

RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER

WHATSAPP - 8056206308

7 SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ

7th Standard

Social Science

Exam Time : 00:01:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 1

323 x 1 = 323

- 1) _____ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.
(a) Chronicles (b) Travelogues (c) Coins (d) Inscriptions
- 2) _____ was the land gifted to temples.
(a) Vellanvagai (b) Shalabhoga (c) Brahmadeya (d) Devadana
- 3) _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature
(a) Chola (b) Pandya (c) Rajput (d) Vijayanagara
- 4) _____ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.
(a) Ain-i-Akbari (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir (c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri (d) Tarikh-i-Frishta
- 5) _____ , an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.
(a) Marco Polo (b) Al Beruni (c) Domingo Paes (d) Ibn Battuta
- 6) Who wrote Prithivirajraso?
(a) Kalhana (b) Vishakadatta (c) Rajasekara (d) Chand Bardai
- 7) Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?
(a) Bhoja I (b) Naga Bhatta I (c) Jayapala (d) Chandradeva
- 8) Ghazni was a small principality in _____
(a) Mangolia (b) Turkey (c) Persia (d) Afghanistan
- 9) What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?
(a) To destroy idolatry (b) To plunder the wealth of India (c) To spread Islam in India
(d) To establish a Muslim state in India
- 10) Who revived the later Chola dynasty?
(a) Vijayalaya (b) Rajaraja I (c) Rajendra I (d) Athirajendra
- 11) Who among the following Pandya rulers is known for ending the Kalabhra rule?
(a) Kadunkon (b) ViraPandyan (c) Kun Pandyan (d) Varaguna
- 12) Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?
(a) Mandalam (b) Nadu (c) Kurram (d) Ur
- 13) Who was the last ruler Vijayalaya line of Chola dyanasty?

- (a) VeeraRajendra (b) Rajadhiraja (c) AthiRajendra (d) Rajaraja II
- 14) An example of Chola architecture can be seen at_____.
- (a) Kannayiram (b) Uraiyur (c) Kanchipuram (d) Thanjavur
- 15) To which of the following, Marco Polo went in the last decade of 13th century in India?
- (a) Chola mandalam (b) Pandya country (c) Kongu region (d) Malainadu
- 16) _____laid the foundation of 'Mamluk' dynasty.
- (a) Mohammad Ghori (b) Jalal-ud-din (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (d) Iltutmish
- 17) Qutb-ud-din shifted his capital to Delhi from_____.
- (a) Lahore (b) Poona (c) Daulatabad (d) Agra
- 18) _____ completed the construction of the Qutb-Minar
- (a) Razia (b) Qutb-ud-din -Aibak (c) Iltutmish (d) Balban
- 19) _____laid the foundation of the city Tughluqabad near Delhi.
- (a) Muhammad-bin -Tughluq (b) Firoz shah Tughluq (c) Jalal -ud-din
(d) Ghiyas -ud-din
- 20) Nife is made up of _____.
- (a) Nickel and ferrous (b) Silica and aluminum (c) Silica and magnesium
(d) Iron and magnesium
- 21) Earthquake and volcanic eruption occur near the edges of _____.
- (a) Mountain (b) Plains (c) Plates (d) Plateaus
- 22) The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by _____.
- (a) Seismograph (b) Richter scale (c) Ammeter (d) Rotameter
- 23) The narrow pipe through which magma flow out is called a _____.
- (a) Vent (b) Crater (c) Focus (d) Caldera
- 24) _____ belt is known as the "Ring of Fire".
- (a) Circum - Pacific (b) Mid - Atlantic (c) Mid - Continental (d) Antarctic
- 25) _____ Volcano is known as light house of Mediterranean Sea.
- (a) Stromboli (b) Krakota (c) Fujiyama (d) Kilimanjaro
- 26) _____ is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.
- (a) Plunge pool (b) Alluvial fan (c) Flood plain (d) Delta
- 27) Courtallam falls is located across the_____ river
- (a) Cauvery (b) Pennar (c) Chittar (d) Vaigai
- 28) The landform created by glacial deposition is

- (a) Cirque (b) Arete (c) Moraine (d) Tarn lake
- 29) Large deposits of loess are found in
- (a) USA (b) India (c) China (d) Brazil
- 30) Land forms which are not associate with wave erosion _____.
- (a) Cliffs (b) Sea arches (c) Stacks (d) Beaches
- 31) Caucasoid race is also known as _____ race
- (a) European (b) Negroid (c) Mangoloid (d) Australoid
- 32) _____ Race is Known as Asian - American Race
- (a) Caucasoid (b) Negroid (c) Mongoloid (d) Australoid
- 33) Rural settlements are located near _____
- (a) Water bodies (b) Hilly areas (c) coastal areas (d) desert areas
- 34) Arrange the following in terms of size
- 1) City
 - 2) Megalopolis
 - 3) Metropolis
 - 4) Conurbation
- (a) 4,1,3,2 (b) 1,3,4,2 (c) 2,1,3,4 (d) 3,1,2,4
- 35) World population day _____
- (a) September 1 (b) June 11 (c) July 11 (d) December 2
- 36) Which one of the following does not come under Equality?
- (a) Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender
(b) Right to contest in the election. (c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law.
(d) Showing inequality between rich and poor.
- 37) Which one of the following is comes under political Equality?
- (a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.
(b) Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste.
(c) All are equal before the law.
(d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law.
- 38) In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____.
- (a) 21 (b) 18 (c) 25 (d) 31
- 39) Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____
- (a) Natural inequality (b) Manmade inequality (c) Economic inequality
(d) Gender inequality
- 40) In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year

(a) 1981 (b) 1971 (c) 1991 (d) 1961

41) What is meant by Bi-party system?

- (a) Two parties run the government. (b) Two members run a party.
(c) Two major political parties contest election. (d) None of these.

42) Which system of government does India have?

- (a) Single-party system (b) Bi-party system (c) Multi-party system (d) None of these

43) Recognition of a political party is accorded by _____

- (a) The Election commission (b) The president (c) The supreme court (d) A committee

44) Political parties are generally formed on the basis of _____.

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

45) Single-party system is found in _____.

- (a) India (b) U.S.A (c) France (d) China

46) Production refers to

- (a) destruction of utility (b) creation of utilities (c) exchange value (d) none of these

47) Utilities are in the nature of

- (a) form utility (b) time utility (c) place utility (d) all of these

48) Primary factors are

- (a) land, capital (b) capital, labour (c) land, labour (d) none of these

49) The entrepreneur is also called

- (a) exchanger (b) Agent (c) organizer (d) communicator

50) Who was the greatest ruler of Sangama Dynasty?

- (a) Bukka (b) Devaraya II (c) Harihara II (d) Krishna Devaraya

51) Which was the most common animal depicted on the pillars of Vijayanagara style?

- (a) Elephant (b) Horse (c) Cow (d) Deer

52) Who was the last ruler of the Sangama Dynasty?

- (a) Rama Raya (b) Tirumaladeva Raya (c) Devaraya II (d) Virupaksha Raya II

53) Who ended the Sultanate in Madurai?

- (a) Saluva Narasimha (b) Devaraya II (c) Kumara Kampana (d) Tirumaladeva Raya

54) Name the Bahmani King who was a linguist and a poet.

- (a) Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah (b) Muhammad I (c) Sultan Firoz (d) Mujahid

55) Who introduced the Persian style of architecture in India?

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

56) In which battle did Akbar defeat Rana Pratap?

- (a) Panipat (b) Chausa (c) Haldighati (d) Kanauj
- 57) Whose palace in Delhi was destroyed by Sher Shah?
- (a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) Ibrahim Lodi (d) Alam Khan
- 58) Who introduced Mansabdari system?
- (a) Sher Sha (b) Akbar (c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan
- 59) Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?
- (a) Birbal (b) Raja Bhagwan Das (c) Raja Todarmal (d) Raja Man Singh
- 60) Who was the teacher and guardian of Shivaji?
- (a) Dadaji Kondadev (b) Kavi Kalash (c) Jijabai (d) Ramdas
- 61) How was the Prime Minister of Maratha kings known?
- (a) Deshmukh (b) Peshwa (c) Panditrao (d) Patil
- 62) Name the family priest of Shambhuji who influenced him in his day-to-day administration.
- (a) Shahu (b) Anaji Datta (c) Dadaji Kondadev (d) Kavi Kalash
- 63) What was the backbone of Shivaji's army in the beginning?
- (a) Artillery (b) Cavalry (c) Infantry (d) Elephantry
- 64) Who proclaimed wars and freed Malwa and Gujarat from Mughal domination?
- (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Bajirao (c) Balaji Bajirao (d) Shahu
- 65) Which one of the following is renewable resource?
- (a) Gold (b) Iron (c) Petrol (d) solar energy
- 66) Where is the largest solar power project situated in India?
- (a) Kamuthi (b) Aralvaimozhi (c) Muppandal (d) Neyveli
- 67) Which is one of the first metals known and used by man?
- (a) Iron (b) copper (c) Gold (d) Silver
- 68) _____ is one of the indispensable minerals used in electrical and electronics Industry.
- (a) Limestone (b) Mica (c) Manganese (d) Silver
- 69) Electricity produced from coal is called _____.
- (a) Thermal Power (b) Nuclear power (c) Solar power (d) Hydel power
- 70) The oldest type of tourism is _____.
- (a) Religious (b) Historical (c) Adventure (d) Recreational
- 71) In which state is the Kaziranga national park located.

- (a) Rajasthan (b) West Bengal (c) Assam (d) Gujarat
- 72) Which one of the following is not a beach of India?
- (a) Goa (b) cochin (c) Kovalam (d) Miami
- 73) Which of the following is not a bird sanctuary in India?
- (a) Nal sarovar in Gujarat (b) Koonthakulam in Tamil Nadu (c) Bharatpur in Rajasthan
(d) Kanha in Madhya pradesh
- 74) In which district courtallam waterfalls is located?
- (a) Dharmapuri (b) Tirunelveli (c) Namakkal (d) Theni
- 75) What is the minimum age for becoming a member of the State Legislative Council?
- (a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years
- 76) How many states does India have?
- (a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 28 (d) 29
- 77) The word State government refers to
- (a) Government departments in the states (b) Legislative Assembly (c) both a and b
(d) none of the above
- 78) The overall head of the government in the state is the_____.
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Governor (d) Chief Minister
- 79) Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Governor (d) Election Commissioner
- 80) Who becomes the Chief Minister?
- (a) Leader of the Majority party (b) Leader of the opposition party (c) Both (d) None
- 81) What are the three branches of the state government?
- (a) Mayor governor, MLA (b) Panchayat, municipality, corporation
(c) Village, City, State (d) Legislative, executive and judiciary
- 82) Which one of the following comes under print media?
- (a) Radio (b) Television (c) Newspaper (d) Internet
- 83) Which one of the following is the broadcast media?
- (a) Magazines (b) Journals (c) Newspaper (d) Radio
- 84) Which invention has brought the world closure?
- (a) Typewriter (b) Television (c) Telex (d) None of these
- 85) Which is mass media?
- (a) Radio (b) Television (c) Both a & b (d) None of these
- 86) Why is it necessary for media to be independent?

- (a) to earn money (b) to encourage company (c) to write balanced report
(d) none of these
- 87) Who of the following composed songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda?
(a) Poigaiazhwar (b) Periyazhwar (c) Nammazhwar (d) Andal
- 88) Who preached the Advaita philosophy?
(a) Ramanujar (b) Ramananda (c) Nammazhwar (d) Adi Shankara
- 89) Who spread the Bhakthi ideology in northern India and made it a mass movement?
(a) Vallabhacharya (b) Ramanujar (c) Ramananda (d) Surdas
- 90) Who made Chishti order popular in India?
(a) Moinuddin Chishti (b) Suhrawardi (c) Amir Khusru (d) Nizamuddin Auliya
- 91) Who is considered their first guru by the Sikhs?
(a) Lehna (b) Guru Amir Singh (c) Guru Nanak (d) Guru Gobind Singh
- 92) Which is the oldest structural temple in south India?
(a) Shore Temple (b) Mandagapattu (c) Kailasanatha Temple
(d) Vaikuntha Perumal Temple
- 93) In which year were the Mamallapuram monuments and temples notified as a UNESCO world Heritage site?
(a) 1964 (b) 1994 (c) 1974 (d) 1984
- 94) What was the special feature of the architecture of early Chola period?
(a) bas-reliefs (b) vimanas (c) corridors (d) gopurams
- 95) Where is the Azhakiya Nambi Temple situated?
(a) Tirukkurungudi (b) Madurai (c) Tirunelveli (d) Srivilliputhur
- 96) Who built the Vaikuntha Perumal Temple?
(a) Mahendravarman (b) Nandivarman II (c) Rajasimha (d) Rajaraja II
- 97) Where was the first Jain Council held to codify the Jaina canon?
(a) Pataliputra (b) Vallabhi (c) Mathura (d) Kanchipuram
- 98) In which language was Agama sutras written?
(a) Ardha-Magadhi Prakrit (b) Hindi (c) Sanskrit (d) Pali
- 99) Which of the following was patronised by the Kalabhras?
(a) Buddhism (b) Jainism (c) Ajivikas (d) Hinduism
- 100) Where are the Rock beds found with no head-rests?
(a) Vellore (b) Kanchipuram (c) Sittanavasal (d) Madurai
- 101) Who is believed to have built the Kazhugumalai Rock-Cut Temple?

- (a) Mahendra Varman (b) Parantaka Nedunchadayan
(c) Parantaka Veera Narayana Pandyan (d) Harihara II
- 102) The _____ separates North America from Asia
(a) Bering Strait (b) Palk Strait (c) Malacca Strait (d) Gibraltar straits
- 103) _____ is known as the “sugar bowl of the world”
(a) Mexico (b) USA (c) Canada (d) Cuba
- 104) _____ are the longest rivers in North America.
(a) The Mississippi and Missouri rivers (b) The Mackenzieriver
(c) The St. Lawrence river (d) The Colorado river
- 105) _____ is the longest mountain chain in the world.
(a) The Andes (b) The Rockies (c) The Himalayas (d) The Alps
- 106) _____ basin gets rainfall every day because of its equatorial location.
(a) The Mackenzie (b) The Orinoco (c) The Amazon (d) The Parana
- 107) The science of map making is called _____.
(a) Geography (b) Cartography (c) Physiography (d) Physical Geography
- 108) North, South, East and West are four directions are called as
(a) Cardinal (b) Geographical (c) Latitudinal (d) Angels
- 109) Cultural maps are those which shows the _____ features.
(a) Natural (b) Man-made (c) Artificial (d) Environmental
- 110) _____ is a event which causes enormous physical damage to property, loss of life and change in the environment.
(a) Hazard (b) Disaster (c) Recovery (d) Mitigation
- 111) Activities that reduce the effects of disaster
(a) Preparation (b) Response (c) Mitigation (d) Recovery
- 112) A sudden movement (or) trembling of the earth’s crust is called _____.
(a) Tsunami (b) Earthquake (c) Fire (d) Cyclone
- 113) A sudden overflow of water in a large amount caused due to heavy rainfall is called _____.
(a) Flood (b) Cyclone (c) Drought (d) Seasons
- 114) Road accidents can be avoided by permitting the persons who have _____ is allowed to drive vehicle
(a) Ration card (b) License (c) permission (d) Documents
- 115) Which of the following is NOT a consequence of gender inequality?

- (a) Poor maternal health (b) Greater insecurity for men (c) The spread of HIV/AIDS
(d) Lower literacy rates for women

116) Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to

- (a) Girls and women; it's a women's issue (b) All societies, women and men alike
(c) Third world countries only (d) Developed Countries only

117) Which of the following strategies will help women become more socially and economically empowered?

- (a) Women working together to challenge discrimination
(b) More income sources for women (c) Improved access to education
(d) All of the above

118) Why are girls more likely than boys to miss out on secondary education in the developing world?

- (a) Because of high school fees, only boys are sent to school
(b) Girls are expected to help out at home
(c) Child Marriage restricts girls mobility and freedom (d) All of the above

119) In which case a consumer cannot complain against the manufacturer for a defective product?

- (a) Date of expiry unspecified (b) Price of the commodity
(c) Batch number of the commo (d) Address of the manufacturer

120) Consumer's face various problems from the producer's end due to

- (a) Unfair trade practices (b) Wide range of goods (c) Standard quality goods
(d) Volume of production

121) Consumers must be provided with adequate information about a product to make

- (a) Investment in production (b) Decision in sale of goods (c) Credit purchase of goods
(d) Decision in purchase of goods

122) The system of consumer courts at the national, state, and district levels, looking into consumers grievances against unfair trade practices of businessmen and providing necessary compensation, is called.

- (a) Three tier system (b) One tier system (c) Two tier system (d) Four tier system

123) Mixing other extraneous material of inferior quality with a superior quality material is called

- (a) Purification (b) Adulteration (c) Refinement (d) Alteration

124) Road safety is meant for

- (a) Passersby (b) drivers (c) public (d) all who use roads

125) Road accidents affect a country's

(a) improvement (b) life (c) finance (d) all the above

126) Permit refers to

(a) permission for driving (b) permission for carrying goods (c) certificate for drivers
(d) registration of vehicles

127) Raksha safe drive is a device useful for

(a) pedestrians (b) motorists (c) car drivers (d) passengers

128) Road safety week celebration was first imitated in India in the year

(a) 1947 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 2019

129) Taxes are _____ payment.

(a) Voluntary (b) Compulsory (c) a & b (d) None of the above

130) Minimum possible amount should be spent in the collection of taxes is

(a) canon of equality (b) canon of certainty (c) canon of economy
(d) canon of convenience

131) This taxation is a very opposite of progressive taxation.

(a) degressive (b) proportional (c) regressive (d) none

132) Income tax is a

(a) direct tax (b) indirect tax (c) a & b (d) degressive tax

133) Which tax is raised on provision of service.

(a) wealth (b) corporate (c) wealth (d) service

134) Uttiramerur inscriptions in _____ district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.

(a) Salem (b) Kanchipuram (c) Chennai (d) Vellore

135) _____ jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.

(a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Copper (d) Aluminium

136) _____ was prominent and had become the rallying point for all Rajput clans.

(a) Kanauj (b) Ajmer (c) Chittor (d) Sind

137) The, _____ one of the four prominent clans of the Rajputs, ruled from Gurjaratra (in Jodhpur).

(a) Palas (b) Pratiharas (c) Chauhans (d) Chalukyas

138) _____ was also a great patron of Buddhism

(a) Gopala (b) Mahipala (c) Devapala (d) Harsha

139) There are sixteen Hindu and Jain temples at _____ which is 32 miles away from Jodhpur.

(a) Osian (b) Jaipur (c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior

140) The ancient Chola kingdom reigned with _____ as its capital.

(a) Thanjavur (b) Uraiyur (c) Kayal (d) Madurai

141) Rajaraja chola's daughter was married to _____ prince Vimaladitya

(a) Chera (b) Chola (c) Chalukya (d) Pallava

142) _____ presently in Kanchipuram district was as Brahmadeya village.

(a) Darasuram (b) Thoothukudi (c) Tiruchirapalli (d) Uttiramerur

143) Saivite saint _____ converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism

(a) Thirugnanasambandar (b) Sundarar (c) Kambar (d) Sekkizhar

144) Marcopolo recorded the incident of _____ and potigamy practised by the sings in his travel account.

(a) Child Marriage (b) Sati (c) Untouchability (d) Child labour

145) _____ is a persian term used for slaves purchased for military service.

(a) Aibak (b) bandagan (c) Mamluk (d) Lodi

146) Iltutmish granted _____ to members of his army.

(a) iqtas (b) coins (c) gold (d) dirams

147) _____ was a custom of the Rajputs, in which man would go out and die in the battle field and women would burn themselves on a pyre.

(a) Sati (b) Devadasi (c) Janhar (d) Kaali

148) Ibrahim lodi was defeated by Babur in the _____ battle in 1526.

(a) Timur (b) Plassay (c) Tarain (d) Panipat

149) Lava cones are _____.

(a) mountains of accumulation (b) mountains of deformation (c) relict mountains
(d) fold mountains

150) The top of the cone of a volcanic mountain has a depression known as the _____.

(a) crater (b) lopith (c) caldera (d) sill

151) An earth quake of magnitude _____ scale can cause damage from things falling.

(a) 3.0 (b) 4.0 (c) 5.0 (d) 2.0

152) In India, the Himalayan region and the _____ valley are prone to earthquakes.

(a) Ganga - Brahmaput (b) Yamuna (c) Sind (d) Sutlej

153) If the crater of a volcano is of great size and is shaped like a basin, it is called a _____

(a) Vent (b) Crater (c) Caldera (d) Magma

154) Volcanoes made of cinder and ash and which have steep slopes are _____ volcanoes.

(a) Shield (b) Cinder-cone (c) Composite (d) Dormant

155) _____ are not associated with wave erosion

(a) Cliff (b) Sea arch (c) Stack (d) Beaches

156) The term 'meander' has been named on the bank of Meander River of _____

(a) India (b) Russia (c) China (d) Turkey

157) The material carried by the glacier such as rock, sand and silt get deposited to form _____

(a) Cirque (b) Glacial moraines (c) Arêtes (d) Tarn Lake

158) Northern China loess deposits are brought from the _____ desert.

(a) Gobi (b) Sahara (c) Thar (d) Atacama

159) Steep rock faces formed due to dashing of sea waves are _____

(a) Sea caves (b) Sea Cliffs (c) Sea Arches (d) Stacks

160) Chilka lake is Odisha is an example of _____

(a) Stack (b) Sea Arch (c) Lagoon (d) Sand bar

161) The official language of India is _____

(a) Marathi (b) Tamil (c) English (d) Hindi

162) South India was dominated by the three _____ kingdom.

(a) Mughal (b) Aryan (c) Dravidian (d) Rajput

163) _____ promotes the transmission of ideas and the functioning of political, social and religious system.

(a) Language (b) Caste (c) Nationality (d) Race

164) _____ have really brought the world closer

(a) Religions (b) Languages (c) Settlements (d) Technologies

165) _____ settlements are found in the Thar desert of Rajasthan.

(a) Compact (b) Dispersed (c) Rural (d) Wet point

166) _____ inequalities can never be rectified.

(a) Social (b) Civil (c) Natural (d) Political

167) _____ is the first country to give right to vote from the very first election.

(a) China (b) Pakistan (c) Sri Lanka (d) India

168) _____ means self respect.

(a) Dignity (b) Ego (c) Politeness (d) Pride

169) _____ can be achieved when people are treated equality.

(a) Freedom (b) Justice (c) Education (d) Democracy

170) In earlier time, the _____ was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches.

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

171) In _____ India became a democratic country

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

172) The head quarters of Election commission is located in _____

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

173) A registered but unrecognised political party has to choose any symbol from _____

(a) free symbols poll panel (b) a list of their own choice

(c) ones which other parties have been given (d) none of the above

174) _____ is carried out by extractive industries.

(a) secondary production (b) primary production (c) tertiary production

(d) service production

175) Indian Economy is a _____ Economy

(a) Private (b) Public (c) Mixed (d) Socialist

176) The most to the Gross Domestic product of our country is contributed by the _____ sector.

(a) Tertiary (b) Primary (c) Secondary (d) All the above

177) _____ is known as 'Father of Economics'.

(a) Alfred Marshall (b) Adam Smith (c) Karl Mark (d) Amartya Sen

178) _____ cannot be stored.

(a) Land (b) Capital (c) Organisation (d) Labour

179) The _____ kingdom spread all over the Maharashtra region and partly over karnataka.

(a) Bahmani (b) Chola (c) Chera (d) Vijayanagar

180) Harihara and Bukka belonged to the _____ dynasty.

(a) Saluva (b) Sangama (c) Aravidu (d) Tuglaq

181) After _____ the Vijayanagar empire went through a crisis.

(a) Harihara II (b) Virupaksha Raja II (c) Devaraya II (d) Gajapathi

182) _____ was the Gajapathi ruler of Odisha.

- (a) Saluva Narasimha (b) Bukka (c) Naras Nayaka (d) Prataprudra
183) _____ was the minor who ascended the throne of Vijayanagar.
- (a) Achtyuda Raya (b) Sadasiva Raya (c) Venkata I (d) Rama Raya
184) The site of the city of Vijayanagar on the bank of the river _____.
- (a) Krishna (b) Narmada (c) Godavari (d) Tungabhadra
185) _____ of the Aravidu dynasty moved to Chandragiri carrying all the treasures and wealth.
- (a) Rama Raya (b) Sadasiva Raya (c) Tirumaladeva Raya (d) Achtyda Deva Raya
186) Vijayanagar's agricultural production was supplemented by humerous _____ industries.
- (a) cottage-scale (b) large-scale (c) medium-scale (d) small-scale
187) _____ succeeded Bahman shah.
- (a) Ala-ud-din Hasan (b) Muhammad bin Tughluq (c) Muhammad Shah I (d) Mujahid
188) _____ was the noteworthy ruler of the Bahmini kingdom who ruled for 19 years.
- (a) Muhammad III (b) Muhammad II (c) Maljahid (d) Muhammad shah
189) _____ was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- (a) Humayun (b) Babur (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah
190) Babur inherited _____, a small kingdom in central Asia.
- (a) Farghana (b) Chanderi (c) Agra (d) Delhi
191) Babur led his first expeditlon towards _____.
- (a) Kabul (b) China (c) India (d) Turkey
192) Babur chose his eldest son, _____ as his heir.
- (a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah (c) Jahangir (d) Humayun
193) _____ started the rule of Sur dynasty at Agra.
- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Muhammad Shali (c) Akbar (d) Sher Shah
194) The memory of the gallant Rajput, _____ is treasured in Rajputara.
- (a) Rana Pratap (b) Rana Uday Singh (c) Prithiviraj Chauhan (d) Rana Sanga
195) Akbar sent _____ of Jaipur as governor of Kabul once.
- (a) Rana Pratap (b) Raja Man Singh (c) Raja Todarmal (d) Rana Sanga
196) _____ after as struggle for power, succeeded Jahangir.
- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangazeb (c) Humayun (d) Shah Jahan
197) _____ assumed the title Alamgir (the conqueror of the world).

- (a) Babur (b) Akbar (c) Aurangzeb (d) Humayun
- 198) Shivaji proclaimed himself the "Emperor of Maratha" state in _____.
(a) 1674 (b) 1754 (c) 1685 (d) 1690
- 199) The towns and cities were administered by _____ during the Mughal administration.
(a) Subedar (b) Kotwal (c) Sarkar (d) Wakil
- 200) _____ were conferred hereditary rights over Zamin.
(a) Kotwals (b) Subedars (c) Zamindars (d) Sarkars
- 201) The famous monument of Sher Shah's reign was his mausoleum built at _____ in Bihar.
(a) Gaya (b) Patna (c) Nalanda (d) Sasaram
- 202) The world famous Taj Mahal is by the side of the river _____.
(a) Ganga (b) Jumna (c) Brahmaputra (d) Indus
- 203) The Bibi Ka Maqbara in Aurangabad was built by prince _____.
(a) Akbar (b) Humayun (c) Babur (d) Azam Shah
- 204) _____ language and literature also served to develop unity among the people.
(a) Tamil (b) Marathi (c) English (d) Telugu
- 205) Shivaji became totally independent after the death of his guardian.
(a) Kondadev (b) Tukaram (c) Ramdas (d) Shambhuji
- 206) _____ captured puranther from the Mughals.
(a) Shivaji (b) Shambhuji (c) Shahji Bhonsle (d) Shahu
- 207) Shivaji's political system consisted of _____ circles.
(a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five
- 208) Aurangzeb himself arrived in the Deccan in _____.
(a) 1659 (b) 1663 (c) 1664 (d) 1681
- 209) _____ now commanded an army of paid soldiers.
(a) Shivaji (b) Shahu (c) Balaji Bajirao (d) Kondadev
- 210) Which is one of the first metals known and used by man
(a) Iron (b) Copper (c) Gold (d) Silver
- 211) _____ are the non-living parts of an environment.
(a) Biotic resources (b) Abiotic resources (c) Both (d) None
- 212) _____ is not harmful to the environment.

- (a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) Hydropower (d) None of these
- 213) Kamuthi solar power project is situated in _____ district in Tamil Nadu.
- (a) Madurai (b) Tirunelveli (c) Ramanathapuram (d) Kancheepuram
- 214) _____ is considered as a great source of energy.
- (a) Air (b) Wind (c) Land (d) Water
- 215) _____ resources are the type of resources that are composed of metals.
- (a) Metallic (b) Non-metallic (c) Both (d) None
- 216) Iron ores found at _____ in Tamil Nadu.
- (a) Shervaroy hills (b) Kanjamalai (c) Palani hills (d) None of these
- 217) _____ are historic monuments and other intellectual creations.
- (a) Natural attraction (b) Cultural attraction (c) Social attraction (d) None of these
- 218) Tajmahal of India and Pyramids of Egypt are the examples of _____.
- (a) Historical Tourism (b) Cultural tourism (c) Eco-tourism (d) Adventure tourism
- 219) Gastronomy refers to an aspect of
- (a) Religious tourism (b) Cultural tourism (c) Historical tourism (d) Eco-tourism
- 220) _____ attract attention for their exclusive variety of birds.
- (a) Bird sanctuaries (b) Wildlife sanctuaries (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these
- 221) Push factors in Tourism are
- (a) Amenities (b) Accessibility (c) Prestige (d) Attraction
- 222) _____ earns the largest share of income from tourism in India.
- (a) Kerala (b) Goa (c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu
- 223) Suruli Falls is located in _____ district.
- (a) Namakkal (b) Tirunelveli (c) Theni (d) Dharmapuri
- 224) _____ is a lovely place to hand around with friends, families and kids.
- (a) Beach (b) Temple (c) Park (d) Sanctuary
- 225) _____ is a country known for its gentle (oi) hospitality to all visitors.
- (a) USA (b) UK (c) London (d) India
- 226) MLA's are elected by _____.
- (a) Children (b) People (c) Teachers (d) None of these
- 227) The Governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the _____.
- (a) State Government (b) Central Government (c) Both (d) None
- 228) The Governor is appointed by the President of India for the term of _____ years.

(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 12

229) MLA or MLC should have completed _____ years of age.

(a) 25 (b) 35 (c) 30 (d) 40

230) _____ is an integral part of the state legislature.

(a) MLA (b) MLC (c) Chief Minister (d) Governor

231) All the Ministers work as a team under the _____.

(a) Chief Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) President (d) MLA

232) _____ are the examples of personal communication.

(a) E-mail (b) T.V. (c) Radio (d) Newspapers

233) _____ are the examples of Mass communication.

(a) Letters (b) Telephone (c) Cell Phone (d) Newspapers

234) Which year printing press was invented?

(a) 1450 (b) 1440 (c) 1453 (d) 1457

235) _____ are portrayed in many cinemas.

(a) Social problems (b) Political problems (c) Economic problems (d) None of these

236) Which one of the following comes under social medium?

(a) Newspaper (b) Twitter (c) Radio (d) Seminar

237) Which one of the following comes under Narrow cast media?

(a) Cable Television (b) Films (c) Books (d) Posters

238) There is only one God, through Hindus and Muslims call him by different names stated _____.

(a) Andal (b) Haridasa (c) Ramanuja (d) Meera Bai

239) The Azhwars and the Nayanmars composed devotional hymns in _____ language.

(a) Tamil (b) Sanskrit (c) Hindi (d) Urdu

240) The _____ Tamil Azhwars are chiefly known for their immortal hymns.

(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 12 (d) 13

241) _____ is said to have found Andal as a baby in the tulsi garden at Srivilliputhur.

(a) Poigai Azhwar (b) Pei Azhwar (c) Nammazhwar (d) Periyazhwar

242) The poems of _____ are used in Vaishnava wedding ceremonies in Tamil Nadu.

(a) Andal (b) Nalhamuni (c) Periyazhwar (d) Pei Azhwar

243) There are _____ legendary Nayanmars.

(a) 54 (b) 63 (c) 60 (d) 50

244) _____ was a blind poet and musician.

- (a) Vallabhacharya (b) Surdas (c) Tukaram (d) Chaitanya
- 245) Kabir's verses were composed in _____ language mixed with Urdu.
- (a) Hindi (b) Oriya (c) Bhojpuri (d) Sanskrit
- 246) Poet _____ was one of its distinguished followers of sufism.
- (a) Kabir (b) Surdas (c) Tukaram (d) Amir Khusru
- 247) Adi Shankara set up mathas (mutts) in _____ places in India.
- (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 248) Narasimhavarman II, built the _____ temple at Kanchipuram.
- (a) Vaikuntha Perumal (b) Kailasanatha (c) Meenakshi amman (d) Nellaiappar
- 249) Early Pandyas were the contemporaries of the _____.
- (a) Cholas (b) Pallavas (c) Cheras (d) Nayaks
- 250) Tirumalai Nayakkar museum is located at _____.
- (a) Madurai (b) Chennai (c) Salem (d) Tirunelveli
- 251) _____ from where we get early Pandya paintings, are in a damaged condition.
- (a) Tirunelveli (b) Madurai (c) Tirumalaipuram (d) Anaimalai
- 252) For the Early Chola epoch, the temple at _____ near Tindivanam in Tamil Nadu, is worth mentioning.
- (a) Thanjavur (b) Darasuram (c) Gangaikonda Cholapuram (d) Dadapuram
- 253) Thanjavur Big temple was built by _____ chola.
- (a) Rajaraja (b) Vijayalaya (c) Rajendra (d) Karikala
- 254) _____ near Kumbakonam is a temple dedicated to Iravatheswara.
- (a) Thanjavur (b) Darasuram (c) Dadapuram (d) Tiruparankundram
- 255) The Sethupathis, as the feudatories of Madurai Nayaks, ruled _____.
- (a) Tirunelveli (b) Madurai (c) Kanchipuram (d) Ramanathapuram
- 256) _____ temple has the longest set of corridors in the world.
- (a) Meenakshiamman (b) Nellaiappar (c) Ramanathaswamy (d) Jalagandeshwara
- 257) _____ Pillars were the peculiar feature of the Vijayanagara and Nayak period.
- (a) Cave (b) Coin (c) Musical (d) Elephant
- 258) Agama Sutras consists of many sacred books of the _____ religion.
- (a) Jain (b) Buddhist (c) Vedic (d) Sikh
- 259) The _____ Agama Sutra is said to have been lost.
- (a) 3rd (b) 8th (c) 12th (d) 10th
- 260) _____ was the last and the 24th Tirthankara.

(a) Parshvanatha (b) Mahavira (c) Bhadrabahu (d) Pushpasena

261) Jainism flourished during the _____ reign.

(a) Pandya (b) Chera (c) Chola (d) Pallava

262) The total population of Jains in Tamil Nadu is _____ percent of the total population.

(a) 1.2 (b) 0.50 (c) 0.12 (d) 0.26

263) Tirumalai is a Jain temple in a cave complex located in _____ district.

(a) Madurai (b) Tiruvannamalai (c) Salem (d) Tirunelveli

264) Milindapanha was originally written in _____.

(a) Sanskrit (b) Pali (c) Hindi (d) Urdu

265) Students from Tibet and China were influenced by _____.

(a) Jainism (b) Buddhism (c) Hinduism (d) Sikhism

266) Buddhist Viharas later transformed into _____.

(a) temples (b) hospitals (c) centres of learning (d) forts

267) In the end, they seemed to have been absorbed into _____.

(a) Jainism (b) Sikhism (c) Saivism (d) Vaishnavism

268) In _____ North America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

(a) 1492 (b) 1491 (c) 1498 (d) 1496

269) The landmass was named America in _____ after Italian explorer America Vespucci.

(a) 1506 (b) 1507 (c) 1508 (d) 1509

270) North America is the _____ largest continent next to Asia and Africa

(a) second (b) third (c) fourth (d) fifth

271) North America has _____ time zones.

(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 7 (d) 9

272) The _____ small countries which lies to the south of Mexico are referred to as central America.

(a) six (b) seven (c) eight (d) nine

273) Death Valley is about _____ m below the sea level and is the lowest part of the continent of North America.

(a) 86 (b) 90 (c) 95 (d) 100

274) Mount McKinley is about _____ m above the sea level and is the highest peak of North America.

(a) 6194 (b) 6195 (c) 6180 (d) 6185

275) The width of Rocky mountains varies from _____ to _____ kms.

(a) 100 to 500 (b) 110 to 480 (c) 115 to 485 (d) 120 to 490

276) Mississippi and Missouri together form the _____ longest river system in the world.

(a) sixth (b) fourth (c) fifth (d) third

277) The warm Alaskan Current keeps the _____ coast ice free.

(a) North West (b) North east (c) South west (d) South east

278) Approximately _____ percentage of the total land area is under forest cover.

(a) 10 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

279) North America accounts for approximately _____ percentage of the world's production of timber.

(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

280) Wheat was introduced by _____ settlers in North America.

(a) European (b) Spanish (c) Italian (d) Dutch

281) North America is the largest producer of meat and about _____ of the world production.

(a) one fourth (b) one sixth (c) half (d) three fourth

282) North America produces about _____ percent of the world total milk and dairy products.

(a) 30 (b) 35 (c) 25 (d) 40

283) The New England region contains _____ % woolen textile industries.

(a) 70 (b) 80 (c) 50 (d) 40

284) North America is the _____ largest produce of synthetic fibres.

(a) second (b) third (c) fourth (d) fifth

285) The population density in North America is about _____ present per sq.km.

(a) 20 (b) 19 (c) 18 (d) 17

286) North America population is equivalent to _____ % of the world total population.

(a) 4.75 (b) 4.76 (c) 4.77 (d) 4.78

287) _____ has the biggest railway yard in the world.

(a) Chicago (b) Vancouver (c) Newyork (d) San Francisco

288) There are _____ great rivers in south America that drain into Atlantic Ocean.

(a) three (b) fourih (c) five (d) six

289) The _____ is grown extensively on the pampas of Argentina.

(a) maize (b) wheat (c) millets (d) sugarcane

290) Brazil stand _____ in the production of Coffee and _____ in Cocoa in the world.

(a) first, third (b) third, first (c) fourth, sixth (d) fifth, sixth

291) South America has _____ varieties of fish that inhabit this river.

(a) 750 (b) 850 (c) 950 (d) 550

292) There are over _____ fishing ports on the Peruvian coast.

(a) 50 (b) 45 (c) 40 (d) 55

293) South America contains _____ of the world's iron ore reserves.

(a) one seventh (b) one fifth (c) one sixth (d) one third

294) River Amazon has _____ varieties of fish.

(a) 700 (b) 750 (c) 800 (d) 850

295) Brazil and Chile both have massive deposits of _____.

(a) iron ore (b) copper (c) coal (d) gypsum

296) Brazil is estimated to have about _____ % of the world export of iron ore.

(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 14

297) South America is positioned _____ rank in total population among the continents.

(a) 4th (b) 3rd (c) 5th (d) 8th

298) Population density of south America is _____ persons per square kilometer.

(a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 21 (d) 24

299) Chile is the _____ largest producer of copper in the world.

(a) second (b) third (c) fourth (d) fifth

300) The _____ of a map describes the information given in the map.

(a) title (b) scale (c) direction (d) legend

301) _____ maps show distribution of temperature.

(a) Soil (b) Weather (c) Climate (d) Rainfall

302) Political Maps show the _____ divisions of a country.

(a) administrative (b) economic (c) Cultural (d) Relief

303) Agriculture is shown in maps using _____ colour.

(a) brown (b) yellow (c) green (d) blue

304) Black colour indicate _____ line.

(a) railway (b) transport (c) settlement (d) road

305) Tsunami is derived from _____ word.

- (a) Japanese (b) Chinese (c) Arabic (d) Persian
- 306) _____ is an earthquake prone area.
- (a) Gujarat (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Goa (d) Assam
- 307) Fire involves _____ basic aspects.
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 308) A cyclone is are area of _____ pressure.
- (a) high (b) low (c) medium (d) none
- 309) Drought is an example for _____ hazard.
- (a) fire (b) flood (c) natural (d) earthquake
- 310) First Women's University _____ starts, SNDT University in Pune with five students.
- (a) Vijaya lakshmi pandit (b) Maharshi Karve (c) Mother Teresa (d) Arundhati Roy
- 311) First Woman Prime Minister of India _____.
- (a) Fathima Beevi (b) Kiran Bedi (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Meira Kumar
- 312) First woman defence Minister of India _____.
- (a) Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman (b) Meira Kumar (c) Sushma Swaraj (d) Pratibha Patil
- 313) The women population shared _____ of the total population of the world.
- (a) 75% (b) 25% (c) 40% (d) 50%
- 314) There are _____ classifications of markets.
- (a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
- 315) _____ market is where the transactions are credit transactions.
- (a) National (b) Spot (c) Future (d) Monopoly
- 316) _____ has widened the definition of 'Consumer'
- (a) The Consumer Protection Act 1986
- (b) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (c) District Forum
- (d) The Consumerprotection Act of 2019
- 317) The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR _____ on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement.
- (a) 1,000,000 (b) 1,00,00,000 (c) 50,000 (d) 10,000,000
- 318) The NCDRC is headed by _____.
- (a) Chief justice of the supreme court of India (b) One of the judges of the high court
- (c) Sitting or retired judge of the supreme court of India (d) Attorney General
- 319) India accounts for about _____ of road accident fatalities at worldwide.

(a) 12% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 8%

320) _____ is a larger threat and the leading cause for road accidents.

(a) Distracted driving (b) Heavy traffic (c) Night driving (d) Tailgating

321) The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 passed by the Parliament came into force in _____.

(a) 2000 (b) 1990 (c) 1989 (d) 1991

322) The Mumbai police has released his video of _____ to create awareness among the motorists.

(a) M.S.Dhoni (b) Kapil Dev (c) Amitabh Bachchan (d) Sachin Tendulkar

323) The Government of India observes Road safety week' awareness during, _____ every year.

(a) January (b) March (c) April (d) July

331 x 1 = 331

324) _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.

325) _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his

name inscribed on it.

- 326) 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a_____.
- 327) _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.
- 328) An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.
- 329) _____ was the founder of Vikramashila University
- 330) Arabs conquered Sind in _____.
- 331) The city of Ajmeer was founded by _____.
- 332) The Khandarya temple is in _____
- 333) _____ built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.
- 334) _____ established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.
- 335) _____ was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates
- 336) The royal secretariat of Pandya kingdom was known as_____.
- 337) _____ was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.
- 338) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to_____.
- 339) _____ patronized the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru.
- 340) Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi was built by_____.
- 341) The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of_____.
- 342) The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called _____.
- 343) The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as _____.
- 344) Magma rises to the surface and spreads over a vast area is known as _____.
- 345) An example for active volcano is _____.
- 346) Seismology is the study of _____.
- 347) The process of breaking and crumbling of rocks is _____.
- 348) The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as _____.
- 349) Inselbergs are found in the _____ desert in South Africa.
- 350) A cirque is known as _____ in Germany.
- 351) The first longest beach in the world is _____.
- 352) The Bushmen is found mainly in _____ desert in South Africa
- 353) Linguistic stock is a group of _____ family sharing features and its origin.
- 354) In _____ settlements, where most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.
- 355) _____ towns are generally located outside the rural Urban fringe.
- 356) _____ Settlement Come up around a place of Worship
- 357) Civil equality implies equality of all before _____.
- 358) The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____.

- 359) Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right.
- 360) Equality means, absent of _____ privileges.
- 361) _____ form the back bone of democracy
- 362) Every party in our country has to register with _____.
- 363) Political parties serve as intermediaries between the _____ and _____.
- 364) A registered but _____ political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.
- 365) The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of _____.
- 366) _____ means want satisfying power of a product.
- 367) Derived factors are _____ and _____
- 368) _____ is a fixed in supply.
- 369) _____ is the human input into the production process.
- 370) _____ is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.
- 371) _____ was the capital of Aravidu dynasty.
- 372) Vijayanagar emperors issued a large number of gold coins called _____.
- 373) Mahmud Gawan used _____ chemists to teach the preparation and use of gunpowder.
- 374) In Vijayanagara administration _____ looked after the affairs of villages.
- 375) _____ was the name of the horse of Rana Pratap.
- 376) _____ was a hall at Fatehpur Sikri where scholars of all religions met for a discourse.
- 377) The Sufi saint who received Akbar's utmost respect was _____.
- 378) During the reign of _____ the Zabti system was extended to the Deccan provinces.
- 379) _____ were tax-free lands given to scholars and religious institutions.
- 380) The spread of the _____ movement in Maharashtra helped the Maratha people develop

consciousness and oneness.

- 381) _____ was the key official of revenue administration of Peshwa.
- 382) The imperial moment of the Marathas sadly ended at _____ in 1761.
- 383) _____ was the foreign minister in the Ashtapradhan.
- 384) Shambhuji succeeded Shivaji after a succession tussle with_____.
- 385) _____ is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.
- 386) Iron ores found at _____ in Tamil Nadu.
- 387) _____ is produced from bauxite ore.
- 388) _____ is used in making electrical batteries.
- 389) Petroleum and its derivatives are called_____.
- 390) The three main components of tourism together known as _____.
- 391) Gastronomy refers to an aspect of _____ tourism.
- 392) Suruli falls is also called as _____.
- 393) The second largest urban beach is _____ .
- 394) Expansion of TAAI _____ .
- 395) The Governor is appointed by the _____.
- 396) The leader of the majority party is appointed as _____ in the state assembly.
- 397) _____ is the highest judicial organ of the state.
- 398) MLA stands for _____.
- 399) _____ is a particular area form where all the voters living there choose their representatives.
- 400) The elected representatives who are not the member of ruling party are called_____.
- 401) _____ have made the world smaller and closer.
- 402) The leader of the majority party is appointed as _____ in the state assembly.
- 403) Printing press was invented by _____.
- 404) _____ is a code of values which govern our lives.
- 405) _____ is the radio broadcast of the Government of India.
- 406) Periyazhwar was earlier known as_____.
- 407) _____ is the holy book of the Sikhs.
- 408) Meerabai was the disciple of _____.
- 409) _____ philosophy is known as vishistadvaita.
- 410) Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is situated at _____ in Pakistan
- 411) _____ was the first rock-cut cave temple built by the Pallava king Mahendravarman.
- 412) The early Chola architecture followed the style of _____.
- 413) The most celebrated mandapam in Madurai Meenakshiamman temple is the_____.

- 414) Later Chola period was known for beautiful _____.
- 415) Vijayanagar period's unique feature is the _____.
- 416) The image of _____ is considered to be the tallest Jain image in Tamil Nadu.
- 417) Buddhacharita was written by _____.
- 418) Chinese traveller Huein Tsang visited Pallava country in _____ century.
- 419) _____ describes Buddhism as a religion in decay.
- 420) The Mauryan emperor Asoka and his grandson Dasarata patronised _____.
- 421) _____ 86 m below the sea level is the lowest part of the continent of North America.
- 422) _____ is one of the world's best fishing grounds.
- 423) The highest peak in the Andes is _____ on the Chile - Argentina border.
- 424) _____ of the equatorial regions are called the "lungs of the world".
- 425) _____ is also known as the "coffee pot" of the world.
- 426) _____ is an essential tool of a geographer.
- 427) The directions in between the cardinal directions are the inter mediate _____.
- 428) _____ in a map which explains the different colours and symbols used in it.
- 429) Cadastral maps are known as _____.
- 430) Small scale maps are helpful to us to show large areas like _____ and _____.
- 431) A hazard is a _____ event that can causes harm or damage to human and his property.
- 432) Activities taken during a disaster is called _____.
- 433) Displacement of water can produce one or more huge destructive waves known as _____.
- 434) In case of fire accidents call the nearby police station or the no _____ for the fire service.
- 435) Disaster management refers to _____ of lives and property during a natural or man-made disaster.
- 436) Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife _____, opened the first school for girls in 1848.
- 437) _____ is the first Woman to hold a Union Foreign Minister's post.
- 438) _____ is the first Woman Director General of Police (DGP).
- 439) _____ is the first Indian Woman to win Booker.
- 440) A set up where two or more parties engage in _____ of goods, services and information is called a market.
- 441) In regulated Markets, there is some oversight by appropriate _____ authorities.
- 442) _____ refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market.
- 443) _____ statue is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' in the field of consumer protection for

checking unfair trade practices.

444) The most useful invention of man for transport is _____.

445) Using _____ is inevitable in our journey of life.

446) Too many vehicles on the road cause _____ and _____ pollution.

447) _____ is the monetary supporter of a family.

448) In case of emergency for medical assistance call _____ for help.

449) _____ is a term for when a taxing authority usually a government levies or imposes a tax.

450) _____ is the method, where the rate of tax is same regardless size of the income.

451) _____ is paid to the Government by the recipient of gift depending on value of gift.

452) _____ tax burden cannot be shifted by tax payers.

453) Indirect tax is _____ elastic.

454) _____ grants, which were treated as legal documents, have significant source

455) Palaces in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur signify the greatness of the _____ dynasty.

456) A Jital contained _____ grains of silver

457) The _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature in South India.

458) _____ are pictures, images in drawing or painting.

459) _____ laid the foundation of the Gurjara dynasty

460) _____, son of Rambhadra, succeeded in consolidating the power of the Pratiharas

461) _____ was the most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty

462) The _____ of the khajuraho temples are most elegant

463) Under Pala patronage, a distinctive school of art arose, called _____

464) _____ were landlords who acted as spokesmen in the Ur.

465) Arikesari Maravarman is identified with the _____ Kun pandian, the persecutor of Jain.

466) Parantaka I defeated the Pandya king _____ who held the country in 920.

467) Madurai has been popularly venerated as _____

468) _____ is an Arabic word meaning slave.

469) Iltutmish refused to provide shelter to _____, who had been driven out by chengiz khan.

470) One significant military expedition of Ala-ud-din was against, the Deccan Kingdom

- _____
- 471) _____ was proclaimed a separate sultanate in 1334.
- 472) The scientific study of volcanoes is called _____
- 473) People who study volcanoes are called _____
- 474) Lava flow is affected by _____
- 475) Barren island is situated in the _____
- 476) _____ is known as the light house of Mediterranean sea.
- 477) Iceland, the most active volcanic area is located on the _____
- 478) Rule of law was advocated by _____ the British Legal luminary.
- 479) The very first general election in India was held in the year _____
- 480) As of 2017, _____ is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.
- 481) _____ and _____ are the pillars of democracy
- 482) The _____ of India is an autonomous constitutional authority to administer elections.
- 483) A reserved symbol is meant for a _____
- 484) Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha in Jharkhand use _____ as their symbol.
- 485) _____ can be both customers of the producers and suppliers to the producers.
- 486) Entrepreneurship is otherwise called _____
- 487) _____ is more perishable than other factors of production
- 488) 'The Theory of Moral Sentiments' was written by _____
- 489) In 1565, the battle of _____, finally the Deccan kingdoms could crush the Vijayanagar empire.
- 490) _____, was the head of the Saivite Sringeri mutt.
- 491) _____ was the able commander of the Vijayanagar army.
- 492) Battle of Talikota was also known as _____.
- 493) Hampi is in ruins and the _____ has declared it a heritage state.
- 494) In Vijayanagar administration, each province was administrated by a governor called _____.
- 495) Krishna deva Raya wrote _____ an epic in Telugu.
- 496) _____ was the daughter of Periazavar.
- 497) Ala-ud-din Hasan was also known as _____.
- 498) _____ is a semi-precious stone sky blue in colour,
- 499) Muhammad shah built two mosques at _____.
- 500) In his war against the Vijayanagar kings in _____, Gawan used gunpowder,
- 501) The _____ nobles grew jealous of Gawan's success and considered him as an obstacle

to their rise.

- 502) _____ son of Alaud-din-Hasan Shah was a patron of learning
- 503) Mahmud Gawan's world famous madrasa was in _____.
- 504) Babur was the great grandson of _____.
- 505) Zahir-ud-din means _____.
- 506) Mughal dynasty came to be established in India with _____ as its capital.
- 507) Humayun's trusted general _____ became the regent and ruled on behalf of Akbar.
- 508) _____ a general of sur dynasty, captured Agra and Delhi in 1556.
- 509) Bairam Khan killed Hemu in the _____.
- 510) Jahangir's wife Mehr-un-nisa known as _____ was the real power behind the throne.
- 511) _____ a representative of King James I of England, visited Jahangir's court.
- 512) _____ maintained law and order in the Mughal Administration.
- 513) _____ was the number of horses and horsemen, a Mansabdar had to maintain.
- 514) In Akbar's court, the _____ missionaries were great favourites
- 515) _____ was a gallant fighter, army general and a guerilla leader.
- 516) _____ promoted a feeling of unity, especially in terms of social equality among the Marathas.
- 517) _____ and _____ had considerable influence on the life of Shivaji.
- 518) In 1659 Shivaji killed _____, a notable general of Bijapur.
- 519) _____ was determined to stop the Maratha interference in his expeditions against the Deccan kingdoms.
- 520) Shivaji designated eight ministers as the _____ each holding an important portfolio.
- 521) _____ are resources that exist without action of humankind.
- 522) _____ resources harvested and used rationally will not produce pollution.
- 523) The installed capacity of Kamuthi solar power project is _____ MW.
- 524) Hydro electric power is a _____ resources.
- 525) _____ is the largest producer of hydroelectricity.
- 526) _____ is regarded as a symbol of prosperity and a form of wealth.
- 527) _____ has a wider variety of uses than gold.
- 528) _____ has become an important source of income for many regions.
- 529) _____ type of tourism aims at enjoyment, amusement or pleasure and is mainly for fun

activity.

530) _____ is a very important factor in tourism.

531) Few of the amazing waterfalls are in swing during the _____ season.

532) Pull factors in Tourism are _____.

533) _____ in Tamil Nadu with its inspiring natural wonders attracts many tourists.

534) The tourism industry created several positive and negative impacts on the _____.

535) Every state in India has a _____.

536) The ruling party members then form the government and some members are appointed

- as _____.
- 537) _____ are representatives of the People.
- 538) _____ conducts and monitors the elections.
- 539) In India some of the states have two houses in their.
- 540) The _____ is the real executive head of the state administration.
- 541) _____ is generally the agency for inter-personal communication.
- 542) Media is the plural of the _____ medium.
- 543) _____ are used for communicating with the masses.
- 544) People depend on the media for various needs including _____ and _____.
- 545) The media has a massive responsibility in providing _____ coverage.
- 546) Media is the back bone of _____.
- 547) The _____ were the Vaishnavite Bhakti sages
- 548) The _____ were the worshipers of Siva
- 549) Nammazhwar's fame lies in his 1,102-stanza _____.
- 550) _____ collected the 4,000 poems of Nammazhwar.
- 551) The collected of 4,000 Poems of Nammazhwar is called _____.
- 552) The poems of Andal expressing her love for _____, the incarnation of Vishnu.
- 553) _____ is said to have compiled the songs of all the Nayanmars.
- 554) Sekkizhar's wrote _____.
- 555) After a long pilgrimage, Ramanuja settled in _____.
- 556) The Vadakalai Vaishnavism originally flourished around _____.
- 557) Thenkalai Vaishnavism centred on _____.
- 558) The Panduranga temple is located in _____ district, Maharashtra.
- 559) The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was _____.
- 560) Kabir came under the influence of Saint _____.
- 561) Guru Nanak's teachings were spread through hymns called _____.
- 562) Narasimhavarman II was also known as _____.
- 563) In the siva temple of Pandyas, the _____ is carved out of the mother rock.
- 564) The _____, is a monolithic temple at Kazhugumalai.
- 565) The _____ paintings have similarities with the Ajantha paintings.
- 566) The Cholas came to limelight in A.D. 850 under _____.
- 567) Temples with the increased number of _____ figures belong to the Sembiyan.
- 568) _____ is an illustrious example of early temple that was re-fashioned in the days of Sembiyan Mahadevi.
- 569) _____ served as the Chola capital for about 250 years.
- 570) _____ constructed the Iravatheswara temple at Darasuram.
- 571) In the temple of Rameswaram, the _____ set of corridors is the oldest of the three.
- 572) Both the Digambaras and the Swetambaras generally acknowledge the _____ to be

their early literature.

- 573) The _____ of Kalpa sutra is a Jain text containing the biographies of the Jain Tirthankaras.
- 574) Tamils broadly come under _____ sect of Jainism
- 575) The Sittanavasal cave temple has a natural cavern, known as _____.
- 576) The Sittanavasal cave temple, named _____ lies on the west off the hillock.
- 577) The Chinese traveller _____ visited Tamil Nadu during the Pallava rule.
- 578) Polished rock-cut cave beds at Kazhugumalai were popularly known as _____.
- 579) _____ is a Jain temple in a cave complex located near Arni town.
- 580) The sculptures at Kizha Kuyil Kudi are assigned to the period of _____.
- 581) _____ is an educational centre of Jains.
- 582) Buddha's original name _____.
- 583) Gautama Buddha was a contemporary of _____.
- 584) Buddha means the _____.
- 585) Buddha preached his teachings in _____.
- 586) Buddha's teachings were written in the _____ Language.
- 587) _____ is the first Buddhist commentator.
- 588) The Tamil epic _____ was written by Kulavanigan Sithalai Sattanar.
- 589) A 1.03 metre Buddha statue in _____ pose in remote Tirunattiyattankudi village.
- 590) A _____ in Sanskrit means 'dwelling' or 'house'.
- 591) The head of Ajivika sect was _____.
- 592) _____ is a continent of great physical diversity.
- 593) The _____ mountain range extends for about _____ km from Alaska in the north to the Panama Strait in the south.
- 594) The _____ and _____ rivers are the longest rivers in North America.
- 595) The _____ river is the second largest drainage basin of North America.
- 596) St. Lawrence has its origin in _____.
- 597) The _____ river forms the boundary between USA and Mexico.
- 598) Lake _____ is the largest fresh water lake in the world.
- 599) _____ is a well developed industry particular in Canada.
- 600) Cuba is known as _____.
- 601) Edible oil is extracted from _____.
- 602) Cattle and pigs are fed with _____ and _____.
- 603) The _____ current brings plenty of plankton which provides food for fish.
- 604) _____ is the largest producer and exporter of all kinds of paper in the world.
- 605) Rayon and other synthetic fibres are made up of cellulose obtained from _____.
- 606) The important ports in west coast of North America are _____ and _____.
- 607) The Great Lakes region along _____ waterway is the most important inland waterway

in North America.

608) USA has the best laid _____ in the world.

609) The Andes are rich in minerals like _____ and _____.

610) The longest river in south America is _____.

611) The Geo-climatic condition of _____ are ideal for agriculture.

612) Brazil is the largest producer of _____ in south America.

613) Maize is also known as _____.

614) _____ and _____ are the most important crops of south America.

615) Barley is a member of the _____ family.

616) The extensive tropical grasslands of south America are _____ and _____.

617) Quebracho tree yields _____.

618) South America is rich in _____.

619) Northern Chile has the world's only natural deposits of _____.

620) Venezuela is rich in _____ products.

621) Peru has some of biggest _____ mines of the world.

622) The _____ and _____ rivers of south America provide cheap water transport.

623) The temperate grasslands of South America are known as _____.

624) Topographical maps show _____ areas in much greater detail.

625) _____ that show large areas like continent or countries.

626) _____ are small scale maps showing large areas.

627) Relief maps show general _____ like mountain valleys, plains, plateaus and rivers.

628) _____ maps are drawn to show geological structures.

629) Every map has a _____ that describes the information given in the map.

630) The North is notified by letter _____ with an arrow mark.

631) A sign is a widely used _____ or a _____ pattern.

632) The _____ have standardized a set of conventional signs and symbols.

633) Natural hazards are _____ phenomenon that might have negative impact on human or the environment.

634) Natural hazards are classified into two broad categories _____ and _____.

635) Hazards are termed as _____ when they cause destruction to property and

human lives.

- 636) A _____ pressure area circled by high pressure is called cyclone.
- 637) Hurricane is a _____ hazard.
- 638) _____ is the first Woman President of India.
- 639) _____ is the first Woman President of the UN General Assembly.
- 640) The First Woman Speaker of Lok Sabha is _____.
- 641) The First Woman to win Nobel Peace Prize is _____.
- 642) The First Indian Woman to climb Mount Everest is _____.
- 643) There has to more than one buyer or seller for the market to be _____.
- 644) In a _____ market, the supply can be changed easily by scaling production.
- 645) In a _____ market, there is no system of credit.
- 646) The stock market is a highly _____ market.
- 647) The term monopolistic competition was given by _____.
- 648) _____ is a major traffic violation of rules.
- 649) _____ is very slow when compared to the expansion of vehicles.
- 650) _____ is prohibited near a hospital or a school zone.
- 651) _____ the seat belts while driving a car for both the driver and co-passenger.
- 652) Two wheeler can carry only _____ adult pillion rider.
- 653) _____ can result in crucial collisions.
- 654) _____ is a healthy habit and reduces pollution.
