From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Governments

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 38 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Democracy is best understood as:
   (a) rule by the richest traders **(b)** rule by the army
   (c) rule of one family **(d)** rule of the people

2. Which type of government is this: people elect representatives to govern?
   (a) representative democracy **(b)** dictatorship
   (c) oligarchy **(d)** republic

3. Saudi Arabia is an example of:
   (a) dictatorship **(b)** constitutional monarchy
   (c) absolute monarchy **(d)** oligarchy

4. Parliament passes a new law on road safety. Which function of government is this?
   (a) legislative **(b)** electoral **(c)** executive **(d)** financial

5. Democracy was established in India in 1947 and in Nepal in 2008. How many years apart is that?
   (a) 71 years **(b)** 61 years **(c)** 62 years **(d)** 955 years

6. Democracy was established in the USA in 1787. How many years old is it in 2046?
   (a) 259 years **(b)** 284 years **(c)** 260 years **(d)** 249 years

7. India holds general elections every 5 years. If an election is held in 2028 and every Lok Sabha runs its full term, when is the fourth election after that?
   (a) 2053 **(b)** 2044 **(c)** 2048 **(d)** 2043

8. Effective universal adult suffrage came in the UK in 1928, and women in Switzerland got the vote in 1971. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 53 years **(b)** 44 years **(c)** 43 years **(d)** 47 years

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name the three functions of a government.

10. Name the type of government: (a) the head of state is elected, not a hereditary monarch (b) a small, wealthy group takes all important decisions

11. What type of government does each have? (a) India (b) the United Kingdom

12. Legislative, executive or judicial? (a) The police enforce traffic rules. (b) A judge settles a dispute between two neighbours.

13. Which became a democracy first, Kenya (1964) or Germany (1949), and by how many years?

14. Suppose a country holds elections every 5 years from 2030, and another every 4 years from 2032. In which year after 2032 will both hold elections in the same year?

15. Explain each type of government: (a) absolute monarchy (b) constitutional monarchy

16. A school has 13 classes of about 44 students each. Each class elects one representative to the student committee. (a) How many students are there? (b) How many members does the committee have? (c) Is this direct or representative democracy?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Why is democracy considered better than other forms of government?

18. Match each with its type of government: (a) the head of state is elected, not a hereditary monarch (b) citizens take every decision themselves (c) a small, wealthy group takes all important decisions. Choose from: republic; direct democracy; oligarchy.

19. Democracy was established in Germany in 1949, Switzerland in 1848 and Nepal in 2008. (a) Put them in order, earliest first. (b) How many years separate the first and the last? (c) Why might early democracies not have given every adult the vote?

20. Compare a representative democracy with a direct democracy: who holds power in each, and how much say do ordinary people have?

Want another sheet on this chapter? In the Ambiful Worksheets app every sheet is new, with its answer key, and your child never gets the same question twice.

Scan the code to get the free app, or open **worksheets.ambiful.com/get**

Answer key

From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Governments · AW-7SS-TOG-2026-V1 · For parents — fold back or tear off before handing the sheet to your child.

Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) rule of the people**	—
2	**(a) representative democracy**	—
3	**(c) absolute monarchy**	—
4	**(a) legislative**	—
5	**(b) 61 years**	2008 − 1947 = 61
6	**(a) 259 years**	2046 − 1787
7	**(c) 2048**	2028 + 5 × 4
8	**(c) 43 years**	1971 − 1928 = 43
9	**Legislative (making rules), executive (implementing them) and judicial (ensuring they are followed).**	—
10	**(a) republic (b) oligarchy**	—
11	**(a) parliamentary democracy (b) constitutional monarchy**	—
12	**(a) executive (b) judicial**	—
13	**Germany, by 15 years**	1964 − 1949
14	**2040**	list 2030 + 5, + 10, … and 2032 + 4, + 8, … until they meet
15	**(a) a king or queen makes, enforces and judges all laws (b) a monarch has only nominal power and an elected parliament governs**	—
16	**(a) about 572 (b) 13 (c) representative democracy**	13 × 44
17	**People choose their government and can change it in elections; they enjoy equality, freedom of speech and rights protected by an independent judiciary, and the government must work for everyone's welfare.**	—
18	**(a) republic (b) direct democracy (c) oligarchy**	—
19	**(a) Switzerland, Germany, Nepal (b) 160 years (c) Ideas of equality grew over time; at first, groups such as women or the poor were often left out.**	—
20	**representative democracy: people elect representatives to govern. direct**	—

Q	Answer	Working
	democracy: citizens take every decision themselves. People have the most say where they elect and can change their rulers.	

Ambiful Worksheets · worksheets.ambiful.com · Not affiliated with CBSE / NCERT