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History

1. The north Indian kingdoms – The Rajputs

I. Choose the correct answer		
1. The Middle Period or the med	dieval period extended from the th century.	
a. 8 – 18	b. 1-8	
c. 18- present	d. none	
2. The founder of the Pratihara	dynasty was	
a. Mahendrapala	b. Mihirabjoja	
c. Nagabhatta I	d. None	
3. Dharmapala founded the fam	ous University at	
a. Nalanda	b. Taxila	
c. Vikramasila	d. none	
4. The most important ruler of the Chauhan dynasty was Chauhan.		
a. Jayapala	b. Mahipala	
c. Prithviraj	d. none	
5. The capital of the Paramaras was at		
a. Delhi b. M	alwa	
c. Dhara d. no	one	
6. The ancient Indian History comes to a close with the end of the rule of		
a. Harsha	b. Chandra Gupta	

c. Asoka		
7. Pratiharas ruled their kir	ngdom with as capital.	
a. Kanauj	b. Bengal	
c. Bihar		
8. Dharmapala was a staun	nch	
a. Buddhist	b. Jain	
c. Hindu		
9. The city of Delhi was fo	ounded by the	
a. Pratiharas	b. Palas	
c. Tomars		
10. Rana Ratan Singh was defeated by		
a. Iltumish	b. Sikandar	
c. Ala-ud-din-Khilji		
11. The Bhakti Cult started during the period of the		
a. Guptas	b. Vardhanas	
c. Rajputs		
12. Rajasekhara was the court poet of		
a. Deva Pala	b. Mahendrapala	
c. Gopala		
13. Bala Ramayana was written by		
a. Rajasekhara	b. Jayadeva	

c. Gopala
14. The court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan was
a. Rajasekhara b. Kalhana
c. Chand Bardai
20. Dilwara Temple is located at
a. Konark b. Mount Abu
c. Kanchi
II. Fill in the blanks
1. The Pratiharas were also known as
Ans: Gurjaras
2. Gopala extended his power over
Ans: Magadha
3. The Nalanda University was renovated by
Ans: Dharmapala winmeen
4.Raja Bhoja constructed a beautiful lake near
Ans: Bhopal
5. Bhaskaracharya wote Siddhanta Shiromani, a book on
Ans: Astronomy
6. Paratiharas had their capital at
Ans: Kanauj
7. The founder of the Pala dynasty was

Ans: Gopala		
8. Dharmapala renovated the	he University.	
Ans: Nalanda		
9. The Tripartite struggle la	asted nearly for years.	
Ans: 200		
10. Jaichand Rathor was de	efeated by	
Ans: Muhammad of Ghori		
11. Rana Ratan Singh was	the ruler of	
Ans: Mewar		
12. Karpuramanjari was written by		
Ans: Rajasekhara		
13. Mural paintings and Miniature paintings become popular during the		
Ans: Rajput period		
14. Lingaraja temple is loc	ated at winmeen	
Ans: Bhubaneshwar		
III. Match the following		
1.		
1. Khajuraho Temples	a. Mount Abu	
2. Chand Bardai	b. Chandellas	
3. Rajasekara	c. Prithivi raj Raso	
4. Sun Temple	d. Karpuramanjari	

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- 5. Dilwara Temple
- e. Konark

Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-e,5-a

2.

1. Kalhana

- a. Gita Govindam
- 2. Jaya Deva
- b. Rajput's period
- 3. Bhaskara Charya
- c. Tourist Centre
- 4. Mural Painting
- d. Raja Tarangini
- 5. Jaipur Palace
- e. Siddanta Shiromani

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-c

3.

- 1. The Palas
- a. Kanauj
- 2. The Rathors
- b. Delhi
- 3. The Paramaras

5. The Pratiharas

- c. Bengal
- 4. The Tomars
- d. Avanti

e. Malwa

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-d

2. The kingdoms of the deccan

winmeen

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the _____ temple.
- a. Kailasanatha

b. Brihadeeswara

c. Hoysaleswara

2.	The Rashtrakuta	power became invincible during the time of
a.	Dandidurga	b. Govinda
c.	Dhurva	
3.	Vishnuvardhana,	the Hoysala ruler shifted his capital from Sosavir to
a.	Dwarasamudra	b. Warangal
c.	Devagiri	
4.	The Kakatiya dyn	asty came to an end with the death of
a.	Prataparudra-II	b. Vinayakadeva
c.	Rudramba	
5. The most distinguished Yadhava ruler was		
a.	Jaitrapala	b. Singhana
c.	Krishna	
6.	Dakshinapatha is	the most part of India.
a.	Southern	b. Northern CCM
c.	Western	
7.	Vatapi was the ca	pital of the
a.	Chalukyas	b. Cheras
c.	Cholas	
8. The greatest ruler of the later Western Chalukyas was		
a.	Pulakesin II	b. Kirtivarman-II
c.	Vikramaditya-II	

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 9. Pulakesin II was defeated by		
a. Mahendra Varma	b. Narasimha Varman	
c. Kulothungan		
10. Ravikirti was the court poet of	of	
a. Pulakesin-II	b. Pulakesin-I	
c. Tailapa-II		
11. The famous Kohinoor Diamor	nd belonged to the	
a. Hoysalas	b. Yadhavas	
c. Kakatiyas		
II. Fill in the blanks		
1. The greatest king of the Early Western Chalukyas was		
Ans: Pulakesin-II		
2. Kulothunga Chola merged the	Chalukyan Kingdom with the Empire.	
Ans: Chola	winmeen	
3. The descendants of the Rathors of the North were the		
Ans: Rashtrakutas		
4. Krishna I built the temple at Ellora.		
Ans: Kailasanatha		
5. Ballala III was the last great ruler of dynasty.		
Ans: Hoysala		
6. The Deccan is separated from I	Northern India by the ranges.	

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Ans: Vindhya and Satpura

mis. Vinanya ana barpara		
7. The Pallava King Maher	ndra Varma was defeated by	
Ans: Pulakesin II		
8. The founder of the Rash	trakuta empire was	
Ans: Dantidurga		
9. The court poet of Pulake	esin-II was	
Ans: Ravikirti		
10. The Virupaksha Templ	e is located at	
Ans: Pattadakal		
11. The Kohinoor diamond was unearthed in		
Ans: Kollur		
III. Match the following		
1.		
1. Pulakesin –I	a. Devagiri nmeen	
2. Virupaksha Temple	b. Dwara samudra	
3. Hoysalas	c. Warangal	
4. Kakatiyas	d. Early Western Chalukyas	
5. Yadavas	e. Pattadakal	
Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-b,4-c,5-a		
2.		
1. Early Western Chalukyas a. Brother of Pulakesin-II		

More Book Bac 2. Ravikirti	k Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 b. 70 Vishnu Temples
3. Vishnu Vardhana	c. Kanchipuram
4. Aihole	d. Vatapi
5. Kailasanath Temple	e. Court Poet
Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c	
3.	
1. Rashtrakuta Territory	a. Kaviraja Marga
2. Dantivarman	b. Parsavaudaya
3. Amoghavarsha	c. On the banks of the River Krishna
4. Jinasena	d. Malkhed, the capital
5. Kollur	e. Pallava ruler
Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c	
	3. The south Indian kingdoms
I. Choose the correct ans	wer. winmeen
1. The pallavas under	overthrew the Kalangras and established their supremacy
over Thondaimandalam.	
a. Simha Vishnu	b. Mahendravarman I
c. Narasimhavarman II	
2. Narasimhavarman I assi	umed the title
a Vatanikondan	h Jayankondan

c. Kadaramkondan

3. The Kallanai across river Cauvery was built by	
a. Rajendra I	b. Karikala Chola
c. Rajaraja Chola	
4. Parantaka I, the son of Aditya I	defeated the Pandya ruler and look up the title
a. Madurai Kondan	b. Mudikondan
c. Kadaram Kondan	
5. The Pandya Empire was called	Pandya
a. Mandalam	b. Valanadu
c. Uravai	
6. Andal Composed	
a. Devaram	b. Thiruppavai
c. Ramayanam	
7. The ancient Tamizhagam was o	livided into political units.
a. three b. four	winmeen
c. two	
8. Mamalla means a great	
a. ruler	b. wrestler
c. writer	
9. The famous Sanskit scholar Da	andin spent many years in the court of
a. Narasimha Varma I	b. Parameswaran I
c. Narasimha Varman II	

10. Thirumangai Alwar liv	ved during the time of	
a. Nandivarman II	b. Narasimha Varman II	
c. Mahendra Varman II		
11. Rock cut temples were	e introduced by	
a. Mahendra Varman I	b. Nandi Varman II	
c. Kirthi Varman		
12. Chittiraikarapuli mean	s having very good skill in	
a. painting	b. writing	
c. singing		
13. The most powerful of the Chola dynasty was		
a. Rajaraja I	b. Vijayalaya	
c. Uttama Chola		
14. Sithannavasal cave temples are famous for paintings.		
a. Chola	b. Cheravinmeen	
c. Pandya		
II. Fill in the blanks		
1. During the period of Narasimhavarman-I visited Kanchipuram.		
Ans: Hieun Tsang		
2. Monolithic Rathas are found at		
Ans: Mamallapuram		

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 3 was called 'Sungam Thavirtha Cholan'.
Ans: Kulottunga I
4. The Chola kings were patrons of: Ans: Saivism
5. Thiruvasaga was composed by
Ans: Manickavasagar
6. The paintings of Srivallabha Pandya are seen in the cave temples.
Ans: Sithannavasal
7. Mamalla means a: Ans : great wrestler
8. Narasimhavarman II built the at Panamalai.
Ans: Talagirisvara temple
9. The Pallava's Architecture began the of temple architecture.
Ans: Dravidian style
10. The rock cut temples were introduced by
Ans: Mahendravarman I Winmeen
11. Mahendra Varman assumed the title of for his mastery in music.
Ans: Sankitanajati
12. Mahendra Varman assumed the title for his skill in painting.
Ans: Chittirakarapuli
13. Kallanai was built by
Ans: Karikala
14. The Chola's emblem was

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15. Rajaraja I constr	ructed the at Tanjore in 1010 A D.
Ans: Brahadeeswara	a Temple
16. Paintings done d	lirectly on walls are called
Ans: mural painting	S
17. Bharatanatyam	as a fine art came to be developed during the period.
Ans: Chola	
III. Match the follo	owing
1.	
1. Uravai	a. Sanskrit Grammarian
2. Shore Temple	b. Ramayana
3. Kambar c. Village Assembly	
4. Brahadesswara To	emple d. Greek writer
5.Megasthenese	e. Tanjore inmeen
6. Katyayana	f. Mamallapuram
Ans: 1-c,2-f,3-b,4-e	,5-d,6-a
2.	
1. Mandagapattu	a. Kanchi
2. The Shore Temple	e b. Panamalai
. Kailasanatha Temple c. Vaishnava Saint	

d. Cave Temple

4. Talagirisvara Temple

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- 5. Thirumangai Alwar
- e. Mamallapuram

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c

3.

- 1. Mattavilasa Prahasana a. Bharavi
- 2. Kirathajunyam
- b. Dandin
- 3. Avanti Sundari Kathasara
- c. Pallava period

4. Bharatavenba

- d. Mahendra Varman I
- 5. Nandi Kalambhagam
- e. Perundevanar

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-c

4.

- 1. Idaidurainadu
- a. Areas in Hyderabad

- 2. Vanavasi
- b. Raichur Doab
- 3. Kollipakkai
- c. Malkhed
- 4. Mannai Kadakkam
- d. Ceylon inmeen
- 5. Ilamandalam
- e. Kadamba capital

Ans: 1-b,2-e,3-a,4-c,5-d

5.

- 1. Ramayana
- a. Sekizhar
- 2. Periya puranam b. Ottakuthar
- 3. Panniru thirumurai
- c. Kambar
- 4. Muvarula
- d. Jeyakondar

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 e. Nambiandar Nambi 5. Kalingathuparani Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-d 6. 1. Jatavarman Kulasekara I a. 1216-1238 2.Maravarman Sundara Pandya I b. 1253- 1268 3. Maravarman Sundara Pandya II c. 1268-1308 4. Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I d. 1190-1216 5. Maravarman Kulasekaran I e. 1238-1253 Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-c Geography 1. The earth- Its structure and Tectonic movements I. Choose the correct answer 1. _____ is the only Planet that has organisms on it. b. Venus a. Earth c. Mars d. Jupiter 2. The Pangea is broken into _____ major plates. a. 6 b. 7

d. 12

b. Nife

d. Mantle

3. The _____ of the Earth is not stable.

c. 10

a. Core

c. Crust

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4. Large scale vertical movements	s of the Earth's Crust are called movements.
a. Epirogenic	b. Exogenic
c. Focus	d. Denudation
5. The point of origin of the Earth	quake is called
a. Epicentre	b. Focus
c. Centre	d. Seismic zone
6. The visualized that eart	th was a floating sphere on the sea.
a. Portuguese	b. Arabs
c. Egyptians	d. Chinese
7. The largest plate is	
a. Pacific plate	b. Eurasian plate
c. African plate	d. Antarctic plate
8. The Great Rift valley is located	is
a. East Africa	b. West Africa
c. North Africa	d. South Africa
9. The Barren Island is located in	
a. Australia	b. India
c. Japan	d. Italy
10. Dormant volcanoes are called	
a. Active volcanoes	b. Sleeping volcanoes
c. Dead volcanoes	d. Extinct volcanoes

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1. The Continental crust is composed of _____ layer. Ans: SIAL 2. The SIAL layer is _____ on the Sima layer Ans: floating 3. Large scale horizontal movements of the Earth's Crust are called movements. Ans: Orogenic 4. is also known as '1'-waves. Ans: Surface waves 5. A volcano is a or an opening in the Earth's Crust. Ans: vent 6. The Big Bang Theory was tested by the machine Ans: Large Hadron Collider winmeen 7. Pangea means_____ Ans: all earth 8. The lithosphere is the _____ layer of the earth's surface. Ans: upper most 9. The point directly above the focus on the surface is called the _____ Ans: Epicenter 10. The intensity of an earthquake is measured by the _____

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Ans: Richter scale

11. The Vesuvius of Italy is a _____

Ans: dormant volcano

12. Dormant Volcanoes are called _____

Ans: sleeping volcanoes

13. Extinct volcanoes are called _____

Ans: dead volcanoes

III. Match the following

1.

1. Mauna loa a. Africa

2. Vesuvius b. India

3. Mt Kilimanjaro c. Hawaii

4. Fujiyama d. Italy

5. Norcondam e. Japan vinmeen

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-e,5-b

2.

1. Big Bang a. Panthalassa

2. Super continent b. The largest plate

3. Super Ocean c. Austrian Geologist

4. The Pacific plate d. Cosmic explosion

5. Suess e. Pangea

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Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c

3.

- 1. Crust a. Barysphere
- 2. Upper mantle b. Internal forces
- 3. Core c. Lithosphere
- 4. The Endogenic forces d. External forces
- 5. The Exogenic forces e. Asthenosphere

Ans: 1-c,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-d

4.

- 1. Sudden movements a. Move fater
- 2. Seismograph b. Cause damages
- 3. Primary waves c. Mid-oceanic ridges
- 4. Surface waves d. Destructive
- 5. Active volcanoes e. Instrument meen

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c

5.

- 1. Mauna loa a. Dormant Volcano
- 2. Vesuvius b. Dead volcanoes
- 3. Mt. Kilimanjaro c. Active volcano
- 4. Extinct Volcanoes d. Sleeping volcanoes
- 5. Dormant Volcanoes e. Extinct Volcano

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2. The surface of the earth the changing face of the earth

I. Choose the correct answ	wer
1. Oxidation process is bet	ter known as
a. Rusting	b. Chelating compounds
c. Thermal Shock	d. Haloclasty
2. Meanders are formed in	the
a. Mountain course	b. Valley course
c. Plain course	d. Delta course
3. Beaches are a feature of	
a. rivers	b. Glacier
c. Winds	d. Waves
4. Pedestal rock is also call	led as
a. Insel berg	b. Mushroom rock
c. Loess	d. Barchans
5. Barchan is a	
a. Depositional feature	b. Erosional feature
c. Transportational feature	d. Natural feature
6. Abrasion is w	reathering
a. physical	b. chemical
c. biological	d. glacial

7. Absorption of water is c	7. Absorption of water is called	
a. hydration	b. oxidation	
c. attrition	d. suspension	
8. The raised banks are cal	led	
a. levees	b. meanders	
c. ox bow lakes	d. spurs	
9. India's national river is		
a. Brahmaputra	b. Ganga	
c. Yamuna	d. Cauvery	
10. World's longest beach is the Miami in		
a. USA	b. UK	
c. Russia	d. Peru	
II. Fill in the blanks.		
1. Weathering can also be	termed as <u>vinmeen</u>	
Ans: Gradation		
2. Two caves that approach	n one another are called	
Ans: Arch		
3. The fan shaped alluvial	feature formed by a river in its lower course is called	
Ans: Delta		
4. The Government of Indi	a has banned the location of around Tajmahal.	

		•
Ans:	Tan	neries

7 Mis. 1 difficiles	
5. The fine dust particles d	eposited by wind beyond the desert limits are called
Ans: loess	
6. The process of disintegr	ation or decomposition of rocks is called
Ans: Weathering	
7. Salt crystallization is oth	nerwise called
Ans: Haloclasty	
8. A very steep rock face a	djoining the coast forms
Ans: a cliff	
9. The ice flow is called a	
Ans: glacier	
III. Match the following	
1.	
1. Salt crystal growth	a. Plain course Meen
2. Ox-bow lakes	b. Glacial Deposition
3. Spits	c. Wind deposition
4. Moraines	d. Haloclasty
5. Seifs	e. Depositional feature by waves.
Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-c	
2.	
1. Hydrolysis a. Rus	sting

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- 2. Oxidation b. Boulders and gravels
- 3. Traction c. Medium size texture
- 4. Saltation d. Smaller sizes of particles
- 5. Suspension e. Silicate minerals

Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-,4-c,5-d

3.

- 1. Mountain course a. River Piracy
- 2. River capture b. Absorption of water
- 3. Hydration c. Minnesota
- 4. Lake Itasca d. Waves
- 5. Marine Erosion e. V shaped valleys

Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-b,4-c,5-d

3.

- 1. A Beach a. On the mountains meen
- 2. Valley glaciers b. Sand deposition along the coast
- 3. The polar regions c. Piedmont glaciers
- 4. Accumulation of ice along foothills d. uarrying
- 5. Uprooting e. Continental glaciers

Ans: 1-b,2-a,3-e,4-c,5-d

Civics

1. Our Nation

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I. Choose the correct answer

1. India is the larges	t country in the world.
a. Second b. I	Fifth
c. Seventh	
2. The Constitution of India ca	me into force on
a. 26 th January 1950	b. 15 August 1947
c. 30 January 1930	
3. The Supreme Court of India	is at
a. Mumbai	b. Kolkatta
c. New Delhi	
4. The National Song Vande M	lataram was composed by
a. Bankim Chandra Chatterj	ee b. Rabindranath Tagore
c. Jawaharlal Nehru	
5. Our National tree is the	winmeen
a. Neem tree b. l	Banyan tree
c. Apple tree	
6. India has reached the	position in industrial development in the world.
a. tenth b. 6	eight
c. fifth	
7. India is the nation t	to have explored outer space.
a. sixth b. f	Courth

c. third	
8. 'Epitome of the World'	is the title given to
a. America	b. Russia
c. India	
9. The seventh largest cour	atry in the world is
a. Burma	b. Thailand
c. India	
10. The largest decocracy i	n the world is
a. India	b. America
c. Germany	
11. The Indian National Ar	nthem was written is
a. Bengali	b. Hindi
c. English	
13. Vande Mataram was co	omposed in the language
a. Sanskrit	b. Hindi
c. Tamil	
14. Anand Matt was a book	x written by
a. Tagore	b. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
c. Vivekananda	
II. Fill in the blanks.	
1. The Republic of India is	governed in terms of the

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Ans: Constitution
2. The head of the Indian Union is the
Ans: President
3. The Lok Sabha is also called as
Ans: House of the People
4. 'Satyameva Jayate' is inscribed in our National
Ans: Emblem
5. The National Bird of India is
a. Peacock
6. The first citizen of India is the
Ans: President
7. The real head in the Parliamentary form of government is the
Ans: Prime minister
8. The Union Legislature is called the
Ans: Parliament
9. Rajya Sabha is also called the
Ans: Upper House
10. A bi-cameral Legislature consists of
Ans: Two Houses
11. The first person to sing the National Song at Calcutta session was

Ans: Rabindranath Tagore

12. The National Animal o	of India is
Ans: Tiger	
13. The National Flower o	f India is
Ans: Lotus	
14. The National Fruit of I	ndia is
Ans: Mango	
15. The National Sports ga	me is
Ans: Hockey	
16. The National River is	
Ans: Ganga	
III. Match the following	
1.	
1. The President	a. Rabindranath Tagore
2. The Chief Minister	b. First Citizen of India
c. Supreme Court	c. Appointed by the Governor
4. National Symbol	d. Guardian of our Constitution
5. National Anthem	e. Unique identification
Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-e,5-a	
2.	
1. Supreme Court	a. 21 in India
2. High Court	b. Council of States

3. Chandigarh	c. 31. Judges
4. Rajya Sabha	d. Prosperity
5. Green colour	e. Union Territory
Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-c	1
	2. Indian Constitution
I. Choose the correct a	nswer
1. The first session of th	e Constituent Assembly was presided over by
a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	b. Dr. S.P. Sinha
c. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar	
2. Our Constitution cam	e into existence on
a. 26 th January 1950	b. 26 th March 1950
c. 15 August 1947	
3. The Preamble declare	es India as a country.
a. Democratic	b. Autocratic
c. Monarchic	
4. The people of India a	re given complete authority by the Indian
a. Parliament	b. Government
c. Constitution	
5. In a Parliamentary sys	stem, the Executive is collectively responsible to the
a. People	b. Judiciary
c. Legislature	

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a. 1944 b. 1945
e. 1946
7. The introduction to the Constitution is
a. The Preamble b. Fundamental rights
c. Directive Principles
8. Directive Principles aim at establishing a state in our country.
a. Welfare b. Wealthy
e. Healthy
II. Fill in the blanks
1. The first President of India was
Ans: Dr.Rajendra Prasad
2. The Chief architect of the Indian Constitution was
Ans: Dr. Ambedkar Winmeen
3. An introduction to our Constitution is found in the
Ans: Preamble
4. A Secular State does not have a of its own.
Ans: religion
5. Directive Principles aim at the establishment of the state.

6. The work of drafting the Constitution was given to the _____

Ans: welfare

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Ans: drafting Committee

7. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was _____

Ans: Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

8. Fundamental Rights are essential for the _____ of the individual.

Ans: all round development

III. Match the following

1.

- 1. Constituent Assembly a. 26th January 1950
- 2. Drafting Committee b. Chairman of Drafting Committee
- 3. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar c. Prohibition of forced labour
- 4. Republic Day d. 9th December 1946
- 5. Right against exploitation e. 29th August 1947

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-b,4-a,5-c

2.

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- 1. K.M.Munshi a. Responsible government
- 2. Purna Swaraj b. Promotion of cottage industries
- 3. Cabinet government c. To defend the country
- 4. Gandhian Principle d. A legal expect
- 5. Fundamental Duty e. Lahore session

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c