**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM**

**OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**

**CLASS-VII SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TERM-1 SYLLABUS**

Civics

Chapter –3

How The State Government Works

New Words

1. Federal System
2. Legislative
3. Opposition
4. Ruling Party
5. Coalition
6. Budget
7. Ordinary bills
8. Constituency
9. Bicameral
10. Corruption

Glossary

1. Constituency – A group of voters in a particular area who elect a representative to legislative body.
2. Opposition – This refers to elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party and who play the role of questioning government decisions and actions as well as raise new issues for consideration in the assembly.
3. Majority – This is a situation when more than half the member in a group supports a decision or an idea. This is also called a simple majority.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

**Q1. What are the three levels of government?**

Ans – The three levels of government in India are:-

1. Central government
2. State government
3. Local government

**Q2. How is the Governor of a state appointed ?**

Ans - The governor of a state is appointed by the central government .

Short Answer Type Questions

**Q1. Explain the term ‘Coalition government’.**

Ans- If one party does not get a majority , it may form an alliance with other political parties, and form the government. Such a government is called coalition government.

Q2. What is Federal system ?

Ans – The kind of a political arrangement where powers are divided between the central and the state is known as Federal system.

Long Answer Type Question

**Q1. Explain in brief the powers and functions of a chief minister.**

Ans – The real control of the state government rests with the chief ministers. The chief ministers has the following powers :-

1. The council of ministers of a state is appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the chief minister of the state.
2. The chief minister assigns different departments to the ministers and supervises their work.
3. The chief minister can remove any minister from the council of minister if she/he is not satisfied with the minister’s work.
4. The chief minister is the link between the council of ministers and the governor.
5. The chief minister summons the meetings of the ministers and presides over them. She/he also decides the agenda of the meetings.
6. The chief minister is the chief advisor to the governor on matters of state administration and gives her/his recommendation on major appointments in different departments.

H.O.T.S

**Q. What are the three organs of the government?**

Ans – The three organs of the government are – Executive , legislative and judiciary.

Chapter – 4

Gender

(G.D)

New Words

1. Chore
2. Physiological
3. Masculine
4. Feminine
5. Maternity
6. Respondent
7. Census
8. Gawk
9. Harass
10. Prodigy

Glossary

1. Chore – a routine household task.
2. Feminine – qualities traditionally associated with women .
3. Respondent– a person who replies to a questionnaire.
4. Harass – to trouble somebody by verbal , physical or mental attack.