

SURA'S

Social Science

7th Standard

FULL
YEAR
GUIDE

TERM

I

TERM

II

TERM

III

Based on the Updated New Textbook

Salient Features

- ✦ Full Year Guide Comprise of All Three Terms - Given Term-wise, As Per The Updated New Textbooks
- ✦ Complete Solutions to Textbook Exercises.
- ✦ Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- ✦ Unit Test Question paper for each unit, with answer key
- ✦ 1st Term Common Summative Assessment 2022, 2nd Term Common Summative Assessment 2019 and Third Term Summative Assessment 2022 Question Papers are given with answers.



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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide** for 7th Standard [Term-I+II+III]. It is prepared as per the updated Textbook.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- ◆ Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.
- ◆ Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.
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Unit 1

History

SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

- _____ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.
(a) Chronicles (b) Travelogues
(c) Coins (d) Inscriptions **Ans (d) Inscriptions**
- _____ was the land gifted to temples.
(a) Vellanvagai (b) Shalabhoga
(c) Brahmadeya (d) Devadana **Ans (d) Devadana**
- _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.
(a) Chola (b) Pandya
(c) Rajput (d) Vijayanagara **Ans (a) Chola**
- _____ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.
(a) Ain-i-Akbari (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
(c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri (d) Tarikh-i-Frishta **Ans (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir**
- _____, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.
(a) Marco Polo (b) Al Beruni
(c) Domingo Paes (d) Ibn Battuta **Ans (d) Ibn Battuta**

II. Fill in the Blanks

- _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village. **Ans Uttiramerur**
- _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it. **Ans Muhammad Ghori**
- 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a _____. **Ans Jital**
- _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty. **Ans Minhaj-us-Siraj**
- An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420. **Ans Nicolo Conti**



III. Match the following

1. Khajuraho	Odisha
2. Konark	Hampi
3. Dilwara	Madhya Pradesh
4. Virupaksha	Rajasthan

Ans

1. Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
2. Konark	Odisha
3. Dilwara	Rajasthan
4. Virupaksha	Hampi

IV. State true or false :

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution. **Ans True**
2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire. **Ans False**

Correct statement : The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the **economic condition** of the empire.

3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts. **Ans True**
4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522. **Ans False**
Correct statement : Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the **Vijayanagar** in 1522.

V. Match the statement with the reason - Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. Assertion (A) : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

- 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.

Ans (a) R is the correct explanation of A

2) Find out the wrong pair

- a) *Madura Vijayam* - Gangadevi
- b) Abul Fazal - *Ain-i-Akbari*
- c) Ibn Battuta - *Tahqiq-i-Hind*
- d) *Amuktamalyatha* - Krishnadevaraya

Ans (c) Ibn Battuta - Tahqiq-i-Hind

3) Find out the odd one

- a) Inscriptions
- b) Travelogues
- c) Monuments
- d) Coins

Ans (b) Travelogues

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Who compiled *Nalayira Divyaprabhandham*?

Ans. Nathamuni

2. What does the word *Tuzk* mean?

Ans. Auto biography



3. Name Jahangir's memoir.

Ans. Tuzk-i-Jahangiri

4. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.

Ans. Primary sources and Secondary sources are the two different types of sources for the study of history.

5. List out the important mosques and forts constructed during the medieval times.

Ans. (i) Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki- Masjid, Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah (all in and around Delhi) and Charminar (Hyderabad) are the important mosques belonging to the medieval times.

(ii) The forts of historical importance are Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort and Delhi Red Fort and as well as the forts of Daulatabad (Aurangabad) and Firoz Shah Kotla (Delhi).

6. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.

Ans. Marco Polo, Al-Beruni, Ibn Battuta Nicolo Conti, Abdur-Razzaq, Domingo Paes.

VII. Answer the following in detail :

1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.

Ans. (i) The portrait and the legend on the coins convey the names of kings with their titles, events, places, dates, dynasties and Royal emblems.

(ii) The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the economic condition of the empire.

(iii) Mention of king's achievements like military conquests, territorial expansion, trade links and religious faith can also be found in the coins.

(iv) Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

(v) This coin tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook.

(vi) Copper Jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi Sultans.

(vii) Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din Khalji's gold coins, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq's copper *token currency* are indicative of coinage as well as the economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time.

(viii) A jital contained 3.6 grains of silver. Forty eight jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka.



VIII. Answer Grid

1. _____ was a courtier of Emperor Aurangzeb. Ans Khafi Khan	2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to _____. Ans Rajendra Chola I
3. _____ was the land for the maintenance of the school. Ans Shalabhoga	4. _____ compiled Periyapuranam. Ans Sekkizhar
5. _____ is an Arabic word meaning history. Ans Tarikh or Tahqiq.	6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to _____ in the south. Ans Devagiri (Daulatabad).

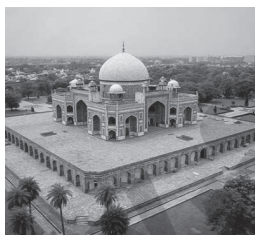
IX. HOTS :

1. The composition of metals in coins is indicative of the economic prosperity of the empire – Substantiate.

- Ans.** (i) Metals like Gold and Silver are precious and rare elements.
(ii) They are shiny, strong and have high economic value.
(iii) If such metals are used in coins in an empire, it indicates its economic prosperity.

X. Student Activity :

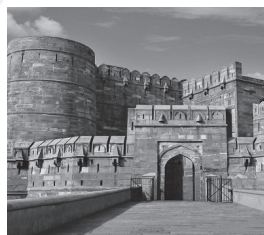
Prepare an album collecting pictures of palaces, tombs, mosques and forts of Medieval India



Humayuns - Tomb



Jama mas jid



Agra fort



Amber Palace

XI. Life skill :

1. Find out from the libraries in your town or village and prepare a report about the primary and secondary sources available there.

- Ans.** On a visit to a library nearby I found that it had primary and secondary sources. I found historical documents, statistical data, pieces of creative writing, speeches and art objects. Interviews, surveys, field work also are available here. I also could see and sources like articles in news papers, popular magazines, book a movie views and articles in journals.



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Uttiramerur inscriptions in _____ district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.

- (a) Salem (b) Kanchipuram
(c) Chennai (d) Vellore

Ans (b) Kanchipuram

2. _____ jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.

- (a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Copper (d) Aluminium

Ans (c) Copper

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ grants, which were treated as legal documents, have significant source value.

Ans Copper - Plate

2. Palaces in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur signify the greatness of the _____ dynasty.

Ans Rajput

3. A Jital contained _____ grains of silver.

Ans 3.6

4. The _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature in South India.

Ans Chola

5. _____ are pictures, images in drawing or painting.

Ans Portraits

III. Match the following:

	A		B
a.	Abul Fazal	- i.	King's achievements
b.	Iltutmish	- ii.	Akbar nama
c.	Coins	- iii.	Kalhana
d.	Rihla	- iv.	Chahalgani
e.	Rajatarangini	- v.	The Travels

Ans a -ii; b -iv; c -i; d -v; e -iii

IV. State true or false:

1. Zia - Ud - Barni wrote Tarikh - i - Firoz shahi.

Ans True

2. Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by Abul Faze.

Ans False

Correct statement: Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by **Nizam-ud-din Ahmad**.

3. Ibn Battuta tells us of caste in India and the practice of *Sati*.

Ans True

4. *Kamba Ramayanam* and *Periyapuranam* were written during chola period.

Ans True

5. Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote Tarikh - i - Frishta.

Ans False

Correct statement: Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*.



V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement : Minhaj - us- siraj, patronised by Sultan Nazir - ud - din Mahmud, wrote *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*.

Reason : The compendium was named after its patron.

- (a) Statement is true but Reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and Reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
(d) Both Statement and reason are wrong.

Ans (b) Statement and Reason are correct.

2. Statement : According to Ibn Battuta, a Morocco scholar, Egypt was rich in the 16th century.

Reason : The whole of Indian trade with the west passed through Egypt

- (a) Statement is true but Reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and Reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
(d) Both Statement and reason are wrong.

Ans (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct

3. Statement : Vitala and Virupaksha temples at Hampi speak of the contribution of these rulers .

Find out which of the following is correct?

- (a) Chola (b) Vijayanagara
(c) Pallava (d) Sultans

Ans (b) Vijayanagara

4. Statement: Kayal, which was a port city is situated in this district of Tamil Nadu.

Find out which of the following is correct?

- (a) Kanyakumari (b) Tirunelveli
(c) Thoothukudi (d) Ramanathapuram

Ans (c) Thoothukudi

5. Find out the wrong Pair

- (a) Nalayira Divyaprabhandham – 12 Azhwars
(b) Devaram – Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar
(c) Thiruvagam – Manikkavasakar
(d) Gita Govindam – Kabir das

Ans (d) Gita Govindam – Kabir das



6. Pick out the wrong statement.

- (a) Al-Beruni accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his campaigns
- (b) He stayed in India for 10 years.
- (c) The most accurate accounts of Mahmud's Somnath expedition is that of Alberuni
- (d) He knew only Arabic.

Ans (d) He knew only Arabic

7. Pick out the wrong statement.

- (a) Silver Tanka was introduced by Iltutmish.
- (b) Ala-ud-din khilji used gold coin.
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq introduced copper token currency.
- (d) Gold Jitals are available for the period of the Delhi sultans.

Ans (d) Gold Jitals are available for the period of the Delhi sultans.

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Who composed Nalayira Divya Prabhandam?

Ans. Nalayira Divya Prabhandam was composed by 12 Azhwars.

2. By whom was Devaram composed and compiled?

- Ans. (i)** Devaram composed by Appar, Sundarar and Sambandar
- (ii)** Compiled by Nambiyandar Nambi.

3. How many jitals were equal to 1 siver tanka?

Ans. Forty - eight

4. Name some magnificent Structures or temples of the Chola period.

Ans. Thanjavur (Brihadeshwara), Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram

VII. Answer the following :

1. What are Primary sources?

Ans. Inscriptions, monuments and coins, are the primary sources.

2. What are secondary sources?

Ans. Literary works, chronicles, travelogues, biographies and autobiographies.

3. What are inscriptions?

Ans. Inscriptions are writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

4. What are monuments?

Ans. Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, forts, minars and minarets are called by the collective name monuments.



VIII. HOTS :

1. How are sources of history useful to us?

- Ans.** (i) Source are the supporting materials, documents or records in the form of evidence that help to reconstruct the past.
- (ii) They are available in different forms such as Inscriptions, monuments, coins, chronicles, travelogues, biographies etc.,
- (iii) Through these sources we get to know a lot of information about social, economic and political condition of a country under different rulers.

Who am I ?

1. I am a person who writes accounts of important historical events. **Ans** **Chronicles**
2. I am a collection of detailed information about a particular subject. **Ans** **Compendium**
3. I am a tall tower, typically part of a mosque. **Ans** **Minaret**
4. I am an Arabic word meaning generations or centuries. **Ans** **Tabakat**

Unit 4

History

THE DELHI SULTANATE

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

- _____ laid the foundation of 'Mamluk' dynasty.
(a) Mohammad Ghori (b) Jalal-ud-din
(c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (d) Iltutmish **Ans (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak**
- Qutb-ud-din shifted his capital to Delhi from _____.
(a) Lahore (b) Poona
(c) Daulatabad (d) Agra **Ans (a) Lahore**
- _____ completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar.
(a) Razia (b) Qutb-ud-din -Aibak
(c) Iltutmish (d) Balban **Ans (c) Iltutmish**
- _____ laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi.
(a) Muhammad-bin -Tughluq (b) Firoz shah Tughluq
(c) Jalal -ud-din (d) Ghiyas -ud-din **Ans (d) Ghiyas -ud-din**

II. Fill in the Blanks

- _____ was the founder of Tughluq dynasty. **Ans Ghiyas-ud-din**
- Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to _____.
Ans Devagiri or Daulatabad
- _____ patronized the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru. **Ans Balban**
- Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi was built by _____.
Ans Qutb-ud-din -Aibak
- The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of _____.
Ans Iltutmish



III. Match the following

1.	Tughril Khan	Governor of Kara
2.	Ala-ud-din	Jalal-ud-din Yakut
3.	Bahlol Lodi	Governor of Bengal
4.	Razia	Governor of Sirhind

Ans

1.	Tughril Khan	Governor of Bengal
2.	Ala-ud-din	Governor of Kara
3.	Bahlol Lodi	Governor of Sirhind
4.	Razia	Jalal-ud-din Yakut

IV. State True or False :

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious fever.

Ans False

Correct statement: Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of mysterious **injuries received during an accidental fall from a horse, while playing polo.**

2. Razia was an able and brave fighter.

Ans True

3. The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, son of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak.

Ans False

Correct statement: The Turkish nobles chose Iltutmish, **son-in-law** of Aibak, as Sultan after the death of Aibak.

4. FirozShah Tughluq refused to accept an invitation from a Bahmani Prince to intervene in the affairs of the Deccan.

Ans True

V. Match the statement with the reason.

Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. Assertion (A) : Balban maintained cordial relationship with Mongols

Reason (R) : The Mongol ruler, a grandson of Chengiz Khan, assured that Mongols would not advance beyond Sutej.

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

Ans (a) R is the correct explanation of A

2. Find out the correct pair

- a) Hoysala – Devagiri
b) Yadavas – Dwarasamudra
c) Kakatias – Warrangal
d) Pallavas – Madurai

Ans (c) Kakatias – Warrangal



3. Find out the wrong statement.

- After Ghori's death in 1206, his slave Qutbud- din Aibak proclaimed him self the ruler of the Turkish territories in India.
- Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.
- Balban built forts to guard his empire against the Mongol attack.
- Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur in 1526.

Ans (b) Razia established the department of spies to gather intelligence about the conspirators and the trouble makers against her rule.

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Name the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.

Ans. Iqta is the land granted to army officials in lieu of a regular wage.

2. Who founded the city of Agra?

Ans. Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra.

3. Name the ruler who established Muslim rule in India in 12th century A.D (CE).

Ans. Muslim rule in India was established by Muhammad Ghori in 12th century A.D. (CE).

4. Write a note on *chahalgani*.

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

5. How did Ala-ud-din Khalji consolidate the Delhi Sultanate?

- The range of Khalji conquests is impressive: in the Punjab (against the Mongols), in Rajasthan and in Gujarat. With his northern frontiers secure, he sent his chief lieutenant Malik Kafur into the southern parts who took even the distant Madurai.
- Thus Ala-ud-din Khalji consolidated the Delhi Sultanate.

6. List out the contributions of Firoz Shah Tughluq.

- Ans.**
- Firoz rewarded Sufis and other religious leaders generously and listened to their advice.
 - He also created charities to aid poor Muslims
 - He built colleges, mosques, and hospitals.
 - He banned inhuman punishments and abolished taxes not recognised by Muslim law.
 - He promoted agriculture by waiving off the debts of the agriculturalists and constructing many canals for irrigation.
 - He built new towns such as Firozabad, Jaunpur, Hissar and Firozpur.



VII. Answer the following :

1. Write about the invasion of Timur in 1398.

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

VIII. HOTS :

1. How would you evaluate Muhammad-bin- Tughluq as Sultan of Delhi?

- Ans. Muhammaad-bin-Tughluq was a learned but cruel man. He was a poor decision maker. There was chaos in the social, economic and political condition of the empire because of his ambiguous decisions. The first and foremost was changing the capital from Delhi to Devagiri or Daulatabad and vice versa which led to loss of money and human lives. He also ordered the revenue to be collected in money instead of grains. This move led to bankruptcy and famine. Though he was wise and learned his hasty decisions led to his downfall.

Unit 2

Geography

LANDFORMS

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

- _____ is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.
(a) Plunge pool (b) Alluvial fan
(c) Flood plain (d) Delta **Ans (b) Alluvial fan**
- Courtallam falls is located across the _____ river.
(a) Cauvery (b) Pennar
(c) Chittar (d) Vaigai **Ans (c) Chittar**
- The landform created by glacial deposition is
(a) Cirque (b) Arete
(c) Moraine (d) Tarn lake **Ans (c) Moraine**
- Large deposits of loess are found in
(a) USA (b) India
(c) China (d) Brazil **Ans (c) China**
- Land forms which are not associate with wave erosion _____.
(a) Cliffs (b) Sea arches
(c) Stacks (d) Beaches **Ans (d) Beaches**

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The process of breaking and crumbling of rocks is _____. **Ans weathering**
- The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as _____. **Ans river mouth**
- Inselbergs are found in the _____ desert in South Africa. **Ans Kalahari**
- A cirque is known as _____ in Germany. **Ans Kar**
- The longest beach in the world is _____. **Ans Miami beach**



III. Match the following

1.	Breaking and crumbling of rocks	Glacier
2.	Abandoned meander loops	Barchans
3.	Large body of moving ice	Lagoon
4.	Crescent shaped sand dunes	Weathering
5.	Vembanad lake	Oxbow lake

Ans

1.	Breaking and crumbling of rocks	Weathering
2.	Abandoned meander loops	Oxbow lake
3.	Large body of moving ice	Glacier
4.	Crescent shaped sand dunes	Barchans
5.	Vembanad lake	Lagoon

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

1. Assertion (A) : The deltas are formed near the mouth of the river.
 Reason (R) : The velocity of the river becomes slow when it approaches the sea.
- (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is correct and R is wrong
 (c) A is wrong and R is correct (d) Both A and R are wrong

Ans (a) Both A and R are correct

2. Assertion (A) : Sea arches in turn become Sea Stacks.
 Reason (R) : Sea Stacks are the results of wave deposition.
- (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is correct and R is wrong
 (c) A is wrong and R is correct (d) Both A and R are wrong

Ans (b) A is correct and R is wrong

V. Answer the following.

1. Define erosion.

Ans. Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind, ice and sea waves.

2. What is a plunge pool?

Ans. Plunge pool is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitation.

3. How are Ox – bow lakes formed?

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

4. Name the major landforms formed by glacial erosion.

Ans. Cirque, Aretes, U' Shaped Valley

5. Give a note on Mushroom rocks.

Ans. In deserts rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called mushroom rocks.



6. What is a lagoon? Give an example.

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

VI. Distinguish between

1. Tributary and Distributary

Ans.

S.No	Tributary	Distributary
1.	A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.	A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream.
2.	Eg. Amaravathi is a tributary of river Cauvery	Eg. Kollidam s a distributary of Cauvery.

2. 'V' shaped valley and 'U' shaped valley

Ans.

S.No	'V' shaped valley	'U' shaped valley
1.	Formed by erosion of rivers	Formed by lateral and vertical erosion of glaciers.
2.	Eg. Kambam valley in Tamil Nadu	Eg. Leh Valley in Ladakh

3. Continental glacier and Mountain glacier

Ans.

S.No	Continental glacier	Mountain glacier
1.	The glacier covering vast areas of a continent with thick ice sheets is called continental glacier.	Mountain glacier is a stream of ice flowing along a valley and bounded by steep sides.
2.	Eg. Antartica, Green land	Eg. The Himalayas, The Alps

VII. Give reason

1. The ends of the meander loops come closer and closer.

Ans. Due to continuous erosion and deposition of rivers along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop comes closer and closer.

2. Flood plains are very fertile.

Ans. As the river floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other materials called **sediments** along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile **flood plain**.

3. Sea caves are turn into stacks.

Ans. As the cavities of sea caves become bigger, only the roof of the caves remain to form sea Arches. When erosion further breaks the roof, only walls are left, thus forming stacks.



VIII. Answer in a paragraph

1. Explain different landforms produced by river erosion.

- Ans. (i) The running water in the river erodes the mountainous track, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter 'V' known as '**V**' shaped valley.
- (ii) Falling of river water over a vertical step in the river bed is called **waterfall**. It is formed when the soft rocks are removed by erosion. **E.g.** Coutrallam falls across the river Chittar in Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) **Plunge pool** is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitation. **Alluvial fan** is a deposition of sediment occurs at which the river enters a plain or the **foot-hills**.
- (iv) As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as Meanders. **Eg.** Meanders along the River Vellar near Sethiyathope in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.
- (v) Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loops come closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an **Ox-bow lake**.

2. Describe the landforms associated with wind.

- Ans. (i) Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part.
- (ii) In deserts, the rocks in the shape of Mushroom commonly called Mushroom rock.
- (iii) An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called **Inselbergs**. **E.g.** Inselberg in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.
- (iv) When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill – like structures. These are called **sand dunes**. The crescent shaped sand dunes are called **Barchans**.
- (v) When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called Loess. Large deposits of loess are found in China.

3. How are aretes formed?

- Ans. (i) Glaciers erode the landscape by levelling soil and stones to expose the solid rock below.
- (ii) Cirque is a glacially eroded rock basin, with a steep side wall and steep head wall, surrounding an armchair-shaped depression.
- (iii) As the ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains called as Tarn Lake.
- (iv) When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other, the previously rounded landscape is transformed into a narrow rocky, steep – sided ridge called Aretes.




Activity

1. Fill in the corresponding columns with reference to the landform features given below
[Barchan, 'V' Shaped valley, Cliff, Arete, Inselberg, Moraine, Alluvial fan, Lagoon]

S.No	Natural Agents	Landforms	
		Erosion	Deposition
1.	River	'V' Shaped valley	Alluvial fan
2.	Glacier	Arete	Moraine
3.	Wind	Inselberg	Barchan
4.	Sea wave	Cliff	Lagoon

2. Identify any one of the following features near your home town and write a note on them.

1. Hill 2. Waterfall 3. River (or) stream 4. Beach.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves 

Additional Questions

- I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The term 'meander' has been named on the basis of Meander River of _____.

- (a) India (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Turkey

Ans (d) Turkey

2. The material carried by the glacier such as rock, sand and silt get deposited to form _____.

- (a) Cirque (b) Glacial moraines
(c) Aretes (d) Tarn Lake

Ans (b) Glacial moraines

3. Northern China loess deposits are brought from the _____ desert.

- (a) Gobi (b) Sahara
(c) Thar (d) Atacama

Ans (a) Gobi

4. Steep rock faces formed due to dashing of sea waves are _____.

- (a) Sea caves (b) Sea Cliffs
(c) Sea Arches (d) Stacks

Ans (b) Sea Cliffs

5. Chilka lake in Odisha is an example of _____.

- (a) Stack (b) Sea Arch
(c) Lagoon (d) Sand bar

Ans (c) Lagoon



II. Circle the odd one

1. Angel, Niagra, Victoria, Ganges

Ans Ganges

Hint: Ganges are river, other three are water falls.

2. Colva, Miami, Chilka, Marina.

Ans Chilka

Hint: Chilka is a lake, other three are Beaches.

3. Water, Sun, ice, Sea waves.

Ans Sun

Hint: Sun is a natural resource, other three are agents of erosion.

III. Match the following

	A		B
1.	Continental glacier	- i)	The Alps
2.	Mountain glacier	- ii)	Vembanad lake
3.	Inselberg	- iii)	Antartica
4.	Lagoon	- iv)	Kalahari

Ans 1 – iii, 2 – i, 3 – iv, 4 – ii

IV. Consider the following statements.

1. I : The highest water fall is Angel falls of Venezuela in South America.

II : The first longest beach in the world is the Marina beach in Chennai.

III : Deltas are excellent productive lands.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

(a) I and III

(b) II and III

(c) I and II

(d) only III.

Ans (a) I and III

2. I : A part of the land adjoining or near the sea is called the sea coast.

II : The boundary of a coast where land meets water is called the coast line.

III : Moraines are glacial deposition.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

(a) II and III

(b) I and III

(c) I, II and III

(d) I and II.

Ans (c) I, II and III

V. Answer in a word

1. Name the waterfall located on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa

Ans. Victoria falls

Unit 1

Civics

EQUALITY

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?

- (a) Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender.
- (b) Right to contest in the election.
- (c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law.
- (d) Showing inequality between rich and poor.

Ans (d) Showing inequality between rich and poor.

2. Which one of the following is comes under political Equality?

- (a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.
- (b) Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste.
- (c) All are equal before the law.
- (d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law.

Ans (a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.

3. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____

- (a) 21
- (b) 18
- (c) 25
- (d) 31

Ans (b) 18

4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____

- (a) Natural inequality
- (b) Manmade inequality
- (c) Economic inequality
- (d) Gender inequality

Ans (b) Manmade inequality

5. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1991
- (d) 1961

Ans (b) 1971

II. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. Civil equality implies equality of all before _____ . **Ans Law**
- 2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____ . **Ans 14, 18**
- 3. Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right. **Ans Political**
- 4. Equality means, absence of _____ privileges. **Ans Social**



III. Give short answer

1. What is Equality?

Ans. Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basis of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.

2. Why is gender Equality needed?

Ans. (i) Women are considered as weak as compared to men.
(ii) Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities depend on males.
(iii) So women need gender equality to the equal rights of both men and women to have access to opportunities and resources.

3. What is civil Equality?

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

IV. Answer in detail

1. Write about the importance of Equality.

Ans. (i) Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.
(ii) The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human being have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality.
(iii) The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

2. What is political Equality?

Ans. Political Equality includes

- Right to vote
- Right to hold public Office
- Right to criticise the government
- (i) Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life.
- (ii) In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained 18years of age without any discriminations.
- (iii) Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election in India.
- (iv) Right to criticise the government is also very important right and the people can express their resentment through demonstrations.
- (v) The value of the vote of the Prime Minister and value of vote of common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.

3. How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

Ans. (i) The constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles form 14-18.
Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law.
Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.
Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.
Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability .
Article 18 - abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.
(ii) Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.



V. HOTS :

How can we eliminate inequality at school level?

- Ans. (i) Students should be given admission in school without any discrimination of superior or inferior. The rich or the poor, caste or creed.
- (ii) The Government has taken several measures to ensure that students from different state of the society get an opportunity to study in private schools too through RTE (Right to Education) Act.
- (iii) Wearing uniform helps to nip off the social and economical discrimination that may arise among students.
- (iv) Students should be encouraged to develop feeling of oneness among themselves.

VI. Life skills :

S. No.	Enumeration of Different types of equality	Type of equality
1.	There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc.	Social Equality
2.	Equality of all before the law.	Civil Equality
3.	Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.	Political Equality
4.	My ability is not less than men in any aspect.	Gender Equality

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ in equalities can never be rectified.

- (a) Social (b) Civil
(c) Natural (d) Political

Ans (c) Natural

2. _____ is the first country to give right to vote to moment from the very first general election.

- (a) China (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) India

Ans (d) India

3. _____ means self respect.

- (a) Dignity (b) Ego
(c) Politeness (d) Pride

Ans (a) Dignity

4. _____ can be achieved when people are treated equality.

- (a) Freedom (b) Justice
(c) Education (d) Democracy

Ans (b) Justice



II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Rule of law was advocated by ___ the British Legal luminary. **Ans** A.V. Dicey
2. The very first general election in India was held in the year _____. **Ans** 1952
3. As of 2017, _____ is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations. **Ans** gender equality
4. _____ and _____ are the pillars of democracy. **Ans** Equality & Justice

III. Answer the following :

1. What is Social Equality?

- Ans.** (i) Social equality means that all citizen are entitled to enjoy equal status in society.
(ii) Without any discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race.

2. What does UNICEF say about Gender Equality?

- Ans.** UNICEF says Gender Equality “means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and prolections.

3. What is Equality of opportunity and Education?

- Ans.** All the individuals should have similar chances to receive education. They should have similar opportunities to develop their personality.

4. What is human dignity?

- Ans.** Dignity means self – respect. Human dignity is the most important human right from which all other fundamental rights derive.

IV. Answer in Detail :

1. How can we promote equality?

- Ans.** (i) Treating all fairly
(ii) Creating an inclusive culture
(iii) Ensuring equal access to opportunities
(iv) Enabling to develop full potential
(v) Making laws and policies
(vi) Education.





UNIT TEST

Term I

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 20

I. Choose the correct answer :

(5 × 1 = 5)

1. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____

- (a) 21 (b) 18
(c) 25 (d) 31

2. _____ can be achieved when people are treated equality.

- (a) Freedom (b) Justice
(c) Education (d) Democracy

3. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year

- (a) 1981 (b) 1971
(c) 1991 (d) 1961

4. _____ means self respect.

- (a) Dignity (b) Ego
(c) Politeness (d) Pride

5. _____ in equalities can never be rectified.

- (a) Social (b) Civil
(c) Natural (d) Political

II. Fill in the blanks :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____.

2. Equality means, absence of _____ privileges.

3. As of 2017, _____ is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.

4. _____ and _____ are the pillars of democracy.



III. Answer in one or two sentences

(3 × 2 = 6)

1. Why is gender Equality needed?
2. What is civil Equality?
3. What does UNICEF say about Gender Equality?

IV Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. What is political Equality?

Answer Key

- I 1) (b) 18 2) (b) Justice 3) (b) 1971 4) (a) Dignity
5) (c) Natural
- II 1) 14, 18 2) Social 3) gender equality 4) Equality & Justice
- III 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. III -2
2) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. III -3
3) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. III -2 (Additional)
- IV 1) Refer Sura's Guide Q. No. IV-2



Unit 1

Economics

PRODUCTION

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Production refers to

- (a) destruction of utility (b) creation of utilities
(c) exchange value (d) none of these

Ans (b) creation of utilities

2. Utilities are in the nature of

- (a) form utility (b) time utility
(c) place utility (d) all of these

Ans (d) all of these

3. Primary factors are

- (a) land, capital (b) capital, labour
(c) land, labour (d) none of these

Ans (c) land, labour

4. The entrepreneur is also called

- (a) exchanger (b) Agent
(c) organizer (d) communicator

Ans (c) organizer

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ means want satisfying power of a product.

Ans Utility

2. Derived factors are _____ and _____.

Ans Capital, Organization

3. _____ is a fixed in supply.

Ans Land

4. _____ is the human input into the production process.

Ans Labour

5. _____ is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

Ans Capital

III. Match the following

Ans

1. Primary production	Adamsmith
2. Time utility	fishing, mining
3. Wealth of nation	entrepreneur
4. Human capital	stored for future
5. Innovator	education, health

1. Primary production	fishing, mining
2. Time utility	stored for future
3. Wealth of nation	Adamsmith
4. Human capital	education, health
5. Innovator	entrepreneur



IV. Give short answer:

1. What is production?

Ans. Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption (the output).

2. What is utility?

Ans. Utility means want satisfying power of a product.

3. Name the types of utility.

- Ans.** (i) Form utility,
(ii) Time utility and
(iii) Place utility

4. What are the factors of production?

- Ans.** The factors of production
(i) Land
(ii) Labour
(iii) Capital
(iv) Organization

5. Define Labour.

Ans. Alfred Marshall defines labour as, 'the use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work'.

6. Define Division of labour.

Ans. Division of labour means dividing the process of production into distinct and several component processes and assigning each component in the hands of a labour or a set of labourers, who are specialists in that particular process.

7. Write the forms of capital.

- Ans.** (i) Physical Capital or Material Resources, **Ex.** Machinery, tools, buildings, etc.
(ii) Money capital or Monetary resources, **Ex.** Bank deposits, shares and securities, etc.
(iii) Human capital or Human Resources **Ex.** Investments in education, training and health

8. Write the three characteristics of entrepreneur.

- Ans.** (i) Identifying profitable investible opportunities
(ii) Deciding the location of the production unit
(iii) Making innovations

V. Give brief answer.

1. Explain the types of production.

Ans. There are three types of production
1. Primary production



2. Secondary Production
3. Tertiary or Service Production

1. Primary Production:

- (i) Primary production refers to the state of activity in which natural resources are directly used.
- (ii) Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction are examples to primary sector.

2. Secondary Production:

- (i) The process of manufacturing products by using primary products as raw materials is known as secondary level production.
- (ii) Manufacturing of cars, clothing, chemicals, engineering and building etc.. are examples to secondary sector.

3. Tertiary Production

- (i) Tertiary production is known as the services which are not visible rendered by the teachers, doctors etc., are to the economy.
- (ii) Banking, insurance, education, health and defence etc. are examples to service sector.

2. What is land ? What are the characteristics of land?

Ans. Land as a factor of production refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature which is provided freely to man.

Characteristics of Land:

- (i) Land is a Free Gift of Nature
- (ii) Land is fixed in supply
- (iii) Land is imperishable
- (iv) Land is a Primary Factor of Production
- (v) Land is Immovable
- (vi) Land has some Original Indestructible Powers
- (vii) Land Differs in Fertility

3. Explain the merits and demerits of division of labour.

Ans. Merits of division of labour

- (i) It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats doing the same tasks.
- (ii) It leads to the use of modern machinery in production, resulting in inventions.
- (iii) Time and raw materials are used very efficiently.

Demerits of division of labour

- (i) Repetition of the same task makes labourer to feel that the work is monotonous and stale. It kills the humanity in him.



- (ii) Narrow specialization reduces the possibility of labourer to find alternative avenues of employment. This results in unemployment.
- (iii) Reduce the growth of handicrafts and the worker loses the satisfaction of having made a commodity in full.

4. Describe the characteristics of capital.

Ans. Characteristics of Capital

- (i) Capital is a passive factor of production
- (ii) Capital is man-made
- (iii) Capital is not an indispensable factor of production
- (iv) Capital has the highest mobility
- (v) Capital is productive
- (vi) Capital Lasts Long.
- (vii) Capital involves present sacrifice to get future benefits

VI. Activity and Project

1. Students are asked to prepare a chart containing dummy images of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors images.

Ans:



Primary Sector



Secondary Sector



Tertiary Sector

Common First Term Summative Examination 2019 - 20

7^{STD}

Time : 2.00 hrs.

(With Answers)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Reg. No.

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Marks : 60

- I. Choose the correct answer : $10 \times 1 = 10$**
- _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.
(a) Chola (b) Pandya
(c) Rajput (d) Vijayanagara
 - Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?
(a) Mandalam (b) Nadu
(c) Kutram (d) Ur
 - The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by _____.
(a) Seismograph (b) Richter scale
(c) Ammeter (d) Rota meter
 - The landform created by glacial deposition is
(a) Cirque (b) Arete
(c) Moraine (d) Tarn lake
 - In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____.
(a) 21 (b) 18
(c) 25 (d) 31
 - Which system of government does India have?
(a) Single-party system
(b) Bi-party system
(c) Multi-party system
(d) None of these
 - Production refers to
(a) destruction of utility
(b) creation of utility
(c) exchange value
(d) none of these
 - Razia was an able and brave fighter. (Say true or false)
 - Circle the odd one out :
Himalaya, Alps, Rocky, Ganga
 - Assertion (A): The deltas are formed near the mouth of the river.
Reason (R): The velocity of the river becomes slow when it approaches the sea.
(a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is correct and R is wrong
(c) A is wrong and R is correct
(d) Both A and R are wrong
- II. Fill in the blanks : $5 \times 1 = 5$**
- An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.
 - _____ was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates.
 - The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called _____.
- 14. Civil equality implies equality of all before _____.**
- 15. Derived factors are _____ and _____.**
- III. Match the following : $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$**
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 16. Virupaksha | - Star like pattern |
| 17. Sun temple | - Adamsmith |
| 18. Madurai | - Rule of the people |
| 19. Sutlej-Ganga plain | - Hampi |
| 20. Democracy | - Capital of Pandyas |
| 21. Wealth of nation | - Konark |
- IV. Answer the following : (any 8)**
 $8 \times 2 = 16$
- Name the different types of sources for the study of history.
 - Name any four Rajput clans.
 - What were the items exported during the later Chola period?
 - List out the contributions of Firoz Shah Tughluq.
 - What is a volcano? Name the three types of volcanoes based on shape.
 - What is a lagoon? Give an example.
 - What is language?
 - Define settlement.
 - What is Equality?
 - What are the basic components of a political party?
 - Name the types of production.
 - Write the two characteristics of entrepreneur.
- V. Give brief answer: (any 4) $4 \times 5 = 20$**
- What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind? (point out any five)
 - Write about the invasion of Timur in 1398.
 - Distinguish between :
a) SIAL and SIMA
b) Urban settlement and Rural settlement
 - Describe the landforms associated with wind.
 - How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?
 - Explain the merits and demerits of division of labour.
 - a) **On the outline map of India mark the following places : $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$**
i) Delhi ii) Nalanda
iii) Kamarupa iv) Cholas
v) Calicut vi) Goa

- b) On the outline map of World mark the following places : $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
- India
 - Mt. Fuji
 - Mayon Volcano
 - Indian Ocean
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Africa

Answers

- I. 1. (a) Chola
2. (d) Ur
3. (b) Richter scale
4. (c) Moraine
5. (b) 18
6. (c) Multi-party system
7. (b) creation of utility
8. True
9. Ganga
10. (a) Both A and R are correct
- II. 11. Nicolo Conti
12. Jatila Parantaka Nedunjadayan
13. Weichart-Gutenberg discontinuity
14. Law
15. Capital, Organization
- III. 16. Virupaksha - Hampi
17. Sun temple - Konark
18. Madurai - Capital of Pandyas
19. Sutlej-Ganga plain- Star like pattern
20. Democracy - Rule of the people
21. Wealth of nation - Adamsmith
- IV. 22. Primary sources and Secondary sources are the two different types of sources for the study of history.
23. The Pratiharas, the Chauhans, the Chalukyas (different from the Deccan Chalukyas), known as Solankis, and the Paramaras of Pawars.
24. During the later Cholah period, the items exported were sandalwood, ebony, condiments, precious gems, pepper, oil, paddy, grains and salt.
25. (i) Firoz rewarded Sufis and other religious leaders generously and listened to their advice.
(ii) He also created charities to aid poor Muslims
(iii) He built colleges, mosques, and hospitals.
(iv) He banned inhuman punishments and abolished taxes not recognised by Muslim law.
(v) He promoted agriculture by waiving off the debts of the agriculturalists and constructing many canals for irrigation.
(vi) He built new towns such as Firozabad, Jaunpur, Hissar and Firozpur.
26. **Volcano** : A volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep below the surface. The opening is usually circular in form. On the basis of shape, there are three types of volcanoes. They are:
(i) Shield volcano
(ii) Cinder-cone volcano
(iii) Composite volcano
27. Lagoon is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separated from the sea. E.g. Chilka lake in Odisha, Pulicat lake in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Vembanad lake in Kerala are the famous lagoons in India.
28. Language is a great force of socialization. Language, either in the written or oral form, is the most common type of communication.
29. Settlement is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment.
30. (i) Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basis of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.
(ii) Gender Equality is the equal right of both men and women to have access to opportunities and resources.
31. Any political party has three basic components
(i) the leader
(ii) the active members
(iii) the followers
32. There are three types of production
(i) Primary production
(ii) Secondary Production
(iii) Tertiary or Service Production
33. (i) Identifying profitable investible opportunities
(ii) Deciding the location of the production unit
- V. 34. (i) The people of Sind were given the status of 'protected subjects'.
(ii) There was no interference in the lives and religions of the people.
(iii) The Arab scholars visited Sind and studied many Indian literary works.
(iv) They translated many Sanskrit books on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.
(v) They learnt the numerals 0 to 9 from India. Until then, the people in the West did not know the use of zero.



TERM



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Unit 1

History

VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI KINGDOMS

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

5. 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

Ans (c) Sultan Firoz

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ was the capital of Aravidu dynasty.

Ans Penukonda

2. Vijayanagar emperors issued a large number of gold coins called _____.

Ans Varahas

3. Mahmud Gawan used _____ chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpowder.

Ans Persian

4. In Vijayanagara administration _____ looked after the affairs of villages.

Ans (b) Gauda



III. Match the following

1.	1.	Vijayanagara	-	Ruler of Odisha
	2.	Prataparudra	-	Astadiggajas
	3.	Krishna Devaraya	-	Pandurangamahatyam
	4.	Abdur Razzaq	-	City of victory
	5.	Tenali Ramakrishna	-	Persian emissary

Ans.

1.	Vijayanagara	-	City of victory
2.	Prataparudra	-	Ruler of Odisha
3.	Krishna Devaraya	-	Astadiggajas
4.	Abdur Razzaq	-	Persian emissary
5.	Tenali Ramakrishna	-	Pandurangamahatyam

IV.

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

Reason (R) : Vijayanagar armies used both firearm 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

Ans (b) R is correct explanation of A

2. **Find out the wrong pair**

- (a) Silk - China
- (b) Spices - Arabia
- (c) Precious stone - Burma
- (d) Madurai Vijayam - Gangadevi

Ans (b) Spices - Arabia

3. **Find the odd one out**

Harihara II, Muhammad I, Krishnadeva Raya, Devaraya I

Ans Muhammad I

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

- I. Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled 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

Ans (*) i), ii) & iv) are correct

Unit
3

History

RISE OF MARATHAS AND PESHWAS

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji?
(a) Dadaji Kondadev (b) Kavi Kalash
(c) Jijabai (d) Ramdas **Ans (a) Dadaji Kondadev**
- How was the Prime Minister of Maratha kings known?
(a) Deshmukh (b) Peshwa
(c) Panditrao (d) Patil **Ans (b) Peshwa**
- 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**
- What was the backbone of Shivaji's army in the beginning?
(a) Artillery (b) Cavalry
(c) Infantry (d) Elephantry **Ans (c) Infantry**
- Who proclaimed wars and freed Malwa and Gujarat from Mughal domination?
(a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Bajirao
(c) Balaji Bajirao (d) Shahu **Ans (b) Bajirao**

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The spread of the _____ movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop consciousness and oneness. **Ans Bhakti**
- _____ was the key official of revenue administration of Peshwa. **Ans Kamavisdar**
- The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at _____ in 1761. **Ans Panipat**
- _____ was the foreign minister in the Ashtapradhan. **Ans Sumant / Dubeer**
- Shambhuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with _____. **Ans Anaji Datto**



III. Match the following

1.	1.	Shaji Bhonsle	-	Mother of Shivaji
	2.	Shambhuji	-	General of Bijapur
	3.	Shahu	-	Shivaji's father
	4.	Jijabai	-	Son of Shivaji
	5.	Afzal khan	-	Shivaji's grandson

Ans.

1.	Shaji Bhonsle	-	Shivaji's father
2.	Shambhuji	-	Son of Shivaji
3.	Shahu	-	Shivaji's grandson
4.	Jijabai	-	Mother of Shivaji
5.	Afzal khan	-	General of Bijapur

IV. True or False

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

- R is correct explanation of A
- R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is Wrong and R is correct
- A and R are wrong **Ans (b) R is not the correct explanation of A**

- 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.

- I is correct
- II is correct
- I and II are correct
- I and II are false

Ans (c) I and II are correct

- Find the odd one out**

Shahji, Shivaji, Shambhuji, Shahu, Rahuji Bhonsle.

Ans Rahuji Bhonsle



4. Find out the wrong pair

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

Ans (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.

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

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. The impact of Bhakti movement on Marathas.

Ans. The spread of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop consciousness of their identity and oneness. It promoted a feeling of unity, especially in terms of social equality, among the Marathas.

2. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi

Ans. Shivaji claimed suzerainty, but he did not administer them himself. He protected the people from loot and plunder for which they were required to pay Chauth (one-fourth of the revenue as protection money) and Sardeshmukhi (an extra one-tenth, as the chieftain's due).

3. Role of Kamavisdar in Maratha revenue administration.

Ans. The revenue administration of Peshwas was headed by a key official called the Kamavisdar. He was appointed by the Peshwa. He was empowered to maintain a small body of soldiers to police the administrative area, from where tribute or tax had to be collected.

4. Execution of Shambhuji by Mughal Army.

Ans. Marathas under Shambhuji were in no position to resist the Mughals. Aurangzeb himself arrived in the Deccan in 1681. Aurangzeb's main goal was the annexation of Bijapur and Golconda. These two sultanates fell to Aurangzeb by 1687. In little over a year, Shambhuji was captured by the Mughals and, after torture, put to death.

5. Battle of Panipat fought in 1761.

Ans. 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 Marathas were now divided among several commanders, who approached the battle with different tactics. Artillery decided the battle in January 1761. The mobile artillery of the Afghans proved lethal against both Maratha cavalry and infantry.

Unit 1

Geography

RESOURCES

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

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

II. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is the largest producer of hydroelectricity. **Ans China**
- Iron ores found at _____ in Tamil Nadu. **Ans Kanjamalai**
- _____ is produced from bauxite ore. **Ans Aluminium**
- _____ is used in making electrical batteries. **Ans Manganese**
- Petroleum and its derivatives are called _____. **Ans Black Gold**

III. Match the following

1. Renewable resource	-	Iron
2. Metallic resource	-	Mica
3. Non-metallic resource	-	Wind energy
4. Fossil fuel	-	Sedimentary rock
5. Limestone	-	Petroleum



Ans. 1.	Renewable resource	-	Wind energy
2.	Metallic resource	-	Iron
3.	Non-metallic resource	-	Mica
4.	Fossil fuel	-	Petroleum
5.	Limestone	-	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
- Ans (a) A and R are correct and R explains A**

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
- Ans (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A**

V. Answer the following

1. **Define - Resource.**

Ans. Anything which can be used for satisfying the human needs is called resource.

2. **What are the uses of iron?**

- Ans. (i) Iron is used to manufacture steel and also used in civil engineering like reinforced concrete, grids etc.
- (ii) It is used to make alloy steels like carbon steels with additives such as nickel, chromium, vanadium, tungsten and manganese.

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

Ans. India, China, Japan, Italy and the United States of America are major utilizers of solar energy in the world.

4. **Name the types of coal based on carbon content.**

Ans. Coal is classified into four types based on carbon content. They are :

- (i) Anthracite
- (ii) Bituminous
- (iii) Lignite
- (iv) Peat

5. **Give a short note on Duralumin.**

Ans. Duralumin is an alloy, a trade name given to the earliest types of the age hardenable aluminum alloys. It is an alloy made up of 90% aluminum, 4% copper, 1% magnesium and 0.5% to 1% manganese. Duralumin is a hard, but a lightweight alloy of aluminum.



VI. Distinguish the following

1. Biotic resources and abiotic resources.

Ans.

S.No.	Biotic resources	Abiotic resources
1.	Biotic resources are found in the biosphere which are 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, microorganism etc.	Example : Sunlight, temperature, water, soil, air, etc.

2. Renewable resources and non-renewable resources.

Ans.

S.No.	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.
4.	Example : Solar energy, wind energy and hydropower.	Example : Fossil fuels, iron, copper, gold silver etc.

3. Metallic resources and non-metallic resources.

Ans.

S.No.	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 the good conductors of heat and electricity.	These are not hard substances and are not good conductors of heat and electricity.
3.	Example for metallic resources are iron, copper, gold, bauxite, silver, manganese, etc.	Example for non-metallic resources are mica, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, phosphate, etc.

VII. Give reason

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

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

2. Water is considered as a great source of energy.

Ans. 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 as a great source of energy.

Unit 1

Civics

STATE GOVERNMENT

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 (c) Governor**
5. Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Governor (d) Election Commissioner **Ans (c) Governor**
6. Who becomes the Chief Minister?
(a) Leader of the Majority party (b) Leader of the opposition party
(c) Both (d) None **Ans (a) Leader of the Majority party**
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 **Ans (d) Legislative, executive and judiciary**

II Fill in the blanks

1. The Governor is appointed by the _____. **Ans President of India**



2. The leader of the majority party is appointed as _____ in the state assembly. **Ans** Chief Minister
3. _____ is the highest judicial organ of the state. **Ans** The High Court
4. MLA stands for _____. **Ans** Member of Legislative Assembly
5. _____ is a particular area from where all the voters living there choose their representatives. **Ans** Constituency
6. The elected representatives who are not the member of ruling party are called _____. **Ans** Opposition Party

III. Match the following

MLAs	-	Secretariat
Governor	-	7
Chief Minister	-	Head of the state
Union territories	-	Legislative Assembly
Fort St. George	-	Leader of the Majority party

Ans.

MLAs	-	Legislative Assembly
Governor	-	Head of the state
Chief Minister	-	Leader of the Majority party
Union territories	-	7
Fort St. George	-	Secretariat

IV. Consider the following statements: 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 **Ans** iv. b
2. Consider the following statements and state true or false.
 - a. MLAs are together responsible for the working of the government. **Ans** True
 - b. All the MLAs of other political party who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition. **Ans** True
 - c. MLAs are not the representatives of people. **Ans** 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.

Ans c. It means that there are two houses like upper house and lower house.

4. Assertion : India has a federal system of government.

Reason : 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

Ans a. A is correct and R explains A

V. Answer in one or two sentences

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

Ans. A person to be eligible to the post of Governor should be :

- (i) A citizen of India.
- (ii) Should have completed 35 years of age.
- (iii) Should have sound mind and
- (iv) Should not hold any public office of Profit.

2. Who are called oppositions?

Ans. All the MLAs of other political parties who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition party.

3. Write a note on Lok Adalat.

Ans. Lok Adalat (people's court) also have been established by the Government of India to settle dispute through conciliation and compromise.

4. What is a constituency?

Ans. 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?

Ans. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers.

VI. Answer the following in detail

1. Describe the powers of the Governor.

- Ans.**
- (i) The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature.
 - (ii) Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers.
 - (iii) All the administration works are carried out by his name.
 - (iv) He is the chancellor of Government universities in the state.



(v) All bills become law only after his assent. He appoints important officials of the state government such as Advocate General, Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice chancellors of state universities etc.

2. Who is an MLA?

- Ans. (i) The term MLA stands for a Member of Legislative Assembly.
(ii) He / She is elected through a general election and represents a particular constituency.
(iii) It is not necessary for one to be a member of a political party to become a MLA.
(iv) He / She can contest the election as an independent candidate also.

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

- Ans. (i) The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration.
(ii) He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
(iii) The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature.
(iv) All the ministers work as a team under the Chief Minister.
(v) The Chief Minister formulates programmes and policies for the welfare of the people of the state.
(vi) The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state.

VII. HOTs

1. Name some departments of the government.

- Ans. (i) Health and family welfare department (ii) Railway department
(iii) Finance department (iv) Education department
(v) Revenue department (vi) Agriculture department
(vii) Youth Welfare department (vi) Public Works department
(ix) Law department

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

Ans.

S. No.	Candidates	Qualification	Appointment	Powers
1	Governor	Citizen of India	President of India	1) Serving as commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. 2) Convening special sessions of the Legislature for specific purposes.

Common Second Term Summative Examination 2019 - 20

7 STD

(With Answers)

Reg. No.

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Time : 2.00 hrs.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marks : 60

I. Choose the correct answer : $10 \times 1 = 10$

- Who was the greatest ruler of sangama Dynasty?
(a) Bukka (b) Devaraya II
(c) Harihara II (d) Krishna Devaraya
- Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India?
(a) Humayun (b) Babur
(c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
- Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?
(a) Birbal (b) Raja Bhagwan das
(c) Raja Todarmal (d) Raja Mansingh
- Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji?
(a) Dadaji Kondadev
(b) Kavi kalash
(c) Jijabai (d) Ramdas
- Where is the largest solar power project situated in India?
(a) Kamuthi (b) Aralvaimozhi
(c) Muppandal (d) Neyveli
- Which one of the following is not a beach of India?
(a) Goa (b) Cochin
(c) Kovalam (d) Miami
- How many states does India have?
(a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 28 (d) 29
- Shivaji captured Puranthar from the Mughals.
(a) True (b) False
- Circle the odd one out : Newspaper, Magazines, Posters, Cellphones.
- 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 doesnot explain A.
(c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
(d) Both A and R are incorrect.

II. Fill in the blanks : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- Vijayanagar emperor issued a large number of gold coins called _____.
- _____ was the name of the horse of Rana Pratap.
- _____ was the key official of revenue administration of Peshwa.
- Iron ores found at _____ in Tamilnadu.
- The second largest urban beach is _____

III. Match the following : $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

- Din Ilahi - Head of the state
- Abdur Razzaq - Akbar
- Afzal khan - Google website
- Fossil Fuel - Persian emissary
- Fort. St. Gerge - General of Bijapur
- Web media - Petroleum

IV. Answer the following (Any 8): $8 \times 2 = 16$

- Name the five independent kingdoms of Deccan Sultanate.
- Write about Battle of Talikota.
- Write a note on Mansabdari System.
- Write a note on Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
- Write about the impact of Bhakthi Movement on Marathas.
- What are the major utilizrs of solar energy in the world?
- Name the types of coal based on carbon content.
- Name any five hill stations in India.
- Define Tourism.
- Write a note on Lok Adalat.
- What is a Constituency?
- What is Media?

V. Give Brief Answer : (Any 4) $4 \times 5 = 20$

- Discuss the career and achievements of krishna Devaraya.
- Describe the land revenue administration of the Mughals.
- Examine the essential features of maratha administration under Shivaji.
- Explain the different types of renewable resources.
- Distinguish between :
 - Renewable resources and Non - renewable resources.
 - International Tourism and Historical Tourism.
- Describe the power of the Governor.
- What are the advantages of media?
- a) On the outline map of India mark the following places : $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$**
 - Calicut
 - Surat
 - Talikota
 - Panipat
 - Bijapur
 - Thanjavur
- b) On the outline map of Tamilnadu mark the following places : $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$**
 - Kalakad
 - Vedanthangal
 - Kodiyakarai
 - Mudumalai
 - Guindy
 - Koonthangulam

Answers

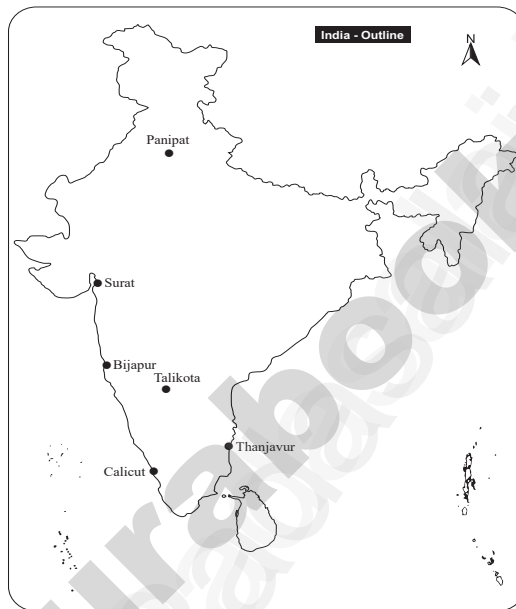
- I. 1. (b) Devaraya II
2. (b) Babur
3. (c) Raja Todarmal
4. (a) Dadaji Kondadev
5. (a) Kamuthi
6. (d) Miami
7. (d) 29
8. (a) True
9. Cellphones
10. (a) A and R are correct and R explain A.
- II. 11. Varahas
12. Chetak
13. Kamavisdar
14. Kanjamalai
15. Marina beach
- III. 16. Din Ilahi - Akbar
17. Abdur Razzaq - Persian emissary
18. Afzal khan - General of Bijapur
19. Fossil Fuel - Petroleum
20. Fort. St. Geroge - Head of the state
21. Web media - Google website
- IV. 22. Bidar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Golconda.
23. The sultans of Deccan kingdoms formed a league to fight the Vijayanagar Empire. The combined forces of the enemies met at Sadasiva Raya Talikota in 1565. In the ensuing battle, known as Rakasa Tangadi (Battle of Talikota), Vijayanagar was defeated.
24. Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system. According to this system, the nobles, civil and military officials were combined to form one single service. Everyone in the service was given a mansab, meaning a position or rank. A Mansabdar was a holder of such a rank. Mansabdar rank was dependent on Zat and Sawar.
25. Shivaji claimed suzerainty, but he did not administer them himself. He protected the people from loot and plunder for which they were required to pay Chauth (one-fourth of the revenue as protection money) and Sardeshmukhi (an extra one-tenth, as the chieftain's due).
26. The spread of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop consciousness of their identity and oneness. It promoted a feeling of unity, especially in terms of social equality, among the Marathas.
27. India, China, Japan, Italy and States of America are major utilizers of solar energy in the world.
28. Coal is classified into four types based on carbon content. They are :
(i) Anthracite (ii) Bituminous
(iii) Lignite (iv) Peat

29. (i) Kodaikanal, Ooty (ii) Nainital, Mussoorie
(iii) Darjeeling (iv) Gulmarg (v) Shillong
30. (i) The word tourist was derived from an old English word "tourian" which refers to a person who travels out of his usual environment for not more than one year and less than 24 hours.
(ii) The purpose of travel may be religious, recreation, business, historical and cultural.
31. Lok Adalat (people's court) also have been established by the Government of India to settle dispute through conciliation and compromise. Lok adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987.
32. Political parties nominate their candidates to each constituency. All the people residing in that constituency who has completed 18 years of age cast their vote.
33. Media is generally the agency for inter-personal communication. Media includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium.
- V. 34. (i) Krishnadevaraya who reigned for 20 years was the most illustrious rulers 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. Krishnadevaraya freed the sultan and restored him to the throne. Prataparudra negotiated for peace and offered to marry off his daughter to him.
(iv) Accepting the offer, Krishnadevaraya returned the territory he had conquered from Prataparudra.
(v) 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.

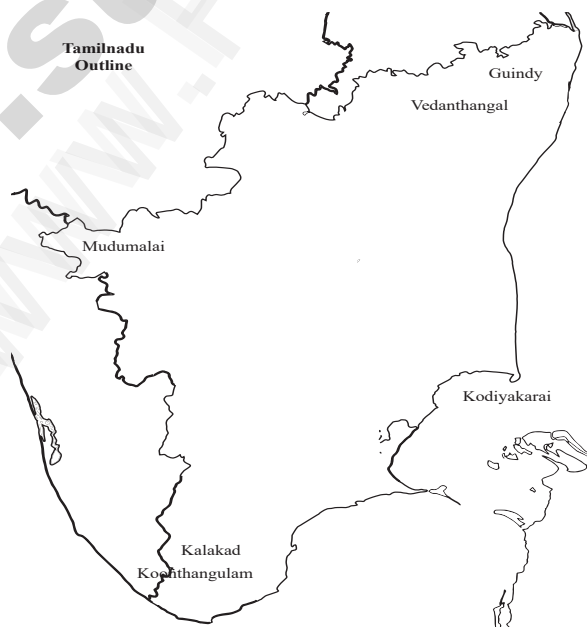
A Great Builder

- (i) Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater.
(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.
Patron of Literature, Art and Architecture
Krishnadevaraya patronised art and literature. Eight eminent luminaries in literature known as astadiggajas adorned his court.

39. (i) The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature.
(ii) Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers.
(iii) All the administration is carried on in his name. He is the chancellor of Government universities in the state.
(iv) All bills become law only after his assent. He appoints important officials of the state government such as advocate General, Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice chancellors of state universities etc.
40. (i) People get the latest news in a very short time
(ii) People get to bring out their hidden talents.
(iii) Great in promoting mass consumer products.
(iv) Serves as a good source of entertainment
(v) Media leads to diffusion of different cultures.
41. a)



41. b)





TERM



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Unit 1

History

NEW RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND MOVEMENTS

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who of the following composed songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda?

- (a) Poigaiazhwar (b) Periyazhwar (c) Nammazhwar (d) Andal

Ans (b) Periyazhwar

2. Who preached the *Advaita* philosophy?

- (a) Ramanujar (b) Ramananda (c) Nammazhwar (d) Adi Shankara

Ans (d) Adi Shankara

3. Who spread the Bhakthi ideology in northern India and made it a mass movement?

- (a) Vallabhacharya (b) Ramanujar (c) Ramananda (d) Surdas

Ans (c) Ramananda

4. Who made *Chishti* order popular in India?

- (a) Moinuddin Chishti (b) Suhrawardi
(c) Amir Khusru (d) Nizamuddin Auliya

Ans (a) Moinuddin Chishti

5. Who is considered their first guru by the Sikhs?

- (a) Lehna (b) Guru Amir Singh
(c) Guru Nanak (d) Guru Gobind Singh

Ans (c) Guru Nanak

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. Periyazhwar was earlier known as _____.

Ans Vishnu Chittar

2. _____ is the holy book of the Sikhs.

Ans Guru Granth Sahib

3. Meerabai was the disciple of _____.

Ans Ravidas

4. _____ philosophy is known as *Vishistadvaita*.

Ans Ramanuja's

5. Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is situated at _____ in Pakistan.

Ans Kartarpur



III. Match the following.

Ans

1.	<i>Pahul</i>	-	Kabir	Sikhs
2.	<i>Ramcharitmanas</i>	-	Sikhs	Tulsidas
3.	<i>Srivaishnavism</i>	-	Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib	★ Ramanuja
4.	<i>Granthavali</i>	-	Guru Gobind Singh	Kabir
5.	<i>Suhrwardi</i>	-	Tulsidas	Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib

IV. Find out the right pair/pairs:

1. Andal - Srivilliputhur
2. Tukaram - Bengal
3. Chaitanyadeva - Maharashtra
4. Brahma-sutra - Vallabacharya
5. Gurudwaras - Sikhs

Ans (1) Andal - Srivilliputhur, (5) Gurudwaras - Sikhs

2. **Assertion (A)** : After Guru Gobind Singh, the holy book *Guru Granth Sahib* came to be considered the guru.

Reason (R) : Guru Gobind Singh was the compiler of *Guru Granth Sahib*.

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

Ans (c) A is correct but R is wrong

3. Find the odd person out

Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, Periazhwar, Andal, Nammazhwar. **Ans** Andal

V. State true or false:

1. Sufism was responsible for the spread of Islamic culture. **Ans** False
2. The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the *Chishti* order. **Ans** True
3. Guru Nanak is considered the first guru of Sikhs. **Ans** True
4. Sufis believed that realization of God can be achieved only through passionate devotion to God and intense meditation. **Ans** True
5. The basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon consists of 12 books. **Ans** True

VI. Give short answers:

1. **What do you know about *Tirumurai*?**

Ans. Nambi Andar Nambi (1000 A.D.) is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars that form the basis of *Tirumurai*, the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon. It consists of 12 books, and 11 of them were assembled by Nambi. The 12th book is Sekkizhar's *Periyapuranam*.



2. How many Nayanmars were there and who were prominent among them?

Ans. There are 63 legendary Nayanmars. Among them, Gnanasampanandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called “the trio”) are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples.

3. How did Gurunanak help to found Sikhism?

Ans. (i) Guru Nanak is considered the first guru by the Sikhs.
(ii) The teachings of Guru Nanak formed the basis of Sikhism, a new religious order, founded in the late 15th century.
(iii) His and his successors’ teachings are collected in the *Guru Granth Sahib*, which is the holy book of the Sikhs.

4. What had Tukaram to do with the Vitthoba temple of Pantharpur?

Ans. Tukaram, a 17th century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs *abangas* or *Kirtanas*, devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna. There is Vitthoba / Panduranga temple at Pantharpur or Pandaripuram in Sholapur district, Maharashtra.

5. Highlight the spiritual ideas of Kabir that appealed to lower classes.

Ans. (i) Kabir believed that God is one and formless, even though different religious sects give him different names and forms.
(ii) Kabir opposed discrimination on the basis of religion, caste and wealth. He also condemned meaningless rituals.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Give an account of the contributions of exponents of Bhakti Movement in the southern as well as northern parts of India.

Ans. (i) The Azhwars, the Vaishnavite Bhakti sages and the originators of Bhakti cult, and the Nayanmars, the worshippers of Siva or the Saivites, composed devotional hymns in Tamil language, dedicated to their respective gods.

(ii) Vishnu-*bhakti* or Vaishnavism is based on Vishnu’s avatars (incarnations), particularly Krishna and Rama. The 12 Tamil Azhwars are chiefly known for their immortal hymns.

(iii) Two Azhwars stand out distinctly for their contribution to the promotion of the Bhakti movement.

(a) Adi Shankara:

(i) Adi Shankara or Shankarachariar (c. 700–750 A.D.) preached the *Advaita* philosophy.

(ii) He set up *mathas* (mutts), centres of learning and worship, at Badrinath, Puri, Dwarka and Sringeri.

(iii) His commentary on the *Brahma-sutra*, which is a fundamental text of the Vedanta school and on the principal Upanishads are considered equally important.



(b) **Ramanuja:**

- (i) Ramanuja, a 11th century Vaishnava saint, was the most influential thinker of Vaishnavism.
- (ii) He established centres to spread his doctrine of devotion, *Srivaishnavism*, to God Vishnu and his consort Lakshmi.

Exponents of Bhakti Movement:

- (i) Ramananda spread the Bhakti ideology in northern India where it became a mass movement. Vallabhacharya, a Telugu philosopher, built a temple for Lord Krishna on the Govardhan Hills near Mathura. Surdas, a blind poet and musician, was associated with this temple as well as that of Agra. His famous collection of poetry is called *Sursagar*. Meera Bai, wife of the crown prince of Mewar, was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna.
- (ii) Meera Bai gained popularity through her *bhajans*. Chaitanyadeva popularised Krishna worship through ecstatic songs and dancing that had a profound effect on Vaishnavism in Bengal.
- (iii) Tulsidas's Hindi retelling of the story of Rama in the *Ramcharitmanas*, the sentiment of friendship and loyalty is stressed.
- (iv) Tukaram, a 17th century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs (*abangas* or *kirtanas*), devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna.

2. What is Sufism? How did it find its footing in India?

Ans. The advent of Sufis to India dates back to the Arab conquest of Sind. It gained prominence during the reign of the Delhi Sultans. Sufism found adherents among both Muslims and Hindus.

- (i) **Sufism:** The word Sufi takes its origin from *suf*, meaning wool. The Sufis wore coarse garments made of wool and hence they were called Sufis. Sufism was basically Islamic but was influenced by Hindu and Buddhist (Mahayana) ideas. It rejected the stringent conduct code of the *ulemas*. Sufis lived in hermitages akin to monasteries and functioned outside society.
- (ii) Sufis in medieval India were divided into three major orders. They were Chisti, Suhrawardi and Firdausi.
- (iii) The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the Chishti order, who had a large number of followers among the ruling class in Delhi.
- (iv) Suhrawardi order was founded by an Iranian Sufi Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib. The Firdausi order was a branch of Suhrawardi order and its activities were confined to Bihar.

3. What impact did Bhakti movement make on Indian society?

- Ans.**
- (i) Vedic Hinduism was regenerated and thus saved from the onslaught of Islam.
 - (ii) The Islamic tenets – unity of God and universal brotherhood – emphasised by the saints promoted harmony and peace.
 - (iii) Bhakti was a movement of the common people; it used the language of the common people for its devotional literature.

Unit 2

History

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF TAMIL NADU

EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which is the oldest structural temple in south India?

- (a) Shore Temple (b) Mandagapattu
(c) Kailasanatha Temple (d) Vaikuntha Perumal Temple

Ans (a) Shore Temple

2. In which year were the Mamallapuram monuments and temples notified as a UNESCO world Heritage site?

- (a) 1964 (b) 1994 (c) 1974 (d) 1984

Ans (d) 1984

3. What was the special feature of the architecture of early Chola period?

- (a) bas-reliefs (b) *vimanas* (c) corridors (d) *gopurams*

Ans (b) *vimanas*

4. Where is the Azhakiya Nambi Temple situated?

- (a) Tirukkurungudi (b) Madurai (c) Tirunelveli (d) Srivilliputhur

Ans (a) Tirukkurungudi

5. Who built the Vaikuntha Perumal Temple?

- (a) Mahendravarman (b) Narasimhavarman
(c) Rajasimha (d) Rajaraja II

Ans (★) Nandivarman II

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. _____ was the first rock-cut cave temple built by the Pallava king Mahendravarman.

Ans Mandagapattu temple

2. The early Chola architecture followed the style of _____.

Ans Sembian Mahadevi

3. The most celebrated *mandapam* in Madurai Meenakshiamman temple is the _____.

Ans Pudumandapam

4. Later Chola period was known for beautiful _____.

Ans *gopurams*

5. Vijayanagar period's unique feature is the _____.

Ans *mandapam*



III. Match the following.

Ans

1.	Seven Pagodas	-	Madurai	Shore temple
2.	Rathi mandapam	-	Darasuram	Tirukkurungudi
3.	Iravatheswara temple	-	Tirukkurungudi	Darasuram
4.	Adinatha Temple	-	Shore temple	Azhwar Tirunagari
5.	Pudumandapam	-	Azhwar Tirunagari	Madurai

IV. Find out the wrong pair/pairs.

1. Krishnapuram Temple - Tirunelveli
2. Kudalazhagar Temple - Azhwar Tirunagari
3. Sethupathis - Feudatories of Madurai Nayaks
4. Jalagandeshwara temple - Vellore

Ans (2) Kudalazhagar Temple – Azhwar Tirunagari

2. **Assertion (A)** : The predominance of corridors of Rameswaram Temple is striking.

Reason (R) : The Temple has the largest set of corridors in the world.

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

Ans (b) R is the correct explanation of A

3. Find out the odd one out:

Srivilliputhur, Azhaharkoil, Srirangam, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai.

Ans Kanchipuram

4. Name the epoch of the following:

- (a) A.D. 600 to 850 – The Pallava Epoch
- (b) A.D. 850 to 1100 – Early Chola Epoch
- (c) A.D. 1100 to 1350 – Later Chola Epoch
- (d) A.D. 1350 to 1600 – Vijayanagara / Nayak Epoch

5. Find out the correct statement/s:

- 1) The *Arjuna's Penance* is carved out of a granite boulder.
- 2) Meenakshi Amman temple in Madurai represents Pallava's architectural style.
- 3) The cave temple at Pillayarpati is a contribution of Later Pandyas.
- 4) The Sethupathis as feudatories of Madurai Nayaks contributed to Madurai Meenakshiamman Temple.

Ans 1) The *Arjuna's Penance* is carved out of a granite boulder,

3) The cave temple at Pillayarpati is a contribution of Later Pandyas

V. State true or false:

1. Rajasimha built the Kanchi Kailasanatha temple. **Ans True**
2. Early Pandyas were the contemporaries of Later Cholas. **Ans False**



3. Rock-cut and structural temples are significant parts of the Pandya architecture.

Ans True

4. Brihadeeshwara temple was built by Rajendra Chola.

Ans True

5. Vijayanagar and Nayak paintings are seen at temple at Dadapuram.

Ans False

VI. Give short answers.

1. Write a note on *Pancha Pandava Rathas*.

- Ans. (i) The Tamil Dravida tradition is exemplified by rock-cut monuments such as *Pancha Pandava Rathas*, namely Draupadi ratha, Dharmaraja ratha, Bheema ratha, Arjuna ratha and Nagula- Sahadeva ratha.
- (ii) The outer walls of the rathas, especially of Arjuna, Bhima and Dharmaraja, are decorated with niches and motifs.
- (iii) The niches have the sculptures of gods, goddesses, monarchs and scenes from mythology.

2. Throw light on the paintings of Sittanavasal.

- Ans. (i) Caves at Sittanavasal, have outstanding early Pandya paintings.
- (ii) Sittanavasal was a residential cave of the Jain monks. They painted the walls with fresco painting.
- (iii) The lotus pond is notable for its excellent execution of colours and exposition of the scene.
- (iv) The image of lotus flowers, leaves spread all over the pond, animals, elephants, buffalos, swans and a man who plucks the flowers look brilliant.

3. Point out the special features of Thanjavur Big temple.

- Ans. (i) At the time the Big Temple of Thanjavur was constructed, it was a huge temple complex.
- (ii) The 216 feet *vimana* (structure over the *garbhagriha*) is notable as it is one among the tallest man-made *shikaras* of the world.
- (iii) Due to its massive height, the *shikara* is called the Dakshina Meru.
- (iv) The huge bull statue (Nandi) measures about 16 feet long and 13 feet height and is carved out of a single rock.

4. Highlight the striking features of Rameswaram Temple.

- Ans. (i) In the temple of Rameswaram, the predominance of corridors is striking.
- (ii) This temple has the longest set of corridors in the world. The temple has three sets of corridors.
- (iii) The outer set of the temple's corridors has a height of almost 7 metres and stretches for about 120 metres in both the eastern and western directions.
- (iv) The outer corridor is also remarkable for the number of pillars that support it, which is over 1200 in number.
- (v) Moreover, many of these pillars are decorated by ornate carvings.

TERM-III SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT(SA) - MAY 2022

7th
STD

SOCIAL SCIENCE

with Answers

Reg. No.

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Marks : 60

Time : 2.00 hrs.

I. Choose the correct answer : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- Who preached the Advaita philosophy?
(a) Ramanujar (b) Ramananda
(c) Namazhwar (d) Adi shankara
- Cultural maps are those which shows the _____ features.
(a) Natural (b) Man-made
(c) Artificial (d) Environmental
- TSUNAMI is derived from _____ word.
(a) Japanese (b) Chinese
(c) Arabic (d) Persian
- Savitribai phule opened the first school for girls in _____
(a) 1848 (b) 1858
(c) 1838 (d) 1828
- Income tax is a _____.
(a) direct tax (b) indirect tax
(c) a & b (d) degressive tax

II. Fill in the blanks: $4 \times 1 = 4$

- _____ was the first rock - cut cave temple build by the Pallava king Mahendravarman.
- Cadastral maps are known as _____.
- In regulated Markets, there is some oversight by appropriate _____ authorities.
- Indirect tax is _____ elastic.

III. State true of False : $3 \times 1 = 3$

- Sufism was responsible for the spread of islamic culture.
- Guru Nanak is considered the first guru of sikhs.
- Brihadeeshwara temple was built by Rajendra chola.

IV. Find out the odd one out: $3 \times 1 = 3$

- North East Scale, North West the East.
- Car, trucks, tempos, aeroplanes.
- Which one of the following is not indirect tax?
Service tax, Value Added Tax, Estate duty, Excise duty.

V. Match the following: $5 \times 1 = 5$

- Gurunanak – Eye of the storm
- Large Scale map – Indirect Tax
- Cyclone – District (or) town
- Zebra crossing – Guru Granth Sahib
- Excise Tax – Walkers

VI. Answer the following questions (Any 7):
 $7 \times 2 = 14$

- How many Nayanmars were there and who were prominent among them?
- Point out the special features of Thanjavur Big Temple.
- What are cardinal Directions?
- What is an Atlas?
- Give short notes about Savitribai Phule?
- Who is a Consumer?
- Mention any 4 important Road safety Rules.
- Write about any three effects of flood.
- What are the types of tax? and explain its.
- Write short note on Gift tax and Service Tax.

VII. Distinguish between : $3 \times 2 = 6$

- Atlas - Wall map
- Flood - Cyclone
- Direct Tax - Indirect tax

VIII. Answer the following details any 4: $4 \times 5 = 20$

- What is sufism? How did it find its footing in India?
- The Pallava epoch witnessed a transition from rock - cut to free- standing temples - Explain.
- Describe the types of Maps based on the scale. Write about it.
- Write about flood its effects and the mitigation?
- Write an essay on importance of Women's education.
- Explain the importances of Road safety Rules.
- Write about the types of Market and its functions.
- Explain the direct and indirect tax with examples.

Answers

- (d) Adi shankara 2. (b) Man-made
3. (a) Japanese 4. (a) 1848
5. (a) direct tax
6. Mandagapattu Temple
7. Village and Town Maps
8. Government
9. more
10. False 11. True
12. True
13. Scale
14. aeroplanes 15. Estate duty
16. Guru Granth Sahib
17. District (or) town