

FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI
QUESTION BANK

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 7
Chapter 1- ENVIRONMENT

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1:consist of living organism eg. plants and animals

Q2:Consist of non living elements eg. land etc.

Q3: The gravitational force of the earth do not holds the atmosphere.(T/F)

Q4: Which of the following is not a natural ecosystem?

- a. Desert
- b. Forest
- c. Aquarium
- d. Land

Q5: Name the component which holds the atmosphere on the earth?

Q6: All plants and human being interdependent to each other. (T/F)

Q7: Name the three major components of our environment which combined termed as biosphere?

Q8: The narrow zone of the earth where land water and air interact with each other to support life is called

Q9: Onevery year world environment day is celebrated.

Q10: Lithosphere is the semi solid top layer of the earth. (T/F)

Q11: The domain of water is referred to as

Q12: Trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money termed as.....

Q13: Name the four sphere of the earth?

Q14: Which of the following revolution made communication easier and speedy across the world?

- a. Industrial revolution
- b. Information revolution
- c. Green revolution
- d. Communication revolution

Q15: A perfect balance is necessary b/w the natural and human environment .(T/F)

Q16: Match the following:

Column 1

- a. Lithosphere-
- b. Hydrosphere-
- c. Atmosphere-
- d. Ecosystem-

Column 2

- 1. Interaction of all living organism
- 2. Envelope of air which surrounds the earth
- 3. Solid crust top layer of earth
- 4. Domain of water

Q17: Is this possible that there could be an ecosystem of large rain forest, desert, mountain etc. (T/F)

Q18: Information revolution made communication easier and speedy across the world. (T/F)

Q19: Lithosphere is an irregular surface with various land forms.(T/F)

Q20: Environner meaning

Q21. Which day is celebrated as “The World Environment Day”

Q22. What is barter system.

Q23. Why does vegetation vary from place to place.

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Define natural environment. What are its domains?

Q2: What is hydrosphere? Name its different component

Q3: Which gas plants use to make their food?

Q4: Plants take nitrogen directly from the air, yes or no?

Q5: What is the significance of oxygen in air?

Q6: What is hydrosphere?

Q7: Is air is element or compound?

Q8: Define environment?

Q9: Which gases found in lesser quantities in atmosphere?

Q10. How is lithosphere important for us?

Q11. How changes in atmosphere do affect us?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: What is the impact of human activity on the natural environment?

Q2. How is growing population a threat to our environment?

Q3. “In an ecosystem how the organisms themselves and their surrounding are interlinked.” Explain.

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 7
CHAPTER 2- INSIDE OUR EARTH

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Our earth constantly undergoing changes inside and outside.(T/F)

Q2: The upper most layer of the earth surface is called the.....

Q3: The oceanic crust mainly consist ofand

Q4: Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called.....

Q5: Grinding stones used to prepare paste/powder of spices and grains are made of sedimentary. (T/F)

Q6: The radius of the earth is.....km.

Q7: The deepest mine of the world is in which country.

Q8: The upper crust is made up of minerals like silicon and aluminium while lower constitutes silicon and magnesium. (T/F)

Q9: Basalt is the example of which of the following rocks-

- a. Igneous
- b. Sedimentary
- c. Metamorphic
- d. primary

Q10: Deccan plateau is made up ofrocks.

Q11: Is the earth is a dynamic planet?

Q12: What temperature found at the core?

Q13: Due to intense heat and pressure granite rocks changes into

- a. Schist
- b. Slate
- c. Marble
- d. Gneiss

Q14: Which of the following is not the transform form of rocks-

- a. Slate
- b. Quartzite
- c. Marble
- d. Sandstone

Q15: Sedimentary Latin word sedimentum meaning.....

Q16: The three layer of earth mantle is the thinnest amongst them.(T/F)

Q17: The inner most layer is the core with a radius of about.....km.

Q18: Coal, gold, petroleum are example of-

- a. Rocks
- b. Fossil
- c. Minerals

d. Sand

Q19: Define rock cycle?

Q20: Core is made up of..... and

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: What are the uses of rocks?

Q2: Define fossil.

Q3: What is mantle?

Q4: What do you know about the core?

Q5: What is the importance of outer crust to us?

Q6: What is mineral?

Q7: Give example of all the three major forms of rocks?

Q8: What do you know about extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Q9: Define the following:

1. Igneous rocks
2. Sedimentary rocks
3. Metamorphic rocks

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: What are igneous rocks?

Q2: What are sedimentary rocks? How are they formed?

Q3: What are metamorphic rocks?

Q4: Describe the interior of the earth.

Q5: What are rocks? Write in detail about their types.

Q6: Write a short note on minerals.

Q7: Describe the rock cycle.

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 7
CHAPTER 3- OUR CHANGING EARTH

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: The lithosphere is broken into number of plates known as.....

Q2: The molten magma inside the earth moves in a circular manner.(T/F)

Q3: Define focus.

Q4: Which of the following is not a part of earth quake waves-

- a. S
- b. P
- c. L
- d. T

Q5: Which of the following machine is used to measure earthquake-

- a. Richter scale
- b. Seismograph
- c. Sphygmomanometer
- d. Anemometer

Q6:is used to measure magnitude of earth quake.

Q7: The highest water fall is.....falls of Venezuela.

Q8: What is vent?

Q9: Sudden movement in the earth interior are cause due to –

- a. Exogenic force
- b. Plutonic force
- c. Endogenic force
- d. None of these

Q10: The strength of the earth quake decreases away from the centre. (T/F)

Q11: Match the following –

Column 1

- 1. P waves-
- 2. S wave
- 3. L wave

Column 2

- a. Surface wave
- b. Longitudinal wave
- c. Transverse wave

Q12: Ais a vent in the earth crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

Q13: When the rivers began to break up into a number of streams called.....

Q14: Which among the following is not the agent of weathering and erosion-

- a. Wind
- b. Water

- c. Ice
- d. Heat

Q15: The depositional feature of a glacier is-

- a. Moraine
- b. Beach
- c. Flood plain

Q16: Focus lies just above the epicentre (T/F)

Q17: Severe earth quake calculated above the 5.0 magnitude. (T/F)

Q18. Pick the odd one: mushroom rocks, sand dunes, sea caves.

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: What do you mean by lithospheric plates?

Q2: Name the two types of tectonic movement.

Q3: What are volcanoes?

Q4: Where are the volcanoes found?

Q5: What is an earth quake?

Q6: Define weathering.

Q7: How a water fall formed?

Q8: What are meanders?

Q9: What do you mean by mushroom rocks?

Q10: Define Loess.

Q11: What is a delta?

Q12: How are beaches formed?

Q13: What are the agents responsible for erosion?

Q14: What are sand dunes?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Can earthquake be predicted? What are the common earthquake prediction methods used by people?

Q2: How are the major landforms formed?

Q3: Describe the forces that cause earth movements.

Q4: How do sea waves lead to landform formation?

Q5: Write a short note on earthquake.

Q6: Describe the role of the river in landform formation.

Q7: What are the landforms formed by wind? How are they formed?

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 7
CHAPTER 4-AIR

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1:** All the living being on the earth depends on the atmosphere for the survival.(T/F)
- Q2:** Oxygen is the most plentiful gas in the air. (T/F)
- Q3:** Green plants use to make their food.
- Q4:** Which among the following sphere suitable for flying aeroplanes.
- Q5:** In.....meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space.
- Q6:** In thermosphere temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. (T/F)
- Q7:** Which among the following is not a part of atmosphere?
- a. Troposphere
 - b. Stratosphere
 - c. Mesosphere
 - d. Hydrosphere
- Q8:** The amount of decreases from the equator towards the pole.
- Q9:** The air pressure is highest at sea level and decreased with height. (T/F)
- Q10:** Those wind which blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area is called.....
- Q11:** Exosphere is the uppermost layer of the earth.(T/F)
- Q12:** In which of the following layer of atmosphere almost all the weather phenomena occurs.
- a. Troposphere
 - b. Stratosphere
 - c. Mesosphere
 - d. Exosphere
- Q13:** The degree of hotness and coldness of of the air is known as.....
- Q14:**released in the atmosphere creates a green house effects.
- Q15:** When air is heated it expands, become lighter and goes up. (T/F)
- Q16:** Climate is hour to hour, day to day condition of atmosphere .(T/F)
- Q17:** Define exosphere.
- Q18:** Define global warming.
- Q19:** What are the components of the atmosphere?
- Q20:** Define weather.
- Q21:** What is climate?
- Q22:** What is insolation?
- Q23:** Define humidity.

Q24: What are clouds?

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Explain the term dynamic environment.

Q2: Atmosphere plays a dynamic role how?

Q3: What is air circulation?

Q4: Name the different layers of atmosphere?

Q5: Which layer makes weather phenomena possible?

Q6: Which layer makes radio communication possible?

Q7: Which layer protects us from meteors and obsolete satellite from outer space?

Q8: Define insulation.

Q9: Name the instrument which measures temperature?

Q10: What do you mean by maximum and minimum temperature?

Q11: Define low and high pressure.

Q12: What is meteorology?

Q13: Which layer is free from water vapour and dust particle?

Q14: Define wind.

Q15: What is moisture?

Q16: Define dew point?

Q17: What do you mean by absolute humidity?

Q18: Define the term relative humidity.

Q19: What is importance of rainfall?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Describe the composition of the air.

Q2: Describe the layers of the atmosphere.

Q3: Write in detail about winds.

Q4: Describe air pressure.

HISTORY-CLASS 7

CHAPTER 2- NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1. Match Columns:

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Rajaraja I | (a) Kitab-al-Hind |
| (ii) Al-biruni | (b) Ganga valley |
| (iii) Kadamba Mayursharman | (c) Rajasthan |
| (iv) Gurjara Pratihara Harishchandra | (d) Karnataka |

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ contain details which may not be literally true.
- _____ composed the Sanskrit poem which was critical about rulers.
- _____ entrusted Al-Biruni with the work of writing an account of the subcontinent.
- _____ was considered the most powerful Chola ruler.

Q3. Choose the correct option:

- The functionaries for _____ were generally recruited from influential families
- Collecting revenue
 - Army
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
- A long Sanskrit poem of the twelfth century contains the history of kings who ruled over
- Tamil Nadu
 - Kashmir
 - Himachal Pradesh
 - Uttar Pradesh
- The _____ territory(ies) were made part of the Chola kingdom
- Pandyan
 - Pallava
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is/are critical about rulers and their policies?
- Prashastis

- Land grants
- Sanskrit poem by Kalhana
- All of the above

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1. Were the kings independently very powerful? If no, with whom did they share their powers?
- Q2. What were the sources used by the author Kalhana in the twelfth century for composing his poem?
- Q3. What was the role of Vijayalaya during the period?
- Q4. Who was Rajendra I? What were his achievements?
- Q5. Write about the uses of the resources during the period.
- Q6. Write a note on how resources were obtained during the period.
- Q7. Who were samantas? What was expected of them?
- Q8. Briefly describe prashastis.
- Q9. What was the purpose behind performing hiranya-garbha?
- Q10. How were prashastis written by Kalhana was different from prashastis written by other Brahmanas?
- Q11. What term was used for land grants given to Brahmanas in Chola period? How these land grants were recorded?
- Q12. Name the territories annexed by Cholas king to expand their kingdom.

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Describe the kings who were involved in warfare for wealth.
2. How did the Cholas rise to power?
3. How did river Kaveri give bring prosperity to Chola rulers?
4. What was Sabha in Chola empire? How its members were chosen?
5. Write a short note on Sultan Mamud of Ghazni?
6. Write a note on administration of brahmadeya.
7. Describe agriculture during the Chola period.

HISTORY-CLASS 7

CHAPTER 3- THE DEHLI SULTANS

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1:** Delhi was made capital by the rulers of _____.
- Q2:** Mughal emperor Humayun, was defeated by _____.
- Q3:** Who was the founder of the Sayyed dynasty?
- Q4:** Timur attacked India in 1398 AD and later defeated Tughlaqs. True/False
- Q5:** Kharaj was a tax on cultivation. True/False
- Q6:** How many taxes were levied by the Delhi Sultans?
- Q7:** Name the Three types of taxes imposed by the Sultans of Delhi.
- Q8:** During whose reign Sultanate faced maximum Mongol invasion?
- Q9:** Who invaded Southern India for the first time?
- Q10:** Delhi achieved the status of capital for the first time under the rule of _____.
- Q11:** What was the term 'iqta' stood for, during the Sultanate period?
- Q12:** The Chauhan dynasty which ruled Delhi from 1165 came to power after defeating _____.
- Q13:** Alauddin Khilji established a separate department to carry out the assessment and collection of the land revenue. True/False
- Q14:** Who made the plan to capture Mongol territory?
- Q15:** Who abolished Iqta?
- Q17:** Where the idea of "Three orders" was first formulated?
- Q18:** Name the Ruler who has shifted capital from Delhi to Daultabad.
- Q19:** A type of coin minted at Delhi is known as the _____.
- Q20:** Who defeated the Tomars and took control over Delhi?
- Q21:** When did Raziya Sultan lost the control of Delhi?
- Q22:** Name the main mosque of Jahanpanah.
- Q23:** The Quwat-al-Islam is located in _____.
- Q24:** Under whose reign the system of Iqtadari was thoroughly modernized?
- Q25:** What was the another name for Iqtadars?
- Q26:** A token currency similar to today's paper currency was released during the reign of _____.
- Q27:** The holders of Iqta were known as _____.
- Q28:** During whose reign the system of bandagan came into existence?
- Q29:** Moth Ki Masjid was constructed during the time of _____.
- Q30:** The name that denotes land tax was _____.
- Q31:** Who founded the City of Delhi called the "Sanctuary of the World"?
- Q32:** Who modernized the iqta system?
- Q33:** Who was the emperor in charge of constructing the Moth Ki Masjid?

Q34: Name the ruler who made the state directly responsible for the collection of land revenue.

Q35: Name a famous traveler who came from the country of Morocco in the fourteenth century.

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Discuss briefly the types of taxes in Delhi Sultanate.

Q2: What was the difference between the administrative system of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad Tughluq?

Q3: State the conditions under which Delhi became an important commercial centre.

Q4: Discuss briefly why the administrative character and methods of Muhammad Tughluq were a failure?

Q5: Mention all the ways in which the chieftains arranged themselves for their defense?

Q6: Discuss the circumstances under which the authors of the Tawarikh wrote their chronicles.

Q7: Why did the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate fail to control the hinterlands initially?

Q8: Why was Raziya, daughter of Sultan Iltutmish removed from the throne of Delhi?

Q9: Who were the bandagans and what was their role in the Delhi Sultanate?

Q10: Who were the iqtadars or the muqti and what was their role?

Q11: What forced the two rulers Allauddin Khilji and Muhammed Tughluq to mobilise a large standing army in Delhi?

Q12: Why do you think Barani criticised Sultan Muhammed Tughluq?

Q13: What did the Iqtadar or Muqtis do with the revenue they collected from the region?

Q14: What do you mean by Iqta System?

Q15: When did Delhi become the capital city under the Delhi Sultanate?

Q16: What are the important historical sources to study the history of the Delhi Sultanate?

Q17: Why was Razziya, the Sultana of Delhi Sultanate dethroned?

Q18: What do you understand by the terms Iqta and muqtis ?

Q19: Write briefly about the invasion of the Mongols and its results?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Write briefly about the attack by Mongols.
2. Write in brief about the accountants under the reign of Khaljis and Tughluqs.
3. Write a note on the campaigns along the internal frontier.
4. Who were the authors of tawarikh?
5. Explain the types of taxes which were levied on the people during the rule of the Delhi Sultan
6. Write a brief note on the administration of Delhi Sultanate provinces under the Tughlaqs and the Khaljis.
7. Write a note on the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate.
8. Describe the consolidation and administration by the Tughluqs and Khaljis.

HISTORY-CLASS 7

CHAPTER 4- THE MUGHALS

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1:** Guerilla warfare was started by the Marathas in the deccan during the reign of_____.
- Q2:** Prince Akbar rebelled against whom?
- Q3:** Name the Mughal ruler who followed the coparcenary inheritance.
- Q4:** Mughals permanently lost Qandhar during the reign of _____.
- Q5:** In which year the battle of Chanderi was fought?
- Q6:** Chittor was the capital of _____.
- Q7:** When was the First Battle of Panipat fought?
- Q8:** Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari?
- Q9:** The real name of Nur Jahan, the queen of Jahangir was Mehrunnisa. True/False
- Q10:** Who constructed Fatehpur-Sikri?
- Q11:** What is the name of the policy of peaceful co-existence adopted by Akbar?
- Q12:** The dynasty, which reigned India for maximum number of years was Mughal. True/False
- Q13:** Name the Rajput clan that refused to accept the suzerainty of Mughals for a long time.
- Q14:** The immediate threat in the year 1500 to the Mughal authority was the _____.
- Q15:** Red Fort in Delhi was constructed by_____.
- Q16:** Who was Bairam Khan?
- Q17:** What was the real name of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan?
- Q18:** Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi was defeated by Akbar?
- Q19:** Name The Mughal emperor who seized power from the hands of his regent Bairam Khan.
- Q20:** Who was the first Mughal emperor?
- Q21:** Akbar became emperor at the age of _____ years.
- Q22:** What do you understand by Zabt?
- Q23:** Qandhar was the bone of contention between Mughals and _____.
- Q24:** Jahangir struck silver coins bearing the name of his queen Nurjahan. True/False
- Q25:** The Sisodiya Rajputs were ruling over Ajmer. True/False
- Q26:** Who was Genghis Khan?
- Q27:** When did the great Timurid Sultan, Timur Lane died?
- Q28:** When did Timur Lane invaded India?
- Q29:** Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at_____.
- Q30:** Name the Mansabdars who were allotted jagirs in their own region.
- Q31:** Name the autonomous state founded by Saadat Khan.
- Q32:** During the reign of Babur and Humayun, majority of the nobles were of _____ origin.
- Q33:** Who founded the kingdom of Hyderabad?
- Q34:** Where the religious discussions conducted by Akbar were held?
- Q35:** Name the Mughal ruler who has followed the coparcenary inheritance.
- Q36:** Mansab stands for _____.
- Q37:** What determined the position of a Mansabdars?
- Q38:** Higher, the zat rank, higher was the position of the mansabdars in the court. True/False
- Q39:** The system in which elder son succeeds father after death was _____.
- Q40:** Coparcenary inheritance means division of the empire among brothers. True/False
- Q41:** Name The Maratha Chieftain who escaped from Agra and declared himself as an independent king.

Q42: In what form does the Mansabdars received salaries?

Q43: Akbar Nama was written by_____.

Q44: Between whom the battle of Khanua was fought?

Q45: Name the place captured by Akbar after the capture of the Sisodiya capital Chittor.

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Write short notes on Akbar's religious policy.

Q2: What was Mansab system?

Q3: What important measures were taken by Akbar to consolidate his empire?

Q4: What were the military responsibilities of Mansabdars?

Q5: Give a brief account of the conquests of Akbar?

Q6: Describe the Rajput policy of Akbar?

Q7: Write a note on Shah-Jahan military campaigns.

Q8: What were the reasons for Babur's success in the First battle of Panipat?

Q9: Write short notes on the religious policies of the Akbar.

Q10: Name the mothers of Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

Q11: Explain the Mughal relations with other rulers.

Q12: What was Zabt and who were Zamindars?

Q13: Who were Mansabdars?

Q14: Write short notes on Humayun.

Q15: Who was Jahangir?

Q16: Who was Babur?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Describe the Mansabdari or the Jagirdari system of Mughal India.

Q2: Which principle of inheritance did Mughal's follow? How was it different from the principle that other communities follow?

Q3: Define the following terms in one line:-

Akbarnama, Shahinshah, Sulh-i-kul, Mansabdar, Sarkar and Imperial.

Q4: Write a note on Aurangzeb's reign with reference to mansabdars.

Q5: What were salient aspects of the Mughal Empire in the seventeenth century?

Q6: Describe the financial aspects during Akbar's reign.

Q7: Who were the opponents of the Mughals? How did the Mughals behave with them?

Q8: Write in brief about Ain-I Akbari.

Q9: How did the idea of sulh – I kul come into existence?

Q10: Briefly describe Akbar's nobles.

CIVICS-CLASS 7

CHAPTER 1- ON EQUALITY

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: India is a _____ country.

Q2: Name the key feature of democratic government.

Q3: Irrespective of their wealth and communities each and every adult in country has right to give one vote.

True/False

Q4: In India caste system is the most common form of inequality. True/False

Q5: Why do you think Om Prakash Valmiki was being treated unequally by his teacher and classmates in school?

Q6: Mention some factors on the basis of which inequality is being practiced in India.

Q7: When persons are treated unequaly their _____ is violated.

Q8: Every person is equal before the law. True/False

Q9: Same crime is committed by chief minister of a state and a private company employer. Both will be awarded with same kind of punishment by law or different? Give reason for your answer.

Q10: Only rich person can use publically available bathing ghat and well. True/False

Q11: Every person has access to all public places like malls, playground and markets. What do you understand by this?

Q12: According to the provision of constitution “untouchability has been abolished”. True/ False.

Q13: List two ways by which government has tried to implement equality guranteed in the constitution.

Q14: Name the government scheme which includes to provide children with cooked lunch.

Q15: Which state started midday meal scheme for the first time.

Q16: Establishing equality in a democratic society is a continuous struggle. True/ False.

Q17: What is Civil Rights Movement.

Q18: What do you mean by dignity?

Q19: Can a state discriminate against any citizen on ground of caste and religion?

Q20: What do you mean by disabilities Act?

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Why universal adult franchise is important in a democracy?

Q2: Why equality is important in a democratic country. Give three reasons for your answer.

Q3: Give an example to show all people are equal according to Indian constituion.

Q4: Why do you think Omprakash Valmiki was being treated unequally by his teachers and classmates in his school?

Q5: Imagine yourself as Omprakash Valmiki and write five lines describing your situation, how would you feel if you were in same situation as him.

Q6: Suppose you are not able to find a place to live in because, some people did not want to live next to you because of the religion you practice. How would you feel?

Q7: Think of an incidence in which your dignity was violated. Share your experience.

Q8: List the provision in the constitution for recognition of equality.

Q9: What do you mean by midday meal programme?

Q10: List four benefits of midday meal programme.

Q11: Find out one government scheme in your area and its purpose.

Q12: Why people refuse to think dalit as equal, even though law says it?

Q13: Define dignity.

Q14: What is the civil rights movement?

Q15: What do you mean by Constitution?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

1. What do you mean by the term “all persons are equal before the law”? Why do you think this is important in a democracy?
2. Describe the benefits of the midday meal.
3. Describe the provisions in the Indian Constitution regarding recognition of equality.
4. Describe the struggle for equality faced by the African-Americans initially.
5. What are the ways in which the government implements the equality concept?
6. What is the major factor that would help in reducing/eliminating inequality?

CIVICS-CLASS 7

CHAPTER 3- HOW THE STATE GOVT. WORKS

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: What is constituency?

Q2: What is the full form of MLA?

Q3: MLAs are elected by

- a. Children
- b. People
- c. Teachers
- d. All of the above

Q4: Every state in India has a _____ Assembly.

Q5: What is majority?

Q6: Who all are called oppositions?

Q7: What is the role of governor of the state?

Q8: Who appoints the chief minister and other ministers?

Q9: The chief ministers and others ministers have same office. True/false

Q10: Name the place where all MLAs sit together to discuss various things or issues.

Q11: Some MLAs have dual responsibilities, one as an MLA and another as a minister. True/false

Q12: All the MLAs that gather together in the legislative Assembly are called _____.

Q13: Name some departments of government.

Q14: In a democracy, people organise get together to voice their opinions and _____ against the government.

Q15: The ruling party members then form the government and some members are appointed as _____.

Q16: A's MLAs has won more than half the number of constituencies they will called as _____.

Q17: B are the members of political party who does not belong to ruling party, they will called as _____.

Q18: MLAs are together responsible for the work of government. True/false

Q19: Who is associated with making laws on certain issues in a state?

Q20: Who is associated with making laws on certain issues for the entire country?

Q21: Find out the name of health minister and education minister of your state.

Q22: Find out the name of railway minister of your country.

Q23: Define the term press conference.

II. QUESTION-ANSWER:

Q1: What is the importance of a press conference?

Q2: Explain the responsibility of a chief minister after election of MLAs.

Q3: Ravi wants to write a letter addressing sanitation problem of his state and requesting to make a new law for the same, whom he will write the letter?

Q4: How is the cabinet formed?

Q5: What is a constituency?

Q6: Describe the working of the government.

Q7: Who is an MLA?