

7th Social Unit II Assignment Answer Key

UNIT – II – Emergence of New Kingdoms in North India Part – A

I. One Mark Questions:

1. How many Royal Rajput classes were listed by the Oriental Scholar James Tod?

- a. 36
- b. 39
- c. 46
- d. 27

Answer:- a. 36

2. Who laid the foundation of the Gurjara dynasty?

- a. Harichandra
- b. Dharmapala
- c. Mihirabhoja
- d. Jayabala

Answer:- a. Harichandra

3.defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Arain fought in 1191 A.D.

- a. Gopala
- b. Mahipala
- c. Prithviraj Chauhan
- d. Dharmapala

Answer:- c. Prithviraj Chauhan

4. Who wrote 'Prithvirajraso'?

- a. Kalhana
- b. Vishakadatta
- c. Rajasekara
- d. Chand Bardai

Answer:- d. Chand Bardai

5. Rajasthani style paintings focusing on religious themes is found in the State of.....

- a. Delhi
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. Uttar Pradesh

Answer:- b. Rajasthan

6. The tradition of Raksha Bandan was belonged to

- a. Rajputs
- b. Chauhans
- c. Palas
- d. Pratiharas

Answer:- a. Rajputs

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7. Find out the wrong pair:

- a. Jaya Stambha- Tower of Victory
- b. Rajasthani – Paintings
- c. Dhillwara – Hindu temple
- d. Mansingh – Palace

Answer:- c. Dhillwara – Hindu temple

8. The followers of Islam are called.....

- a. Hindus
- b. Christians
- c. Muslims
- d. Jains

Answer:- c. Muslims

9. How many times did Mahmud of Ghazni raid India?

- a. 19
- b. 16
- c. 15
- d. 17

Answer:- d. 17

10. Who declared himself as the first Sultan of Delhi ?

- a. Qutb-ud-din-Aibak
- b. Muhammad Bin-Tughlag
- c. Samsudin Iltutmish
- d. Ghiyas-ud-din-Balban

Answer:- a. Qutb-ud-din-Aibak

Part – B

II. Very Short Answer.

11. Who was the king of the Palas dynasty elected by the people? write down the period of palas.

Gopala laid the foundations for the future greatness of this dynasty in Bengal
Period >> (AD (CE) 770 – 810)

12. Give the examples of Rajput temples architecture.

- Chittorgarh
- Ranathambor
- Kumbhalgarh
- Mandu
- Gwalior
- Chanderi
- Asirgarh

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13. Write short notes on "Eastern Indian art".

Under Pala patronage, a distinctive school of art arose, called Pala art or Eastern Indian art.

14. What is Caliphate ?

An Islamic state, especially the one ruled by a single religious and political leader was known as Caliphate.

15. Why did Mahmud of Ghazni invade India?

The subsequent raids of Mahmud into India were aimed at plundering the rich temples and cities of north India.

Part - C

III. Answer in detail :

Write any five points on the impact of Arab conquest of Sind ? (Point out any five)

The impact of the Arab conquest of Sind was

1. Islam was spread over Indian regions.
2. Arab scholars translated Sanskrit books into Arabic.
3. The importance of zero was learned by Arabs from India.
4. The Arabs learned the numerals 0 to 9 from India.
5. The people in the west and the Arabs learned the game of chess from the Indians.

Assignment

Class: 7 Subject: Social Science

(Civics)

Unit - II - Political Parties

Part - A

I. One Mark Questions:

1. In earlier times, the was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches.

- (a) Governor
- (b) Viceroy
- (c) King
- (d) Minister

Answer:- (c) King

2. In India became a democratic country.

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1948
- (d) 1952

Answer:- (b) 1950

3. Political parties are generally formed on the basis of

- a) Religious Principles
- b) Common interest
- c) Economic principles
- d) Caste

Answer:- a) Religious Principles

4. Single-party system is found in

- (a) India
- (b) USA
- (c) France
- (d) China

Answer:- (d) China

5. Which party system exists in India, France, Sweden and Norway?

- a) Single party
- b) Two-party
- c) Triple party
- d) Multiparty

Answer:- d) Multiparty

6. Symbols of animals approved by the Election Commission

- a) Lion, Tiger
- b) Elephant, Tiger
- c) Elephant, horse
- d) Lion, elephant

Answer:- d) Lion, elephant

7. has the largest number of political parties in the world

- a) India
- b) England
- c) Russia
- d) North Korea

Answer:- a) India

8. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of

- (a) Deputy minister
- (b) Cabinet minister
- (c) Associate minister
- (d) Minister of state

Answer:- (b) Cabinet minister

9.The head quarters of Election commission is located in

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Kolkatta

Answer:- (c) New Delhi

10.Theof India is an autonomous constitutional authority to administer elections.

- (a) Supreme court
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Education Commission

Answer:- (c) Election Commission

Part - B

II.Very Short Answer.

11.What are the basic components of a political party?

The basic components of the party are the leader, the active members and the followers.

12.Name the three major types of party system.

There are three major types of the party system:

1. Single party system,
2. Bi - party System,
3. Multiparty system.

13.What is party 'manifesto'?

Before the election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.

14.What is an opposition party?

The party which get second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the oppsition party

15.What is an Electoral symbols?

An electrol symbol is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party

Part - C

III.Write in detail.

16.Describe the major types of party system.

there are three major types of the party system:

1. Single party system,
2. Bi - party System,
3. Multiparty system.

Single party system,

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A system in which a single political party has the right to form the government. The Single party exists in communist countries such as China, North Korea and Cuba.

Bi - party System,

In a Bi-Party system, the power is usually shared between two parties. Of the two parties, one becomes the ruling party and the other becomes opposition. eg Bi-Party system can be seen in U.K (the Labour Party and the Conservative Party) and in U.S.A (the Republican Party and the Democratic Party)

Multiparty system.

When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as a multi-party system. This type of party system is in existence in India, France, Sweden, and Norway, etc.

Assignment

**Class: 7 Subject: Social Science
(Economics)**

**Unit - II - Tax and Its Importance
Part - A**

I One Mark Questions :

1 Minimum possible amount should be spent in the collection of taxes is....

- (a) Canon of equality
- (b) Canon of certainty
- (c) Canon of economy
- (d) Canon of convenience

Answer:- (a) Canon of equality

2 Which one of the following tax is a direct tax?

- (a) Service tax
- (b) Wealth tax
- (c) Sales tax
- (d) Progressive tax

Answer:- (b) Wealth tax

3 Exhibitions is the example of ——

- (a) Goods and service Tax
- (b) Sales Tax
- (c) Service Tax
- (d) Enterta men Tax

Answer:- (d) Enterta men Tax

4 —— tax indicate ONE TAX ON MARKET AND ONE NATION

- (a) Value Added Tax
- (b) Income Tax
- (c) Goods and Service Tax
- (d) Corporate Tax

Answer:- (c) Goods and Service Tax

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5 Which one of the following is not a taxation type?

- (a) Proportional Tax
- (b) Regressive Tax
- (c) Value Added Tax
- (d) Progressive Tax

Answer:- (c) Value Added Tax

6 In which state value added tax was first introduced in India?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) TamilNadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

Answer:- (a) Haryana

7 Excise Duty in India is levied by the ———

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Union Territory
- (d) Others

Answer:- (b) Central Government

8 Which book tells the history of Indian taxation?

- (a) Indica
- (b) Muthuratchagam
- (c) Arthashastra
- (d) None of these

Answer:- (c) Arthashastra

9 ——— is the method, where the rate of tax is same regardless size of the income

- (a) Proportional Tax
- (b) Regressive Tax
- (c) Sales Tax
- (d) None of these

Answer:- (a) Proportional Tax

10 The value added tax was introduced in

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2007
- (c) 2010
- (d) 2003

Answer:- (d) 2003

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Part - B

II Very Short Answer:

11 Define tax

Taxes are defined as a compulsory contribution from a person to the government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all without reference to special benefits conferred.

12 Explain the types of taxation.

There are four types of Taxation:

1. Proportional Tax
2. Progressive Tax
3. Regressive Tax and
4. Degressive Tax

13 What is corporation Tax?

Corporation tax is levied on profit of corporations and companies. It is charged on royalties, interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in India, fees for technical services and dividends.

14 Explain the Swachh Bharat Cess.

This is a cess imposed by the government of India and was started from 15th november 2015 This tax is applicable on all taxable services and the cess currently stand at 0.5%

15 What is canon of Convenience.

Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that provides a maximum of convenience to the taxpayers should always keep in view that the taxpayers suffer the least inconvenience in payment of the tax

Part - C

III Answer is Detail.

16 Explain the importance of tax.

Importance of Tax:

Taxes are crucial because governments collect this money and use it to finance under the following social projects.

Health:

1. Without taxes, government contributions to the health sector would be impossible.
2. Taxes go to funding health services such as social healthcare, medical research, social security, etc.

Education:

1. Education could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money.
2. Governments put a lot of importance in the development of human capital and education is central in this development.

Governance:

1. Governance is a crucial component in the smooth running of country affairs.
2. Poor governance would have far reaching ramifications on the entire country with a heavy toll on its economic growth.

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3. Good governance ensures that the money collected is utilized in a manner that benefits citizens of the country.

Other important sectors are infrastructure development, transport, housing, etc.

1. Apart from social projects, governments also use money collected from taxes to fund sectors that are crucial for the wellbeing of their citizens such as security, scientific research, environmental protection, etc.
2. Some of the money is also channeled to fund projects such as pensions, unemployment benefits, childcare, etc,

Assignment

Class: 7 Subject: Social Science

(Geography)

UNIT – II – Landforms

Part – A

I One Mark Questions:

1 Landforms formed by the erosion caused by rivers are

- a) 'U' Shaped valley
- b) Waterfalls
- c) river curved
- d) 'V' Shaped valley

Answer:- d) 'V' Shaped valley

2 The place where the river joins a sea or an ocean is

- a) River mouth
- b) Meander
- c) Lagoon
- d) origin of the river

Answer:- a) River mouth

3 is the highest waterfalls in the world.

- a) Angel falls
- b) Niagara falls
- c) Jock falls
- d) Victoria falls

Answer:- a) Angel falls

4 Coutrallam falls is located across the river

- a) Cauvery
- b) Pennar
- c) Chitar
- d) Vaigai

5 The collection of sediments from all the river mouths form

- a) flood
- b) Delta

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- c) ice berg
- d) glacier

Answer:- b) Delta

6 makes oxbow lake

- a) river
- b) glacier
- c) ocean waves
- d) wind

Answer:- a) river

7 Northern China loess deposits are brought from the desert of

- a) Gobi
- b) Kalahari
- c) Thar
- d) Sahara

Answer:- a) Gobi

8 is an example for lagoon .

- a) Courtallam
- b) Vembanad
- c) Corrie
- d) Miami

Answer:- b) Vembanad

9 The landforms formed due to the erosional activity of sea waves is.....

- a) bluff
- b) pirate
- c) sea pillars
- d) maritime boundary

Answer:- c) sea pillars

10 The longest beach in the world is

- a) Miami beach
- b) Marina beach
- c) Kovalam beach
- d) Ongal beach

Answer:- a) Miami beach

Part - B

II Very Short Answer.

1 What is Delta? Name some deltas

The collection of sediments from all the mouths from Delta, Eg Cauvery Delta, Ganges Delta

12 Name the major landforms formed by glacial erosion

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Mountain or valley Glacier, cirque, Tam Lake, Arets, Tj' shaped Valley.

13 What is meant by inselbergs? Give an examples

An isolated residual hills, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called inselbergs. Kalahari desert inselbergs ,

14 Give a note on mushroom rocks.

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

15 Write the names of any five coastal land forms:

- Sea waves
- Sea arch and sea stack
- Beach and sand bar
- Lagoon

Part - C

III Write in detail.

16 Describe the landforms associated with wind.

By the wind, erosion, and deposition the different types of land formed.

Mushroom Rocks:

In deserts, the rocks in the shape of Mushroom commonly called Mushroom Rocks.

Inselbergs:

The eroded hill standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called Inselbergs.

Sand Dunes:

As the wind blows the sand transformed and deposited in low hill like structures called sand Dunes.

Barchans.

The crescent-shaped sand dunes are called Barchans.

Loess:

Very fine and light sand is deposited in large areas is called Loess.

Part - D

IV. Activity

1. X, Y & Z in the picture given below are _____, _____, _____

a. tributary, source & mouth b. source, tributary & mouth

c. tributary, mouth & source d. source, mouth & tributary

Answer b. source, tributary & mouth

2. Complete the above given boxes with the courses of a river.

Source, River and River Mouth.