1. The Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Vijayanagar Empire was founded in the year..................
   (a) 1337 A.D          (b) 1336 A.D
   (c) 1338 A.D

2. The brothers Harihara and Bukka served under the Hoysala King ..................
   (a) Vira Ballala-III   (b) Narasimhan-II
   (c) Bllliama-VI

3. The most famous king of the Vijayanagar empire was ...................
   (a) Harihara          (b) Bukka
   (c) Krishnadeva Raya

4. The Muslim kingdom that rose to prominence in the Deccan in 1347 A.D was the .................. kingdom.
   (a) Slave            (b) Vijayanagar
   (c) Bahmani

5. Muhammed Gawan was the Regent of .......................
   (a) Muhammad Shah-III (b) Hasan Gangu
   (c) Ahmad Shah

6. Krishnadeva Raya belonged to .............. dynasty
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(a) Saluva   (b) Tuluva
(c) Sangama

7. Domingo Paes, was a ................. traveller
   (a) Portuguese   (b) French
   (c) Italian

8. In the battle of Talikota .............. was defeated
   (a) Ramaraya   (b) Devaraya II
   (c) Krishnadeva Raya

9. Hazara Ramasami temple was built under the ................
   (a) Vijayanaga empire   (b) Bahmani kingdom
   (c) Chola empire

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. A group of eight scholars called ..................... adorned the court of Krishnadeva Raya.
   Ans: Ashtadiggajas

2. The Vijayanagar Empire reached its zenith of glory during the period of ..............
   Ans: Krishnadeva Raya

3. Ramaraya was defeated and killed in the Battle of ............
   Ans: Talikota

4. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by ..............
   Ans: Hasan Gangu Bahmani
5. The Bahmani Sultans encouraged Arabic and .............. learning.

Ans: Persian

6. Vijayanagar Empire was founded on the southern banks of ..........

Ans: Tungabhadra

7. The capital of Vijayanagar Empire was ..................

Ans: Hampi

8. Harihara I was succeeded by ..............

Ans: Bukka I

9. Krishnadeva Raya wrote Amuktamalyada in ..................

Ans: Telugu

10. Golgumbaz in Bijapur is called the ..............

Ans: whispering gallery

III. Match the following:

1. Vijayanagar (a) Bijapur
2. Battle of Talikota (b) Ushaparinayam
3. Krishnadeva Raya (c) Gulbarga
4. Juma Masjid (d) Southern bank of Tungabhadra
5. Golgumbaz (e) 1565 A.D

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(b); 4.(c); 5.(a);
1. Sayana  
(a) In Sanskrit

2. Usha Parinayam  
(b) Exported

3. Amuktamalyada  
(c) Imported

4. Pearls and saffron  
(d) Commentaries on Vedas

5. China silk and velvets  
(e) In Telugu

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(c);

3.

1. Madarasa  
(a) Peace loving king

2. Tarafdar  
(b) A great learning

3. Muhammad Shah II  
(c) A place for learning

4. Feroz Shah  
(d) Merciless ruler

5. Ahmad Shah  
(e) Governor

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(d);

2. Bhakti and Sufi Movements

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Bhakti movement spread during the .......... period in India.

(a) Medieval  
(b) Ancient

(c) Modern

2. Shankaracharya was born at ............... in Kerala.

(a) Kaladi  
(b) Talwandi

(c) Mewar
3. Gurunanak was the founder of ........................
   (a) Sikhism        (b) Virasaivism
   (c) Vaishnavism

4. Sufism originated in ......................
   (a) Iraq           (b) Turkey
   (c) Persia

5. The saints of the Bhakti movement advocated ..................
   (a) devotion to God  (b) rituals
   (c) superstitious beliefs

6. The Nayanmars popularized the fame of ...................
   (a) Siva            (b) Vishnu
   (c) Nature

7. Tiruvasagam was written by ...............  
   (a) Appar          (b) Sundar
   (c) Manikavasagar

8. The glories of Lord Vishnu were sung by ................
   (a) Nayanmars      (b) Alwars
   (c) Sikhs

9. Ramananda was the follower of .................. 
   (a) Kabir          (b) Ramanuja
   (c) Basava
10. Mirabai was very popular in ................ for her bhajans.

(a) Maharashtra  (b) Karnataka  
(c) Rajasthan

11. Sultan Balban was a devotee of ..................

(a) Nizam-ud-din-Auliya  (b) Baba Farid
(c) Saint Nagore Andavar

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Shankaracharya preached ................ philosophy.
   Ans: Advaita

2. Ramanuja, an exponent of the Bhakti movement was born at ................. near Chennai.
   Ans: Sriperumbudur

3. Basava was the founder of ......................
   Ans: Virasaivism

4. Gnanadeva wrote a commentary on Bhagavat Gita called ..................
   Ans: Gnaneswari

5. ......................... festival celebrated at Nagore Dargah.
   Ans: Kandhuri Urs

6. Sekhiza wrote.....................
   Ans: Periyapuranam

7. Devaram is a collection of ..................
   Ans: hymns
8. Nalayira Divya Prabhandam was compiled by ....................

Ans: Nadamuni

9. Tulsidas wrote ..................

Ans: Ramcharit manas

10. Saint Nagore Andavar belonged to the .................

Ans: 16th century A.D

11. The shrine at Nagore is dedicated to ...................

Ans: Saint Nagore Andavar

III. Match the following:

1. 

1. Nayanmars (a) Dalit Writer
2. Manikavasagar (b) Vaishnavites
3. Alwars (c) Tiruvasagam
4. Mirabai (d) Saivities
5. Chokamela (e) Devotee of Krishna

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(c); 3.(b); 4.(e); 5.(a);

2. 

1. Appar (a) Tiruvasagam
2. Andal (b) Periyapuranam
3. Manikavasagar (c) Nalayira Divya Prabhandam
4. Nadamuni (d) Saivism
5. Sekhizhar (e) Vaishnavism

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(c); 5.(b);

3.

1. Sankaracharya (a) Bengal
2. Ramanuja (b) Talwandi
3. Chaitanya (c) Kaladi
4. Guru Nanak (d) Rajasthan
5. Mirabai (e) Sriperumbudur

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(d);

4.

1. Sufi (a) Purity
2. Safa (b) Chain
3. Suffa (c) Master
4. Silsila (d) Wool
5. Murshid (e) Platform outside the mosque

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(c);

Geography

1. Disaster and Disaster Management

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. The major reason for drought is the .................

(a) Scarcity of rainfall (b) environmental degradation

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2. Tornadoes are common in .......................  
(a) India  (b) Bangladesh  
(c) China  (d) U.S.A

3. Landslides often occur in .......................  
(a) Desert region  (b) Forest region  
(c) Tundra region  (d) Hilly region

4. The word Tsunami has been derived from .................  
(a) Tamil  (b) French  
(c) Japanese  (d) Latin

5. Of the following, which is not a natural disaster ...................  
(a) Nuclear explosion  (b) Deforestation  
(c) Forest fire  (d) Lightning

6. The trembling of the earth’s crust is known as ...................  
(a) volcano  (b) earthquake  
(c) flood  (d) cyclone

7. Geothermal energy is generated from .....................  
(a) volcanoes  (b) earthquakes  
(c) flood  (d) land slides

8. The expansion of volcano is measured by .................  
(a) Thermometer  (b) Tilt meter
II. Fill in the blanks

1. Hazard is an ...........................

   Ans: exposure to risk

2. India is divided into ....................... seismic zones.

   Ans: four

3. In India, a Tsunami warning centre has been set up at .................

   Ans: Hyderabad

4. Debris flow is also known as ....................

   Ans: mudflow or mudslide

5. Avalanches occur on the high ................ and high ..........................

   Ans: latitudes, altitudes

6. Natural disaster occur due to ....................

   Ans: natural forces

7. Mitigation means ............................

   Ans: to make less severe

8. Tsunamis are ..............................

   Ans: killer waves or giant waves

9. Tornadoes refer to the violently rotating ....................

   Ans: columns of air
III. Match the following:

1.

1. Tornadoes  (a) Heavy rainfall
2. Molten rocks  (b) Whirling air
3. Landslide  (c) Volcanic eruption
4. Drought  (d) Tsunami
5. Earthquake  (e) Scarcity of rainfall

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(c); 3.(a); 4.(e); 5.(d);

2.

1. Afforestation  (a) Strong winds
2. Cyclones  (b) Avoid travelling
3. Areas of Avalanches  (c) Check floods
4. Debris flow  (d) Killer waves
5. Tsunami  (e) Mudslide

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(e); 5.(d);

3.

1. Weathered Volcano  (a) Natural forces
2. Natural disaster  (b) Earthquakes
3. Man made disaster  (c) Low damage risk zone
4. Movement of tectonic plates  (d) Improve soil fertility
5. Deccan plateau  (e) Human negligence
2. An Introduction to Oceanography

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. A large stretch of water bounded by continents is called ......................
   (a) Ocean  (b) Sea  
   (c) Gulf  (d) Bay

2. The Atlantic Ocean is elongated .................. in shape.
   (a) ‘L’  (b) ‘S’  
   (c) ‘U’  (d) ‘O’

3. The rise and fall of sea water twice due to gravitation is known as ................
   (a) Tides  (b) Ocean currents  
   (c) Tsunami  (d) waves

4. A .................. is a table top underwater mountain.
   (a) Guyot  (b) Abyssal plain  
   (c) Sea mount  (d) Ocean ridge

5. The hydrological cycle is also known as .....................
   (a) Hydrogen cycle  (b) Oxygen cycle  
   (c) Water cycle  (d) Carbon cycle

6. Oceans cover about ................ of the Earth’s surface.
   (a) 90%  (b) 70%  
   (c) 80%  (d) 50%
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7. The largest ocean is the .........................
   (a) Atlantic  (b) Indian
   (c) Pacific   (d) Antarctic

8. The world’s busiest trade route is the .................
   (a) Atlantic  (b) Indian
   (c) Pacific   (d) Antarctic

9. The fourth largest ocean is ......................
   (a) Atlantic ocean  (b) Indian ocean
   (c) Arctic ocean   (d) Antarctic ocean

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Earth is nick named as .........................
   Ans: Watery planet

2. ......................... is the deepest trench in the Pacific Ocean.
   Ans: Mariana’s trench

3. The inlets are known as .........................
   Ans: Seas

4. The abyssal plain is covered with ....................... .
   Ans: Ooze

5. ......................... is the most important cause of wave generation.
   Ans: Wind

6. The ocean is a store house of ....................... .

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Ans: Mineral resources

7. The deepest ocean is the ..................... .
   Ans: Pacific Ocean

8. The southern most ocean is ................. .
   Ans: Antarctic Ocean

9. The most saline of seas is the ................. .
   Ans: Dead Sea

10. The rise and fall of sea water is known as ......................... .
    Ans: tides

III. Match the following:

1. 
   1. Peruvian current       (a) warm current
   2. Alaskan current        (b) Body of Saline water
   3. Ocean                 (c) Watery planet
   4. Pacific Ocean         (d) cold current
   5. The Earth             (e) Triangular in shape

   Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(e); 5.(c);

2. 
   1. Victorial Islands     (a) Antarctic Ocean
   2. Ross Islands          (b) Atlantic Ocean
   3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands (c) Pacific Ocean
4. Greenland  (d) Indian Ocean
5. Japan (e) Arctic Ocean

**Ans:** 1.(e); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b); 5.(c);

3.
1. Continental shelf (a) Under water mountain range
2. Continental slope (b) Underwater volcanoes
3. The mid ocean ridge (c) Shallow area
4. Seamounts (d) Rapid steep slope
5. Oceanic Trenches (e) Deepest features in the ocean

**Ans:** 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(e);

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**Civics**

1. United Nations Organization

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Headquarters of the UNO is at .................
   (a) Washington (b) The Hague (c) New York

2. The ......................... Is called the Parliament of Mankind.
   (a) Trusteeship Council (b) General Assembly (c) Economic and social Council

3. One of the official language of the UNO is .......................
   (a) Hindi (b) German
4. There are ............... permanent members in the Security Council.
   (a) 4  (b) 5  (c) 10

5. The programme launched by the ....................... has successfully eradicated small pox.
   (a) WHO  (b) ILO  (c) UNESCO

6. The Atlantic Charter was signed by ....................
   (a) 20 countries  (b) 26 countries  (c) 24 countries

7. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India was elected as the President of the General Assembly in .................
   (a) 1950  (b) 1952  (c) 1953

8. The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly with the recommendations of the ................
   (a) Trusteeship Council  (b) Security Council  (c) Economic and Social Council

9. Veto power is enjoyed by the .........................
   (a) permanent members  (b) non-permanent members  (c) members of UNO
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The term United Nations was coined by .........................
   
   **Ans:** Franklin D. Roosevelt

2. The UN Charter was signed by ......................... countries on 26th June 1945.
   
   **Ans:** 50

3. The executive branch of the UNO is .....................
   
   **Ans:** General Assembly

4. All the Trust Territories have attained self-government by the year ..............
   
   **Ans:** 1994

5. The International Court of Justice is located at .................. in Holland.
   
   **Ans:** Hague

6. The Atlantic Charter was signed in ......................
   
   **Ans:** Washington D.C.

7. The UN Charter was signed later by .....................
   
   **Ans:** Poland

8. At present there are ............................. as members of the UNO
   
   **Ans:** 192 countries

9. The International Court of Justice is also known as the .....................
   
   **Ans:** World Court

III. Match the following.

1.
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1. UN Conference (a) Resettle Refugees
2. UNO (b) San Francisco
3. Ban Ki-moon (c) New York
4. UN Headquarters (d) 24th October 1945
5. UNHCR (e) UN Secretary-General

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(d); 3.(e); 4.(c); 5.(a);

2.

1. Suez canal (a) Holland
2. Soviet Troops (b) Civil war
3. Cambodia (c) Veto power
4. Permanent Members (d) Internationalised
5. World Court (e) Afghanistan

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(b); 4.(c); 5.(a);

IV. Mention some specialized Agencies of UNO

i) FAO – Food and Agricultural Organisation

ii) ILO – International Labour Organisation

iii) IMF – International Monetary Fund

iv) UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

v) UNESCO – UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

vi) WHO – World Health Organisation

vii) WTO – World Trade Organisation.
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The ......................... are the future pillars of our nation.
   (a) Elderly persons  (b) Middle aged persons  
   (c) Children

2. The ......................... in the Constitution provides facilities for the children to develop in a healthy manner.
   (a) Article 39(f)  (b) Article 45  
   (c) Article 25

3. The Government of India introduced the Right to Education on ....................
   (a) 15th August 1947  (b) 26th January 1950  
   (c) 1st April 2010

4. The 72nd 73rd Amendment Acts have provided 33% reservations of seats for ................ in the local bodies.
   (a) teachers  (b) women  
   (c) graduates

5. ......................... deals with the socio-economic development and empowerment of women through self-help groups.
   (a) Short Stay Home  (b) Swayamsidha  
   (c) Family Counselling Centres

6. No country can make progress until .................... are educated.
   (a) labourers  (b) refugees
7. Prohibition of child labour is dealt with by the Article .................

(a) 24  (b) 25  (c) 26

8. The freedom fighter ................... demanded the right to education for Indian children.

(a) Gokhale  (b) Tilak  (c) Patel

9. STEP is a programme started to help ................. to get employed.

(a) women  (b) youth  (c) adult

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Juvenile Injustice Art was amended in the year ....................
   Ans: 2000

2. The Child Line Services aims at helping ................... during times of difficulties an emergency.
   Ans: children

3. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1978 has increased the age of marriage of girls from 15 yrs to ................. years.
   Ans: 18

4. Tamil Nadu Legislature passed the prohibition of Eve-Teasing Law in ....................
   Ans: 1997
5. The Family Counselling Centres were started to give .................. for the victims facing social problems.

Ans: counselling

6. Right to Education Act was passed in the year ..................

Ans: 2010

7. Article 23 prohibits the ...................... like commodities.

Ans: trade of woman

8. Empowerment of women through Self Help Group is undertaken by ..................

Ans: Swayamsidha

III. Match the following.

1.

1. Article 45 (a) to reduce rate of mortality
2. ICDS Scheme (b) 1961
3. Children’s Day (c) rehabilitation of girls
4. Dowry Prohibition Act (d) 14th November
5. Short Stay Home (e) free and compulsory education

Ans: 1.(e); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.

1. Right to Education Act (a) 1997
2. The National Child Award (b) 2002
3. The Juvenile Injustice Act (c) 1996
4. Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Law (d) 2010

5. Prevention of Harassment of Women (e) 1986 Act

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(c); 3.(e); 4.(a); 5.(b);

Economics

Factors of Production

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Economics is a ............... science.
   (a) Social (b) Political (c) Moral

2. There are ................... factors of production.
   (a) Two (b) Four (c) Five

3. Labour cannot be separated from ....................
   (a) Labourer (b) Profit (c) Capital

4. In general Capital means ..................
   (a) Buildings (b) Machinery (c) Money

5. An organizer will always make ..................
   (a) Innovations (b) Traditions
6. The reward paid to capital is ..................
   (a) Rent          (b) Wages
   (c) Interest

7. The reward paid to labour as a factor of production is ................
   (a) Rent          (b) Wages
   (c) Profit

8. Investment in education is called ................... capital.
   (a) Physical      (b) Human
   (c) Money

9. In United States more than ................... of labour force is tertiary workers.
   (a) 60%           (b) 40%
   (c) 80%

10. Agriculture is classified under ................. sector.
    (a) Primary       (b) Secondary
    (c) Tertiary

11. The Father of Economics is ..................
    (a) Adam Smith   (b) Robbins
    (c) Rousseau

12. The National Incomes of advanced countries are at ....................
    (a) high level   (b) medium level
13. All the free gifts of nature are termed as ................

(a) land  (b) labour  (c) capital

14. man can change only the ................ of land.

(a) size  (b) uses  (c) nature

15. Any work undertaken only for ................ is not regarded as labour.

(a) income  (b) reward  (c) pleasure

16. Labour involves ................ elements.

(a) human  (b) financial  (c) climate

17. Labour is ................

(a) Perishable  (b) Non perishable  (c) Ever lasting

18. Labour is ................

(a) Mobile  (b) Immobile  (c) Stagnant


(a) increases  (b) decreases
20. Wealth of Nations was written by ....................

(a) Adam Smith  (b) John Smith  
(c) Robbins

21. All capital is ....................... 

(a) Wealth  (b) Land  
(c) Income

22. The reward paid to capital is ..................

(a) Interest  (b) Profit  
(c) Rent

23. Investment in ..................... is called human capital.

(a) Education  (b) Buildings  
(c) Monetary instruments

24. Capital is productive because it yields an  ..................

(a) Interest  (b) Income  
(c) Investment

25. Capital is ......................

(a) Immobile  (b) Highly mobile  
(c) Less mobile

26. Most products from the primary sector are ..................

(a) Finished products  (b) Raw materials
(c) Natural resources

27. The sector increasingly becoming important is .................

(a) primary sector  (b) secondary sector  (c) tertiary sectors

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Production means creation of .................

Ans: Utility

2. ................ means wants satisfying power.

Ans: Utility

3. ............... and ............. are called original factors.

Ans: Land, Labour

4. Capital and Organization are called ................ factors.

Ans: derived

5. ................ is a free gift of nature.

Ans: Land

6. The concept of Division of labour was introduced by .................

Ans: Adam Smith

7. ................ is the changing agent of the society.

Ans: An entrepreneur

8. Secondary sector is also called ................ sector.

Ans: manufacturing
9. Tertiary sector of the economy is the ................... industry.
   Ans: service

10. An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations was written by .................
    Ans: Adam Smith

11. Economics deals with .........................
    Ans: social problems

12. In the modern world people want to consume a ........................... of goods.
    Ans: large number

13. The production of any goods or service inevitably requires all ..................
    Ans: four factors inputs

14. The producer combines the factors of production in the .........................
    Ans: right proportion

15. Air, sunlight, earth, forest, rivers and minerals are classified as .....................
    Ans: land

16. Land cannot be ....................... by man.
    Ans: destroyed

17. Lands differ in ......................
    Ans: fertility

18. Land is a ......................... factor of production.
    Ans: passive

19. Labour may be ....................... or ......................
20. The reward paid to labour as a factor of production is called ..........................

**Ans:** wages


**Ans:** employer

22. Labour ...................... from person to person.

**Ans:** differs

23. Individual labour has ..................... bargaining power.

**Ans:** weak

24. The concept of Division of Labour was introduced by ...................

**Ans:** Adam Smith

25. Due to division of labour there is a lot of saving in ......................

**Ans:** time and tools

26. All wealth is not ..................... but all capital is .....................

**Ans:** capital , wealth

27. Buildings and machines come under .........................

**Ans:** physical capital

28. Capital lasts ......................

**Ans:** over time

29. The different factors of production are combined by an .........................

**Ans:** Entrepreneur
30. In the Secondary sector raw materials are converted into ................ or ....................

Ans: finished, semifinished

III. Match the following.

1.

1. Adam Smith (a) Higher National Income
2. Advanced Countries (b) Original Factors
3. Utility (c) Derived Factors
4. Land and Labour (d) Father of Economics
5. Capital and Organisation (e) Satisfying power

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.

1. Land (a) Right man for the right job
2. Labour (b) Human Capital
3. Division of Labour (c) Fixed in supply
4. Healthcare (d) Man made
5. Capital (e) Inseparable

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(d);

2. Tax And Its Importance

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Tax paid by the companies operating in India is

(a) Wealth tax (b) corporate tax
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(c) Gift tax  (d) Customs tax

2. One pays the tax directly to the government.

(a) Indirect tax  (b) Sales tax

(c) Direct tax  (d) Service tax

3. Which among the following in an indirect tax?

(a) Service tax  (b) Income tax

(c) Corporate tax  (d) Gift tax

4. One of the following is direct tax.

(a) Gift tax  (b) customs tax

(c) Service tax  (d) Sales tax

5. Tax levied on goods produced within the country is

(a) Sales tax  (b) Service tax

(c) Customs tax  (d) Excise tax

6. In Tamil Nadu we find recorded evidence on taxes in .......... rock edicts.

(a) Kanchipuram  (b) Sri Perumbudur

(c) Uthiramerur  (d) Thanjavur

2. Charge imposed by the Central Government on the annual gains of a person is called ................. tax.

(a) Service  (b) Income

(c) Gift  (d) Wealth

8. The tax paid on the inherited property left by a dead man is called .................
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(a) Estate Duty  (b) Direct Tax
(c) Indirect tax  (d) Sales tax

9. The tax on electricity, water, drainage is known as .....................

(a) Corporate tax  (b) Customs tax

(c) Property tax  (d) Indirect tax

10. The tax which is not levied directly on the income of the consumer or earner is .................

(a) Property Tax  (b) Corporate Tax
(c) Gift Tax  (d) Indirect Tax

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. ....................... is the amount of money paid to the government.
   Ans: Tax

2. One who earns above tax exemption limit has to pay ....................... tax.
   Ans: Income

3. ....................... Tax is levied when movable goods are sold or bought within the country.
   Ans: Sales

4. Tax is derived from the Latin word ..................
   Ans: Taxo

5. Tax has been considered as the ......................... of the civilization.
   Ans: Building Block

6. The individual tax prayer directly pays the tax to the .......................
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Ans: Central Government

7. One who earns above the prescribed tax exemption limit has to pay ..................

Ans: Income Tax

8. TDS means ......................

Ans: Tax Deduction at Source

9. VAT means ......................

Ans: Value Added Tax

10. CENVAT means ......................

Ans: Central Value Added Tax

11. Tax levied by the government on the profit of a company is called ..................

Ans: Corporate Tax

12. The Tax paid on the inherited property left by a dead man is called ....................

Ans: Estate Duty


Ans: Service Tax