

Social Studies class 7

Chapter 1

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The earliest occupants of the Indian Subcontinent lived on

- (i) trees
- (ii) tunnels
- (iii) banks
- (iv) forests**

2. Rajatarangini records the history of

- (i) Kashmir**
- (ii) Kanyakumari
- (iii) Delhi
- (iv) Kolkata

3. After the death of Harsha, one group became prominent. Who were they?

- (i) British
- (ii) Muslims
- (iii) Rajputs**
- (iv) Brahmins

4. _____ established their rule in 17th century AD.

- (i) Turks
- (ii) Mughals
- (iii) Arabs
- (iv) Mongols**

5. The word 'Medieval' stands for _____ Ages.

- (i) Central
 - (ii) Old
 - (iii) New
 - (iv) Middle**
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. The word *India* originates from **Indus**, called *Sindhu* in Sanskrit.
 2. In medieval period, ----- is taken as the period.
 3. We refer to **18th century** as the end of the ----- in India.
 4. ----- used the term **Hindustan** in the 16th century while referring to the inhabitants of the Indian Subcontinent.
 5. Mughal rule in India lasted for **about ----- centuries**.
-

C. True / False Statements

(Write **T** for True and **F** for False)

1. All nations use same time as medieval period.
 2. A cartographer is a person who composes music.
 3. Amir Khusrau was a 14th century poet.
 4. *Rajatarangini* was written by Amir Khusrau.
 5. The Cholas became rich partly because of their trade with China and South Asian countries.
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Gulbadan Begum → ()
2. Abul Fazl → ()
3. Ziauddin Barani → ()
4. Tughlaqabad Fort → ()
5. Adhai Din ka Jhonpra Masjid → ()

Options:

- (i) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (ii) Delhi
- (iii) Humayun Namah
- (iv) Ajmer
- (v) Akbar Namah

E. Define the Following

1. Hindus
 2. Century
 3. Hindustan
 4. Mausoleum
-

F. Answer the Following Questions (Short Answer Type)

1. How did India get this name?
 2. Why is it important for us to study the medieval period?
 3. Ziauddin Barani completed his chronicle in 1356. Why did he revise it?
 4. Name the foreign travellers who visited India in the medieval period and mention their contributions.
-

G. Answer the Following Questions (Long/Detail Type)

1. What are the changes which differentiate the medieval period from the ancient period?
 2. How do historians decide that a particular period has ended and another began?
 3. What problems do historians face while extracting facts from sources?
 4. Throw light on the archaeological sources of medieval India.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Which sources are more reliable to know medieval India — Archaeological or Literary? How?

Map Work / Timeline

- Prepare a timeline to show the classification of history into various periods:
 - Ancient Period
 - Medieval Period
 - Modern Period
-



Answer Key Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The earliest occupants of the Indian Subcontinent lived on → **Forests** (iv)
 2. *Rajatarangini* records the history of → **Kashmir** (i)
 3. After the death of Harsha, one group became prominent → **Rajputs** (iii)
 4. _____ established their rule in 17th century AD → **Mughals** (ii)
 5. The word *Medieval* stands for → **Middle Ages** (iv)
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. The word *India* originates from **Indus**, called *Sindhu* in Sanskrit.
 2. In medieval period, **500 AD to 1500 AD** is taken as the period.
 3. We refer to **18th century** as the end of the **medieval period** in India.
 4. **Babur** used the term **Hindustan** in the 16th century while referring to the inhabitants of the Indian Subcontinent.
 5. Mughal rule in India lasted for **about three centuries**.
-

C. True / False Statements

1. All nations use same time as medieval period. → **F**
2. A cartographer is a person who composes music. → **F**

-
3. Amir Khusrau was a 14th century poet. → **T**
 4. *Rajatarangini* was written by Amir Khusrau. → **F** (It was written by Kalhana)
 5. The Cholas became rich partly because of their trade with China and South Asian countries. → **T**
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Gulbadan Begum → **Humayun Namah** (iii)
 2. Abul Fazl → **Akbar Namah** (v)
 3. Ziauddin Barani → **Delhi** (ii)
 4. Tughlaqabad Fort → **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** (i)
 5. Adhai Din ka Jhonpra Masjid → **Ajmer** (iv)
-

E. Define the Following

1. **Hindus** → People living beyond the river Sindhu were called Hindus by foreigners.
 2. **Century** → A period of 100 years is called a century.
 3. **Hindustan** → A term used by Babur in the 16th century to describe the Indian Subcontinent and its people.
 4. **Mausoleum** → A grand building built over the grave of an important person (e.g., Taj Mahal).
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. **How did India get this name?**
 - The name *India* is derived from the river *Indus* (Sindhu in Sanskrit). Foreigners called the land beyond the Indus as *India*.
2. **Why is it important for us to study the medieval period?**
 - Because it tells us about the cultural, social, political, and economic changes that shaped present-day India.
3. **Ziauddin Barani completed his chronicle in 1356. Why did he revise it?**
 - He revised it to include more details of the political events and rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

4. **Name the foreign travellers who visited India in medieval period and their contributions.**
 - **Ibn Battuta** (Morocco) – wrote *Rihla*, detailed account of India under Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
 - **Al-Biruni** (Central Asia) – wrote *Tahqiq-i-Hind*, described India's culture, science, and society.
 - **Marco Polo** (Venice) – gave an account of trade and culture in South India.
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. **What are the changes which differentiate the medieval period from the ancient period?**
 - Ancient period had kingdoms, mostly small; medieval saw large empires.
 - Medieval India had new rulers (Turks, Mughals), new religions, and new art forms.
 - Growth of towns, trade, and cultural blending took place.
2. **How do historians decide that a particular period has ended and another began?**
 - By major changes in politics, economy, society, or culture.
 - Example: fall of one dynasty and rise of another, or introduction of new ideas/technologies.
3. **What problems do historians face while extracting facts from sources?**
 - Sources may be biased (writers praising kings).
 - Many manuscripts are damaged or missing.
 - Language and interpretation issues.
4. **Throw light on archaeological sources of medieval India.**
 - **Monuments** (Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, temples, forts).
 - **Coins** (tell about rulers, economy).
 - **Inscriptions** (edicts, land grants).
 - **Artifacts** (pottery, sculptures).

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- **Archaeological sources are often more reliable** because they are physical evidence and cannot be easily altered.
- **Literary sources** may be biased (writers wrote to please kings).

- But the **best understanding** comes when both are studied together.
-

Map Work / Timeline

👉 Prepare a timeline to show history classification:

- **Ancient Period** → Prehistory to about 700 CE
 - **Medieval Period** → 700 CE to 1750 CE
 - **Modern Period** → 1750 CE onwards
-

Exercise – Chapter 3

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban served as a Prime Minister under –
 - (i) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
 - (ii) Razia Sultana
 - (iii) Iltutmish
 - (iv) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
2. Who among the following implemented fiscal and economic reforms during the Sultanate period?
 - (i) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
 - (ii) Iltutmish
 - (iii) Ala-ud-din Khalji
 - (iv) Ibrahim Lodi
3. *Adhai Din ka Jhonpra* mosque is in –
 - (i) Delhi
 - (ii) Ajmer
 - (iii) Jaipur
 - (iv) Allahabad

4. The most famous building of Lodi dynasty is –
 - (i) Moth ki Masjid
 - (ii) Quwwat-ul-Islam
 - (iii) Qutub Minar
 - (iv) Jama Masjid
 5. What was the nickname of Amir Khusrau?
 - (i) Parrot of Afghanistan
 - (ii) Parrot of Slave dynasty
 - (iii) Parrot of India
 - (iv) Parrot of Lodi dynasty
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. Ala-ud-din Khalji built the city of _____.
2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to _____.
3. After _____'s death, Qutub-ud-din Aibak set up a free kingdom with its headquarters at Lahore.
4. _____, a famous general of Ala-ud-din Khalji, was killed in the battle of Ranthambhor.
5. Ala-ud-din deputed high officials called _____ to control the market prices and enforce market regulation.

Exercise – C to Activity Zone

C. True / False Statements

(Write **T** for True and **F** for False)

1. The first ruler of Sayyid dynasty was Khijr Khan.
2. Tughluq dynasty was founded by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq.
3. The Jama Masjid at Delhi was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

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4. The court language of the Delhi Sultanate was Hindi.
 5. Market reforms were introduced by Ulugh Khan.
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Razia → ()
2. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq → ()
3. Spies → ()
4. Grazing tax → ()
5. *Tarikh-i-Daudi* → ()

Options:

- (i) Khufia Navis
 - (ii) Chari
 - (iii) Abdullah
 - (iv) Jalaluddin Yakut
 - (v) Tughluqabad
-

E. Define the Following

1. Mamluk
 2. Sijdah
 3. The Forty
 4. Iqta system
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. How did Ala-ud-din Khalji become ruler?
 2. How did the Iqtadars spend the collected land revenue?
 3. Why was Razia Sultana not accepted as a ruler by the nobles?
 4. What was Iltutmish's contribution in the field of architecture?
-

G. Long/Detail Answer Questions

1. How was the social life under the Delhi Sultanate?

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2. How did Qutub-ud-din Aibak ascend the throne of the Slave dynasty?
 3. Explain the visionary plans of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq. Why did they fail?
 4. How was the administration run under the Delhi Sultanate?
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Compare the market reforms of Ala-ud-din Khalji to today's market policies.
-

Activity Zone

- Make lists of administrative and revenue collection methods of the Delhi Sultanate separately under each heading.
-

Answer Sheet – Delhi Sultanate (A to Activity Zone)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban served as a Prime Minister under → **Nasir-ud-din Mahmud** (iv)
 2. Who among the following implemented fiscal and economic reforms → **Ala-ud-din Khalji** (iii)
 3. *Adhai Din ka Jhonpra* mosque is in → **Ajmer** (ii)
 4. The most famous building of Lodi dynasty → **Moth ki Masjid** (i)
 5. Nickname of Amir Khusrau → **Parrot of India** (iii)
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. Ala-ud-din Khalji built the city of **Siri**.
2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to **Daulatabad**.

-
3. After **Muhammad Ghori's** death, Qutub-ud-din Aibak set up a free kingdom with its headquarters at Lahore.
 4. **Nusrat Khan**, a famous general of Ala-ud-din Khalji, was killed in the battle of Ranthambhor.
 5. Ala-ud-din deputed high officials called **market controllers (Shahna-i-Mandi)** to regulate market prices.
-

C. True / False Statements

1. The first ruler of Sayyid dynasty was Khijr Khan. → **T**
 2. Tughluq dynasty was founded by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq. → **T**
 3. The Jama Masjid at Delhi was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak. → **F** (He built Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Jama Masjid was built later by Shah Jahan.)
 4. The court language of the Delhi Sultanate was Hindi. → **F** (It was Persian.)
 5. Market reforms were introduced by Ulugh Khan. → **F** (By Ala-ud-din Khalji.)
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Razia → **Jalaluddin Yakut (iv)**
 2. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq → **Tughluqabad (v)**
 3. Spies → **Khufia Navis (i)**
 4. Grazing tax → **Chari(ii)**
 5. *Tarikh-i-Daudi* → **Abdullah (iii)**
-

E. Define the Following

1. **Mamluk** → A slave who rose to power; the Slave Dynasty rulers were called Mamluks.
 2. **Sijdah** → Prostration before the Sultan, a mark of respect.
 3. **The Forty** → A powerful group of forty Turkish nobles who dominated politics during the Slave Dynasty.
 4. **Iqta system** → Land granted to nobles (Iqtadars) in return for military and administrative services.
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. **How did Ala-ud-din Khalji become ruler?**
 - After the death of Jalal-ud-din Khalji, Ala-ud-din seized power by treachery and declared himself Sultan in 1296 CE.
 2. **How did the Iqtadars spend the collected land revenue?**
 - They maintained soldiers, paid salaries, and gave a share of revenue to the Sultan's treasury.
 3. **Why was Razia Sultana not accepted as a ruler by the nobles?**
 - Because she was a woman, supported by an Abyssinian noble Jalaluddin Yakut, and the Turkish nobles opposed female rule.
 4. **What was Iltutmish's contribution in the field of architecture?**
 - He completed the construction of **Qutub Minar** and built mosques, madrasas, and waterworks in Delhi.
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. **How was the social life under the Delhi Sultanate?**
 - Society was divided into nobles, soldiers, artisans, peasants.
 - Rich nobles lived luxuriously, while peasants faced heavy taxation.
 - New cultural influences from Turks and Persians blended with Indian traditions.
 2. **How did Qutub-ud-din Aibak ascend the throne of Slave Dynasty?**
 - After Muhammad Ghori's death in 1206 CE, Aibak declared independence and established the Slave Dynasty with Lahore as his capital.
 3. **Explain the visionary plans of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq. Why did they fail?**
 - **Plans:** Shifting capital to Daulatabad, token currency, new tax system.
 - **Failures:** Poor planning, lack of acceptance by people, administrative mismanagement.
 - Thus, although visionary, his reforms caused hardship and revolts.
 4. **How was the administration run under Delhi Sultanate?**
 - Centralised monarchy headed by the Sultan.
 - Assisted by ministers like Wazir (finance), Ariz (army), and Qazi (justice).
 - Provinces governed by Iqtadars.
 - Strong spy system (Khufia Navis).
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- **Ala-ud-din Khalji's reforms** fixed prices of goods, regulated supply, and checked hoarding.
 - **Today's market policies** also regulate through GST, FDI, inflation control, consumer protection, etc.
 - Difference: Today's system is democratic and market-driven, while Ala-ud-din's was authoritarian.
-

Activity Zone

Administrative Methods of Delhi Sultanate:

- Centralised monarchy under the Sultan.
- Wazir (finance), Ariz (military), Qazi (justice).
- Strong spy system (Khufia Navis).
- Division of provinces under governors.

Revenue Collection Methods:

- Iqta system: nobles collected revenue.
 - Kharaj (land tax), Jaziya (religious tax on non-Muslims), grazing tax.
 - Strict checks on revenue official
-

Exercise – Chapter 6 Inside the Earth

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Geography is the study of –
 - (i) Earth
 - (ii) Human behaviour
 - (iii) Stars
 - (iv) Plants

2. Which of these is a non-metallic mineral?
 - (i) Iron
 - (ii) Gold
 - (iii) Copper
 - (iv) Coal
 3. Which of these is used as an abrasive?
 - (i) Graphite
 - (ii) Pumice stone
 - (iii) Granite
 - (iv) Limestone
 4. The remains of dead animals and plants which get trapped in the layers of sedimentary rocks are called –
 - (i) Magma
 - (ii) Fossils
 - (iii) Minerals
 - (iv) Ores
 5. Which of these is not a metamorphic rock?
 - (i) Slate
 - (ii) Marble
 - (iii) Limestone
 - (iv) Schist
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. The oceanic crust is called _____.
 2. Mount Rushmore is made of _____.
 3. Gneiss is an example of _____ rock.
 4. The _____ extends to a depth of 2,900 km.
 5. The boundary that separates the crust from the mantle is called the _____.
-

Exercise – C to Activity Zone

C. True / False Statements

(Write **T** for True and **F** for False)

1. The crust is divided into mantle and core.
 2. Rocks are made of metals.
 3. Sedimentary rocks are called the primary rocks.
 4. Marble is an example of igneous rock.
 5. Rock cycle is not a continuous process.
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Sandstone → ()
2. Continental crust → ()
3. Mica → ()
4. Taj Mahal → ()
5. Igneous rocks → ()

Options:

- (i) Schist
 - (ii) Marble
 - (iii) Primary rocks
 - (iv) Quartzite
 - (v) Sial
-

E. Define

1. Seismic wave
 2. Moho discontinuity
 3. Metamorphic rocks
 4. Rock cycle
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. What are stratified rocks?
2. What is the Taj Mahal made of?
3. What are fossils and fossil fuels?

-
4. Name the three layers of the interior of the Earth.

G. Long / Detailed Answer Questions

1. Write the main features of the crust.
 2. How are igneous rocks formed?
 3. What are sedimentary rocks? State their economic importance.
 4. Distinguish between extrusive igneous rocks and intrusive igneous rocks.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Why are the rocks important in the economic development of the country?
-

Activity Zone (Art Integration)

- Make a model of the interior of the Earth showing its different layers.
-

Answer Sheet – Rocks & Earth's Interior

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Geography is the study of → **Earth (i)**
 2. Which of these is a non-metallic mineral? → **Coal (iv)**
 3. Which of these is used as an abrasive? → **Pumice stone (ii)**
 4. The remains of dead animals and plants trapped in sedimentary rocks are called → **Fossils (ii)**
 5. Which of these is not a metamorphic rock? → **Limestone (iii)**
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. The oceanic crust is called **Sima**.
 2. Mount Rushmore is made of **Granite**.
 3. Gneiss is an example of a **Metamorphic** rock.
 4. The **Mantle** extends to a depth of 2,900 km.
 5. The boundary that separates the crust from the mantle is called the **Moho discontinuity**.
-

C. True / False Statements

1. The crust is divided into mantle and core. → **F** (The Earth is divided into crust, mantle, and core.)
 2. Rocks are made of metals. → **F** (They are made of minerals, some may contain metals.)
 3. Sedimentary rocks are called the primary rocks. → **F** (Igneous rocks are primary rocks.)
 4. Marble is an example of igneous rock. → **F** (It is a metamorphic rock.)
 5. Rock cycle is not a continuous process. → **F** (It is a continuous process.)
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Sandstone → **Quartzite** (iv)
 2. Continental crust → **Sial** (v)
 3. Mica → **Schist** (i)
 4. Taj Mahal → **Marble** (ii)
 5. Igneous rocks → **Primary rocks** (iii)
-

E. Define

1. **Seismic wave** → Vibrations produced by earthquakes that travel through the Earth's layers, used to study its interior.
2. **Moho discontinuity** → The boundary between the Earth's crust and mantle, discovered by Andrija Mohorovičić.
3. **Metamorphic rocks** → Rocks formed when igneous or sedimentary rocks are changed by heat and pressure (e.g., marble, gneiss).
4. **Rock cycle** → The continuous process by which rocks change from one type to another (igneous → sedimentary → metamorphic → igneous).

F. Short Answer Questions

1. **What are stratified rocks?**
 - Sedimentary rocks formed in layers or strata due to deposition of sediments are called stratified rocks.
 2. **What is the Taj Mahal made of?**
 - The Taj Mahal is made of **white marble** (a metamorphic rock).
 3. **What are fossils and fossil fuels?**
 - **Fossils**: Remains of dead plants and animals preserved in rocks.
 - **Fossil fuels**: Natural fuels like coal, petroleum, and natural gas formed from buried remains of ancient organisms.
 4. **Name the three layers of the interior of the Earth.**
 - **Crust, Mantle, Core.**
-

G. Long / Detailed Answer Questions

1. **Write the main features of the crust.**
 - Outermost solid layer of the Earth.
 - Thinnest layer, thickness: 5–70 km.
 - Two types: **Continental crust (Sial)** and **Oceanic crust (Sima)**.
 - Made of rocks like granite, basalt, etc.
2. **How are igneous rocks formed?**
 - Formed by cooling and solidification of molten magma.
 - Examples: basalt (extrusive), granite (intrusive).
 - They are called **primary rocks** as they form the base for other types.
3. **What are sedimentary rocks? State their economic importance.**
 - Formed by deposition and compression of sediments in layers.
 - Contain **fossils**.
 - Economic importance: source of **coal, petroleum, natural gas, building materials (sandstone, limestone)**, and fertile soils.
4. **Distinguish between extrusive igneous rocks and intrusive igneous rocks.**

Extrusive Igneous Rocks

Formed when lava cools quickly on the Earth's surface.

Fine-grained structure.

Example: Basalt.

Intrusive Igneous Rocks

Formed when magma cools slowly beneath the surface.

Coarse-grained structure.

Example: Granite.

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Rocks are important for **economic development** because:
 - Provide **minerals and metals** (iron, copper, coal, petroleum).
 - Used in **construction** (granite, sandstone, limestone).
 - Fossil fuels support **industries, transport, electricity**.
 - Fertile soils formed from rocks support **agriculture**.
-

Activity Zone (Art Integration)

- Make a 3D model / chart of the Earth's interior showing:
 - **Crust (Sial & Sima)**
 - **Mantle (up to 2900 km)**
 - **Outer core (liquid, nickel-iron)**
 - **Inner core (solid, nickel-iron)**
-

Chapter 8 – Air

Q1. The state of atmosphere at a given place or an area, over a short period of time is called:
(i) Weather

- (ii) Climate
- (iii) Fog
- (iv) Smog

Q2. _____ results in melting of glaciers in Antarctica and on high mountains.

- (i) Air pollution
- (ii) Global warming
- (iii) Fog
- (iv) Smog

Q3. Winds moving from land at night is called:

- (i) Land Breeze
- (ii) Sea Breeze
- (iii) Cool Breeze
- (iv) Warm Breeze

Q4. The process of transforming water into gaseous state is called:

- (i) Condensation
- (ii) Precipitation
- (iii) Evaporation
- (iv) Moisture

Q5. Based on temperature and pressure, winds can be broadly divided into:

- (i) Periodic winds
 - (ii) Local winds
 - (iii) Permanent winds
 - (iv) All of these
-

B. Fill in the blanks

Q1. The amount of water vapour present in air is called _____.

Q2. There are three types of _____ rainfall.

C. True / False Statements

Q1. Climate is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time.

Q2. Weather is studied for about 35 years to get reliable data.

Q3. Insolation means incoming solar radiation at the Earth's surface.

Q4. Evaporation is the process of changing water vapour into liquid.

Q5. Condensation is the process of changing gaseous substance to liquid or solid form.

D. Match the Columns

1. Cyclone → ()
2. Ozone → ()
3. Terrestrial → ()
4. Radiation → ()
5. Evaporation → ()

Options:

- (i) Absorbs ultraviolet radiation
 - (ii) Low-pressure area
 - (iii) Things that live on land
 - (iv) Heat radiated back into atmosphere
 - (v) Process of changing liquid into gaseous form
-

E. Define

1. Weather
 2. Climate
 3. Solar radiation
 4. Condensation
-

F. Short Answer Questions

Q1. What is meant by insolation?

Q2. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Q3. How is weather different from climate?

Q4. Why are periodic winds also called seasonal winds?

G. Long / Detailed Answer Questions

Q1. Write the importance of stratosphere for human beings.

Q2. How does the amount of rainfall depend on differences in air pressure?

Q3. Discuss the factors that affect the temperature of a place.

Q4. How is rainfall caused? Name the types of rainfall. Explain relief rainfall.

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

Q1. Can global warming lead to an ice age? Justify your answer.

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

Q1. Collect temperature data of Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and compare them with the temperature of Delhi in different seasons. Give reasons for variations in each case.

Answer Sheet – Chapter 8 (A to Activity Zone)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. The state of atmosphere at a given place or an area, over a short period of time → **Weather**



Q2. Results in melting of glaciers in Antarctica and high mountains → **Global warming**



Q3. Winds moving from land at night → **Land Breeze**



Q4. The process of transforming water into gaseous state → **Evaporation**



Q5. Periodic winds → **Sea Breeze**



B. Fill in the blanks

1. Temperature decreases with **altitude (height)**.
 2. Places near the sea have **moderate / maritime climate**.
 3. **Chinook** winds blow over Rockies and **Foehn** over Alps.
 4. The solar radiation that strikes the upper layer of earth's atmosphere is called **insolation**.
 5. **Greenhouse gases** in the atmosphere create heat sinks and raise the average mean temperature of the Earth.
-

C. True / False Statements

1. Smog can be seen in various metropolitan cities, especially in summer. → **F**
 2. The upper boundary of the thermosphere is called the tropopause. → **F** (tropopause is boundary of troposphere)
 3. Insolation is the solar radiation that strikes the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. → **T**
 4. The process of conversion of vapour into raindrops is called condensation. → **T**
 5. Differential heating of the atmosphere makes the air move horizontally near the surface of the Earth. → **T**
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Wind → (iii) Moving air
 2. Permanent wind → (i) Planetary winds
 3. Torrid Zone → (ii) Between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
 4. Thermosphere → (v) Electrically charged ions
 5. Harmattan → (iv) Northwest Africa
-

E. Define

1. **Greenhouse** – A natural system where gases like CO₂, methane trap heat, keeping Earth warm (like glass house).
 2. **Smog** – A mixture of smoke and fog seen in cities; harmful to health.
 3. **Ionosphere** – A layer of thermosphere with charged particles (ions), useful for radio communication.
 4. **Condensation** – The process of conversion of water vapour into liquid droplets.
-

F. Short Answer Questions

Q1. Composition of dry air:

- Nitrogen: 78%
- Oxygen: 21%
- Argon: 0.93%
- Carbon dioxide: 0.03%
- Others (neon, helium etc.): traces

Q2. Global warming:

- Gradual rise in Earth's average temperature due to excess greenhouse gases.
- Causes glacier melting, sea-level rise, climate changes.

Q3. Weather vs Climate:

- Weather → Short-term condition of atmosphere (daily/hourly).
- Climate → Average weather over long period (~30–35 years).

Q4. Periodic winds = Seasonal winds:

- Blow in a particular season, change direction with season.
 - Example: Monsoon winds in India.
-

G. Long / Detailed Answers

Q1. Importance of stratosphere:

- Contains ozone layer → absorbs harmful UV rays.
- Protects living beings from radiation.
- Provides stability for jet aircraft.

Q2. Rainfall and air pressure:

- Low-pressure areas → rising air → condensation → rainfall.
- High-pressure areas → sinking air → dry, little rain.
- Monsoon is based on this principle.

Q3. Factors affecting temperature of a place:

1. Latitude (distance from equator)
2. Altitude (height above sea level)
3. Distance from sea (continental vs maritime climate)
4. Ocean currents
5. Winds and pressure belts

Q4. Rainfall:

- Caused by cooling and condensation of air carrying water vapour.
- **Types:**
 1. Convectional rainfall
 2. Orographic / Relief rainfall
 3. Cyclonic rainfall

- **Relief rainfall:** Moist winds rise over mountains → cool & condense → rain on windward side → dry leeward side (rain shadow).
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

Q1. Can global warming lead to an ice age?

- Yes, indirectly. Melting glaciers → disrupt ocean currents like Gulf Stream → Europe/North America may cool → localized ice-age effect.
 - But overall Earth continues warming.
👉 So global warming may cause *regional cooling* while global temp rises.
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

Q1. Compare temperatures of Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata with Delhi:

- **Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata** → coastal → maritime climate → less variation, summers not very hot, winters mild.
- **Delhi** → inland → continental climate → very hot in summer, very cold in winter.
- **Reason:** Sea moderates temperature; distance from sea increases extremes.

Got it 👍 I'll prepare the **clean list of questions (A to B2)** from your Chapter 11 content.

Chapter 11 – State Government

Exercise

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Tick ✓ the correct option)

Q1. Who is the real ruler of the state?

- (i) Chief Minister
- (ii) Governor
- (iii) Prime Minister
- (iv) President

Q2. Who lives in Raj Bhawan?

- (i) Chief Minister
- (ii) Governor
- (iii) Prime Minister
- (iv) President

Q3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:

- (i) Speaker
- (ii) Legislative Assembly
- (iii) Cabinet Minister
- (iv) Chief Minister

Q4. Who heads the Civil Service in a state?

- (i) Chief Minister
- (ii) Governor
- (iii) Advocate General
- (iv) Chief Secretary

Q5. The UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holding Act was passed in:

- (i) 1950
 - (ii) 1960
 - (iii) 1972
 - (iv) 1982
-

B. Fill in the blanks

Q1. The Chief Minister is appointed by the _____.

Q2. The _____ presides over the meetings of the State Cabinet.

Q3. The Legislative Assembly is the _____ House of the State.

Q4. The _____ can summon the session of the Legislative Assembly.

Q5. A _____ Bill can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly.

C. True / False Statements

1. The Governor lives in Rashtrapati Bhawan.
 2. India is a republic of 28 States and 9 Union Territories.
 3. The Governor appoints the Advocate General.
 4. Council of Ministers act as a link between Governor and Chief Minister.
 5. The Right to Property has been deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights.
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Legislative Assembly → ()
2. Chief Minister → ()
3. Andhra Pradesh → ()
4. Legislative Council → ()
5. Chief Secretary → ()

Options:

- (i) Upper House
 - (ii) Chief advisor of the Governor
 - (iii) Head of Civil Service in state
 - (iv) Bicameral
 - (v) Lower House
-

E. Define

1. Unicameral Legislature
 2. Quorum
 3. Ordinance
 4. Advocate General
-

F. Short Answer Questions

- Q1.** Name the states which are bicameral.
 - Q2.** What are the discretionary powers of a Governor?
 - Q3.** What states the Article 164(2) of the Constitution?
 - Q4.** What are the objectives of land reforms?
-

G. Long / Detailed Answer Questions

- Q1.** What are the functions and powers of a Governor?
 - Q2.** How are the members of Legislative Council formed?
 - Q3.** What are the functions of the Chief Minister of a state?
 - Q4.** Discuss the steps taken by the Central Government regarding land reforms.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Q1.** Who will have more power – an MLA or an MLC (Member of Legislative Council)? Why?
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

- Q1.** Suppose you have to take an interview of the MLA of your area. Make a list of five questions that you would like him to answer.

Chapter 11 – State Government (Answer Sheet)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Who is the real ruler of the state?
 (i) Chief Minister
2. Who lives in Raj Bhawan?
 (ii) Governor
3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the –
 (ii) Legislative Assembly
4. Who heads the Civil Service in a state?
 (iv) Chief Secretary

-
5. The UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holding Act was passed in –
 (ii) 1972
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The Chief Minister is appointed by the **Governor**.
 2. The **Chief Minister** presides over the meetings of the State Cabinet.
 3. The Legislative Assembly is the **Lower House** of the state.
 4. The **Governor** can summon the session of the Legislative Assembly.
 5. A **Money Bill** can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly.
-

C. True / False

1. The Governor lives in Rashtrapati Bhawan. False (He lives in Raj Bhawan).
 2. India is a republic of 28 States and 9 Union Territories. True
 3. The Governor appoints the Advocate General. True
 4. Council of Ministers act as a link between Governor and Chief Minister. True
 5. The Right to Property has been deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights. True
-

D. Match the Columns

1. Legislative Assembly → (v) Lower House
 2. Chief Minister → (ii) Chief advisor of the Governor
 3. Andhra Pradesh → (iv) Bicameral
 4. Legislative Council → (i) Upper House
 5. Chief Secretary → (iii) Head of Civil Service in state
-

E. Define

1. **Unicameral Legislature** – A legislature that has only one house (Legislative Assembly).
2. **Quorum** – The minimum number of members required to be present in the House to conduct its business.
3. **Ordinance** – A law made by the Governor when the Legislature is not in session.

-
4. **Advocate General** – The chief legal advisor to the State Government, appointed by the Governor.
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. **Name the states which are bicameral.**
– Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, and Maharashtra.
 2. **What are the discretionary powers of a Governor?**
– The Governor can:
 - Reserve a bill for the President's consideration.
 - Recommend President's Rule in the state.
 - Appoint a Chief Minister when no party has majority.
 3. **What states the Article 164(2) of the Constitution?**
– It states that the **Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly** of the state.
 4. **What are the objectives of land reforms?**
– To abolish zamindari system, reduce inequalities in land ownership, impose land ceiling, and distribute surplus land among landless farmers.
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. **What are the functions and powers of a Governor?**
 - Appoints Chief Minister, Ministers, Advocate General, and other officials.
 - Summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Assembly.
 - Gives assent to bills or reserves them for the President.
 - Controls state budget and finances.
 - Exercises emergency powers when needed.
2. **How are the members of Legislative Council formed?**
 - 1/3 elected by Legislative Assembly members.
 - 1/3 elected by local bodies.
 - 1/12 elected by graduates.
 - 1/12 elected by teachers.
 - 1/6 nominated by the Governor.

3. What are the functions of the Chief Minister of a state?

- Heads the Council of Ministers.
- Advises the Governor.
- Leads the administration and policy-making.
- Represents the state in meetings.
- Ensures collective responsibility of ministers.

4. Discuss the steps taken by the Central Government regarding land reforms.

- Abolition of Zamindari system.
 - Imposition of ceiling on land holdings.
 - Distribution of surplus land to landless farmers.
 - Consolidation of fragmented land holdings.
 - Tenancy reforms ensuring rights of tenants.
-

Think & Answer

Who will have more power – an MLA or an MLC? Why?

– An **MLA** has more power because he/she is directly elected by the people, participates in law-making, and can become Chief Minister or Minister. The government is responsible to the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), not to the Legislative Council (MLCs).

Activity Zone

Suppose you have to take an interview of the MLA of your area. List five questions you would like to ask:

1. What are your main priorities for the development of our area?
 2. How will you address unemployment and youth opportunities here?
 3. What steps are being taken for better education and healthcare facilities?
 4. How do you plan to improve infrastructure like roads, water, and electricity?
 5. How will you ensure transparency and accountability in governance?
-

◆ Completed: **Chapter 11 Answers (A to Activity Zone)**