

25/2/16

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL – WORLI
FINAL EXAMINATION – 2016
HISTORY – CIVICS

STD – VII
DATE: 25 /02/2016

MKS: 80
TIME: 2Hrs

HISTORY SECTION

Attempt all questions.

QI State whether the following statements are true or false. If false correct them: (10)

1. Vesalius discovered the circulation of blood from the heart to all parts of the body and back to the heart:
2. Incarnation is an embodiment of God in the human form:
3. Guru-Ram Das laid the foundation of several towns and compiled the Adi Granth:
4. The belief in one God is called incarnation:
5. Under the feudal system huge estates were owned by landlords, who exploited the peasants:
6. Colonisation of the newly found lands went hand in hand with the spread of Christianity:
7. Warangal was a fertile region between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers:
8. Aurangzeb's policy of religious persecution resulted in various rebellions and uprisings:
9. Humayun died of a fall from his library building at the Red Fort in Delhi:
10. Krishnadevaraya conquered the Raichur doab from the Vijaynagar rulers:

QII Fill in the blanks: (8)

1. _____ discovered the 'Cape of Good Hope' which is the southernmost tip of Africa.
2. The Sufi saints arrived in India along with the _____ conquerors.
3. _____, painter from Afghanistan had become one of the chief painters at Jahangir's court.
4. Aurangzeb's policy of religious persecution resulted in various _____ and _____.
5. Krishnadevaraya wrote _____ in which he explains how a king should rule.
6. The Portuguese traveller _____ has described Krishnadevaraya as 'the most feared and a perfect king.
7. The Bahmani kingdom was divided into four provinces ruled over by _____ called _____.
8. The victory of _____, a village near Agra, in 1527, gave _____ complete control over Central India.
9. Akbar created an _____ based on merit and graded according to military rank.

QIII Answer in a sentence only: (1mk each)

1. Which theory did Copernicus refute?
2. What does the 'Praise of Folly' assert?
3. Which invention brought about an intellectual awakening in Europe?
4. Who patronised the growth of Renaissance in Italy?
5. How did Shivaji outsmart the valiant Mughal generals, Afzal Khan and Shaista Khan?
6. Which is the most famous work of Tulsidas?
7. What are the two gateways of the Agra fort called?
8. Who were the 'Mundiyas'?
9. What was the Revenue System during the reign of Akbar called?
10. Why did the Sikhs detest Aurangzeb?

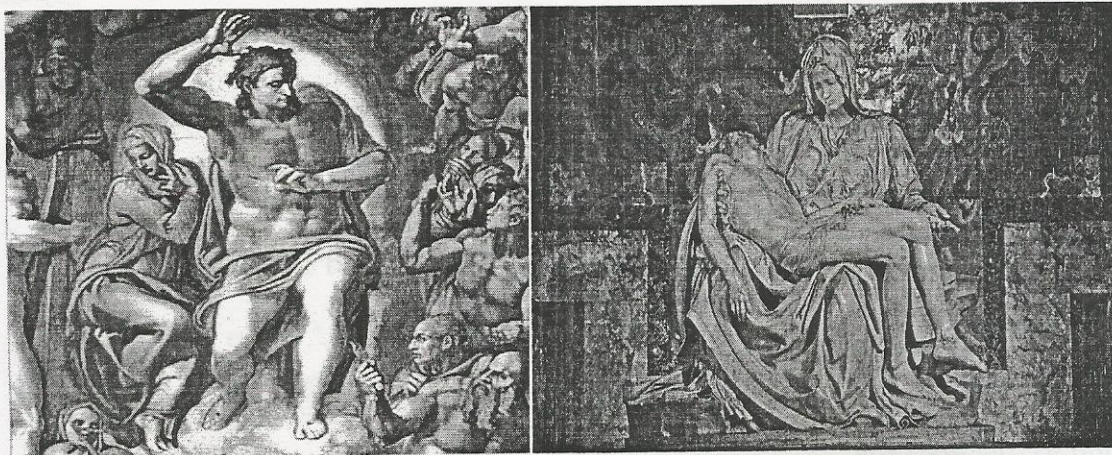
QIV Answer the following: (2mks each) (8)

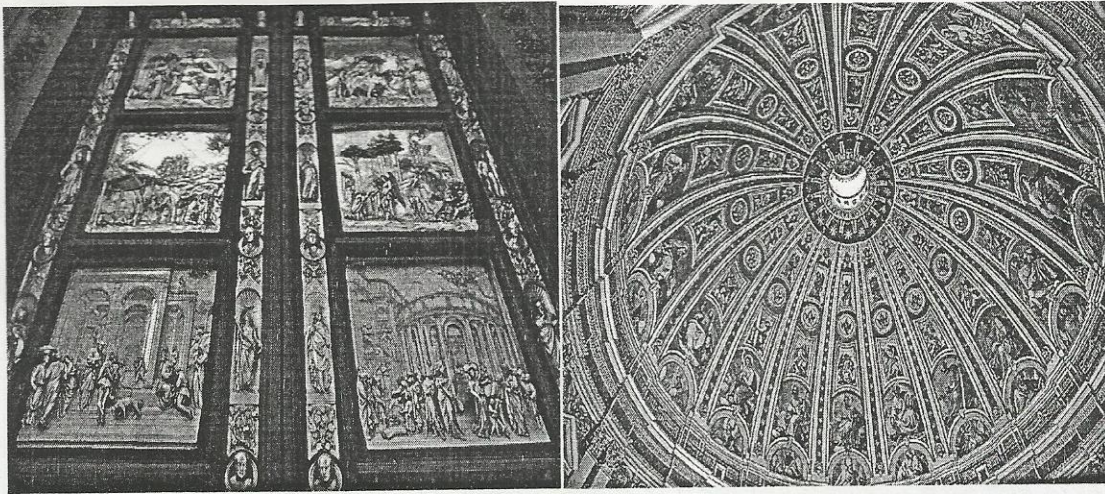
1. How did the expansion of trade and commerce affect the renaissance movement?
2. State any two teachings of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
3. The two monuments built by Babur in India that have survived till date. Mention their location too.
4. How did Nur Jahan's influence in the political and administrative affairs and matters of state policy prove injurious to the Mughal Empire?

QV Give reasons for the following: (3mks each) (6)

1. Machiavelli of Florence is known as the father of modern political philosophy.
2. The Sufi and the Bhakti movement had great impact on vernacular literature.

QVI With reference to the picture given below answer the questions that follow: (10)





1. Write in brief about Leonardo's feats. (2)
2. Who was the most famous sculptor of Italy? What is he famous for? (2)
3. To which school of art did Raphael belong? Name his most famous painting. How was he different from Michelangelo? (3)
4. One of the greatest achievements of the Renaissance period was in the field of architecture. Justify (3)

CIVICS SECTION

QVII Fill in the blanks:

(7)

1. _____ is that organ of the government which enforces the laws made by the _____ and runs the administration of the country.
2. The council of ministers are collectively responsible to the _____
3. The President is the first _____ of the country.
4. _____ was the only President to have been re - elected.
5. _____ has no part in the election of the Vice - President.
6. The President can be impeached for violation of the _____.
7. The Prime Minister is a link between the _____ and the _____
8. The Vice President, as a Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, regulates _____ and _____ of the House.
9. Ministerial responsibility is the essential feature of the _____ form of government.
10. A vote of _____ against any minister is a vote against the whole ministry.
11. The Constitution limits the size of the _____ to 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha.
12. _____ is to discontinue a session of a House without dissolving it.

QVIII With reference to the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, answer the questions that follow:

1. What do you mean by 'Collective Responsibility'? (1)
2. What is the size of the Council of Ministers? (1)
3. How is Prime Minister a link between the Cabinet and the President? (2)

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4. 'In his relations with Parliament also the Prime Minister occupies a unique position'. Justify. (2)
 5. What are the Administrative Functions of the Council of Ministers? (2)
 6. In relations with the Parliament also the Prime Minister occupies a unique position. Justify. (2)
 7. What are the various methods by which the Parliament ensures Ministerial responsibility? (3)

QIX With reference to the picture given below answer the following questions:



1. Identify the monument. Where is it located? (1)
2. State the two Military Powers of the President. (2)
3. Mention any two circumstances under which the President can declare an Emergency? (any 2) (2)
4. Mention any two Financial Powers of the President. (2)
5. How can the President of our country be impeached? (3)
