

7th Social Science

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அர்ப்பணிப்பு

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7th Social Science Lesson 1 Questions in English - History

1. Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India: Later Cholas and Pandyas

1. The capital of ancient cholas 'Uraiyur' is named now as
 - a) Perambalur
 - b) Ariyalur
 - c) Tiruchirappalli
 - d) Thanjavur
2. The ancient chola kingdom rose to prominence during the reign of
 - a) Aditya cholan
 - b) Karikala cholan
 - c) Vijayalaya cholan
 - d) None of the above
3. Who revived the later cholas during 9th century?
 - a) Aditya cholan
 - b) Raja raja cholan
 - c) Vijayalaya cholan
 - d) None of the above
4. Who was the reason for building the new capital at Gangaikanda cholapuram?
 - a) Raja raja cholapuram
 - b) Rajendra cholan
 - c) Mumudicholan
 - d) Vijayalaya cholan
5. Raja raja cholan acclaimed naval expeditions to which of the following places
 - a) West coast
 - b) East coast
 - c) Sri lanka
 - d) Both a and c
6. From the following find out the time period of Rajendra cholan?
 - a) (CE) 1016 – 1047
 - b) (CE) 1019 – 1044
 - c) (CE) 1016 - 1044
 - d) None of the above
7. Which of the following city was developed after the victories in North India by Rajendra cholan?
 - a) Jayakondam
 - b) Thanjavur
 - c) Gangaikonda cholapuram
 - d) Vadakukonda cholapuram
8. From the following find the parents of Kulothunga cholan?
 - a) Vimaladitya x Kundavai
 - b) Raja raja narendra x Ammangadevi
 - c) No matrimonial alliance
 - d) None of the above
9. Who established chalukya chola dynasty ?
 - a) Rajendra chalukya
 - b) Kulothunga I
 - c) Athirajan
 - d) Both a and b
10. Who defeated the last ruler of chola dynasty, Rajendra III?
 - a) Maravarman kulasekaran pandyan I
 - b) Maravarman nedunchezhan pandyan
 - c) Neducheralathan
 - d) None of the above
11. Who were appointed as governors in Provinces during the chola administration?
 - a) Elected representatives
 - b) Yuvarajas
 - c) Elder people
 - d) None of the above
12. What is the group of villages in chola administration called as
 - a) Gramam
 - b) Mandalams
 - c) Naadus
 - d) Kurrams
13. Which of the following is not related to Local administration?
 - a) Urar
 - b) Nagarattar
 - c) Nattar
 - d) None of the above
14. Uttiramerur is presently located in
 - a) Kanchipuram district
 - b) Thiruvallur district
 - c) Ariyalur district
 - d) None of the above
15. According to Uttiramerur inscription, how many wards were there?
 - a) 25
 - b) 35
 - c) 30
 - d) 20
16. Land grants to jains in chola administration was named as
 - a) Devadana
 - b) Bramhadaya
 - c) Vellanvengai

- d) Pallichchandam
17. In traditional type of harnessing rain water in the Cauvery delta, Vaykkal is known as
- Drainage channel
 - Supply channel
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
18. Who codified the book 'Thirumurai'?
- Appar
 - Sundarar
 - Nambiyandar nimbi
 - None of the above
19. Which of the following temple is not related to chola period?
- Thanjavur periya kovil
 - Gangaikonda cholapuram
 - Airavateswar temple
 - None of the above
20. The vedic college established by Rajendra I is located in
- Ennayiram
 - Vadakkur
 - Saaram
 - Thanjavur
21. The present day name of thirumukkudal is
- Kanchipuram
 - Chengalpattu
 - Puducherry
 - Nagapattinam
22. Who among the following involved in trade during the rule of cholas?
- Anju vanattar
 - Mani gramattar
 - Both a and b
 - Niani nuvar
23. Which of the following is considered as earlier capital of pandyas during 4th century BCE?
- Madurai
 - Korkai
 - Karaikal
 - Chennai
24. When was Pandya dynasty re-established in Tamilnadu after eliminating Kalabhras?
- 4th century BCE
 - 6th century AD
 - 4th century AD
 - None of the above
25. Which Pandyan ruler given below is the contemporary of Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I?
- Pandya nedunchezhian
 - Arikesari maravarman
 - Jatakesari pandian
 - None of the above
26. Which saivaite saint converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism?
- Appar
 - Sundarar
 - Thirunavukkarasar
 - Thirugnanasambandar
27. Who is the donor of velvikkudi plates?
- Varaguna I
 - Nedunjadayan III
 - Paranthaka I
 - None of the above
28. In which century Pandya dynasty emerged as only leading Tamil dynasty?
- 14th century
 - 17th century
 - 13th century
 - 18th century
29. _____ a famous traveller from Venice, visited Kayal twice, in 1288 and 1293.
- Marco polo
 - Hieun tsang
 - Megasthenes
 - Fahein
30. Jatavarman empire extended up to
- Pakistan
 - Nellore
 - Calcutta
 - None of the above
31. In whose period, Malik kafur invaded south India?
- Maravarman kulasekaran
 - Virapandiyan
 - Sundarapandiyan
 - None of the above
32. Which of the following is considered as names of Pandiyan Kings?
- Koodal
 - Koodal kon
 - Koodal nagar kavalan
 - Both b and c
33. The actual land owning groups in Pandya dynasty are described as
- Bumiputtirar

- b) Vellalar
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above
34. Mangalam, nagaram, ur are contained under
a) Valanadu
b) Nattars
c) Kurram
d) None of the above
35. Velvikkudi copper plates as well as inscriptional sources mention the rituals like
a) Asvamedha yaga
b) Hiranya garbha
c) Vajapeya yaga
d) All the above
36. The Pandya kings of the period supported and promoted
a) Tamil
b) Hindi
c) Sanskrit
d) Both a and c
37. _____ stated that the kings invested in horses as there was a need of horse for ceremonial purposes as well as for fighting wars.
a) Fahein
b) Marco polo
c) Wassaf
d) Both b and c
38. The average cost of each horse in pandya dynasty in red gold is
a) 220 dinars
b) 330 dinars
c) 20 dinars
d) None of the above
39. Which of the following temples were constructed by later pandyas?
a) Madurai meenakshi temple
b) Rameswaram temple
c) Tiruvannamalai temple
d) Temples renovated only
40. The name of prime minister in pandyan empire is
a) Muthanmai mantri
b) Uttara mantri
c) Mantri
d) None of the above

7th Social Science Lesson 2 Questions in English - History

2. The Delhi Sultanate

1. During the 11th century which country horse men pillaged northern India?
 - a) Australian
 - b) American
 - c) Turkish
 - d) Slovakian
2. What is the reason behind the victory of Turkish invaders into India?
 - a) Indians were weak
 - b) They fought bravely
 - c) Lack of coordination
 - d) None of the above
3. The slave dynasty lasted from and to
 - a) 1206-1390
 - b) 1206-1230
 - c) 1206-1290
 - d) 1206-1292
4. The meaning of the term, 'bandagan' is
 - a) God
 - b) Wife
 - c) Slave
 - d) None of the above
5. Who himself proclaimed as ruler of Turkish territories in India after the death of Ghori?
 - a) Ghazni
 - b) Mamluk
 - c) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
 - d) None of the above
6. The Arabic word for Slave is
 - a) Bandagan
 - b) Mamluk
 - c) Aibak
 - d) None of the above
7. The capital of Qutub-ud-din-Aibak's territory was
 - a) Punjab
 - b) Afghani
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Delhi
8. Qutb-ud-din-Aibak left the conquest of the eastern Gangetic Plain (Bihar, Bengal) to
 - a) Bakhtiar Khalji
 - b) Ghiyyassudin Khalji
 - c) Bakhtiar huvar
 - d) None of the above
9. Quwwat-ul- Islam Masjid (mosque) was constructed in
 - a) Calcutta
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Faisalabad
10. Who completed the construction of Qutub minar?
 - a) Aibak
 - b) Raziya sultan
 - c) Ilthumish
 - d) None of the above
11. How was Qutb-ud-din-Aibak died ?
 - a) In a war
 - b) While sleeping
 - c) While playing polo
 - d) Heart attack
12. Who was the son of Qutb-ud-din-Aibak?
 - a) Ilthumish
 - b) Raziya
 - c) Aram Shah
 - d) None of the above
13. During whose reign did chengiz khan attacked the northern frontiers of India?
 - a) Aibak
 - b) Aram shah
 - c) Ilthumish
 - d) None of the above
14. The group of 40 nobles is known as
 - a) The forty
 - b) Chahalgani
 - c) The nobles
 - d) Both a and b
15. Iqta in delhi sultanate means
 - a) Land grant
 - b) Tax exclusion
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
16. Ilthumish ruled for about
 - a) 22 years
 - b) 10 years
 - c) 26 years
 - d) 30 years
17. Who faced the situation of the ferocious Mongols raiding Punjab?
 - a) Ilthumish
 - b) Aram shah
 - c) Raziya

- d) None of the above
18. The name of Ethiopian slave who was the personal attendant of Raziya was
- Jalal-ud-din badushah
 - Jalal-ud-din Yakut
 - Giyasuddin Yakut
 - None of the above
19. Raziya sultan was murdered by the nobles in
- 1240
 - 1222
 - 1234
 - 1233
20. Which of the following abolished the forty nobles?
- Raziya sultan
 - Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
 - Jalal-ud-din Yakut
 - All the above
21. Who raised a banner of revolt against Balban?
- Tuglaw
 - Tughril Khan
 - Tijjabuddin shaw
 - Both b and c
22. What was the name of grand son of Chengiz khan?
- Balban
 - Tughril khan
 - Hulagu khan
 - None of the above
23. The famous Persian poet present in court of Balban is
- Kabir
 - Amir kushru
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
24. Who ruled the sultanate in the name of kaiqubad?
- Ala-ud- din
 - Malik Jalal-ud-din Khalji
 - Malik kafur
 - Both a and b
25. Who began the khalji dynasty?
- Alauddin khalji
 - Jalaluddin khalji
 - Malik kafur khalji
 - None of the above
26. During the khalji dynasty who was the governor of kara?
- Jalaludin
 - Alauddin
 - Malik kafur
 - None of the above
27. How did alauddin become the sultan?
- By ascendancy
 - Nominated by nobles
 - Treacherously killed jalaluddin
 - None of the above
28. Alauddin sent who among the following to southern parts of India?
- Amir khusru
 - Malik kafur
 - Kabir vasu
 - Both a and b
29. When was the chittor fort sacked?
- 1300
 - 1303
 - 1340
 - 1299
30. Where did the rajputs women perform rite of Jauhar, fearing defeat from Alauddin?
- Vellore fort
 - Padma fort
 - Nanguneri fort
 - Chittor fort
31. Who undertook a survey of the agrarian resources around his capital and fixed a standard revenue demand?
- Jalaluddin khalji
 - Alauddin khalji
 - Aibak
 - Both a and b
32. When did Alauddin khalji die?
- 1300
 - 1316
 - 1354
 - 1233
33. What was the name of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq's son who was sent to fight against Warangal?
- Jahuna tughluq
 - Jauna khan
 - Mafuz tughluq
 - None of the above
34. Who was the ruler of Warangal, whom was defeated by Jauna khan?
- Rudraveeran
 - Kalabairan
 - Pratabarudra
 - Both a and b
35. The new city Tughluqabad was constructed by
- Jauna khan
 - Mohammed bin tughluq

- c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
d) None of the above
36. Who among the following was learned man in Tughluq dynasty?
a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
b) Jauna khan
c) Mohammed bin tughluq
d) Both b and c are same
37. The name of newly shifted capital city is called
a) Daulatabad
b) Tughluqabad
c) Devagiri
d) Both a and c
38. Who was the Moroccan traveler with Jauna khan?
a) Fahein
b) Hieun tsang
c) Ibn batuta
d) None of the above
39. How many days long was the march from Delhi to Daulatabad took?
a) 20
b) 40
c) 30
d) 100
40. Whose system of revenue collection was changed by Mohammed bin tughluq?
a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
b) Raziya Sultan
c) Alauddin khalji
d) None of the above
41. Which of the following was the coin released by Mohammed bin tughluq?
a) Gold
b) Silver
c) Copper
d) All the above
42. Which of the following governors revolted against Mohammed bin tughluq?
a) Awadh
b) Multan
c) Sind
d) All the above
43. Which of the following empire developed from daulatabad?
a) Marathas
b) Mauryan
c) Guptas
d) Bahmani
44. Who was Firoz tughluq?
a) Son of Ghiyas-ud-din
b) Younger brother of Ghiyas-ud-din
c) Son of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
d) None of the above
45. Who was better leader in Tughluq dynasty?
a) Ghiyas-ud-din
b) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
c) Firoz Shah Tughluq
d) All the above
46. How many gardens were laid out by Firoz Shah Tughluq?
a) 1300
b) 1000
c) 200
d) 1200
47. Who revolted against Firoz Shah Tughluq?
a) Jauna khan
b) Muhammed shah
c) Muhammed khan
d) Both b and c
48. Who entered India in December 1398 and plundered Delhi?
a) Tamerlane
b) Timur
c) Jauna khan
d) Both a and b
49. Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?
a) Bahlul khan sayyid
b) Khizr Khan
c) Mohammed sayyid
d) None of the above
50. Who was the founder of Agra city?
a) Khizr Khan
b) Ala-ud-din Alam Shah
c) Bahlol Lodi
d) Sikandar Lodi
51. Which ruler was defeated by Babur?
a) Ala-ud-din Alam Shah
b) Bahlol Lodi
c) Sikandar Lodi
d) Ibrahim lodi
52. How was Islamic art and architecture called
a) Indogenic
b) Sarcenic
c) Indo-Saracenic
d) Indo greekian

7th Social Science Lesson 3 Questions in English - History

3. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

1. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The political condition of India in the fourteenth century provided great opportunities for the rise of new kingdoms in the south
 - 2) The repressive measures of the temperamental Muslim king Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq led to the rise of many new independent states
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
2. Which of the following states is/are covered in Bahmani kingdom?
 - 1) Tamil Nadu
 - 2) Andhra Pradesh
 - 3) Telangana
 - 4) Maharashtra
 - 5) Karnataka
 - a) 1, 2, 5
 - b) 2, 3, 4
 - c) 1, 3, 5
 - d) 4, 5
3. The term Vijayanagara means_____
 - a) Vijayan nagaram
 - b) city of victory
 - c) city of gold
 - d) none
4. Who among the following established Vijayanagar empire?
 - 1) Harihara
 - 2) Bukka
 - 3) Devaraya
 - 4) Devaraya II
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 2
 - d) 1, 4
5. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The new kingdom was called Vidyanagara for a time in honour of the spiritual teacher Vidyaranya, before it came to be called Vijayanagara
 - 2) Early in the sixteenth century, Bahmani kingdom collapsed and split into five sultanates – Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Bombay and Berar
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
6. Which of the following is in Chronological order?
 - a) Sangama, Tuluva, Saluva, Aravidu
 - b) Aravidu, Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva
 - c) Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu
 - d) Sangama, Aravidu, Saluva, Tuluva
7. Which among the following zones were in conflict between Vijayanagar and Bahmani?
 - a) Krishna and Tungabhadra
 - b) Krishna and Godavari
 - c) Narmada and Tapti
 - d) Both a and b
8. Who among the following is the father of Bukka I?
 - a) Kumara Kampana
 - b) Harihara
 - c) Devaraya
 - d) Krishna Devaray
9. Who wrote the book Madura Vijayam?
 - a) Kumara Kamapana
 - b) Bukka I
 - c) Harihara
 - d) Gangadevi
10. Who among the following is the son of Bukka?
 - a) Kumara Kamapana
 - b) Devaraya II
 - c) Devaraya I
 - d) Harihara II
11. Who among the following defeated Gajapati kings of Odisha?
 - a) Devaraya I
 - b) Harihara II
 - c) Harihara
 - d) Bukka I
12. Who among the following is the greatest ruler of Sangama age?
 - a) Harihara II
 - b) Harihara I
 - c) Devaraya II
 - d) Devaraya I
13. Who among the following is the founder of Saluva dynasty?
 - a) Devaraya I
 - b) Saluva Narasimha
 - c) Saluva Narayana
 - d) Virupaksha Raya II

14. Who is the last ruler of sangama dynasty?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Saluva Narasimha
- c) Virupaksha Raya I
- d) Virupaksha Raya II

15. Which among the following statement is correct?

- 1) Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha came to an end with his death
- 2) Naras Nayaka, his able general, seized power, it ushered in the Tuluva dynasty

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

16. Who is the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar empire?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Krishnadevaraya
- c) Devaraya I
- d) Bukka I

17. Which among the following Mughal ruler was freed by Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Mahmud Shah
- b) Mahmud Akbar
- c) Mahmud Babur
- d) None

18. Which ruler offered his daughter for to marry off his daughter to Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Prataparudra
- b) Mahmud Shah
- c) Mahmud Akbar
- d) Sherfoji

19. With help of whom Krishnadevaraya easily defeat the Sultan of Golconda?

- a) Nayakas of Tanjore
- b) Portuguese gunners
- c) Mughals
- d) Dutch gunners

20. Who among the following built Vithalaswamy temple?

- a) Devaraya II
- b) Devaraya I
- c) Krishnadevaraya
- d) Bukka II

21. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Krishnadevaraya built huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs for harvesting rainwater.
- 2) 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.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

22. Who's court was adorned with astadiggajas?

- a) Krishnadevaraya
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Devaraya I
- d) Harihara

23. Who among the following were present in the court of Krishnadevaraya?

- 1) Alasani Peddana
- 2) Tenali Ramakrishna
- 3) Birbal

- a) 1, 3
- b) 1, 2
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

24. Which among the following statement is incorrect about Krishnadevaraya?

- 1) He imported large number of horses from Arabia and Iran, which came in ships to Vijayanagar ports on the west coast.
- 2) He had good friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Persian traders, which increased the Empire's income through customs

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

25. Who among the following succeeded Krishnadevaraya?

- a) Achtyuda Deva Raya
- b) Devaraya II
- c) Krishnadevaraya II
- d) Devaraya I

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) After the uneventful reigns of Achtyuda Deva Raya and his successor Venkata I, Sadasiva Raya, a minor, ascended the throne

- 2) His regent Rama Raya, the able general of the kingdom, continued as a de facto ruler, even after Sadashiva Raya attained the age for becoming the king.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

27. In which year battle of Talikota took place?

- a) 1565
b) 1556
c) 1655
d) 1575
28. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
1) The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river Tungabhadra in eastern Telangana is now called Hampi
2) Hampi is in ruins and the UNESCO has declared it a heritage site.
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
29. Who began the rule of Aravidu dynasty?
a) Sadasiva Raya
b) Rama Raya
c) Tirumaladeva Raya
d) Krishnadevaraya
30. Which dynasty built a new capital at Penukonda?
a) Sangama
b) Saluva
c) Tuluva
d) Aravidu
31. In which year the Vijayanagar empire collapsed?
a) 1646
b) 1664
c) 1466
d) 1566
32. Which of the following statement is true about Vijayanagar Administration?
1) Kingship was hereditary, based on the principle of primo geniture
2) The reigning rulers, in order to ensure peaceful succession, nominated their successors
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
33. Which of the following is/are matched correctly?
1) Mandalams – provinces
2) Nadus – districts
3) Sthalas – villages
a) 1, 2
b) 2, 3
c) 1, 2, 3
d) 1, 3
34. Each province was administered by a governor called _____
a) Mandalesvara
b) Vishaypati
c) Gramini
d) Dasyas
35. Who among the following is the village headmen in Vijayanagar administration?
a) Gauda
b) Vishaypati
c) Gramini
d) Mandalesvara
36. Which of the following statement is correct during Vijayanagar Administration?
1) The lowest unit of the administration was the village
2) Each village had a grama sabha
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
37. Which of the following were present in the army of Vijayanagar empire?
1) Infantry
2) Cavalry
3) elephant corps
a) 1 alone
b) 1, 2
c) 1, 2, 3
d) 2, 3
38. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) The Vijayanagar Empire was one of the richest states then known to the world
2) The emperors issued a large number of gold coins called Varahas
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
39. Who among the following Persian visited Krishnadevaraya's Court?
a) Abdur Razzaq
b) Ibn Battuha
c) Hiseun tsang
d) It -Sing
40. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by numerous cottage-scale industries
2) The most important of them were textile, mining and metallurgy.
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone

- c) 1, 2
d) None
41. Who made reference to separate guild for each group of tradesmen and craftsmen?
a) Nuniz
b) Abdur Razzaq
c) Alasani Peddana
d) Tenali Ramakrishna
42. Which of the following are matched correctly regarding trade of Vijayanagar empire?
1) Silks from China
2) Spices from the Malabar region
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
43. Who among the following wrote Amuktamalyada?
a) Krishnadeva Raya
b) Devaraya
c) Buka
d) Ganagadevi
44. Which of the following are correctly matched?
1) Amuktamalyada – Telugu
2) Jambavati Kalyanam – Tamil
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
45. Who authored Pandurangamahatyam?
a) Buka
b) Alasani Peddana
c) Tenali Ramakrishna
d) Jakkama
46. Who among the following translated Sanskrit and Prakrit works into Telugu?
a) Srinatha
b) Pothana
c) Jakkama
d) All the above
47. _____ is considered a masterpiece in Telugu literature
a) Amuktamalyada
b) Jambavati Kalyanam
c) Pandurangamahatyam
d) None
48. Which literature speaks about Andala?
a) Jambavati Kalyanam
b) Amuktamalyada
c) Pandurangamahatyam
d) All the above
49. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
1) The temple building activity of the Vijayanagar rulers produced a new style called the Vijayanagara style.
2) Prominence of pillars and piers, in large numbers, and the manner in which they were sculptured are hallmarks of the Vijayanagara style
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
50. _____ was the most common animal to be depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagar Architecture
a) Elephant
b) Horse
c) Boar
d) Dragon
51. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
1) Ala-ud-din Hasan, also known as Hasan Gangu, seized Daulatabad and declared himself sultan under the title of Bahman Shah in 1347.
2) In his effort, this Turkish officer of Daulatabad (Devagiri) was supported by other military leaders in rebellion against the sultan of Delhi, Muhammad bin Tughluq.
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
52. In which year capital of Bahmani was shifted to Bidar?
a) 1429
b) 1333
c) 1347
d) 1439
53. What was the capital of Bahmani before Bidar?
a) Gulbarga
b) Berar
c) Devagiri
d) Ahmednagar
54. How many years does Bahman shah ruled?
a) 5
b) 6
c) 11
d) 15
55. Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah divided the kingdom into _____ territorial divisions
a) 10
b) 5
c) 4

- d) 3
56. Which of the following is correct regarding Bahmani kingdom?
- 1) A governor was appointed for each province.
 - 2) He commanded an army, was solely responsible for its administration and for the collection of the revenue
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
57. _____ succeeded Bahman Shah.
- a) Muhammad shah I
 - b) Shah Alam
 - c) Nazuridin
 - d) Bahaman Shah II
58. Which attack earned fortress of Golconda to Muhammad shah I?
- a) Attack on Warangal
 - b) Attack on Vijayanagar
 - c) Attack on Pandyas
 - d) Attack on Mughals
59. Which of the statement is true about Turquoise?
- 1) Turquoise is a semi-precious stone Red in colour.
 - 2) Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's Shah Nama.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
60. Who among the following laid a solid foundation for the Bahmani kingdom?
- a) Bahaman Shah
 - b) Muhammad Shah
 - c) Muhammad Shah II
 - d) Shah Alam
61. How many mosques at Gulbarga was/were built by Muhammad Shah I?
- a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 2
 - d) 5
62. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- 1) A large number of Arabs, Turks and notably Persians began to immigrate to the Deccan, many of them at the invitation of Sultan Muhammad I
 - 2) They had a strong influence on the development of Muslim culture during subsequent generations.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
 - d) None
63. The Golconda Fort is located near _____
- a) Vizag
 - b) Hyderabad
 - c) Tirpathi
 - d) Berar
64. What is the height of Golconda Fort in meters?
- a) 140
 - b) 120
 - c) 132
 - d) 149
65. The highest point of the Golconda fort is _____
- a) Bala Hissar
 - b) Bala Hymn
 - c) Bala Nama
 - d) Bala Nushar
66. Who succeeded Muhammad shah?
- a) Muhammad shah II
 - b) Mujahid
 - c) Bahaman Shah
 - d) Bahaman Shah II
67. In which year uncle Muhammad was enthroned to Bahmani kingdom?
- a) 1378
 - b) 1365
 - c) 1388
 - d) 1334
68. Which of the following statement is correct?
- 1) There were constant wars between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers over the fertile Tungabhadra-Krishna region.
 - 2) The threat also came from the north, especially from Malwa and Gujarat
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
69. The noteworthy ruler after eight and a half decades (1377 to 1463) was _____
- a) Muhammad III
 - b) Muhammad II
 - c) Muhammad I
 - d) Bahaman Shah
70. Vakil-us-saltan means _____
- a) Lieutenant of the kingdom
 - b) Lieutenant of the village
 - c) Judicial head
 - d) Foreign ministry

71. Who among the following associated the Vakil-us-saltana?

- a) Peshwa
- b) Amir-i-jumla
- c) Kotwal
- d) None

72. Which among the following is incorrectly matched?

- a) Amir-i-jumla - minister of finance
- b) Nazir - assistant minister for finance
- c) Wasir-i-ashraf - minister of foreign affair
- d) Kotwal - chief justice

73. Mahmud Gawan was____ by birth

- a) Persian
- b) Arab
- c) Turk
- d) Hindu

74. Who among the following recruited Mahmud Gawan Bahmani kingdom?

- a) Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah
- b) Muhammad III
- c) Muhammad II
- d) Muhammad I

75. Which of the following is true about Gawan?

1) Gawan was known for his military campaigns as well as administrative reforms.

2) He used Persian chemists to teach the Bahmani army about the preparation and the use of gunpowder

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

76. In Gawan's war against the Vijayanagar kings in____, he used gunpowder.

- a) Bidar
- b) Berar
- c) Belgaum
- d) Devagiri

77. Which of the following statement is correct about Gawan?

1) In order to tighten the administration and to curb the power of provincial governors, who often functioned as virtual kings

2) Gawan divided the existing four provinces of the Bahmani Sultanate into 20 provinces so as to limit the area under the rule of each governor

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

78. Who among the following become were affected mostly by Gawan?

- a) Deccanis
- b) Pradesis
- c) Both
- d) None

79. Shihab-ud-din Mahmud reigned as the sultan until his death in_____

- a) 1513
- b) 1518
- c) 1540
- d) 1534

80. Finally the Bahmani kingdom broke into____ independent Deccan kingdoms

- a) 10
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 2

81. Alaud-din Hasan Shah was educated at_____

- a) Nalanda
- b) Taxila
- c) Multan
- d) None

82. Who opened institution for purpose of educating children of noble families?

- a) Muhammad I
- b) Bahaman Shah
- c) Sultan Firoz
- d) None

83. Which Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet?

- a) Muhammad I
- b) Bahaman shah
- c) Sultan Firoz
- d) None

84. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Muhammad I, world famous madrasa in Bidar, with a large library, containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts

2) Sultan Firoz, the eighth Bahmani king was a linguist and a poet

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

7th Social Science Lesson 4 Questions in English - History

4. The Mughal Empire

1. Who among the following is the founder of Mughal Empire in India?
 - a) Mohammed Ghori
 - b) Mohammed Ghazni
 - c) Qutu-budin Aibak
 - d) Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur
2. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The term 'Mughal' can be traced to Babur's ancestors
 - 2) Babur was the great grandson of Timur (on his mother's side) and descent of Chengiz Khan on father's side
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
3. In which year Babur born?
 - a) 1493
 - b) 1498
 - c) 1483
 - d) 1526
4. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Babur?
 - 1) He inherited Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia, when he was 12 years old.
 - 2) But he was soon driven out from Farghana by Europeans
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
5. Who's memory reminded Babur set his sights eastward to India?
 - a) Timur
 - b) Chengiz Khan
 - c) Alexander
 - d) Akbar
6. In which year Babur led his first expedition towards India?
 - a) 1505
 - b) 1526
 - c) 1510
 - d) 1556
7. Till 1524 Babur did not have any ambition beyond_____
 - a) Lahore
 - b) Multan
 - c) Punjab
 - d) Taxila
8. Who among the following seek Babur's help in removing Ibrahim Lodi from power?
 - 1) Dilawar Khan
 - 2) Alam Khan
 - 3) Prithviraj Chauhan
 - a) 2, 3
 - b) 1, 2
 - c) 1 alone
 - d) 1, 2
9. In which battle Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi?
 - a) Battle of Talikota
 - b) Battle of Panipat
 - c) Battle of Chausa
 - d) Battle of Khanwa
10. What was the capital city of Babur in India?
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Agra
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Peshawar
11. In which battle Babur defeated Rana Sanga and his allies?
 - a) Khanwa in 1527
 - b) Khanwa in 1526
 - c) Chanderi in 1528
 - d) Chanderi in 1527
12. Babur won the war against the chief of Chanderi in_____
 - a) 1527
 - b) 1528
 - c) 1529
 - d) 1536
13. Which of the following statement is correct about Babur?
 - 1) Babur died in 1540 before he could consolidate his victories
 - 2) Babur was a scholar in Turkish and Persian language
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
14. Tuzuki-Baburi was written by_____
 - a) Humayun
 - b) Babur
 - c) Abdul Razak

- d) Akbar
15. Following who's tradition Babur chose his favourite and eldest son as successor?
- Timur
 - Chengiz Khan
 - Khisuru Khan
 - Ibrahim Lodi
16. Who among the following succeeded Babur?
- Humayun
 - Kamran
 - Hindal
 - Akbar
17. Who among the following is/are Humayun's brother?
- Askari
 - Kamran
 - Hindal
 - All the above
18. Which of the following are correctly matched?
- Battle of Chausa – 1539
 - Battle of Kanauj – 1556
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
19. After getting defeated by Sher Shah Sur Humayun flee to_____
- Iraq
 - Iran
 - China
 - South India
20. In which year Humayun recaptured the Delhi throne?
- 1556
 - 1555
 - 1545
 - 1540
21. Humayun died in_____
- Battle of Chausa, 1540
 - While playing Horse Polo, 1556
 - Fell down the stairs of his library in Delhi, 1556
 - None
22. Which among the following statement is correct?
- Sher Shah was the son of the Afghan noble Hasan Suri, ruler of Sasaram in Bihar.
 - After overthrowing Humayun, Sher Shah started the rule of Sur dynasty at Lahore.
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
- 1, 2
 - None
23. Which of the following is true about Suri?
- He introduced an efficient land revenue system.
 - He built many roads, and standardised coins, weights and measures.
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
24. At what age Akbar was Crowned as King?
- 14
 - 18
 - 17
 - 10
25. Who became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar, as the latter was a minor?
- Bairam Khan
 - Sher Khan
 - Malik Kafur
 - Khan Shaib
26. What was the reign of Akbar?
- 1556–1605
 - 1540–1545
 - 1540–1555
 - 1556 – 1610
27. Who among the following captured Delhi in 1556?
- Malik Kafur
 - Hemu
 - Bairam Khan
 - Sher Khan
28. In Which battle Hemu and Bairam Khan fought?
- 1st battle of Panipat
 - 2nd battle of Panipat
 - 3rd battle of Panipat
 - None
29. Where Bairam Khan was murdered?
- In 1st battle of Panipat
 - In 2nd battle of Panipat
 - In 3rd battle of Panipat
 - Gujarat
30. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Akbar conquered Malwa and parts of Central India.
 - His defeat of Rani Durgavati, a ruler in the Central Province, is not appreciated, since the brave Rani did him no harm
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2

d) None

31. Which among the following are incorrectly matched?

1) Rani Durgavati- Central Province

2) Rani Chand Bibi – Ahmednagar

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

32. Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh of Mewar and captured the fort of Chittoor in__

a) 1568

b) 1558

c) 1598

d) 1576

33. Battle of Haldighati was between_____

a) Rana Pratap and Akbar

b) Rana Pratap and Jahangir

c) Rana Pratap and Humayun

d) Rana Pratap and Bairam Khan

34. Which of the following statement is correct about Rana Pratap?

1) Rana Pratap is Uday Singh's son

2) Though defeated in Battle of Haldighati, Rana Pratap escaped on his horse, Chetak, and continued his fight, leading a life in the jungle

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

35. Which place captured by Akbar helped him to establish control over trade with the Arabs and the Europeans?

a) Kochi

b) Gujarat

c) Goa

d) Calcutta

36. Which of the following empire was/were added Akbar?

1) Kandahar

2) Kashmir

3) Kabul

a) 1, 2

b) 2, 3

c) 1, 2, 3

d) None

37. Which of the following is incorrect about Akbar?

1) Akbar battles in the Deccan led to the annexation of Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar

2) Under Akbar, the Mughal Empire extended from Kashmir in the north to Godavari in the south, and from Kandahar in the west to Bengal in the east

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

38. In which year Akbar died?

a) 1605

b) 1610

c) 1598

d) 1620

39. Who among the following abolished jizya?

a) Jahangir

b) Akbar

c) Shahjahan

d) Aurangzeb

40. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Akbar married a girl of a noble Rajput family

2) Raja Man Singh of Jaipur was sent as governor of Kabul once

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

41. Which Sikh guru received Akbar's utmost respect and regard?

a) Guru Ramdas

b) Guru Nanak

c) Guru Gobind singh

d) Guru Angad

42. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Guru Ramdas was gifted a plot of land in Amritsar, where the Sikh shrine Harmandir Sahib was later built

2) In Ibadat Khana, a hall in the new Fatehpur Sikri city, constructed by Akbar, scholars of all religions met for a discourse.

a) 1 alone

b) 2 alone

c) 1, 2

d) None

43. How many manuscripts does Akbar personal library had?

a) 4000

b) 3000

c) 2500

d) 5000

44. Who among the following author were extended benevolence by Akbar?

- a) Birbal
 b) Abul Faizi
 c) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
 d) All the above
45. Who among the following Musician was present in Akbar's court?
 a) Birbal
 b) Khan-i-Khanan
 c) Raja Man Singh
 d) Tansen
46. What was the original name of Jahangir?
 a) Salim
 b) Kasim
 c) Khan Shahi
 d) None
47. The meaning of Jahangir means _____
 a) Conqueror of the World
 b) Conqueror of the Hindustan
 c) King of the Universe
 d) King of World
48. Who was known as Nur Jahan?
 a) Mehr-un-nisa
 b) Rani Durga
 c) Nazeerat Begam
 d) Fathima Begam
49. Which Sikh guru ordered for killing by Jahangir?
 a) Guru Nanak
 b) Guru Arjun
 c) Guru Angad
 d) Guru Gobind
50. Who was the rebellious son of Jahangir?
 a) Khusrav
 b) Khisuru
 c) Shahjahan
 d) Aurangzeb
51. Which of the following is true about Jahangir?
 1) The loss of Kandahar exposed India to invasions from the North-West
 2) Killing of Guru Gobind Singh resulted in a prolonged fight between the Sikhs and the Mughals.
 a) 1 alone
 b) 2 alone
 c) 1, 2
 d) None
52. Which European got permission that paved way for British establishing their first factory?
 a) Portuguese
 b) British
 c) Danish
 d) Dutch
53. Where does British built their 1st factory?
 a) Bombay
 b) Surat
 c) Calcutta
 d) Madras
54. Who was sent as representative by King James I of England?
 a) Thomas Munro
 b) Thomas Roe
 c) Hector Munro
 d) James II
55. Shah Jahan's early name was _____
 a) Khurram
 b) Khusuru
 c) Khisuru Khan
 d) None
56. Shah Jahan means _____
 a) Conqueror of the World
 b) King of the World
 c) Conqueror of the Universe
 d) King of Universe
57. Shah Jahan ruled for _____ years
 a) 30
 b) 45
 c) 25
 d) 15
58. In which year Shah Jahan led a campaign against Ahmednagar?
 a) 1632
 b) 1643
 c) 1562
 d) 1623
59. Which of the following statement is correct?
 1) Some Maratha warriors, notably Shahji Bhonsle (Shivaji's father), entered the services of the Deccan kingdoms and trained bands of Maratha soldiers to fight against the Mughals
 2) Shah Jahan was tolerant towards other religions than Islam.
 a) 1 alone
 b) 2 alone
 c) 1, 2
 d) None
60. In which year Shah Jahan fell ill and a war of succession broke out among his four sons?
 a) 1657
 b) 1667
 c) 1647

d) 1676

61. Who among the following is/are the son of Shah Jahan?

- a) Dara
- b) Shuja
- c) Murad
- d) All the above

62. How many years does shah Jahan passed his life as prisoner?

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 6
- d) 9

63. Who among the following is known as Alamgir?

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Akbar
- d) Babur

64. Alamgir reigned lasted for ____

- a) 30
- b) 48
- c) 38
- d) 40

65. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Aurangzeb was no lover of art like his grandfather Jahangir and architecture like his father Shah Jahan
- 2) Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, started off his reign by imprisoning his old father.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

66. Who among the following re-imposed jizya?

- a) Jahangir
- b) Akbar
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Babur

67. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Between 1658 and 1681, Aurangzeb remained in the North and suppressed the revolt of Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs.
- 2) Aurangzeb's expansion in the North-East resulted in a war with the Ahoms of Kamarupa (Assam).

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

68. Who among the following was rebellious son of Aurangzeb?

- a) Akbar II
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shahjahan
- d) Shah Alan

69. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1) Prince Akbar II entered into a pact with Shivaji's son Shambuji in the Deccan.

2) Aurangzeb had to march to the Deccan in 1679

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

70. In which year Shivaji carved out a kingdom?

- a) 1774
- b) 1674
- c) 1647
- d) 1664

71. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Aurangzeb could not stop the rise of Shivaji in the southwest.
- 2) But he vanquished Shivaji's son and successor Shambuji, who was captured and executed by him.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

72. In which year Aurangzeb died?

- a) 1707
- b) 1709
- c) 1757
- d) 1764

73. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) By the end of Aurangzeb's rule, the British had firmly established their trade centres at Madras (Chennai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai)
- 2) The French had their main trade centre in Pondicherry (Puducherry).

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

74. Who among the following is the final dispenser of justice during Mughal period?

- a) Wazir
- b) Wakil
- c) Emperor
- d) None

75. Which of the following are matched correctly?

- 1) Wakil - in charge of the revenue and expenditure

2) Wazir - Prime Minister

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

76. ____ was in- charge of the army

- a) Mir Bhakshi
- b) Mir Saman
- c) Qazi
- d) None

77. Arrange the following in descending order?

- 1) Subhas
- 2) Sarkars
- 3) Parganas
- 4) Gramas
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- b) 2, 3, 4, 1
- c) 1, 2, 4, 3
- d) 4, 3, 2, 1

78. The towns and cities were administered by ____

- a) Kotwals
- b) Panchayatdars
- c) Subedar
- d) None

79. Which of the following was not in the fleet of Mughal?

- a) War elephants
- b) Artillery
- c) Cavalry
- d) Naval

80. Who among the following introduced Mansabdari system?

- a) Akbar
- b) Babur
- c) Jahangir
- d) Shahjahan

81. The salary of Mansabdar ranges from ____

- a) 10 to 10,000
- b) 1000 to 10,000
- c) 100 to 10,000
- d) 10 to 1000

82. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Sawar was the number of horses and horsemen he had to maintain
- 2) Before receiving the salary, a Mansabdar had to present his horsemen for inspection.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2

d) None

83. After who's period Mansabdar not became hereditary?

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Babur

84. Land revenue administration was toned up during the reign of ____

- a) Babur
- b) Aurangzeb
- c) Jahangir
- d) Akbar

85. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Todar Mal's zabt system was put in place in the north and north-western provinces.

2) According to this system, after a survey, lands were classified according to the nature and fertility of the soil.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

86. The share of the state was fixed at ____ of the average produce

- a) 2/3rd
- b) 1/3rd
- c) 1/2
- d) 4/5th

87. The Mughal emperors enforced the old iqta system, renaming it ____

- a) Zabt
- b) Zabti
- c) Jagir
- d) Jizya

88. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Every Mansabdar was a Jagirdar if he was not paid in cash

2) The Jagirdar collected the revenue through his own officials

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

89. ____ court, the Portuguese missionaries were great favourites.

- a) Babur
- b) Humayun
- c) Akbar
- d) Jahangir

90. _____ tried to include good principles in all religions, formulated them into single faith
- Babur
 - Humayun
 - Akbar
 - Aurangzeb
91. Who among the following the policies of Akbar?
- Shah Jahan
 - Jahangir
 - Aurangzeb
- 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3
 - 1, 2, 3
92. _____ introduced the Persian style of architecture to India by building many structures
- Akbar
 - Babur
 - Shah Jahan
 - Humayun
93. Purana Qila Was built by_____
- Babur
 - Akbar
 - Sher Shah Sur
 - Aurangzeb
94. Sasaram is located in_____
- Bengal
 - Bihar
 - UP
 - Delhi
95. Diwan-i-Am was built during the time of_____
- Akbar
 - Babur
 - Shah Jahan
 - Jahangir
96. Jahangir completed Akbar's tomb at_____
- Agra
 - Delhi
 - Sikandara
 - Sasaram
97. Itmad-ud-daula was_____
- Father of Nur Jahan
 - Father of Jahangir
 - Father of Shah Jahan
 - Father of Babur
98. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Shah Jahan's time witnessed the climax of Mughal splendour.
 - The famous peacock throne, covered with expensive jewels, was made for the Emperor to sit on.
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
99. Pearl mosque is located at_____
- Agra
 - Delhi
 - Lucknow
 - Calcutta
100. Shah Jahan palace is located in_____
- Delhi
 - Agra
 - Kabul
 - Lahore
101. Which of the of the following statement is correct?
- During Aurangzeb's reign, architecture did not receive much patronage
 - The Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad, a mausoleum built by his son Prince Azam Shah
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
102. _____ also called Lal Qila
- Red fort
 - Taj Mahal
 - Moti Masjid
 - None
103. In which year red fort was built?
- 1639
 - 1693
 - 1664
 - 1657

7th Social Science Lesson 5 Questions in English - History

5. Rise Of Marathas

- 1) The Rise of Maratha empire Posed threat to which empire?
 - a) Vijayanagar
 - b) Mughal
 - c) Bahmani
 - d) Gurkhas
- 2) Who was the father of shivaji?
 - a) Shahji Bhonsle
 - b) Tukka Ram
 - c) Shaji Golkhar
 - d) None of above
- 3) The prime minister of Maratha rulers, called as
 - a) Schindias
 - b) Golkhars
 - c) Bhonsle
 - d) Peshwas
- 4) How long the Marataha supremacy lasted under peshwas?
 - a) 1679
 - b) 1700
 - c) 1761
 - d) 1812
- 5) Which Proved to be the advantage for Marathas during war by invaders?
 - a) Knowledge of Terrains
 - b) Rocky mountains
 - c) Both and B
 - d) B only
- 6) Which of the following people had considerable influence on the life of Shivaji?
 - a) Guru Nanak
 - b) Tukka Ram
 - c) Ramanujar
 - d) Kabir
- 7) Who influenced Shivaji with stories from the Hindu epics, Ramayana and the Mahabharatha?
 - a) Tukka Ram
 - b) Dhadaji Konda dev
 - c) Shaji Bhonsle
 - d) Jijabai
- 8) Who Trained Shivaji in the art of horse riding, warfare and state administration?
 - a) Ramdas
 - b) Shaji Bhonsle
 - c) Dadaji Kondadev
 - d) Jijabai
- 9) Shivaji Captured the Fort of Kondana in the Year
 - a) 1675
 - b) 1645
 - c) 1664
 - d) 1684
- 10) Shivaji became totally independent in the year
 - a) 1647
 - b) 1649
 - c) 1653
 - d) 1660
- 11) Which Fort was captured by Shivaji from the Mughals?
 - a) Purandhar
 - b) Agra
 - c) Torna
 - d) Kondana
- 12) Which ruler held shivaji's father as captive?
 - a) Humayun
 - b) Aurangzeb
 - c) Sultan of Bijapur
 - d) Nawab of Hyderabad
- 13) Shivaji Conquered Javali after the death of his Father in the year?
 - a) 1661
 - b) 1656
 - c) 1666
 - d) 1670
- 14) Shivaji Killed a General of Bijapur named
 - a) Afzal Haq
 - b) Afzal Khan
 - c) Shaheed Khan
 - d) None of above
- 15) Who was wounded and chased by shivaji away in 1663?
 - a) Aurangzeb
 - b) Shaeed khan
 - c) Shahista khan
 - d) Raja Jai singh
- 16) Surat was plundered by shivaji in the year
 - a) 1664
 - b) 1665
 - c) 1667
 - d) 1669
- 17) Aurangzeb sent an army under whom to destroy shivaji and annex bijapur?
 - a) Shahista Khan

- b) Shaid Khan
 c) Raja Jai singh
 d) Todar Mal
- 18) Shivaji crowned himself by assuming the title of Chhtrapati in the year
 a) 1671
 b) 1673
 c) 1674
 d) 1680
- 19) Shivaji died in the year
 a) 1679
 b) 1680
 c) 1692
 d) 1691
- 20) Shivaji's political system consisted of how many circles?
 a) 2
 b) 1
 c) 3
 d) 4
- 21) Shivaji claimed suzerainty in which of his Political Circle
 a) 1
 b) 2
 c) 3
 d) 4
- 22) Who held sway over rural regions and their control was over between twenty and hundred villages?
 a) Peshwa
 b) Desmukhs
 c) Holkars
 d) Patils
- 23) Each Village had Headmen called
 a) Peshwa
 b) Patil
 c) Schindia
 d) None
- 24) Shivaji designated eight ministers each holding important portfolio and called as
 a) Astadiggjas
 b) Astapradhan
 c) Navaratnas
 d) None of above
- 25) Who was the equivalent of a modern prime minister in the Maratha Empire?
 a) Desmukh
 b) Peshwas
 c) Kulkarni
 d) Patil
- 26) Which of the following are matched correctly?
 1) Peshwa – Secretary
 2) Mazumdar - Finance Minister
 a) 1 alone
 b) 2 alone
 c) 1, 2
 d) None
- 27) Panditrao means _____
 a) Commander-inChief
 b) Foreign Minister
 c) High Priest
 d) Chief Justice
- 28) Which of the following are correctly matched?
 1) Waqia-Navis - Interior Minister
 2) Sumant / Dubeer - Foreign Minister
 a) 1 alone
 b) 2 alone
 c) 1, 2
 d) None
- 29) _____ succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with Anaji Datto
 a) Sarfoiji
 b) Shambhuji
 c) Hyder Ali
 d) Tipu Sultan
- 30) Aurangzeb himself arrived in the Deccan in _____
 a) 1891
 b) 1681
 c) 1861
 d) 1620
- 31) Aurangzeb's main goal was the annexation of _____
 a) Bijapur and Golconda
 b) Madurai and Travancore
 c) Mysore and Golconda
 d) None
- 32) In which year Bijapur and Golconda fell to Aurangzeb?
 a) 1687
 b) 1691
 c) 1681
 d) 1661
- 33) Shambhuji was under the wicked influence of his family priest _____
 a) Kautaliya
 b) Chanayka
 c) Hsien Tsang
 d) Kavi Kalash
- 34) Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Shivaji's grandson Shahu means honest, originally a name given by Aurangzeb to contrast his character with that of Shivaji) ruled from 1708 to 1749.

2) During the first half of the eighteenth century, consolidation of royal power was achieved through conferment of royal entitlements upon those who served Shahu.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

35) In which year Balaji Vishwanath became a Peshwa?

- a) 1713
- b) 1683
- c) 1687
- d) 1700

36) Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Bajirao decided to launch a major Maratha onslaught against the Mughals and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

2) He was wise in his choice of commanders for these campaigns.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

37) Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) Gaikwad at Baroda
- 2) Holkar at Indore
- 3) Peshwa at Pune

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

38) Bajirao succeeded in getting the recognition of Shahu as the king of_____

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

39) Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1) The Maratha army, which consisted of no more than 5000 horsemen and no artillery, had by 1720 had doubled in its size.

2) The success of Marathas against the Mughals was mainly due to the weakness of the latter.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

40) Emperor Shahu died in_____

- a) 1749
- b) 1790
- c) 1739
- d) 1746

41) During the period of the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao, the northern frontiers of the Maratha state were rapidly touching_____

- 1) Rajasthan
- 2) Delhi
- 3) Punjab

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 2, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 3

42) Between___ and___ plundering expeditions were launched yearly by the Maratha chieftain Rahuji Bhonsle.

- a) 1745, 1751
- b) 1751, 1754
- c) 1754, 1769
- d) 1769, 1770

43) The revenue administration of Peshwas was headed by a key official called_____

- a) Kamavisdar
- b) Narishko
- c) Jashidam
- d) Damkingo

44) Which of the following statement is correct?

1) A small staff of clerks and servants were employed to maintain the revenue records.

2) A prospective tax or revenue collector who won the contract was expected to have a reputation for wealth and probity

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) None

45) Abdali invaded_____ times before finally marching onto Delhi.

- a) 9
- b) 3
- c) 8
- d) 12

46) The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at_____

- a) Jaisalmer
- b) Panipat
- c) Plassey
- d) Buxar

47) The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended in ____

- a) 1526
- b) 1556
- c) 1671
- d) 1761

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Answer Key – History

1. Emergence of New Kingdoms in South India : Later Cholas and Pandyas																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	C	B	D	C	C	B	D	A	B	D	D	A	C	D	B	C	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	B	B	D	A	C	A	B	B	D	C	C	D	D	D	A	D	B
2. The Delhi Sultanate																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	C	C	C	B	C	A	B	C	C	C	C	D	A	C	C	B	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	D	B	B	B	C	C	D	D	C	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52								
D	D	D	B	C	D	C	D	B	D	D	C								
3. Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	B	B	A	C	D	A	D	D	A	C	B	D	C	B	A	A	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	B	A	C	A	A	C	D	A	C	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	A	A	C	D	A	B	D	B	D	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	B	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	D	B	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	D	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	B
81	82	83	84																
C	C	C	B																
4. The Mughal Empire																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	D	A	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	C	A	A	A	B	B	D	C	D	A	A	C	B	C	D	A	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	A	D	D	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	B	A	B	C	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	C	C	D	A	A	A	D	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	C	A	D	C	B	C	C	C	C	A	B	C	B	A	C	A	C	A	A
101	102	103																	
C	A	A																	
5. Rise of Marathas																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	C	D	B	D	C	B	B	A	C	B	B	C	A	C	C	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	B	A	C	D	C	A	C	D	A	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47													

B	A	A	C	C	B	D													
6. New Religious Ideas and Movements																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	C	D	C	D	B	D	D	D	C	C	D	A	D	C	B	C	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	D	C	A	C	A	A	A	D	C	D	B	B	D	B	C	B	A	B
41	42	43	44	45															
C	B	B	D	C															
7. Art and Architecture of Tamil Nadu																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	B	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	B	C	D	D	C	C	C	D	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	C	C	C	D	A	B	B	D	B	C	B	D	A	D	B	A	C	B
41	42	43	44	45	46														
D	B	D	D	C	A														
8. Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika Philosophy in Tamil Nadu																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	B	C	B	B	D	C	B	D	D	D	D	B	C	D	B	C	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	C	D	A	A	C	B	D	C	C	B	A	D	C	C	C	D	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	C	D	B	A	D	D	C	B	C	B	C	D	A	B	D	D	D	B	D
61	62	63																	
C	D	B																	

Answer Key – Civics

1. Equality																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	B	C	B	C	B	B	B	B	C	D	B	B	B	C	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29											
D	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	C											
2. Political Parties																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	B	D	B	C	A	C	A	B	C	B	B	C	B	B	D	A	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35					
B	B	A	B	B	C	B	A	C	B	B	D	A	A	B					
3. State Government																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	C	B	A	D	B	C	C	C	B	B	D	A	A	B	D	C	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
A	D	C	C	B	D	A	B	B	A	D	C	B	B	B	C				
4. Media and Democracy																			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	C	C	C	D	A	D	A	D	D	C	D	C	B	A	D	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26														
C	C	A	C	A	C														

5. Women Empowerment

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	D	A	D	C	B	C	C	C	B	C	A	D	A	B	B	A	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	B	C	C	B	B	B	A	C	B	A	C	A	A	B	B	C	A	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	A	C	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68												
D	C	C	B	C	D	D	D												

6. Market and Consumer Protection

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	C	C	A	C	D	C	C	B	C	D	A	B	A	A	C	C	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	B	B	A	A	C	B	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	C	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	C	D	D	D	C	B	D	D	C	A	B	A	C	A	B	A	A	C	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	D	A	B	A	D	A	A	C	A	B	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91									
D	B	B	D	A	D	A	B	B	B	C									

7. Road Safety

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	C	C	A	D	A	D	C	D	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
C	A	A	A	C	A	C	C	B	C	D	A	A	D	C	A				

Answer Key – Geography

1. Interior of the Earth																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	B	A	B	B	C	B	C	A	D	C	C	C	A	B	B	A	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	B	C	B	B	B	C	C	C	B	B	A	B	A	A	C	B	C	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
D	A	B	B	A	D	C	B	B	B										
2. Landforms																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	D	B	D	C	B	B	A	B	A	B	C	D	C	B	C	C	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33							
A	D	C	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	C							
3. Population and Settlement																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	C	A	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	A	C	C	B	B	C	C	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	A	C	D	C	B	B	B	D	B	B	A	C	B	B	A	D	B	A
4. Resources																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	C	C	A	D	A	D	A	D	D	C	A	C	D	D	A	A	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	A	B	A	B	C	B	A	B	B	D	D	D	C	A	A	B	A	A	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	C	B	C	C	A	C	B	D	B	D	B	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77			
D	A	A	B	C	B	B	D	C	C	A	C	D	B	D	C	D			
5. Tourism																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	C	A	B	B	C	D	D	A	D	B	C	A	A	D	D	A	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	D	B	B	B	D	C	B	A	B	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	A	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	A	C	A	C	C	D	C	A	D	A	C	D	D	A	C	C	B	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67													
B	A	A	C	C	A	A													
6. Natural Hazards – Understanding of Disaster Management in Practice																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	D	D	C	A	A	C	A	D	A	D	A	C	A	A	C	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29											
A	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A											

Answer Key – Economics

1. Production																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	C	B	D	A	B	B	B	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
C	A	A	B	D	B	D	C	B	A	A	C	B	C	C	C				
2. Tax and its Importance																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

D	A	A	C	C	D	B	C	B	A	A	D	D	A	A	A	B	B	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	A	C	B	C	C	C	A	D	B	A	A	C	D	B	B	C	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	C	D	B	B	B	A	B	B	C	B	A	A	B	D	D	B	B	D	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	D	A	D	C	B	C	B	B	A	C	B	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94						
B	B	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	C	C	C	B						