominent role in the formation of public opinion.
 - d) Media does not have any responsibility
- i) a, b and c are correct ii) a, c and d are correct
- iii) b, c and d are correct iv) a, b and d are correct

Answer: -----

