

7TH
MODEL PAPER 11

7th Standard
Social Science

Exam Time : 01:10:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 70

34 x 1 = 34

- 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) Uraiyr (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 Ghor (b) Jalal-ud-din (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (d) Iltutmish
- 17) Qutb-ud-in 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) Uttiramerur inscriptions in _____ district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.
(a) Salem (b) Kanchipuram (c) Chennai (d) Vellore
- 21) _____ jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.
(a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Copper (d) Aluminium
- 22) _____ was prominent and had become the rallying point for all Rajput clans.
(a) Kanauj (b) Ajmer (c) Chittor (d) Sind
- 23) The, _____ one of the four prominent clans of the Rajputs, ruled from Gurjaratra (in Jodhpur).
(a) Palas (b) Pratiharas (c) Chauhans (d) Chalukyas
- 24) _____ was also a great patron of Buddhism
(a) Gopala (b) Mahipala (c) Devapala (d) Harsha
- 25) There are sixteen Hindu and Jain temples at _____ which is 32 miles away from Jodhpur.
(a) Osian (b) Jaipur (c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior
- 26) The ancient Chola kingdom reigned with _____ as its capital.
(a) Thanjavur (b) Uraiyur (c) Kayal (d) Madurai
- 27) Rajaraja chola's daughter was married to _____ prince Vimaladitya
(a) Chera (b) Chola (c) Chalukya (d) Pallava
- 28) _____ presently in Kanchipuram district was as Brahmadeya village.
(a) Darasuram (b) Thoothukudi (c) Tiruchirapalli (d) Uttiramerur
- 29) Saivite saint _____ converted Arikesari from Jainism to Saivism
(a) Thirugnanasambandar (b) Sundarar (c) Kambar (d) Sekkizhar
- 30) 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
- 31) _____ is a persian term used for slaves purchased for military service.
(a) Aibak (b) bandagan (c) Mamluk (d) Lodi
- 32) Iltutmish granted _____ to members of his army.
(a) iqtas (b) coins (c) gold (d) dirams
- 33) _____ 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
- 34) Ibrahim lodi was defeated by Babur in the _____ battle in 1526.
(a) Timur (b) Plassay (c) Tarain (d) Panipat

36 x 1 = 36

- 35) _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.
- 36) _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
- 37) 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a_____.
- 38) _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.

- 39) An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.
- 40) _____ was the founder of Vikramashila University
- 41) Arabs conquered Sind in _____.
- 42) The city of Ajmeer was founded by _____.
- 43) The Khandarya temple is in _____
- 44) _____ built the famous Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.
- 45) _____ established a Vedic college at Ennayiram.
- 46) _____ was the donor of Velvikudi copper plates
- 47) The royal secretariat of Pandya kingdom was known as _____.
- 48) _____ was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.
- 49) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to _____.
- 50) _____ patronized the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru.
- 51) Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi was built by _____.
- 52) The threat of Mongols under Chengizkhan to India was during the reign of _____.
- 53) _____ grants, which were treated as legal documents, have significant source
- 54) Palaces in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur signify the greatness of the _____ dynasty.
- 55) A Jital contained _____ grains of silver
- 56) The _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature in South India.
- 57) _____ are pictures, images in drawing or painting.
- 58) _____ laid the foundation of the Gurjara dynasty
- 59) _____, son of Rambhadra, succeeded in consolidating the power of the Pratiharas
- 60) _____ was the most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty
- 61) The _____ of the khajuraho temples are most elegant
- 62) Under Pala patronage, a distinctive school of art arose, called _____
- 63) _____ were landlords who acted as spokesmen in the Ur.
- 64) Arikesari Maravarman is identified with the _____ Kun Pandian, the persecutor of Jain.
- 65) Parantaka I defeated the Pandya king _____ who fled the country in 920.
- 66) Madurai has been popularly venerated as _____
- 67) _____ is an Arabic word meaning slave.
- 68) Iltutmish refused to provide shelter to _____, who had been driven out by Chengiz Khan.
- 69) One significant military expedition of Ala-ud-din was against, the Deccan Kingdom _____
- 70) _____ was proclaimed a separate sultanate in 1334.

34 × 1 = 34

- 1) (d) Inscriptions
- 2) (d) Devadana
- 3) (a) Chola
- 4) (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
- 5) (d) Ibn Battuta
- 6) (d) Chand Bardai
- 7) (b) Naga Bhatta I

- 8) (d) Afghanistan
- 9) (b) To plunder the wealth of India
- 10) (a) Vijayalaya
- 11) (a) Kadunkon
- 12) (d) Ur
- 13) (c) AthiRajendra
- 14) (d) Thanjavur
- 15) (b) Pandya country
- 16) (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- 17) (a) Lahore
- 18) (c) Iltutmish
- 19) (d) Ghiyas –ud-din
- 20) (b) Kanchipuram
- 21) (c) Copper
- 22) (c) Chittor
- 23) (b) Pratiharas
- 24) (c) Devapala
- 25) (a) Osian
- 26) (b) Uraiyur
- 27) (c) Chalukya
- 28) (d) Uttiramerur
- 29) (a) Thirugnanasambandar
- 30) (b) Sati
- 31) (b) bandagan
- 32) (a) iqtas
- 33) (c) Janhar
- 34) (d) Panipat

36 × 1 = 36

- 35) Uttiramerur
- 36) Muhammad Ghori
- 37) Jital
- 38) Minhaj-us-Siraj
- 39) Nicolo Conti
- 40) Dharmapala
- 41) AD (CE) 712
- 42) Simharaji
- 43) Madhya Pradesh
- 44) Rajaraja I
- 45) Rajendra I
- 46) Jatila Parantaka Nedunjadayan
- 47) eluttu-mandapam
- 48) Ghiyas-ud-din
- 49) Devagiri or Daulatabad
- 50) Balban
- 51) Qutb-ud-din -Aibak
- 52) Iltutmish
- 53) Copper - Plate
- 54) Rajput

- 55) 3.6
- 56) Chola
- 57) Portraits
- 58) Harichandra
- 59) Mihirabhoja
- 60) Mahipala I
- 61) Shikharas
- 62) Pala Art or Eastern Indian Art
- 63) The Urar
- 64) Kun pandian
- 65) Rajasimha
- 66) Koodal
- 67) Mamluk
- 68) Kwarezm Shah Jalalud- din
- 69) Devagiri
- 70) Madurai