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1. The north Indian kingdoms – The Rajputs

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Middle Period or the medieval 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 famous 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. Malwa  
   c. Dhara  
   d. none

6. The ancient Indian History comes to a close with the end of the rule of ______
   a. Harsha  
   b. Chandra Gupta
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1. Asoka

7. Pratiharas ruled their kingdom with ________ as capital.
   a. Kanauj
   b. Bengal
   c. Bihar

8. Dharmapala was a staunch ________
   a. Buddhist
   b. Jain
   c. Hindu

9. The city of Delhi was founded 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
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

4. Raja Bhoja constructed a beautiful lake near ______
   Ans: Bhopal

5. Bhaskaracharya wrote Siddhanta Shiromani, a book on ______
   Ans: Astronomy

6. Paratiharas had their capital at ______
   Ans: Kanauj

7. The founder of the Pala dynasty was ______
8. Dharmapala renovated the ________ University.
   Ans: Nalanda

9. The Tripartite struggle lasted nearly for ________ years.
   Ans: 200

10. Jaichand Rathor was defeated 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 located at ________
    Ans: Bhubaneshwar

III. Match the following

1. Khajuraho Temples a. Mount Abu
2. Chand Bardai b. Chandellas
3. Rajasekara c. Prithivi raj Raso
4. Sun Temple d. Karpuramanjari
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 c. Bengal
4. The Tomars d. Avanti
5. The Pratiharas e. Malwa

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

2. The kingdoms of the deccan

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 dynasty came to an end with the death of ______
   a. Prataparudra-II   b. Vinayakadeva
   c. Rudramba

5. The most distinguished Yadava ruler was ______
   a. Jaitrapala   b. Singhana
   c. Krishna

6. Dakshinapatha is the ______ most part of India.
   a. Southern   b. Northern
   c. Western

7. Vatapi was the capital 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
9. Pulakesin II was defeated by _______
   a. Mahendra Varma  
   b. Narasimha Varman  
   c. Kulothungan

10. Ravikirti was the court poet of _______
    a. Pulakesin-II  
    b. Pulakesin-I  
    c. Tailapa-II

11. The famous Kohinoor Diamond 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

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 Northern India by the ________ ranges.
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Ans: Vindhya and Satpura

7. The Pallava King Mahendra Varma was defeated by ______
Ans: Pulakesin II

8. The founder of the Rashtrakuta empire was ______
Ans: Dantidurga

9. The court poet of Pulakesin-II was _____
Ans: Ravikirti

10. The Virupaksha Temple is located at ________
Ans: Pattadakal

11. The Kohinoor diamond was unearthed in _____
Ans: Kollur

III. Match the following

1.
1. Pulakesin –I       a. Devagiri
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
2. Ravikirti               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 answer.

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 assumed the title_______
   a. Vatapikondan              b. 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 ______

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 divided into _____ political units.
   a. three  b. four  c. two

8. Mamalla means a great ______
   a. ruler  b. wrestler  c. writer

9. The famous Sanskit scholar Dandin spent many years in the court of ______
10. Thirumangai Alwar lived during the time of _____
   a. Nandivarman II   b. Narasimha Varman II
   c. Mahendra Varman II

11. Rock cut temples were introduced by _____
   a. Mahendra Varman I   b. Nandi Varman II
   c. Kirthi Varman

12. Chittiraikarapuli means 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. Chera
   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
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. Narasimhandavarman 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

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 ______
15. Rajaraja I constructed the _____ at Tanjore in 1010 A.D.
   Ans: Brahadeeswara Temple

16. Paintings done directly on walls are called ____
   Ans: mural paintings

17. Bharatanatyam as a fine art came to be developed during the _______ period.
   Ans: Chola

III. Match the following

1.
1. Uravai a. Sanskrit Grammarian
2. Shore Temple b. Ramayana
3. Kambar c. Village Assembly
4. Brahadeswara Temple d. Greek writer
5. Megasthenese e. Tanjore
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 b. Panamalai
4. Talagirisvara Temple d. Cave Temple
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. Kolliapakkai c. Malkhed
4. Mannai Kadakkam d. Ceylon
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
5. Kalingathuparani e. Nambiandar Nambi

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.
   a. Earth
   b. Venus
   c. Mars
   d. Jupiter

2. The Pangea is broken into ______ major plates.
   a. 6
   b. 7
   c. 10
   d. 12

3. The ______ of the Earth is not stable.
   a. Core
   b. Nife
   c. Crust
   d. Mantle
4. Large scale vertical movements of the Earth’s Crust are called _____ movements.
   a. Epirogenic  
   b. Exogenic  
   c. Focus  
   d. Denudation

5. The point of origin of the Earthquake is called _____
   a. Epicentre  
   b. **Focus**  
   c. Centre  
   d. Seismic zone

6. The _____ visualized that earth 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
II. Fill in the blanks

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 ‘l’-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

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

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

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

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Oxidation process is better 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 called 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 ______ weathering
   a. physical b. chemical
c. biological d. glacial
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7. Absorption of water is called ______
   a. hydration          b. oxidation
   c. attrition          d. suspension

8. The raised banks are called ______
   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 ______
   Ans: Gradation

2. Two caves that approach 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 India has banned the location of ______ around Tajmahal.
5. The fine dust particles deposited by wind beyond the desert limits are called ________
Ans: loess

6. The process of disintegration or decomposition of rocks is called ________
Ans: Weathering

7. Salt crystallization is otherwise called ________
Ans: Haloclasty

8. A very steep rock face adjoining the coast forms______
Ans: a cliff

9. The ice flow is called a ______
Ans: glacier

III. Match the following

1. Salt crystal growth   a. Plain course
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. Hydrolysis   a. Rusting
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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-c, 4-d, 5-b

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
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
I. Choose the correct answer

1. India is the _______ largest country in the world.
   a. Second   b. Fifth   c. Seventh

2. The Constitution of India came into force on ______
   a. 26th 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 Mataram was composed by ______
   a. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee   b. Rabindranath Tagore
   c. Jawaharlal Nehru

5. Our National tree is the _______
   a. Neem tree   b. Banyan tree
   c. Apple tree

6. India has reached the _______ position in industrial development in the world.
   a. tenth   b. eight
   c. fifth

7. India is the _______ nation to have explored outer space.
   a. sixth   b. fourth
c. third

8. ‘Epitome of the World’ is the title given to _______
   a. America  b. Russia  c. India

9. The seventh largest country in the world is _____
   a. Burma  b. Thailand  c. India

10. The largest decocracy in the world is ______
    a. India  b. America  c. Germany

11. The Indian National Anthem was written in ______
    a. Bengali  b. Hindi  c. English

13. Vande Mataram was composed in the language ______
    a. Sanskrit  b. Hindi  c. Tamil

14. Anand Matt was a book 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 ________
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 of India is _________

Ans: Tiger

13. The National Flower of India is _____

Ans: Lotus

14. The National Fruit of India is ______

Ans: Mango

15. The National Sports game 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
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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-d

2. Indian Constitution

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was presided over by ____
   a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
   b. Dr. S.P. Sinha
   c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

2. Our Constitution came into existence on ____
   a. 26th January 1950
   b. 26th March 1950
   c. 15 August 1947

3. The Preamble declares India as a ____ country.
   a. Democratic
   b. Autocratic
   c. Monarchic

4. The people of India are given complete authority by the Indian ____
   a. Parliament
   b. Government
   c. Constitution

5. In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the ____
   a. People
   b. Judiciary
   c. Legislature
6. The Cabinet Mission was formed in________
   a. 1944  
   b. 1945  
   c. 1946

7. The introduction to the Constitution is ______
   a. The Preamble  
   b. Fundamental rights  
   c. Directive Principles

   a. Welfare  
   b. Wealthy  
   c. 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

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.
   Ans: welfare

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