

Class – 7

Class Test

Date- 23.07.2025

F. M.- 10

1. Assertion (A): The most damage during an earthquake occurs near the epicentre.
Reason (R): Seismic waves lose their energy as they move away from the epicentre.
2. Assertion (A): Deltas form at the mouth of rivers due to deposition of sediments.
Reason (R): Rivers increase their speed near the sea, causing heavy erosion.
3. Assertion (A): Meanders are caused by equal erosion and deposition on both sides of a river.
Reason (R): In plains, rivers lose speed and start depositing sediments, altering their course.
4. Assertion (A): Mushroom rocks are shaped by wind erosion more at the base than at the top.
Reason (R): Wind carries heavier particles higher in the air, causing more erosion near the top.
5. Assertion (A): The Circle of Justice explained by Fakhri Mudabbir emphasized that justice and prosperity were interconnected in statecraft.
Reason (R): According to the Circle of Justice, peasants' prosperity allowed revenue collection, which in turn funded the army and the ruler's power.
6. Assertion (A): Authors of Persian chronicles rarely documented the lives of peasants or common people.
Reason (R): These chroniclers usually lived in cities and were closely tied to royal courts.
7. Assertion (A): The Delhi Sultans preferred slaves over their sons for high military and administrative posts.
Reason (R): Sons were usually more loyal to the Sultan's heirs and continued governance without conflict.
8. Assertion (A): The administrative reforms of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq ensured long-term political stability across the entire subcontinent.
Reason (R): Their reforms included centralized tax collection, measurement of land, and keeping direct control over revenue.
9. Assertion (A): In a democracy, the Chief Minister and other ministers must respond to issues raised in the Legislative Assembly and cannot take unilateral decisions even if they hold executive power.
Reason (R): MLAs from both the ruling and opposition parties meet in the Legislative Assembly where they supervise and authorise government decisions, including budgetary spending and public policies.

10. Assertion (A): After winning majority seats in the Assembly, a party can form the government, but its decisions must still be debated and approved within the Legislative Assembly.

Reason (R): The Governor, being the head of the state, is responsible for any policy and supervising the day-to-day work of the state departments.