

Class- 7

Class Test on 'Growing Up As Boys and Girls' & 'The Mughals'

Date-22.08.2025

Full Marks- 10

1. A boy in a village is told to focus only on sports while his sister is asked to learn cooking after school. This reflects

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| a) Equal opportunities for siblings | b) Gendered division of roles |
| c) Importance of physical training | d) No difference in expectations |

2. A mother working in an office returns home and also cooks, cleans, and helps children in studies. This is an example of

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| a) Equal sharing of household duties | b) Women's double burden of work |
| c) Leisure time for working women | d) Valuing women's contribution more |

3. A domestic helper is paid less even though she works longer hours than her employer. This shows

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| a) Equal recognition of all work | b) Exploitation and undervaluation of labour |
| c) Freedom of choice for workers | d) Balance of wages and workload |

4. A noble under Akbar had a zat rank of 5,000. During Aurangzeb's reign, his jagir produced less than the sanctioned salary. What difficulty would this cause for the noble?

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| a) Increase in political influence | b) Freedom from military service |
| c) Larger landholdings for him | d) Shortage of income |

5. A zamindar extracted heavy revenue and allied with villagers of his own caste.

What would be the most likely outcome of this situation?

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| a) Strengthening of Mughal control | b) Prosperity of peasantry |
| c) Rise in agricultural output | d) Peasant rebellion |

6. A Rajput king voluntarily married his daughter into the Mughal family.

What advantage did his kingdom secure?

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| a) Freedom from Mughal authority | b) Reduced taxes on agriculture |
| c) Independence from Mughal campaigns | d) High position in Mughal administration |

7. During a family discussion, a man says his wife is “lucky” because she stays at home, while he alone earns money. The wife, however, manages cooking, cleaning, water collection, caring for children, and nursing a sick parent. In reality, she works longer hours than him. How does this idea of “not working” fail to recognise the true nature of her labour? [2]

8. During Akbar’s reign, extended discussions in the imperial court brought together scholars and divines from diverse traditions—Sunni, Shia, Christian, Jewish and others. Points of doctrine clashed, rival groups competed for imperial favour, and social practices differed sharply across communities. The emperor required an administrative basis to hold a vast, multi-lingual, multi-caste empire together, reduce sectarian friction in appointments, ensure orderly revenue work in provinces, and keep officers and subjects aligned with the centre. Explain the policy adopted by the emperor as an outcome of these debates and state its direct effect on imperial administration. [2]